

## **Bimese Prefixes in Sentences to English for Maintaining Local Language of Bima**

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### **Abstract**

*This research aims at expressing Bimese Prefixes referring to English in Sentences for maintaining Local Language of Bima. Qualitative Descriptive Method was used. Bimese has free morphemes and bound ones. Process of forming its new words can be described morphologically. It has 11 prefixes consisting of 10 productive prefixes (ka-, ma-, na-, ta-, ra-, da-, di-, sa-, ti-, and ca-) and 1 unproductive prefix (pa-), so its productive prefixes dominate its affixation. They are used to form new words in derivational process only because of changing identities of the words. Bimese Prefixation is derivational. The Bimese and English are contrastively analyzed. The Bimese Prefixes refer to English words, prefixes, and suffix. No English suffix only is referred by the Bimese prefix. The Bimese has monomorphemic words and polymorphemic ones. A Bimese word may have more than one prefix and is never ended by a consonant sound but a vowel one. Its base phoneme never changes after receiving prefixes. Its words which can be combined by the prefixes are five classes: nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and prepositions. Maintenance of Bimese as a local language and a part of culture is necessarily carried out to be constantly existed and not be destroyed.*

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Bimese is a local language of Bima. It is used by its people to communicate with each other in expressing their thought and feeling. As a local language, Bimese is a culture of Bima since a language is a part of culture. It is maintained because a local language as a part of regional and national cultures can enrich national language. Bima which has position at the

eastern Sumbawa Island is one of regions in West Nusa Tenggara Province. Its people mostly are Moslems, followers of Islam. Only some are followers of other religions: Protestant, Catholics, Hindu, Budha, etc.

The local language of Bima is called Bimese because of analogy of Burma becomes Burmese and China becomes Chinese. Burmese from Burma and Chinese from China can be analysed carefully. Those language names are derived from the country names, China (two syllables: Chi-na) and Burma (two syllables: Bur-ma). Both the syllables: -ma and -na are ended by a consonant and a vowel. This process may be used to name local, national, and international languages. So, Bima (a region/city name) (two syllables: Bi-ma, ended by a consonant and a vowel: -ma) becomes Bimese (local language of Bima).

Bimese is also used by Dompu people since there are two tribes of Bimese users, namely Bima and Dompu. The former is divided into Bima Region and Bima City whereas the latter is Dompu Region. They have the same local language, namely Bimese. Thereby, the peoples of Bima and Dompu communicate in it.

Nowadays Bima is governmentally divided into two, Bima Region and Bima City. Bimese is spoken by peoples of Bima Region, Bima City, and Dompu Region. Thereby, it has two dialects, Bima (called Mbojo dialect) and Dompu (called Dompu dialect), but this research is concentrated on our native dialect, namely Mbojo dialect. The first name of that region was Mbojo. Thus, Bima is instead of Mbojo.

“Mbojo” is different from “Bima” in use. When the people speak Bimese, they use “Mbojo” and when they speak Indonesian, they use “Bima”. It is inharmonious if we call nggahi Bima, bahasa Mbojo, dana Bima, daerah Mbojo, dou Bima, and orang Mbojo. If we call those, not only inharmonious but also we shall be laughed at by that language community; so those are seldom heard and used since the language is not as my wishes in mind but as realistic data in field, and as linguistics is a scientific study of language. “The possibility to pattern linguistic habits and similar reactions of certain persons implicates that many conversational turns are repeatable and can become routinized and calculated in the hearer’s mind.” (Jahiu, 2023). “The ability to predict utterances by social/cultural practices determines how conversations are initiated, regulated, closed and maintained.” (Jahiu, 2023). We call nggahi Mbojo for Bimese (language of Bima), dana Mbojo for Bima land/region, and dou Mbojo for Bima people.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

We cannot express idea and feeling naturally without words. Learners who learn a language like Bimese should know this principle, but some of them have not understood it so that their attitudes have not been appropriate with their behaviours. “The essential function of language is to communicate.” (Woore et al., 2022). “Clearly, to use language independently learners need a base of sounds, vocabulary and grammar.” (Porter et al., 2022). “Society and language cannot be separated, both have a relationship where society can be formed by the language they use.” (Agustine et al., 2021). “Languages mirror the social history of their speakers.” (Aikhenvald & Maitz, 2021). “Attitude is a principle as one of affective aspects which can be analysed to assess someone’s thought and feeling.” (Said, 2021). “Behaviour is an action as one of affective aspects which can be seen to indicate someone good or bad. It affects life experience.” (Said, 2021). “Human beings have to integrate their attitudes and behaviours to be consistent human resources.” (Said, Rita, Waris, et al., 2021). They communicate attitudes and behaviours in language.

There are two kinds of morphemes, namely bound morpheme and free morpheme. Prefix is a bound morpheme as an affix before base. Free morpheme is a word whereas bound morpheme is not a word but an affix so that all words are morphemes but not all morphemes are words. “The morpheme order principle states that morphemes reflecting surface syntactic relations will be that of the matrix language.” (Tabe, 2023). All words have classes but not all word classes can have the prefixes.

Morpheme is a minimal meaningful unit of linguistic sign, word or part of word that can differentiate word meaning. Word which consists of one morpheme is called monomorphemic word, like can, make, and now and word which consists of more than one morpheme is called polymorphemic word, like speaking (one word, two morphemes), disagreement (one word, three morphemes), and creativities (one word, four morphemes). So, morphemes consist of free morpheme and bound morpheme. If the word consists of one morpheme so that word is also a morpheme because all words are morphemes but not all morphemes are words, whereas word is a smallest free grammatical unit. Thus, free morpheme is a smallest meaningful language unit which can stand alone and still has meaning whereas bound morpheme is a smallest meaningful language unit which cannot stand alone and has no meaning but can differentiate meaning.

Linguistics consists of microlinguistics and macrolinguistics. The former is dealing with theories/principles called theoretical linguistics whereas the latter is application of the

theories/principles called applied linguistics. “In addition, linguistic pragmatics deals with the study of the speaker’s attitude (especially evaluative) to what he reports.” (Shorabek et al., 2021). “Students can learn from assessments and develop their knowledge and skills through self-evaluation. Teachers adapt their teaching practices according to student performance.” (Jafar et al., 2023). “The use of self-evaluation of writing is very important as it lets students practice their skills on the underlying process. “Teachers should provide students with opportunities to reflect on their own developing identity as language learners and language users.” (Evans & Fisher, 2022). “English teachers, material developers, and syllabus designers can gain insight from the result of the study to enable students to do self-reflection and self-evaluation.” (Yulianawati et al., 2022). “Hence, one assumption can be that teachers’ reflections on their environment while doing action research may impact their professional identity development.” (Meihami & Werbińska, 2022). Thus, the microlinguistics and macroinguistics are to analyse the prefixes.

English is an international language used by people around the world to communicate anything. Its status in Indonesia is a foreign language. “English is used to communicate anything internationally and to get information globally.” (Said et al., 2022). “Globalization and internationalization of higher education in developing countries have become synonymous with the Americanization of universities where English becomes the lingua franca of higher education institutions.” (Nicolas & Annous, 2021). Thus, statuses of English in Indonesia are international language, foreign language, global language, and lingua franca.

Grammar is to have prescriptive language principles generally. It is a part of the micro linguistics. Morphology is a grammar dealing with word formation. In other words, morphology is a study of morphemes or word formation. It must be dealing with morphemes. A morpheme has grammatical unit and smallest one. It may also be a word that has a meaning, and separately as the smallest unit it cannot be divided again into a unit that has no meaning but can differentiate meaning. Morpheme as a smallest grammatical unit has a meaning or can give a meaning in the word; so it can differentiate the meanings of words.

Grammatical units which are larger than morpheme are like word, phrase, clause, and sentence. Those are used to communicate anything visually and/or orally. “In normal social interactions, society communicates ideas and thoughts using a nonverbal language known as paralanguage.” (Fougty et al., 2023). The oral communication happens in any society.

Language learners are expected to have competence and performance in identifying new words to be better future human resources who can handle certain jobs. “Language competence and

performance can be integrated in science applied in real life. We should have competence based performance.” (Said, Rita, Jamiluddin, et al., 2021). They hopefully can be experts and discuss anything to learn and to acquire new words. The new words can be formed morphologically.

We pronounce letter/phoneme, syllable, morpheme, words, and sentences, so Phonetics (a grammar dealing sounds of language) and Phonology (a grammar about sound system of a language) are needed. Sentences are made by using words/vocabulary. Words are covered by Morphology (a grammar dealing with word formation). Process of making sentences is covered by Syntax (a grammar in connection with sentence structure). Words and sentences must have meanings. Meanings are covered by Semantics (a grammar dealing with word and sentence meanings) and Pragmatics (a grammar in connection with utterance meanings). Those relate each others. Therefore, components of language consist of pronunciation, vocabulary, structure, and meanings.

A language has certain rules and morphemic processes consisting of derivation and inflection. These terms may also be called derivational process and inflectional process. They are included into morphological process to determine how to combine morphemes in forming new words. “Virtually all languages have contrasts such as singular versus plural, and past versus present. Inflection is a morphological process that doesn’t change word identity/category; whereas derivation is a morphological process that changes word identity/category. Not all words which change categories change grammatical classes. The inflectional process does not change either grammatical class or word category.

Affixes are morphemes, not words. There are productive affix and unproductive one in morphemic processes. The former is productive since it can be used to form many new words and the latter is unproductive since it can not be used to form many new words but just certain word. For instances, prefix /un-/ can be followed by adjectives to form words although the same classes but different identities because after adding the prefix, the new words will get different meaning from before; so that prefix is productive. The prefix /un-/ added before an adjective important becomes a new word unimportant that means not important (un- + adj. = not adj.). It also happens in other words like unhappy, unsystematic, uncreative, and unreadable. It is different from prefix /ab-/ as in abnormal that means not normal. It is formed from ab- + normal = abnormal but the /ab-/ is an unproductive prefix since we can not form new words with other adjectives, like clever can not be combined with ab- to be abclever in order to mean not clever, so it is called unproductive prefix or nonproductive prefix. Thus, we form new words through affixation which may be productive or unproductive.

Affixation is a process of adding certain bound morpheme(s) into a base to be a new word. This article scope is not dealing with suffix but prefix as a bound morpheme which can change category and meaning of word. Generally, affixation covers prefixation, suffixation, infixation and confixation. Prefixation is a process of adding a certain bound morpheme before a base to be a new word. In other words, prefixation is a process of adding prefix into a base to be a new word. Suffixation is a process of adding a certain bound morpheme after a base to be a new word; Infixation is a process of adding a certain bound morpheme in middle or after first syllable of word. Confixation is a process of adding certain bound morphemes all at once before and after a base to be a new word. English has prefixation and suffixation only. This manuscript is focused on Bimese prefixes referring to English so that it can be used by learners of Bimese and English.

This research is to make solution on problems of Bimese as a local language referring to English as an international language. Prefixes of Bimese should be expressed in written document since it needs to be maintained but in fact there is no specific written work dealing with the Bimese prefixes for maintaining the local language of Bima-Indonesia. Educated people of Bima should be proud of using their local language but in fact they tend to speak national language, Bahasa Indonesia more than their local language. These problems can be solved by answering the following research questions: 1. What kinds of prefixes to form words of Bimese as a local language morphologically? 2. Why does the Bimese need to be maintained? 3. How do the Bimese Prefixes as bound morphemes form words in sentences to English? These questions have to be answered for making solution on the problems seriously to maintain the local language and avoid the Bimese to be destroyed language. Language as a part of culture must be maintained, so must Bimese. Its learners and researchers may use this research result as a reference.

### **3. METHODOLOGY**

Each language has rules, structure, and uniqueness. Those deal with grammar. It is a prescriptive aspect of language. Language is a communication medium that has grammar to express something. The grammar covers phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics even pragmatics.

This research is concerning with the morphology as a grammar dealing with word formation. It focuses on morphemes divided into free morphemes and bound ones. It is dealing with Bimese as a local language of Bima in Sumbawa Island, West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia. Nevertheless, it is impossible here to discuss all aspects of it. It is limited on its Prefixes.

The Bimese prefixes are translated into English. Translation is to exchange meaning(s) of message(s) from source language into target one. The Bimese prefixes are referred by English words. "In English class, willingness to communicate is very important. Therefore, teachers are required to be able to motivate English learners." (Said, Rita, Arfani, et al., 2021). Professional people need have good English globally even though they act locally. Observation and Self-introspection as a native speaker of the local language have been done to obtain descriptive data then analyzed qualitatively.

Prefix is a bound morpheme or syllable placed in front of a word. It can change the word's meaning. I describe it. Object of this research is Bimese prefix. In other words, this research is dealing with bound morphemes especially Bimese prefixes researched methodologically and linguistically. So, Bimese morphemes are expressed at a glance and then the Bimese prefixes are described detailly.

The local language must be maintained. We have to find out concepts to integrate it into language teaching to motivate language learners to appreciate local, national, and international cultures. "Integrating culture into the language teaching programs has an effect on motivation of the language learners and the process of teaching and learning." (Rohmani & Andriyanti, 2022). "Language learning is a process for restructuring identity among learners." (Rashidi & Esmaeeli, 2023). "Life-long learning is usually associated with learning new knowledge and skills throughout one's life. Learning new things, however, is not the only thing that enables us to grow." (Renandya et al., 2023). "Learning a language is often associated with learning the grammar of the language. Discussion in its various types, group discussion, small group work, big class discussion, classroom presentation, and even debate needs to be well prepared by the teacher and lecturer in the umbrella of student-centred approach (Weda et al., 2021). The local language must exist to support national culture development.

This research article can be reading material for anyone who wants to learn Bimese especially its prefixes. It is only about morphological aspect of language, so a language learner who wants to understand the Bimese morphemes naturally should read not only this article but also other materials dealing with Bimese morphology. Besides, language society and expert must maintain local language as a part of culture by carrying out a research and write down a scientific work about it. It may also be used in applied linguistics especially learning and teaching Bimese referring to English especially translation. "We do hope that the readers of Research in Applied Linguistics will find the papers both enjoyable and informative." (Izadi & Jalilifar, 2022). Data collection was done selectively. Data of the research were collected through field research and library one. The former was to obtain its primary/descriptive data



by observation and introspection whereas the latter to get its secondary/prescriptive data by reading books, articles, etc. Qualitative Descriptive Analysis was used to explain the data based on actual realities since linguistics is descriptive, not prescriptive; it must be realistic, not imaginative. Thus, Qualitative Descriptive Method was applied in this research.

## **4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

### **4.1 Bimese Prefixes Referring to English**

There are 11 Bimese prefixes, i.e. 1. ka- ‘shall/will’ (for the first person singular), 2. ma- ‘shall/will’ (for the first person singular/plural (we for kami (Indonesian), not kita) and the second person singular/plural); ‘who/that does something, who, which, that, what’, 3. na- ‘will’ (for the third person singular/plural), 4. ta- ‘shall/will’ (for the first person plural), 5. ra- ‘have/has been + past participle; already, ever, ‘ex-’, 6. da- ‘un-, im-, 7. di- ‘will/shall be + past participle’, 8. pa- ‘to make certain nouns;’, 9. sa- ‘a/an, one; a ... as; as, like; with, -ly’, 10. ti- ‘not’, ‘un-’, and 11. ca- ‘shall/will’ (for all: first person, second person, and third person either singular or plural). These can be described one by one. Those are really used in Bimese to be duly maintained. These are explained for having descriptive characteristics of the Bimese prefixes analyzed morphologically.

#### **1.1.1. Ka- ‘shall/will’**

Ka- is used for first person singular (mada/ndai/nahu) which in English: I. We may form new words by adding it to precede nouns to be verbs, verbs to be verbs, and adjectives to be verbs (ka- + n = v, ka- + v = v, and ka- + adj. = v). Examples:

ka- + mina (n) = kamina (v)

‘oil’ = ‘shall/will oil’

ka- + tunti (v) = katunti (v)

‘write’ = ‘shall/will write’

ka- + ntika (adj.) = kantika (v)

‘beautiful’ = ‘shall/will beautify’

Look at the following sentences!

Mada kamina sapeda aka. ‘I shall oil that bicycle.’

Mada	ka-	mina	sapeda	aka
1sg	fut.	oil	bicycle	dem.adj.

Ndai katunti suraku. ‘I will write my letter’.

Ndai	ka-	tunti	sura	-ku
1sg	fut.	write	letter	pos.adj.



Nahu kantika nggomi. 'I will beauty you.'

Nahu	ka-	ntika	nggomi.
1sg	fut.	beautify	2sg

The prefix **ka-** as a bound morpheme in Bimese refers to the word **shall/will** as a free morpheme of Auxiliary Verb in English. Both are followed by an Ordinary Verb of Infinitive to be Simple Present Tense sentence. This morphological process is from noun to be noun (kamina), verb to be verb (katunti), and adjective to be adjective (kantika).

### 1.1.2. Ma- 'shall/will'

Ma- is used for the first person singular as in 1 (ka-) but the /ma-/ is more polite than /ka-/, also used for first person plural (mada doho/ndai doho/nami), second person singular (ita/ndaimu/nggomi) and second person plural (ita/ndaimu/nggomi doho). The /ma-/ may precede nouns to be v/n, verbs to be verbs, verbs to be nouns, nouns to be adjectives, and adjectives to be adjectives/nouns/verbs (ma- + n = v/n, ma- + v = v, ma- + v = n, ma- + n = adj., ma- = adj. = adj./n/v). Examples:

ma- + satarika (n, v)	= masatarika (v, n)
'iron'	= 'will iron; ironer'
ma- + weli (v)	= maweli (v, n)
'buy'	= 'shall/will buy; buyer'
ma- + ntika (adj.)	= mantika (adj., n, v)
'beautiful'	= 'who beautiful, will be beautiful'

Look at the following sentences!

Mada masatarika kani. 'I shall iron dresses.'

Mada	ma-	satarika	kani
1sg	fut. honorific	iron	dresses

Ita maweli uta. 'You will buy fish.'

Ita	ma-	weli	uta
2sg	fut.	buy	fish

Siwe mantika ede marawa peasangadi. 'That beautiful girl will sing tonight.'

Siwe	ma-	ntika	ede	ma-	rawa	peasangadi
3sg	conj.	beautiful	dem.adj.	fut.	sing	tonight

The words standing with the /ma-/ have functions which depend on the classes of the words. If verbs, the /ma-/ is a former future time. If the other classes, it may for any time.

For instance, we want to form Nouns from Adverbs, like Adverbs: *di* (in the west) and *ele* (in the east) to be Nouns: *madi* (which is/are in the west) and *maele* (which is/are in the east). This morphological process is also from adjective to be adjective (*mantika*) and from verb to be verb (*marawa*).

### 1.1.3. Na- ‘will’

Na- is used for the third person singular (*sia*) and third person plural (*sia doho*). We may form new words by adding the /na-/ to precede nouns to be verbs, verbs to be verbs, and adjectives to be verbs (na- + n = v, na- + v = v, na- + adj. = v). Examples:

na- + paku (n, v) = napaku (v)

‘nail’ = ‘will nail’

na- + nono (v) = nanono (v)

‘drink’ = ‘will drink’

na- + maci (adj.) = namaci (v)

‘nice’ = ‘will be nice’

Look at the following sentences!

Sia doho napaku kaderana. ‘They will nail their chair.’

Sia doho na- paku kaderana

3pl fut. nail chair pos.adj.

Sia nanono lo’ina. ‘S/he will drink her/his medicine.’

Sia na- nono lo’i -na

3sg fut. drink medicine pos.adj.

Tau si gola, te ake namaci. /If we bring in sugar, this tea will be nice./

Tausi gola, te ake na- maci

If we bring in sugar tea dem.adj. will be nice

The prefix **na-** as a bound morpheme in Bimese refers to the words **shall/will be** as free morphemes of Auxiliary Verbs in English. Both are followed by an Adjective to be Simple Present Tense sentence. This morphological process is from adjective to be adjective.

### 1.1.4. Ta- ‘shall/will’

Ta- is used for first person plural (*ndaita*, which in Indonesian: *kita*). It may precede nouns to be verbs, verbs to be verbs, adjectives to be verbs, adjectives to be adverbs, and prepositions to be adverbs (ta- + n = v, ta- + v = v, ta- + adj. = v, ta- + adj. = adv., and ta- + prep. = adv.). Examples:

ta- + cau (n, v) = tacau (v)

‘comb’	= ‘shall/will comb’
ta- + ntanda (v)	= tantanda (v)
‘watch’	= ‘shall/will watch’
ta- + koa (adj.)	= taloa (v)
‘lost’	= ‘shall/will be lost’
ta- + ele (adj.)	= taele (adv.)
‘east’	= ‘eastern’
ta- + ese (prep.)	= ta’ese (adv.)

Look at the following sentences!

Tacau honggota. ‘We shall comb our hairs.’

Ta-	cau	honggo	-ta
Fut.	comb	Hairs	pos.adj.

Tantanda fele pea sangadi. ‘We will watch film tonight.’

Ta-	ntanda	fele	pea	sangadi
Fut.	watch	film	to-	night

Takidi ta’ele. ‘We will sleep eastern.’

Ta-	kidi	ta-	ele
Fut.	stand	in (-ern)	east

Ita mamaru ta’ese. ‘You will sleep above.’

Ita	ma-	maru	ta-	ese
2sg	fut.	sleep	prep.	above

Nggomi doho	ma-	ngena	ta-	ele
2sg	fut.	wait	prep.	east

The /ta-/ stands with the verb. It has function to indicate the future time. If it stands with others, it may indicate whenever (future, present, past). If it is in a complement, so it refers to preposition in English. This morphological process is from verb to be verb.

1.1.5. Ra- ‘have/has/had been + pp of a v; have/has/had + been + adj.; past; already, ever; ex-

Ra- may be used for all subjects. We may form new words with combining the /ra-/ before nouns, verbs, and adjectives. In this case, nouns to be nouns (ra- + n = n), verbs to

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verbs (ra- + v = v), and adjectives to be adjectives/verbs (ra- + adj. = adj./v) and nouns/verbs to nouns/verbs (ra- + n/v = n/v). Examples:

ra- + uma (n)	= ra'uma (n)
'house'	= 'exhouse'
ra- + ngaha	= rangaha (v)
'eat'	= 'have/has/had eaten; ate'.
ra- + hengga (adj.)	= rahengga (v, adj.)
'sick'	= 'have/has/had been sick; ever sick'.
ra- + bonto (n, v)	= rabonto (n, v)
'cover'	= 'excover; covered'

Look at the following sentences!

Kanto ede ra'uma. 'That office is exhouse.'

Kanto	ede	ra-	uma
office	dem.adj.	ex-	house

Sia rangahana pangaha. 'S/he has/had eaten cake(s); S/he ate cake(s).'

Sia	ra-	ngaha	na-	pa-	ngaha
3sg	ever	eat	suf.	former n	eat

Mada rahenggeke. 'I had been sick; I was sick.'

Mada	ra-	hengge-ku
1sg honorific	already, ever	sick suf.

Ita rabontomu tutamu. 'You had covered your head; you covered your head.'

Ita	ra-	bonto	-mu	tuta	-mu
2sg honorific	past	covered	suf.	head	suf. (as pos.adj. in English)

The first person plural are mada doho, ndai doho, nami (Indonesian: *kami*), and ndaita (Indonesian: *kita*). Mada doho is more polite than ndai doho, and ndai doho is more polite than nami. Ndain may be *we* (English), *kita* (Indonesian), and may be *I* (English). Ndain for we uses -ta/, for I uses /-ku/. Examples:

(Ndain) rangahata oha. 'We have/had eaten rice; we ate rice'

Ndain	ra-	ngaha	-ta	oha
1sg	already, have/had	eaten	suf.	rice

(Ndain) rangahaku oha. 'I have/had eaten rice; we ate rice.'

Ndai ra- ngaha -ku oha  
 1sg already, have/had eaten suf. Rice

Actually **ngaha** means **eat** but English has irregular verb: **eat-ate-eaten-eating**, so that the word **ngaha** may mean **eat-ate-eaten-eating**. The prefix **ra-** as a bound morpheme in Bimese refers to the word **already** as a free morpheme of Adverb and/or free morpheme of Auxiliary Verb **have/had** in English followed by object if the verb in the sentence is transitive and no object if the verb is intransitive. It is Present/Past Perfect Tense sentence. This morphological process is from verb to be verb.

1.1.6. Da- ‘un- + pp of a v; un-, im- + adj.’

Da- is used to form new words to precede to be verbs/adjectives (da- + v = v/adj.), and adjectives to be adjectives (da- + adj. = adj.). The /da-/ standing in the verb indicates past time. Examples:

da- + weha (v) = daweha (v, adj.)  
 ‘take’ = ‘not be taken; untaken’  
 da- + sopa (adj.) = dasopa (adj.)  
 ‘polite’ = ‘not polite, impolite’  
 da- + maja (adj.) = damaja (adj.)  
 ‘ashame’ = ‘not ashame, unashame’

Look at the following sentences!

Au daweha kaimu bukumu. ‘Why didn’t you take your book?’

Au da- weha kai -mu buku -mu  
 q.w. neg. take with 2sg/pl book pos.adj.

Buku daraweha ba nahu ede buku la Baha.

‘The untaken book is Bahar’s book.’ (The book which is not taken by me is Bahar’s book.)

Buku da- ra- ba nahu ede buku la Baha  
 Book neg. past by 1sg pos. book Mr. Bahar

Nahu tine’eku dou masopa. ‘I don’t like impolite man.’

Nahu ti- ne’e -ku dou ma- da- sopa  
 1sg neg. like suf. human who neg. polite

Mada wati ca’uku eda siwe damaja ede.

‘I don’t want to see that unashame woman’

Mada wati ca’u -ku eda siwe da- maja ede

1sg not want suf. see women neg. ashamed dem.adj.

The prefix **da-** as a bound morpheme in Bimese indicates negative which refers to **un-** as also a prefix or a bound morpheme in English. Both are followed by adjective. This morphological process is from adjective to be adjective.

1.1.7. Di- ‘will/shall be + pp ‘

New words may be formed by adding the /di-/ to precede nouns/verbs to be verbs (di- + n/v = v). It is used to form future passive verb. Examples:

di- + sika (n, v) = disika (v)  
‘brush’ = ‘will be brushed’

di- + mbako (v) = dimbako (v)  
‘cook’ = ‘will be cooked’

Look at the following sentences!

Woi ndaita parlu disika. ‘Our teeth will necessarily be brushed.’

Woi ndaita parlu di- sika  
Teeth we necessary fut. p.v. brush

Bongi ede dimbako ba nahu. ‘That rice will be cooked by me.’

Bongi ede di- mbako ba nahu  
Rice dem.adj. fut. p.v. cook by 1sg

The prefix **di-** as a bound morpheme in Bimese indicates **future passive voice**. It refers to **will be** in English. It is followed by verb. This morphological process is from verb to be passive verb.

1.1.8. Pa- ‘former certain n and v’

The /pa-/ is an unproductive prefix. There are some as follows:

pa- + jamba (n) = pajamba (n)  
‘water closet’ = ‘a place under a house for falling unneeded water’

pa- + ngaha (v) = pangaha (n)  
‘eat’ = ‘cake’

pa- + ndako (adj.) = pandako (v)  
‘stickive’ = ‘to stick’

Look at the following sentences!

Pajamba aka wou minci poda. ‘That water closet is very rotten.’

Pa- jamba aka wou minci poda  
Former n water closet dem.adj. smell rotten very

Mai talao weli pangaha! ‘Let’s go to buy cakes!’

Mai	ta	lao	weli	pa-	ngaha
Come here	fut. (1pl)	go	buy	former n	eat

Dawa pandako dei baju ita. ‘The ink sticks in your shirt.’

Dawa	pa-	ndako	dei	baju	ita
Ink	former v	stickive	in	shirt	your

The prefix **pa-** as a bound morpheme in Bimese may be **former noun** or **verb**. It refers to English **as the word** following it. It is followed by adjective. This morphological process is from adjective to be verb.

#### 1.1.9. Sa- ‘a/an, one; a ... as; as, like; with, -ly’

This prefix is attached before nouns, verbs, and adjectives to be new words. In this matter, the new words can be formed by adding the /sa-/ to precede nouns to be verbs/adverbs (sa- + n = v/adv.), verbs to be adverbs (sa- + v = adv.), adjectives to be adverbs (sa- + adj.= adj./adv.). Examples:

sa- + wura (n)	= sawura (adv.)
‘month’	= ‘one month’
sa- + kontu (n)	= sakontu (v)
‘back’	= ‘to leave behind’
sa- + lampa (v)	= salampa (adv.)
‘walk’	= ‘while walk’
sa- + naru (adj.)	= sanaru (adj.)
‘long’	= ‘as long as’
sa- + mbuda (adj.)	= sambuda (adv.)
‘blind’	= ‘blindly, quasi-blindly’

Look at the following sentences!

Mada rangge’eku di uma sia sawura. ‘I had stayed in his/her house one month. or I stayed in his/her house a month.’

Mada	ra-	ngge’e	di	uma	sia	sa	wura
1sg	ever, past	live/stay	in	house	3sg	art./a/one	month

Sia sakontuna nahu minggu ma’ulu. ‘S/he left behind me last week.’

Sia	sa-	kantu	-na	nahu	minggu	ma-	ulu
3sg	past	back	suf.	1sg	week	conj.	last



Nggomi rangaha salampamu pangaha. ‘You had eaten cake while walked.’

Nggomi	ra-	ngaha	sa-	lampa	-mu	pa-	ngaha
2sg	ever/past	eat	while	walk	suf.	pref.	cake

Patalo nahu sanaru patalo nggomi. ‘My pencil is as long as yours’.

Patalo	nahu	sa-	naru	patalo	nggomi
Pencil	1sg	as ... as	long	pencil	2sg

Sia lampa sambuda. ‘S/he walks blindly.’

Sia	lampa	sa-	mbuda	-na
3sg	walk	with (-ly)	blind	suf.

The prefix **sa-** as a bound morpheme in Bimese indicates **adverb of manner**. It is **with or -ly** in English. So, it can be a **word** or **suffix** in English. It is followed by adjective. This morphological process is from adjective to be verb.

#### 1.1.10. Ti- ‘un-’

We may form new words by combining the /ti-/ before verbs to be verbs (ti- + v = v), adjectives to be adjectives (ti- + adj. = adj.), adverbs to be adverbs (ti- + adv. = adv.), and nouns to be verbs (ti- + n = v). Examples:

ti- + nefa (v)	= tinefa (v)
‘forget’	= ‘unforget’
ti- + taho (adj.)	= titaho (adj.)
‘good’	= ‘ungood’
ti- + kanari (adv.)	= tikanari (adv.)
‘slowly’	= ‘unslowly’
ti- + kani (n, v)	= tikani (v)
‘dress’	= ‘undress’

The words standing with the /ti-/ may be used for any subjects. It may also be used whenever. Look at the following sentences!

Nahu tinefaku nggomi. ‘I do not forget you’.

Nahu	ti-	nefa	-ku	nggomi
1sg	neg.	forget	suf.	2sg

Uma aka titahona dingge’ekai. ‘That house is not god to live for.’

Uma	aka	ti-	taho	-na	di-	ngge’e	kai
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House dem.adj. neg. good suf. to live for

Nuntu nggomi tikanari. 'Ypur speaking is unslowly.'

Nuntu nggomi ti- kanari

Speaking 2sg neg. slowly

Sia tikanina songko awina. 'He undressed hat yesterday.'

Sia ti- kani -na songko awina

3sg neg. dress suf. hat yesterday

The prefix **ti-** as a bound morpheme in Bimese indicates **negative**. It is **un-** in English. So, it is also a **prefix** in English. It is followed by verb. This morphological process is from verb to be verb.

#### 1.1.11. Ca- 'shall/will, should/would' 'move something/it/someone/he/she/them to'

New words may be formed by combining the /ca-/ before adverbs. The adverbs will be verbs (ca- + adv. = v). Examples:

ca- + ele (adv.) = caele (v)

'east' 'move something/someone to east'

ca- + ari (adv.) = caari (v)

'outside' 'move it/he/she/them'

Look at the following sentences!

Nggomi caele buku aka. 'You move that book to east.'

Nggomi ca- ele buku aka.

2sg move east book that

The prefix **ca-** as a bound morpheme in Bimese indicates a **verb**. It refers to **move to** in English. It is also a **word** in English. It is followed by adverb of place. This morphological process is from adverb to be verb.

The description indicates that Bimese has 11 prefixes. They are derivational. They cover 10 productive prefixes: ka-, ma-, na-, ta-, ra-, da-, di-, sa-, ti-, and ca- and 1 unproductive prefix: pa-. The following morphemic process can be used to form new words for having vocabulary of the Bimese.

## 4.2 Morphemic Process of Bimese Prefixes

Every language has morphemic process, and so does Bimese. All Bimese prefixes are derivational since their prefixational results are changing word identities even though some of them are still in the same word class. We need both inflectional and derivational morphology to identify morphemes. It is impossible for someone to use a language without having knowledge. We need vocabulary to make sentences.

Vocabulary must be had to communicate in a target language with a language community. Thereby, we can make sentences and speak well. Vocabulary is a collection or list of words which have meanings. “Words are stored in the mental lexicon which is located within semantic memory. But words are not stored randomly, they follow a certain structure.” (Agustín-Llach, 2023). The meaning of ‘thing’ is, of course, very general and close to the meaning of ‘something’ (Auwera & Krasnoukhova, 2021). Morphological awareness in words and sentences can be in real communication orally and/or visually. “Reading comprehension is also an active process in which a reader uses prior knowledge to comprehend the text and create meaning.” (Erdiana & Panjaitan, 2023). These are also used to identify vocabulary. If we want to identify Bimese vocabulary for understanding its morphemic process, so the following derivational process of the Bimese prefixes to form new Bimese words may be analyzed.

#### 4.2.1 From Noun to Noun

<u>Prefix</u>	<u>Noun</u>	<u>Noun</u>
ra-	uma	rauma
	tolo	ratolo
	nggaro	ranggaro
	tembe	ratembe
	ncai	rancai
	meja	rameja
	wei	rawei

#### 4.2.2 From Noun to Verb

<u>Prefix</u>	<u>Noun</u>	<u>Verb</u>
ka-	mina	kamina
	oi	ka’oi
na-	paku	napaku
	cau	nacau
ta-	cau	tacau
	paku	tapaku
da-	gamba	dagamba

	sabu	dasabu
di-	sika	disika
	nggunti	dinggunti
ti-	kani	tikani
	wara	tiwara
ra-	gamba	ragamba
	nda'u/ndau	randa'u

#### 4.2.3 From Noun to Adverb

<u>Prefix</u>	<u>Noun</u>	<u>Adverb</u>
sa-	wura	sawura
	pingga	sapingga
	nggaro	sanggaro
	oto	saoto

#### 4.2.4 From Verb to Verb

<u>Prefix</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<u>Verb</u>
ka-	tunti	katunti
	ngaha	kangaha
ma-	satarika	masatarika
	weli	maweli
na-	nono	nanono
	weha	naweha
ta-	ntanda	tantanda
	ndawi	tandawi
ra-	ngaha	rangaha
	weli	raweli
da-	weha	daweha
	ngaha	dangaha
di-	karawi	dikarawi
	mbako	dimbako
ti-	nefa	tinefa
	lao	tilao

#### 4.2.5 From Verb to Noun

<u>Prefix</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<u>Noun</u>
ma-	nggee	manggee
	lampa	malampa

maco	mamaco
satarika	masatarika
nduku	manduku
weha	maweha

4.2.6 From Verb to Adjective

<u>Prefix</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<u>Adjective</u>
da-	weha	daweha
	ngaha	dangaha
	tio	datio

4.2.7 From Verb to Adverb

<u>Prefix</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<u>Adverb</u>
sa-	lampa	salampa
	doho	sadoho
	maru	samaru
	kidi	sakidi

4.2.8 From Adjective to Adjective

<u>Prefix</u>	<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Adjective</u>
ra-	hengge	rahengge
	mpore	rampore
da-	maja	damaja
	sopa	dasopa
sa-	naru	sanaru
	to'i	sato'i
ti-	taho	titaho
	na'e	tina'e

4.2.9 From Adjective to Noun

<u>Prefix</u>	<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Noun</u>
ma-	ntika	mantika
	ncara	mancara
	dei	madei
	ese	maese
	naru	manaru
	poro	maporo
	caha	macaha
	loa	maloa

caru macaru  
monca mamonca

4.2.10 From Adjective to Verb

<u>Prefix</u>	<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Verb</u>
ka-	ntika	kantika
	taho	kancara
na-	maci	namaci
	kala	nakala
ta-	koa	takoa
	sampula	tasampula
ra-	hengge	rahengge
	mpore	rampore

4.2.11 From Adjective to Adverb

<u>Prefix</u>	<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Adverb</u>
ta-	ele	ta'ele
	di	tadi
sa-	mbuda	sambuda
	rindi	sarindi

4.2.12 From Adverb to Adverb

<u>Prefix</u>	<u>Adverb</u>	<u>Adverb</u>
ti-	kanari	tikanari
	karoci	tikaroci
	kaipi	tikaipi
na-	ese	naese
	awa	naawa
	ipi	naipi
ta-	awa	taawa
	dei	tadei
	ese	taese

4.2.13 From Adverb to Verb

<u>Prefix</u>	<u>Adverb</u>	<u>Verb</u>
ka-	awa	kaawa
	ari	kaari
	poda	kapoda
ca-	awa	caawa

ari	caari
ese	caese

#### 4.2.14 From Adverb to Noun

<u>Prefix</u>	<u>AdverbNoun</u>	
ma-	ele	maele
	do	mado
	ara	maara
	aka	maaka

#### 4.2.15 From Preposition to Adverb

<u>Prefix</u>	<u>Preposition</u>	<u>Adverb</u>
ta-	di	tadi
	ese	taese
	awa	taawa

These descriptions indicate that Bimese has 11 prefixes consisting of 10 productive prefixes: ma-, ra-, ka-, ca-, na-, ta-, da-, di-, ti-, and sa- and 1 unproductive prefix: pa-. New words can be formed by using them. The productive prefixes are in fifteen processes: from noun to noun, from verb to verb, from adjective to adjective, from adverb to adverb, from noun to verb, from noun to adverb, from verb to noun, from verb to adjective, from verb to adverb, from adjective to noun, from adjective to verb, from adjective to adverb, from adverb to verb, from adverb to noun, and from preposition to adverb. The unproductive prefix forms new words only in three processes: from noun to noun, from verb to noun, and from adjective to verb.

## 5. CONCLUSION

There are two kinds of prefixes to form words of Bimese morphologically, namely productive prefix and unproductive one. Its productive prefixes cover 10 prefixes: ka-, ma-, na-, ta-, ra-, da-, di-, sa-, ti-, and ca-) and its unproductive prefix is only 1: pa-), so that the Bimese has 11 prefixes. Those are derivational in morphemic process to form new words for having vocabulary. Bimese Prefixation is derivational and the Bimese prefixes are dominated by the productive prefixes.

Bimese needs to be maintained because it is a local language as a part of culture of Bima Tribe people wherever especially in Bima Region, Bima City, and Dompu Region in West Nusa Tenggara Province, Republic of Indonesia. Prefixes of Bimese must be expressed in written document since it is hopefully maintained. This is a specific written work to maintain the local



language of Bima-Indonesia. Educated people of Bima have to be proud of using their local language and speaking it if they meet each other.

The Bimese Prefixes forming new words in sentences are referring to English words, prefixes, and suffix. English words only are referred by 7 Bimese prefixes: 1) ka- ‘shall/will’ (for the first person singular), 2) ma- ‘shall/will’ (for the first person singular/plural (we for kami (Indonesian), not kita) and the second person singular/plural); ‘who/that does something, who, which, that, what’, 3) na- ‘will’ (for the third person singular/plural), 4) ta- ‘shall/will’ (for the first person plural), 5) di- ‘will/shall be + past participle’, 6) pa- ‘to make certain nouns’, 7) ca- ‘shall/will’ (for all: first person, second person, and third person either singular or plural); English prefixes only are referred by 2 Bimese prefixes: 1) da- ‘un-, im-, and 2) ti- ‘un-’; English word and prefix both are referred by only 1 Bimese prefix: ra- ‘have/has been + past participle; already, ever, ‘ex-’; and English word and suffix both are referred by only 1 prefix: sa- ‘a/an, one; as ... as; with, -ly’. This last process is a uniqueness of the Bimese. There is no English suffix only referred by the Bimese prefix. That is a language maintenance for cultural development especially maintaining Bimese for developing Bima culture so that the Bimese (language) will exist constantly and not be destroyed.

Bimese has productive prefixes which form new words in 15 derivational processes: from noun to noun, from verb to verb, from adjective to adjective, from adverb to adverb, from noun to verb, from noun to adverb, from verb to noun, from verb to adjective, from verb to adverb, from adjective to noun, from adjective to verb, from adjective to adverb, from adverb to verb, from adverb to noun, and from preposition to adverb and its unproductive prefix which forms new words in only 3 derivational processes: from noun to noun, from verb to noun, and from adjective to verb. It has both monomorphemic word (that stands in one morpheme) and polymorphemic one (that stands in more than one morpheme). Actually morphological process consists of inflection and derivation but Bimese prefixation is only derivation. A Bimese word may have more than one prefix and is never ended by a consonant sound but a vowel one. Its base phoneme never changes after receiving the prefixes. Bimese words which can be combined by the prefixes are five classes: nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and prepositions.

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