

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter, the data will be identified and clasified.

4.1 Kinds of Affixes in Tetun Prasa

Tetun Prasa has three kinds of affixes namely, Prefix, Suffix, and Circumfix. Each of them will be elaborated below.

4.1,1 prefixes

This study found that Tetun Prasa has five prefixes. They are: *Ha*, *Hak*, *Na*, *Nak*, and *Nam*.

1. Prefix /Ha-/

a. *Hanaran*

Ha-naran (V), (*Ha-*) + *Naran* (N) = To Name

Pre Name

Malaiu sira mak hanaran rai-kotun nu'udar "Timor" (Foho Ramelau)

'Malay People call the land opposite Timor'

Hanaran belongs to prefix where is consist of *Naran* as a base morpheme and *Ha-* as a bound morpheme. The word *Hanaran* based on the above data belongs to affix because prefix *Ha-* that changes the class or category *Noun* into *Verb*

b. *Hala'o*

Ha-la'o (Vt), (*Ha-*) + *lao* (V) = Carry out, To walk

Pre Walk

Nune'e Indonezia hala'o bebeik projeto ba Timor (Foho Ramelau)

'In this way Indonesia always carry out project to Timor'

Hala'o belongs to prefix where is consist of *Lao* as a base morpheme and *Ha-* as a bound morrrheme. The word *Halao* based on the above data belongs to affix because prefix *Ha-* that changes the class or category *Verb* into *Transitive verb*.

c. *Hametin*

Ha-metin (Vt), (Ha-) + Metin (Adj) = To Strengthen
Pre Strong

FRETILIN hametin nia kontrolu ba Timor (Foho Ramelau)

'FRETILIN strengthen the control for Timor'

Hametin belongs to prefix where is consist of *Metin* as a base morpheme and *Ha-* as a bound morrrheme. The word *Hametin* based on the above data belongs to affix because prefix *Ha-* that changes the class or category *adjective* into *Transitive verb*.

d. *Hakarak*

Ha-karak (Vt), (Ha-) + karak (Adj) = Want, desire to or To love
Pre stingy

Sira hakarak kaer kolonial Timor (Foho Ramelau)

'They are want to holding on colonial Timor'

Hakarak belongs to prefix where is consist of *karak* as a base morpheme and *Ha-* as a bound morrrheme. The word *Hakarak* based on the above data belongs to affix because prefix *Ha-* that changes the class or category *adjective* into *Transitive verb*.

e. *Hamos*

Ha-mos (Vt), (Ha-) + Moos (Adj) = To clean
Pre Clean

Sira sai hamos uma no tein modo (Ai-knanoik Timor)

'They went out cleaning the house and cooking vegetables'

Hamos belongs to prefix where is consist of *mos* as a base morpheme and *Ha-* as a bound morpheme. The word *Hamos* based on the above data belongs to affix because prefix *Ha-* that changes the class or category *adjective* into *Transitive verb*.

f. *Halakon*

Ha-lakon (Vt), (Ha-) + Lakon (V) = To Eliminate

Pre disappear

Halakon *membru sira husi patidu politiku* (Funu Manufahi)

‘Eliminate their members from political parties’

Halakon belongs to prefix where is consist of *lakon* as a base morpheme and *Ha-* as a bound morpheme. The word *Halakon* based on the above data belongs to affix because prefix *Ha-* that changes the class or category *Verb* into *Transitive verb*.

g. *Hamanas*

Ha-manas (Vt), (Ha-) + manas (Adj) = Reheat, Toheat

Pre Hot

Maske kbiit la to'o hau konsege hamanas loron tolu kalan tolu ba ataka nian

‘Although the strength was not enough I heat three days and three nights to attack’ ((Funu Manufahi)

Hamanas belongs to prefix where is consist of *manas* as a base morpheme and *Ha-* as a bound morpheme. The word *Hamanas* based on the above data belongs to affix because prefix *Ha-* that changes the class or category *adj* into *Transitive verb*.

h. *Hakotu*

Ha-kotu (Vt), (Ha-) + Kotu (Vi) = To cut off

Pre cut off

Labarik kiik ida mak sei hakotu luta ne (Funu Manufahi)

‘A child who will sever this figth’

Hakotu belongs to prefix where is consist of *kotu* as a base morpheme and *Ha-* as a bound morrpHEME. The word *Hakotu* based on the above data belongs to affix because prefix *Ha-* that changes the class or category *Verb* into *Verb*.

2. Prefix /Nak-/

a. Nakloke

Nak-Loke (Vt), (Nak-) + Loke (Vt) = Open
Pre open

Odamatan boot nakloke ba hau (Padre Ho Mausoko)

‘The gate is open for me’

Nakloke belongs to prefix where is consist of *loke* as a base morpheme and *Nak-* as a bound morrpHEME. The word *Nakloke* based on the above data belongs to affix because prefix *Nak-* that changes the class or category *Verb* into *Verb*.

b. Nakdoko

Nak-Doko (V), (Nak-) + Doko (V) = Shake
Pre shake

Ami sente foho leolaku nakdoko makas tan (Funu Manufahi)

‘We felt the mountain leolaku was shaking harder’

Nakdoko belongs to prefix where is consist of *doko* as a base morpheme and *Nak-* as a bound morrpHEME. The word *Nakdoko* based on the above data belongs to affix because prefix *Nak-* that changes the class or category *Verb* into *Verb*.

c. Nakles

Nak-Lees (V), (Nak-) + Les (V) = Torn out
Pre torn

Iha kuak nakles ran suli sai makas (Funu Manufahi)

‘There is a hole torn out blood flowing out a lot’

Nakles belongs to prefix where is consist of *les* as a base morpheme and *Nak-* as a bound morrrheme. The word *Naklees* based on the above data belongs to affix because prefix *Nak-* that changes the class or category *Verb* into *Verb*.

3. Prefix /*Hak-*/

Haktuir

Hak-tuir (V), (*Hak-*) + *Tuir* (V) = Follow, To join

Pre follow

Haktuir *tratadu ida ne 'e rai-kotun fahe ba rua* (Foho Ramelau)

'Follow in this treat the opposite land is didvided into two'

Haktuir belongs to prefix where is consist of *tuir* as a base morpheme and *Nak-* as a bound morrrheme. The word *Haktuir* based on the above data belongs to affix because prefix *Hak-* that changes the class or category *Verb* into *Verb*.

4. Prefix /*Nam-*/

Namkari

Nam-kari (V), (*Nam-*) + *Kari* (V) = Scatter

Pre scatter

Sanan tau batar namkari duir iha sorin (Funu Manufahi)

'The pot of corn is stored next door'

Namkari belongs to prefix where is consist of *kari* as a base morpheme and *Nam-* as a bound morrrheme. The word *Namkari* based on the above data belongs to affix because prefix *Nam-* that changes the class or category *Verb* into *Verb*.

5. Prefix /*Na-*/

Nafatin

Na-Fatin (adv), (*Na-*) + *Fatin* (N) = Still/keeps

Pre place

Padre mos fila kotuk no kontinua lao nafatin (Padre ho Mausoko)

‘Father is also behind and keeps going’

Nafatin belongs to prefix where is consist of *fatin* as a base morpheme and *Na-* as a bound morrpHEME. The word *Nafatin* based on the above data belongs to affix because prefix *Na-* that changes the class or category *Verb* into *Verb*.

4.1.2 Suffix

A suffix is attached to the end of its base. This study found that Tetun Prasa has three suffix. They are: *-saun*, *-dór*, *-ten* and *-tu*

1. Suffix *-saun/*

a. *Organizasaun*

Organiza-saun (N), *Organiza* (Vt) + (*-saun*) = Organisation
Organise suffix

Organizasaun kolónia territóriu nian no Timor portugés hahú hori-bainhira governadór portugés dahuluk to'o iha Timor iha 1702. (Foho Ramelau)

‘The colonial territorial organization had and Portuguese Timor began when the first Potuguese goverment arrived in 1972’

Organizasaun belongs to derivational affix because Suffix *-saun* change the class or category of *Verb* into *Noun*. The words *Organiza* and Suffix *-saun* change the meaning of the base morpheme beside, from *Organiza* (Vt) means ‘Organise’ into *Organizasaun* means ‘Organisation.’

b. *Implementasaun*

Implementa-saun (N), *Implementa* (Vt) + (*-saun*) = Implementation
Implement Suffix

Tratadu hetan implementasaun iha 1916.(Foho Ramelau)

‘Get implementation in 1916’

Implementasaun belongs to derivational affix because Suffix *-saun* change the class or category of *Verb* into *Noun*. The words *Organiza* and Suffix *-saun* change the meaning of the base morpheme beside, from *Implementa* (Vt) means ‘Implement’ into *Implementasaun* means ‘Implementation.’

c. Okupasaun

Okupa-saun (N), *Okupa* (Vt) + (-*saun*) = Occupation

Occupy Suffix

Timoroan na'in-50.000 lakon sira-nia moris tanba okupasaun Japaun
(Foho Ramelau)

‘Timorese 50.000 people lost their lives due to Japanese occupation’

Okupasaun belongs to derivational affix because Suffix *-saun* change the class or category of *Verb* into *Noun*. The words *Okupa* and Suffix *-saun* change the meaning of the base morpheme beside, from *Okupa* (Vt) means ‘Occupy’ into *Okupasaun* means ‘Occupation.’

d. Destruisaun

Destrui-saun (N), *Destrui* (Vt) + (-*saun*) = Destruction

Destroy Suffix

Suku oiain hetan destruisaun. (Foho Ramelau)

‘Various kinds of tribes can be destroyed’

Destruisaun belongs to derivational affix because Suffix *-saun* change the class or category of *Verb* into *Noun*. The words *Destrui* and Suffix *-saun* change the meaning of the base morpheme beside, from *Destrui* (Vt) means ‘Destroy’ into *Destruisaun* means ‘Destruction.’

e. Libertasaun

Liberta-saun (N), *Liberta* (Vt) + (-*saun*) = Liberation

Liberate Suffix

Frente Revolusionáriu ba Libertasaun Timor-Leste nian (Foho Ramelau)

‘Front revolt the liberation of Timor-Leste’

Libertasaun belongs to derivational affix because Suffix *-saun* change the class or category of *Verb* into *Noun*. The words *Liberta* and Suffix *-saun* change the meaning of the base morpheme beside, from *Liberta* (Vt) means ‘Liberate’ into *Libertasaun* means ‘Liberation.’

d. **Komunikasaun**

Komunika-saun (N), *Komunika* (V) + (*-saun*) = Communication

Communicate Suffix

Halo komunikasaun ho povu sira (Funu Manufahi)

‘Make communication with the people’

Komunikasaun belongs to derivational affix because Suffix *-saun* change the class or category of *Verb* into *Noun*. The words *Komunika* and Suffix *-saun* change the meaning of the base morpheme beside, from *Komunika* (Vt) means ‘Communicate’ into *Komunikasaun* means ‘Communication.’

2. Suffix /-dór/

a. **Dukurdór**

Duku-dór (N), *Duku* (V) + (*-dór*) = Sleepy-head

Sleep Suffix

Mausoko dukurdór (Padre ho Mausoko)

‘Mausoko is a sleepyhead’

Process of derivational by added suffix *-dór*, it changes the meaning of the base morpheme from *Duku* (V) means ‘Sleep’ into *Dukudór* means ‘Sleepyhead’

b. **Hemudór**

Hemu-dór (N), *Hemu* (V) + (*-dór*) = Drinker

Drink Suffix

Mausoko hemudór (Padre ho Mausoko)

‘Mausoko is a drinker’

Process of derivational by added suffix *-dór*, it changes the meaning of the base morpheme from *Hemu (V)* means ‘Drink’ into *Hemudór* means ‘Drinker’

3. Suffix *-ten/*

a. *Barukten*

Baruk-teen (adj), Baruk (adj) + (-ten) = Lazybones

Lazy/bored Suffix

Mausoko barukten (Padre ho Mausoko)

‘Mausoko is a lazybones’

Process of derivational by added suffix *-ten*, it changes the meaning of the base morpheme from *Baruk (V)* means ‘lazy/bored’ into *Barukten* means ‘Lazybones’

b. *Nakarten*

Nakar-ten (adj), Nakar (adj) + (-ten) = Naughty/ Troublemaker

Naughty Suffix

Mausoko nakarten (Padre ho Mausoko)

‘Mausoko is a naughty boy’

Process of derivational by added suffix *-ten*, it changes the meaning of the base morpheme from *Baruk (adj)* means ‘Naughty’ into *Barukten* means ‘Naughty/Troublemaker’

4. Suffix *-tu/*

Mandatu

Manda-tu (N), Manda (Vt) + (-tu) = Mandate

Direct Suffix

Liurai hatun mandatu ba nia atan nain rua ho tan nia oan fetu mai hare hudi nain nee. (Ai-knanoik Timor)

‘The king gave a mandate to two of his slaves with him having a daughter miss coming to see the owner of the banana’.

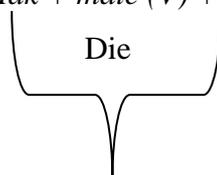
Process of derivational by added suffix *-tu*, it changes the meaning of the base morpheme from *Manda* (Vt) means ‘Direct’ into *Mandatu* means ‘Mandate.’

4.1.3 Circumfix

Circumfix is morpheme which are attached to a root word or stem morpheme both initially and finally or circumfix is morpheme which are attached to a root or stem both prefix and suffix. There are two kinds of circumfix: */Hak-...-K/* and */Ha-...-K/*

a. Circumfix */Hak-...-k/*

Hak-mate-k (adj), *Hak* + *mate* (V) + *k* = Peaceful, calm



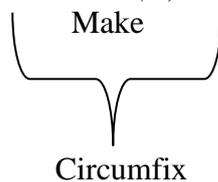
Solusaun ne'ebe justu no hakmatek iha konflitu Timor-Leste (Foho Ramelau)

‘The solution is fair and peaceful in the conflict of Timor-Leste’

Hakmatek belongs to derivational affix because Circumfix *Hak-...-k* change the class or category of *Verb* into *adj*. The words *Mate* and circumfix *Hak-...-k* change the meaning of the base morpheme beside, from *Mate* (V) means ‘Die’ into *Hakmatek* means ‘Calm/Peaceful.’

b. Circumfix /Ha-,,K/

Ha-halo-k (N), Ha + halo (V) + k = Behaviour



Mau kiak kontente ho liurai nia hahalok diak (Ai-knanoik Timor)

‘Poor man happy with the good behaviour of the king’

Hahalok belongs to derivational affix because Circumfix *Ha-..-k* change the class or category of *Verb* into *Noun*. The words *Halo* and circumfix *Hak-..-k* change the meaning of the base morpheme beside, from *Halo (V)* means ‘Make’ into *Hahalok* means ‘Behaviour.’