



Dynamic Verb in Gorontalo Language

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Abstract. *Local language is a language in region are still production in addition to indonesian as the firs language of country” In relation with the position of Indonesian, local language has a function also as a tool of communication in a certain community. In addition a local language gives a contribution as a marker or the presence of a community. This follows the Mahsun's statement that “salah satu yang menjadi simbol atau lambang identitas suatu komunitas adalah bahasa Bangsa merupakan penanda komunitas (etnis) yang sangat penting” “one that has become a symbol or emblem identity of a community is a marker language of the community (ethical) is very important. Most of the Indonesian peoples are bilingual , which use Indonesian and regional languages, and most people in Indonesia use indonesian language as a second language and the local language as a first language. Gorontalo language or “Hulondalo” is a language of the people in Gorontalo. It is one of the province in sulawesi, Indonesia. There are many dialects in Gorontalo language, for example Suwawa, Tilamuta, Kuwandang, Paguyaman, Popayato and Bone dialects. This research will promote the Gorontalo language and morphosyntactic process of the verb.*

Keywords : *Gorontlo Language, Dynamic Verb, Local Language*

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool of communication that is used by human to communicate each other. It can not be sepeared from the existence of men, because it is present in other. They will be heard for people to communicate and interaction without language. According to Webster (1996 :757)’ language is system of focal sound and combination of such to which meaning is attribute, use for the expression or communicate thoughts feeling. Language is an arbitrary and conventional system of auditory symbols use for social interaction among human beings, Monica Kehoe (1972:14). In Wondal (2009 :10). From the definition above, it can be concluded language is sound and simbols which is used to explain about what is in mind to make other peoples understand and very important for humans society.

Indonesian is an archipelago country, with its seperated islands makes indonesia has many local languages. Halim (1984:4) difines “bahasa daerah adalah bahasa komunikasi daerah-daerah yang masih produktif disamping bahasa Indonesia sebagai bahasa resmi negara” “local languageis a language in region are still production in addition to indonesian as the firs language of country”. In relation with the position of Indonesia, local language has a function also as a tool of communication in acertain community. In adition a local language gives a contribution as a maker of the presence of a community. This follows the Mansur’s statement that “salah satu yang menjadi simbol atau lambang identitas suatu komunitas adalah bahasa yang merupakan penanda komunitas (etis) yang sangat penting”. The one that become a simbol

or emblem of identity of a community is a marker of language nation communities (ethnic) are very important. Part of linguistic that study about the word and the grammatically process of word information is morphology. In some grammatically books, morphology is known also as grammar. The united of statement that lexical or grammatically meaning contain, that involved word or part of the word named morphem. Morphosyntactic is combined word of morphology and suntax. Morphological sense to talk about the internal structure. Syntax discuss about relation some word with other words. Morphosyntactic very important because for the second call tat field as a field of study, for yong morphological and syntactic some times considered one sense. Morpho-syntactic are two elements that should not be seperated in the gramatical aspects relating to estabilishman and development verse words. Throught the proprocess of teaching and learning , aspects of gramatical in the chamber of degress that combine the science of morphology and syntax become an important nucleus as conduit to the development of language.

According to crystal in ba'dulu (2005 :1) diffines morphology is a part of the grammar analysis about structure and formation of word. Morphology is focus about word formation of the word. It analyz the component of word formation. It is usually about base word or afix become a morphem, and more analyzes about how the information come from. (Baver in Ba'dulu 2005:2). It can be concluded morphosyntax is the proses of forming words by location of vibratim into a group of words or sentences. Morphology process is a way to form the word. By the morphemes combining (samsuri,1987;124) or it is a process of word from the base of the word it self. (Ramlan,1987:27) from this wordformation it can be formed and affixation, reduplication and the plurals in Gorontalo malay. By the wordsformation, both are the deviaton and prurals can be a phonem changed. It from the affixcombination with the base of the combination of two words or more. This phonem change process caled morphology process. Crystal in Ba'dulu (2005:1) difines : morfology is a part of the grammar that analyees the structure and formation of the word, by using the morphem. Morphology is focus about the wordformation of the word. It anlzes the wordformation in to word component. It is usually About the roof of word of afix that becomed a morphem, and will more analyzes how the information come from (Baver in Ba'dulu 2005:2).

Syntax is the process of a language. Syntax also means the study of grammatical formulas underlying the consolidation method and the preparation a word or words to form sentences in a language. Syntax from greek word "*suntattein*". *sun* meaning "*with*" and "*tattein*" "*place*". Etymologycally syntax means some words in groups of word or sentences. Syntax is part or branch of linguistics, discuss about in-out of discourse clause sentences and phrases (Ramlan

in Ba'dulu 2001 : 18) . According to stryker (1969:21) syntax is the study of the pattern by which words are combined to make senteces. Or according to in sherley (1961:21) Bloach & Trager, syntax is the analysis of contructions that invlove free forms is caled syntax.

The system of the rules and categories that underlines sentence formation in human language (O'Grady 1997 in Nurulika 2013:12) According to Gleason (1955) in Archive (1983:37) syntax maybe roughly defined as the parinciples of argument of the construction (word) into large construction of various kinds. Different opinion from Radfond (2004) in Nurulika 2013 : 7) syntax is the study of the way in which phrases and sentences are structured out of words.

2. RESEARCH DESIGN

The analysis be used in this study is classified as qualitative research. It is done to get the description of the from and the use of Gorontalo language, expecially abouth the verb. Data where collection and annalize in the word, no numbers as stated by Bodgan & Bilen (1992:30) cited in (Olivia Wondal.an study on terms of addressing in tolour language unpublished skripsi FBS Unima Tondano.2019)

Qualitative is descriptive the data collected are in form word or picture rather than number. The written result of research contain guatation from the data to ilustrate substantiate the presentation.

Findings

collected from the informants as the native speakers of Gorontalo language. The method used in collecting data are participant observation, and interviewing method. The technique used in interviewing method is writing technique. Bogdan&Biklen (1992:2). cited in (Olivia Wondal.an study on terms of addressing in tolour language unpublished skripsi FBS Unima Tondano.2019).

Hemo is a prefix indicates an activity being done, *mamo* is prefix to indicate something has been complated and *mayi* or *malo* will use if the activities not yet done.

For examples :

Tabel 1

Dynamic Verb	While Activity	After Activity	Before Activity
Eat (Monga)	Hemonga	Mamonga	Mayilonga
Drink (Mongilu)	Hemongilu	Mamongilu	Mayingilu
Cook (Tubu)	Hemotubu	Mamotubu	Malotubu
Paint (Gambari)	Hemogambari	Mamogambari	Malogambari
Write (Luladu)	Hemoluladu	Mamomuladu	Malololadu
Sleep (Tuluhu)	Hemotuluhu	Mamotuluhu	Malotuluhu
Work (Karaja)	Hemokaraja	Mamokaraja	Malokaraja
Drive (Modelo)	Hemodelo	Mamodelo	Malodelo

Go (Na'o)	Hemonao	Mamonao	Malomonao
Play (Moitohu)	Hemoitohu	Mamoitohu	Malomoitohu
Cry (Hiyongo)	Hemohiyongo	Mamohiyongo	Malohiyongo
Sew (Mohuheto)	Hemohuheto	Mamohuheto	Malohuheto
Listen (Dungohu)	Hemodungohu	Mamodungohu	Malodungohu
Bring (Delo')	Hemodelo	Mamodelo	Malodelo
Use (Mohi)	Hemohi	Mamohi	Malomohi
Cut (Lomotu)	Hemolumotu	Mamolumotu	Maloylumotu
Clean (Beresi)	Hemoberesi	Mamoberesi	Mayiberesi
Learn (Mobalajari)	Hemobalajari	Mamobalajari	Mayibalajari
Fix (Poopuohu)	Hemopoopuohu	Mamopoopuohu	Mayipoopuohu
Open (Holomuo)	Hemoholomuo	Mamoholomuo	Maloholomuo
Teach (Longajari)	Hemolongajari	Mamolongajari	Mayimongajari
Talk (Bisala)	Hemobisara	Mamobisala	Mayibisala
Look (Lolohu)	Hemolohu	mamolohu	Malololohu
Run (Tumeteo)	Hemotumeteo	Mamotumeteo	Mayitumeteo
Climb (mopi'ato)	Hemopi'ato	Mamopi'ato	Malomopi'ato

In Gorontalo language there is not a specification to specify of the morpheme, but it can be seen by the structure of its morphology, that all the base morpheme become imperative when it is added with 'a' at its suffix would be a verb, some examples :

- *Delo* (bring), *Deloalo* (bring it); *Deloa mota kadera boito* (bring the chair there!)
- *Tubu* (cook) *Tubualo*(cook it); *Tubualo ilaa boito!* (cook the rice!)

But not all the verbs of base morpheme could become imperative although it be added with 'a' at the suffix. There are some base morphemes, that should be added 'i' at this suffix, like these following examples :

- *Damba'o* (face down ward) will not be "Damb'a", but *damba'i* (face downward it!)

In sentence : *Damba'imototio!* (face downward him/her!)

- *He'uto* (close) will not be *he'uta* but *he'uti*.(close it)

Examples sentence : *he'uti mai pintu boito!* (close the door!)

- *Dungohu* (listen) will not be *dungohabut* be *dungohi* (listen!)

In sentence : *dungohi u he lo'iaalio* (listen what he said).

Tabel 2

Dynamic Verb	While Activity	After Activity	Before Activity
Eat (Monga)	Hemonga	Mamonga	Mayilonga
Drink (Mongilu)	Hemongilu	Mamongilu	Mayingilu
Cook (Tubu)	Hemotubu	Mamotubu	Malotubu
Paint (Gambari)	Hemogambari	Mamogambari	Malogambari
Write (Luladu)	Hemoluladu	Mamomuladu	Malololadu
Sleep (Tuluhu)	Hemotuluhu	Mamotuluhu	Malotuluhu
Work (Karaja)	Hemokaraja	Mamokaraja	Malokaraja
Drive (Modelo)	Hemodelo	Mamodelo	Malodelo
Go (Na'o)	Hemonao	Mamonao	Malomonao
Play (Moitohu)	Hemoitohu	Mamoitohu	Malomoitohu
Cry (Hiyongo)	Hemohiyongo	Mamohiyongo	Malohiyongo

Sew (Mohuheto)	Hemohuheto	Mamohuheto	Malohuheto
Listen (Dungohu)	Hemodungohu	Mamodungohu	Malodungohu
Bring (Delo')	Hemodelo	Mamodelo	Malodelo
Use (Mohi)	Hemohi	Mamohi	Malomohi
Cut (Lomotu)	Hemolumotu	Mamolumotu	Maloylumotu
Clean (Beresi)	Hemoberesi	Mamoberesi	Mayiberesi
Learn (Mobalajari)	Hemobalajari	Mamobalajari	Mayibalajari
Fix (Poopuohu)	Hemopoopuohu	Mamopoopuohu	Mayipoopuohu
Open (Holomuo)	Hemoholomuo	Mamoholomuo	Maloholomuo
Teach (Longajari)	Hemolongajari	Mamolongajari	Mayimongajari
Talk (Bisala)	Hemobisara	Mamobisala	Mayibisala
Look (Lolohu)	Hemolohu	mamolohu	Malololohu
Run (Tumeteo)	Hemotumeteo	Mamotumeteo	Mayitumeteo
Climb (mopi'ato)	Hemopi'ato	Mamopi'ato	Malomopi'ato

1. Monga (Eat) will be *hemonga*

In sentence : watia dongo hemonga (I am eating)

2. Mongilu (Drink) will be *hemongilu*

In sentence : watia dongo hemongilu tei (I am drinking some tea)

3. Tubu (cooc) will be *hemotubu*

In sentence : tio dongo hemotubu ila (she is cooking rice)

4. Gambari (paint) will be *hemogambari*

In sentence : ti Sari dongo hemogambari haidu (Sari is painting a mountain.

5. Luladu (write) will be *hemoluadu*

In sentence : watia dongo hemoluladu cirita (I am writing a story)

6. Tuluhu (sleep) will be *hemotuluhu*

In sentence : tio dongo hemotuluhu, dila pobulohuto (she is sleeping, dont disturbed)

7. Kalaja (work) will be *hemokalaja*

In sentence : tio hemokalaja to depula (she is working in the kitchen)

8. Modelo (drive) will be *hemodelo*

In sentence : dipo maganggua tio hemodelo oto (don't disturbed he is driving)

9. Na'o (go) will be *hemona'o*

In sentence : timongolio hemona'o de mol (they are going to moll)

10. Moitohu (play) will be *hemoitohu*.

In sentence : timongolio hemoitohu bola to lapangan (they are playing football in the stadion)

11. Hiongo (cry) will be *hemohiongo*

In sentence : maleendieyelo tio hemohiyongo (she is crying so loong)

12. Hudetu (sew) will be *hemohudetu*

In sentence : tio donggo hemohuheto bo'ou (she is sewing my clotes)

13. Dungohu (listen) will be *hemodungohu*

In sentence : tio donggo hemodungohu lagu (she is listening music)

14. Delo (bring) will be *hemodelo*

In sentence : hemodelo limama lio tasi beito (my mother is bring the bag)

15. Mohi (use) will be *hemongohi*

In sentence : tio dongo hemongohi sapatu (she is using the shoes)

16. Lumotu (cut) will be *hemolumotu*

In sentence : watia dongo hemolumotu huwoiyo (I while cutting his hair)

17. Pooberesi (clean) will be *hemopooberesi*

In sentence : tio dongo hemopooberesi bele lio (she was cleaning her house)

18. Mobalajari (learn) will be *hemobalajari*

In sentence : watia hemobalajari tarian boito (I 'm studying about that dance choreography)

19. Lopoopiohu (fix) will be *hemolopoopiohu*

In sentence : watia dongo hemolopoopiohu rusa oto lio (I 'm fixing the car)

20. Molomuo (open) will be *hemolomuo*

In sentence : tio dongo hemomuo pindu gerbang lio (he temporarily opened the gates

21. Longajari (teach) will be *hemongajari*

In sentence : tio dongo hemongajari bahasa engeliti (her while teaching english language)

22. Bisala (talk) will be *hemobisala*

In sentence : watia dongo hemobisala wolimongolio masala syntax (I while talk about syntax with them)

23. Mololohu (look) will be *hemololohu*

In sentence : watia dingo hemololohu arlojiu (i'am looking for my watch)

24. Tumeteto (run) will be *hemotumeteo*

In sentence : watia donggo hemotumeto lohelili lapangan basket (I while running around the basketball court)

25. Mopi'ato (climb)

In sentence : tio dongo hemopiato dingingio luhuidu boito (he while climbing the cliff).

3. DISCUSSION

Verb is one of the morpheme formations example, according to wikipedia “A verb, from the Latin *verbum* meaning word, is a word (part of speech) that in syntax conveys an action (bring, read, walk, run, learn), an occurrence (happen, become), or a state of being (be, exist, stand). In the usual description of English, the basic form, with or without the particle *to*, is the infinitive. In many languages, verbs are inflected (modified in form) to encode tense, aspect, mood, and voice. A verb may also agree with the person, gender, and/or number of some of its arguments, such as its subject, or object. Verbs have tenses: present, to indicate that an action is being carried out; past, to indicate that an action has been done; future, to indicate that an action will be done”. So the Verb could be a very important part of a sentence. A verb explains subject, predicate and activity of sentence.

Dinamic verb means that the verb describes an action rather than a state. Dinamic verb are sometimes known as ‘action verb’. Dinamic verb is a verb used primarily to indicate an action process. Also called an action verb or an event verb. Wikipedia dinamic verb is action on the part of the subject. Example : eat, drink, go, write, listen, sleep, cook, paint, work, drive, go, play, cry, sew, bring, use.

4. CONCLUSION

Change of the dynamic verb in Gorontalo language according of the time consisted of 3 (three) to fit the verb, There the future, continuous and past. For activity which done before start by hemo, example : base morphem *monga* (eat) will be *hemonga* (eating). For verb that explaining about doing something used prefix *mamo*, example : base morphem *ngilu* (drink) will be *mamongilu* (will drink). And for verb had explained using prefix *malo* or *mayi*, example : base morphem *ngilu* (drink) will be *mayingilu* (has drunk) or base morphem *tubu* (cook) will be *malotubu* (has cooked).

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