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

Dedy Suheri
Email: Suhervassilmy@gmail.com
Program Studi HESPascasarjana IAIN Langsa

Doni Efrizah
Email: doniefrizah@dosen.pancabudi.ac.id
Program Studi Akuntansi Universitas Pembangunan Panca Budi

Happy Sri Rezeki Purba
Email: happysumts@gmail.com
Universitas Muhammadiyah Tapanuli Selatan

Mohd Hamid Reza
Email: Suhervassilmy@gmail.com
Dr. K.N. Modi Universiti, Niwai- India

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 by Sony voice-recorder – UX56OF. The result of this research

© UM-Tapsel Press
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.
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 order to help the elementary school students to master 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

© UM-Tapsel Press

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.
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, wuahe-wuahe ‘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 markers 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 what else 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 Keraf (in Rusyana and Samsuri, 1976: 66-68). As, it is called the full of reduplication. For example: sapo-sapo ‘rumah-rumah’ — houses, rua-dua ‘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, wuahe-wuahe ‘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 the nominalization process.

**RESEARCH METHOD**

The research problem was directed to answer the following questions: a) what are the characteristics of nominal found in Singkil language?, 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...
Investigating Nominal Forms In Singkil Language: A Study of Morphological System and Nominal Reduplication

Dedy Suhery, Doni Efrizah, Happy Sri Rezeki Purba, Mohd Hamid Reza

© UM-Tapsel Press
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.

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 informant 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 by Sony voice-recorder – UX560F.

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
I prest-see girl-nom that
I see that girl

kambingmangandukut
Goat-nom prest-eat grass-nom
The goat eats grass
Manuk-manukkabang di langit
Manuk-manuk kabang 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Infix</th>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Konfix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pe -</td>
<td>-in-</td>
<td>-en</td>
<td>ke – en</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per -</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pe -en</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>per - en</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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-sapo idihancukhhakhenagempa.
Red. that damage prep.because earthquake
‘The houses are damage because the earthquake’.
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 --
Pukhinhiokh --- 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 'my friend as my fare payer'
pe + kuso → pengkuso 'asker'
pengkusonabuebak seminar enda 'Many askers are in this seminar'
pe + gelem → penggelem 'someone is keeping'
Ayah napenggelemkepenglebihamandari yang lain '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'
akuodaiohpemorihmobil 'I don’t know how to wash a car'
pe + bual → pembual 'way of speaking'
Pembualnalebihmantadari yg seleban '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 → pelutu 'way to pound'
penuanmogeklebihmantapdari pada imbang na
   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'
penuanmogeklebihmantapdari pada imbang na
   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'
        pendesing mi aku dan diatelu
Nom.they who is making closer I-Gen-for and she-Gen-for three

© UM-Tapsel Press
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.
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:
   
   ```plaintext
   pe + kuso → pengkuso 'asker'
   pengkusonabuebak seminar enda nom case-asaker 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:
   ```plaintext
   pe + gelem → penggelem 'someone is keeping'
   Ayah napengeglemkepenglebihamandari yang lain He-gen someone is keeping money more safe than others
   'His father who is keeping money more than safe than other'
   ```

   ```plaintext
   pe + galar → penggalar 'payer'
   imbangkusebagaienggalarongkosku 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:
```plaintext
per + tanoh → pertanoh 'the landlord'
akupertanohygluas I 'm landlord a large of land
```

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

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

2. Adjective
   Example:
   ```plaintext
   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 satu perjumabak kampong kita
   His father one of the cultivators in our village

2. To express the ways or methods
   Example:
   Perkundul 'how to sit'
   endaperkundulnao daka baik
   This the way of his sitting is not good

3. To express tool
   Example:
   Perjuluk 'prodding tool'
   Kalak I pakeambusebagai perjuluk
   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 natekhusinoskhisamaumakna
      Her hair is always combed by her mother
      / -in- / + tutu → tinutu 'something is pounded'
      endatintutunatekhusumak umak selama lot acara
      This (rice) always, which is pounded by mothers in the party
   2. Verb

© UM-Tapsel Press
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.
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
Infixed / -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

© UM-Tapsel Press
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.
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 teksudapetbagahenselamasatubulanenda
   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 konfix in Singkil language
   that form the nominal, namely:(1) Konfix / ke-en /, (2) Konfix / pe-en/, (3) Konfix / per-
   en /
   (1) Konfix / ke-en /
   a. Form
   Konfix / 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
   Konfix /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-\ e/ 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
© UM-Tapsel Press
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.
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-sapoirihancukkhakkenagempa.*

ed. itu hancur prep. gempa.
‘Rumah-rumahiturohokkarenagempa’.

WakhenKhatanaanak-anaklaus mi Sekolah.

Hari inisemua red. pergi prepSekolah.
‘Hari inianak-anakpergikeSekolah.’

Reduplication of affixation. For examples:

*Watu-watuenenasalnadakhigunung.*

red-sufiksiniyasalnya prep. gunung.
‘Batu-batuaninisalnyadarigunung.’

Wak pekan buelijkmerewuah-wuahen.

prep. pasar banyak orang pref. jual red-sufiks
‘Banyak orang menjualbuah-buahandi pasar.’

The reduplication of pronouns has to reduplicate the whole stems and it means to emphasize. For examples:

*Aku-akusambingrisukhuhabang.*

red. saja pref. suruhabang.
‘Saya-sayasaja yang disuruhabang.’

Kasakene-kenesambingkhoh?

Mengapa red. sajadatang?
‘Mengapakalian-kalian saja yang datang?’

The reduplication of number which reduplicates the cardinal number. For examples:

*Sara-sarasuwnniokhirira!*

red. tanamkelapaiyu!
‘kelapaituditanamsatu-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

© UM-Tapsel Press

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.
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 +

REFERENCES