The Tondano's Adjective

Dr. Sayama Malabar, M.Pd, Senior Lecturer at State University of Gorontalo, Bahasa Indonesia Department, Faculty of Letters and Culture

Abstract

This study is designed to describe the characteristics of the adjectives of Tondano Language, and what meaning that they produce. The result that was found (1) Tondano's adjectives can be basic words, word formation, and reduplication. 2) Tondano's adjectives has the following characteristics: (a) can be annotated as comparison *lebe* 'more', *rado* 'less' *kasa* 'most', (b) can be annotated reinforcing phrase very, true , indeed, with *ta - / - mo* 'too'; (c) a negation reyi '' not '; (d) can be repeated with the prefix *kepa -* and the *suffix - se na - / - his or hers*, and (e) generally, put behind the described noun. 3) Tondano adjectives have affix with prefix, infix, suffix, and confix. 4) It can be generated into reduplication and composition. Tondano adjectives are formed by reduplicating whole words with the affixes, while the composition is formed with the combination of the basic words. 5) Changes in the form of words will lead to a change into meaning, and it is highly dependent on its use in a sentence.

Keywords: Characteristics, Form, Meaning, Adjectives, Tondano Language, Local Language, Bahasa Indonesia

1. Introduction

Tondano language is one of the local languages spoken by a small community in the district of Gorontalo, Gorontalo Province. Gorontalo district consists of several sub-districts, including the Limboto Barat, Tibawa, and Bongomeme. In these three sub-districts, there are Yosonegoro village (Limboto Barat sub-district), village Reksonegoro (Tibawa sub-district) and village Kaliyoso (sub-district Bongomeme, which are inhabited by the Javanese Tondano (called Jaton in Gorontalo). Tondano language becomes important tool of communication for the local community, as the Tondano is spoken widely in that area as daily communication between families, personal, as well as trading activities.

Considering the important function of this language, it is essential for society to make any effort is nurturing and developing this traditional language of Tondano. This language progress is expected that be alignment with the development of the users.

There are many things that can be made to conduct the promotion and development Tondano language. Research on all aspects of language, including investigating the problem faced and it is quite urgent to be done because of several considerations. These considerations include: (i) Tondano language is a sample of many minor languages that used in Indonesian heterogeneous condition , (ii) a person who is considered an expert in the language is becoming lesser, (iii) the local language increasingly misplace by another language as the result of youth attitude of language acquisition and less-supportive action from related parties in nurturing and developing this language.

The results are not only useful for documentation, but more importantly is expected to be used as learning materials in schools. Lately, primary schools to secondary schools in the district of Gorontalo are given opportunity to teach local language used as one of subjects. With this result, it is expected that it will help to enhance and enrich the taught material in the school.

In investigating Tondano words, the related problem has a wide scope. This is caused by a variety of things that can be investigated for the word adjective itself. Adjectives problems not only from the standpoint of morphology, but it can also be seen from the morphophonemic and morph syntax. However, the scope of this research is limited to morphological point of view, which includes characteristic, form, and meaning of the word of Tondano's adjectives. The formation is as follows: What are the characteristics of Tondano's adjectives? , What are adjective forms of Tondano's words? How do Tondano's adjectives form meaning?

This study conducted by analyzing the language structure. Therefore, the theory used is the structural theory. Structural approach is an approach that gives explicit attention to the various elements of language as structure and systems (Kridalaksana, 1982: 157-158). In addition, Crystal (1991: 330) argues that in the linguistic, structural studies is an approach to analyzing the language, which explicitly linguistic features can be described as a structure and system. With the structural approach, said adjectives can be explained elements-elements, structures, and systems.

Accordingly, it should be noted some fundamental concepts regarding the word adjectives, namely (a) the nature of the word adjectives, (b) the characteristics of word adjectives, (c) adjective forms of local words and (d) the meaning of the word adjectives. Theoretical concepts were taken from both the expert opinion of some experts from the Indonesian and local language experts. Therefore, the authors underlying theory by referring to Indonesian language and Gorontalo, since Tondano language cognate with Indonesian, and Gorontalo language is close to Tondano language both place and users setting.

2. Nature and Characteristics Of Adjective

Some experts' opinion on the nature and characteristics of the word adjective described as follows, according Muslich (1990: 92) adjective (an adjective / state) is a word used to express the nature or state of people, things, or animals and have the following characteristics: (1) can be annotated comparison (more, less, at least), (2) can be annotated amplifier (very, very, really, so, too), (3) can annotated as negation (4) can be repeated with prefix *se-* and suffix, (5) the specific words can be characterized by suffix *-ar, -(w) i, -iah, if, al, and-ik,* (6) is generally located behind the explained noun, formed with nominal + adjective (old cars), nominal + which (to be) + adjective (the car which is old), as well as a predicate in a sentence (an old car), (that car is old).

According Keraf (1980), it is difficult to accept the limits of the adjective, where it is a word that describes a noun. When it is consequently follow limitations, we will see many difficulties, for example, the word 'brick' in the phrase "brick house" adjective or not. Another sample, if f all words that describe the noun is adjective, how can we explain the word 'father' in the 'father's house'? Both 'father' and 'brick' clearly is a noun. It cannot be denied that the word also has the function of adjectives to describe the word also has the function of adjectives to describe a noun, but these sign may not be used to describe adjectives. In any word, it is also serving as a description of the noun. Therefore, the so-called characteristics and constraints must be something only for it, may not provide the possibility for other things.

As structural guidance to adjective, Keraf (1980: 88) stated that word adjective is any word that can take the form of a basic word in Indonesia *se* + reduplicate of basic word + *nya* and can be expanded with the most, more, once.

Example:
se –tinggi – tinggi –nya
se – cepat –cepat –nya
se – baik –baik –nya

Thus, according to Keraf (1980),, every word that has been nominated to the pattern above is adjective, and then must be matched again with pattern of word group. In terms of group of words, adjectives can be explained by words: best, better, once.

For example:
besar sekali, paling besar, lebih besar (big, bigger, biggest)
tunggi, paling tinggi, lebih tinggi, (high, higher, highest)
cepat sekali, paling cepat, lebih cepat. (fast, faster, fastest)

According Kridalaksana (1986: 57) adjective is a category that is marked by the possibility to (1) join the "NOT" particles, (2) accompany noun or (3), accompanied particles like more, very, somewhat, , - if (in *sensitif*),-i (in *alami*), or (5) forming nominal with confix *ke-an*, such as *adil–keadilan, halus–kehalusan, yakin-keyakinan* (this last characteristic is categorized to most basic adjectives).

According Pateda (1981: 139) speech in Gorontalonese's adjectives is traditional. In another paper, Pateda (1986: 135) argues, viewed from morphological, all original morphemes, which can be combined with *mondo /-o* means 'rather or bit' is called adjectives, for example:
langgato mondolanggato 'bit higher'
mopa mondomopawa 'bit lower'
kike? o mondokiki? o 'rather small'

On the other hand, in terms of valence financial syntax, all original morphemes, which are recognized with *(d)onggo* 'how', 'so', or 'too' and *sambe* 'too', 'very' is called adjectives, for example:

buheli (d) Onggo buheli   'how brave'
sambe buheli   'very brave'
kike? O (d) Onggo kike?O   'how small'
sambe kike? O   'so small' "tiny"
                                 'Very small'

2.1 Form and Meaning of Adjective

Kridalaksana (1986: 57) argues that in terms of shape, adjective can be divided into:

1) Basic adjective

     a. which can be tested with words sangat 'so', lebih 'more', for example:
     Bahagia (happy),Agung (grand, great), Canggung (awkward), Disiplin (Discipline)
     Akrab (familiar), Bangga (proud), Celaka (unfortunate), Durhaka (seditious)
     Aman (secure), Basah (wet), Cemburu (jealous), Dungu (stupid)
     Ampuh (potent), Beku (frozen), Cepat (fast), Dahaga (thirsty)
     -          -   -   -
     Elak (evasive), Fanatik (fanatic), Gaduh (crowdy), Haus (thirsty)
     Enak (delicious), Fatal (fatal), Gagah (Gallant), Halus (smooth)
     Enggan (reluctant),   -,   -   Hampa (empty)
     -          -   Ganas (savage), Hancur (broken)
     -          -   -   -
     Iba (compassionate), Jahat (evil), Kabur (vague), Lain (other)
     Ideal (ideal), Jahil, (naughty), Kacau (messy), laju (fast)
     Indah (beautiful), Jemu (Boring), Kagum (amazing), laku (behavior)
     -          -   -   -
     Mahal (expensive), Nakal (naughty), Otentik (authentic), Padat (solid)
     Mahir (expert), Nekat (desperate),   -   ,Padu (integrated)
     Maju (onward), Negatif (negative),   -   ,Paham (understood)
     -          -   -   -
     Ramai (crowded), Sabar (patient), Taat (obedient), Ulet (diligent)
     Rapat (tight), Sakit (hurt), Tajam (sharp), Umum (general)
     Rapi (tidy), Siap (ready), Teduh (shady), Untung (lucky)
     -          -   -   -
     Wajar (proper), Yakin (sure)
     Wangi (fragrant)

Waspada (alert)
Was-was (worried)

b. which cannot be tested with words so, for example:
Buntu (deadlock), Genap (even), Musnah (destroyed)
Cacat (defects), Interlokal (distance), Niscaya (undoubtedly)
Gaib (supernatural), Lenceng (off), Tentu (certain)
Ganda (double), Langsung (directly), Tunggal (single)

2) The derivative adjective:
    (A) The derivative adjective with affix, such as terhormat 'distinguished'
    (B) Ajektifa duplicated derivatives, for example:
        Olah-olah   *muda-muda*
        Gagah-gagah   *ringan-ringan*
    (C) Adjective with the ke- R- an or ke-an affixes, for example:
        kebelanda-belandaan   kesakitan
        kemalua-maluan   kesepian
    (D) Adjetive with –i affix (or its alomorf), for example:
        abadi from abad
        alami, alamiah from alam
        duniawi from dunia
        gerajawi from gereja
        hewani from hewan
        ilmiah from ilmu
        insani from insan
    (E) Adjective derived from a variety processes:
       (I) De-verbalization, (ii) De-nominalization (iii) De-adverbial, (iv) de-interjection.

3.   Adjective Forms

Connected to with the distribution of Indonesian adjective form of the word above, then Pateda (1986: 135) argues that the word adjective Gorontalo language can be shaped:

1). Basic morpheme
example:
ayapa 'in'   kata 'wet'   gaja 'elephant'
 akali 'experts'   aamani 'safe'   aaruti 'smooth'
deata 'many'   dudula? a 'big'   delamo 'in'

2). Derivative
(i) Prefix
  Example:
  Lilingga   molilingga   'shiny'
  Wopa   meewopa   'being low'
(ii) Affixes
  Example:
  Bandila   bilandila   'being lazy'
  Barani   bilarani 'be brave'
(iii) Suffix
  Example:
  Bata batai   ' to make it wet'
(iv) Confix
  Example:
  Tata   mondototawa   ' clever'
  Wengahu   mondowengahu 'happier'

4.   Discussion

4.1 Special Caharacter of Tondano's Adjectives
The word adjective is a word used to express the nature and circumstances of people, objects or animals and have the following characteristics: (1) can be annotated comparison (more, less, at least), (2) can be annotated amplifier (very, very, true , so, too), (3) can be annotated as negation (4) can be repeated with prefix *se-* and suffix *-nya*, (5) it is generally located behind the explained noun, formed with nominal + adjective (old cars),

nominal + which (to be) + adjective (the car which is old), as well as a predicate in a sentence (an old car), (that car is old).

After deep analyzing of the use of oral and written language Tondano, it is found the data with the following characteristics;

1). Tondano's adjective can be explained with additional comparative function of *lebe* 'more' *rodo* 'less', *kasa*, 'most'.word *lebe*, *rodo* are positioned in front of the adjective, while the noun is located behind the adjectives.
Example:

Lebe	lebe wangko	'larger'
	lebe wure	'lighter'
	lebe le?as	'better'
	lebe laker	'more'
	lebe rese	'cleaner'
Rodo	Rodo wangko	'less big'
	Rodo wure	'less light'
	Rodo le?as	'worse'
	Rodo laker	'less'
	Rodo rese'	'less clean'
Kasa	wangko kasa	'biggest'
	wure kasa	'lightest'
	le?as kasa	'best'
	laker kasa	'most'
	rese' kasa	'cleanest'

2). Tondano's adjectives is given amplifier '*kasa*' to express 'very', 'most', *'bena', ta-/ - mo* 'too'.
Example:

Kasa	rintek kasa	'very small'
		'smallest'
		'too small'
		'small,indeed'
	legi kasa	'very sweet'
		'sweetest'
		'too sweet'
		'sweet, indeed'
	wuter kasa	'very strong'
		'strongest'
		'too strong'
		'strong, indeed'
	mesu kasa	'very satisfied'
		'so true'
		'too full'
		'so full'
	Pasu' kasa	'very hot'
		'so hot'
		'hottest'
		'hot,indeed'
ta-/ - mo	tawangko mo '	'too big'
	taoki' mo	'too big'
	tale 'gimo	'too sweet'
	tapasu 'mo	'too hot'
	tarese 'mo	'too clean'

3). Tondano's adjectives can be added negation '*reyi*' 'to explain meaning 'not'.
Example:

Reyi'	reyi' lambo '	'not long'
	reyi 'wangko'	'not big'
	reyi 'repet	'not fast'
	reyi 'laker	'not much'
	reyi' pasu'	'not hot'

4). Tondano's adjectives can be repeated with the prefix *ke-*, and *kapa -*, and suffix *-na'* and *se-/-nya.*
Example:

ke-/ - na	kesia'-sia'na	'as clever as'
kapa-/ - na-	kaparinte- kaparintekna	'as small as (possible)'
	kapasela-selana	'as wide as (possible)'
	kapalamba'-lambo'na	'as long as (possible)'
	kaparepat-repetna	'as soon as (possible)'

4.2 Tondano's Adjetive Forms

Based on the form, the adjectives can be classified into: (a) the basic form of adjectives, (b) the adjectival formation, (c) reduplication), and (d) composition. Below is the presentation of Tondano's adjective forms;

1). Basic adjectival form

Tondano	Meaning	English
Asen	Asin	'salty'
Bunder	Bundar	'round'
Benges	Kikir	'stingji'
Gedebal	Besar	'big'
Gedebuh	Gemuk	'fat'
Gendeng	Gila	'crazy'
Gilo	Geli	'tickling'
Jele	Jenuh	'boring'
Jemak	Lembut	'soft'
Kimosa'	Bengkak	'swelling'
Kelekes	Basah	'wet'
Kere'it	Gatal	'itchy'
Kemu	Hancur	'destroyed'
Kewur	Kabur	'blurred'
Kabal	Kebal	'invunerable'
Kempes	Kempis	'flat-tire, deflated'
Kenceng	Kencang	'fast'
Kental	Kental	'thick'
Kuritik	Keriting	'curly'
Keta	Kekok	'awkward'
Ka'la	Lanjut	'continue'
Ke'ke	Lucu	'funny'
Ke'it	Patuh	'obedient'
Lo'ar	Angkuh	'arrogant'
La?as	Baik	'good'
Laker	Banyak	'many'
Lunteng	Dungu	'stupid'
Lebur	Gemuk	'fat'
Lo?ogas	Gundul	'bald'
Licing	Licin	'slippery'
Lewo '	Jahat	'evil'
Lo'sit	Kaget	'shocked'
Liur	Lupa	'forget'
Loyeng	Lain	'another'
Lemes	Lemas	'limp'
Longgar	Longgar	'loose'
Lemek	Lunak	'soft'
Legi	Manis	'sweet'
Lutu	Masak	'cooked'
Lenta'	Rontok	'fall''
Lewo '	Rusak	'damage'
Le?as	Sehat	'health'
Mbusu'	Busuk	'stink'
Meyiri	Cemburu	'jealous'
Menes	Diam	'silent'
Marewo'	Haus	'thirst'
Mangat	Hangat	'warm'

Meran	Heran	'wonder'
Mewupus	Iba	'compassionate'
Maca'	Bagus	'good'
Moyinde'	Khawatir	'worried'
Merem	Lapar	'hungry'
Mawendu	Letih	'tired'
Makala	Luntur	'fade'
Mal	Mahal	'expensive'
Maju	Maju	'advanced'

Tondano	Indonesian	English
Minutung	Menang	'win'
Meirang	Malu	'shame'
Mondong	Mendung	'cloudy'
Matak	Masak	'cooked'
Mujue	Mujur	'luck'
Mundur	Mundur	'backward'
Mey'a	Marah	'angry'
Moya	Goncang	'tremble'
Ngongah	Bodoh	'stupid'
Ngeler	Lambat	'slow'
Nekat	Nekad	'reckless'
Nikmat	Nikmat	'delights'
Nakal	Nakal	'naughty'
Masen	Asin	'salty'
Mena'	Enak	'tasty'
Nure	Lama	'long'
Oki'	Kecil	'small'
Peteng	Gelap	'dark'
Pa?ar	suka	'like'
Peset	Sesak	'crowded'
Payu	Laku	'sellable, behavioral'
Penes	Sepi	'quiet'
Pedisan	Sensara	'miserable'
Puca'	Pucat	'pale'
Pintar	Pintar	'clever'
Pekal	Pincang	'limp'
Pedes	Pedas	'spicy'
Pete'	Pecah	'broke'
Pasti	Past	'Definite'
Pas	pas	'fit'
Pasu'	Panas	'hot'
Pe?it	Pahit	'bitter'
Rese'	Bersih	"clean'
Rapet	Cepat	'fast'
Rintek	Kecil	'small'
Rengis	Hagus	'burned'
Ri'la	Hampa	'empty'
Rera	Sakit	'hurt'
Rame'	Rame	'crowded'
Rikep	Padat	'solid'
Reget	Kotor	'dirty'
Repet	Laju	'rapid'
Sia'	Cerdas	'smart'
Senget	Jengkel	'annoyed'
Sombar	Muda	'young'
Susah	payah	'difficult'
Sedelo	Ringkas	'quick'
Selo'	Salah	'wrong'
Seger	Segar	'fresh'
Sampet	Selesai	'completed'
Teri	Celaka	'accursed'

Taro	Cocok	'suitable'
Tawi	Dekat	'near'
Tre	Lurus	'straight'
Te'u	Paham	'understand'
Tu?a	Tua	'old'
Wuter	Berat	'heavy'
Wangko'	Besar	'big'
Weru	Baru	'new'
Walina	Lain	'different/another'
Wingi	Miring	'oblique'
Wuta	Penuh	'full'

2). The Formative Adjetives
Language adjective Tondano words can be formed by affixation, reduplication and composition.

2.1. Affixation
Affixation of Tondano's adjectives, include prefixes, an infection, suffixes, and konfiks.

a. Prefiks
Prefix that used in forming Tondano's adjectives are: me-, ma-, wawean-, ne-.
Example:

Pa?ar – suka - like   mapa?ar – menyukai – (to) like
Sawang – bantu - help   masawang – membantu – (to) help
Senget – benci- hate   masenget – membenci – (to) hate
Goda- goda – tease   magoda – menggoda – (to) tease
Bisa – bias – can   wawean bias – terbiasa- get used to
budi – budi – kind   wawean budi – berbudi – kind (ly)
wuka – buka - open   mewuka – terbuka – open (ed)

b. Infix
Infix that is used in the formation of adjectives in Tondano languages are: -ek, -in-.
Example:

Meyirang – malu - embarrassed   makayirangan – memalukan - embarrassing
Mejele – lelah - tired   makajeleu – melelahkan - tiring
Mepegel – jengkel - irritated   makapegalan – menjengkelkan - annoying
Gantung – gantung- hanged   ginantung – digantung – (is) hanged
Tutup – tutup – close   tinutup – ditutup – (is) closed

c. Suffix
Suffix is used in forming adjectives of Tondano's language is *-an*
Example:

Le?ar   riya   lo?oran   riya

d. Konfiks
Common confix that used in forming Tondano's adjectives is *kina- / .. an, ta-/ -mo, ke- /an, me-/-an.*
Example:

Context	Basic Word	Formative Word	Meaning
Kina- / -an	liur	kinaliuran	kelupa (forget)
	ge?ger	kinage?geren	kedinginan (cold)
	marem	kinarenan	kelaparan (hungry)
	rongket	kinarongkitan	kecopetan (is robbed)
	Laker	kinalakeran	kebanyakan (most)
ta-/ - mo	wangka'	tawangka'mo	terlalu besar (too big)
	oki'	taoki'mo	terlalu kecil (too small
	pasu'	tapasu'mo	terlalu panas (too hot)
	rese'	tarese'mo	terlalu bersih (too (clean)
ke - / - an	item	keitem-iteman	kehitam-hitaman (blackish)
me - / - an	pa?ar	mapa?ran	saling cinta mencintai (mutual love)

2.2. Reduplication

The word in the form of a repetition of whole words or some of the word, either by changes basic form, called repetition or reduplication. This notion applies to Indonesian language and Tondano. Based on the data examined, Tondano reduplication can be divided into several parts, as follows:

a. Reduplication of whole words
below is as the example of the whole word reduplication:

Basic Word	Reduplication	in Indonesia	English
maca'	maca'-maca'	bagus-bagus	good
Mangat	mangat-mangat	hangat-hangat	warm
Gedebal	gedebal- gedebal	besar-besar	big
rintek	rintek-rintek	kecil-kecil	small
wure'	wure'-wure'	ringan-ringan	light
rara'	rara'-rara'	sakit-sakit	ache

b. Reduplication with Suffixes
divided into reduplication with prefix and confix.

a. Prefix
Reduplication include the prefix of *ma-*
example:

Senget	masenget-senget	marah-marah (grumpy)
Gal	magoda-goda	menggoda-goda (tease)
Kelang	makela-kelang	Berjalan-jalan (stroll)

b. Confix
Confiks of *ke-/ -an, me-/ -an*
example:

to - / - an	keitem-iteman	kehitam-hitaman (blackish)
	kemaya-maya?an	kemerah-merahan (reddish)
me- \ -an	mepa?an–pa?aran	saling cinta mencintai (love each other)
	mele?o–le?osan	saling berbaikan (

c. The word adjectives formed with reduplication + kapa + na, however, requiring adjective as the root.
Example:

Root	Reduplication	in Indonesia	English
Sela 'lebar'	kappa sela-selena	selebar-lebarnya	(wide)
Rintak 'kecil'	kaparintek-rintekan	sekecil-kecilnya	(small)
Rapet 'cepat'	kaparepat-repanatna	secepat-cepatna	(fast)

2.3. Compound

Composition or compound word is a word formed from two or more words forming a new meaning. the composition that forms the adjectives of Tondano's language can be divided into several categories, namely:

a. The adjective is formed by combining the basic adjective with basic noun (adj + noun).
example:

busuk nate	busuk hati	'
Rapet lila'	cepat lidah	
kete nate	keras hati	
Lambah lewas	panjang tangan	
Lambah suma	Panjang mulut	

b. Adjectives is formed by combining basic adjectives and basic adjective (adj + adj)
example:

gedebal rintek	besar kecil	'big and small'
tu?a taretemou	tua muda	'old and young'
maca' lewa'	baik buruk	'good and bad'

5.   The Meaning of Tondano's Adjective

Affixes in Tondano language as the adjectival functional indicators are: ne-, ma-, wawean-, ne-, ek-, ni-, nina-, an-, ta-, mo-, an-, me- and -an. When each affixes is combined with Tondano's adjective, it will result particular meaning, which can be sees in the following example.

5.1 Prefix *me-,* and *ma - + Adjective*

When me- and ma- combined with an adjective, the compound word will have a sense of 'doing something', which is expressed by the root.
Example:

Yoki ' tiri *mesawang* simbokna kiyaw '   'The little boy is helping his mother in the kitchen'

Simbok masenget siyoki'na naughty   'Mom hates naughty kid"

5.2. Wawean Prefix - + Adjective

When prefix *wawean-* coupled with an adjective, it produces meaning of 'have' expressed by the basic word.
Example:

Ular ti?i wawean bisa   'that snake has venom'

Yak 'ti?i wawean budi   'the child has good behavior'

5.3. Prefix ne - + Adjective

When prefix *wawean-* coupled with an adjective, it produces meaning of 'an action that occurs untentionally or coincidentally'
Example:

Lalowangan ti?i newuka'   'the door is opened'

6.   Conclusion

Based on conducted research and data analysis, it can be concluded that: 1) The word adjectives Tondano language can be either basic words, word formation, and reduplication. 2). Tondano language has the following characteristics in its adjectives: (a) can be annotated comparison lebe 'more',rado 'less' kasa 'most', (b) can be annotated reinforcing 'most' very, very, true , and ta - / - mo 'too'; (c) can be said negation reyi '' not '; (d) can be repeated with the prefix kepa - and the suffix - se na - / - nya and (e) generally put behind the noun which is described. 3) The adjectives of Tondano language can be combine or added with affixation that will generate word adjectives that using prefixes, infixes, suffixes, and confixes. 4) These adjectives can be formed reduplication and compound (composition) word. Reduplication is formed by repetition of whole roots or the use of affixes in the redudancy form, while composition is to combine basic words (roots) and and basic form of the adjectives. 5) Changes in the form of the words will lead to n new meaning as well. Meaning that arises is highly dependent on its use in a sentence.

Dr. Sayama Malabar,
M.Pd,
Bahasa Indonesia Department of Letter and Culture Faculty
State University of Gorontalo

References

- Crystal, D. (1991). *A dictionary of linguistics and phonetics, 3rd edn.* Oxford: Blackwell
- Keraf, G . (1980). *Tata Bahasa Indonesia*. Ende –Flores: Nusa Indah
- Kridalaksana , H. (1986). *Kelas Kata dalam Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Gramedia
- Muslich, M.(1990). *Garis–Garis Besar Tata Bahasa baku Bahasa Indonesia*. Malang: Yayasan A3
- Pateda, M. (1981). *Kaidah Bahasa Gorontalo*. Gorontalo: Viladan
- Slamet,M. (1980*). Kaidah Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Djambatan
- Samsuri (1988). *Morfologi dan Pembentukan Kata*. Jakarta: Dikjen Dikti