1. Introduction

North Malukupronice is an archipelago in east Indonesia which consists of many islands, multietnic and multilocal language, can founded of variety the local language. The local languages consist of 34 language in which of 25 still active, and 15 is not active again. Incontexthistorically north Maluku province actually have one local language that be tool communication for all the ethnic, namely, Ternate Malay language (TML). Ternate Malay is a variety of Malay spoken on the islands of Ternate, a small island in the eastern part of the Indonesia archipelago. It is one of the main language on the island. The majority of speakers live in Ternate town, where it is used as a mother tongue as well as the language of communication between people of various ethnic and linguistic background. Since, the sultanate of Ternate era, the Ternate local language (TL) to be tool communication in which very familiar by called ‘kolano language or the sultanate language’ for all the society in north maluccas province, likely, since 1950s years, when Indonesia freedom, Ternate local language (TL) exchanged to Ternate Malay Ternate (TML) until now, all the society more like is using Ternate Malay language (TML) for to be communicationtool between all of ethics. Ternate Malay language is one of language which to be linguafranca in north maluccas province. This language gets the code-switching from Ternate local language (TL), also the local languages another, which there are in northmaluccas, and also Indonesia language.

From observation the researcher founded still little only from linguist, which want to interesting for the research its, more again about the word forms such as function (al) or grammatical morphemes. Consequently, the researcher will explore more so far about the Ternate Malay language (TML), and founded function(al) or grammatical morphemes, such as: {ba} + {lempar} to be balempar, {bi} + {kiapa} to be bikiapa, {so} + {tarada} tobesotaradamane to leave out', {pe} + {tamang} to be petamang mean ‘have friend’, {mo} + {tidor} motidormean ‘want to sleep’, {ma} + {nahang} manahang mean ‘hold back’, {ta} + {tahang} to be tatahang mean ‘endured’, {ta} + {pusing} to be tapusing mean ‘make dizzy’, {Ambe} +{akang} ambeakang ‘to take will’ (Siapa) + {e} siapae ‘who is that’, {Bagitul} +{e} bagitul mean ‘so it is’. However, a word is important in communicative competences the primarily is used by speaker or writer, it is used the words for recode meaning appropriate on the context. It can be occurs when a reader is reading a text, where he will use his ability to guess the meaning of a word. Particularly, the ability to guess the meaning of a word in which the human being has ability to interpret a sentence or an utterance. In this case, F.R Palmer (1974: 9) says ‘the word is an obviousマルクルール of human language for his ability. He claims that ‘anyone who knows a language is able, without specific instruction, introduction, to produce and understand utterances which have been heard before but which are possible within system’.

Recognize, the role of word is important in a sentence because a word can the explanatory sentence meaning primarily in using the word forms, in understanding the word formation processes, we have to know the structure of the words and meaning in which arranged in morphology structure. One of the important elements of a word is functional or grammatical morphemes. It plays very important role in sharing the complete meaning to the words. Some language in the world have grammatical form that difference between one than another or they are not the forms same in word. The different of the word forms can to be change the lexical mean in a language primarily understanding about functional morphemes.
1.1. The Study of Problems
(1) What is the functional morphemes in Ternate Malay language (TML)?, (2) How do functional morphemes structure in Ternate Malay language?, (3) How do grammatical morphemes processes in Ternate Malay Ternate?

1.2. The Objective of the Study
To describe and to analyze functional morphemes in Ternate Malay language, to describe and to analyze grammatical morphemes formation process in Ternate Malay language.

1.3. Theoretical Outlines
Theories are important parts in conducting a research in order to give guidance and comprehension on the subject analyzed. To analyzed the theoretical data, the writer conducts a theoretical documentation to formulate and conceptualize the existing theoretical overviews in accordance with the related issues of the research. Therefore, the theoretical discussion in this study includes some works written by linguists. For to morphemes process analyses is used theoretical Matthews (1979), Ramlan (1985), Kridaklasana (1994), Parera (1994), and Samsuri (1994); For to analyze the kinds of verbs is used theoretical Robins (1979), Givon (1984), and Alwi et al. (1998); For to analysis functional morpheme and word-formation processes is used theoretical Zapata, A. Argenis,

1.4. Method
This study uses the descriptive method, in which is a method which uses the empirical facts in order to get factual result. According to Ranjit (1999: 9), the descriptive research attempts to describe systematically a situation, problem, phenomenon, service program, and provide toward an issue. In this case, Sudaryanto (1993: 62) added that ‘method deskriptifaiutmetode yang dilakukanberdasarkanfakta yang adaatauenomenaempirisusahinggahasil yang diharapkanberupapaparan yang apaadanya’ in which means that descriptive method is conducted based on the facts or empirical phenomenon in order to get factual result. Therefore, very relevance with the language, the descriptive research is intended to describe systematically, factually, and accurately about the fact of the language phenomenon. They are several steps of collecting data in which are conducted for this study. For detailed elaboration we can see such as: The first steps the writer will be doing the way face to face or observation as step the effort for collected the source Ternate Malay language from native speaker. The second step is classification base morphemes in Ternate Malay language. The last step is analyzing data base morphemes presupposed by morphologically.

The method is used descriptive with substitution technique. According to Djajasudarma (1993:62) there are seven technique of analysis the distributional technique. They are deletion, substitution, intrusion, expansion, permutation, repetition and paraphrase. The substitution technique is most appropriate for the topic in the ways to look for the meaning of the affix derivation in English and Ternate Malay language (TML) and if the substitution can not be done, Mathews’ theory is applied. Mathews (1979: 124-125) says that in word formation, there is a term in which familiar, namely, morphonemis process.

1.5. Technique and Data Collecting
Technique collecting of data sources has been performance the data Ternate Malay language is taken from sources native speaker (originally informant), local songs, newspaper Malut Post, and researcher alone. Furthermore, in collecting the data in the field, the researcher takes care the classification of data based on object research, the data hoped the collected by good and more validity. This study makes the Ternate Malay language as its data source. Primarily, native speaker as source originally informant, songs of local and is used in collecting the data in the field divide; participants 22 of peoples, 22 of local songs, and researcher alone as uses.

1.6. Theoretical Background
Morphology is the study of word formation, of the structure of words, some observations about words and their structure, some words can be divided into parts which still have meaning, many words have meaning by themselves, but some words have meaning only when used with other words. Some of the parts into which words can be divided can stand alone as words. But others cannot. These word parts that can occur only in combination must be combined in the correct way.

1.7. Morphology
Morphology is part of from the language science in which talking or studying the base structure word where the change influence word structure toward parts and meaning word (Ramlan, 1980:2). Verhaar (1982:52) says that linguistic of branch that studied the arrange grammatical of word. Based on the two define above that morphology is talking about word form, the change word formation that the influenced by the smallest of unit grammatical meaning in the word. Badudu (1996: 4) give define more simply but yet more clearly to relate between morpheme and word. His according to that morphology is the science that talking morpheme then how the morpheme formed to be word. This definition the same also according to Nida (1963: 1) that morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words. So, Morphology is the study of how words are structured and how they are put together form smaller parts.
1.8. Morpheme

A morpheme can be defined as a minimal unit having more or less constant meaning and more of less constant form. Necessary to explain which the main morpheme and its kinds, namely, The word is the smallest meaningful unit, the smallest unit with meaning is actually the morpheme. A word may be up of several morphemes. Words are not only analyzable but also have internal structure according to which their components are related to each other. From definition of morphology that said by Verhaer, Badudu, Ramlan can knowing with very clearly that morpheme is the minimal linguistic unit which has a meaning or grammatical function. According to Bloomfield (1933:161) that morpheme is a linguistic form which bears no partial phonetic semantic resemblance to any other form. So, according to Bloomfield word form above form it is such as; bird, play, dence, -y, -ing are morpheme. The same homonymy, like; pear, pair, pare. the same only in sound, it is not in the meaning. (Sutiono, 2004).

So, Morpheme is the minimal linguistic unit which has a meaning or grammatical function. In English, for example, the word; ripens consists of three morphemes, ripe + en. En is a morpheme which changes adjective into verb; ripe is an adjective. But ripen is a verb. Ripens is still a verb; the morpheme –s indicate that the subject of the verb is third person singular and that the action is neither past nor future. According to Nida, Elson and Pickett that is said by Hockett more important in talking morphology. Hockett says that (Elson and Pickett, 1976: 7), morpheme is the smallest individually meaningful elements in the utterances of a language. The definition that is said by Hockett the same of way by statement Nida (1963: 6) such as: one of the first talks which comfort the linguist in examining a new language with a view to discovering and describing its structure is the identification of the minimal meaningful units of which the language is composed. These minimal units are called ‘morphemes’, the example word boyish and maddening that consists of one element; boy-ish, mad-en and –ing. (Sutiono, 2004).

Based on the two definition above then Badudu (1994 : 66) said that ‘morfemialahbentukbahasa yang terkecil yang tidak dapat dibagi menjadi bagian-bagian yang lebih kecil’. This definition emphasis the morpheme have the little form that it is not divided to be parts the smallest. Futhermore, Samsuri (1993:170) emphasis that the form composite smallest the same or reduplicate of similarly. The two definitions had to explain that morpheme is the smallest unit in the words that is not divided to be parts the smallest. Furthermore, Samsuri (1993:170) emphasis that the form composite smallest the same or reduplicate of similarly. The two definitions had to explain that morpheme is the smallest unit in the words that is not divided to be parts the smallest. Consequently, in Ternate Malay language also have similarly that important facts about the ways in which grammatical morphemes because its forms is direct element that have meaning attached to the word. Consequently, we know that morpheme difference with words, according to Bloomfield, (1933:178) says that morpheme is ‘a minimum free form’. But according to Elson & Pickett, (1976: 7) that the smallest of element that can be utterance alone. Moreover, Elson & Pickett says that the morpheme is likely a word or part then word, in Ternate Malay language, the words like; tusu, kadera, are the singular morpheme cannot be change again. Yet, word tusatu consists of two morpheme, namely base morpheme tusu and morpheme tu where it has mean alone.

2. Functional morphemes in Ternate Malay Language

Functional or grammatical morphemes are free morphemes which have little or no meaning on their own, but which show grammatical relationships in and between sentence. For instance, in a language, these morphemes are represented by prepositions, conjunctions, articles, demonstratives, auxiliary verbs, pronouns; e.g., in English, with, but, the, this, can, who, me (Zapata, 2007). Based on functional or the kinds of morpheme it can notice that there are called grammatical morphemes or free morpheme where the both morphemes are called functional or grammatical morpheme. When they are attached to other morphemes they change the meaning or the grammatical function of the word in some way, as just seen, in which morpheme are called in Ternate Malay language, for example; so mo biking akang to, in which has grammatical morphemes so, mo, akang, and one verb biking, has meaning ‘to make’.

Consequently, we know that morpheme difference with words, according to Bloomfield, (1933:178) says that morpheme is ‘a minimum free form’. But according to Elson & Pickett, (1976: 7) that the smallest of element that can be utterance alone. Moreover, Elson & Pickett says that the morpheme is likely a word or part then word, in Ternate Malay language, the words like; tusu, kadera, are the singular morpheme cannot be change again. Yet, word tusatu consists of two morpheme, namely base morpheme tusu and morpheme tu where it has mean alone.

In Ternate Malay language, functional or grammatical morpheme very important and have lexical meaning words, like; so makan is differ mean with; momakan, very differ mean again with, makan to. According to, Ramlan (1985:50) that said morpheme is ‘suatusatuantragmatikerat yang di dalam suatuunsur yang bukan kata dan bukan pokok kata, yang memilikikesanompanemesekpadatasatu-satu lain untuk membentuk kata ataupokok kata baru’. Forms in Ternate Malay language such as; akang, kong, in word such as; ambeakang, kanapakong, all each other is said functional or grammatical morpheme because its forms is direct element that have mean to attached to the word.

Consequently, in Ternate Malay language also have similarly that important facts about the ways in which functional morpheme join with their expression in word. For example, akangandkong followed by verbs, for example, to adjective or nouns, we can add base verb of ambe, baca, cari, lia, nai, with the followed by grammatical morphemes akangandkong, such as; ambeakang, bacaakang, cariakang, liakang, naekong, are all adjective words, and also, in Ternate Malay language can followed by functional or grammatical morpheme, such as, so, pe, mo, ma, ba, ta, bi, in word socari, pekarar, mojalang, mabahasa, bamasara, bikingapa.
Table 1: Ternate Malay Language Functional Morpheme Processes

| Base Form | Inflective | Word Class | Category       |
|-----------|------------|------------|----------------|
| So Ngongare | Jo jaru    | Noun       | Sexuality      |
| Ba kacil   | Ka cili    | adjective  | hierarchy (comparison) |
| Mo lia     | Ba lia-lia | adjective  | hierarchy (comparison) |
| Ba capat   | capat – capat | verb | time |
| So lari    | ba lari –lari | verb | time |

Table 2: Ternate Malay Language Grammatical Morpheme Processes

| Grammatical Morpheme | Noun | Verb | Adjective |
|----------------------|------|------|-----------|
| So                   | so jojaru |   | Jojaru    |
| mo                   | so ngongare |   | Ngongare  |
| ba                   | Pigi | mo pigi |   |
| akang                | Jalang | bajalang |   |
| kong                 | Ambe | ambea |   |
| Kita                 | Kita kong |   |   |

From two tables above seen that clearly functional or grammatical morphemes there is free or independent morphemes which can occur alone as words and have a meaning or fulfill a grammatical functional, so, mo, ba, akang, and kong, in the words have the lexical of meaning, formed words above given that in Ternate Malay language (TML) have functional morphemes structure which very differ with another language. Lexical (content or referential) morphemes also shown in Ternate Malay as we know that lexical morpheme that have semantic content (or meaning). They form the open class of words (or content words) in Ternate Malay as a class of words likely to grow due to the incorporation of new members into it.

3. Discussion

Basically traditional grammar that the mean of verb is words in which to say habitual or act, yet some also adjective and noun words where sized by base morphemes. According to Kridalaksana (1982:176) said that verb is ‘kelas kata yang ditandaidengankemungkinanuntukdiawalidengan kata tidakantidakmungkindiawalidengan kata sepertisangat, lebihmisalnyadatang, naik, bekerjadansesampainya’. Futhermore, verb or adjective or noun words in Ternate Malay language (TML) where predicate probably is not consists of verb, such as the sentence below:

(1) Kita pe aba dokter, (grammatical morpheme)(Aux.) (stem word) (V)

or form digram as such as:

\[ Pe \quad aba \]

Morphological : pe = grammatical morpheme [lex. Morph].

Semantic : aba = [-male; + human].

In sentence above the form verb clearly differ between verb in English or another language. They can function as main verb in verb phrase. The sentence above analysis finding functional lexical mean of morphemes the same with auxiliary word that can be free or independent morphemes. Functional or grammatical morpheme in Ternate Malay Language above has characteristics difference towards morphological characteristics findings lexical verbs varied form tense, aspect and voice. Then, semantic characteristics; lexical verbs occur as the head main verb of verb phrase in semantic characteristics and also lexical verbs donate action, processes. Huddleston (1985:124) point out that the most central members of the word-class verb have two kinds of properties as follows: inflection; they are tense, they have one or other inflectional properties past tense and present tense and functional potential, they function as the ultimate head of the clause. In sentence Ternate Malay Language above seem that functional or grammatical morphemes differ with English or another that form in words.

Consequently, Robins (1979:259-261) says that ‘penggolongan kata harusdidasarkanpadacacimorfologisanperilakusintaksis’. Moreover, Givon (1984:64-73) says that ‘untukmenentukansuatu kata berkategoriverbaatauadapatenilahdatisintaksis, morfologisansintaksis’. From this definition the verb can be seen form the semantic characteristics, morphology characteristics, and syntactic characteristics. According to the semantic verb features is seen for experience codes, events and acts; and morphology view can be seen by signs with affix
added; and syntactic verb features is seen a fundamental fact about words in all human languages is that they can be grouped together into a relatively small number of classes is called syntactic categories (O’Grady, 1993:182).

Moreover, point out general classification of words, the classes are divide into two groups content words and function words. Content words are those which can contribute substantially to the meaning of the sentence, including noun, verb, adjective, and adverb. While, function words include determiner, preposition, conjunction and auxiliary. Those words influence the structure and meanings of the sentence though are the smaller. This statement the agree with according to Alwi, et al (1998:87) says that ‘ciri-ciri verb dapatdiketahuidenganmengamati (1) perilakusemantis, (2) bentukmorfoligis, (3) perilakusintaksis’. Yet, in a manner verb can be identification and added from word-class others primarily with adjective, because this characteristic as bellow: (1) the function of verb as predicate or core predicate in sentence, for example in Ternate Malay language:

(2) Dorang  balajar    skarang.
(Grammatical morpheme)+ V

or can showing analysis, such as;

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ba} & \quad \text{ajar} \\
\text{aux.} & \quad \text{V}
\end{align*}
\]

Morphological : \text{ba} = \text{[lexical morpheme]}.  
Semantic : \text{ajar} = \text{[verb word, student + teacher]}.  

In sentence above where verb have free morphemes such as; \{ba\} in word form lari, and ajar. Forms verb balajarand balari above have function as predicate core, the verb have mean inherent action, processes, and situation. In conclusion to classify a word into syntactic categories we can analyze it based on its function, its morphology, and its meaning, the word class can be determined. Still the sentences will analysis is used lexical morphemes seem form such as:

(3) Kita solari akang ngana trus moambe ngana ulang.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{so} & \quad \text{lari} \\
\text{aux.} & \quad \text{V}
\end{align*}
\]

and,

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ma} & \quad \text{ambe} \\
\text{aux.} & \quad \text{V}
\end{align*}
\]

The two sentence above can showing such as;

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{so} & \quad \text{lari} \\
\text{aux.} & \quad \text{stem word} \ (V)
\end{align*}
\]

and,

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{mo} & \quad \text{ambe} \\
\text{aux.} & \quad \text{stem word} \ (V)
\end{align*}
\]

According to Keraf (1987:86) says that ‘verb an tepat didihatidari duasudutpandang. Pertama, segala bentuk kata yang mengandungimbuhan; kedua, kelompok kata dengan + kata sifat’. In opinion the researcher that verb in Ternate Malay language (TML) must there is affix processes with added prefix and suffix, such as in verb as follows: ajar, lari. forms verb above to be meaning in Ternate Malay Language if they add affixes or characteristics morphologis such as: \{ba-\} to be balajar have mean ‘study’, and \{so-\} to be solari have mean ‘have runed’.

Verhaar (1996:52) says that ‘ciri morfoligis lazimnya dibeberikan kemungkinan (free morpheme) dan morfem terikat (bound morpheme)’. From this definition the morphology characteristics very clearly that there is free morpheme that can stand on itself, and also bound morpheme that cannot stand itself. This explanatory that there are two base of kinds in which is used in word formation verb, namely: (1) withought base affix anywhere, have had syntactic categories and mean stand itself. This base is named free base. (2) Base which neither syntactic categories nor mean itself after given affix. This Base is named bound base. Based on two kinds of Base it. Indonesia language have two form of kinds verb is name base verb and descendant verb (see again to Alwiet al, 1998:98). Verb base is a verb that can stand itself without affix and to have making that stand alone (see Kridalaksana, 1994:49) and Alwiet al (1998:100-101), such as in Ternate Malay language (TML); minong, pigi, iko. For illustration can be seen in sentence bellow:
(4) Kita pepai mo minong aer
(lexc.morph)(Aux.)(V) (lexc.morp) (Ver. Stem)(V)

or can showing analysis such as;

pe
(lexc.morph) (Aux.)

pai
(stem word) (N)

and,

mo
(lexc. Morp) (Aux.)

minong
(stem word) (V)

In Ternate Malay language also founded form verb base (VB), for example in word; 
pai have mean ‘father’, In sentence above where verb base pai and minong are formed verb active transitive, because the sentence above can not form to passive. A transitive verb normally is followed by a direct object to be complete.

(4) Kanapa kong ngana baca akang kita
[kanapa] [kong]
(N) (base. morph)

[baca] [akang]
(V) (base. Morph)

can showing analysis in diagram such as;

Kanapa kong
(stem word) (N) (lexc. Morph) (aux.)

and,

Baca
(lexc.morph) (aux.)

akang
(stem word) (V)

In sentence above each stem word contains only one direct which follows the auxiliary for fill position of direct object (Od) which put the stem word in the sentence. In sentence above noun kanapa contains only one direct in which follows the auxiliary the fill position of direct object (Od) in which put in the sentence into mono transitive group. From the sentences baca above shows that complex transitive verbs, put and followed by adverbials upstairs akang.

For clearly about functional or grammatical morphemes the researcher give explaining processes about [so], [pe], [mo], [ba], [kong], [akang] based on tables form. The grammatical morphemes Ternate Malay language [so] can only occur the words consonant [t], [l], [b], [k], [p], [j], [s],[h]and [c].

4. Conclusion
In conclusion, our data showed that functional or grammatical morphemes in Ternate Malay Language (TML) have the differences form with English or another language. Ternate Malay language is one of language which to be tool of communicate between all ethnic or as lingua franca in north maluccas province. This language is code-switching from Ternate and Indonesia language.

Functional or grammatical morphemes in Ternate Malay language have differences form and mean in affixes forms if to see of morphological and syntactical. We are finding provide interesting hints to be applied in the field of comparative studies. Our data seem to confirm that contextual information, rather than morphological information are relevant in the understanding of derivation affixes and this could be taken as a confirmation on comparative language observation. In Ternate Malay language consists of functional or grammatical morphemes, such as; {so}, {pe}, {mo}, {ba}, {kong}, {akang}.

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