

AN ANALYSIS OF MORPHOLOGY IN GORONTALESE AND ENGLISH VERBS (A COMPARATIVE STUDY)

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to analyze the process of morphology in Gorontaloese and English verbs. Form of morphemes (not free morphemes) which are able to attach in other morphemes functioning to form words is called affixation. Gorontaloese and English verbs are analyzed based on roots from which the verbs are formed. The same procedure is carried out by regarding to the English verbs, so as to see how the two language differ from each other in this particular aspect. The function of Gorontaloese verbs, and their English equivalent are classified according to the word. The result of this study shows that there are discontinuous morphemes, that is affixes combination, and infix in Gorontaloese, whereas English such type of morpheme is nonexistent.

KEYWORDS: Morphology, Gorontalo Language, English Verbs

INTRODUCTION

The reality that humankind have languages reveal that language plays a very important role as a means of their communication, between social communities and even between nations. Through languages, people express their ideas, feelings and wants before the others, in the oral or speaking way. In other words, language is the systematic expression of minds, feelings and wants of human beings, resulted from their speaking tools and used for communication. It is their distinctive feature through which they can know their true essence. It means that we can know one's behavior just from his or her way of speaking, because language is the mirror of our personality (Pateda, 1999:4).

It's a well-known fact that every language has different rules or norms from each other, not to mention Gorontalo language (LG) which is one of the local languages in Indonesia. Based on the background explained above, this research will discuss three questions: (1) How are the verb's in Gorontalo and English language similar to each other? (2) How do they different from each other? (3) How can the process of the verb's be compared?.

METHODS

Three methods, as noted in Sudaryanto (1988:57), will be applied here in this research: (1) data collection, (2) data analysis, (3) data explanation. The three processes will be based on theories as follow:

Ramlan (1985:50) in his Morphology says "affixation is a bound grammatical union, not a word nor main word, and can be attached on other unions to form a new word or other main word." While morpheme is "the smallest grammatical form; the one which is not formed by other unsures", Ramlan (1985:28).

Bloomfield (1933:161) in Morphology defines morpheme as “a linguistic form which bears no partial phonetic-semantic resemblance to any other form, is a simple form or morpheme”. While according to Keraf (1980:50) in Tata Bahasa Indonesia, it constitutes “a union which takes a part in forming a word, and which its meaning can be differentiated”.

Verb is “all words which show acts or attitudes” (1980:63). Samsuri (1987:190) in his Analisis Bahasa says that affix is “uniting roots or the main words with the affix.”

Badudu (1982:116) in book Pelik-Pelik Indonesia defines words as “all words which can be used for ordering in a imperative form”.

The theoretical foundation in this research applies three concepts which are created as the ways to understand and analyze the verbal affixation of Gorontalo and English language. They are (1) the meaning of affixation and of verbs, (2) forms of verbs, (3) the process of affixation.

- Pateda (1981:63) defines affixation and verb as a form of morphemes, but not a free one which can stick to other morphemes to form a word. The affix may be placed in the beginning, the middle, the end, or be put together. The affix which appears in the beginning to form a prefix is like mo- in the form mo-hama ‘to take’, from the morpheme hama. The one which is slipped in the middle to create a bigger form is called the infix, for example –um- in the form t-um-eteqo ‘to run’, from the morpheme teteqo. While the one put in the end is named the suffix. Lastly, the one which is positioned together to create a word is called the combined affix (confix), for example u-...-a in the form u-dequp-a ‘can be caught’, from the morpheme dequpa.

In English language, adding the two affixes consists of the prefix and suffix, like be- in devil, becoming be-devil, and the suffix –en in fright becoming fright-en, and so on.

Commonly, a language has several forms of verbs.

- The forms of verbs include (1) basic verbs, (2) verbal inflexional affix, (3) verbal derivational affix.

The basic verb is the verb which is still free of any affix. The examples in English are as follow:

Awake; write

play; goes, etc.

Here are the examples in Gorontalo:

balajari (learn); balanja (shop)

bisala (speak); bintaqa (lift), etc.

The verbal inflexional affix is commonly a change of form or morphological process of the inflexional, and only indicates the syntax and not brings about a change of the form from one word class to another. In other words, the inflexional verb itself is the verb which accepts affixation, and indicates the grammatical relation in a sentence. In English, the affixes include {-s}, {-ed}, {-ing}, etc.:

Go goes

She goes to school early

learn learned

We learned physics seriously yesterday

speak speaking

They are speaking English in the class room, etc.

Here are some examples in Gorontalo {mo-}, {lo-}, and {po-}:

| | | |
|------------|----------|----------------------------|
| Mobala | bala | (to fence) |
| Mobisala | bisala | (to speak) |
| lotubu | tubu | (to have taken) |
| lobaca | baca | (to have read) |
| podingingo | dinging | (to be used for wall) |
| pohalahadi | halahadi | (to be used for saw), etc. |

The verbal derivational affix is different from the verbal inflexional verb. The former changes its identity while the latter does not. For example, the word berkebun consists of two morphemes, ber- and kebun. The addition of the prefix ber- in the verb berkebun brings about a change in the meaning and word class, from the noun kebun into the verb berkebun. It can be concluded from that example that the derivational form is one of the morphological processes whose result differs from its basic form. Commonly such a morphological process changes the form from one word class into another.

In English language, the process goes by adding the affix (prefix and suffix) into the basic word (noun or verb). The affix comprises {-ify}, {-ize}, {-en}, and {-ate}. For example:

| | | |
|---------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| beauty(N) | beautify | (mempercantik) |
| code (N) | codify | (mengkodifikasikan) |
| final (N) | finalize | (mengakhiri) |
| intense (Adj) | intensify | (memperhebat) |
| module (N) | modulate | (modulasi) |
| origin (N) | originate | (berasal yang memulai), etc. |

For example in Gorontalo language:

| | | | |
|------------|-----------|--|------------|
| Danga | (B) | moti (ti) danga | (to crawl) |
| Tonggo | (B) | loti (ti) tonggo | (to squat) |
| aaluti (S) | poti (ti) | aaluti (to try to behave gently), etc. | |

- The verbal affixation process consists of: (a) the verbal affixation in Gorontalo language, and (b) the verbal affixation in English language, comprising: (1) nouns becoming verbs; (2) adjectives becoming verbs; (3) numerals becoming verbs.

Verbal affixation in Gorontalo language

The prefixes like *mo-*, *{moti-}* and so on, belong to the futurum or the future. Whereas the prefixes like *{lo-}*, *{loti-}* belong to the praeterium or the past. The prefixes consisting of *{po-}*, *{poti-}*, etc., belong to the futurum and form imperative verbs. The infixes include *{-um-}*, and *{-il-}*, while the suffixes are *{-a}*, *{-i}*, *{-alo}*, and the discontinuous morphemes consist of *{ilo-.....-a}*, *{molo-.....-a}*, *{ngopo-.....-a}*, *{monto-.....-a}*, *{pilo(ti)-.....-a}*, and *{yinggo-.....-alo}*. The examples are as follow:

- Nouns become Verbs

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|--------------------|
| a) Prefix <i>{mo-}</i> + noun | becomes | verb |
| bala | | mo-bala |
| fence' | | 'will fence in' |
| waro | | mo-waro |
| 'shop' | | 'will open a shop' |

The prefix *{mo-}* contains futurum or the future time.

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|------------------|
| b) Prefix <i>{lo-}</i> + noun | becomes | verb |
| bala | | lo-bala |
| fence' | | 'have fenced in' |
| dinging | | lo-dingingo |
| wall' | | 'to wall in' |

The prefix *{lo-}* contains praeterium or the past time.

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|
| c) Prefix <i>{po-}</i> + noun | becomes | verb |
| halahadi | | po-halahadi |
| 'saw' | | 'be asked to saw something' |
| waro | | po-waro |
| 'shop' | | 'be asked to open a shop' |

The prefix *{po-}* contains futurum or the future time and forms imperative verbs.

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|------------|
| d) Infix <i>{-um-}</i> + noun | becomes | verb |
| deqito | | d-um-eqito |

| | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|------|----------|---------|--------------------|
| | | | 'light' | | 'to become light' |
| | | | duqomo | | d-um-uqomo |
| | | | 'cloudy' | | 'to become cloudy' |
| e) | Suffix {-alo} + | noun | | becomes | verb |
| | | | bate | | bate-alo |
| | | | 'batik' | | 'be put on batik' |
| | | | tohe | | tohe-alo |
| | | | 'lamp' | | 'be put on a lamp' |

The suffix {-alo} lexically results in the similar meaning to di- in Indonesian language.

f) Discontinuous Morphemes

| | | | | | |
|---------|------|--|----------|--|--------------------------|
| {ilo-a} | noun | | becomes | | verb |
| | | | halahadi | | ilo-halahadi-a |
| | | | 'saw' | | 'have been sawed' |
| {u-a} | noun | | becomes | | verb |
| | | | kameja | | u-pohi kameja-a |
| | | | 'shirt' | | 'can be worn as a shirt' |

• Adjectives become Verbs

| | | | | | |
|----|----------------------------|--|----------|--|--------------------------|
| a. | Prefix {mopo-} + adjective | | becomes | | verb |
| | | | damango | | mopo-damango |
| | | | 'big' | | 'to enlarge' |
| | | | hayaqo | | mopo-hayaqo |
| | | | 'long' | | 'to make something long' |
| b. | Prefix {lopo-} + adjective | | becomes | | verb |
| | | | tanggalo | | lopo-tanggalo |
| | | | 'wide' | | 'have been widened' |
| c. | Infix {-um-} + adjective | | becomes | | verb |
| | | | hayaqo | | h-um-ayaqo |
| | | | 'long' | | 'to become long' |
| | | | tanipo | | t-um-anipo |

- | | | | |
|--|--------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| | ‘sick’ | | ‘to become sick’ |
| d. Discontinuous Morphemes | | | |
| | {ilo-a} | adjective | becomes verb |
| | | Deloma | ilo-deloma-a |
| | | ‘deep’ | ‘have been deepened’ |
| | {u-a} | adjective | becomes verb |
| | | lalita | upo-lalita-a |
| | | ‘sharp’ | ‘can be sharpened’ |
| • Numerals become Verbs | | | |
| e. Prefix {mohinggo-} + numeral | | becomes | verb |
| | | duluo | mohinggo-luo |
| | | ‘two’ | ‘to become two’ |
| a. Prefix {lohinggo-} + numeral | | becomes | verb |
| | | Limo | lohinggo-limo |
| | | ‘five’ | ‘have become five’ |
| b. Prefix {pohinggo-} + numeral | | becomes | verb |
| | | walu | pohinggo-walu |
| | | ‘eight’ | ‘be put the eighth’ |
| c. Discontinuous Morphemes | | | |
| | {yinggo-alo} | numeral | becomes verb |
| | | Duluo | yinggo-luo-alo |
| | | ‘two’ | ‘for the second time’ |
| | | limo | yinggo-limo-alo |
| | | ‘five’ | ‘for the fifth time’ |
| • Verbal affixations in English language include: (1) nouns becoming verbs; (2) adjectives becoming verbs. | | | |
| • Nouns become Verbs | | | |
| a. Prefix {be-} + nouns | | becomes | verbs |
| | | devil | be-devil |
| | | ‘iblis’ | ‘menggangu’ |

| | |
|---------|--------------|
| friend | be-friend |
| 'teman' | 'melindungi' |

The prefix {be-} stems from the Old English (Marchand, 1990:98) which means "around".

| | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------|---------------|
| b. Prefix {de-} + | nouns | becomes | verbs |
| | bar | | de-bar |
| | 'penghalang' | | 'menghalangi' |
| | base | | de-base |
| | 'dasar' | | 'merendahkan' |

The prefix {de-} stems from Latin (Marchand, 1960:105) which means "from".

| | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|---------|----------------|
| c. Prefix {trans-} + | nouns | becomes | verbs |
| | Mute | | trans-mute |
| | 'orang bisu' | | 'mengubah' |
| | Atlantic | | trans-atlantik |
| | 'Atlantik' | | 'melintasi' |

The prefix {trans-} comes from Latin (Marchand, 1960:147) meaning "across".

| | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------|---------|-------------|
| Suffix {-en} | noun | + {-en} | becomes | verb |
| | fright | | | fright-en |
| | 'ketakutan' | | | 'menakuti' |
| | Threat | | | threat-en |
| | 'ancaman' | | | 'mengancam' |

The suffix {-en} comes from the Old English (Marchand, 1960:212) meaning "made of".

Adjectives become Verbs

| | | | |
|----------------|-----------|---------|--------------|
| Prefix {en-} + | adjective | becomes | verb |
| | feeble | | en-feeble |
| | 'lemah' | | 'melemahkan' |
| | Large | | en-large |
| | 'luas' | | 'memperluas' |
| | Rich | | en-rich |
| | 'kaya' | | 'memperkaya' |

The prefix {en-} stems from France (Marchand, 1960:114) which means “put in”.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|---------|----------------|
| Suffix {-ize} adjective | + {-ize} | becomes | verb |
| civil | | | civil-ize |
| ‘sopan’ | | | ‘membudayakan’ |
| local | | | local-ize |
| ‘lokal’ | | | ‘melokalisir’ |

The suffix {-ize} originates in France (Marchand, 1960:256) meaning “to make”.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|---------|----------------|
| Suffix {-ify} adjective | + {-ify} | becomes | verb |
| beauty | | | beautify |
| ‘cantik’ | | | ‘mempercantik’ |
| Just | | | justify |
| ‘adil/pantas’ | | | ‘membenarkan’ |

The suffix {-ify} originates in France (Marchand, 1960:239) meaning “to make”.

RESULT AND ANALYSIS

- Contrasting Analysis between Gorontalo and English Language
- From the description above, we conclude the similarities and differences between the two languages as follows:

Table 1

| Basic Forms | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| Gorontalo | | English | |
| -Prefix {mo-} <u>Nouns</u> | become <u>Verbs</u> | -Prefix {be-}, <u>Nouns</u> | become <u>Verbs</u> |
| bala | mo-bala | devil | be-devil |
| ‘fence’ | ‘will fence in’ | ‘iblis | ‘mengganggu’ |
| waro | mo-waro | friend | be-friend |
| ‘shop’ | ‘will open a shop’ | ‘teman’ | ‘melindungi’ |
| -Prefix {lo-} <u>Nouns</u> | become <u>Verbs</u> | -Prefix {de-} <u>Nouns</u> | become <u>Verbs</u> |
| bala | lo-bala | bar | de-bar |
| ‘fence’ | ‘have fenced in’ | ‘penghalang’ | ‘menghalangi’ |
| dingingo | lo-dingiongo | base | de-base |
| ‘wall’ | ‘have walled in’ | ‘dasar’ | ‘merendahkan’ |
| -Prefix {po-} <u>Nouns</u> | become <u>Verbs</u> | -Prefix {trans-} <u>Nouns</u> | become <u>Verbs</u> |
| halahadi | po-halahadi | sute | trans-sute |
| ‘saw’ | ‘be asked to saw’ | ‘orangbisu’ | ‘mengubah’ |
| ‘waro’ | ‘powaro’ | atlantic | trans-Atlantic |
| ‘shop’ | ‘be asked to open a shop’ | ‘Atlantic’ | ‘melintasi’ |
| -Infix {-um-} <u>Noun</u> | become <u>Verbs</u> | -Infix | - |
| deqito | d-um-eqito | | |
| ‘light’ | ‘to become light’ | | |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| duqomo 'cloudy' | d-um-uqomo 'to become cloudy' | | |
| -Suffix {-alo} <u>Nouns</u> | become <u>Verbs</u> | -Suffix {en-} <u>Nouns</u> | become <u>Verbs</u> |
| bate 'batik' | bate-alo 'be put on batik' | fright 'ketakutan' | fright-en 'menakuti' |
| tohe 'lamp' | tohe-alo 'be put on a lamp' | threat 'ancaman' | threat-en 'mengancam' |
| -Discontinuous Morphemes | | | |
| {ilo-a} <u>Nouns</u> | become <u>Verbs</u> | - | - |
| bala 'fence' | ilo-bala-wa 'have been fenced in' | | |
| {u-a} <u>Nouns</u> | become <u>Verbs</u> | - | - |
| kameja 'shirt' | u-pohi kameja-a 'can be used as a shirt' | | |
| -Prefix {mopo-} <u>Adjective</u> | become <u>Verbs</u> | -Prefix {en-} <u>Adjectives</u> | become <u>Verbs</u> |
| damango 'big' | mopo-damango 'to enlarge' | feeble 'lemah' | en-feeble 'melemahkan' |
| hayaqo 'long' | mopo-hayaqo 'to make something long' | large 'luas' | en-large 'memperluas' |
| -Prefix {lopo-} <u>Adjective</u> | become <u>Verbs</u> | rich 'kaya' | en-rich 'memperkaya' |
| tanggalo 'wide' | lopo-tanggalo 'have widened' | | |
| -Infix {-um-} <u>Adjective</u> | become <u>Verbs</u> | -Infix | - |
| hayaqo 'long' | h-um-ayaqo 'to become long' | | |
| tanipo 'sick' | t-um-anipo 'to become sick' | | |
| -Sufiks | - | -Suffix {-ize} <u>Adjectives</u> | become <u>Verbs</u> |
| | | civil 'sopan' | civil-ize 'membudayakan' |
| | | lokal 'lokal' | local-ize 'melokalisir' |
| | | | |
| -Discontinuous Morphemes | | -Sufix {ify} <u>Adjectives</u> | become <u>Verbs</u> |
| {ilo-a} <u>Adjective</u> | become <u>Verbs</u> | beauty 'cantik' | beautify 'mempercantik' |
| deloma 'deep' | ilo-deloma-a 'have been deepened' | just 'adil/pantas' | justify 'membenarkan' |
| {u-a} <u>Nouns</u> | become <u>Verbs</u> | | |
| lalita 'sharp' | u-po lalita-a 'can be sharpen' | | |
| -Prefix {mohinggo-} <u>Numerals</u> | become <u>Verbs</u> | | |
| duluo 'two' | mohinggoluo 'have become twice' | | |
| -Prefix {lohinggo-} <u>Numerals</u> | become <u>Verbs</u> | | |
| limo 'two' | mohinggo-limo | | |

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>‘five’ ‘have become five times’</p> <p>-Prefix {pohinggo <u>Numerals</u> become <u>Verbs</u> walu pohinggo-walu ‘eight’ ‘tobe put the eighth’</p> <p>-Discontinuous Morphemes</p> <p>yinggo-alo <u>Numerals</u> become <u>Verbs</u> duluo yinggo lu-alo ‘two’ ‘for the second Time limo ‘yinggolimo alo’ ‘five’ ‘for the fifthtime</p> | |
|--|--|

The Classification of the Verb’s in Gorontalo and English Language

The Classification of the Verb’s in Gorontalo Language

- In Gorontalo language, the affixes which can bear verbs include the prefix, infix, suffix and the combination of some affixes. They are as follow:
- he prefixes: {mo-},{lo},{po-},{mopo-},{lopo-},{popo},
- {mohi-},{lohi-},{poho-},{moti-},{loti-},{poti-},{meqi-},{leqi-}
- {peqi-}, {moqo-}, {loqo}, {poqo-},{mei-}, dan {lei-}.
- The infixes : {-il-}, dan {um-}.
- The suffixes : {-a}, {-i}, {-lo}, dan {-alo}

Discontinuous Morphemes: {ilo-a}, {monto-a}, {u-a},.

The affixes above are the productive ones in producing verbs in Gorontalo language. In order to identify them, we cite some examples of Gorontalo verbs created through the affixation process. They are as follow:

Prefix {mo-}

| <u>Basic Word</u> | <u>Prefix</u> | <u>Verb</u> |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| belanja | + {mo-} | mo-balanja |
| ‘go shopping’ | | ‘will go shopping’ |
| hama | + {mo-} | mohama |
| ‘take’ | | ‘will take’ |

Prefix {lo-}

| <u>Basic Word</u> | <u>Prefix</u> | <u>Verb</u> |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|
| daha | + {lo} | lo-daha |
| ‘secure’ | | ‘have secured’ |

| | | |
|--------|---------|--------------|
| hama | + {lo-} | lo-hama |
| 'take' | | 'have taken' |

Prefix {po-}

| <u>Basic Word</u> | <u>Prefix</u> | <u>Verb</u> |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| hama | + {po-} | po-hama |
| 'take' | | 'be asked to take' |
| tolimo | + {po-} | po-lolimo |
| 'receive' | | 'be asked to receive' |

Prefix {mopo-}

| <u>Basic Word</u> | <u>Prefix</u> | <u>Verb</u> |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| balato | + {mopo-} | mopo-balato |
| 'lay down' | | 'to place on a bed' |
| teteqo | + {mopo-} | mopo-teteqo |
| 'run' | | 'to run off with something' |

Prefix {lopo}

| <u>Basic Word</u> | <u>Prefix</u> | <u>Verb</u> |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| lihu | + {lopo-} | lopo-lihu |
| 'take a bath' | | 'to bathe someone' |
| tahu | + {lopo-} | lopo-tame |
| 'store' | | 'have stored' |

Prefix {popo-}

| <u>Basic Word</u> | <u>Prefix</u> | <u>Verb</u> |
|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| balato | + {popo-} | popo-balato |
| 'lay down' | | 'be asked to lay down' |
| tuluhu | + {popo-} | popo-tuluhu |
| 'sleep' | | 'be asked to sleep' |

- The infix { -il- } implies praeterium or the past time. It can be used to create both active and passive verbs. If it is put in a basic morpheme of the phoneme with consonant /i/ or /w/, the consonant will be merged. The vocal /i/ in the infix { -il- } is pronounced 'yi'.

| <u>Basic Word</u> | <u>Prefix</u> | <u>Verb</u> |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| loduqo | + {-il-} | y-il-oduqo |
| 'dip' | | 'be dipped' |
| delo | + {-il-} | d-il-elo |
| 'bring' | | 'have been brought' |

Infix {-um-}

Infix {-um-} is to imply an activity in the future or futurun..

| Basic Word | Prefix | Verb |
|------------|----------|--------------|
| dembingo | + {-um-} | d-um-embingo |
| 'stick' | | 'to stick' |
| huhelo | + {-um-} | h-um-elo |
| 'tremble' | | 'to trample' |

The suffix {-a} also plays an important role in forming verbs in Gorontalo language. It has three functions, which are: (1) to form the imperative, (2) to form the transitive, (3) to form adverbs. If the suffix -a is put inside a basic morpheme with three legs and the vocal ending /u/, the /u/ it becomes /e/.

| Basic Word | Suffix | Verb |
|------------|--------|------------|
| delo | + {-a} | delo-a |
| 'bring' | | 'to bring' |
| tali | + {-a} | tali-a |
| 'buy' | | 'to buy' |

Suffix {-a}

In this category, there is only the suffix {-i} which like the suffix {-a} also forms the imperative, which is the main its main function.

| Basic Word | Suffix | Verb |
|------------|--------|-------------|
| delo | + {-a} | delo-a |
| 'bring' | | 'bring it!' |
| tali | + {-a} | tali-a |
| 'buy' | | 'buy it!' |

Suffix {-i}

| Basic Word | Suffix | Verb |
|------------|--------|-----------------|
| daha | + {-i} | daha-i |
| 'secure' | | 'secure it!' |
| dungohu | + {-i} | dungohi |
| 'listen' | | 'listen to it!' |

Suffix {-lo}

The suffix {-lo} can be attached to an imperative verb with an ending {-a}, the affix {po-}, {poti}, or the combination of affix-suffix {popo-/-a}, {poqo-/-a}, {pohi-/-a}, {pohi-/-a}, and {peqi-/-a}.

| Basic Word | Suffix | Verb |
|------------|---------|------------|
| tubu | + {-lo} | tubualo |
| 'cook' | | 'cook it!' |
| tali | + {-lo} | talialo |
| 'buy' | | 'buy it' |

Suffix {-po}

The suffix {-po} like {-lo} can be attached to almost all verbs, imperative or indicative. The suffix {-po} always means 'dulu, dahulu', and it has no similarity in Indonesian language.

| Basic Word | Suffix | Verb |
|------------|---------|-------------|
| tuluhu | + {-po} | potuluhupo |
| 'sleep' | | 'sleep!' |
| huloqo | + {-po} | huloqopo |
| 'sit down' | | 'sit down!' |

Discontinuous Morphemes**{ilo-a}**

| <u>Basic Word</u> | | <u>Discontinuous Morphemes</u> | <u>Verb</u> |
|-------------------|---|--------------------------------|-------------|
| butahu | + | {ilo-a} | ilo-butaha |
| 'shoot' | | | 'shot' |
| dequpa | + | {ilo-a} | ilo-dequpa |
| 'capture' | | | 'captured' |

{monto-a}

| <u>Basic Word</u> | | <u>Discontinuous Morphemes</u> | <u>Verb</u> |
|-------------------|---|--------------------------------|----------------|
| damanga | + | {monto-a} | monto-damaga |
| 'big' | | | 'rather big' |
| kikiqo | + | {monto-a} | monto-kikiqo |
| 'small' | | | 'rather small' |

{u-a}

| <u>Basic Word</u> | <u>Discontinuous Morphemes</u> | <u>Verb</u> |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| paqi | +{ilo-a} | ilo-paqi-a |
| 'throw' | | 'can be thrown' |
| tihulo | + {ilo-a} | ilo-tihula |
| 'stand' | | 'can be built' |

Classification of Verb's in English Language

In English, the verb's process which results in verbs includes prefix and suffix. Different from Gorontalo, English language has no infixes and discontinuous morphemes. The affixes are as follow:

Prefixes: {de-}, {en-}, {trans-} and {over-}.

Suffixes: {-en}, {-ate}, {-ize} and {-ify}.

Below we give some examples of English verbs which are formed through affixation processes.

Prefix {de-}

| <u>Basic Word</u> | <u>Prefix</u> | <u>Verb</u> |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| bar | + {de-} | de-bar |
| 'penghalang' | | 'menghalangi' |
| code | + {de-} | de-code |
| 'sandi' | | 'membaca sandi' |

Prefix {en-}

| <u>Basic Word</u> | <u>Prefix</u> | <u>Verb</u> |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| able | + {en} | en-able |
| 'dapat' | | 'membolehkan' |
| act | + {en} | en-act |
| 'perbuatan' | | 'membuat' |

Prefix {trans-}

| <u>Basic Word</u> | <u>Prefix</u> | <u>Verb</u> |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| form | + {trans-} | trans-form |
| 'bentuk' | | 'mengubah bentuk' |
| figure | + {trans-} | trans-figure |
| 'bentuk badan' | | 'merubah rupa' |

Prefix {over-}

| <u>Basic Word</u> | <u>Prefix</u> | <u>Verb</u> |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| awe | + {over-} | over-awe |
| 'kagum' | | 'sangat mengaggumkan' |
| charge | + {over-} | over-charge |
| 'harga' | | 'menjual terlalu mahal' |

Suffix {-an}

| <u>Basic Word</u> | <u>Suffix</u> | <u>Verb</u> |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------|
| broad | + {-en} | broaden |
| 'luas' | | 'meluaskan' |
| bite | + {-en} | bitten |
| 'gigitan' | | 'menggigit' |

Suffix {-ate}

| <u>Basic Word</u> | <u>Suffix</u> | <u>Verb</u> |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|
| alien | + {-ate} | alien-ate |
| 'asing' | | 'mengasingkan' |
| active | + {-ate} | active-ate |
| 'aktif' | | 'menggiatkan' |

Suffix {-ize}

| <u>Basic Word</u> | <u>Suffix</u> | <u>Verb</u> |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| actual | + {-ize} | actualize |
| 'sebenarnya' | | 'mewujudkan' |
| agony | + {-ize} | agonize |
| 'nyeri sekali' | | 'menderita sekali' |

Suffix {-ify}

| <u>Basic Word</u> | <u>Suffix</u> | <u>Verb</u> |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| diverse | + {-ify} | diversify |
| 'bermacam-macam' | | 'membuat variasi' |
| glory | + {-ify} | glorify |
| 'mulia' | | 'memuliakan' |

Comparison between Gorontalo and English Verb's**Similarity between Gorontalo and English Verb's**

Verb's process commonly happens in languages. It can be classified into (a) adding in the beginning (prefix), (b) adding in the middle (infix), (c) adding in the end (suffix), and (d) devided addition or discontinuous morphemes.

From the explanations above, we Conclude that

- Both Gorontalo and English have prefixes and suffixes which can be used to form verbs.
- Both also have basic morphemes, nouns, and adjectives which can be used to create verbs. For example in Gorontalo is the word mobala 'memagar', which consists of two morphemes, mo- and bala. Adding the prefix mo- to the word bala becoming mobala results in the changing of the meaning or word class, from the noun bala into the verb mobala.
- In English, it is like the word de-bar 'menghalangi', which consists of two morhphehems, de- and bar. Such fusion of two morphemes brings about a changing of the meaning or word class, from the noun bar to the verb de-bar.

- In Gorontalo, the prefix {mopo-} of a noun holds the similar meaning to the combination of me...-kan in Indonesia. For example, mopo-dingingo means 'mendindingkan'.

In English, the prefix {de-} of a noun has the similar meaning to the combination of me...-kan in Indonesia. For example, de-base means merendahkan.

- In Gorontalo, there is the numeral word mohinggo- which means 'membuat' or 'menjadikan sesuatu'. For example, mohinggo-tolu which means 'menjadikan tiga (to devide something three ways)'.

In English, there is the suffix {-en} added to adjectives, which means 'membuat' or 'menjadikan'. For example, bright-en which means 'menjadikan terang'.

Difference between Verb's in Gorontalo and English Language

- The Gorontalo verb's from the prefix {mo-} is similar to the prefix {mopo-}, {mohi-}, and so on. The prefix {lo-} with the prefix {lopo-}, {lohi-}, etc. The prefix {po-} with the prefix {popo-}, {pohi-}, etc. From this, it can be assumed that in Gorontalo language, meanings are determined by the tenses. Such a rule is not found in English language.
- In Gorontalo, the prefix {mo-} bears the meaning that an activity will be done. For example, the word balanja 'belanja' means the agent does not do the activity yet. If the prefix {mo-} is added to the word balanja and becomes mo-balanja 'akan berbelanja', then it means that the agent will do the activity. So, it points to the futurum. Whereas for the prefix {lo-}, the meaning resulted from its additon is similar to the meaning from the prefix {mo-}'s. For example, the word daha 'jaga', if given the prefix {lo-}, becomes lo-daha 'telah menjaga' which means the activity done in the past. So, the prefix {mo-} and {lo-} differ only in the time aspect. The prefis {po-} has the grammatical function as the imperative sentence. For instance, the word hama 'ambil' when given the prefix {po-} becomes the one which means an instrument, like the word halahadi 'gergaji', when inserted the prefix {po-}, becomes po-halahadi 'alat untuk menggergaji'. Whereas in English, the affixs (prefix and suffix) do not give any change of time to their verbs.
- In Gorontalo, there are the infixes {-il-} and {-um-} which can form verbs. Whereas in English, there is no one.
- In Gorontalo, we can find the affix combinations like {ilo – a}, {monto – a} and {u – a}, which can create verbs. Whereas English has no such combination.

CONCLUSIONS

Finally, two conclusions can be drawn here

First, the basic word is defined as the word in its basic form to create other form of words with a new meaning or word class (affixation). It is the morpheme which gets some addition in the beginning, in the middle and in the end, and some addition of the combined affixs, so that it forms a complicated one.

Here are some examples of the affixes which appear in the beginning of the basic words called prefixes: {mo-} which is equal to the prefix {mopo-}, {mohi-}, etc., and is used in the futurum; the prefix {lo-} which is equal to the prefix {lopo-}, {lohi-}, etc., and is used in the praeteritum; and the prefix {po-} which is equal to the prefix {popo-}, {pohi-},

etc., and is operated in the futurum.

The affix which is placed in the middle of a basic word to create a bigger unsur is called infix, such as {-il-} which operates in the futurum. The affix which appears in the end of a basic form is named suffix, such as {-a}, {i-} and {-alo}. Then, two affixes which come together to form a new word are named discontinuous morphemes or devided morphemes, such as {u-a}, {ilo-a}, {monto-a} and {yinggo-alo}. In the affixation process of Gorontalo language, the placement of a prefix helps form a new word class. For example, the word bilohu 'lihat' when given the prefix mo- becomes mo-bilohu 'memperlihatkan diri'. After added the prefix mo-, the word bilohu turns to be a verb, mo-bilohu.

In English, we found the morpheme located in the beginning (prefix) and in the end (suffix). The prefix includes {be}, {de-}, {en-}, {over-} and {trans-}. Whereas the suffix, {-en}, {-ate}, {-ize} and {-ify}. The affixation of the basic word able 'dapat', for example, when given the prefix en- and becoming enable, results in a change of its word class, from the adjective able into the verb en-able.

Second, in Gorontalo language, the prefix {mopo-} in a noun has the similar meaning to the combination of me--kan in Indonesian language. For example, mopo-dingingo means 'mendinginkan'. In English, the prefix {de-} in a noun holds the similar meaning to the combination of me-..-kan in Indonesia. For example, de-base means 'merendahkan'.

Third, in Gorontalo, we found the numeral mohinggo- which means 'to make' or 'to result in' in Indonesian language. For example, mohinggo-telu means 'to make something threefold'. While in English, we found the suffix {-en} in an adjective which means 'to make something' or 'to turn something into..' in Indonesia. For example, bright-en means 'to make something bright'. Finally, it is said that in the affixation process of Gorontalo language, either prefix or infix, the meaning to appear is expressed in the time (tenses). This procedure is not found in English.

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