



GHANCARAN: JURNAL PENDIDIKAN BAHASA DAN SASTRA INDONESIA

<http://ejournal.iainmadura.ac.id/ghancaran>
E-ISSN: 2715-9132; P-ISSN: 2714-8955
DOI 10.19105/ghancaran.v5i2.10661



Morphological Processes of The Buginese Language in Palu

Yunidar*, Dian Safitri**, Muhammad Ahsan Samad***

*Pendidikan Bahasa Indonesia, Universitas Tadulako, Indonesia

**Pendidikan Bahasa Indonesia, Universitas Tadulako, Indonesia

***Faculty Social Science and Humanity, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia

Email: yunidar.untad@gmail.com; disafitri0411@gmail.com;
p110404@siswa.ukm.edu.my

Abstract

Keywords:
Morphology;
Word Formation;
Buginese Language.

This morphology of the Buginese language research aimed to describe the forms of nouns, verbs, and adjectives in the Buginese language in Palu. This research used a descriptive-qualitative method. The data source for this research was the oral text. The techniques of data collection were observation technique, followed by the involved conversation observation technique, the uninvolved conversation observation technique, note-taking and recording techniques. The data were analyzed using matching technique and distributional technique. The results showed that the noun form of the Buginese language consists of basic nouns in concrete form as well as derivative nouns of affixation, reduplication, and compounding noun. Meanwhile, the Buginese verb form consists of basic material and mental verbs, as well as affixation, reduplication, and compounding verbs. In the Buginese language, adjective forms include the basic adjectives of color, size, time, and perception, as well as the derivative adjectives of affixation, reduplication, and compounding.

Abstrak:

Kata Kunci:
Morfologi;
Pembentukan Kata;
Bahasa Buginese.

Penelitian tentang morfologi bahasa Bugis ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan bentuk nomina bahasa Bugis, bentuk verba bahasa Bugis, dan bentuk adjektiva bahasa Bugis di Kota Palu. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif. Sumber data penelitian ini berupa teks lisan. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan teknik simak yang dilanjutkan dengan teknik simak libat cakap, teknik simak bebas libat cakap, teknik catat, dan teknik rekam. Teknik analisis data menggunakan teknik padan dan teknik distribusional. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa bentuk nomina bahasa Bugis terdiri atas nomina dasar bentuk konkret serta nomina turunan pengafiksasian, duplikasi, dan pemajemukan. Bentuk verba bahasa Buginese terdiri atas verba dasar meterial dan verba mental serta verba turunan afiksasi, duplikasi, dan pemajemukan. Adapun bentuk adjektiva bahasa Bugis terdiri atas adjektiva dasar warna, ukuran, waktu, dan cerapan serta adjektiva turunan afiksasi, duplikasi, dan pemajemukan.

Terkirim: 13 Oktober 2023; Revisi: 4 November 2023; Diterima: 29 Januari 2024

©Ghancaran: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia
Tadris Bahasa Indonesia
Institut Agama Islam Negeri Madura, Indonesia

INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool for communicating ideas, concepts and feelings (Yunidar,, 2023). Language is not only a means of communication, but also a system involving social and linguistic rules that must be taken into account by every person using the language (Rifa'i, 2021). There are several components to the language aspect that need to be grasped. One of these is the part of language that takes the shape of words, which are among its most crucial constituents. Whether communicating verbally or in writing, words are an essential tool that must be employed (Diari, 2019). Language rules determine how words are ordered to create phrases, clauses, and sentences. This string of words creates a concept you wish to share with other people (Setiyadi, 2009).

In morphological studies, words are the largest units possessing complete meaning. There is also linguistics, which studies the intricacies of word forms and word formation, known as the morphological process. Morphology is a branch of linguistics that discusses or studies the intricacies of word form and the influence of changes in word form on the class and meaning of words or in other words changes in grammatical and semantic function (Ramlan, 2012)

Basically, the morphological process is the process of forming words from a basic form by adding affixes through the affixation process, repetition in the reduplication process, and the compounding process (Simpem, 2021). The morphological description of the Buginese language is included in descriptive linguistics because it explains the complexities of the Buginese language without comparing the current Buginese language to the Buginese language of the past. Buginese speakers can be found not only in their homeland but also in a number of provinces throughout Indonesia, both in South Sulawesi and elsewhere, such as Palu. The Buginese language is used by some people in Palu. This language evolves alongside other regional languages (Minarti,, 2021)

In Buginese language, for example, the word *peddi*, also words *mapeddi*, *mapeddi-peddi*, *sipeddi*, *peddiati*. The word *peddi* consists of one morpheme, the word *mapeddi* consists of 2 morphemes, namely the morpheme *ma-* as an affix and the morpheme *peddi* as the base form. The word *peddiati* consists of 2 morphemes, namely the *peddi* morpheme and the *ati* morpheme. Therefore, what is related to word form is the object of a science called morphology (Gani, 2019).

The Buginese language in Palu City has the same word forms of nouns, verbs and adjectives as Indonesian or other regional languages. However, it should be emphasized that the Buginese language of Palu city can be analyzed to support

Indonesian language research. Because it has the potential to contribute to linguistic theory of regional languages, especially the Buginese language in the city of Palu, the development of the Buginese language is very significant. As a result, the findings of this research can be compared with Buginese language and other regional languages. Besides, this research is also a way to record the regional languages of Central Sulawesi province which are rich in regional language patterns. The author chose the problem of morphological analysis in word formation in the Buginese language in Palu City.

In line with Firman (2023), it revealed that Buginese language, as one of the regional languages in Indonesia, a supporting language of Indonesian, which has relatively many speakers and also has quite a great tradition and history, and is still maintained by its speakers. Firman (2023) stated that the current development of the Buginese language has been contaminated with other languages, such as Indonesian and various other regional languages. The use of the Buginese regional language is not only spoken by the Buginese ethnic community, but also used by other ethnic communities in the form of using free and bound morphemes in Indonesian. Therefore, studying the morphological system of the Buginese language is necessary, not only to maintain the existence of the Buginese language, but also to reveal the true morphological system of the Buginese language.

Several previous studies have been carried out, namely (Mawo, 2016) with the title Morphology of Pamona Language Nouns, the results of the research show a picture of the formation of affixation, reduplication, compounding and cliticization of Pamona nouns obtained from the analysis of the discussion in this study regarding the issue of changing the form and meaning of words in the noun class. The difference with the research conducted by researchers lies in the noun word class. This research only focuses on nouns, while researchers carry out analysis on nouns, verbs and adjectives. Besides, another research was carried out by Septiana (2018) with the title Morphological Process of Verbs in Waringin Language. According to the findings of this research, the morphological process of Waringin language verbs is carried out by affixation, reduplication and compounding processes. The difference between this research and Septiana's (2018) is that Septiana's research analyzes morphological processes but only includes affixation and reduplication, whereas this research analyzes morphological processes which include affixation, reduplication and compound words. Furthermore, the language chosen was Buginese, while this research chose the

Waringin language. Both researches study about morphological processes in regional languages.

Language has an important role in human life. Understanding morphological processes is the main key in studying a larger linguistic level (Agustina, 2019). Morphological processes, which include the processes of affixation, reduplication and compounding (Dama, 2015). This is because the morphological process describes the word formation process, word formation tools, word classes, word meanings, and sound changes produced by the morphological process.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the Buginese language has characteristics that differentiate it from other languages. From the explanation above, the researcher is interested in describing the morphological processes that occur in the morphology of the Buginese language in the city of Palu. The aim is to identify and describe the morphological processes of the Buginese language in the city of Palu. It is expected that this research will be useful as documentation that can serve as a reference in various studies regarding the morphological processes of the Buginese language by academics and the general public as a whole.

METHOD

This type of research is descriptive research which aims to provide an overview of the factors obtained from the object under study (Sugiyono, 2016). The data source in this research is oral text. Through conversations with informants, especially native Buginese speakers in the city of Palu, this can be obtained through spoken text. To obtain oral data, the selection of informants for this research must meet the following requirements: men and women between the ages of 25 and 65, parents, wives or husbands born and raised in the village, middle social status with low mobility expectations, working as farmers, proud of his ethnicity, proficient in Indonesian, and physically healthy. In this research, researchers collected data using the listening method. According to Kusumasari, (2019) the listening method is a technique that is equipped with paying attention to the use of language. Verbal use of language is the main focus of this research. The listening method has a basic technique in the form of a tapping technique. Tapping techniques and advanced techniques such as skillful listening techniques, skillful free listening techniques, note-taking techniques and recording techniques.

To obtain information, research instruments are needed in the form of a list of questions, cellphones, books and pens. The cellphone was used to record every noun,

verb and adjective spoken by the informant. The recording results are then recorded to make it easier to group the data. The data analysis technique used in this research is qualitative descriptive analysis. According to Sirajuddin, (2017) Data analysis is the process of recording all information obtained with field notes, interviews and documentation, into classes and then separating it into units and choosing which ones are important to study. Matching and distributional methods are used by the author to analyze the data. In the Buginese language in the city of Palu, the meaning of each noun, verb and adjective is explained using the matching method looking at the root morpheme which is the basis for the morphemic process. Furthermore, the distributional method can explain the distribution of nouns, verbs and adjectives in lingual units.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the findings of this study, two types of Buginese nouns are identified: concrete basic nouns and derivative nouns derived through affixation, reduplication, and compounding. There are two types of Buginese language verbs: basic material verbs and mental verbs, as well as derivative verbs that use affixes, reduplication, and compounding. Color, size, time, and perception basic adjectives were discovered, as well as adjectives derived from the processes of affixation, reduplication, and compounding. The following are the findings of the word formation analysis:

Noun Forms of Buginese Language

Basic Form

Basic nouns are nouns with only one morpheme. This can be seen in the following data.

Bola → 'rumah'

It is a concrete form in the Buginese language in the noun sentence contraction, as illustrated in the following example sentence:

ako messuko tutu tangemu
'if you are going to leave, close your door'

This is in line with opinion from Firman, (2023) that basic nouns are words that indicate the form of an object, either concretely or abstractly. Examples of basic nouns such as pants, water, house, paper, hair, and others.

Derivative Form

According to Wasik & Nusarini, (2017) derivative nouns are nouns that are derived in the form of affixation, reduplication, and compounding. Affixation is divided into two types: prefixes and suffixes. Reduplication or repetition consists of full reduplication and partial reduplication. Compounding consists of endocentric compound words and exocentric compound words.

Prefix

The prefix that forms the Buginese language is {pa-}. The prefix {pa-} can be connected to verb and noun classes in the formation of nouns in the Buginese language. The following is an example of the data:

{pa-}	+	{galung}	→	Pagalung
		‘rice field’		‘farmer’

When the word *galung*, which means ‘rice field,’ is combined with the prefix {pa-}, it becomes *paggalung*, which means ‘farmer.’ Based on the explanation of the preceding example, it is possible to conclude that the Buginese prefix {pa-} has changed its form. This is clear when the basic word *galung* is combined with the prefix {pa-}. In its formation, the prefix {pa-} means doer.

For example:

Paggalung melli taraktor
‘farmer buys tractor’

Suffix

The suffix {-ang} can be filled in by consolidating the verb base together with the suffix {eng-}. The following is an example of the data

{-ang}	+	{sappe}	→	sappeang
		‘hook’		‘hook it up’

When the word *sappe* ‘hook,’ is combined with the suffix {-ang}, it becomes *sappeang*, which will change its meaning to ‘hook it up’. Based on the explanation of the preceding example, it is possible to conclude that the suffix {-ang} has changed form in the Bone dialect of the Buginese language. This is clear when basic words like *sangkut* are suffixed with the suffix {-ang}. In its formation, the suffix {-ang} means place.

Example:

Sappeang waju ri renringnge
‘hang the clothes on the wall’

Full Reduplication

Full reduplication is the repetition of all basic forms without changing the phoneme or attachment process..

{wajo} + {wajo} → wajo-wajo
'shadow' 'shadow' 'shadows'

As in the basic form of *wajo* 'shadow' refers to just one shadow, but when the *wajo-wajo* 'shadow' is repeated, there is an adjustment in the number of shadows to more than one or more shadows. Based on the explanation of the example above, it can be concluded that the basic form of the word *wajo* has one meaning, but when it is repeated, there is an adjustment to the meaning, which is expressed as more than one.

Example:

Naccuери wajo-wajo
'followed by shadows'

Partial Reduplication

Derivative nouns with the affix (ma-) experience partial repetition, which appears at the same time as the base word. Its presence is so integrated into the root word that its role as a prefix is less visible.

{mallopi} + {lopi} → mallopi-lopi
'boat' 'boat' 'playing boat'

As in the basic form of *lopi* 'boat' refers to a boat. However, if it repeats itself into *mallopi-lopi*, 'playing boat', then there is a change in meaning, namely, playing boat. Based on the explanation of the example above, it can be concluded that the word *lopi* 'boat' has a different meaning when the word is repeated to become *lopi-lopi* 'boat', and when it gets the suffix (ma-) to *mallopi-lopi*, the meaning changes again, namely 'playing boat'.

Example:

Mallopi-lopi ri wiring tasie
'playing boat on the beach'

Endocentric Compound Words

Endocentric compound words are words which reference meaning is identical to the main word. Here is the data:

{ana'} + {sikola} → Ana' sikola
'child' 'school' 'student'

In the word *ana' sikola*, 'school child' is formed from the words {ana'} + {sikola}, meaning 'school child' then becomes *ana' sikola* 'student' after distribution. Based on

the explanation of the example above, it can be concluded that the basic form of the word has its own meaning, but when the words are combined, the meaning of the word changes, which means student or learner.

Example:

Mancajiko ana' sikola
'Be a student'

Exocentric Compound words

Exocentric compound words are those that have an overall meaning that is independent of the word..

{*indo*} + {*ambo*} → *indo ambo*
'mother' 'father' 'mother and father'

In the words *indo ambo*, 'father and mother' is formed from the words {*indo*} + {*ambo*}, *indo* means 'mother' and *ambo* means 'father', then becomes *indo ambo* 'father and mother' after distribution. Based on the explanation of the example above, it can be concluded that the basic form of the word has its own meaning, but when it is merged, there is a change in the meaning of the word expressing the relationship.

Example:

niga senna indo ambo mu?
'what are your mother's and father's names?'

Verbs Forms of Buginese Language

Basic Form

Basic verbs are verbs that can stand alone without affixes. Based on the results, it was found that the basic verbs exist in both material and mental forms. Here is the data:

Material Verbs

Material verbs are verbs that show real and observable actions. For further clarity, several examples are presented as follows:

manre → 'eat'

In the verb sentence contractions in the form of animal names in the Buginese language, it is illustrated as follows:

Anrikku manre ele
'my sister has breakfast'

Mental Verbs

Mental verbs are adjectives that express a person's response to a situation or action. The following examples are provided to help make it clearer:

mario → 'happy'

In sentence contractions, the basic verb forms of the Buginese language are illustrated, as in the following example sentences:

Indokku mario
'My mother is happy'

Derivative Form

Verbs have undergone changes caused by morphemic processes such as affixation and reduplication. Affixation is divided into three types: prefixes, suffixes, and confixes. Reduplication is divided into full reduplication and partial reduplication.

Prefix

The prefixed verb that can form the Buginese language is {ma-}. Below is the data.

{ma-} + {*balu*} → *Mabbalu*
'sell' 'sell'

When the word *balu* 'sell' is distributed, it will become *mabbalu*, which also changes the meaning into 'selling'. Based on the explanation of the example above, it can be concluded that the prefix {ma-} in the Buginese language has changed its form. This is clearly visible when the word *balu* is added with the prefix {ma-}. The prefix {ma-} in its formation means that it will do work in accordance with the meaning of its basic form.

Example:

Ambokku mabbalu manu
'My father sells chicken'

Suffix

The suffix found in the Buginese language is {ni}. Here's the data.

{ki} + {*manre*} → *manreki*
'eat' 'let's eat'

When the word *manre* 'eat' is distributed, it will become *manreki*, which will also change its meaning to 'let's eat'. Based on the explanation of the example above, it can be concluded that the suffix {ki-} in the Buginese language has changed its form. This becomes clear when the word *manre* is added with the suffix {ki-}. The suffix {ki-} in its

formation means an invitation, namely 'let's eat'. Additionally, if the suffix {ki} is attached to the end of a word, in Buginese language it also means honorifik, which is a sign of politeness or a form of respect.

Example:

Manreki yolo nappa lisuki bolata
'Eat first, then go home'

Confix

Confixes are a combination of prefixes and suffixes which form a single meaning. The confix found in the Buginese language is {-ma, -ni}. Here's the data:

{-ma, -ni} + {guru} → *Magguruni*
'study' 'had studied'

When the word *guru* 'study' is distributed, it will become *magguruni*, which will also change the meaning to 'have studied'. Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the confix {-ma, -ni} in the Bone dialect of Buginese language has changed its form. This is clearly visible when the word *guru* is added with the confix {-ma, -ni}. The confix {-ma, -ni} in its formation means having carried out an action in accordance with the basic word.

Example:

Magguruni ko sikolae
'have studied at school'

Full Reduplication

Full reduplication is a repetition of the same basic form without changing the form, phoneme, or combining affixes. Here is the data:

{jokka} + {jokka} → *Jokka-jokka*
'walking' 'walking' 'sightseeing'

In this data, the basic form of *jokka* 'walking' in the verb category undergoes a full repetition process from the basic form to *jokka-jokka* 'sightseeing'. Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the basic forms of Buginese verbs do not change form during the full repetition process. In its formation, it means repeated actions.

Example:

Malessi ladde jokka-jokka
'Really love sightseeing'

Partial Reduplication

According to Hasanah, (2023), partial reduplication is the process of repeating part of a form. Here is the data:

{ma-} + {cue} → *maccue-cue*
'follow' 'following'

In this data, the basic form of *cue* 'follow', which is in the verb category, undergoes a repetition process accompanied by the placement of the prefix {ma-} from the basic form to *maccue* to '*maccue-cue*'. Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the basic forms of Buginese verbs in the full repetition process do not change in form. In its formation, it means mutually. However, something changes when the basic word *cue* undergoes partial repetition, so it is not *macue-cue*, but *maccue-cue*.

Example:

La Santi napoji ladde maccue-cue Indo'na
'Santi really likes following her mother.'

Compound

Compound verbs are verbs that combine two or more words into one unit. Below is the data:

{kessing} + {ati} → *Kessing ati*
'kind' 'heart' 'kind-hearted'

Based on this data, *kessing ati* is obtained by combining the basic words *kessing* 'kind' and *ati* 'heart' to form the phrase *kessing ati*, which means a kind-hearted person.

Example:

Ana dara ero kessing ati
'The girl is kind-hearted'

Adjective Forms of Buginese Language

Basic Form

Based on the results, the basic adjectives of color, size, time, and perception were found. Here is the data.

Basic Adjective of Color

The basic adjective form of color is to express various colors.

Pute → 'white'

Example:

Kessingna uwita mappake waju pute
'It is nice to see me dressed in white'

Basic Adjective of Size

The basic adjective form of size is to express a quality that can be estimated by subjective actions.

mata → 'heavy'

Example:

Tane paha tasna
'the bag is very heavy'

Basic Adjective of Time

The basic adjective form of time refers to processes, circumstances, and time.

cina → 'momentary'

Example:

Cina bawang
'too momentary'

Basic Adjective of Perception

The basic adjective form of perception refers to something that can be perceived by the five senses.

Macora → 'bright'

Example:

Macora lampue
'the lamp is very bright'

Derivative Form

Based on the results of interviews, prefix can form adjectives in the Buginese language, namely {ma-}. Here's the data.:

{ma} + {gello} → *magello*
'beautiful' 'as beautiful'

When the word *gello* 'beautiful' is distributed, it will become *magello*, which will also change its meaning to 'as beautiful'. Based on the explanation of the example above, it can be concluded that the prefix {ma-} in the Buginese language has changed its form. It is clear when the word *gello* is added with the prefix {ma-}. The prefix {ma-} in its formation means indicating a true nature.

Example:

anana kundraina magello ladee
'his daughter is that beautiful'

Suffix

The suffix that can form Buginese adjectives is {na-}. Here is the data:

{na-} + {beccu} → *Beccuna*
'small' 'really small'

When the word *becca* 'small' is distributed, it will become *beccuna*, which means it will also undergo a change, namely 'very small'. Based on the explanation of the example above, it can be concluded that the suffix {na-} in the Buginese language has changed form. This becomes clear when the basic word *becca* is added with the prefix {na-}. The prefix {na-} in its formation means that it shows 'a very' characteristics.

Example:

Beccuna bolana
'the house is very small'

Confix

The confix {paG-/-ang} can be attached to the class of verbs and adjectives that form verbs in the Buginese language.

{paG-/-ang} + {anre} → *panganreang*
'eating' 'eating out'

When the word *anre* 'eating' is distributed, it will become *pangreang*, which will also change its meaning to 'eating out'. Based on the explanation of the example above, it can be concluded that the confix {paG-/-ang} in the Buginese language has changed form. This becomes clear when the basic word *anre* is added with the confix {paG-/-ang} to form it, meaning 'eating out' from its basic form.

Example:

Engka undangang panganreang
'there is an invitation to eat out'

Mono-morphemic Reduplication

Mono-morphemic reduplication is a repetition of basic form. Here is the data:

{bola} + {bola} → *Bola-bola*
'house' 'houses'

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the basic word forms of Buginese language adjectives in the process of monomorphemic reduplication have many meanings, but can also have small meanings. It depends on the context of the sentence.

Example:

Egana bola-bola wiring tasie
 'many houses on the seafront'
Purani mebbu bola-bola
 'have finished building a small house'

Poly-morphemic Reduplication

Polymorphemic reduplication is the repetition of derivative forms. Based on the result, polymorphemic repetitions in the Buginese language are often found. Here is the data:

{ma-} + {jallo} → *Majjallo-jallo*
 'berserk' 'going berserk'

In this data, the basic form of *jallo* 'berserk' is a repetition process with the prefix {ma-} attached from the basic form to *majjallo-jallo* 'going berserk'. Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the basic form of Buginese language adjectives does not change during the polymorphemic reduplication process.

Example:

Majjallo-jallo melo maccue ko indo'na
 'going berserk to go with his mother'

Based on this data, *peddi ati* is obtained by combining the basic words *peddi* 'sick' + *ati* 'heart' to form the word *peddi ati*. The word *peddi ati* means having hurt feelings.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results, it can be concluded that the morphological process in the formation of Buginese language words in Palu includes concrete basic nouns and derivative nouns in the form of affixation. It consists of affixes and suffixes, full and partial reduplications, and endocentric and exocentric compoundings. Similarly, there are basic material verbs and mental verbs, as well as derivative verbs consisting of affixes, suffixes, and confixes, full and partial reduplications, and compounding. Likewise, there are basic adjectives of color, size, time, and perception, as well as derivative adjectives. The affixation process consists of affixes, suffixes, and confixes, monomorphemic and polymorphemic reduplications, and compounding. Also, the Buginese language in Palu experiences morphological processes.

The morphological process in the Buginese language above can be carried out in various ways, one of which is affixation. Affixation of morphological processes by means of word affixation. If affixes are attached to basic words, they will change the form of the word, the function of the word, and the meaning of the word. Therefore, the use of affixes must be based on predetermined rules. Moreover, it can be done by means. The

reduplication process in forming Buginese language verbs is divided into two parts, namely whole reduplication and reduplication combined with the process of adding affixes. The reduplication process will give meaning to work or activities that are carried out many times or have many objects expressed in basic form.

REFERENCES

- Agustina, T., & Oktavia, W. (2019). Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa pada Bahan Ajar Kelas Menyimak Program BIPA IAIN Surakarta. Disastra. *Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia*, 1(2), 146-156.
- Dama, S. (2015). Proses Morfologis Kata Benda dalam Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Gorontalo (Suatu Analisis Kontrastif). *Jurnal Elektronik Fakultas Sastra Universitas Sam Ratulangi*, 4(5).
- Diari, K. P. Y. (2019). Proses Morfologis Istilah-Istilah dalam Tajen. *Widyacarya: Jurnal Pendidikan, Agama dan Budaya*, 2(2), 85-90.
- Firman, A. D. (2023). Afiks Derivasional Pembentuk Verba dalam Bahasa Buginese (Verb Forming Derivational Affixes in Buginese Language. *Kandai*, 8(1), 33-44.
- Gani, S. (2019). Kajian Teoritis Struktur Internal Bahasa (Fonologi, Morfologi, Sintaksis, dan Semantik). *A Jamiy: Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra Arab*, 7(1), 1-20.
- Hasanah, H., Fibiani, M., & Fizriyani, W. (2023). Reduplikasi Nomina dan Verba dalam Bahasa Using. *Deiksis*, 15(1), 25–40.
- Kusumasari, N. M. I., dkk. (2019). Penggunaan Setsuzokushi Tonikaku, Tokorode, dan Jyaa dalam Novel *Norwei No Mori* Karya Haruki Murakami. *Humanis: Journal of Arts and Humanities*, 2(3), 334–341.
- Mawo, J. S., Barasandji, S., & Syamsuddin. (2016). Morfologi Nomina Bahasa Pamona. *Bahasa dan Sastra*, 1(3).
- Minarti, M. (2021). Sistem Morfologi Bahasa Buginese Pinrang Percakapan Anggota Masyarakat Desa Anggoro Kecamatan Abuki Kabupaten Konawe. *Jurnal Ilmiah Dikdaya*, 11(2), 151–160.
- Ramlan. (2012). *Ilmu Bahasa Indonesia "Sintaksis."* Karyono.
- Rifa'i, A. (2021). Kajian Filosofi Pendekatan Komunikatif dalam Pembelajaran Bahasa Arab. *Jurnal Pendidikan dan Pemikiran*, 2(3), 60-74.
- Septiana, D. (2018). Proses Morfologis Verba Bahasa Waringin (Morphological Process of Verb in Waringin Language). *Kandai*, 14(2), 287–302.
- Setiyadi. (2009). Perspektif Psikolinguistik Bahasa dan Linguistik. *At-Ta'dib*, 4(2).
- Simpen, I. W. (2021). *Morfologi: Kajian Proses Pembentukan Kata*. Bumi Aksara.
- Sirajuddin, S. (2017). *Analisis Data Kualitatif*. Pustaka Ramadhan.
- Sugiyono. (2016). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D*. Alfabeta.
- Wasik, H. A., & Nusarini, N. (2017). Penggunaan Nomina dalam Surat Kabar Harian Tribun. *Caraka: Jurnal Ilmu Kebahasaan, Kesastraan, dan Pembelajarannya*, 4(1), 77–90.
- Yunidar, dkk. (2023). Struktur dan Pola Vitalitas Bahasa pada Mahasiswa Beretnis Kaili di Universitas Tadulako. *Aksara*, 35(1), 116–124.