The Derivational and Inflectional Affixes in Oheo and O Nggabo Tolaki Folktales

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ABSTRACT

This study deals with derivational and inflectional affixes in the folktales of Tolaki *Oheo* and *O Nggabo*. The main purpose of this study is to describe the types of derivational and inflectional affixes found in the folktales of *Oheo* and *O Nggabo*. The method used in this study is a descriptive method in which this method is used to present data based on facts according to those listed in the folktale of *Oheo* and *O Nggabo*. The data collection used in this research is document analysis in the form of morphological studies using searching, downloading, and classifying documents related to the problem and research objectives. The technique data analysis used Immediate Constituent Analysis (ICA) technique. The results of the researcher was found that the affixes in *Oheo* and *O Nggabo* Tolaki folktales, namely: (i) prefixes are affixes there are located at the beginning of the basic form in this study there are prefixes including: *me-, te-, no-, pe-, mo-, po-, pino, mbe* (ii) infix is an insert that is located in the middle of the basic form in this study, there is an infix: *-in-*, -to- and –*um-*. (iii) suffix is affixes located at the end of the basic form in this study, there are suffixes: *-i, -nggu, -ito, -no*, *-ano, -po, -ngge, -nggu, -hako* (iv) confix is a combination of affixes on the basic form, in this study there are confixes including: *no-ike, te-ito, po-kee, poko-i, mo-ito, me-ito, me-ako, pine-ako, -um-i, -um-ni-i, pepe-ako.* in the *Oheo* and *O Nggabo* folktales there is also a affix combination, namely : *po-ke-i, nggo-no, -um-i, taa-ndo.* The word formation process in the Tolaki language is in the prefix, infix, suffix, and confix.

Keywords: *derivational Affixes, inflectional Affixes, tolaki folktale.*

1. Introduction

Language is very important for our life which takes a part as a communication device between human. Without language, people will feel difficult to express their ideas, opinions, and feelings. The language also is a system which use conventional vocal signs. This definition has several important terms as system, signs, vocal, conventional, human, communication (Algeo, 2009). It meant, to emerge a good quality in communication system, the agreement between both speaker and hearer is needed to assign the meaning. In the concern of this thesis which dealing with words, the focus was on the structure of the word itself. The study of this kind of certain topic is called by Morphology.

Affixation is the process of combining free morphemes with bound morphemes (affixes). As a result of the merger, it can result in phoneme changes. This process is known as the morphophonemic process. According to (Ramlan, 1985) the morphophenemic process can be in the form of changing phonemes, adding phonemes or removing phonemes. Although this is an important process in the field of morphology of the Tolaki language, linguists have not paid much attention to studying it, even Tolaki language research in general still revolves around descriptive linguistic structural studies.

Tolaki language is one of the regional languages found in Southeast Sulawesi which is the main language of the Tolaki people. Until now, the Tolaki language is still used as a social language and a Tolaki socio-cultural communication tool. Tolaki speakers are spread over four regencies and one city, namely Kendari City, Kolaka Regency, North Konawe Regency, Konawe Regency, and South Konawe Regency. The spread of the Tolaki language started from the area around Matana lake, shifted to the south in the upper reaches of the Lasolo and Konawe'eha rivers which were originally located in Andolaki. The area was the first settlement of the Tolakinesse. Furthermore, this language shifted to the East to the coast of the Lasolo and Lalindo Rivers in the Districts of Mowewe, Tirowuta, Lambuya, Unaaha, Wawotobi, Lasolo, Sampara, Mandonga, Kendari, Ranomeeto, Punggaluku, Tinanggea, Andoolo, Moramo, and Wawonii, to the south until Wundulako and Kolaka sub-districts, and to the west to the Lasusua and Paku sub-districts (Tarimana, 1985).

One of the literary works, namely the folktale of *Oheo* and *O Nnggabo* there is a discourse in which the story contains words that undergo a process of affixation, both words that get prefixes, infixes, suffixes. Basic words that get affixes both prefixes, infixes, and suffixes will experience changes in new word classes, changes in form, and changes in meaning. *Oheo* and *O Nggabo* folktale tells about children of noble descent who marry into ordinary people's descendants, where *Oheo*'s story tells of a man who succeeded in marrying a noble woman, namely an angel and had a son, but their marriage failed because there was a promise. or the agreement the man violated. Meanwhile, *O Nggabo*'s story tells about a girl from Konawe who was the only human who was not attacked by a giant crocodile at that time, and it turned out that she was a noble child, when she grew up she married an ordinary man.

From this background, the researcher interested in conducting research on the process of affixation of the Tolaki language. The reasons that encourage researcher to conduct research on the folktale of *Oheo* and *O Nnggabo*, firstly in the folktale, there are many uses of Tolaki language affixation. Second, this research was conducted to determine the affixation process contained in the folktale of *Oheo* and *O Nggabo*. Third, to find out an overview of the process of affixation process in the Tolaki language through the folktale of *Oheo* and *O Nnggabo*. This research is expected to provide an overview of the affixation contained in the Tolaki language. This research is different from previous research, because in this research the data source refers to folktale, while in previous research the data source refers to interviews from informant. So that this research is different from previous research, as well as being a new research where the data sources taken and the conclusions are different from previous studies.

2. Methods

This type of research is library research, which is sourced from the study of morphology books. This research collects data and analyzes affixation in the folktale of *Oheo* and *O Nggabo*. Based on the objectives to be achieved in this study, the research method that used is descriptive qualitative research method. Descriptive method is the presentation of data based on facts in accordance with those contained in the folktale of *Oheo* and *O Nnggabo*. It is said to be qualitative because it does not used statistical principles, but is guided by linguistic theories that support this research.

The techniques used in this research are search for *Oheo* and *O Nggabo* folktales on the website and the folktales is downloaded from the website, After downloading the folktale and the data collected, the researcher then reads and analyzes the folktale related to affixation. So it will be known the use of affixation in the folktale. The researcher marks the words that are affixed. After that, the researcher classified the words with affixes in the form of a table. Next, sentences that use affixes are separated and written for analysis. The words found are marked with bold words for clarity of the data.

In this research, the data used in this study were analyzed using the Immediate Constituent Analysis (ICA) technique. The Immediate Constituent Analysis (ICA) technique is dividing a construction into several elements in which these elements are the parts that directly from the construction. (Sudaryanto, 2015:16).

Procedures commonly used in analyzing data are preparatory activities, data activities, then applying the data according to the approach in research as stated by Arikunto (2006). The analytical procedures used in this research include:

1. The initial stage is preparation by checking the completeness of the data.
2. The tabulation stage or the presentation of data in the form of tables or lists to facilitate observation and evaluation.
3. The stage of applying the data in accordance with the research approach.

Because research data is analyzed using elemental technique, there are ways to analyze it:

1. Dividing the lingual unit of data into several parts or elements.
2. Each elements seen as a part that can form the intended lingual unit.
3. Actuator that divides power that is linguistic or lingual.
4. The use of determinants such as syllable breaks and others.

3. Result

The data collected in this research were analyzed descriptively with the aim of finding various types of affixation in the Tolaki language. The results of the analysis are grouped according to type, so that the types of affixations found in the Tolaki language are found. The affixations are prefix, infix, suffix, confix, and affix combination.

Table 1: Affixes of the Tolaki language found in the folktale of *Oheo* and *O Nggabo*

Prefix	Infix	Suffix	Confix	Affix Combination
Te-	*-in-*	*-i*	*No-ike*	*Po-ke-i*

Pe-	-um-	-ito	Te-ito	Nggo- no
Po-	-to-	-nggu	Po-kee	-um-i
Me-		-no	Me-ito	Taa-ndo
Mo-		-ano	Poko-i	
No-		-po	Mo-ito	
Pino-		-ngge	Me-ako	
Mbe-		-nggu	Pine-ako	
		-hako	-um-i	
			-um-ni-i	
			Pepe-ako	

Prefixes are affixes there are located at the beginning of the basic form in this study there are prefixes including: *me-, te-, no-, pe-, mo-, po-, pino, mbe*. Infix is an insert that is located in the middle of the basic form in this study, there is an infix: *-in-*, -to- and –*um-*. Suffix is affixes located at the end of the basic form in this study, there are suffixes: *-i, -nggu, -ito, -no, -ano, -po, -ngge, -nggu, -hako*. Confix is a combination of affixes on the basic form, in this study there are confixes including: *no-ike, te-ito, po-kee, poko-i, mo-ito, me-ito, me-ako, pine-ako, -um-i, -um-ni-i, pepe-ako*. In the *Oheo* and *O Nggabo* folktales there is also a affix combination, namely : *po-ke-i, nggo-no, -um-i, taa-ndo*.

Table 2: Affixes words in the O Nggabo folktale

Prefix	*Mehoto, megagahi, tesaru, nomendaa, nomenaa, nopongga, pewiso, moluale, notekokoni, dowonggu*
Infix	*Sinulahi, kumi'i*
Suffix	*Dowonggu, konoi, podeai, wuamundeno*
Confix	*Nosaruike, terabu'ito, ponahukee, pokokali, mombaka'ito, mebaho'ito*
Affix Combination	*Taaniondo, posumbelekei, nggopombanino*

There are 25 words that have an affix in the folktale of *O Nggabo*, namely: *Mehoto, megagahi, tesaru, nomendaa, nomenaa, nopongga, pewiso, moluale, notekokoni, dowonggu, Sinulahi, kumi'i, dowonggu, konoi, podeai, wuamundeno, nosaruike, terabu'ito, ponahukee, pokokali, mombaka'ito, mebaho'ito, taaniondo, posumbelekei,* and *nggopombanino*.

Table 3: Affixes words in the Oheo folktale

Prefix	*Meindio, mepakea, meparesa, petulura, petena, mekondo, powohiki, pinopah, mebaho, mbeluma, nomomahe,*
Infix	*Tetotale*

Suffix	*Modeai, kolupe'ito, dapa'ito, totahano, pombahorano, okino, pehiakoan, pasipolei, peluarakoito, dadiito, tembono, papano,towuno, tuleipo, te'eningge, peohainggu, anawaihako,*
Confix	*Rumambini'i, pepetooriako, nosaruike, mombahoito, mebahoito, metamoako, pinedandiako, kumopui,*
Affix Combination	*Rumakoi, rumabui*

There are 39 words that have an affix in the folktale of *Oheo,* namely: *Meindio, mepakea, meparesa, petulura, petena, mekondo, powohiki, pinopah, mebaho,mbeluma, nomomahe, tetotale, modeai, kolupe'ito, dapa'ito, totahano, pombahorano, okino, pehiakoan, pasipolei, peluarakoito, dadiito, tembono, papano,towuno, tuleipo, te'eningge, peohainggu, anawaihako, rumambini'I, pepetooriako, nosaruike, mombahoito, mebahoito, metamoako, pinedandiako, kumopui, rumakoi, rumabu.*
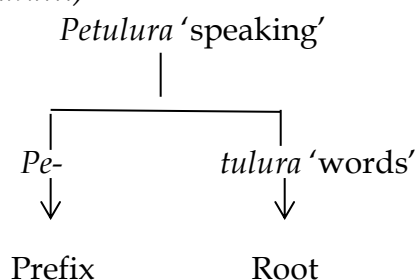
4. Discussion

4.1   The Process of Derivational Affixes in *Oheo* and *O Nggabo*
4.1.1 Prefix *pe-*
The function of the prefix *pe-* in the word formation process is to form the different word class as the base word class.

Petulura (aro petulura…)

Petulura 'speaking'

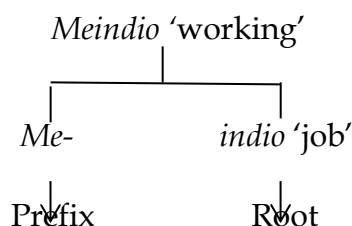*Pe-*   *tulura* 'words'

Prefix   Root

Based on these data above, the word *Petulura* 'speaking' is a verb from the word *tulura* 'words' noun which gets the prefix *me-* to be *meindio*. The process of forming the presence of *me-* changes the noun into a verb. From the result of analysis, it changes the word category (derivational).
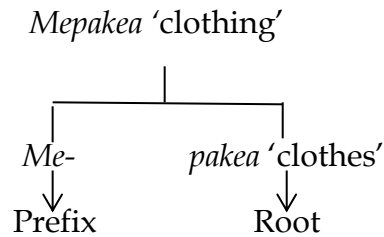
4.1.2 Prefix *me-*
The function of the prefix *me-* in the word formation process below is to form the different word class as the based word class.

Meindio 'working'

Meindio 'working'

Me-   *indio* 'job'

Prefix   Root

Based on these data above, the word *Meindio* 'working' is a verb from the word *indio* 'job' noun which gets the prefix *me-* to be *meindio*. The process of forming the presence of *me-* changes the noun into a verb. From the result of analysis, it changes the word category (derivational).

Mepakea (Lakoro lako megagasi mepakea…)

Mepakea 'clothing'

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                    |
         ┌──────────┴──────────┐
         |                     |
        Me-              pakea 'clothes'
         ↓                     ↓
       Prefix               Root
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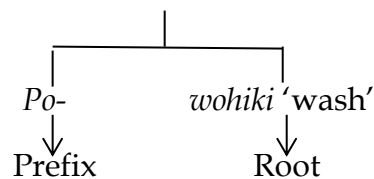
Based on these data above, the word *mepakea* 'clothing' is a verb from the basic word *pakea* 'clothes' (noun) which gets the affix *me-*. From the formation process, the prefix *me-* also present to change the noun into a verb, including the derivational category.

4.1.3 Prefix *po-*

The function of the prefix *po-* in the word formation process is to form the different word class as the base word class.

Powohiki 'tool for washing'

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                    |
         ┌──────────┴──────────┐
         |                     |
        Po-              wohiki 'wash'
         ↓                     ↓
       Prefix               Root
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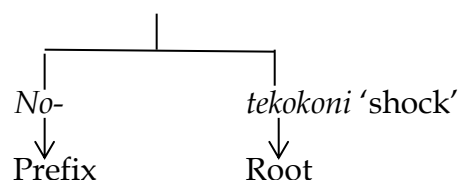
Based on these data above, the word *powohiki* 'tool for washing' is a noun from the basic word *wohiki* 'wash' (verb) which gets the affix *po-*. From the formation process, the prefix *po-* also present to change the verb into a noun, including the derivational category.

4.1.4 Prefix *no-*

The function of the prefix *no-* in the word formation process is to form the same word class as the base word class.

Notekokoni (shocked)

Notekokoni 'shocked'

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                    |
         ┌──────────┴──────────┐
         |                     |
        No-              tekokoni 'shock'
         ↓                     ↓
       Prefix               Root
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Based on these data above, the word *notekokoni* 'shocked' is a verb from the basic word *tekokoni* 'shock' (adjective) which gets the affix *no-*. From the formation process, the prefix *no-* also present to change the adjective into a verb, including the derivational category.

Nomendaa

Nomendaa 'it's long'

*No-*   *mendaa* 'long'

Prefix   Root
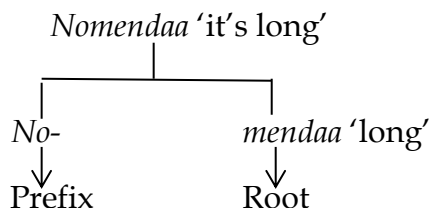
Based on these data above, the word *nomendaa* 'it's long' is a verb from the basic word *mendaa* 'long' (adjective) which gets the affix *no-*. From the formation process, the prefix *no-* also present to change the adjective into a verb, including the derivational category.

4.1.5 Prefix *mo-*

The function of the prefix *mo-* in the word formation process is to form the same word class as the base word class.

Moluale 'be a girl'

Moluale 'be a girl'

*Mo-*   *luale* 'girl'

Prefix   Root
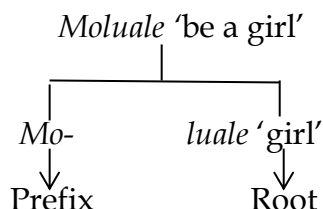
Based on these data above, the word *Moluale* 'be a girl' is a verb from the basic word *luale* 'girl' (noun) which gets the affix *mo-*. From the formation process, the prefix *mo-* also present to change the noun into a verb, including the derivational category.

4.1.6 Prefix *pino-*

The function of the prefix *pino-* in the word formation process is to form the different word class as the base word class.

Pinopaho 'plantation'

Pinopaho 'plantation'

pino-   *paho* 'plant'

Prefix   Root
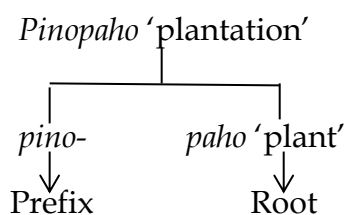
Based on these data above, the word *Pinopaho* 'plantation' is a noun from the basic word *paho* 'plant' (verb) which gets the affix *pino-*. From the formation process, the prefix *pino-* also present to change the verb into a noun, including the derivational category.

4.1.7 Suffix *–nggu*

The function of the suffix *-nggu* in the word formation process is to form the different word class as the base word class.

Dowonggu 'myself'
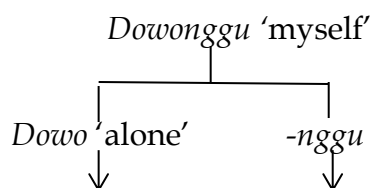
Dowo 'alone'   *-nggu*

<div align="center">Root   Suffix</div>

Based on these data above, the word *dowonggu* 'myself' is a pronoun from the basic word *dowo* 'alone' adverb which gets the affix *-nggu* become *dowonggu*. From the formation process, the suffix *-nggu* also present to change the adverb into a pronoun, including the derivational category.
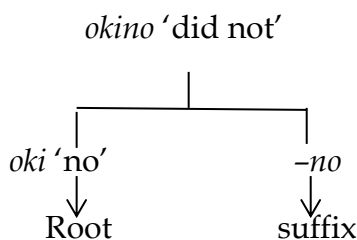
4.1.8 Suffix *–no*

The function of the suffix *-no* in the word formation process is to form the different word class as the base word class.

Totahano 'his response'

<div align="center">

Totahano 'his response'

Totaha 'response'   *–no*

Root   suffix

</div>
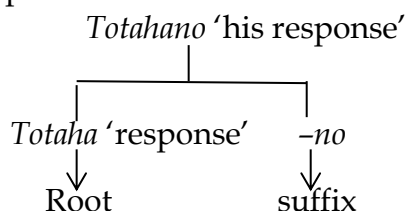
Based on these data above, the word *totahano* 'his response' is a noun from the basic word *Totaha* 'response' verb which gets the affix *-no* become *totahano*. From the formation process, the suffix *-no* also present to change the verb into a noun, including the derivational category.

okino 'did not'

<div align="center">

okino 'did not'

*oki* 'no'   *–no*

Root   suffix

</div>

Based on these data above, the word *okino* 'did not' is a verb from the basic word *oki* 'no' adverb which gets the affix *-no* become *okino*. From the formation process, the suffix *-no* also present to change the adverb into a verb, including the derivational category.

4.1.9 Suffix *–ano*

The function of the suffix *-no* in the word formation process is to form the different word class as the base word class.

pehiakoano 'his hiding place'

<div align="center">

pehiakoano 'his hiding place'

pehiako 'hide'   *–ano*

Root   suffix

</div>
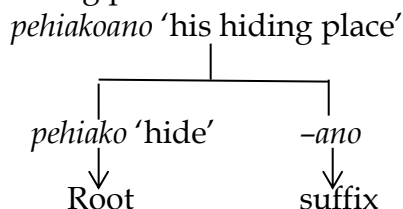
Based on these data above, the word *pehiakoano* 'his hiding place' is a noun from the basic word *pehiako* 'hide' verb which gets the affix *-ano* become *pehiakoano*. From the formation process, the suffix *-ano* also present to change the verb into a noun, including the derivational category.
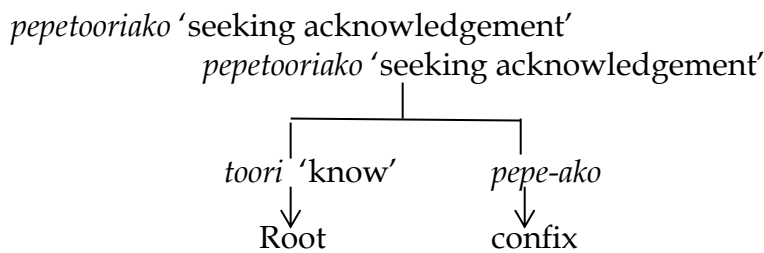
4.1.10 Confix *–um-ni'i*

Rumambini'i 'approached him'

Rumambini'i 'approached him'

rambi 'near'   *–um-ni'i*

Root   confix
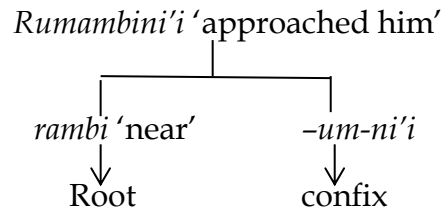
   Based on these data above, the word *Rumambini'i* 'approached him' is a verb from the basic word *rambi* 'near' adjective which gets the affix *–um-ni-i* become *rumambini'i*. From the formation process, the confix *–um-ni'i* also present to change the adjective into a verb, including the derivational category.
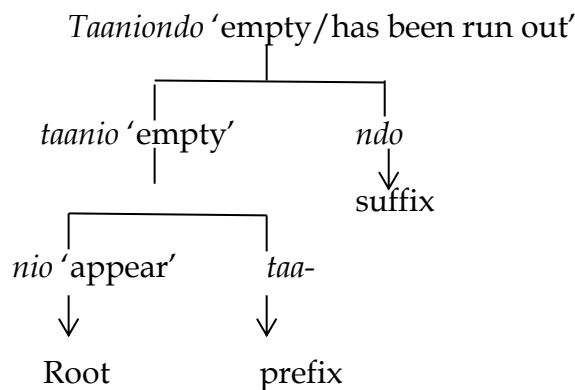
4.1.11 Confix *pepe-ako*
   The function of the affixes combinationa *pepe-ako* in the word formation process is to form the different word class as the base word class.

pepetooriako 'seeking acknowledgement'
pepetooriako 'seeking acknowledgement'

toori 'know'   *pepe-ako*

Root   confix

   Based on these data above, the word *pepetooriako* 'seeking acknowledgement' is a verb from the basic word *toori* 'know' adjective which gets the affix *pepe-ako* become *pepetooriako*. From the formation process, the confix *pepe-ako* also present to change the adjective into a verb, including the derivational category.

4.1.12 Affixes Combinationa *taa–ndo*
   The function of the affixes combinationa *taa–ndo* in the word formation process is to form the different word class as the base word class.

Taaniondo 'empty/has been run out'

taanio 'empty'   *ndo*

suffix

nio 'appear'   *taa-*

Root   prefix

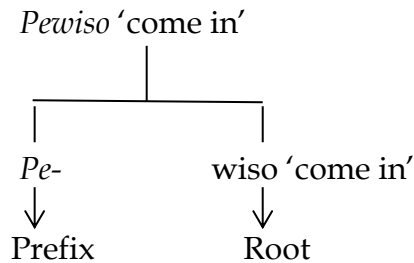   Based on these data above, the word *taniondo* 'empty/has been run out' is a noun from the root word *nio* 'appear' (verb) which gets the prefix *taa-* and *-ndo* (suffix) become *taaniondo*. From the process of word formation, the presence of prefix *taa-* and *-ndo* (suffix) also present to change the verb into an noun, including the derivational category.

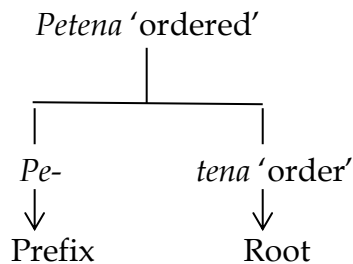*4.2 The Process of Inflectional Affixes in Oheo and O Nggabo*

4.2.1 Prefix *pe-*

The function of the prefix *pe-* in the word formation process is to form the same word class as the base word class.

Pewiso 'come in'

Pewiso 'come in'

Pe-	wiso 'come in'
↓	↓
Prefix	Root

Based on these data above, the word *pewiso* 'come in' is a verb from the word *wiso* 'come in' which gets the prefix *pe-* become *pewiso*. The process of forming the present prefix without changing the word class. The results of the analysis are included in the inflectional category.

Petena (*hanggari no petena mendua…*)

Petena 'ordered'

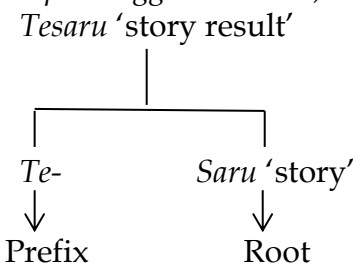|	
Pe-	*tena* 'order'
↓	↓
Prefix	Root

Based on these data above, the word *petena* 'ordered' is a verb from the word *tena* 'order' which gets the prefix *pe-* to be *petena*. The process of forming the present prefix without changing the word class. The results of the analysis are included in the inflectional category.

4.2.2 Prefix *Te-*

The function of the prefix *te-* in the word formation process is to form the same word class as the base word class.

Tesaru (tesaru ieto bara mepatei nggiroo o uti…)

Tesaru 'story result'

|	
Te-	*Saru* 'story'
↓	↓
Prefix	Root

Based on these data above, the word *tesaru* (story result) is a verb from the word *saru* (story) which gets the prefix *pe-* to be *tesaru*. The process of forming the present prefix without changing the word class. The results of the analysis are included in the inflectional category.

4.2.3 Prefix *No-*

The function of the prefix *no-* in the word formation process is to form the same word class as the base word class.

Nomeena

Nomeena '(he/she) is right'

No-   menaa 'right'

Prefix   Root
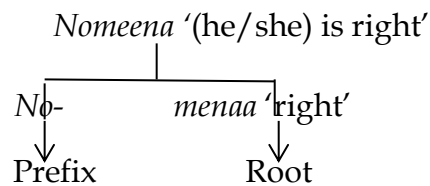
Based on these data above, the word *Nomeena* '(he/she) is right' is a noun from the word *menaa* 'right' which gets the prefix *no-* to be *nomeena*. The process of forming the present prefix without changing the word class. The results of the analysis are included in the inflectional category.
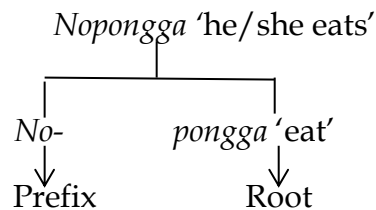
Nopongga

Nopongga 'he/she eats'

No-   pongga 'eat'

Prefix   Root

Based on these data above, the word *Nopongga* 'he/she eats' is a verb from the word *pongga* 'eat' which gets the prefix *no-* to be *nopongga*. The process of forming the present prefix without changing the word class. The results of the analysis are included in the inflectional category.
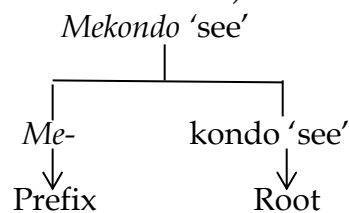
4.2.4 Prefix *me-*

The function of the prefix *me-* in the word formation process is to form the same word class as the base word class.

Mehoto 'cuting'

mehoto 'cuting'

me-   hoto 'cut'

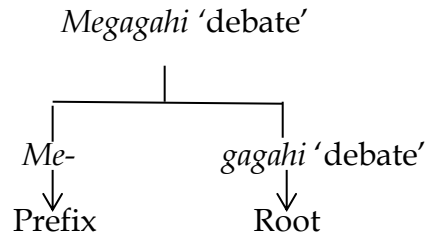Prefix   Root
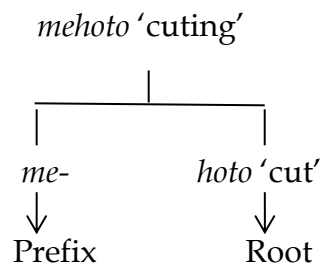
Based on these data above, the word *mehoto* 'cuting' is a verb from the word *hoto* 'cut' which gets the prefix *me-* to be *mehoto*. The process of forming the present prefix without changing the word class. The results of the analysis are included in the inflectional category.

Mekondo (matano mekondo I lahuene)

Mekondo 'see'

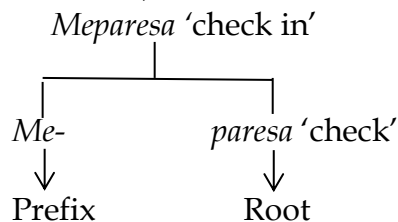Me-   kondo 'see'

Prefix   Root

   Based on these data above, the word *Mekondo* 'see' is a verb from the word *kondo* 'see' which gets the prefix *me-* to be *mekondo*. The process of forming the present prefix without changing the word class. The results of the analysis are included in the inflectional category.

   Megagahi 'debate'

<div align="center">

Megagahi 'debate'

Me-   *gagahi* 'debate'
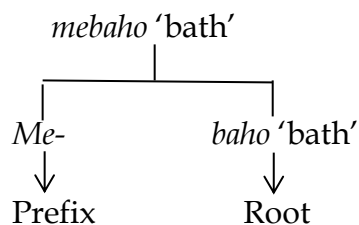
Prefix   Root

</div>

   Based on these data above, the word *Megagahi* 'debate' is a noun from the word *gagahi* 'debate' which gets the prefix *me-* to be *megagahi*. The process of forming the present prefix without changing the word class. The results of the analysis are included in the inflectional category.

   Meparesa (meparesa I wiwi a laa)

<div align="center">

Meparesa 'check in'

Me-   *paresa* 'check'

Prefix   Root

</div>

   Based on these data above, the word *Meparesa* 'check in' is a verb from the word *paresa* 'check' which gets the prefix *me-* to be *meparesa*. The process of forming the present prefix without changing the word class. The results of the analysis are included in the inflectional category.

   mebaho 'bath'

<div align="center">

mebaho 'bath'

Me-   *baho* 'bath'

Prefix   Root

</div>

   Based on these data above, the word *mebaho* 'bath' is a verb from the word *baho* 'bath' which gets the prefix *me-* to be *mebaho*. The process of forming the present prefix without changing the word class. The results of the analysis are included in the inflectional category.

4.2.5 Prefix *mbe-*

   The function of the prefix *mbe-* in the word formation process is to form the same word class as the base word class.

   Mbeluma 'flying'

<div align="center">

Mbeluma 'flying'

mbe-   *luma* 'fly'

</div>

Prefix   Root

Based on these data above, the word *Mbeluma* 'flying' is a verb (plural) from the word *luma* 'fly' which gets the prefix *mbe-* to be *mbeluma*. The process of forming the present prefix without changing the word class. The results of the analysis are included in the inflectional category.
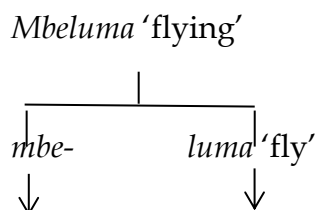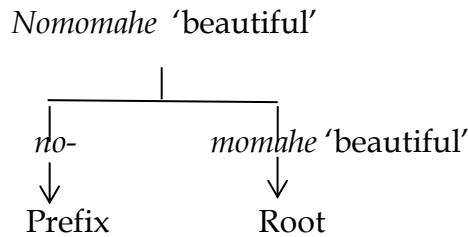
4.2.6 Prefix *no-*

The function of the prefix *no-* in the word formation process is to form the same word class as the base word class.

Nomomahe 'beautiful'

Nomomahe 'beautiful'

no-   *momahe* 'beautiful'

Prefix   Root

Based on these data above, the word *Mbeluma* 'flying' is a adjective from the word *momahe* 'beautiful' which gets the prefix *no-* to be *nomomahe*. The process of forming the present prefix without changing the word class. The results of the analysis are included in the inflectional category.

4.2.7 Infix *–in-*

The function of the infix *-in-* in the word formation process is to form the same word class as the base word class.

Sinulahi (…lako mosua bubu sinulahi wu'ohu)

Sinulahi 'cut'

sulahi 'cut   *–in-*

Root   Infix
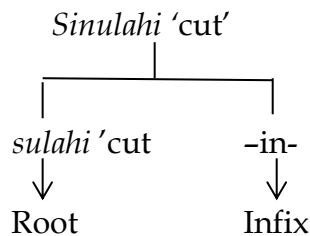
Based on these data above, the word *Sinulahi* 'truncated' is a verb from the word *sulahi* 'cut which gets the infix -in- to be *sinulahi*. The process of forming the present prefix without changing the word class. The results of the analysis are included in the inflectional category.

4.2.8 Infix *–um-*

The function of the infix *-um-* in the word formation process is to form the same word class as the base word class.

Kumi'i 'look'

Kumi'i 'look'

ki'i 'see'   *–um-*

Root   Infix
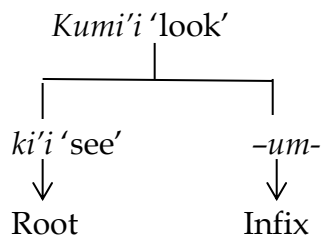
Based on these data above, the word *kumi'i* 'look' is a verb from the root word *ki'i* 'see' which gets the infix -um-. From the process of word formation, the presence of –

um- does not change the category of word. From the results of analysis, it does not change the word class (inflectional).

4.2.9 Infix *–to-*

The function of the infix *-to-* in the word formation process is to form the same word class as the base word class.
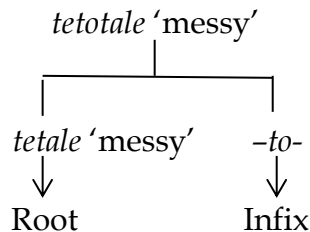
tetotale 'messy'

```
                    tetotale 'messy'
                           |
            ┌──────────────┴──────────────┐
        tetale 'messy'                  –to-
            ↓                             ↓
          Root                          Infix
```
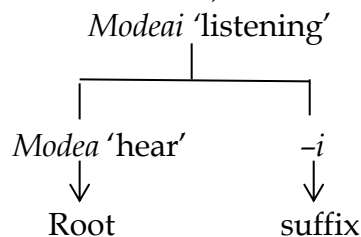
Based on these data above, the word *tetotale* 'messy' is a adjective from the root word *tetale* 'messy' which gets the infix *-to-*. From the process of word formation, the presence of *–to-* does not change the category of word. From the results of analysis, it does not change the word class (inflectional).
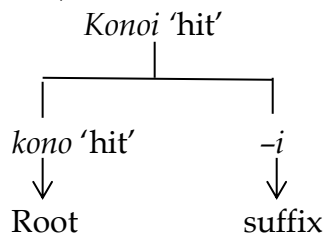
4.2.10 Suffix *–i*

The function of the suffix *-i* in the word formation process is to form the same word class as the base word class.

Modeai (…modeai totahono walino)

```
                    Modeai 'listening'
                           |
            ┌──────────────┴──────────────┐
        Modea 'hear'                     –i
            ↓                             ↓
          Root                          suffix
```
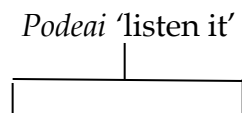
Based on these data above, the word *Modeai* 'listening' is a verb from the root word *Modea* 'hear' which gets the suffix *-i-*. From the process of word formation, the presence of *–i* does not change the category of word. From the results of analysis, it does not change the word class (inflectional).

Konoi (…konoi o ropu…)

```
                     Konoi 'hit'
                           |
            ┌──────────────┴──────────────┐
        kono 'hit'                       –i
            ↓                             ↓
          Root                          suffix
```

Based on these data above, the word *konoi* 'hit' is a verb from the root word *kono* 'hit' which gets the suffix *-i-*. From the process of word formation, the presence of *–i* does not change the category of word. From the results of analysis, it does not change the word class (inflectional).

Podeai (anopodeai bara tano niondo toono I Konawe)

```
                    Podeai 'listen it'
                           |
            ┌──────────────┴──────────────┐
```

Podea 'listen'   –*i*
↓   ↓
Root   suffix

Based on these data above, the word *podeai* 'listen it' is a verb from the root word *podea* 'listen' which gets the suffix *-i*. From the process of word formation, the presence of –*i* does not change the category of word. From the results of analysis, it does not change the word class (inflectional).

   pasipolei

pasipolei 'take care of it'

pasipole 'care'   –*i*
↓   ↓
Root   suffix

Based on these data above, the word *pasipolei* 'take care of it' is a verb from the root word *pasipole* 'care' which gets the suffix *-i*. From the process of word formation, the presence of –*i* does not change the category of word. From the results of analysis, it does not change the word class (inflectional).
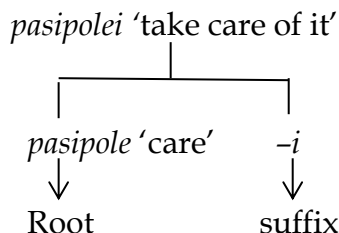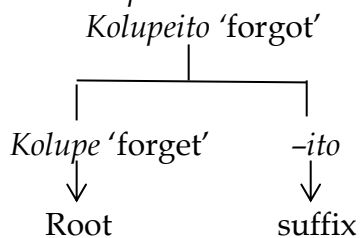
4.2.11 Suffix *-ito*

The function of the suffix *-ito* in the word formation process is to form the same word class as the base word class.

   Kolupeito (…teembe u kolupeito dandindo…?)
Kolupeito 'forgot'

Kolupe 'forget'   –*ito*
↓   ↓
Root   suffix

Based on these data above, the word *kolupeito* 'forgot' is a verb from the root word *kolupe* 'forget' which gets the suffix *-ito*. From the process of word formation, the presence of –*ito* does not change the category of word. From the results of analysis, it does not change the word class (inflectional).

   peluarakoito 'already out'

peluarakoito 'already out'

peluarako 'go out' -*ito*
↓   ↓
root   suffix
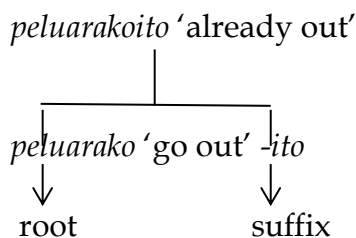
Based on these data above, the word *peluarakoito* 'already out' is a verb from the word *peluarako* 'go out' which gets the suffix -*ito* to be *peluarakoito*. The process of forming the present suffix without changing the word class. The results of the analysis are included in the inflectional category.

   dapaito 'got'

dapaito 'got'

```
                    |
        ┌───────────┴───────────┐
        |                       |
    dapa 'get'                -ito
        ↓                       ↓
      root                   suffix
```

Based on these data above, the word *dapaito* 'got' is a verb from the word *dapa* 'get' which gets the suffix -ito to be *dapaito*. The process of forming the present suffix without changing the word class. The results of the analysis are included in the inflectional category.

dadiito 'became'

```
            dadiito 'became'
                   |
        ┌──────────┴──────────┐
        |                     |
   dadi 'become'            -ito
        ↓                     ↓
      root                 suffix
```

Based on these data above, the word *dadiito* 'became' is a verb from the word *dadi* 'become' which gets the suffix -ito to be *dadiito*. The process of forming the present suffix without changing the word class. The results of the analysis are included in the inflectional category.

4.2.12 Suffix *–no*

The function of the suffix *-no* in the word formation process is to form the same word class as the base word class.

Totahano 'his response'

```
            Totahano 'his response'
                   |
        ┌──────────┴──────────┐
        |                     |
   Totaha 'response'        –no
        ↓                     ↓
      Root                 suffix
```

Based on these data above, the word *Totahano* 'his response' is a noun from the root word *totaha* 'response' which gets the suffix -no. From the process of word formation, the presence of *–no* does not change the category of word. From the results of analysis, it does not change the word class (inflectional).
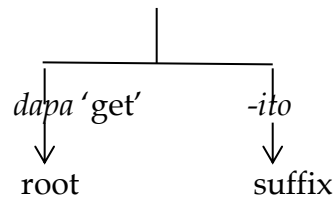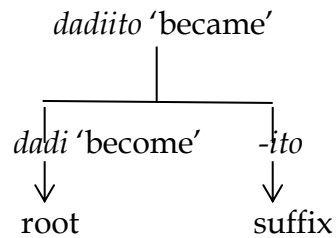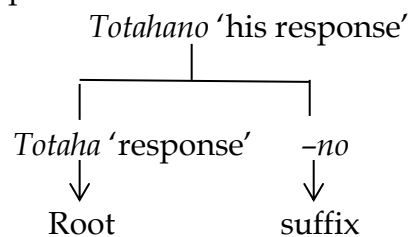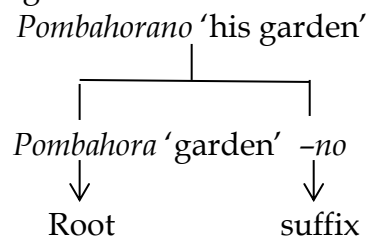
Pombahorano 'his garden'

```
            Pombahorano 'his garden'
                   |
        ┌──────────┴──────────┐
        |                     |
   Pombahora 'garden'        –no
        ↓                     ↓
      Root                 suffix
```
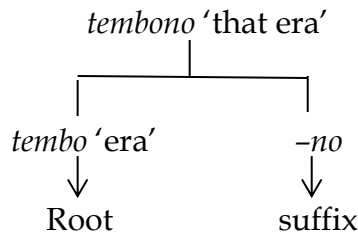
Based on these data above, the word *pombahorano* 'his garden' is a noun from the root word *pombahora* 'garden' which gets the suffix -no. From the process of word formation, the presence of *–no* does not change the category of word. From the results of analysis, it does not change the word class (inflectional).

wuamundeno 'his feet'

wuamundeno 'his feet'

```
            |
    ┌───────┴───────┐
    |               |
wuamunde 'feet'    –no
    ↓               ↓
   Root           suffix
```
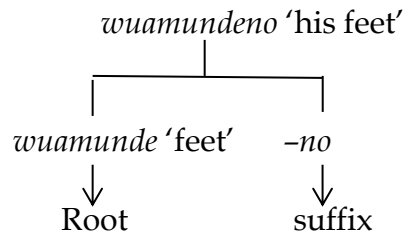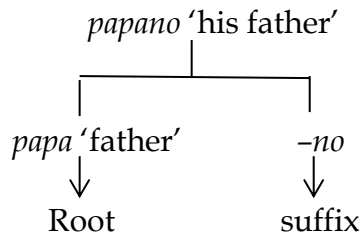
Based on these data above, the word *wuamundeno* 'his feet' is a noun from the root word *wuamunde* 'feet' which gets the suffix -*no.* From the process of word formation, the presence of –*no* does not change the category of word. From the results of analysis, it does not change the word class (inflectional).

Tembono 'time'

tembono 'that era'

```
            |
    ┌───────┴───────┐
    |               |
tembo 'era'        –no
    ↓               ↓
   Root           suffix
```
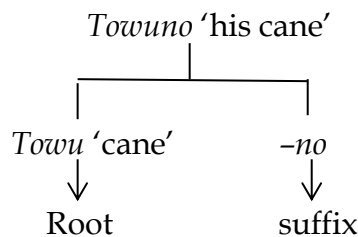
Based on these data above, the word *tembono* 'that era' is a noun from the root word *tembo* 'era' which gets the suffix -*no.* From the process of word formation, the presence of –*no* does not change the category of word. From the results of analysis, it does not change the word class (inflectional).

papano 'his father'

papano 'his father'

```
            |
    ┌───────┴───────┐
    |               |
papa 'father'      –no
    ↓               ↓
   Root           suffix
```

Based on these data above, the word *papano* 'his father' is a noun from the root word *papa* 'father' which gets the suffix -*no.* From the process of word formation, the presence of –*no* does not change the category of word. From the results of analysis, it does not change the word class (inflectional).

Towuno 'his cane'

Towuno 'his cane'

```
            |
    ┌───────┴───────┐
    |               |
Towu 'cane'        –no
    ↓               ↓
   Root           suffix
```
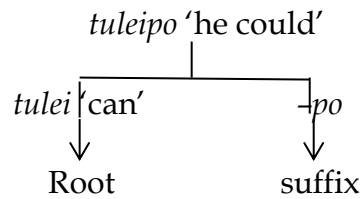
Based on these data above, the word *Towuno* 'his cane' is a noun from the root word *towu* 'cane' which gets the suffix -*no.* From the process of word formation, the presence of –*no* does not change the category of word. From the results of analysis, it does not change the word class (inflectional).

4.2.13 Suffix –*po*

The function of the suffix -*no* in the word formation process is to form the same word class as the base word class.

tuleipo 'he could'

*tuleipo* 'he could'
- *tulei* 'can' → Root
- –*po* → suffix

Based on these data above, the word *tuleipo* 'he could' is a verb from the root word *tulei* 'can' which gets the suffix -*po.* From the process of word formation, the presence of –*po* does not change the category of word. From the results of analysis, it does not change the word class (inflectional).

4.2.14 Suffix –*ngge*

The function of the suffix -*ngge* in the word formation process is to form the same word class as the base word class.

Te'eningge 'tell him'

te'eningge 'tell him'
- *te'eni* 'said' → Root
- –*ngge* → suffix
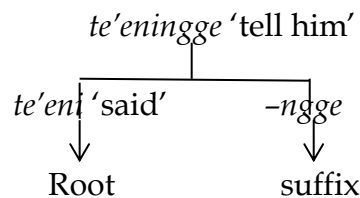
Based on these data above, the word *te'eningge* 'tell him' is a verb from the root word *te'eni* 'said' which gets the suffix -*ngge.* From the process of word formation, the presence of –*ngge* does not change the category of word. From the results of analysis, it does not change the word class (inflectional).

4.2.15 Suffix –*nggu*

The function of the suffix -*nggu* in the word formation process is to form the same word class as the base word class.

Peohainggu 'my family'

peohainggu 'my family'
- *peohai* 'family' → Root
- –*nggu* → suffix
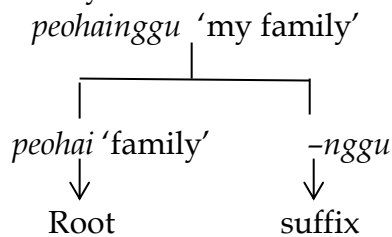
Based on these data above, the word *peohainggu* 'my family' is a noun from the root word *peohai* 'family' which gets the suffix -*nggu.* From the process of word formation, the presence of –*nggu* does not change the category of word. From the results of analysis, it does not change the word class (inflectional).

4.2.16 Suffix –*hako*

The function of the suffix –*hako* in the word formation process is to form the same word class as the base word class.

anawaihako 'angels'

```
            anawaihako 'angels'
                   |
         ┌─────────┴─────────┐
         |                   |
    anawai 'angel'        –hako
         ↓                   ↓
       Root              suffix
```
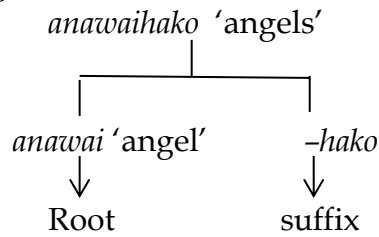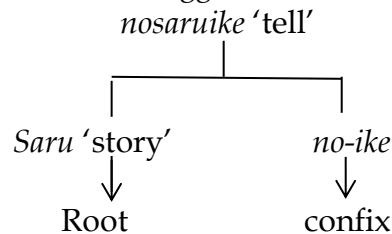
Based on these data above, the word *anawaihako* 'angels' is a noun (plural) from the root word *anawai* 'angel' which gets the suffix *-hako*. From the process of word formation, the presence of *–hako* does not change the category of word. From the results of analysis, it does not change the word class (inflectional).

4.2.17 Confix *no-ike*

The function of the confix *no-ike* in the word formation process is to form the same word class as the base word class.

nosaruike (nosaruike ona o nggabo…)

```
            nosaruike 'tell'
                   |
         ┌─────────┴─────────┐
         |                   |
    Saru 'story'          no-ike
         ↓                   ↓
       Root              confix
```
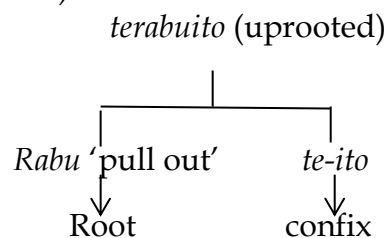
Based on these data above, the word *nosaruike* 'tell' is a verb from the basic word saru 'story' which gets the confix *no-ike*. In the process of formation, it does not change the word category. From the results of the analysis did not change the word class (inflectional).

4.2.18 Confix *te-ito*

The function of the confix *te-ito* in the word formation process is to form the same word class as the base word class.

terabuito (ripped off)

```
            terabuito (uprooted)
                   |
         ┌─────────┴─────────┐
         |                   |
    Rabu 'pull out'       te-ito
         ↓                   ↓
       Root              confix
```
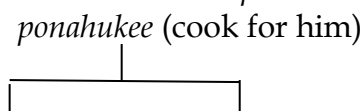
Based on these data above, the word *terabuito* (uprooted) is a verb from the basic word *rabu* 'pull out' which gets the confix *te-ito*. In the process of formation, it does not change the word category. From the results of the analysis did not change the word class (inflectional).

4.2.19 Confix *po-kee*

The function of the confix *po-kee* in the word formation process is to form the same word class as the base word class.

Ponahukee (…umale kuro mboholea ano ponahukee…)

```
            ponahukee (cook for him)
                   |
         ┌─────────┴─────────┐
         |                   |
```

<div align="center">

nahu 'cook'   *po-kee*

Root   confix

</div>

Based on these data above, the word *ponahukee* (cook for him) is a verb from the basic word *nahu* 'cook' which gets the confix *po-kee*. In the process of formation, it does not change the word category. From the results of the analysis did not change the word class (inflectional).

4.2.20 Confix *poko-i*

The function of the confix *poko-i* in the word formation process is to form the same word class as the base word class.

pokokali (…ano pokokali…)

<div align="center">

pokokali (thrown)

kali 'throw'   *poko-i*

Root   confix

</div>
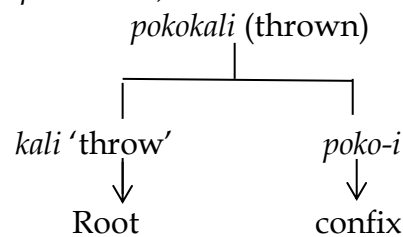
Based on these data above, the word *pokokali* (thrown) is a verb from the basic word *kali* 'throw' which gets the confix *poko-i*. In the process of formation, it does not change the word category. From the results of the analysis did not change the word class (inflectional).

4.2.21 Confix mo-ito

The function of the confix *mo-ito* in the word formation process is to form the same word class as the base word class.

mombakaito (mombakaito i Latuanda o dahu…)

<div align="center">

mombakaito 'feeding'

paka 'feed'   *mom-ito*

Root   confix

</div>
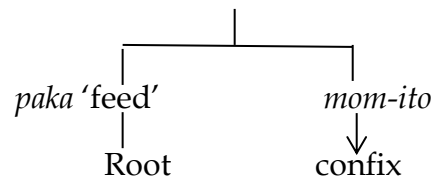
From these data, the word *mombakaito* 'feeding' is a verb from the basic word *paka* 'feed' which gets the confix *mom-ito*. From the results of the analysis, it melts, where the phoneme /p/ melts into the phoneme /b/ when it meets the affix *mom-*. The results of the analysis do not change the meaning of the word class (inflection).

mombahoito 'already planted'

<div align="center">

mombahoito 'already planted'

*paho* 'plant'   *mom-ito*

Root   confix

</div>
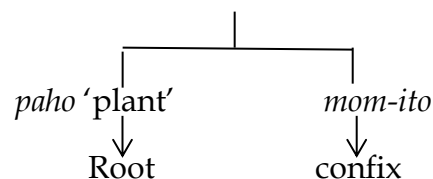
From these data, the word *mombahoito* 'already planted' is a verb from the basic word *paho* 'plant' which gets the confix *mom-ito*. From the results of the analysis, it melts, where the phoneme /p/ melts into the phoneme /b/ when it meets the affix

mom-. The results of the analysis do not change the meaning of the word class (inflection).

4.2.22 Confix *me-ito*

The function of the confix *me-ito* in the word formation process is to form the same word class as the base word class.

mebahoito

mebahoito (has taken a bath)

baho 'bath'   *me-ito*

↓   ↓

Root   confix
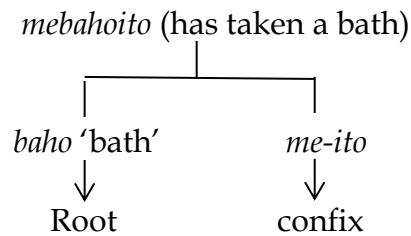
Based on these data above, the word *mebahoito* (has taken a bath) is a verb from the basic word *baho* 'bath' which gets the confix *me-ito*. In the process of formation, it does not change the word category. From the results of the analysis did not change the word class (inflectional).

4.2.23 Confix *me-ako*

The function of the confix *me-ako* in the word formation process is to form the same word class as the base word class.

metamoako 'named'

metamoako 'nicked'

tamo 'name'   *me-ako*

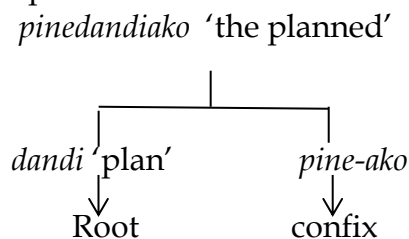↓   ↓

Root   confix
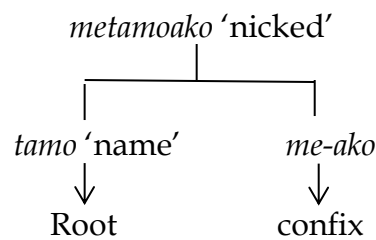
Based on these data above, the word *metamoako* 'nicked' is a noun from the basic word *tamo* 'name' which gets the confix *me-ako*. In the process of formation, it does not change the word category. From the results of the analysis did not change the word class (inflectional).

4.2.24 Confix *pine-ako*

The function of the confix *pine-ako* in the word formation process is to form the same word class as the base word class.

pinedandiako 'the planned'

pinedandiako 'the planned'

dandi 'plan'   *pine-ako*

↓   ↓

Root   confix

Based on these data above, the word *pinedandiako* 'the planned' is a noun from the basic word *dandi* 'plan' which gets the confix *pine-ako*. In the process of formation, it does not change the word category. From the results of the analysis did not change the word class (inflectional).

4.2.25 Confix *–um-i*

The function of the confix *-um-i* in the word formation process is to form the same word class as the base word class.
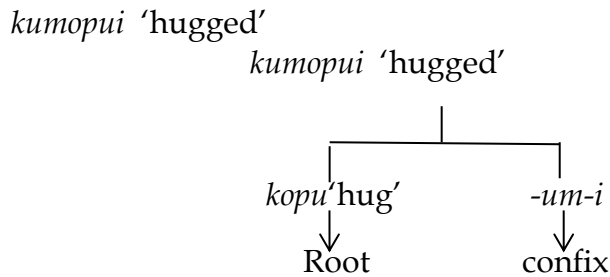
kumopui 'hugged'

```
              kumopui 'hugged'
               ┌──────┴──────┐
          kopu'hug'       -um-i
               ↓              ↓
             Root           confix
```

Based on these data above, the word *kumopui* 'hugged' is a verb from the basic word *kopu* 'hug' which gets the confix *-um-i*. In the process of formation, it does not change the word category. From the results of the analysis did not change the word class (inflectional).
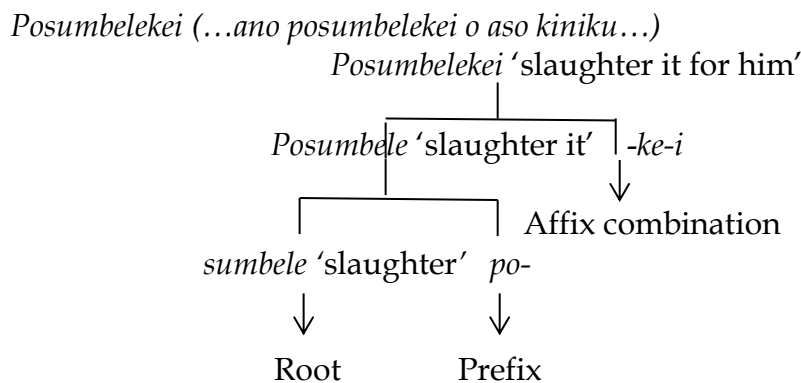
4.2.26 Affixes Combination *po-ke-i*

The function of the affixes combination *po-ke-i* in the word formation process is to form the same word class as the base word class.

Posumbelekei (…ano posumbelekei o aso kiniku…)

```
              Posumbelekei 'slaughter it for him'
               ┌──────────────┴──────┐
       Posumbele 'slaughter it'    -ke-i
         ┌───────┴───────┐           ↓
                              Affix combination
   sumbele 'slaughter'  po-
         ↓                ↓
       Root            Prefix
```
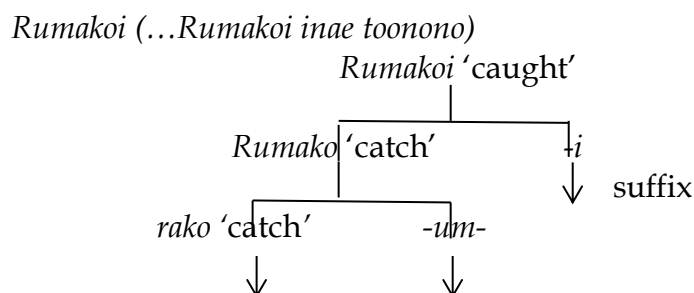
Based on these data above, the combination of affixes attached to the above forms is not present simultaneously, there are affixes that precede the attachement as the first form which is the basis for the subsequent or final formation. From the process of forming the word does not change the meaning of the word.

From these data, the word *posumbelekei* 'slaughter it for him' is a verb from the root word *sumbele* 'slaughter' which gets the affixes *–ke-i* (confix) and *po-* (prefix). The results of the analysis did not change the word class (inflectional), and did not change the meaning of the word.

4.2.27 Affixes Combination *–um-i*

The function of the affixes combination *–um-i* in the word formation process is to form the different word class as the base word class.

Rumakoi (…Rumakoi inae toonono)

```
              Rumakoi 'caught'
               ┌──────────┴──────┐
       Rumako 'catch'           -i
         ┌──────┴──────┐         ↓
                              suffix
   rako 'catch'     -um-
         ↓             ↓
```

Root   Infix

From these data, the word *Rumakoi* 'caught' is a verb (past) from the root word *Rako* 'catch' which gets the infix –*um*- and -*i* (suffix). The results of the analysis did not change the word class (inflectional), and did not change the meaning of the word.

Rumabui (…la wiwi kaeno kono rumabui)

Rumabui 'pull it out'

Rumabu 'pull out'   -*i*

↓ suffix

Rabu 'unplug'   -*um*-

↓   ↓
Root   Infix

From these data, the word *rumabui* 'pull it out' is a verb from the root word *rabu* 'unplug' which gets the infix –*um*- and -*i* (suffix). The results of the analysis did not change the word class (inflectional), and did not change the meaning of the word.
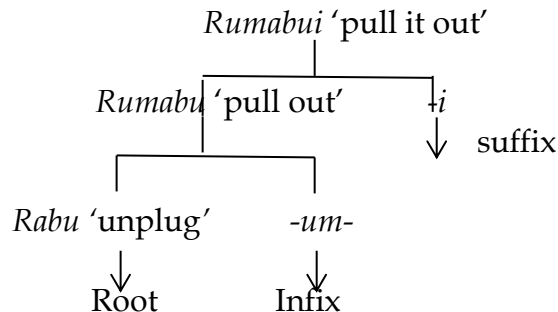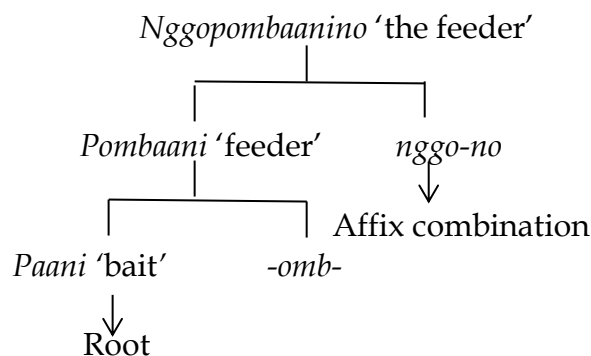
4.2.28 Affixes Combination *nggo-no*

The function of the affixes combination *nggo-no* in the word formation process is to form the same word class as the base word class.

Nggopombaanino (…Nggopombaanino nggiroo o uti ronga kiniku…)

Nggopombaanino 'the feeder'

Pombaani 'feeder'   *nggo-no*

↓ Affix combination

Paani 'bait'   -*omb*-

↓
Root

Based on these data above, the combination of affixes attached to the above forms is not present simultaneously, there are affixes that precede the attachement as the first form which is the basis for the subsequent or final formation.

From these data, the word *nggopombaanino* 'the feeder' is a noun from the root word *paani* 'bait' (noun) which gets the affixes *nggo-no* (confix) and –*omb*- (phoneme voicing sympton). The results of the analysis did not change the word class (inflectional).

5. Conclusion

This research found that the affixation process in Tolakinese consisted of four types, namely: prefix, infix, suffix, and confix. Affixation contained in the folktales of *Oheo* and *O Nggabo* has various kinds of affixation processes, some maintain their shape, and undergo phoneme decay. In the process of word formation, inflectional and derivational also occur in some words and the meaning of the words contained in the folktales of *Oheo* and *O Nggabo* is a structural meaning, the meaning created by the addition of affixes. The affixes contained in the Tolaki language are as follows:

Prefix	Infix	Suffix	Confix	Affix Combination
Te-	*-in-*	*-i*	*No-ike*	*Po-ke-i*
Pe-	*-um-*	*-ito*	*Te-ito*	*Nggo- no*
Po-	*-to-*	*-nggu*	*Po-kee*	*-um-i*
Me-		*-no*	*Me-ito*	*Taa-ndo*
Mo-		*-ano*	*Poko-i*	
No-		*-po*	*Mo-ito*	
Pino-		*-ngge*	*Me-ako*	
Mbe-		*-nggu*	*Pine-ako*	
		-hako	*-um-i*	
			-um-ni-i	
			Pepe-ako	

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