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MORPHOLOGICAL AND PHONOLOGICAL VARYING SYSTEM OF GORONTALO LANGUAGE AND THE PROBLEM OF ORGANIZING THEM IN CUSTOM TERMS DICTIONARY

Kartin Lihawa, Rasuna Thalib, Agus Lahinta, Adimawati Helingo

Abstract

Abstract: The objective of this research is to describe the morphological and phonological varying system of Gorontalo language, and its problem in organizing them in custom terms dictionary. The method used is qualitative with the data collection techniques involved observing, recording the language in a practical poem of the traditional ceremony, and other published books. The agreement of word-writing problems through workshop alignment and standardization are (1) deletion of sound ***y*** and ***w*** in certain words, (2) there is no unique phonetic symbols of apostrophe for glottal sound between two sequence vowels written side by side in a row, (3) selection of writing *nt* for the sound /ð/, (4) selection of particles *mayi, mota, mola, mao, ma, ngo, o (for verb not for noun), hi, lo, de, dipo, ta,* (5) selection of prefix ***po*** attached to the verbs, (6) variations of long and short vowels writing on certain phonemes.

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Kartin Lihawa, Rasuna Thalib, Agus Lahinta dan Adimawati Helingo

Universitas Negeri Gorontalo

Abstract: The objective of this research is to describe the morphological and phonological varying system of Gorontalo language, and its problem in organizing them in custom terms dictionary. The method used is qualitative with the data collection techniques involved observing, recording the language in a practical poem of the traditional ceremony, and other published books. The agreement of word-writing problems through workshop alignment and standardization are (1) deletion of sound ***y*** and ***w*** in certain words, (2) there is no unique phonetic symbols of apostrophe for glottal sound between two sequence vowels written side by side in a row, (3) selection of writing *nt* for the sound /ð/, (4) selection of particles *mayi, mota, mola, mao, ma, ngo, o (for verb not for noun), hi, lo, de, dipo, ta,* (5) selection of prefix ***po*** attached to the verbs, (6) variations of long and short vowels writing on certain phonemes.

Keywords: morphology, phonology, varying system, Gorontalo language, organizing custom terms dictionary, non-standardization.

Abstrak: Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mendeskripsikan sistem variasi morfologi dan fonologi Bahasa Gorontalo serta masalah pengorganisasionnya dalam kamus istilah adat Gorontalo. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan teknik observasi, perekaman bahasa puisi praktis pada acara tradisional meliputi kata, farse, kalimat, termasuk buku-buku terbitan. Persetujuan mengenai masalah penulisan kata melalui penyelarasan pada workshop dan kesepakatan standarisasi antara lain 1) pelepasan bunyi ***y*** dan ***w*** pada kata-kata tertentu, (2) tidak ada simbol fonetik khusus apostrof untuk bunyi glotal di antara tulisan dua deretan vokal, (3) pemilihan penulisan *nt* untuk bunyi /ð/, (4) pemilihan pemisahan partikel *mayi, mota, mola, ma'o, ma, ngo, o (untuk kata kerja, bukan kata benda), hi, lo, de, dipo, ta,* pada salah satu kata tertentu. (5) pemilihan melekatnya prefix ***po*** pada kata kerja, (6) variasi penulisan vocal panjang dan vocal pendek pada fonem tertentu.

Kata Kunci: morfologi, fonologi, sistem variasi, Bahasa Gorontalo, Penyusunan kamus istilah, non-standard

Every language in the world has its own rules of word form. Based on its rules, a word in a certain language can change to some classes of the words, which is known as parts of speech. A noun can be a verb, an adverb, and an adjective. This varying is considered as a complex rule that needs to be analyzed. As the example in English, it can be found words such as *comfort* (N) can be *comforter* (N), *comfortable* (Adj.), *comfortableness* (N), *uncomfortable* (Adj.), and *comforted* (V). When it is classified by its rules of word form, this word has complex affixation, and these rules are in studying area of morphology. Akbulut (2017, p. 12) illustrates that morphemes which incorporate roots, stem, prefixes, and suffixes, are the smallest parts of words that convey significance.

Lardiere (2006, p. 66-67) provides examples in English, such as *interpretability* which consists of the root lexeme *interprete*, a prefix *–un*, the suffix *–able*, and *–ity*. This is the most common morphological process for modifying the root which is by adding those prefix *–un* and the two suffixes (*-able* and *–ity).* It is also stated that most of the world languages use some kinds of suffixing to indicate grammatical information about a word or its relation to other words.

Gorontalo language is one of the local languages in the northern part of Sulawesi Island, Indonesia. This language has a common morphological process as the others. It has a complex structure words. However, this language is still far from its standardization of writing words from either morphologically or phonologically. It has varying system of writing words form. This has become the issue of the language.

The issue of morphological analysis automatically may affect the system of writing phonetic symbol. Moreover, when we organize a dictionary, it is more challenging to determine than to write word form. Because of the problem, the organization of dictionary is in less alphabetically system of lexeme roots or words.

Affixes are considered in organizing problem of the dictionary. Lardiere (2006, p.67) states that an affix is a grammatical morpheme which (by definition) must be bound to a root as to another affix. Any form of an affix attaches to, whether simple or complex, is called a base (or a stem). Affixes which attach to the right, or end, of a basis, are called suffix. Affixes which attach to the left, or front, of a base are called prefixes.

The affixes in Gorontalo language as the issues of the different writing form of words are found from the traditional poems which were applied in its practicing in traditional ceremony apart from in its documents; others are from scientific writing written by some experts in the area.

Those problems of varying writing words form are dominated by six points of different writing in: (i) variations of the use of vowels to be consonant, (ii) variations of changing between the vocal and vocal changes to the consonant, (iii) differences in writing *nt*, *nd*, *nth*, and *nth* in certain words of Gorontalo language, i.e *hulon**t**halo, hulon**d**alo, hulon**th**alo, hulon**dh**alo,* (iv) the stems attached and not attached to a word which refer to adverbial of place included the use of ***to***. Those stems are *maqo, mota, mola, mayi (demowamaqo-demowa maqo* 'take it there'; far from here', *demowamota - delowa mota* 'take it there; near from here', *demowamayi - delowa mayi* 'take it here', *demowamola - delowa mola* 'take it there; far to the levels of the top or higher', and *to* 'refers to', (v) differences in using / writing long and short vowels, (vi) the variation in writing word forms which contain infixes.

Those six points are the problems which refer to the non-standardization of Gorontalo language and some influence to the problem of ambiguity in determining the meaning of certain words, besides those may affect to decide what standard of writing phonetically can

be chosen in the dictionary. In the opposite side, the dictionary that will be made is a standard custom term dictionary.

The information of Gorontalo language non-standardization of word formation rules is described in this study. The result of the solution of conducting workshop program is going to generate a policy for the people and the government agreement on the use of standardizing this language.

THEORETICAL BASES

Morphemes and Phonemes

Describing morpheme in a language is not avoiding from word form. Words are the basis of analysing morpheme. It is stated in Linguistics 051 Proto-Indo-European Language and Society Introduction to Morphology that morphemes are the smallest units in the structural analysis of words.

The words analysis is started from the demanding simple word or stem. It usually can be complex, because of the rules of language grammar naturally. (Roach, 2000, p. 104) The words that were described were called 'simple' words; simple words in this context means 'not composed of more than one grammatical unit', so the word 'care' is simple while 'careful' and 'careless' (being composed of two grammatical units each) are complex, 'carefully and 'carelessness' are also complex and are composed of three grammatical units each. This Roach's idea refers to a word is as a word can be one morpheme or more. Besides that one word also can be a stem. In Crystal's Dictionary (1985) stem is a term often used in linguistics as part of the classification of the kind elements operating within the structure of a word. The stem may consist solely of a single root of morpheme (i.e. a 'simple' stem as in *man*), or of two morphemes (i.e. a 'compound' stem, as in *blackbird*), or of a root morpheme plus a Derivational Affix (i.e. a 'complex' stem, as in *manly, unmanly, manliness*). All of these have in common is that it is the stem that inflectional affixes are attached.

Morpheme consists of bound morpheme and free morpheme. Both of them are studied in the grammatical rule of words.

Homonym and Phoneme

Lardiere (2006, p.56) gives definition and example of word phonology does play important role across languages in identifying the boundaries between words. It is given an example below of the string of /grinhaus/ which is stated phonological stress this ambiguities meaning of the utterances in (1a) and (1b), indicating that /grinhaus/ is single (compound) word in (1a) but two distinct words in (1b). Phonology can help us identify words, but we need other information as well. Examples:

- Tea's good for you.
- That shop sells teas from around the world.
- I asked him not to tease the **cat.**

The tea's in *a* is the contracted form of the word, but it is phonetically identical to that of teas in *b* and tease in *c*, all are pronounced /tiz/.

Those different forms of the words with similar pronunciation or the same sounds are included in the term of homonym. Ulman (2007, p.223) states the most common occurrence

of homonyms is through convergence and fusion of sounds. Because of the effect of the sound, two or three words that were originally different in shape were then converted into one sound in an oral language or sometimes up to the writing. The process is simple, which can be illustrated below.

Melo → meal 'tepung' ┐
Mæl → meal 'santapan' ┘ /mi:l/

Mête → meat 'daging' ┐
Mêton → meet 'bertemu' ├ /mi:t/
Metan → mete 'membagi' ┘

Another examples of homonym in Indonesian language given by Chaer (2009, p.94) are the words [1]bisa and [2]bisa. When [1]bisa is 'snake poison', it has homonym with [2]bisa is as 'can' or 'is/are able'. Verhaar (in Chaer, 2009, p.94) gives definition of homonym is the idiom in terms of word, phrase, or sentence which those form are the same with others as they are words, phrases, or sentences, but its meaning are different. It is emphasized (Djayasudarma, 2008, p.43) that "homonym is the symptoms of the same written and pronounces of two words". The two words here are in different meaning.

This homonym has also happened in Gorontalo local language in North Sulawesi, dila /'di:la/ 'no', dila /'dila/ 'tongue', and dila /'di:la/ 'kiss'. These facts are actually happened in the daily life of Gorontalo people in applying their practicing the speech poems in a traditional ceremony, and particularly in linguistic experts and language and literacy's scientific writing. This is based on Foley's discussion about linguistic research in 2002 in Springer that "the ideal way to study the language of a traditional community is in the situation, living with the village, learning as much of the social customs of the people as possible".

In organizing these words in dictionary Chaer (2009, p.94) emphasized that the words which have homonym are usually coded by Roman numerals are placed behind each word (entry) which has its homonym with it: or also with Arabic numerals raised a half space and placed in front of the word, i.e.[1]bisa and [2]bisa or bisaI and bisaII. So in the Gorontalo language dictionary, the word 'dila' and 'hulango' which have homonym can also be written in Roman numerals or Arabic numerals.

THE PROBLEM OF ORGANIZING

Dictionary

In organizing dictionary, the organizer must have the purpose to which the dictionary is intended to. (Chaer, 2007, p. 212) states that if the dictionary intended to the language speaker itself, then it should be a dictionary monolingual. If the dictionary is intended for people who are not the language speaker, it is then must be compiled as a bilingual dictionary.

According to Chaer (2007, p.214), the corpus of data is recorded by the speakers of the language and transcribed in the written form of the phonetic spelling language to orthographic spelling forms to determine the language phonemes in their graphemes. If the source language dictionaries already have been in written form, then the corpus is taken from manuscripts, books, newspapers, magazines, and other publications.

On the contrary, the preparation of Gorontalo language custom terms dictionary begins with the recording data source from the field and then followed by the workshop program which agreed on writing a number of words that have not been standardized.

Furthermore, Chaer (2007, p.215) states the mistake of taking the corpus will cause the dictionary being compiled not reaching the target, or the other word becomes useless.

In order to be useful, the word corpus custom term dictionary in Gorontalo language taken from all practical data in the field. Because of the custom terms are the height level of using language, those terms are unusual used in societies' daily communication, that the terms are put inside from the people's life. Thus, there are many terms that are difficult to understand whenever those sounded in a practical formal traditional speech poem. One of the efforts is to put terms in an e-dictionary in the form of a web. This dictionary is not only the language users who know the language of customary language but even outsiders with the goal of maintaining Gorontalo local language as well as the introduction of the culture. According to the Chaer (2007, ch.215), the data dictionary must be taken from the language corpus should be still in use.

The main problem in organizing dictionary, including 1) deciding objective of composing dictionary, 2) data corpus, and 3) its collecting data. There are three later points: 1) organizing entries and sub-entries which consist of 9 sub-points those are a) basic form as stem of Indonesia 'juang' which never used in speech in terms without giving previous morphological process on the form of the word, b) the order of sub-entries, the root which followed by others which have morphological process of grammatical affixation, c) gradual affixes on word; i.c. agree – agreement – interested, d) space of recurring words (only in Indonesian), e) compound; this should be placed partly in dictionary, f) the place of nonstandard words, g) the space of foreign word: borrowing words are listed as entries and describe the meaning clearly, h) the space of abbreviation and acronym can be put in dictionary and placed in certain space because there is no rule of this, i) proverb space; it can be placed below the entries which belong the proverb. 2) meaning problem is clearly and completely covered, and 3) information labeling.

METHOD

The data of this study were obtained from the draft of custom term Gorontalo language dictionary which have been collected previously through recording language data in practically poem of traditional ceremony which is covering words, phrase, sentence, and other published books from dissertation and other research findings. Those data were helped by the linguistic computation program with the process of storing the language data in true base screen. This true base is organized by Kemeny and Thomas, E. Kurtz (1985). It focuses on storing language data in computer program that result the language in alphabetically form. The data in custom term Gorontalo language dictionary were analyzed qualitatively by the techniques of classifying varying writing morphological and phonological words form.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Finding

In line with gathering the data in custom term dictionary, there were two points found i) morphological and phonological varying system of Gorontalo language, e.g. the word

lentongo 'stopped' can be (*-e -ee*) *l**e**ntongo – l**ee**ntongo,* (*-o –oo*) *lent**oo**ngo - l**eetoo**ngo,* (***-t-th-d-dh***) *len**tho**ngo - len**thoo**ngo- len**d**ongo - len**doo**ngo-len**dho**ngo -len**dhoo**ngo.* It also can be (*-e -ee*) *l**ee**n**th**ongo – l**ee**n**thoo**ngo - l**ee**n**do**ngo-l**ee**n**doo**ngo – l**ee**n**dho**ngo - l**ee**n**dhoo**ngo.*

Based on this finding, this word has 16 varying writing forms. ii) Because of the varying system of non-standardization of Gorontalo language, there are the problems of organizing words in the dictionary. These problems are (i) repeating the same term in different space in the dictionary (ii) there are two possible definitions of one word or term which may effect of making different formulation or description of sentences in defining the same term.

Discussion

Gorontalo language Morphological Problem

This section discusses the morphological and phonological varying system of Gorontalo language which can be categorized as a non-standardized language. It is realized by the speaker of the language user of Gorontalo societies that their language has still a varying system of writing words form. The varying system which was found from the process of organizing dictionary is as follows:

Morphological and Phonological Varying System of Gorontalo language

1) The variation of the use of vowel to be consonant

-a – ya ami***a***ti***a*** - ami***ya***ti***ya***

ami***a***ti***ya*** – ami***ya***ti***a*** 'we.'

uti***a*** – uti***ya*** 'this.'

loi***ya***– lo***qia*** – lo***qiya***

lo***'ia***- lo***'iya*** – lo***?ia***

lo***?iya*** 'speech'

–a – wa mo***a***li – mo***wa***li 'can be'

Pohutu***a***-pohutu***wa*** 'do that.'

–o – wo todu***o***lo – todu***wo***lo

maa todu***wo***lo

matodu***wo***lo

maa todu***o***lo

matodu***o***lo

matoduw***o***lo 'welcome.'

hila***o***–hila***wo*** 'heart; wish.'

- u -w u wa***u***– wa***wu*** 'and' consider

wau or wa'***u*** 'I'

ta***u*** -ta***wu***'people' consider

ta***u*** –ta'***u*** 'above; over.'

o***u***hu***a***- o***wu***hu***wa***-o***wu***hu***a***

'expelled'

-u – wa bu***a*** bu***wa*** 'girl; woman' consider

bu***a*** **or** bu'***a*** 'crack.'

-o – yo li***o***du – li***yo***du 'step.'

t***io***mbu – t***iyo***mbu 'grand

mother/father.'

2) The Variation Changing of The Vowels

-a – u b***a***ngu – bongo 'build'

mo***ma***ngu bele or Mo***mo***ngu

bele 'to build a house'

bangu – ***moba***ngu 'call to prayer'.

-u - o hum***u***lo - hum***o***lo in Bulentiti hum***u***lo -Bulentiti hum***o***lo 'the exalted bride.''

-a – ya hunggi***a***–hunggi***ya*** 'country; land.'

sadi***a*** – sadi***ya*** 'ready.'

-i – yi tingga***i***- tingga***yi***

tingge***i*** **-** *tingge**yi*** 'same

function; rival; people equal'.

- mo –ngo tapohu***mo*** - topohu***ngo*** – ***tapahungo***

tapohu***mo*** lulungo or topohu***ngo*** lulungo 'corpse carried'.

-wawu – wewu is the stem

otutu***wawu*** lo Allah or

otutu***wewu*** lo Allah 'the only one of Allah'

-y – w uito-u***yi***to–u*wi*to 'that is'

<u>Varying System of Writing Words Contain Letters nt, nd, nth, and ndh</u>

- hulon***t***alo-hulon***d***alo-hulon***th***alo-hulon***dh***alo 'Gorontalo language'
- Pohun***ta***la – pohun***da***la – pohun***tha***la – pohun***dha***la

'serving delivery'

- Hun***ti***ngo - hun***di***ngo – hun***thi***ngo – hun***dhi***ngo 'cutting; scissor'
- Ilohun***tu***wa - Ilohun***du***wa - Ilohun***th***uwa - Ilohun***dh***uwa

'a gathering place'

- Huhun***tu***la - Huhun***du***la - Huhun***thu***la - Huhun***dhu***la

'employees; the welcome guests'

- Pon***to***lo – pon***do***lo – pon***tho***lo – pon***dho***lo 'border'
- Pohin***tu -*** pohin***du*** - pohin***thu***–pohin***dhu***

'ask to permission; agreement'

The stems Attached and Not Attached to A Word (Included Prefix to and The Words mao;maqo, mota, mola, mayi;mai)

- to ***To***dala - ***to*** dala ' on the street'

Topomama - ***to*** pomama

'in place of a set of siri tools'.

- to tahu***wa*** – ***to***tahu***wa***, ***to*** t***a***hu***a*** 'in a storage'
- to ta dadata-**totaa**dadata-**to taa**dadata - daadaata-***to ta*** daadaata

to ta d***a***d***a***ta 'in the crowd.'

lohima-***tota***lohima-***totaa***lohima - ***to taa*** lohima-***to ta*** lohima 'againts the waiting guests'

- o-wo – liyo-lio

ambunguo***lio*** – ambungu***woliyo***

ambungu***oliyo*** – ambungu***o liyo***

'forgiven; be pardoned.'

- *mayi, mota, mola, mao*

lodelo***mayi*** – lodelo***mayi***

lodelo***mai*** – lodelo ***mai***

Consider the variation of a – w

delowa***mayi-*** delowa ***mayi***

delowa***mai-*** delowa ***mai***

deloa***mayi-*** deloa ***mayi***

deloa***mai-*** deloa ***mai*** 'bring it here.'

delowa***mota -*** delowa ***mota***

deloa***mota*** **-** deloa ***mota***
'bring it there' (near from here)

delowa***mola*** **-** delowa ***mola***
deloa***mola*** **-** deloa ***mola***
'bring it there (far from here)'

delowa***mao-*** delowa ***mao***
delowa***ma'o-*** delowa ***ma'o***
deloa***mao-*** deloa ***mao***
deloa***ma'o-*** deloa ***ma'o***

delowa***maqo*** **-** delowa ***maqo***
deloa***maqo*** **-** deloa ***maqo***

delowa***ma?o*** **-** delowa ***ma?o***
deloa***ma?o*** **-** deloa ***ma?o***
'bring it there (beside from here)'

- lo ***lo***heio–***lo***heyio - lohe***i'***o-lohe***yi'***o 'invite'.
lohima – ***lo*** hima 'have been waiting.'

- malo sadiya - ***malo*** sadiya the term in
wombato malosadiya 'mats have been provided.'
- lio sahabati ***lio***-sahabati***lio***
'Her/his friend/s'
keluarga ***lio-***keluarga***lio*** 'her/his family/ies'
sisa***lio***-sisa***lio*** 'tag end.'

- maqo tanggalepata
Tanggalepata***<u>maqo</u>,*** consider the
variation of *q - o* - ' - ?
mao-maqo-ma'o- ma?o
tanggalepata ***<u>maqo</u>***

tanggalepata***mao***

tanggalepata ***mao***

tanggalepata***ma'o***

tanggalepata ***ma'o***

tanggalepata***ma?o***

tanggalepata ***ma?o*** 'moreover'

- lopo wonemo-***lopo*** wonemo

Lopowonemo 'has given pleasure'

rasa-lopo rasa-***lopo***rasa 'has given sense'

- ta-taa lohulato-***taa***lohulato- ***taa*** lohulato-

talohulato-ta lohulato

'who have been waiting'

- poto tala-taala ***poto*** t***aa***la – ***poto******taa***la

Consider the variation of short vowel.

poto***ta***la - ***poto*** t***a***la - ***poto******ta***la 'taking care of each other'

-ma-maa

ma lona'o - ***maa*** lona'o 'has gone' Consider the variation of ***o-q-***'- ***?***

malonao – maalonao

ma lonaqo - maa lonaqo

ma lona?o - maa lona?o

ma lona'o - maa lona'o

monao 'go'

mamonao – maamonao

ma monaqo - maa monaqo

ma mona?o - maa mona?o

ma mona'o - maa mona'o 'will go.'

There are 27 different variant forms of a word of its root *ambungu* 'forgive; sorry' that caused by the prefix ***o*** and suffix –***wa*****;** ***an*** attached it and the variation of both ***o - q -*** '- ***?*** Forms and long vowel of ***aa***.

oambungu***wa*** **-** ***o*** ambungu***wa***

oqambungu***wa* – *o q***abungu***wa***

o'ambungu***wa***

o?ambungu***wa* - *o ?a***mbungu***wa***

oambungu***a*** – ***o a***mbungu***a***– ***oq***ambungu***a* – *o q***abungu***a***

o?ambungu***a*** - ***o ?a***mbungu***a***

oaambungu***wa* –*o aa***mbungu***wa***

oqaambungu***wa* –*o qaa***mbungu***wa* – *o'aa***mbungu***wa***

o?aambungu***wa* – *o ?aa***mbungu***wa***

oaambungu***a*** – ***o aa***mbungu***a*** -

oqaambungu***a* –*o qaa***mbungu***a***

o'aambungu***a***

o?aambungu***a* – *o ?aa***mbungu***a***

'forgiven'.

It is considered that the variation of the word that has prefix ***po*** which is in its varying attach and non-attach it. It is possible to be 76 forms for the word *ambu* 'gather' with the prefixes ***po***, ***o*** and the suffix ***a*** and ***la,*** i.e., *oambuwa* 'a place gather together'.

oambu***wa* - *o*** ambu***wa***

oqambu***wa* – *o q***abu***wa***

o'ambu***wa***

o?ambu***wa* - *o ?a***mbu***wa***

oambu***a*** – ***o a***mbu***a***– ***oq***ambu***a* – *o q***abu***a***

o?ambu***a*** - ***o ?a***mbu***a***

oaambu***wa* –*o aa***mbu***wa***

oqaambu***wa* –*o qaa***mbu***wa* – *o'aa***mbu***wa***

o?aambu***wa* – *o ?aa***mbu***wa***

oaambu***a*** – ***o aa***mbu***a*** -

oqaambu***a* –*o qaa***mbu***a***

o'aambu***a***

o?aambu***a – o ?aa***mbu***a***

poambu***wa - poo*** ambu***wa***
pooqambu***wa – poo q***abu***wa***
poo'ambu***wa***
poo?ambu***wa - poo ?a***mbu***wa***

pooambu***a*** – ***poo a***mbu***a***– ***pooq***ambu***a***
poo qabu***a***
poo?ambu***a - poo ?a***mbu***a***

po oaambu***wa*** – ***po o aa***mbu***wa***
po oqaambungu***wa*** –***po o qaa***mbu***wa*** – ***po o'aa***mbu***wa***
po o?aambu***wa – po o ?aa***mbu***wa***

po oaambu***a – po o aa***mbu***a -***
po oqaaambu***a*** –***po o qaa***mbu***a***
po o'aambu***a***
po o?aambu***a – poo ?aa***mbu***a***

po'oqambu***wa – po'o q***abu***wa***
po'o'ambu***wa***
po'o?ambu***wa – po'o ?a***mbu***wa***

po'oambu***a*** – ***po'o a***mbu***a***– ***po'oq***ambu***a***
po'o qabu***a***
po'o?ambu***a – po'o ?a***mbu***a***

po ?oaambu***wa*** – ***po ?o aa***mbu***wa***
po ?oqaambungu***wa*** –***po ?o qaa***mbu***wa - po ?o'aa***mbu***wa***
po ?o?aambu***wa – po ?o ?aa***mbu***wa***

po ?oaambu***a – po ?o aa***mbu***a -***
po ?oqaambu***a*** –***po ?o qaa***mbu***a***
po ?o'aambu***a***

po ?o?<u>aa</u>mbu***a – po ?o ?<u>aa</u>***mbu***a***

*poo**a**mbu**wa**la– po**'o'a**mbu**wa**la – po**qoqa**mbu**wa**la – po**?o?a**mbu**wa**la*

*poo**a**mbu**<u>a</u>**la– po**'o'a**mbu**a**la po**qoqa**mbuwala – po**?o?a**mbuwala*

<u>Varying Writing System of The Use of Long and Short Vowels in Gorontalo language.</u>

It has been stated that the previous mixing examples of varying forms of ***o - q -*** '- ***?,*** long and short vowel, and stems or affixes attached and not attached to a word. Here, it is still given some examples of the problem of the varying system between the long and short vowels in Gorontalo language.

aa ***aa***dati ***-a'aa***dati- ***aqaa***dati-***a?aa***dti 'with custom'

aadati **-** ***a***dati 'custom'

d***aa***d***aa***ta – d***a***d***a***ta

'many; much'

m***aa***yiloiya m***a***yiloiya

m***aa*** yiloiya m***a*** yiloiya

'already said'

Consider the varying form of the two forms of:

i – yi ma***i***loia – ma ***yi***loia

a – ya mailo'i***a*** – ma yiloi'***a***

t***aa***bi***ya*** –t***aa***bi***a*** 'miss each other.'

tabi***ya* –** tabi***a*** 'prayer'

mungkiri***ya***– mungkiri***a*** 'deny it'

hih***aa***diri***ya-*** hih***a***diri***a-***

hih***a***diri***ya*** 'being present'

sah***aa***dati- sah***a***dati-

s***ya***h***aa***dati- s***ya***h***a***dati

'shahadah; confession'

aah***e***rati- ***a***h***e***rati- ***aa***h***i***rati-***a***h***i***rati 'hereafter'

ii –i ilo ting***ii***nga mola - ilo ting***i***nga mola. Consider an affix attached and not attached to a word.

<u>Ilo</u>ting***i***nga***<u>mola</u>*** - ***<u>ilo</u>***ting***ii***nga ***<u>mola</u>*** - ***<u>ilo</u>***ting***i***nga***<u>mola</u>*** 'sounded; audible'

uu- u d***uu***ngo – d***u***ngo ‘leaf’

H***uu***ngo – h***u***ngo ‘midle’ consider the word

h***u***ngo ‘fruit’

mod***uu***dulo- mod***u***dulo ‘come up’

ee sal***ee***ndangi- sal***e***ndangi ‘shawl’

eeti ***-e***ti ***- e’ee***ti ‘gossip’

oo T***oo***nulola – t***o***nulola ‘anything’

toduw***oo***lo- todu***wo*** or

todu***oo***lo – todu***o***lo ‘let in; welcome’

Synchronisation Agreement Results of Morphological and Phonological Varying Writing Word Forms

From these varying writing words forms of Gorontalo language, it can be accumulated that there are six essential parts which are needed to be considered and it is a must to look for the solution. One of the solutions has been done in relation to this study as one of the research programs is conducting a workshop on the 2nd August 2017, followed by the community representatives from 5 (five) districts and one city of Gorontalo, included the special Guest Speaker in his major of Etno, Eco Linguistic, from Makassar, South Sulawesi, others attended with their cultural experts, linguistic experts in the area, and language and literary specialist. They were invited to present their proficiency and field qualification of their experience on culture and language in such a seminar, and then ended by the choosing alignments team to arrange in line with the using the standardization of beloved Gorontalo local language.

The agreement of the using Gorontalo language standardization is based on findings from organizing custom term Gorontalo language dictionary which have been presented in the previous varying problems of writing Gorontalo language word forms. The results of the agreement as the synchronization are illustrated as follows.

In morphological and phonological varying systems, the words are agreed upon on:

1) The Variation of The Use of Vowel to Be Consonant in Each Word.

It is synchronized by choosing the amount of words with its description below.

ami***a***ti***a*** ‘we’, there is no consonant ‘***y***’ between ***i*** and ***a***. It only exists in it phonetic symbol /’ami’***y***a:’ti’***y***a/ others are as in:

uti***a*** /u’ti***y***a/ ‘this’. Not uti***ya***

hunggi***a*** /huŋgi***y***a/ ‘country; land’

sadi***a*** /sa'di***y***a/ 'ready'

tingga***i*** **or** tingge***i*** **/'**tiŋ'ga***y***i/ or **/'**tiŋ'gɜ***y***i/ 'same function; rival; people equal'.

li***o***du /li'***y***odu/ 'step'

t***io***mbu '/ti'***y***ombu/ 'grandmother/father'. Here, the letter ***y*** is a sound melted.

However, there are two sequence vowels written side by side in a row, and there is glottal sound, then it is written apostrophe between vowels i.e. ***o*** and ***i***, in *lo'ia* /lo'iya/ 'speech'. Its special phonetic symbol of glottal is the same form as the morph. Moreover, not only the letter ***y*** is melted in certain Gorontalo language words, but also the letter ***w***. It happens in the words with its phonetic symbol as in:

wa***u*** /'wa***w***u/ 'and'

ta***u*** /'ta***w***u/ 'people'

bu***a*** /'bu***w***a/ 'girl; woman'

mo***a***li /mo'***w***ali/ 'can be'

pohutu***a*** /'pohu'tu***w***a/ ***'do*** that'

todu***oo***lo /'todu'***wo:***lo/

hila***o*** /hi'la***w***o/ 'heart; wish'

Besides, there are words that have the same form but different meaning, this different meaning is logically considered because of minimal units of linguistics named phoneme. It is inserted with the apostrophe between the sequence of two vowels i.e., a, and ***u***, wa'u and *ta'u*. Its special phonetic symbol of glottal is also the same form as the morphs, as in:

wa'***u*** **/'wau/** 'I'

ta'***u*** **/'tau/** 'above; over'

bu'***a*** **/'bua/** 'crack'

2) The Variation Changing the Vowels

a – u

b***a***ngu /'baŋu/ 'build' synchronized to be b***o***ngu /'boŋu/ with the prefix mo in the word

mo***ma***ngu bele is to be ***momo***ngu bele /mo'moŋu 'bele/ 'to build a house'

b***a***ngu /'baŋu/ is synchronized to be ***moba***ngu /mo'baŋu/ 'call to prayer'.

u - o

hum***o***lo is to be hum***u***lo /hu'mulo/ as in Bulentiti hum***u***lo /'bu'le:ntiti hu'mulo/ 'the exalted bride''

mo –ngo

tapahu***mo*** to be tapahu***ngo*** tapahu***ngo*** lulungo /'tapa'huŋo lu'luuŋo/ 'corpse carried'.

wawu – wewu is the stem.

The word with this stem is chosen its word of otutu***wawu*** lo Allah /o'tutu'wawu 'lo 'Allah/ 'the only one of Allah' not otutu***wewu*** lo Allah. u***wi***to is to be uito /u'yito/ 'that is'.

Varying System of Writing Words Containing letters nt, nd, nth, and ndh.

The choice is dominated by ***nt*** as in the following words
hulo***nt***alo /'hulo'nðalo/ 'Gorontalo.'

pohu***nt***ala /'pohu'nð***a***la/ 'serving delivery.'

hu***nt***ingo /hu'nðiŋo/ 'cutting; scissor'

Ilohu***nt***uwa /'ilohu'nð*u*wa/ 'a gathering place.'

huhu***nt***ula /'huhu'nðula/ 'employees; the welcome guests'

po***nt***olo /po'nðolo/ 'border'

pohi***nt***u /'pohinðu/ ***'ask*** for permission; agreement'

The Stems or Particles Which Are Chosen Are: **to** (with the noun), **ta**, **liyo;lio, o, lo, ma, mao;maqo, mota, mola, mayi;mai)**.

Those forms are not attached to a word. These are as in the following words.
to-to ta

to dala /'to 'dala/ ' on the street'

to pomama /'to po'mama/ 'in place of a set of siri tools'.

to t***a***hu***a*** /'to 'ta:'huwa/ 'in a storange' ***to ta*** d***a***d***a***ta /'to 'ta: da'da:ta' 'in the crowd'

to ta lohima /'to 'ta: lo'hima/ 'againts the waiting guests'

ta lohulato /ta: 'lohu'lato/ 'who have been waiting'

the suffix ***liyo*** to be ***lio*** is attached to the root as in ambunguo***lio*** /a:'mbuŋu'wo'lio/

'forgiven; be pardoned'

o wuhua /'o wu'huwa/ 'expelled'

lo ***lo***he***i'***o /'lohe'yio/ 'invite'is chosen from the other forms of ***lo***heio–***lo*** heyio- lohe***yi'***o.

lohima /lo'hima/ is chosen from the form of ***lo*** hima 'have been waiting'.

ma ***ma*** todu***oo***lo /'ma: 'todu'wolo/ is chosen the forms of ***ma***todu***woo***lo and ***ma***todu***wo***lo 'welcome'.

Using mayi, mota, mola,mao
lodelo ***mai*** /lo'delo'mayi/

deloa ***mai*** 'bring it here'

deloa ***mota*** /lo'delo'mota/ 'bring it there' (near from here)

deloa ***mola*** /lo'delo'mola/ 'bring it there (far from here)'

deloa ***ma'o*** /lo'delo'ma'o/ 'bring it there (beside from here)'

In principle, the use of *mayi, mota, mola, mao* are not attached to the root or verb. malo is used separately from the root, or it is attached or not attached to the root sadiya -

malo sadiya the term in

wumbato ***ma*** *losadia* /wu'mbato

ma: ***lo***sa'diya/ 'mats have provided'.

wumbato ***malo*** *sadia* /wu'mbato

'malo sa'diya/ 'mats have been provided'.

ma lohuhulo 'had cooled, became cold

malo huhulo 'really cold

liyo-lio sahabati***lio*** 'her/his friend/s'

keluarga***lio*** 'her/his family/ies'

sisa***lio*** 'tag end'. Those are attached

to the root and those forms are chosen.

maqo tanggalepata

tanggalepata ***ma'o*** is the form

chosen from the others which

have varying forms of ***mao-maqo-ma'o- ma?o*** as bellow.

tanggalepata ***maqo***

tanggalepata***mao***

tanggalepata ***mao***

tanggalepata***ma'o***

tanggalepata***ma?o***

tanggalepata ***ma?o*** 'moreover'

Lopowonemo 'has given pleasure' It is chosen than the other of

Lopo wonemo. It also happens on ***lopo***rasa 'has given sense' is chosen from lo porasa.

poto ***poto****a*la 'taking care of each other' is the choice from other that not attached the root, as in both words below.

ma-maa

ma lona'o 'go'

ma mona'o 'will go'

The words *o a*mbungu*a* (the meaning of reference is in singular concept) and ***o aa***mbungu***a*** (the meaning of reference is in plural concept) are the choice words from the twenty seven different varying forms of *ambungu* 'forgive; sorry' word or root. Those variations are caused by the prefix ***o*** and suffix –***wa*; *an*** attached it and the variation of both ***o - q -*** '- ***?*** Forms and a long vowel in Gorontalo language.

Varying Writing of The Use of The Three Main Forms of a - q - '- ? long and short vowel, and stems or affixes attached and not attached to a word in Gorontalo language.

The combination of the three varying forms can be seen in the following workshop results agreement. Those words have been chosen from each of their group of the word. Those are presented as below.

-aa ***a'aa***dati 'solidified' is chosen from ***aa***dati – ***a'a***dati -***a'aa***dati- ***aqaa***dati - ***a?aa***dti

aadati **'custom'** is chosen from **adati**.

d***a***d***aa***ta 'many/much' is chosen from the form of d***aa***d***aa***ta.

b*aa*te 'custom leader' is chosen from b**a**te;.

b**a**te is the choice for the meaning of 'batik'.

m**aa**ma 'mother' is chosen from mama.

mama is the choice for the 'set of sirih/betel tool'.

The long vowel ***aa* /a: / *in a'aa***dati, ***aa***dati, b***aa***te, m***aa***ma is a phoneme that makes different meaning between their group of the word.

m***a y****i*lo***'ia*** 'already said is chosen from others' form of m***aa***yiloiya - m***aa*** yiloiya - m***a*** yiloiya.

ma lo'i-lo'ia 'is being speaking' is the choice

Consider the varying form of the two forms of:

t***aa***bi***a*** 'miss each other' is chosen/agreed from t***aa***bi***ya***

tabi***a*** 'prayer' is chosen from tabi***ya***.

mungkiri***a*** 'deny it' is agreed from mungkiri***ya***.

hi h***a***diri***a*** is chosen from hih***aa***diri***ya***, hih***a***diri***a,*** and hih***a***diri***ya*** 'being present'.

sah***aa***dati is chosen from sah***a***dati, s***ya***h***aa***dati, and s***ya***h***a***dati

'shahadah; confession'.

aah***e***rati is chosen from ***a***h***e***rati, ***aa***h***i***rati, and ***a***h***i***rati 'hereafter'.

p***a'ia*** lo hungo lo poli 'mutual reply rhymes' is chosen from p***aiya*** lo hungo lo poli, p***aa***iya ***lo***hungo ***lo***poli, p***aa'ia*** lo hungo lo poli.

t***ii***nti bolu is chosen from t***innt***i bolu, ***tinn***thi bolu, and t***i*** ndhi bolu.

-ii –i ***ilo***t***ii***nga ***mola*** 'sounded; audible' is chosen from ***ilo*** t***i***nga ***mola***, ***ilo***t***i***nga***mola***, ***ilo***t***ii***nga ***mola***, and ***ilo***t***i***nga***mola***.

p***ii***lu is chosen from p***i***lu.

- uu- u d***uu***ngo 'leaf' is chosen from d***u***ngo.

Consider the same of each two words below;

h***uu***ngo 'middle' is chosen from h***u***ngo.

h***u***ngo 'fruit' is chosen from h***uu***ngo and h***u***ngo

mod***uu***dulo 'approaching; comes up' is chosen from mod***u***dulo.

mod***u***dulo 'like to approach' is chosen from mod***uu***dulo.

podulu***a***lo 'defended' is chosen from ***po*** dulu***a***lo, and ***po***dulu***wa***lo.

-ee sal***ee***ndangi 'shawl' is chosen form sal***e***ndangi.

e'eeti 'gossip' is chosen from ***ee***ti and ***e***ti.

-oo t***oo***nulola 'anything' is chosen from t***o***nulola.

todu***oo***lo 'let in; welcome' is chosen from toduw***oo***lo, todu***wo***lo, and todu***o***lo.

ti'ayo 'invite' is chosen from ti***ayo***, tiao, and ti***'a******o***.

The Varying Writing Forms and The Infix.

The variation of the word that has prefix ***po*** with the varying combination of the three main forms in the previous number 5 above, it might be possible to be more word forms of 72, i.e the word *ambu* 'gather'. From the amount of these words variation, some of them have been agreed in the workshop result synchronization. They are:

o'ambu***wa*** **'**association',

po'ambu***a*** **'**command to assemble',

ngo ***po'***ambu***a*** 'one association',

po'aambu***a*** **'**command to assemble to many people',

popo'aambu***a*** 'collect please',

mo'ambu***a*** 'get together',

mopo'ambu***a*** 'trying to get together',

*po**'o'a**mbua**la*** 'a gathering place; the place where to gather'.

Other words that are from the term dictionary have been considered to be synchronized are as follows

hiyo has to be hio

tota***owa***- tota***yoa*** has to be tota***yoa***

o**'ayuwa** has to be o**'ayua**

pohu***wa*** has to be pohu***a***

o*'o*li***yo***'o has to be o'oli***o***'o

pu'o***wa*** has to be pu'o***a***

popo dapata has to be ***popo***dapata

bu***wa***ta has to be bu***a***ta

bu***wa***tulo aadati **-** bu***a***tulo adati has to be bu***a***tulo ***aa***dati

de u***yi***to **– de*'u*i**to –**– de*'uyi***to has to be **de *u*i**to

d***ii***po l***ee***huloqo - d***i***pol**e**hulo***'o*** has to be d***i***po l***e***hulo'o

delo***wa*** has to be delo***a***

mo***wa***li has to be mo***a***li

di***ya***lu – di***a***lu has to be di***aa***lu

di***ya***mba has to be di***a***mba

hiambu***wa***- hi'ambu***a*** has to be hi ambu***a***

huli***ya*** has to be huli***a***

lopo***wa***meto has to be lopo***he***meto

o buto'a has to be ***o***buto'a

o d***a***ta - ***o***data - ***o*** d***aa***ta has to be ***o***d***aa***ta

to tahu***wa*** - to t***a***hu***a*** – to t***aa***hu***wa*** – has to be

to t***aa***hu***a***

tapahula lo hu***wa*** has to be tapahula lo hu***a***

ti***yo***mbu ti'u***wa*** has to be ti***o***mbu ti'u***a***

tu***wo***to has to be tu***o***to

o u***aa***lo - o u'***aa***lo has to be o u***'a***lo

CONCLUSION

In line with the effort of finding the problem of the non-standardization of Gorontalo language in the draft of custom term dictionary and by the alignment team to synchronize writing form of words, there are the results mutually agreed by the alignment team in front

of society and the government representative on the workshop. This result can be the government policy to establish the certainty of standardization of Gorontalo language.

Standardization agreement from this activity found from all words that have been chosen in each point of the previous six illustrations. These are accumulated here. The accumulation are i) melting sound ***y*** and ***w*** in certain words, ii) there is special phonetic symbol of apostrophe to glottal sound between two sequence vowels written side by side in a row, iii) choosing letters *nt* to its sound of ð, iv) choosing not attached to a word of particles *mayi, mota, mola, ma, ngo, o (for verb not for noun), hi, lo, de, dipo, ta,* v) choosing attaching prefix ***po*** to verbs, vi) varying writing the use long and short vowels in terms the phonemes to make the different meaning.

For the future activity of systematizing the standardization custom term dictionary, it is not only so possible to organize this dictionary in term of avoiding far from the problems of repeating the same term in different pages and spaces in dictionary, but also avoiding the two possible definitions of one word or term which may effect of making different formulation or description of sentences in defining the term.

It is suggested that all Gorontalo societies and the governments who are aware of their varying language form of writing words that now has been synchronized may use or apply this standardization.

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