INVESTIGATING THE NOMINAL FORMS IN SINGKIL LANGUAGE: A STUDY OF MORPHOLOGY

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Abstract

Dalam keberadaannya sebagai bahasa daerah, bahasa Singkil juga digunakan sebagai alat pengembangan dan penunjang budaya setempat. Namundisaatbepergian, bahasa ini jarang digunakan karena banyak penutur bahasa Singkil yang bilingual dengan bahasa Indonesia. Akibatnya, Bahasa yang jarang digunakan akan terancam punah. Berdasarkan judul di atas, penelitian ini bertujuan menjawab permasalahan penelitian yaitu: mengetahui ciri-ciri nominal dalam bahasa Singkil, proses-proses morfologi nominal dan mengetahui bentuk-bentuk nominal dalam bahasa Singkil seperti akar, afiksasi, reduplikasi dan majemuk kata nominal. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Untuk mendapatkan data, peneliti membuat pertanyaan dari pedoman wawancara yang direkamdenganSony voice-recorder – UX56OF. Kemudianhasil penelitian ini memberikan gambaran lengkap tentang masalah penelitian. Selain itu, dalam menemukan analisis data, fenomena baru tersebut munculkarena terjadinya proses morfofonemik dengan dua vokal. Dan terakhir, peneliti menemukan bahwa morfologi nominal dalam bahasa Singkil dapat dianalisis dengan perilaku semantik, perilaku sintaksis, dan perilaku morfologis. Proses morfologi nominal meliputi afiksasi, reduplikasi dan gabungan. Kemudian bentuk-bentuk morfologi nominal yang ditemukan berkaitan dengan proses-prosesnya dibagi menjadi tiga yaitu; bentuk nominal dalam akar dan afiksasi, bentuk reduplikasi ,dan bentuk gabungan.
Katakunci: Morfologi, Billingual, Bentuk Nominal

Abstract

In its existence as the local language, the Singkil language is also used for the developing tool and the support of the local culture. However, because many Singkil speakers are bilingual with Indonesian, this language is rarely spoken when travelling. As a result, infrequently used languages are at risk of extinction.Based on the title above, this research aims to answer the problems of the research, namely: to know the characteristics of nominal in Singkil language, the processes of nominal morphology and to know the forms of nominal in Singkil language, such as the roots, the affixations, the reduplication and the compound of nominal words. The method is used in this research is qualitative descriptive. To get the data, the researcher made the questions from the interview guide, which was recorded bySony voice-recorder –UX56OF. The result of this research

gives a complete description of the research problems. Besides, in finding data analysis, the new phenomenon was unpredictable because there is the process of morphophonemic with two vowels. And finally, the researchers find that the nominal morphology in Singkil language could be analyzed with the semantic behavior, syntactical behavior and morphological behavior. The process of nominal morphology includes the affixation, the reduplication and the compounds. And then, the forms of nominal morphology that relate to its process are divided into three: the form of nominal in root and affixation, the form of reduplication and the form of compounds.

Keywords: Morphology, Bilingual, Nominal Forms

INTRODUCTION

The process of national language must be distinct from the process of the local language. That's why in addition to proceeding the national language, the politics of national language also function as the main source and compass for moving the local languages which are hundreds and spread over the archipelago of Indonesia. The facts show that more than one language exists and is used in a given speech community. A situation in which there are, at least, two languages are used is known as a diglossic situation; a person having mastery of two languages and using them alternately is known as a bilingual speaker; and the mastery of two (or more) languages by the individual speaker is known as bilingualism (Ferguson, C.A,1959 and Grosjean, 1982: 54)

Singkil language is one of the local languages in Aceh province. This language is spoken by the native speakers who inhabit in Singkil regency (Department of Culture, 2007: 2). Singkil language (BS) is the language spoken by the people of Aceh Singkil as a means of communication among families and among the community members who live Aceh Singkil regency. The language used by the people who live in several districts of Singkil regency, namely Singkil District, GunungMeriah, Simpang Kanan, Suro, Kuta Baharu, Singkohor, north Singkil, and Singkohor.As a part of a communication tool, people also use BS in folk literature like the proverb, riddles, rhymes, and songs. Furthermore, Singkil language is used by people who are in formal education in ordeto help the elementary school studentsve not mastered Indonesian language well in understanding the lesson. In addition, BS is also an element of support and development of regional culture as well as a supporting element of national culture.

With the rare listening to this language, Indonesian speakers do not know the Singkil language. Hopefully, this research can be the medium to introduce Singkil language to all of the readers. And also it will give more benefit for the native speakers of this language. The description of nominal morphology shows the characteristics, the forms, and the meaning of nominal in Singkil language. Therefore, the native speakers realize that their mother tongue has its own system as well as the system of other languages. This knowledge has power to improve their love and pride in their own language. By this research, the native speakers will be confident that they have and speak their language and not be shy to save and conserve this language. Therefore, this language needs to be studied and developed.

To find the objectives of this study, it is necessary to find the relevant principles of problem-solving approaches and procedures. For that need, this research uses structural or descriptive linguistics theories. This theory is based on the assumption that the theory is useful not only for the local language which has yet to be well known, but also to analyze the empirical data on a wide variety of languages.

Each language has a characteristic in its elements, but studying a language which is not been properly done and has the less information as in Singkil language, it can be applied by using the cognate language (in this case is Indonesian language). This is consistent and suitable with the applied inductive study or analysis if the researchers need

to understand the language studied sufficiently. However, if there is any abnormality in this language (language of Singkil) will not be 'forced' together with the elements of Indonesian language. This is in accordance with one of the criteria in the analysis of a language that is not to impose Indonesian language measured from the categories of Latin or Greek (Djajasudarma, 1993: 15). The references used in this study is Morphology (Nida, 1963), The Structure of American English (Francis, 1994), On Linguistic Method (Garvin, 1964), field Linguistics (Samarin, 1976), ilmu Bahasa Indonesia (Ramlan, 1987), Tata Bahasa Indonesia (Keraf, 1980).

In line with that, there are some previous studies about Singkil language ; Salamah (2013) finds that the reduplication of Singkil language divided into three kinds of reduplication , namely the full of reduplication such as watu-watu ' batu-batu' ---stones, sapo-sapo 'rumah-rumah' -- houses, the reduplication of affixation such as watu- watuen ' batu-batuan'—stones, wuah- wuahen 'buah-buahan'-- fruits, and the reduplication of the changes of phoneme for example: kotak-katik ' kotak-katik'—to install, kodap-kedip 'kedap-kedip'—eyes blink. And Suhery (2019) concludes that Singkil speakers use these phonetic forms as marker and identity when they interact with other Singkil speakers, it can be seen clearly from the use of phoneme /f/ and /r/. language is reflexive; it means language is always about itself, no matter whatelse it is also about. Every utterance is an example of how an utterance can be structured, how it can sound, and what it can accomplish. Finally, connection between linguistic form and indexical meaning can be highlighted as people interact.

Nominal, which is often called when the object or noun is a word that refers to humans, animals, things, the concept or definition (Alwi, 1998; 213) is one class of words, in addition to the class of words verb, adjective, adverb to occupy the function of the subject, predicate, and objects. Due to its role in very diverse words, it takes time to quickly identify the noun forms that differ from the class of verbs, generally only occupying the function of predicate in a sentence.

The reduplication in this study is similar to the reduplication in Indonesian language. As the followings below:

1. The full of reduplication that the stem is without having the phonemes variation and the affixation which was stated by Ramlan (in Rusyana and Samsuri, 1976: 33); and Keraaf (in Rusyana and Samsuri, 1976: 66-68). As, it is called the full of reduplication. For example: *sapo-sapo*' rumah-rumah'-- houses, *rua-rua* ' dua-dua'-- both, *watu-watu* ' batu-batu' --stones.

2. The reduplication of affixation. In this reduplication occurs when the stem attaches to the suffix /en/. For the example: *watu-watuen*' batu-batuan'—stones, *wuah-wuahen* ' buah-buahan'—fruits.

3. the reduplication of the changes of phoneme for example: *kotak-katik*' kotak-katik'—to install, *kodap-kedip* 'kedap-kedip'—eyes blink.

Concerning the theories above, the nominal morphology occur in Singkil language can be analysed. Especially in the stems, affixation, and also thethe nominalization processesd.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research problem was directed to answer the following questions: a) what are the characteristics of nominal found in Singkillanguage?, b) how is the process conducted in nominal morphology of Singkil language?, c) What is the form of noun reduplication found in the language of Singkil?

The Objectives of this research are described as follows: a)to describe the characteristics of the nominal in language of Singkil ,b) to describe the process of

morphological system in Singkil language , and c) to describe the form of noun reduplication in language of Singkil.

In this research, researchers use methods and techniques to collect and analyze data. To conduct this research, the techniques used participant observation and interview; furthermore, the researchers applied the descriptive qualitative method. Bogdan and Taylor (in Basrowi and Sudikin, 2002) said that qualitative research is a research procedure that produce descriptive data in the form of speeches or writings and behavior of those being observed. In the other words, Sugiyono (2008: 13) states that qualitative research is a study of the state of nature, directly to data sources, and the researcher is a key of the instrument. Based on this feature, this study is named "qualitative research because its main data collection method is tightly related to observation, interviews, and recording. This study focuses on the area of Singkil namely Kota Baharu district only.

 The subject of data in this study is the native speakers of Singkil and they were geographically born and residing in the districts of Singkil regency.

Basically, the data collection method used is a method of informants or contact method (Hockett, 1948: 119). Contact with the informant actually did not happen in the field (where the informants live), but it can be happened when the researcher is anywhere (Samarin, 1966: 10). Nevertheless, considering that the researcher can directly hear the use of the target language in a reasonable and then, the researcher can quickly implement a 'trick' of the correct support to the informant if the researcher is doubt on the data obtained from key informants, then the implementation of this data collection is done directly in the field. The study population was the native of Singkil language speakers.

 Based on the criteria of authenticity, age, education, and social strata with regard, among other requirements: a. Men, adults above 40 years of age and b. only a little travelling outside the Regency of Singkil example has moved the duty or trade. So that it will be more precisely for instance the farmers.

To gather data, the researcher has a general idea of the forms of nouns and morphological processes in Singkil language. Based on this knowledge made a list of questions to guide the interview recorded bySony voice-recorder –UX56OF.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The nominal of semantic behavior

The nominal is different from other word classes of the semantic behavior. The behavior of nominal semantic is a nominal contains the meaning involved. In terms of the nominal semantic is a word that both the stems and complex forms are referring to human beings, animals, plants, objects, and the concept or definition. Thus, the words such as: *leberuh*'girl',*bulung*'leaf', *kambing* 'goat', *dukut*;grass',manuk-manuk 'birds' and langit' sky' are nominal. For examples:

akutengenleberuhidi

    Aku   tengenleberuhidi

   I   prest-see   girl-nom   that

   'I see that girl'

kambingmangandukut

kambingmangandukut

Goat-nom prest-eat   grass-nom

'The goat eats grass'

Manuk-manukkabang di langit

Manuk-manukkabang   di   langit

Birds-nom   progressive-fly   in   sky-nom
'Birds are flying in the sky'

In addition, there are several features of nominal semantic (base) that can be classified as follows:
1. The nominal that refers to a place, namely: *diteruhmeja* 'under the table', *isapo* 'at home', *ibagastepien* 'in river'
2. The nominal that refers to place or geographic names, such as *Medan*, *Aceh*, *Singkil*, *Langsa*, *Rimo*, etc.
3. The nominal that refer names of people including greeting kinship: *mogek*'older brother, *puhun* 'uncle',
4. The nominal that refers to the names of days, such as *Ahad*'Sunday', *Senin*' Monday',*Selasa*' Tuesday',*Rabu*' Wednesday'

The nominal of syntactical behavior

Besides the semantic features, the nominal in the language of Singkil can also be observed through the characteristic of syntax. The characteristics of the syntax are as follows:
-    The function of nominal in a sentence
The nominal in Singkil language can be observed through the characteristics of syntax. In a sentence, the nominal tends to fill or occupy the function of the subject. As we know, the sentence consists of certain syntactic functions, which are the function of the subject, predicate, object and complement. These syntactic functions are empty places which can be filled by a certain word-classes. The language of Singkil can be observed through its task as the function of subject, object or complement. For examples:
. *Kalak I khohkesapoku*
Kalak I   khohkesapoku
Nomi case-they   past-go   prep-to   my house
'They went to my house'
. *Bapak meridi*
  Bapak   meridi
Nom case-father   present-take a bath
'The father takes a bath'
    From the examples above show that all participating in the subject are the nominal class category. So, the nominal in Singkil language always occupies the function of the subject, predicate, the object and compliment in a sentence.

-    Nominal Phrase markers
In addition to the characteristics as the function of subject, object and complement in a sentence, in the nominal phrase, when *odak*'not' always can be combined with the nominal to express the meaning of disclaim.
 Examples:
. *Odakbapaklaus mi Medan bakhi*
Odakbapakkulaus   mi   Medan   bakhi
 Neg   nom+poss adj   past-go   pre   adv place   adv time
    "My father did not go to Medan yesterday"

. *Odakumak*   'not the mother'
Odakumakkulaus   mi   pasar

Neg   nom+poss adj   present-go   pre adv place
 'my mother does not go to market"

The nominal of morphological behavior

 The nominal in this language can be observed through the morphological process. The morphological process is the process of forming words by combining the stems with the different affixes. There are certain affixes that can be combined with the stems in forming nominal. And then, those affixes can be identified as the nominal-form characteristics in Singkil language. The forming verb affixes;

Prefix	Infix	Suffix	Konfix
pe -	-in-	-en	ke – en
per -			pe -en
			per -en

Examples:
pe + aleng → pengaleng ' a porter'.
Iakerajosebagaipengalengbarang
         Nom case 3sing presnt-work   as   a porter
         'He works as a porter'
per + juma → perjuma 'cultivator,
Penjumahlaus   mi juma
          Nom case-cultivator prsntcont-go   to   farm
           A cultivator is going to farm
/-in- + tangko → tinangko 'stolen'
Kepengkutinangkobakhi
          My money   passive- was stolen   adv time-yesterday
          'my money was stolen yesterday'
pe + suan+ en → penuanen 'planting'
penuanenjagungakandilaksanakanwakhi Ahad
   nom-planting   corn modal-will passive- be held day   Sunday
   'The planting of corn will be held on Sunday'
From the examples above, it can be seen that the affixes which form the nominal in this language can be attached to the stems namely nominal, verbs, and adjectives.
The nominal of morphological process in Singkil language
The nominal of morphological processes in Singkil language are divided into:
1. Affixation, 2. Reduplication, 3. Compound

4.3.1 Nominal of affixation in Singkil language
Affixation is the process of affixing the affix into the stem to form the nominal, which includes:1. Prefix, 2. Infix, 3. Suffix ,4. A combination of prefix and suffix

4.3.2 Nominal Reduplication
Nominal reduplication is the process of the repetition of the stems to form the new word and then the result of the stem repetition is the nominal form.
Examples:
Sapo-sapoidihancukhkakhenagempa.
              Red.   that damage   prep.because   earthquake
         'The houses are damage because the earthquake'.

Aku-aku *sambaing   di   sukhuhabangku.*
        red.   only   pref. passive-order agent-my brother
       'I am only ordered by my brother.'

4.3.3 Nominal compound
Nominal compound is the process of combining the two words to form new words. In this case, the new word is a form of nominal.
Example:
Bembenghari --
Pukhihniokh --- broom

Nominal Morphology in Singkil language
Nominal morphology of Singkil language includes the processes: A. affixation, B. Reduplication, C. Compound

Affixation in Nominal
The affixation processes of nominal in Singkil language include:
1) Prefix /pe-/
a. Form
1. Prefix /pe-/ changes its form either it attaches to the stems which phoneme the vowel or consonant in initial position. To be nominal, it has to attach the stem which phonemes the vowels or consonants in initial. Such as /g/ and /k/. So that,the prefix /pe-/ becomes /peng/.
Examples:
pe + galar →*penggalar* 'payer'
imbangkusebagaipenggalarongkosku
     friend   i-Gen   as   payer   possessive-my fare
    'my friend as my fare payer'
pe + kuso   → *pengkuso* 'asker'
pengkusonabuebak   seminar   enda
nom case-asker posse pro many pre-in   seminar this
    'Many askers are in this seminar'
pe + gelem → *penggelem* 'someone is keeping'
    Ayah napenggelemkepenglebihamandari   yang lain
    He-gen   someone is keeping   money   more safe   than   others
    'His father who is keeping money more than safe than other'

 4.4.2 Prefix /pe-/ attaches to the stems which phoneme /b/ in the initial position. So that prefix /pe-/ becomes /pem-/.
Example:
pe + bori   → *pemorih*   'way to wash'
akuodaitohpemorihmobil
    nom case-I neg.dopresnt-know how to wash   car
    'I don't know how to wash a car'
pe + bual → pembual 'way of speaking'
Pembualnalebihmantapdari yg seleban
    Way of speaking he-gen   better   than   other
    'His way of speaking is better than other'

3. Prefix /pe-/ attaches to the stems which phoneme /l/ and /r/ in the initial position. So that prefix /pe-/ becomes /penge-/.

Examples:

pe + labang → pengelabang 'way to nail'
begimopengelabangdariku
       This   clitic.lah way to nail   from me
       'This my way how to nail'

pe + roroh → pengeroroh 'way to cook '
Pengerorohumakkebihenakdari   bapak
       Way to cook mother   more delicious than father
       'The way of mother cooking is more delicious than father'

4. Prefix /pe-/ attaches to the stems which phoneme /s/, /t/ and /d/ in the initial position. So that prefix /pe-/ becomes /pen-/.

Examples:

pe + suan → penuan ' way to plant'
penuanmogeklebihmantapdari pada   imbang na
 Way to plant   my older brother-gen   better than   he-gen
  'The way of my older brother's planting is better than his friend'

pe + tutu → penutu   'way to pound'
penutuen   page nalebihhalusdari pada laberuidi
       Way to pound rice he-Gen smoother   than   girls   that
       'The way of his pounding rice is smoother than that girls'

b. Distribution

Prefix / pe- / can be attached to:

1. Nouns. Examples:

pe + labang → pengelabang 'way to nail'
begimopengelabangdariku
       This   clitic.lah way to nail   from me
       'This my way how to nail'

2. Verbs

Examples:

pe + suan → penuan ' way to plant'
penuanmogeklebihmantapdari pada   imbang na
 Way to plant   my older brother-gen   better than   he-gen
  'The way of my older brother's planting is better than his friend'

pe + tutu → pelutu 'way to pound'
penutuen   page nalebihhalusdari pada laberuidi
       Way to pound rice he-Gen smoother   than   girls   that
       'The way of his pounding rice is smoother than that girls'

3. Adjectives

Examples:

pe + ketek →pengketek 'who is making smaller'
bapaknakekhajosebagaipengketekbaju bak kuta
father he-Gen work   as   who is making smaller cloth in village kami
we.Gen
    'His father work as *pengketek* cloth in our village'

pe +desing ---- pendesing 'to make closer'
     Kene   pendesing   mi aku dan   diatelu
Nom.they who is making closer I-Gen-for   and   she-Gen-for   three

Tahun   yang lalu
       Years   ago
       'They were *pendesing* for me and her three years ago'

c. Meaning
The meanings of this prefix are:
1. To express the way of doing what in the stems.
Example:
pe + kuso → pengkuso 'asker'
pengkusonabuebak   seminar   enda
nom case-asker   posse pro   many   pre-in   seminar   this
       'Many askers are in this seminar'
2. To express tool or person who acts as what in the stems.
Example:
pe + gelem → penggelem 'someone is keeping'
       Ayah napenggelemkepenglebihamandari   yang lain
       He-gen   someone is keeping   money   more safe   than   others
       'His father who is keeping money more than safe than other'
pe + galar →penggalar 'payer'
imbangkusebagaipenggalarongkosku
        friend   i-Gen   as   payer   possessive-my fare
       'my friend as my fare payer'
 (2) Prefix / per- /
a. Form
Prefix / per- / is not changing the form, either it attaches to the stems which phoneme
vowel or consonant in the initial position.
Example:
per + tanoh → pertanoh 'the landlord'
akupertanohygluas
I 'm landlord a large of land

Per+ juma --- perjuma 'cultivator'
Bapak na salah satuperjumabak kampong kita
His father one of the cultivators in our village

b. Distribution
Prefix / per- / can be attached to:
1. Nominal
Example:
per + juma →penjuma   'cultivator'
Perjumalaus mi juma
 A cultivator is going to field

2. Adjective
Example:
per + biar   → perbiar 'cowards'
iaperbiartengenbiahat
he is cowards

C. Meaning
The meaning prefix /per-/ are including:
1. The person who has something that is mentioned in the stems
Example:
Per+ juma --- perjuma 'cultivator'
Bapak na salah satuperjumabak kampong kita
His father one of the cultivators in our village
2. To express the ways or methods
Example:
Perkundul 'how to sit'
endaperkundulnaodakbaik
This the way of his sitting is not good

3. To express tool
Example:
Perjuluk   'prodding tool'
Kalak I pakebambusebagaiperjuluk
They use bamboo for a prodding tool

4. Having the features in what in stems
Example:
per + biar   → perbiar 'cowards'
iaperbiartengenbiahat
he is cowards to see the tiger

5. To express the habitual action what in stems
Example:
Perburu 'used to hunting'

2) The infix in Singkil language
In Singkil language has only one infix that can form the nominal. It is /–in-/:
a. Form
Infix / -in- / never changes the form
Example:
/ -in- / + kail   → kinail   'result of fishing'
endakinailku yang kudapetwariini
this is my result of fishing which I get today

b. Distribution
Infix / -in- / can be attached to the stems, namely:
1. Nominal
Examples:
/ -in- / + sokhi → sinokhi   'something is combed'
Buk natekhussinokhisamaumakna
Her hair is always combed by her mother
/ -in- / + tutu   → tinutu   'something is pounded'
endatinutunatekhusumak-umakselama lot acara
This (rice) always, which is pounded by mothers in the party
2. Verb

Examples:
/ -in- / + tali →tinali   ' which is bound'
Tali yang tinali oleh naenggopestepbakhi
The rope which was bound by him cut yesterday

/ -in- / + tutung → tinutung ' which is burned'
endasapona yang tinutungruawakhi
this the house which was burned two days ago

C. Meaning
Infix / -in- / is generally uniting the broad meaning of an act that refers to the stems.
Examples:
/ -in- / + Rope   → tinali   ' which is bound'
Tali yang tinali oleh naenggopestepbakhi
The rope which was bound by him cut yesterday

/ -in- / + tutung → tinutung ' which is burned'
endasapona yang tinutungruawakhi
this the house which was burned two days ago

3. The suffix in Singkil language
The suffix can form the nominal in Singkil language is /-en/
a. Form
The suffix /- en / does not change the form when it attaches to the stems which phonemes
are consonant or vowel in the final position.
Example:
Aleng + en ---- alengen 'whom is picked up'
Idi simenguda yang alengen olehbapakna
That girl is picked up by her father

Bual+en – bualen' speaking'
Iakekhajo pas dengankade yang bualenna
He is doing is suitable to his speaking

Bagah+en – bagahen 'invitation'
Kami tekusdapetbagahenselamasatubulanenda
We always get the invitation during one month

b. Distribution
Suffix / -en / can be attached to:
1. Verbs
Examples:
Aleng + en ---- alengen 'whom is picked up'
Idi simenguda yang alengen olehbapakna
That girl is picked up by her father

Bual+en – bualen 'speaking'
Iakekhajo pas dengankade yang bualenna
He is doing is suitable to his speaking

C. meaning
The meaning of suffix /-en/ is:
1. To express the object of the action
Example:
Aleng + en ---- alengen 'whom is picked up'
Idi simenguda yang alengen olehbapakna
That girl is picked up by her father

2. To express the condition or action as in the stem
Example:
Bagah+en – bagahen 'invitation'
Kami tekusdapetbagahenselamasatubulanenda
We always get the invitation during one month

4. Konfix in nominal of Singkil language
In this, konfix includes the process of prefixes and suffixes, either sequentially (the prefix in the initial, and then it is followed by suffix or the suffix in the initial, and then it is followed by prefix) or simultaneously. There are 3 types of konfiks in Singkil language that form the nominal, namely:(1) Konfiks / ke- en /, (2) Konfiks / pe-en/,(3) Konfiks / per-en /
(1) Konfiks / ke-en /
a. Form
Konfiks / ke-en / is not changing the form, when it attaches to the stem form begins with a consonant.
Example:
Ke+mahakh+en --- kemahakhen 'over sleep'
Iatekhuscendekhkemahakhenteluwarienda
He always does over sleep in three days

Ke+bekhingin+en – over night
Bapak kutekhusbalikkesapokebekhinginen
My father always comes home over night

b. Distribution
Konfiks /ke-en/ can be attached to:
1. Noun
Example:
ke +mahakh+ en → over sleep
Iatekhuscendekhkemahakhenteluwarienda
He always does over sleep in three days

Ke+bekhingin+en – over night
Bapak kutekhusbalikkesapokebekhinginen
My father always comes home over night

2. Verb
Example:
Ke+laus+en – kelausen' having missed'

Kami odakbetosaponamakana kami kelausenbakhi
We did not know his house, and then we missed it yesterday.

C. Meaning
Konfiks /ke- en/ contains the following meaning:
1. To explain the condition
Example:
Ke+bekhingin+en – over night
Bapak kutekhusbalikkesapokebekhinginen
My father always comes home over night
(2) Konfiks / per-en /
a. Form
Konfiks / per-en / is not changing the form, when it attaches to the stem form begins with a consonant and ends with vowel.
Examples:
Per+enget+en – peringeten 'warning'
Peringetenendaodakdibiakh oleh kalak I
The warning is not making them scare

Per+ilo+en—periloen'playing'
Periloentimsepak bola kami odakmende
The playing of our foot ball team is not interesting

b. Distribution
Konfiks per-en can be attached to:
1. Verbs, example:
Per+ilo+en—periloen'playing'
Periloentimsepak bola kami odakmende
The playing of our foot ball team is not interesting

C. meaning
Konfiks per-en expresses the following meanings:
To emphasize the action
 Example:
Per+enget+en – peringeten 'warning'
Peringetenendaodakdibiakh oleh kalak I
The warning is not making them scare

Nominal reduplication in Singkil language
The reduplication process in Singkil language produces the nominal. And it is divided into two parts:
1. Reduplication of affixation
2. Full of reduplication

A.1 Reduplication of affixation occurs in prefix /pe-/. For examples:
pe + tangko --- penangko—penangko- penangko—thieves
pe + dilah ------ pedilah ---- pedilah-pedilah ----- liars

A.2 Meaning

Reduplication of prefix /pe-/ means as the doer of something

b. Reduplication of affixation also occurs in suffix /-en/. For examples:
sayur-sayur + en ---- sayur-sayuren – vegetables
wuah-wuah + en ----- wuah-wuahen – fruits
kundul-kundul + en ---- kundul- kundulen --- seats

Full reduplication of nominal in Singkil language is similar with Indonesian language. The reduplication involves the nouns, pronouns and number.
the reduplication of nouns in Singkil language has two parts are:
Full of reduplication. For examples:
Sapo-sapo*irihancukhkakhenagempa.*
　　　　ed.　　itu hancur　　prep.　　gempa.
　　　*'Rumah-rumah*iturobohkarenagempa'.
*WakhenKhatana**anak-anak**laus　mi　Sekolah.*
　Hari inisemua　　　red.　　pergi prepSekolah.
　'Hari ini*anak-anak*pergikeSekolah.'
Reduplication of affixation. For examples:
Watu-watuen*enasalnadakhigunung.*
　　red-sufiksiniasalnya prep. gunung.
　　*'Batu-batuan*iniasalnyadarigunung.'
*Wak　pekan　buekalak**mereawuah-wuahen***.
prep. pasar banyak　orang pref. jual　red-sufiks
'Banyak orang menjual*buah-buahan*di pasar.'
The reduplication of pronouns has to reduplicate the whole stems and it means to emphasize. For examples:
Aku-aku*sambingrisukhuhabang.*
　　　　　　red.　　saja　pref. suruhabang.
　　　*'Saya-saya*saja yang disuruhabang.'
*Kasa**kene-kene**sambingkhoh?*
Mengapa red.　　　sajadatang?
'Mengapa*kalian-kalian* saja yang datang?'
The reduplication of number which reduplicates the cardinal number. For examples:
Sara-sara*suwanniokhirira!*
　　　　red.　　tanamkelapaituya!
　*' kelapaituditanam*satu-satu.'
3. Meaning
In general, all of the meanings involved in full of reduplication in Singkil language are:
To express plural, for examples:
sapo-sapo" any people"
anak-anak "children"
To express the various things, for examples:
Wuah-wuahen" fruits"
Watu-watuen" stones"
To emphasize the object, for examples:
telu-telu" three"
rua-rua" suddenly"

C.Nominal Compounds in Singkil language

The process of nominal compounds in Singkil language usually compound the stems, without having affixation. There are three types of nominal compounds in this language. They are:

The compound of exocentric. For examples:

Abangadik ' brother sister'

Aku dan iakakakberadik dan kami tadingbakSingkil

I am and he is brother and sister and we live in singkil

The compound of endocentric. For examples:

Rumahmangan 'restaurant'

Rumahmanganiditekhusrame

That restaurant is always crowded

Saputangan 'handkerchief'

Aku loksaputangan yang warnana bara

I have a handkerchief which is red

The compound of endocentric which occurs the adjective in the initial position. For examples:

 Ma' soh ate 'disappointed'

Ia ma' soh ate dengan tingkah laku kekasih na

He is disappointed to the behavior of his girl friend

Sampang ate ' happy'

Senang rasa na jika sering desing dengan orang tua

It is happy if we are often close to our parents

CONCLUSION

Based on the description of the previous discussion, it can be concluded as follows: The characteristics of nouns of Singkil language can be observed through (a) semantic behavior, (b) syntactic behavior and (c) morphological behavior. From the semantic behavior of nouns are all tenses, both basic forms and complex forms that refer to humans, animals, plants, objects, and concepts or meanings. From the morphological behavior of nouns can be identified through certain affixes. The affixes are: */pe-, per-, -in-,-en, ke-en, pe-en, per-en*/, which are attached to root words to form nouns. The morphological process of nouns is the process of forming nouns as a result of affixing affixes to basic words, which consists of: (a) affixation processes, namely the process of attaching affixes to basic words to form nouns, (b) reduplication process, namely the process of repeating the basic word to form a new word, the result of which is a repeated noun form, (c) the compound process, namely the process of combining two words to form the word thing, the result of which is a compound noun form. In the three processes of noun morphology above, a morphophonemic process occurs, namely the process of changing phonemes. In addition to the morphophonemic processes, language Of Singkil has sound changes that follow a legal pattern code sound. The noun form in the Singkil language consists of: (a) Original Noun and (b) Derivative Noun. Derived nouns can be divided into: (a) Affixed nouns which can be equated with: (I) /pe-/ + nouns / verbs / adjectives (2) /per-/+ verbs / nouns (3) /-in-/ + nouns (4) /-en/ + verb / noun / adjective (5) /ke- en/ + noun / verb (6) /per-en/ + noun / verb / adjective (7) /pe-en/ + noun / verbs / adjectives. Furthermore, (b) Reconfirmed nouns with: (I) Base + Basis (2) (Prefix + Base) + Base (3) Base+ (Basic +

Suffix) (4) (Basic + Basis) + Confix. Lastly (c) Compound Nouns consist of: (1) Noun + Noun, (2) Verb + Verb, (3) Adjective + Adjective, (4) Noun + Adjective (5) Noun + verb.

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