

The Study of Buginese Reciprocal Verb in the Boegineesche Chrestomathies Manuscript

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ABSTRACT: Buginese language is one of the Austronesia languages used by Buginese ethnic in South Sulawesi, Indonesia. Not much research is intensively studied the rules and pattern-forming system of reciprocal Buginese verbs. This study aimed to determine forms and morphological process of Buginese language reciprocal verbs in Boegineesche Chrestomathie script. Data collection was done through library research by the number of samples of 50 sentences contained the meaning of reciprocal verbs. The obtained data were then classified according to the forms of the reciprocal verb. The data were analyzed through qualitative approach. The results show that the forming of the reciprocal verb form is characterized by the affixation process on the basic and reduplication words. Both affixation processes revealed four verb forms of reciprocity, namely: a) Reciprocal verbs prefixed. b) Reciprocal verbs affixed combinations. c) Reciprocal verbs prefixed reduplication. d) Reciprocal verb reduplications affixed combinations.

KEYWORDS: *buginese language; morphology; manuscripts; boegineesche chrestomathie*

I. INTRODUCTION

Language has a specific word-forming system in which the system may differ from one to another. The comparison between one language to another are never sufficiently represent the same social reality in similar way which indicated that different society has the its distinctive world as well as Buginese [1]. The Buginese is one of Austronesian language that has been used by Bugis people in South Sulawesi. This language belongs the largest number of speakers among other languages in Sulawesi such as Makassar, Mandar, and Toraja Language. For a long time ago, Bugis used their language not only orally but also in writing called 'Lontraq'. As stated by Rahman (2017:339) that "Lontaraq manuscript records knowledge on such topics as science, history, literature, tradition, custom, biography, diary, and laws" [2]. Lontaraq is a medium of written works that can be found in Boegineesche Chrestomathie manuscripts (BCM).

BC is a potpourri written in Buginese language where it reflects the social life of the society. This text can also be interpreted as a means of written communication that contains various problems in the Buginese society, whose contents are about the diversity of problems found within the Buginese society. This is the rationale for the author to express and describe the constituent elements of the reciprocal verbs contained in the BC.

Morphological process is the main element in determining the meaning of Buginese Language (BL). Morphology is a branch of science that examines the ins and outs of word formation [3]. In other words, morphology is one branch of linguistics that examines the structure and formation of words which specifically examine the process of affixation and reduplication.

The affixation process in Buginese is called "Paddai Ada." Affixation is the process of adding affixes to a base word. Yasin stated that affixation is the process of affix affixing to a word, either a single or complex shaped word that has a function to form a new meaning of the word [4]. Furthermore, National Dictionary of Indonesia formulates that affix is a bound form which when added to the word base will alter grammatical meanings (prefix, infix, suffix, and confix) [5]. For example, prefixes in Buginese: ma-, si-, sipakaka, and so on. The Infix, namely: -ar- and -al-. The suffixes are: -i (-ri, -ki, -si, -wi) and -eng (-ang, -reng, -keng, -seng), while The Confix, namely: si-i, massi-i, makka-eng, and so forth.

Reduplication in BL is called *makkuling*. It is the process of forming a new word from the repetition of the basic form or part of the basic form [6]. The process of reduplication of a word can produce several words with other meanings [7]. Morphological reduplication is defined as a form of morpheme repetition or combination that can produce words. Such for instance: *kacèle-kacèle* (disappointed state, somewhat embarrassed), *uja'-ujangeng* (somewhat crazy).

Reciprocal Verb (RV) is one aspect of languages which is studied in morphology. The use of RV in BL is very productive and encompasses various aspects in social life of community. This is in line with the demands and development of the language user. The use of RV in various social activities of Buginese is always an option because RV are verbs that have meaning in the same time.

The RV is a form of basic word repetition meaning the action performed in reciprocity between two actors [4]. Sudaryanto explains that RV is a verb expressing the reciprocal action or interconnection [8]. It is further suggested by Chairan that in Buginese grammar, affix {si-} can express the meaning 'each other'[9]. The view of Chairan (1981) refers to affix {si-} which is classified in terms of the affix of verbs in general. In addition, examples related to the RV can be found in discussions about the fixation (repayment) and the repetition (reduplication). For example: siruntu '\ meet \, sija'guru' \ boxing \, siëllë'-ëllë '\ mock each other \, s \ see each other \, ma'jama' \ shake hands \, and attitudes pinched \ including reciprocal verbs. It is said that, because these words express acts committed by two parties at the same time.

A further reciprocal verb study is put forward by Alisyahbana in the discussion of the prefix {ber-}, that one of the prefix's meanings is to express mutual meaning. For example, fighting, boxing, reconciling, promising, fighting, and wrestling [10]. The prefix position {ber} is composed as the prefix {ma-} in Buginese which can express mutual meaning. For example, ma'jama '\ shake hands \, mattikkeng \ quarrels \, and so on. Alwi adds that one of the forms of meaning expressed by the transitive verb is the reciprocal meaning, that is, the act done or the events that occur mutually [11]. Thus, it is revealed that the study of BL reciprocal verbs should be based on the morphological level as the constituent elements that can determine the meaning of reciprocity.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This study examines the Buginese reciprocal verbs in the BC manuscript, compiled by B. F. Matthes in 1919 [12]. The data analysis was done descriptively through qualitative approach. The data collection was done through library research by the number of samples of 50 sentences containing the RV. The method of data determination in this research conducted through total sampling method in which the obtained data was determine by taking all member of population as data or sample [13]. To obtain more accurate data, the actualization of data obtained was reinforced by field studies on how the use of reciprocal verbs in Buginese community. The obtained data were then classified based on the forms of the reciprocal verb.

III. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results show that Buginese reciprocal verbs in the BC script are divided into four parts, namely; (1) reciprocal pivoted verbs, (2) combination prefix reciprocal verbs, (3) reciprocal reduplicated reciprocal verbs, and (4) reciprocal reduplicated reciprocal verbs.

3.1 Reciprocal Verbs with Prefix

The prefixed pivoted verb is a basic verb (VD) that gets a direct incremental prefix in front of the basic verb, so that the original verb in the base form produces a reciprocal or verb meaning expressing mutual meaning (reciprocity). The added prefix can be a single prefix, i.e. ma- and si-. This form and its variants are patterned as follows:

$$\left. \begin{matrix} ma- (ma' -) \\ si- (si' -) \end{matrix} \right\} + D$$

As a reciprocal verb marker, reciprocal reciprocal verb patterns can be noticed in the use of the word *mammusū* \ fighting \, ma'sasa '\ quarrels \, siyala \ take each other \, s \ see\ visit \, sitinrō \ alongside \, sicalla \ \, while passing \, sitawā \ bargain \, siranreng \ interconnected in government \ sisokkang \ opposite \, siuno \ killing each other \, siyanr \ \ eating each other \, sisal \ blame each other \, sitajeng \ wait each other \ sitell \ \ make a pledge \, and sseng \ get acquainted \, sireddu '\ each pull out \, silase' \ each castrate \, and siyolo \ facing \. More details can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. The use of single-pixel reciprocal verbs in sentences in BC manuscripts.

No.	Data	Translation
1	na tellung puleng <i>mammusū</i> tengnasicau. (B.C.M., p.9)	Three months of fighting without losing
2	engka ana 'ku <i>massasak</i> mappadaworoanē. (B.C.M., p.149)	there is my child fighting brother.
3	<i>siyala</i> manurunggē ri Torok. (B.C.M., p. 8)	mutual take (mating) Manurung (name for people who descend from the sky) in Toro '.
4	<i>sīta</i> mēnētta eppōna. (B.C.M., p.15)	see each other (visit) his grandson's son-in-law.

Table 2. The use of double-dipped reciprocal verbs in sentences in BC manuscripts.

No	Data	Translation
1	<i>lebbi patappulo ripasiwetta.</i> (B.C.M., p.137)	over forty in each other
2	<i>sipapole onrong keanunggi.</i> (B.C.M., p.103)	mutual return (together from) the existing place.
3	<i>tellungreppa sakkana, sipakatuo tanréna.</i> (B.C.M., p.167)	three fathoms wide, turning one another high.
4	<i>rebba sipatokkong, maling siparappeng, makkeda siatteppereng.</i> (B.C.M., p.173)	collapsed against each other, drifted apart, mutual trust.
5	<i>nako engka sipoada.</i> (B.C.M., p.97)	if there is a mutual conversation.
6	<i>naiyya purana ripasaddang to Boně sipalilli.</i> (B.C.M., p.42)	when the Bone people are reportedly intertwined.
7	<i>na kuna sipakkeda, na To Suwaléna nriwai rara'ě.</i> (B.C.M., p.12)	it is here that they say to each other, and the Suwale people take up rara'ě.
8	<i>siyakkeda mattettengeng, natetongi Dewata Seuwwae.</i> (B.C.M., p.123)	say each other upright and stand (submissive) to God Almighty.

*B.C.M. = Boegineesche Chrestomathie Manuscript

Multiple prefixes are one of the productive earners as VR-makers. Nearly the prefix {*ri-*}, {*sipa-*} and {*sipo-*} attached to the front of the VD produce the meaning of VR, which was not a reciprocal VD, but with a double prefix, the basic form has the meaning of VR.

When looking at the distribution in Table 2, there is a reciprocal verb phrase that is not of the basic form of the verb, but its basic form is the noun (ie, sentences (5), (7) and (8) which say the base is \ greeting \. Because affixing the prefix {*sipa-*} and {*sipo-*} in front of the basic form, then the meaning implies the meaning of VR.

Observed sentence structure (6) and (7), there is a difference in its prefix form. The difference in question is the phoneme / p / and / y / on {*sipa-*} and {*siya-*}. In terms of shape, there is no double prefix {*siya-*}. However, the difference is not in terms of prefixes but two varied phonemes. Although the two phonemes are varied, but they are identical and do not give rise to different meanings.

Similarly, in the morphological process change in the word there is a word with the addition of a prefix {*sipa-*} into *sipakkeda* \ mutually speaking (speech) \. The word *sipakkeda* experienced the addition of phoneme / k /. The first basis, the word exists is noun, and to imply the verb must undergo assimilation (adjustment). Secondly, there is a vocal encounter / a / of the *sipa* prefix with the vowel / a / of the base. Therefore, the existence of the phoneme / k / is an adjustment which can express a grammatical form for the change from noun to verb form.

3.2 Combined Reciprocal Verbs

Combined reciprocal verbs are basic verbs that are prefixed as prefixes and suffixes as a reciprocal meaningful word-forming element. In terms of shape, the combined affix is the same as the confix. However, according to the writer's opinion, it is more accurately referred to as the affix combination but when viewed from its form then the combination affixes are representative of the confix. The combined reciprocal pattern is formed from single prefix and single suffix. This shape and its variants are patterned, as follows:

-i (-*ri*, -*ki*, -*si*, -*wi*)
si- (*si'*) + *D* +

-eng (-*ang*, -*ng*, -*reng*, -*keng*, -*seng*)

To clarify this form can be seen the word *sitpeeki* \ mutually cutting \, *sitai* \ gaze \, *sitani* \ visit each other \, *siyěwang* \ fight each other \, *sipulungni* \ mutual assembly \, *sitūrui* \ agree \, *silaong* \ together \, *sitenroang* \, *sisappareng* \ search for each other \, *siateppereng* \ mutual trust \, *sitwaeng* \ sit each other \ and *situmppuang* \ support each other \, can be observed in the following table:

Table 3. Use of reciprocal reciprocal verbs combining in sentences in BC manuscripts.

No	Data	Translation
1	<i>sitěppěki pattanru' tědongngi.</i> (B.C.M., p.98)	intercropping buffalo horns.
2	<i>naě laingtoisa nako sitai.</i> (B.C.M., p. 145)	but also if they visit each other.
3	<i>sitani Petta Malampě'ě Gemme'na.</i> (B.C.M., p.141)	visit each other (see each other) Pete Malampě'ě Gemme'na.
4	<i>sikuwatoni ittana tessisengna tauwě siyěwang ada.</i> (B.C.M., p.5)	for some time no one speaks

5	<i>apa' ompo loloni kêtengngě, sipulungni to Boně.</i> (B.C.M., p.29)	for the moon has come together for the people of Bone.
6	<i>iyana muwamulanna sitūrūi to Balang Petta ri Soppěng.</i> (B.C.M., p.122)	this is the origin of the agreement of Balang Petta people in Soppeng.
7	<i>nalaona ri Cina monro silaong ana' panyumparena riyasengngě La Tenrigora.</i> (B.C.M., p.17)	and go in China to live with foster children named La Tenri Gora.
8	<i>iyyanaro na sitenroang musū Arung Matowaě silaong to Boně.</i> (B.C.M., p.61)	and that is to pledge war with the Bone.
9	<i>sisappareng mua dēcěng Tanete.</i> (B.C.M., p.129)	looking for good in Tanete too
10	<i>rebba sipatokkong, malī siparappě, makkeda siateppereng.</i> (B.C.M., p.173)	collapsed against each other, drifted apart, mutual trust.
11	<i>eppa'i situdangeng atanna Arungngě.</i> (B.C.M., p.7)	the four seated people (servants) of Whitewater (king).
12	<i>na situppuang batu Malampě'ě Gemme 'na.</i> (B.C.M., p.69)	and stones on each other Malampě'ě Gemme 'na (term for Arung Palakka).

*B.C.M. = Boeigeesche Chrestomathie Manuscript

The sentence in Table 3 is a form of VR with the combined form of prefixes and suffixes flanking the VD or called the combination berated VR. There is a difference at the end of the word meaningful VR, the difference lies in the use of suffix {-i} with its variant, namely: {-ri, -ki, -si, -wi} and {-ang} and its variants, namely: {-eng, -ng, -reng, -keng, -seng}. However, the use of different suffixes does not alter the order of its reciprocal verb meaning.

In this section also, prefixes and suffixes have two parts, namely single prefix and double prefix, and suffixes consisting of singular and duplicate as well. The difference between the two can be seen in terms of the prefix and the suffix. The duplicate suffix, ie {-iang}, or {-ingeng}. However, from the data found there is no combination of double prefix and double suffix flanking VD. Rather only a double prefix and a single suffix flanking the VD. This section and its variants can be patterned, as follows:

$$\begin{matrix} sipa - \\ sipa' - \end{matrix} + B + \begin{matrix} -i (-ri, -ki, -si, -wi) \\ -eng (-ang, -ng, -reng, -keng, -seng) \end{matrix}$$

The reciprocal verbs of this passage are clearer when the following table in the word sipinuang \ mutinates \, sipakainge'i \ reminds each other \, sipatokkongi \ mutually arousing \, sipa'bokoreng \ mutually opposed / back to back \, sipa'joāreng \ accompanying \, and sipatangareng \ show each other \:

Table 4. The use of double-dipped and single-deflected reciprocal verbs in sentences in BC manuscripts.

No	Data	Translation
1	<i>sipinuang minnya'.</i> (B.C.M., p.87)	mutual oil to drink.
2	<i>malilu sipakainge'i, marebba sipatokkongi.</i> (B.C.M., p.63)	blunder remind each other, mutually enforcing fall.
3	<i>měwai sipa'bokoreng kaliyawo karaěngngě.</i> (B.C.M., p.124)	against the odds (back to back) <i>Kaliyawo Karaěngngě.</i>
4	<i>iyamua natuo Datuě ri Mariyo sipa'joāreng.</i> (B.C.M., p.111)	yes anyway Datu living in Mario interchangeable.
5	<i>na situdangeng sipatangareng timu-timu musū.</i> (B.C.M., p.67)	and together sat opposite each show mouths (speaker) war.

*B.C.M. = Boeigeesche Chrestomathie Manuscript

When searched in terms of its form, the suffix {-i} sentence (2) in Table 4, the word sipakainge'i and sipatokkongi, and {-ni} in the sentence (3) the word sītani, and the sentence (5) the word sipulungni in Table 2. not a suffix but a klitika. In fact, suffixes with clitics must be distinguished even if they have an equation. Essentially, klitika is an inherent particle as an affirmative of the meaning of the word it follows, while the suffix is a morphological construct. Thus, the authors conclude that the suffixes {-i} and {-ni} are still regarded as suffixes. Consideration of the author considers as a suffix because so far the author has not found the theory and expert who put forward about the clitization in BL. Another consideration is to look from the basic form of the word sipakainge'i not from the verb, ie mainge \ conscious \ means adjective. Because the affixation process {sipa-i}, the original mainge adjective changed into a reciprocal verb form because of the affixation process.

It can also be noted that reciprocal verbs of sipakainge'i \ are reminiscent of each other are the constructions of sipaka-prefixes. However, the word sipakainge'i is not from the construction of a cypaka prefix, but rather a snail prefix. This subject can be explained by looking at the basic form of mainge \ conscious \ not inge \ nose \, and the word mainge' is an adjective. To express the reciprocal meaning, the phoneme / m / is replaced by a phoneme / k /. Thus, a grammatical construction is constructed which can denote verbs mutually reciprocated.

3.3 Reciprocal Reduplicated Verbs

Reciprocal reduplicated verbs are a form of reduplication that has a prefix addition in front of the VD looping form to form VR. This section and its variants are patterned, as follows:

$$si- \} + R$$

More details of this form can be seen in the word sitola-tola \ follow-after \, and sigiling-ngkili \ reply-reply \ in the following table:

Table 5. The use of reciprocal reduplicated reciprocal verbs in sentences in BC manuscripts.

No	Data	Translation
1	<i>naiyya uwelorenggē sitola-tola ana' ěppo.</i> (B.C.M., p.156)	which I want to follow-after a grandchild.
2	<i>ri yattanna Salomēkko, sigiling-ngkili' mattebbang.</i> (B.C.M., p.128)	south of Salomekko, retaliated back.

*B.C.M. = Boegineesche Chrestomathie Manuscript

In Table 5. the sentence (1) VD is a reduplication that appears intact with the {si-} prefix, and the reduplication unit appears without a prefix. Reduplication of sentence (2) is a VD that appears with a {si-} prefix, but the reduplication unit undergoes a sound change or better known as a varied sound reduplication.

The reciprocal reduplicated reciprocal verb pattern is a derivative of a single prefix + repeatability (R). This is the addition of the {si-} prefix in front of the reduplication of VD. This pattern of R in the form of D appears with the prefix {si-}, while the reduplication unit appears without a {si-} prefix. As the VR marker, the morphological process of the form {si-} R is as follows:

$$\begin{matrix} tola & \longrightarrow & sitola-tola \text{ \ follow-over \ } \\ giling & \longrightarrow & sigiling-ngkili' \text{ \ reply \ } \end{matrix}$$

3.4 Recipes of Combined Beripiks Reciprocal Verbs

The reciprocal reduplication verbal of the combination brafix is often called the merged join R. Combinary affixes are merges of affixes flanking the form of VD reduplication. Incorporation of the affixes in VR form is the addition of a prefix in front of the reduplication of VD and then terminated by the addition of suffix. This VR section and its variants are patterned, such as:

$$\left. \begin{matrix} ma - \\ si - \end{matrix} \right\} + R + -i/eng (-ni/-na)$$

This reciprocal pattern verb refers to the mattinr--tinrsengni \ conjoined \, sitawā-tawāna \ bargain \, and siattampa-invisible \ invite \, note the following table:

Table 6. Use of reciprocal reduplicated reciprocal reciprocal verbs in sentences in BC manuscripts.

No	Data	Translation
1	<i>mattinrō-tinrōsengni lao ri Luwu.</i> (B.C.M., p.160)	go hand in Lūwu '.
2	<i>mappesau na sitawā-tawāna tettongeng batē.</i> (B.C.M., p.135)	rest and bargaining signs set up.
3	<i>naiyya uwatau ajjake siwuno-wunoi.</i> (B.C.M., p.149)	which I worry about do not kill-kill.
4	<i>apa' siattampa-tampangna, tenna rilawoi.</i> (B.C.M., p.155)	because the invite-law, with no one visited.

*B.C.M. = Boegineesche Chrestomathie Manuscript

The sentence (1) in Table 6. is a reduplication of VR that has the addition of the prefix {ma-} and followed {-ni}. Further, the sentences (2) and (4) VR are added to the prefix {si-} and followed by {-na}. The suffixes {-na} and {-ni} can act as particles in Buginese. Particles are a kind of task word that has a special form, which is very short or small, and has certain functions. Such particles are also affixes, therefore they are clitic (embedded) and are written in combination with the words with them.

The reciprocal reduplicated verb reciprocal verb pattern is a derivative of the combination affixes of R, ie by a single prefix + R + suffix. The construct is the addition of the prefix {si-} in front of R then followed by klitika (-ni). As the VR marker, the form {ma-} R (-ni), ie:

<i>tinrō</i>	→	<i>matinrō-tinrōsengni</i> \ hand in hand \
<i>ūno</i>	→	<i>siūno-ūnoi</i> \ killing each other \
<i>tampa</i>	→	<i>siattampa-tampangna</i> \ invite each other \
<i>tawā</i>	→	<i>sitawā-tawāna</i> \ mutual bargaining \

Along with the development of BL, the term in reduplication of the so-called reduplication compound. Compound reduplication is formed based on compound direct compound elements that help shape the word reduplication. This form can be patterned M + Reduplication. However, the RM form is difficult to determine if it means reciprocal. Because the authors are limited to RM sample searches that undergo a morphological process, whereas the main discloser of a reciprocal verb is a morphological process. Whether it is affixation or reduplication process. Examples of RM without affixation, ie: *doco-doko sala* \ mneyerupai disuse \, *mate-matē ulā* \ pretending to die like a snake \, and *rampē-rampē jā* \ bad news \

IV. CONCLUSION

Subjects pertaining to the morphological form and process of BL reciprocal verbs are known and clearer if the verbs undergo the affixation process on the basic form and the form of reduplication. Similarly, affixation and reduplication processes have their own derivatives. Thus, in the affixation process on the basic form and reduplication there are prefixes and confixes as the reciprocal verb marker. Through the morphological process, it is revealed that to understand the ins and outs of reciprocal verbs BL needs to consider the dimensions of its morphological behavior. This means that Buginese' grammar can be compounded as a more thorough or comprehensive approach.

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