

Q3. MORFOFONOLOGY OF SERAWAI LANGUAGE VERB VERBS IN MANNA DISTRICT.OK

by melita sandera

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MORFOFONOLOGY OF SERAWAI LANGUAGE VERB VERBS IN MANNA DISTRICT, BENGKULU SELATAN DISTRICT, INDONESIA: GENERATIVE PHONOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Dirneti ¹, Chablullah Wibisono ^{2*}, Hilda Oktri Yeni ³, Zulfiana Dassyka Putri ⁴,

Fitria Meilina ⁵

dirnetiz@gmail.com, chablullahwibisono@gmail.com, hildaoktryeni@gmail.com, zulfianadassykaputri@gmail.com,
fifit0305@gmail.com

^{1,3,4,5} Lecturer at Karimun University, Riau islands, Indonesia

² Sharia Economics Professor of the Faculty of Economics at Batam University, Riau islands,
Indonesia

* Correspondence email: chablullahwibisono@gmail.com

Scopus ID: 57201723608 /, ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8340-3312>

ABSTRACT

This research discusses the problem of morphophonology of verbs derived from Serawai Language in Manna District (BSKM) in the Bengkulu Selatan Regency based on the generative phonological analysis. The derived verbs analyzed are those using prefix /məŋ/. This research uses a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. This study uses one core informant and three additional informants with a research technique of reading, recording, and recording in which the author himself is a key instrument. This study described the Basic Representation (RD), Representative Derivatives (RT), the rules of descent, and morphological events of the CBMS using the prefix /məŋ/. Based on research, it was found that the RD prefix meN- is/was found /. The prefix RT /məŋ- / found is in the form /m-/, /n-/, /ñ-/, /ŋ-/, /ŋə-/, /mə-/, and /Ø-/. In this research, there are five rules of decline. The process of decreasing RD to RT found several morphological events, namely assimilation, neutralization, consonant fusion, vowel fusion, consonant evaporation, vowel evaporation, consonant insertion, and vowel insertion.

Keywords: morphophonology, Serawai, generative phonology

I. PRELIMINARY

This research aims to discuss the morphophonology of verbs derived from the Serawai Language in Manna District (BSKM) through the prefix /məŋ- / with a review of generative phonological analysis. Morphophonology is the study of phoneme changes in word-formation. Word formation can occur through affixation, reduplication, or composition (Ramlan, 1985; and Chaer, 1994). However, in this study, the authors used the prefix /məŋ- / affixation in verb formation in the Serawai language. This is based on the opinion (Arifin, 1992) that the prefix /məŋ- / is a quite productive prefix in forming derivative verbs in Serawai.

The primary purpose of the generative phonological analysis is to find phonemic representations commonly referred to as underlying representations (RD) and phonetic forms commonly referred to as derivative representations (RT) of a morpheme-based on a set of rules that have been generalized from the language analyzed (Harm, 1968).

Essential Representation (RD) is a basic unit of the hypothesis that is considered a foundation point to describe or derive a set of units or variants of a language (Kridalaksana, 1993). In generative phonology, there is only one RD, which represents several alternants possessed by a morpheme. The emergence of several alternants of a morpheme due to influenced by the environment that is owned by the morpheme.

Underlying Representations (RD) are not arbitrarily determined. The determination of RD must be based on several principles. As explained by Yasin (1994) that several principles must be considered in determining RD, namely the principle of consistency with other phonological patterns, the principle of simplicity of rules, and the principle sound authenticity.

Lapoliwa (1981) also states that RD is taken from one form of phonetic or alternant. However, this reality is not always the case. This happens if all the alternants to be derived from an RD are not similar to any alternant. As a result, RD can be more abstract. However, RD's establishment must still be based on an explanation that makes sense (explanatory adequacy).

Generative phonological studies first appeared after the book "The Sound Pattern of English" (1968) by Chomsky and Halle, where previously, this study was associated with syntax only as Jufrizal (1999) writes that after the emergence of the book, the study of transformation also made phonology one of the primary studies in addition to morphology and syntax.

Robin (1992) mentions the study of generative phonology as a way of constructing sets of phonological rules that will connect underlying representations with phonetic representations with as systematic and economical as possible. Underlying representations are abstract forms that will be born into phonetic forms through conventions and phonological processes. The basic concept in generative phonology is the presence of distinctive or distinguishing features. In this study, the term distinguishing features are used according to Yusuf (1998), Schane (1992), and Lapoliwa (1988).

Through this research, prefixes and phonological processes and rules will be discussed / məŋ- /. How underlying representations (RD) and their derivative representations (RT) and morphological events in forming derivative verbs in Serawai. This research uses a descriptive method. The object of this research is a speech containing the event formation of verbs through the prefix / məŋ- / obtained from several informants other than one core informant. The determination of this informant was based on criteria carried out by Samarin (1988) and Djajasudarma (1993), namely:

Natives aged between 30-60 years

Mastered the language well

Education was not too high.

) Has a complete utterance

Has never left his hometown consecutively for more than two years

Can read and write

Provides a consistent attitude in providing data

Has freedom in talking about adequate topics in their language and culture

Is responsible, kind, honest, and polite

Is willing to be an informant or respondent

When collecting data, the technique is the tapping/recording technique as a basic technique, followed by a skillful listening, recording technique, and note-taking technique (Sudaryanto, 1988).

II. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1. Prefix / məŋ- /ə

A. Phonological Process and Principles / məŋ- / BSKMə

In Serawai, the prefix / məŋ- / has seven allomorphs: / m- /, / n- /, / ñ- /, / ŋ- /, / ɲ- /, / mə- /, and / Ø /. Allomorphs are variations of morpheme due to environmental influences that they enter. Of the seven allomorphs in the prefix / məŋ- / only / mə- / and / Ø / which do not undergo nasalization. The nasal sound found in the allomorph is homorgan with obstructive consonants which is the beginning of the underlying morpheme. For more details can be seen through the following description.

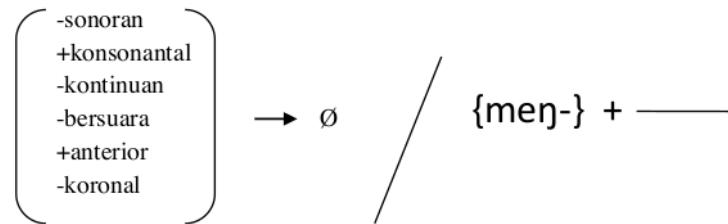
1) Alomorf / m- /

The allomorph / m- / appears in the condition if the prefix has a prefix attached / məŋ- / starts with [p] segment, and [b] then segments [p] melts. The collapse of the segment occurs due to the assimilation of nasal sounds in the prefix / məŋ- / with the sound of the soundless inhibitory consonant [p] at the beginning of the base word. As found in the following words:
əð

[putia]	'putih'	[mutia]	'memutih'
[paciəŋ]	'pancing'	[manciəŋ]	'memancing'
[bata?]'	'bawa'	[mbata?]	'membawa'
[badu?]'	'pukul'	[mbadu?]	'memukul'

The process that takes place, in this case, is segment degradation, which is consensual segmentation [p]. The phonological rules for this event are:

Rule 1: [p] → [Ø]



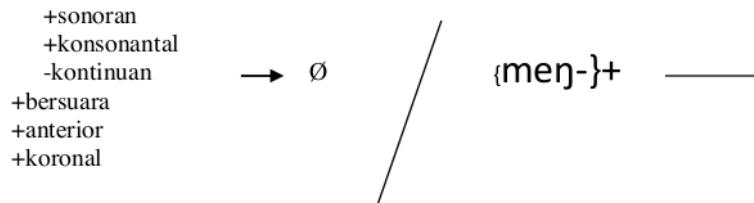
2) Alomorf / n- /

The / n- / allomorph appears in the condition if the basic morpheme that is followed starts with the [d] segment, and [t] then the [t] segment dissolves. The collapse of the [t] segment occurs as a result of the assimilation of nasal sounds in the prefix / mŋ- / with noiseless inhibitory [t] at the beginning of the base word. The process that occurs in this event is segment degradation. As shown in the following words:^ə

[dala?]	[ndala?]
'cari'	'mencari'
[dəŋaŋ]	[ndəŋaŋ]
'dengar'	mendengar
[taŋkap]	[naŋkap]
'tangkap'	'menangkap'
[tunjua?]	[nunjua?]
'tunjuk'	'menunjuk'

The rules for the phonological process of these events are:

Rule 2: [t] [Ø] →



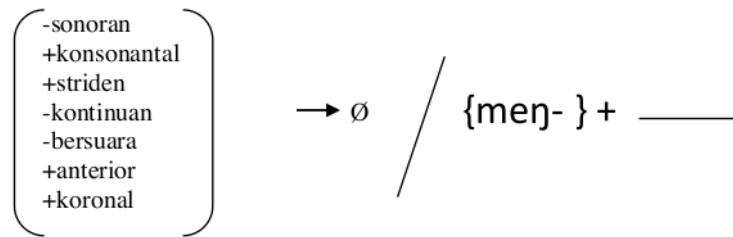
3. Alomorf / ŋ- /

The allomorph / ŋ- / appears in a condition when the basic morpheme that is followed starts with segments [j], [i], [c], and [s], then segments [c], with [s] melting. The collapse of the segment [c] and [s] occurs due to the assimilation of nasal sounds in the prefix / mŋ- / with the voiceless African consonant [c], and the voiceless fricative consonant [s] at the beginning of the base word. The process that occurs, in this case, is segment degradation. As seen through the following words:^ə

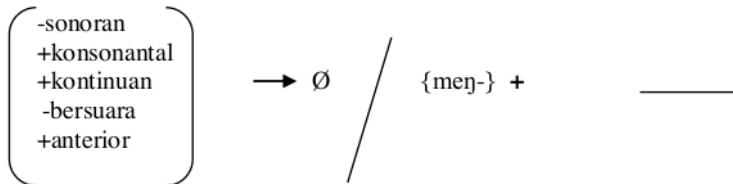
[julua?]	[ñjulua?]
‘jolok’	‘menjolok’
[jəŋua?]	[ñjəŋua?]
‘jenguk’	‘menjenguk’
[cabut]	[ñabut]
‘cabut’	‘mencabut’
[cibit]	[ñibit]
‘cubit’	‘mencubit’
[səsa]	[ñəsa]
‘cuci’	‘mencuci’
[sapu]	[ñapu]
‘sapu’	‘menyapu’

The rules for the phonological process for the events above are:

Rule 3: [c] [Ø] →



Rule 4: [s] [Ø] →



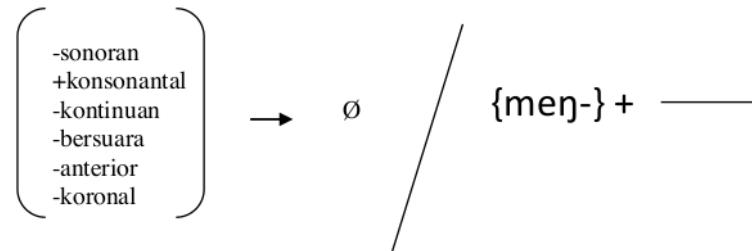
3) Alomorf / ñ- /

The allomorph / ñ- / appears in a condition when the basic morpheme that is followed starts with the vocal segments, [g], and [k], then the [k] segment melts. The collapse of the [k] segment occurs as a result of the assimilation of nasal sounds in the prefix / mðñ- / with noiseless inhibitory [k] at the beginning of the base word. The process that occurs in these events is segment degradation. This can be seen in the following words:

[ambia?]	[ŋambia?]
‘ambil’	‘mengambil’
[uga?]	[ŋuga?]
‘goyang’	‘menggoyang’
[əram]	[ŋəram]
‘eram’	‘mengeram’
[ota]	[ŋota]
‘bual’	‘membual’
[gutuk	[ŋgutuk]
‘lempar’	‘melempar’
[kəjat]	[ŋəjat]
‘ikat’	‘mengikat’

The phonological rules for this event are:

Rule 5: [k] → [Ø]



4) Alomorf / ŋ- /ə

The allomorph / ŋə- / appears in a condition when the basic morpheme that is followed has one syllable. As in the following example:

[cat]	[ŋəcat]
‘cat’	‘mengecat’
[lap]	[ŋəlap]
‘lap’	‘mengelap’

5) Alomorf / m- /ə

The allomorph / mə- / appears in the condition if the basic morpheme that is followed starts with segments [i], and [r] as in the examples below:

[libaЯ]	[məlibaЯ]
‘lebar’	‘melebar’
[luya?]	[məluya?]
‘lunak’	‘melunak’
[rukua?]	[mərukua?]
‘merokok’	

6) Alomorf / Ø- /

Alamo / Ø- / appears in a condition if the basic morpheme that is followed starts with the [m] segment. Usually in the form of the verb itself. As in the following example:

[makan]	[makan]
‘makan’	‘memakan’
[minum]	[minum]
‘minum’	‘meminum’
[mandi]	[mandika]
‘mandi’	‘memandikan’

Based on the description, it can be concluded that in the Serawai language, when the nasal sound meets the sound of the noiseless inhibition at the beginning of the basic word, the sound of the soundless inhibition is melted. Also, the formation of derivative verbs using the prefix / məŋ- / causes the assimilation process, precisely the assimilation of consonants with consonants. The characteristics taken by the nasal consonants from the obstruent consonants that follow are anterior and coronal. If the obstrutive consonant is labial ([+ anterior, -coronal]), then the nasal consonant must also have a value of + for [anterior] and - characteristics for [coronal]. If the obstrutive consonant is dental ([+ anterior, + coronal]), then the nasal consonant must have similar values. Therefore, the prefix / məŋ- / will change to:

- / m- / when meeting basic morphemes beginning with segments [b] and [p]
- / n- / when meeting basic morphemes beginning with segments [d] and [t]
- / ŋ- / when meeting basic morphemes beginning with segments [c], [i], and [s]
- / ɳ- / when meeting basic morphemes beginning with segments [g] and [k]
- / ɳə- / when meeting basic morphemes that have one syllable
- / mə- / when meeting basic morphemes beginning with segments [l], [r] and [ɹ]
- / Ø- / when meeting basic morphemes beginning with segment [m]

III. BASIC REPRESENTATION, RULES FOR DECREASE, AND REPRESENTATION OF PREFIKS / MUR- / BSKM DEMONSTRATIONS

As has been explained that the prefix / məŋ- / in Serawai has seven allomorphs, namely / m- /, / n- /, / ŋ- /, / ɳ- /, / ɳ /, mə- /, and / Ø /. Of the seven allomorphs the prefix / məŋ- / as (RD) is specified. This is due to the prefix being able to represent allomorphs that exist. Also, the emergence of other allomorphs is due to the rapid pronunciation of words using the prefix / məŋ- /. Another reason is that if / m- / or / Ø / is used as RD, then the rules for adding nasals are needed in the process of decreasing because the prefix is not nasalized. While the other five allomorphs have nasal sounds. This nasal sound occurs as a result of assimilation from the sound of the inhibitory consonants that follows it. Therefore, RD must be an alternant that has a nasal sound. First, you have to see what sounds follow the nasal sounds, consonant, or vowel. Because consonants always receive assimilation of nasal sounds while vowels do not. If so, then what is used as RD is an allomorph that has not yet been assimilated. The allomorph is / mŋ- /, where the nasal sound in the prefix does not affect the vowel sound that follows it. Following is the process of inheritance from RD to RT in the / mŋ- / prefix:ə → əəə

- 1) / məŋ- / → / m- /

a. #məŋ + putia# Representasi Dasar
 Proses 1 : #məm + putia# Asimilasi
 Proses 2 : #məm + mutia# Netralisasi
 Proses 3 : #məm + utia# Perpaduan konsonan
 Proses 4 : #əm + utia# Pelesapan konsonan
 Proses 5 : #m + utia# Pelesapan vokal
 mutia Representasi turunan
 'memutih'

b. #məŋ + bata?# Representasi Dasar
 Proses 1 : #məm + bata?# Asimilasi
 Proses 2 : #əm + bata?# Pelesapan konsonan
 Proses 3 : #m + bata?# Pelesapan Vokal
 mbata? Representasi Turunan
 'membawa'

2) / məŋ- / → / n- /

a. #məŋ + təta?# Representasi dasar
 Proses 1 : #mən + təta?# Asimilasi
 Proses 2 : #mən + nəta?# Netralisasi
 Proses 3 : #mən + əta?# Perpaduan konsonan
 Proses 4 : #ən + əta?# Pelesapan konsonan
 Proses 5 : #n + əta?# Pelesapan Vokal
 nəta? Representasi Turunan
 'memotong'

b. #məŋ + dala?# Representasi Dasar
 Proses 1 : #mən + dala?# Asimilasi
 Proses 2 : #ən + dala?# Pelesapan Konsonan
 Proses 3 : #n + dala?# Pelesapan Vokal
 ndala? Representasi Turunan
 'mencari'

3) / məŋ- / → / ñ- /

a. #məŋ + səsa# Representasi Dasar
 Proses 1 : #məñ + səsa# Asimilasi
 Proses 2 : #məñ + əsa# Pelesapan konsonan
 Proses 3 : #əñ + əsa# Pelesapan Konsonan
 Proses 4 : #ñ + əsa# Pelesapan Vokal
 ñəsa Representasi Turunan
 'menyuci'

b. #məŋ + jəŋua?# Representasi Dasar
 Proses 1 : #məñ + jəŋua?# Asimilasi
 Proses 2 : #əñ + jəŋua?# Pelesapan Konsonan
 Proses 3 : # ñ + jəŋua?# Pelesapan Vokal
 ñjəŋua? Representasi Turunan
 'menjenguk'

4) / məŋ- / → / ŋ- /

a. #məŋ + katup# Proses 1 : #məŋ + atup# Proses 2 : #əŋ + atup# Proses 3 : #ŋ + atup# ŋatup 'menutup'	Representasi Dasar Pelesapan konsonan Pelesapan konsonan Pelesapan vokal Representasi Turunan
b. #məŋ + gutu?# Proses 1 : #əŋ + gutu?# Proses 3 : #ŋ + gutu?# ŋgutu? 'melempar'	Representasi dasar Pelesapan konsonan Pelesapan vokal Representasi Turunan
5) / məŋ- / → / ŋə- /	
a. #məŋ + lap# proses 1 : #məŋə + lap# proses 2 : #əŋə+ lap# proses 3 : #ŋə + lap# ŋəlap 'mengelap'	Representasi Dasar Penyisipan vokal Pelesapan konsonan Pelesapan Vokal Representasi Turunan
b. #məŋ + cat# Proses 1 : #məŋə + cat# Proses 2 : #əŋə+ cat# Proses 3 : #ŋə + cat# ŋəcat 'mengelap'	Representasi Dasar Penyisipan Vokal Pelesapan Konsonan Pelesapan Vokal Representasi Turunan

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on this study it was concluded that the formation of verbs using the prefix / məŋ- / in BSKM has Derivative Representation (RT) in the form of allomorph / m- /, / n- /, / ŋ- /, / ŋ- /, / ŋə- /, / mə- /, and / Ø /. The Basic Representation (RD) of the seven allomorphs is / mŋ- /. The formation of derivative verbs using this prefix causes several events to occur, namely segment obsolescence, segment insertion, and vocal integration. The rules found in the formation of verbs using this prefix there are five rules. In the process of decreasing from RD to RT, morphological events were found in the form of assimilation, consonant fusion, vowel fusion, consonant evaporation, vowel evaporation, and vocal insertion.ə

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