

COMPARATIVE FORMS OF ADJECTIVES IN NIAS LANGUAGE: A STUDY ON *JOHANE'S* BOOK IN THE BIBLE

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ABSTRACT

The objectives of this research are to find out and explain how comparative forms of adjectives are formed in the Nias language. The writer in this research used descriptive qualitative research. The results of this research show two types of base adjectives in the Nias language. Based on the data found in *Johane*, there are 30 base adjectives with one word and 5 base adjectives with two words found in *Johane*. The writer concluded that the base adjectives with one word are most commonly used in the Nias language based on the data from *Johane*. Furthermore, the writer also found how to make comparative forms in the Nias language based on the data found in *Johane*. If you want to change base adjectives into comparative forms, add the word *abölö* before base adjectives. This rule applies to all of the types of base adjectives in the Nias language. Based on the result of this research, the writer concluded that the Nias language is one of the unique regional languages in Indonesia that has two types of base adjectives: base adjectives with one word and base adjectives with two words. Thus, these two types of base adjectives in the Nias language have an important role in making comparative forms in the Nias language.

Keywords: Comparative forms, Adjectives, Soera Ni'amoni'ö, Nias language.

INTRODUCTION

Language is essential for the human being. It is very important because it serves as a tool for communication and interaction among people. With language, humans can convey their feelings, ideas, opinions, and even their suggestions to others in spoken or written form. According to Sulistyowati (2015: 45), language has three elements, they are form, meaning, and functions. Viewed from its form, the language consists of units that can be divided into phonological and grammatical units. The phonological unit includes phonemes and syllables whilst the grammatical unit consists of discourse, sentences, clauses, phrases, words, and morphemes. These units that have been mentioned play an important role in the use of the language itself.

Nowadays, there are dozens of languages spoken by people around the world today. According to *Ethnologue: Languages of the World* (2023) there are around 720 living languages spoken by Indonesia people. However, some of the numerous languages spoken in Indonesia are in danger of extinction because their native speakers no longer use them. Research on the language itself is being done to keep the younger generation from forgetting their native tongue even though they are distant from their home. This is one of the steps being taken to save the language from dying out.

In this research, the writer chose the Nias Language, one of the regional languages spoken in Indonesia, particularly in the North Sumatra area. Since hundreds of regional languages are spoken in Indonesia, the Nias language was the one the writer decided to utilize. The Nias language is a unique language spoken by the Nias people of North Sumatra, Indonesia. One of the uniqueness of the Nias language that the other regional languages do not have is its vowels. The Nias language has six vowels, namely *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and *ö* pronounced like the letter *e* in the word *enam* (six) of the Indonesian language (Polli et al, 2018: 9). Most syllable *ö* is used in many words of the Nias Language, for example, *mörö* (sleep), *saohagölö* (thank you), *gulö* (snake), etc. The goal of this research is to study the Nias language itself. Simply put, the writer here primarily concentrates on linguistics, especially on comparative forms of adjectives found in the Nias

language, including the *Soera Ni' amoniö* (Holy Bible), particularly *Johane* (the book of John). The writer chose *Johane* from the many books in the Bible because *Johane* is one of the Gospel books in the Bible that has many adjectives and based on the story perspective, it is easier to understand.

Kracht (2008: 149) categorizes adjectives into three forms, they are positive form, comparative form, and superlative form. The positive form is the base word of an adjective. The comparative form is an adjective form that can be changed in form to compare a quality between two nouns. Additionally, an adjective that can identify a noun with the highest or lowest degree of attribute within a group is called superlative form. For example:

- a. Beautiful (positive form), more beautiful (comparative form), most beautiful (superlative form).
- b. Big (positive form), bigger (comparative form), biggest (superlative form).
- c. Hard (positive form), Harder (comparative form), Hardest (superlative form).

Based on the examples above, the positive form does not change and just uses the base adjectives. Besides, the use of comparative form is by adding the suffix *-er* to the end of an adjective, or by using the word *more* before base adjectives. However, superlative form is used by adding *-est* to the end of base adjectives or by using the word *most* before an adjective. Based on all the explanations above, this research has the purpose that the writer explores more deeply how comparative forms of adjectives are formed in the Nias language.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies the relation between meaning and form, within words and words (Fasold et al, 2006: 59). It is only focused on words and etymologically means *the study of form*; in particular, the forms of words. According to Kracht (2008:79) morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies the minimal meaningful units of language. This study only focused on the structure of words, however from a semantic viewpoint instead of from the viewpoint of sound.

Furthermore, language has an important role in human beings. Indonesia itself has many different languages named regional languages. According to Ambarita (2021:1) regional languages are not only used as the identity of regional cultures but, they can used as communication tools among ethnic members. It is very important for every member to know their own regional language because they can use it to keep the secret among themselves without being interrupted by other people. Besides, they have a role as an introductory language in elementary schools in particular areas of the archipelago (Ambarita, 2022:16).

One of the regional languages in Indonesia is the Nias language. Halawa et al (1983:42) state that in making comparative forms in the Nias language only adds the word *abölö* before base adjectives. For example, *ebua* (big) becomes *abölö ebua* (bigger), *baga* (beautiful) becomes *abölö baga* (more beautiful), and *abakha* (deep) becomes *abölö abakha* (deeper).

According to Herring (2016:363-365) the comparative form is an adjective that is used to compare two nouns by adding *-er* to the end of the positive form of an adjective that has the same quality or the particular quality of a noun at two different times, sometimes by adding a word *more* or *less* before the positive form of adjectives. To know when and how *-er*, *more* or *less* are used in base adjectives, he states that there are some rules about comparative form, they are short adjectives, long adjectives, and irregular adjectives.

a. Short Adjectives

Short adjectives are adjectives with only one syllable that adds *-er* at the end of base adjectives, or two syllables with end by consonant *-y*. In comparative forms, all of the short adjectives are formed in the comparative according to the following rules:

Table 2: Rules of Short Adjectives in Comparative Form

Syllables	Rule	Examples
one syllable	add <i>-er</i> to the end of an adjective	- <i>tall</i> becomes <i>taller</i> - <i>fast</i> becomes <i>faster</i> - <i>high</i> becomes <i>higher</i>
two syllables ending in -y	replace -y with <i>-ier</i>	- <i>happy</i> becomes <i>happier</i> - <i>easy</i> becomes <i>easier</i>

Thus, in short adjectives of comparative form, there are two main rules. The first rule is if there is one adjective that has one syllable, then the word must be added with the suffix *-er*. As in the example of the adjectives *tall* becomes *taller*, *high* becomes *higher*, and *fast* becomes *faster*. The second rule is if an adjective has two syllables that end in *-y*, then the suffix *-y* in the word must be replaced with the suffix *-ier*. For example, the adjective *happy* becomes *happier* and the adjective *easy* becomes *easier*.

b. Long Adjectives

Long adjectives are adjectives with three or more syllables and adjectives with two syllables that do not end with the letter *-y*. All of the long adjectives are formed in the comparative according to the following rules:

Table 2: Rules of Long Adjectives in Comparative Form

Syllables	Rule	Examples
two syllables not ending in -y	adding the word <i>more/less</i> before an adjective	- <i>careful</i> becomes <i>more/less careful</i> - <i>peaceful</i> becomes <i>more/less peaceful</i>
three or more syllables	adding the word <i>more/less</i> before an adjective	- <i>intelligent</i> becomes <i>more/less intelligent</i> - <i>important</i> becomes <i>more/less important</i>

Furthermore, long adjectives have their own rules and are more simple than short adjectives. However, with these simple rules long adjectives have an important role in comparative form. So, if there are two syllables not ending in *-y* and three or more syllables of an adjective, it is simple if the word wants to change into a comparative form by adding *more/less* before an adjective. Like those examples above, *careful* becomes *more/less careful*, *peaceful* becomes *more/less peaceful*, *intelligent* becomes *more/less intelligent*, and *important* becomes *more/less important*.

c. Irregular Adjectives

Despite short and long adjectives having their own rules in comparative form, there are some exceptions in some adjectives that do not follow those rules. Below are some adjectives that have irregular comparative forms:

Table 3: Irregular Adjectives in Comparative Form

Adjective	Comparative Form
bad	worse
good	better
well (not ill)	better
fun	more/less fun

However, there are also some adjectives that have two comparative forms. The most common adjectives that have two comparative forms are in the following table below:

Table 4: Irregular Adjectives with Two Comparative Forms

Adjective	Comparative Form 1	Comparative Form 2
clever	cleverer	more/less clever
likely	likelier	more/less likely
simple	simpler	more/less simple
quiet	quieter	more/less quiet
narrow	narrower	more narrow

RESEARCH METHODS

The writer used descriptive qualitative research in conducting this study which is to analyze and interpret the data. According to Cresswell (2009: 13), qualitative research is a technique of understanding and investigating a human or a social problem, even individuals or groups, to find the meaning and solution. The process of this research method is the existence of procedures and questions that the writer must prepare. The questions were asked to sources who meet the requirements of certain research. After all the above processes are completed, the writer has the task of analyzing and concluding the research results. Therefore, the writer here used qualitative research because it fits the needs of this study, where the writer finds out how the comparative forms of adjectives are formed in the Nias Language. In collecting the data, the writer applied some steps such as:

1. Reading *Soera Ni' amoniö*, especially *Johane* as the main data source.
2. Marking the data by underlining the words of adjectives found in *Johane*.
3. Listing the words of adjectives found in *Johane*.
4. Classifying the data into comparative forms of adjectives which the writer needs help from some Nias people who meet the requirements of the research in classifying the words.
5. Identifying the meaning of the comparative forms of adjectives found in *Johane*.

Besides, the writer applied some steps in analyzing the data of this research such as:

1. Collecting the data from *Soera Ni' amoni*, especially *Johane*.
2. Classifying the data from *Johane* based on the forms of comparative adjectives.
3. Identifying the data from *Johane* based on the forms of comparative adjectives.
4. Rechecking and making sure all data are well organized.
5. Describing and discussing the forms of comparative adjectives in *Johane*.
6. Drawing conclusions as the result of the research.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the result of collecting the data, the writer found 35 base adjectives in *Johane*. From these base adjectives, the writer found that there are two types of base adjectives in the Nias language they are base adjectives that have one word (*abacha*, *eboea*, *ata'oe*, etc) and base adjectives that have two words (*aboe dödö*, *ahöli dödö*, *erege dödö*, etc). Furthermore, these two types of base adjectives are very important in making comparative forms in the Nias language. If the base adjectives want to change into comparative forms, add the word *abölö* before base adjectives. The word *abölö* describes more and it is used in the two types of base adjectives in the Nias language. Based on the types of base adjectives in the Nias language, there are two main ways to make comparative forms in the Nias language. All of them are explained below.

1. Comparative Forms of Adjectives with One Word

In this part, the writer provides some explanations of how comparative forms of adjectives

are formed in the Nias language with adjectives that have one word. Nias language itself has many adjectives that only have one word. The result of this research shows that in *Johane* there are thirty adjectives that only have one word. The result and formation process of comparative forms in the Nias language can be seen in the table below.

Table 1: Comparative Forms of Adjectives with One Word

No	Positive Forms	Chapters	Gloss	Comparative Forms	Pronunciation	Gloss
1	abacha	4:11	deep	abölö abacha	[abələ abakha]	deeper
2	abe'e	7:23	hard	abölö abe'e	[abələ abe'e]	harder
3	aboeso	2:10; 6:12, 26	satisfied	abölö aboeso	[abələ abuso]	more satisfied
4	abölö	6:10	strong	abölö	[abələ]	stronger
5	aböoe	11:39	smelly	abölö aböoe	[abələ abəu]	smellier
6	afönoe	12:3; 21:11	full	abölö afönoe	[abələ afənu]	fuller
7	ahatö	2:13; 6:4; 7:2; 11: 55; 19:20	near	abölö ahatö	[abələ ahatə]	nearer
8	ahono	1:32, 33; 5:38; 10:24; 14:9	calm	abölö ahono	[abələ ahono]	calmer
9	alio	20:4	fast	abölö alio	[abələ alio]	faster
10	ara	2:12; 7:33	long	abölö ara	[abələ ara]	longer
11	aröoe	21:8	far	abölö aröoe	[abələ arəu]	farther/ further
12	ata'oe	7:26; 9:22	afraid	abölö ata'oe	[abələ ata'u]	more afraid
13	ato	4:39, 41; 5:3, 14; 6:2, 5, 9, 60, 66; 7:31; 8:30; 10:20, 41, 42; 11:19, 45, 55; 12:9, 11, 42; 19:20	crowded	abölö ato	[abələ ato]	more crowded
14	atoea	3:4; 21:18	old	abölö atoea	[abələ atua]	older
15	atoelö	5:30; 7:18	true	abölö atoelö	[abələ atulə]	truer
16	bohooe	13:34; 19:41	new	abölö bohooe	[abələ bohəu]	newer

17	doehoe	4:37; 5:31, 32, 33; 7:26, 28; 8:13, 17, 32, 40, 44, 45, 46, 48; 10:41; 14:17; 15:26; 16:13; 17:17, 19; 18:37, 38; 19:35; 21:24	obvious	abölö doehoe	[abələ duhu]	more obvious
18	eboea	3:23; 4:12; 10:29; 19:11, 31	big	abölö eboea	[abələ ebua]	bigger
19	faja	8:54	lie	abölö faja	[abələ faya]	lier
20	fatioe	15:18, 19, 23, 24, 25; 17:14	envious	abölö fatioe	[abələ fatiu]	more envious
21	ma'ifoe	16:16, 17, 18, 19, 20	little	abölö ma'ifoe	[abələ ma'ifu]	littler
22	moföchö	11:3, 6	sick	abölö moföchö	[abələ mofəkhə]	sicker
23	mofönoe	7:23; 11:33, 38	angry	abölö mofönoe	[abələ mofənu]	angrier
24	oboee	12:24	rotten	abölö oboee	[abələ obou]	rottener
25	ogömi	20:1	dark	abölö ogömi	[abələ ogəmi]	darker
26	oja	7:31; 10:32; 11:47; 12:24; 14:2; 20:30; 21:25	Many/ much	abölö oja	[abələ oya]	more
27	olofo	6:35	hungry	abölö olofo	[abələ olofo]	hungrier
28	sala	18:23	wrong	abölö sala	[abələ sala]	more wrong
29	söchi	1:47; 2:10; 3:19, 20; 5:29; 7:7, 12;	good	abölö söchi	[abələ səkhi]	better

		10:11, 14, 32, 33; 13:13; 18:14, 23, 30				
30	tekiko	3:16; 10:28; 11:50; 17:12	broken	abölö tekiko	[abələ tekiko]	more broken

Based on the formation process of comparative forms above, it can be seen that in making comparative forms of adjectives with one word in the Nias language only add the word *abölö* to describe more before base adjectives as in the table above. The word *abölö* itself means more if it is used in a comparative form, however if it is not used in making a comparative form, the meaning of *abölö* is strong and also can be stronger. Some of the data above are taken and explained below.

Data 1: Abölö Abacha

Based on the data above, the base adjective from these two words is *abacha* which means deep. The type of base adjective that is used is the base adjective with one word. So, if this base adjective wants to change into a comparative form, then just add the word *abölö* before the base adjective. The letter *ö* in the word *abölö* always pronounced [ə]. This letter is one of the six vowels in the Nias language and it is used in many words in the Nias language. The position of the base adjective itself is after the word *abölö* which means the meaning of the base adjective will not be the same anymore. It means that the base adjective became a comparative form with the word *abacha* (deep) becoming *abölö abacha* (deeper). This rule by adding the word *abölö* in making comparative forms in the Nias language is equivalent to the rule by adding *-er* in making comparative forms in the English language.

Data 2: Abölö Abe'e

Based on the data above, it can be seen that the base adjective that is used is the base adjective with one word. This is one of the types of adjectives in the Nias language. The base adjective in this data is the word *abe'e* which means hard. The process of forming a comparative form in the Nias language is by adding the word *abölö* before the base adjective. This will change the meaning of the base adjective into a comparative form. In this case, the base adjective *abe'e* (hard) becomes *abölö abe'e* (harder). This rule of making a comparative form in the Nias language is the same as making a comparative form in the English language by adding *-er* to the end of the base adjective.

Data 3: Abölö Aboeso

The base adjective that is used in the data above is the base adjective with one word and the base adjective from this data is the word *aboeso*. The meaning of this base adjective is full. However, if this base adjective wants to change into a comparative form, then add the word *abölö* before the base adjective. The meaning of this base adjective is not the same anymore because it changes into a comparative form. In this case, the base adjective *aboeso* (full) becomes *abölö aboeso* (fuller). It can be seen that in making comparative forms in the Nias language only add the word *abölö* before the base adjectives. This rule of making comparative forms in the Nias language is the same in making comparative forms in the English language by adding *-er* at the end of the base adjectives.

Data 4: Abölö

Based on the data above, it can be seen that the word *abölö* is the base adjective with one word and the meaning of this base adjective is strong. However, the formation of comparative forms in the Nias language with the base adjective *abölö* is slightly different from other base adjectives. If this base adjective wants to change into a comparative form, then there is no addition of a prefix, infix, suffix, or a word before or after the base adjective. This is because if the adjective *abölö* is not used in the formation of a comparative form, then it means as the base adjective, and if it wants to change into a comparative form, then only use the word *abölö* itself. In this case, the word *abölö* (strong) becomes *abölö* (stronger). This rule is only for the word *abölö* and it is equivalent to the rule of making comparative form in the English language by adding *-er* at the end of the base adjective.

Data 5: Abölö Aböoe

Based on the data above, it can be seen that the word *aböoe* is the base adjective and the meaning of this base adjective is smelly. Besides, the word *abölö* is used when the base adjective wants to change into a comparative form like in the data above. If the base adjective wants to change into a comparative form, then the position of the base adjective is after the word *abölö*. Like in this data, the base adjective *aböoe* (smelly) becomes *abölö aböoe* (smellier). The rule of making comparative form in this data is the same in the English language by adding *-er* at the end of the base adjectives.

Data 6: Abölö Afönoe

The word *afönoe* in the data above is the base adjective with one word in the Nias language and the meaning of this base adjective is fraught. Most of the words in the Nias language use the letter *ö* which is one of the six vowels in the Nias language as it can be seen in the base adjective in this data. So, in making a comparative form in the Nias language is by adding the word *abölö* before the base adjective. On the other hand, the position of the base adjective itself is after the word *abölö*. In this case, the base adjective *afönoe* (fraught) becomes *abölö afönoe* (more fraught). The rule of making a comparative form in the Nias language is by adding the word *abölö* before the base adjective with one word, however, in the English language it is the same as the rule of making comparative forms by adding the suffix *-er* at the end of the base adjectives.

Data 7: Abölö Ahatö

Based on the data above, the base adjective with one word is the word *ahatö* and the meaning of this base adjective is near. As in the data above, if the base adjective wants to change into a comparative form, then add the word *abölö* before the base adjective. This rule is always used in the base adjectives with one word. After the base adjective changes into a comparative form, its position will be always after the word *abölö*. In this case, the base adjective *ahatö* (near) becomes *abölö ahatö* (nearer). The rule in making comparative forms with one word in the Nias language is the same as the rule in making comparative forms in the English language by adding *-er* at the end of the base adjectives.

Data 8: Abölö Ahono

The word *ahono* in the data above is the base adjective with one word. The meaning of the word *ahono* is calm. As the base adjective it cannot be used to make a comparative form, however, if the base adjective wants to change into a comparative form, then only add the word *abölö* before the base adjective. After it changes into a comparative form, its position will be after the word *abölö*. With its position as a comparative form, it can be used to compare two people or two things. As in the data above, the base adjective *ahono* (calm) becomes *abölö ahono* (calmer).

This is the process of making a comparative form of adjectives with one word in the Nias language. This process is the same in the English language, however, by adding the suffix *-er* at the end of the base adjectives.

Data 9: Abölö Alio

Based on the data above, it can be seen that the word *alio* is the base adjective with one word. As the base adjective, the meaning of this word is fast and it cannot be used to compare two things or two people. However, if this base adjective wants to become a comparative form, then just add the word *abölö* before the base adjective. Its position is not in the first anymore, however, its position will be after the word *abölö*. It can be concluded that the base adjective *alio* (fast) becomes *abölö alio* (faster) as a comparative form. In the English language only add the suffix *-er* at the end of the base adjectives if they want to change into a comparative form.

Data 10: Abölö Ara

The base adjective in the data above is the word *ara*. The meaning of this base adjective is long. This base adjective is one of the base adjectives with one word in the Nias language. The rule for making a comparative form in the Nias language is by adding the word *abölö* before the base adjectives. As in the data above, if the base adjective *ara* (long) wants to change into a comparative form, then it becomes *abölö ara* (longer). The rule of making comparative forms of adjectives in the Nias language is the same rule in the English language by adding the suffix *-er* at the end of the base adjectives.

Data 11: Abölö Aröoe

Based on the data above, the base adjective with one word is the word *aröoe* and the meaning of this word is far. This base adjective has an important role in making comparative forms. If this base adjective wants to change into a comparative form, add the word *abölö* before the base adjective. The position of the base adjective is after the word *abölö*. In this case, the base adjective *aröoe* (far) becomes *abölö aröoe* (farther/further). This is the process of making a comparative form in the Nias language. This process is the same in the English language by adding the suffix *-er* at the end of the base adjectives.

Data 12: Abölö Ata'oe

The word *ata'oe* in the data above is the base adjective with one word in the Nias language. This word is usually used in the common conversation of the Nias people. However, it cannot be used to compare two things or two people because it is just the base adjective. If this base adjective wants to change into a comparative form, add the word *abölö* before the base adjective. After adding the word *abölö*, it can be used to compare two people or two things. This is the process of making a comparative form in the Nias language. In this case, the base adjective *ata'oe* (afraid) becomes *abölö ata'oe* (more afraid). This rule is the same as the English language rule by adding the suffix *-er* at the end of the base adjectives.

2. Comparative Forms of Adjectives with Two Words

Some of the base adjectives in the Nias language have two words. The writer found five base adjectives that have two words in *Johane*. However, even though an adjective has two words, they have one meaning. In this section, the writer gives some explanations and provides the formation process on how to make the comparative forms of adjectives with two words in the Nias language.

Table 2: Comparative Forms of Adjectives with Two Words

No	Positive Forms	Chapter s	Gloss	Comparative Forms	Pronunciation	Gloss

1	aboe dödö	16:21; 21:17	anxious	abölö aboe dödö	[abələ abu dədə]	more anxious
2	ahöli dödö	4:27; 5:20, 28; 7:21	amazed	abölö ahöli dödö	[abələ ahəli dədə]	more amazed
3	erege dödö	4:6	tired	abölö erege dödö	[abələ erege dədə]	more tired
4	omoeso dödö	3:29; 16:20; 20:20	happy	abölö omoeso dödö	[abələ omuso dədə]	happier
5	owöchi dödö	4:13, 14; 6:35	thirsty	abölö owöchi dödö	[abələ owəkhi dədə]	thirstier

Thus, the formation process in the comparative forms of adjectives with two words is easy even though an adjective has two words. If an adjective with two words wants to change into a comparative form, only add the word *abölö* before an adjective as in the table above. All of the data above are taken and explained below.

Data 1: Abölö Aboe Dödö

Based on the data above, the word *aboe dödö* is the base adjective with two words in the Nias language. Even though this base adjective has two words, however, it only has one meaning which is anxious. To make a comparative form with the adjective that has two words in the Nias language also only add the word *abölö* before the base adjective. Therefore, the position of the base adjective is always after the word *abölö*. In this case, the base adjective *aboe dödö* (anxious) becomes *abölö aboe dödö* (more anxious). This rule of making a comparative form in the Nias language is the same in the English language by adding the word *more* before the base adjectives.

Data 2: Abölö Ahöli Dödö

Based on the data above, it can be seen that the word *ahöli dödö* is the base adjective with two words in the Nias language. The meaning of this base adjective is amazed. As a base adjective, it cannot be used to compare two people or two things. However, if this base adjective wants to be a comparative form, only use the word *abölö* before the base adjective. It can be seen that after this base adjective became a comparative form, its position must be after the word *abölö*. In this case, the base adjective *ahöli dödö* (amazed) becomes *abölö ahöli dödö* (more amazed). This rule is the same in the English language by adding the word *more* before base adjectives.

Data 3: Abölö Erege Dödö

The word *erege dödö* in the data above is the base adjective with two words in the Nias language. The meaning of this base adjective is tired and as the base adjective, it cannot be used to make a comparison in a sentence. Furthermore, if this base adjective wants to be used to make a comparison, then it should be a comparative form. The process of making a comparative form is only adding the word *abölö* before the base adjective. So, in this case, the base adjective *erege dödö* (tired) becomes *abölö erege dödö* (more tired). This process of a comparative form in the Nias language is the same in the English language by adding the word *more* before the base adjectives.

Data 4: Abölö Omoeso Dödö

The base adjective in the data above is the word *omoeso dödö*. The meaning of this base

adjective is happy. This base adjective is one of the base adjectives with two words in the Nias language. The rule of making of comparative form in the Nias language is by adding the word *abölö* before the base adjectives. As in the data above, if the base adjective *omoeso dödö* (happy) wants to change into a comparative form, then it becomes *abölö omoeso dödö* (happier). The rule of making comparative forms of adjectives with two words in the Nias language is the same rule in the English language by adding the word *more* before the base adjectives.

Data 5: Abölö Owöchi Dödö

Based on the data above, the base adjective with one word is the word *owöchi dödö* and the meaning of this word is thirsty. This base adjective has an important role in making comparative forms in the Nias language. If this base adjective wants to change into a comparative form, then only add the word *abölö* before the base adjective even though it is the base adjective with two words. The position of the base adjective is after the word *abölö*. In this case, the base adjective *owöchi dödö* (thirsty) becomes *abölö owöchi dödö* (thirstier). This is the process of making a comparative form in the Nias language. This process is the same in the English language by adding the word *more* before the base adjectives.

There is no difference between adjectives with one word and adjectives with two words in making comparative forms of adjectives in the Nias language. Finally, the formation process of comparative forms of adjectives in the Nias language is easier than the formation process of comparative forms in the English language.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data, the writer found 35 base adjectives in *Johane*. Based on the base adjectives that were found, the writer classified them into two types of base adjectives they are base adjectives with one word and base adjectives with two words. For all of the base adjectives that were collected by the writer, there are 30 base adjectives with one word and 5 base adjectives with two words that were found in *Johane*. The writer concluded that the base adjectives with one word are most commonly used in the Nias language based on the data from *Johane*.

Furthermore, the writer also found how to make comparative forms in the Nias language based on the data found in *Johane*. If you want to change base adjectives into comparative forms, add the word *abölö* before base adjectives. This rule applies to all of the types of base adjectives in the Nias language. Based on the result of this research, the writer concluded that the Nias language is one of the unique regional languages in Indonesia that has two types of base adjectives: base adjectives with one word and base adjectives with two words. Thus, these two types of base adjectives in the Nias language have an important role in making comparative forms in the Nias language.

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