

Affixation in The Rai Dialect of Kaili

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ABSTRACT

One of the regional languages that is part of Indonesia's linguistic wealth is the Kaili language spoken by the people in Central Sulawesi. This study aims to describe the use of nominal, verbal, adjectival, and adverbial affixes in the syntactic constructions of the Rai Dialect of the Kaili Language. The study is motivated by the importance of understanding the relationship between affixation processes and the syntactic functions of words in sentence formation. This research employed a descriptive qualitative method with a syntactic approach. Data were collected through interviews, observations, and documentation of native speakers' utterances. The findings indicate that nominal, verbal, adjectival, and adverbial affixes play significant roles in determining syntactic functions such as subjects, predicates, objects, complements, and adverbials. Affixation not only influences word categories but also contributes to the relationships among sentence constituents. The results of this study are expected to enrich syntactic studies of regional languages, particularly the Rai Dialect of Kaili, and support efforts to document and preserve local languages in Indonesia.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Language is one of the elements of culture that has an important role in human life. In addition to functioning as a means of communication, language is also a means to express identity, cultural values, and a way of thinking in a society. The existence of language allows humans to transmit ideas, knowledge, and experiences that are passed down from one generation to the next. Therefore, language is not only seen as a means of communication, but also as an important part of culture that needs to be nurtured and preserved.

One of the regional languages that is part of Indonesia's linguistic wealth is the Kaili language spoken by the people in Central Sulawesi. The Kaili language has several dialects spread across various regions, one of which is the Rai dialect. This dialect has its own characteristics both in terms of phonology, morphology, and the use of vocabulary. This uniqueness makes the Kaili language of the Rai dialect interesting to be studied scientifically, especially in the field of morphology.

In the study of linguistics, each language has a systematic structure, including the Kaili language. The structure includes phonological, morphological, and syntactic systems that are interrelated with each other. One of the branches of linguistics that studies word formation is morphology. In the realm of morphology, there is a process of word formation through affixation, which is the addition of affixes to the basic form. Affixes are bound elements that are attached to the basic form so as to produce a new

word form or change the grammatical category of a word. In the Kaili dialect of Rai, affixes have an important role in producing various verb forms. The affix can be attached to the basic form derived from nouns, verbs, or adjectives so as to produce verbs with certain meanings. In the Kaili dialect of Rai, certain affixes can change the class of words while also giving a sense of grammatical meaning such as an active action, an ongoing state, or a specific process.

For example, the word *inu* which means 'drink' can be given a certain prefix so that it becomes *manginu* which means 'will drink' or 'is drinking' depending on the context of its use. This process shows that the basic form undergoes morphemic changes through the addition of prefixes so that it produces derivative verbs. Another example can be seen in the use of the prefix {no-} If the prefix {no-} is attached to the basic form of *jarita* which means 'story,' then *nojarita* will be formed which means 'to tell a story' or 'to tell a story.' In this example, the basic form that was originally a noun changes to a verb. The same is true of the basic form of *bicycle* which means 'bicycle.' After adding the prefix {no-}, the word *nosapeda* was formed which means 'riding a bicycle.' In addition, the prefix {paka-} also produces verbs. For example, the basic form of *belo* which means 'good' if the prefix {paka-} is added will become *pakabelo* which means 'to fix.' In this example, the adjective turns into a verb.

In this study, the object of research is the Kaili Language Aaffix, the Special Rai dialect, Noun affix, verb affix, and adjective affix and adverb affix. An affix is a bound form that can change grammatical meaning when added to a root word. Affixation is also related to linguistics, which involves adding affixes to a word and then creating a new word with a new meaning, precisely in the branch of morphology. Morphology is the science that studies the forms and formation of the word Chaer (in Harja Susetya & Domas, 2022).

2. METHODS

This study uses a type of descriptive qualitative approach, this study produces descriptive data in the form of oral and written texts from the observed objects. This study aims to systematically describe the form and meaning of Noun Afixes, Verb Afixes, and Adjectives and Adverbs in the Kaili language of the Rai dialect. The type of data obtained from Kaili language speaking informants in Sipeso Village is oral and written data. This study uses the method of listening and being able to collect data. The Simak and Cakap methods have different functions where the Simak method is carried out by listening to the speech of the Kaili language of the Rai dialect, while the cakap method is carried out by participating in communication and listening. The researcher engages in conversations while noting things related to the necessary data, by classifying the data. The method of watching is carried out with the technique of watching the ability to engage, watch free to engage the ability, record and record.

The researcher uses the distribution, distribution, and matching methods using the Replace and expand technique in analyzing the data. The distribution method is used as a data analysis method whose determining tool is in and is part of the language itself, the distributional method is used to explain the distribution of affixes in lingual units, while the matching method is used to explain the meaning and meaning of the affix itself. As for presenting data, researchers use informal and formal methods in presenting data that has been analyzed. The informal method is a method that uses words or descriptive in the presentation of data, while the formal method is a method that uses signs, symbols or abbreviations.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Afiks Nomina

No.	Appointment (Rai)	Translation	Attribution Process	Types of Physicists
1	Topotasi	Seafarers	{topo-} + {tasi}	Prefix
2	Notalua	Pekebun	{no-} + {talua}	Prefix
3	Topopiara	Peternak	{top-} + {piara}	Prefix
4	Posendo	Spoon tool	{po-} + {being}	Prefix

5	Poapua	Where to cook	{po-...-a} + {apu}	Confederation
6	Toribulu	Mountain people	{tori-} + {feather}	Prefix
7	Posikola	Sekolahan	{po-} + {sikola}	Prefix

Table 2. Afiks Verba

No.	Verba (Rai)	Translation	Attribution Process	Types of Physicists
1	Noinda	Teaching	{no-} + {inda}	Prefix
2	Nanafuh	Falling	{na-} + {nafuh}	Prefix
3	Noalaka	Retrieve	{no-} + {alaka}	Prefix
4	Nick	Brought	{ni-} + {ken}	Prefix
5	Needs	Stop by	{nevo} + {i}	Suffix
6	Nosintoma	Meet	{-in-} + {nostomu}	Infix
7	Inspired	Write	{no-} + {should} + {-ka}	Confederation

Table 3. Afiks Advebia

No.	Adjective (Rai)	Translation	Attribution Process	Types of Physicists
1	Strain	The End	{na-} + {cepa}	Prefix
2	Sae	Forever	{na-} + {-mpu'u}	Confederation
3	Bose	Largest	{na-} + {-mpu'u}	Confix
4	Ontomu	Weight	{na-} + {-mpu'u}	Confix
5	Cemba	Widest	{na-} + {-mpu'u}	Confix
6	Saro	Frequency	{na-} + {-mpu'u}	Confix
7	Lero	Late	{na-} + {-mpu'u}	Confix
8	Kodi	The Scarlet Witch	{na-} + {-mpu'u}	Confederation

Afiks Adjective

No.	Adjective (Rai)	Translation	Attribution Process	Types of Physicists
1	Style	Most Beautiful	{na-} + {style}	Prefixes
2	Back	Smart	{na-} + {Fali}+{-mpu'u}	Suffixes
3	Gabfu	Blulucent	{na-} + {Gabfu}	Prefix
4	Doli	Best	{na-} + {Doli}	Prefixes
5	Lei	Merahnya	{na-} + {Lei} + {-mpu'u}	Suffixes
6	Suli	Most expensive	{na-} + {substitute}	Prefixes
7	Langa	Highest	{na-} + {Langa}	Prefixes
8	Doyo	Naughty	{na-}+{Doyo}+ {-mpu'u}	Suffixes
9	Düsseldorf	The difficulty	{na-}+{Ndasa}+{-mpu'u}	Suffixes

Afiks Nomina

The discussion in this chapter describes the form of noun affixation found in the Kaili language of the Rai dialect along with the grammatical meanings resulting from each process of word formation. The analysis was carried out using the distribution method and the matching method as described in the research method chapter.

Form of Affixation of Nouns in Kaili Language Rai Dialect

Based on data obtained from the field, four nominal prefixes and one suffix were found in the Kaili language of the Rai dialect, namely the prefix {topo-}, the prefix {no-}, the prefix {po-}, the prefix {tori-}, and the prefix {poa-} followed by the suffix {-a}. The following is an analysis of the form of each of the affixes.

a. Prefiks {topo-}

The {topo-} prefix is an affix that is attached in front of the basic form of the verb or noun to form a new noun that refers to the perpetrator of an action or activity. The {topo-} prefix in the Kaili language of the Rai dialect serves as a derivative affix that forms a noun (changing the word class or emphasizing the noun category). Grammatically speaking, this prefix means 'a person who performs a certain job or activity' (actor/agent). In the data found, this prefix appears in two nouns, namely topopation and topopiara.

(1) Topotation formation process:

{topo-} + {tasi} → {topotasi}

(prefix perpetrator) + (sea/all marine animals) → sailor

The basic form of tasi in the Kaili dialect of Rai refers to the sea and all its contents and related activities, including all types of marine animals, not just fish. When the prefix {topo-} is added to the basic form, a topote noun is produced, which means 'a person whose work is related to the sea, including catching all kinds of marine animals'. The scope of the meaning is wider than just fishing, so the equivalent in Indonesian is sailor or fisherman. This is in line with the construction of the prefix {pe-} in Indonesian: {pe-} + {sea} → {sailor}.

(1) The process of topopiara formation:

{topo-} + {piara} → {topopiara}

(prefix of the perpetrator) + (maintain) → breeder

The basic form of a pet means to maintain or take care of. The addition of the prefix {topo-} results in the noun topopiara, which refers to a person whose job is to raise livestock. This pattern is consistent with the function of the prefix {topo-} as an agent marker, which forms a noun that expresses the perpetrator.

b. Prefiks {no-}

The {no-} prefix also serves to form a noun that refers to the perpetrator, but with a slightly different nuance than {topo-}. This prefix tends to refer to activities that are agrarian or land-based livelihoods. The data found shows one noun with this prefix, namely notalua.

(1) The process of formation of notalua:

{no-} + {talua} → {notalua}

(prefix of perpetrator) + (garden/plantation) → farmer

The basic form of talua refers to gardening or field activities. With the addition of {no-}, is produced in the noun notalua, which means 'the person who works in the garden' or planter. The existence of the prefix {no-} as an agentative marker different from {topo-} shows that the Kaili language of the Rai dialect has quite rich morphological variations in forming the noun of the perpetrator.

c. Prefix {po-}

The {po-} prefix functions to form a noun that refers to the tools or instruments of an activity, and can also form a noun that refers to a place or institution. In the data found, this prefix appears in two nouns, namely posendo and posikola.

(1) Posendo formation process:

{po-} + {being} → {possessing}

(prefix) + (spoon/spoon) → spoon tool

The basic form of sendo refers to the activity of scooping or picking up something using a tool. The addition of the prefix {po-} results in the noun posendo, which means 'tool used to scoop'. The function of the prefix {po-} here is parallel to the prefix {pe-}

} in Indonesian when forming the noun of an instrument, as in the word stirring or cutter.

(2) Position formation process:

{po-} + {school} → {school}

(location prefix) + {school} → school

The basic form of sikola is a levy word derived from the Indonesian word 'school'. In the Rai dialect, the addition of the prefix {po-} results in the noun posikola, which means 'place of school' or schooling. It is interesting to note that in this context, the prefix

{po-} no longer serves as an instrument marker, but rather as a location or institution marker. This shows that {po-} has a broader semantic function.

a. Prefiks {tori-}

The {tori-} prefix functions to form a noun that expresses the origin or connection of a person to a certain place or region. This prefix is equivalent to the construction 'person from...' in Indonesian.

(1) The process of formation of the thorium is a good thing:

{tori-} + {bulu} → {toribulu}

(original prefix) + (mountain/hill) → mountain people

The basic shape of feather in the Kaili dialect Rai means mountain or hill. With the addition of the prefix {tori-}, the noun toribulu is produced, which means 'people from mountainous areas' or mountain people. The {tori-} prefix thus functions as a provenial marker, namely stating the origin or geographical identity of the perpetrator.

b. Konfiks {po-...-a}

The seventh data shows the existence of two affixes at once in one word, namely the prefix {poa-} which is added at the beginning of the basic form and the suffix {-a} which is added at the end. These two affixes work in sequence and each has its own function in forming the poapua noun.

(1) Poapua formation process:

{po-...-a}+ {-apu} → {poapua}

(confix) + (cooking place) → cooking place

Morphological process: {po-...-a} + {apu} = /poapua/

This data shows a confixation process, in which the basic form {apu}/(api) is sandwiched by the prefix {po-} and the suffix {-a} simultaneously. This merger gives birth to the morphophonetic form of poapua. Based on the analysis of referential matching, the confix {po-...-a} in this word inherently forms the grammatical meaning of 'the place or location used to carry out cooking activities'. This data is the only evidence of the existence of a confix in the findings of this study, which shows that the affixation system of the Kaili language of the Rai dialect is not limited to the prefix alone, but also recognizes simultaneous prefixes and suffixes that function grammatically well.

Affix verba

The discussion in this chapter describes the form of verb affixation found in the Kaili dialect of Rai along with the grammatical meanings resulting from each process of word formation. The analysis was carried out using the distribution method and matching method as described in the research method chapter.

Verb Affixation Forms of Kaili Rai Dialect

Based on data obtained from the three informants during the data collection process in the field, several forms of verb affixes were found that were actively used in the daily speech of Kaili speakers of the Rai dialect. These affixes can be classified into three major groups, namely prefixes (prefixes), suffixes (suffixes), and confixes (combined prefixes and suffixes). Each of these groups of affixes has a different grammatical function and produces verbs with meanings that vary depending on the context in which they are used in the sentence.

a. Prefiks {no-}

The {no-} *prefix* in verbs undergoes certain changes in form, especially when pronounced in everyday speech. The change is affected by the initial sound of the root word attached to the prefix {no-}. In the pronunciation process, this prefix can undergo sound adjustments so that it sounds different from its basic form. This happens because of the phonological process that aims to make pronunciation easier and make pronunciation smoother and more natural in oral communication.

(1) The process of forming the word noapu:

{no-} + {apu} → {noapu}

'cook' (V) → 'cook' (V)

The basic form of cooking refers to the activity of cooking or making food using tools. The addition of the prefix {no-} results in the verb noapu, which means 'the activity of processing foodstuffs.'

b. Prefiks {ni-}

In the use of verbs, the prefix {ni-} undergoes certain changes, especially when pronounced in everyday speech. These changes usually occur due to sound adjustments during the pronunciation process, so the sound form can be different from the basic form.

(1) The process of forming the word nipudu:

{Ni-} + {pudu} → {nipudu}

'cut' (V) → 'dipotong' (V)

The basic shape of pudu refers to the activity of cutting or splitting something using a specific tool. The addition of the prefix {ni-} results in the verb nipudu, which means 'to be cut off' or 'to have undergone a cutting process by a particular perpetrator.'

c. Prefix {na-}

The prefix {na-} in the Kaili language of the Rai dialect is one of the verb prefixes that function to form a verb that states an event or circumstance that occurs accidentally or suddenly on the subject. In contrast to the {no-} prefix which indicates an active action, the {na-} prefix is more likely to mark an

event experienced by the perpetrator without any element of intentionality. In the process of attachment, the prefix {na-} can undergo certain sound changes depending on the initial phoneme of the root word to which it is attached, so that the pronunciation becomes smoother and more natural in the daily speech of Kaili speakers of the Rai dialect.

(1) The process of forming the word nasonda:

{na-} + {probe} → {naproda}

'come' (V) → 'immigrant' (V)

a. The basic shape of the probe refers to the activity of coming or arriving at a place. The addition of the prefix {na-} results in the form nasonda, which means 'person who comes' or 'immigrant,' i.e. someone who performs the act of coming to a place **Suffix {-i}, {-pa}**

Suffixes in the Kaili language of the Rai dialect are affixes that are attached to the end of the basic form so as to produce verbs with certain grammatical meanings. In this study, two forms of verb suffixes were found, namely the suffix {-i} and the suffix {-pa}. The suffix {-i} functions to form a verb that expresses an action directed at a certain place or object, while the suffix {-pa} functions to form a verb that expresses an action imposed or given to another person. In their use, these two suffixes are directly attached to the base form without undergoing significant sound changes, although certain adjustments may occur depending on the final phoneme of the root word to which it is attached.

(1) The process of forming the word nerombi:

{nerom} + {-bi} → {nerombi}

'beat' (V) → 'hit' (V)

The basic form of nerom refers to the act of hitting or giving a blow to someone or something. The addition of the suffix {-bi} results in a nerombi verb, which means 'to strike' or 'to perform an act of striking against a particular target.' Suffixes

{-bi} functions to expand the meaning of the basic verb so that it indicates the existence of an object or object to which the action is subjected.

b. Infiks {-in}, {-um-}

An infix or insert is an affix that is inserted in the basic form, precisely between the first consonant and the first vowel of the first syllable. In the Kaili language of the Rai dialect, two forms of verb infixes are found, namely the {-in-} infix and the {-um-} infix. The {-in-} infix functions to form a verb that states the action that has been or is being carried out with an emphasis on the process of its implementation, while the {-um-} infix functions to form a verb that contains the meaning of the active action carried out by the perpetrator. The use of infixes in the Kaili language of the Rai dialect is not as productive as the use of prefixes, but its existence shows that the morphological system of this language is quite rich and diverse in the process of verb formation.

(1) The process of forming the word nokumpulu:

{-um-} + {nokumpulu} → {nokumpulu}

'group' (V) → 'group' (V)

The basic form of gathering refers to the activity of gathering or gathering in a group. The addition of the {-um-} infix results in the form nokumpulu, which means 'group', which is a group of people or things that belong to a specific group or set.

c. Fix {no- + -ka}

The confix {no- + -ka} in the Rai dialect Kaili is a combination of the prefixes

{no-} and the suffix {-ka} that are present simultaneously in a basic form to form a verb with a causative meaning or meaning that contains the element of 'doing something for others.' This confix is the most productive of the other confixes found in this study. In the process of attaching it, the prefix

{no-} is attached to the beginning of the base form while the suffix {-ka} is attached to the end of the base form simultaneously, resulting in a derivative verb with a more specific meaning compared to

using the {no-} prefix alone without the suffix {-ka}. It should also be noted that the prefix {no-} in this confix can appear in the form of {nom-} if followed by a root word with the initial phoneme /p/, as seen in several examples found in informant speech.

(1) The process of forming the word *norasaika*:

{no-} + {rasai} + {-ka} → {norasaika}

'rasa' (V) → 'feel' (V)

The basic form of feeling refers to the activity of feeling or experiencing a certain state, feeling, or sensation. The addition of the prefix {no-} and the suffix {-ka} results in the verb *norasaika*, which means 'to feel' or 'to directly experience a certain feeling, situation, or sensation.' The combination of affixes forms a verb that indicates the action or process of feeling carried out by the subject.

g. Confix {na- + -ka}

The {na- + -ka} suffix is a combination of the {na-} prefix and the suffix {-ka} that are present simultaneously in a basic form to form a derived verb. This confix functions to form a verb that states an action taken by the perpetrator for the benefit of another person or an action that makes something a target object. Similar to the {no- + -ka} confix, the prefix {na-} in this confix can also experience a variation in sound to {nan-} when followed by a root word that has a vowel or consonant beginning phoneme, as seen in the examples below. The existence of the confix {na- + -ka} in the Kaili dialect of Rai further enriches the verb morphological system of the language and shows the existence of a fairly systematic and regular verb formation mechanism.

(1) The process of forming the word *nangalaka*:

{nan-} + {gala} + {-ka} → {nangalaka}

'take' (V) → 'take' (V)

The basic form of *gala* refers to the activity of picking up or moving something from a place. The addition of the prefix {nan-} and the suffix {-ka} results in the verb *nangalaka*, which means 'to take', i.e. to take something for someone else or for a specific purpose. The combination of affixes forms a verb that indicates the action of taking with the target or recipient of a more specific action.

Afiks Adjective

The discussion in this chapter describes the form of Adjktiva affixation found in the Kaili dialect of Rai along with the grammatical meanings resulting from each process of word formation. The analysis was carried out using the Cakap method and the Simak method as described in the research method chapter.

Affixation Forms of Adjectives in Kaili Language Rai Dialect

Affixation is the process of forming words through the addition of affixes or suffixes to the basic form so as to produce a new form that has certain functions and meanings. According to Ramlan (2009), affixation is the process of affixing affixes to basic forms that produce new words with certain grammatical functions.

Based on data obtained from the three informants during the data collection process in the field, several forms of Adjktifa affixes were found that were actively used in the daily speech of Kaili speakers of the Rai dialect. These affixes can be classified into three large groups, namely prefixes (prefixes), suffixes (suffixes), and confixes (a combination of prefixes and suffixes). Through this process, a basic form can undergo a change in grammatical meaning without losing its basic meaning entirely. Affixes can maintain the class of the original word or form different grammatical categories according to the function of the affix used.

1. {na-} + style → *nagaya* ('pretty/pretty')

The process of merging the prefix {na-} with the root word *style* produces the word *nagaya*. This affixation emphasizes the qualitative nature of the lexeme, which means 'beautiful' or in certain contexts can mean superlative 'pretty.'

2. {na-} + *fali* + {-mpu'u} → *nafalimpu'u* (pintarnya)

The process of combining the prefix {na-} and the affirmative element {-mpu'u} with the root word *fali* results in the word *nafalimpu'u*. This combined affixation serves to provide a high level of intensity emphasis on the nature of intelligence, so that grammatically it means 'smart' or very smart.

3. {na-} + gabfu → nagabfu ('kebiruan')

The process of merging the prefix {na-} with the root word gabfu results in the word nagabfu. This affixation forms a qualitative grammatical meaning that expresses a resemblance or shade of color that is close to the root word, which means 'bluish.'

4. {Na-} + doli + {-mpu'u} → nadolimpu'u ('best')

The process of merging the prefix {Na-} and the affirmative element {-mpu'u} with the root word doli results in the word nadolimpu'u. The addition of this affixation component shifts the meaning of basic qualities to absolute or elatitive levels, which means 'best.'

5. {Na-} + lei + {-mpu'u} → naelimpu'u ('very red')

The process of merging the prefix {Na-} and the affirmative element {-mpu'u} with the root word lei results in the word naelimpu'u. In this process, there is a morphonemic symptom in the form of decay or variation of sound at the beginning of the root word, and semantically produces an intensive meaning that states a very strong color level, namely 'very red'.

6. {na-} + suli + {-mpu'u} → nasulimpu'u ('termahal')

The process of combining the prefix {na-} and the affirmative element {-mpu'u} with the root word suli produces the word nasulimpu'u. This affixation functions to form a superlative meaning that states the highest level of economic value or price, namely 'most expensive'.

7. {Na-} + langa + {-mpu'u} → nalangampu'u ('tertinggi')

The process of combining the prefix {na-} and the affirmative element {-mpu'u} with the root word langa produces the word nalangampu'u. Morphosemantically, the process of affixing this combined affix expresses the vertical size at the maximum level, so that it means 'highest'.

8. {na-} + doyo + {-mpu'u} → nadoyompu'u ('nakalnya')

The process of combining the prefix {na-} and the affirmative element {-mpu'u} with the root word doyo produces the word nadoyompu'u. The presence of the affixation serves to express the degree of behavior or affirmation of certain subjective traits, which means 'mischievous'.

9. {na-} + ndasa + {-mpu'u} → you are ('very difficult')

The process of combining the prefix {na-} and the variant of the affirmative element {-mu'u} with the root word ndasa produces the word nandasamu'u. This morphological process produces an intensive grammatical meaning that emphasizes the level of difficulty or a very severe situation, so that it means 'very difficult'.

Affixation Form of Adverbs in Kaili Language Rai Dialect

Based on the results of research conducted on the language of the kaili dialect of Rai, it was found that the affixation process plays an important role in the formation of adverbs. Field data show that the use of the prefix {na-} is the most dominant pattern in forming adverbs. In addition, it was also found that the use of the element {mpu'u} functions as an affirmation or marker of intensity to the meaning contained in the basic form. The presence of these two elements shows that the morphological system of the kaili language of the rai dialect has its own mechanism in forming and strengthening the adverbial meaning.

10. {na-} + style w nagaya ('prettiest')

The process of merging the prefix {na-} with the root word style produces the word nagaya. This affixation emphasizes the grammatical category of the word and morphosemantically functions to form a superlative meaning that expresses the highest level, which means 'most beautiful'.

11. {na-} + fali + {-mpu'u} nafalimpu'u ('pintarnya')

The process of combining the prefix {na-} and the affirmative element {-mpu'u} with the root word fali produces the form of the word nafalimpu'u. This combined morphological process produces an intensive grammatical meaning that gives a high level of emphasis or affirmation to the basic properties possessed, thus meaning 'smart'.

12. {na-} + gabfu nagabfu ('kebiruan')

The process of merging the prefix {na-} with the root word gabfu results in the word nagabfu. The process of affixing an affix at the beginning of this root word forms a basic qualitative meaning that expresses a tendency or shade of color that is close to the root word, which means 'bluish'.

13. {na-} + doli nadoli ('best')

The process of merging the prefix {na-} with the root word doli results in the word nadoli. Semantically, the formation of this morpheme functions to shift the meaning of the basic quality of the lexem to an absolute or elatitive intensity level, which translates to 'best'.

14. {na-} + lei + {-mpu'u} naelimpu'u ('red')

The process of combining the prefix {na-} and the affirmative element {-mpu'u} with the root word lei results in the form of the word naelimpu'u. In this combined affixation process, there are morphonemic symptoms in the form of variations or decay of the initial phonon sounds of the root word, and produce grammatical meanings that affirm the condition of the basic color strength, namely the meaning of 'red'.

15. {na-} + suli nasuli ('most expensive')

The process of combining the prefix {na-} with the root word suli produces the word nasuli. The presence of affixes in the form of prefixes serves to form a superlative grammatical meaning or the highest level of price/economic value of an object, so that it means 'most expensive'.

16. {na-} + sun nalanga ('tertinggi')

The process of merging the prefix {na-} with the root word langa results in the word nalanga. Morphosemantically, the process of affixing a single affix expresses the size or dimensions of the vertical at the maximum degree, so that it has the meaning of 'highest'.

17. {na-} + doyo + {-mpu'u} nadoyompu'u ('nakalnya')

The process of combining the prefix {na-} and the affirmative element {-mpu'u} with the root word doyo produces the form of the word nadoyompu'u. This form of affixation serves to express the expression of subjective emphasis or reinforcement of the intensity of a certain degree of behavior, which has a grammatical meaning of 'naughty'.

18. {na-} + ndasa + {-mpu'u} nandasampu'u ('difficult')

The process of combining the prefix {na-} and the affirmative element {-mpu'u} with the root word ndasa produces the form of the word nandasampu'u. This morphological process produces a state-affirming function that emphasizes the level of difficulty or severity of a situation, thus producing the meaning of 'difficulty'.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research, it can be concluded that the Kaili language of the Rai dialect has a diverse and productive affixation system in word formation. The affixes found include noun affixes, verb affixes, adjective affixes, and adverb affixes that function to form certain grammatical meanings and affect word categories. In the noun affix, the prefixes {topo-}, {no-}, {po-}, {tori-}, and the {po-...-a} confix are found which form the noun of the actor, tool, place, and marker of origin. In verb affixes, prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and confixes are found that function to form the meaning of active, passive, causative actions, or actions taken for the benefit of others. Meanwhile, adjective and adverb affixes are dominated by the use of the {na-} prefix and the affirmative element {-mpu'u} which produce intensive, superlative, and affirmative meanings of traits or circumstances. The results of this study show that the process of affixation in the Kaili language of the Rai dialect not only forms new words and changes grammatical categories, but also enriches the lexical and grammatical meaning of a word. Therefore, this research is expected to contribute to the development of linguistic studies, especially in the field of regional language morphology, as well as support efforts to document and preserve the Kaili language of the Rai dialect as part of the richness of Indonesian language and culture.

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