



Malay Morphophonemic Process in Tungkal Ilir District and Its Utilization in Learning

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Abstract. Morphophonemics includes two studies in the fields of morphology and phonology. Morphophonemic studies, especially with regional languages as objects, are still difficult to find and rarely carried out. The purpose of this study is to describe various kinds of phoneme changes and morphophonemic processes in Malay in Tungkal Ilir District. The method used is descriptive analysis with data collection techniques: listen, engage, speak, record and take notes. The research data is in the form of sentences containing morphophonemic words originating from native Malay speakers in Tungkal Ilir District. Based on the results of the study, obtained 66 morphophonemic words found in community speech in Malay in Tungkal Ilir District. Based on these data, found 5 kinds of phoneme changes, namely 5 phoneme appearances, 24 phoneme disappearances, 35 phoneme decay, 2 phoneme changes and 10 phoneme shifts. Based on these results, it can be concluded that the Malay language in Tungkal Ilir District is a regional language that indirectly occurs in the morphophonemic process in the community's language. Morphophonemics is also a study that can be implied in learning at school or college. The study of morphophonemics bequeaths learning resources for learning morphology and phonology at the university or school level in learning local languages.

Keywords: Morphophonemic · Malay language · morphology · phonology

1 Introduction

The wording procedure is discussed in the field of morphology. Various types of morphological analysis fields, one of which is morphophonemic [1] Morphophonemics is also referred to as the procedure for switching one phoneme to the next phoneme which is equivalent to the initial phoneme of the related word [2]. Morphophonemics, in other words morphophonology, are also referred to as language patterns forming phonological patterns of morphemes (additions, subtractions, phoneme changes, or changes in pressure that determine morphemes [3]. In addition, [4] also reveals that creation Other morphological morphemes, be they fixation, reduplication, or composition, are referred to as morphophonemics.

Various morphophonemic studies have been discussed around the world to prove that every language has its own morphophonemic procedure. There are several morphophonemic studies of the Komoyo language, namely the Austronesian language spoken in

the middle east of Mindanao, Philippines [5], analysis of the morphophonemic process of Japanese [6], morphophonemic analysis of the Oromo language, the Gujii dialect located in Oromia, Ethiopia and taught by residents of Oromo and neighboring ethnic groups in the Horn of Africa [7], the latest research conducted by English morphophonemics [8].

In addition to language morphophonemic research that has been carried out in various parts of the world, research on morphophonemics has also been carried out in various regional languages in Indonesia. Some of these studies are the morphophonemics of the Lampung language [9], the morphophonemics of the Balinese language [10], the morphophonemics of the Papuan language [11], and the morphophonemics of the Marorene language in Bombana Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province [12], morphophonemics of the Samawa Ethnic language, on Sumbawa Island, West Nusa Tenggara [13], and research on morphophonemics of the Talaud language in the Sangihe Islands, North Sulawesi [14].

Indonesia makes Malay as the national language. This is certainly a special privilege for Malay language users in Indonesia. This also did not escape the attention of linguists and students who wanted to study more deeply about the Malay language first in morphophonemic studies. Although there are not many Malay language studies with morphophonemic studies, several related studies have been found, such as Bengkulu Malay morphophonemics [15], morphophonemic studies of Malay dialect of Hamparan Perak in Deli Serdang Regency, North Sumatra [8], Malay morphophonemics. Jambi dialect of Kumpeh [16], and research on morphophonemics of Kampar Malay language, in Riau Province District [17].

Based on these studies, the results of morphophonemic procedures vary. This proves that morphophonemic is a language that is different from other languages. In addition, the various languages that have been studied are languages from various parts of the world, languages from various regions in Indonesia, and continued with Malay in various regions in Indonesia. One of them who underwent a morphophonemic procedure was to find the Malay language in Tungkal Ilir District, West Tanjung Jabung Regency, Jambi Province.

The Malay language consists of a number of languages that are closely related to speech in the archipelago and in the Malay Peninsula. Being a language that has many users, in Brunei, Indonesia, and Malaysia, and the national language of Singapore is used as the official language, as well as being the working language in Timor Leste [18]. The Tungkal Ilir community is native to the Malay language. Tungkal Ilir is one of 13 sub-districts in West Tanjung Jabung Regency, Jambi Province. The sub-district which has the capital city of Kuala Tungkal by a heterogeneous community. The Javanese, Banjarese, Malays, Bugis, Batak, Minangkabau, Palembang, Chinese, Kerinci and other ethnic groups also mingle in the district with the nickname Kota Bersama.

The meeting of morphemes in the Malay language in Tungkal Ilir District is one of its own unique features. The community's initial response to the Malay language in Tungkal Ilir District has the main characteristic in the pronunciation of the sound [a] and at the end of the word it is pronounced as [ə], as in the word we become kite, raga becomes rage, ada becomes ade, and so on. All languages in the world must undergo word formation procedures, including Malay in Tungkal Ilir District. The Malay language in Tungkal

Ilir District has affixes consisting of prefixes, suffixes, or insertions as word-forming components.

The morphophonemic procedure seen in the phenomenon taken in Malay in Tungkal Ilir District can be seen in the speech:

*“sudah ku kate jangan suke **ngacau** urusan orang laen”*

“I told you, don’t like to interfere with other people’s business”

it can be seen in the morpheme disorder which means ‘to interfere’ which is divided into two morphemes, namely the morpheme N- and chaotic ‘mixed’. Based on these two morphemes, the morpheme /N/ changes to /ng-/ as well as the deletion of the phoneme /k/. Next on the speech:

*“Cem ni lah **pegawaiyan** kite ni hari-hari, kalau ikan lagi banyak alhamdulillah nian lah”*

“This is how we work every day, if there are a lot of fish, it’s very good Alhamdulillah”

It can be seen in the word pegawaiyan which means ‘work’ which is divided into two gmorphemes, namely the morpheme/pe-/an/g and gawig ‘work’. Based on these two morphemes, there is a morphophonemic procedure. Addition, namely, addition, phoneme /y/..In speech:

*“Padahal awak tak pandai makai sepede ni, tapi tu lah awak **kendakan** nian”*

“even though you can’t use this bike, but you are too willing”

The morpheme of action means ‘desire’ is divided into two, namely, morpheme, /ke-/an/ and endak morpheme which means ‘want’. Based on these two morphemes, the jphoneme /e/jpada, config/ke-/an/ disappears. So, from several examples of this phenomenon found in the Malay language in Tungkal Ilir District, three morphophonemic procedures were found, namely changing phonemes, adding phonemes, and removing phonemes.

Discussions on morphophonemics are quite varied, such as the association of basic morphemes with affixes which often results in unclear types for language use, which raises the question mark, how is the arrangement of words in morphological rules. Therefore, to overcome morphophonemic procedures, morphophonemic cases must be explained as much as possible so that they can group morphophonemic types based on the suitability of the procedure. These results apply to the rules for compiling appropriate affixation words so that they do not result in errors at the level of meaning that will interfere with communication, so directly the best use of language as a communication tool is also lost.

Morphophonemic analysis, especially in regional languages in Indonesia, has not been widely studied. This problem is certainly an opportunity for linguists, especially researchers themselves. The basic reason for conducting morphophonemic research with regional language objects is that it is very rare to find researchers who have expertise in pronouncing and understanding regional languages. In addition, the problem of difficulty in obtaining data in the form of utterances from the source becomes an obstacle because of the limited morphophonemic research of regional languages. This problem is the

background for researchers to examine the morphophonemics of the Malay language in Tungkal Ilir District, Tanjung Jabung Barat Regency.

2 Method

This type of research is a qualitative research with descriptive analysis method. This study looks at the Malay language in Tungkal Ilir District as the object of research regarding naturally formed morphophonemic procedures. This is in line with the opinion of [19] who stated that qualitative research is a type of naturalistic research based on the philosophy of postpositivism, namely research carried out under natural conditions.

In addition, it is said to be a qualitative research because the data used is in the form of morphophonemic speech so that there are phoneme change procedures, such as the appearance of phonemes, the disappearance of phonemes, the melting of phonemes, phoneme changes, and phoneme shifts in Malay in Tungkal Ilir District, which are analyzed and presented with words and phrases. A comprehensive picture or qualitative in nature, not quantitative in nature by using statistical analysis. This is also reinforced by the opinion of Moleong [20] which states that qualitative research is formed through words and is holistic and complex.

The object of this research is a sentence or speech in which a morphophonemic process occurs in the form of sound changes or phoneme changes. The sources of oral data in the form of sentences or utterances were produced by four informants who were selected by referring to the informants' requirements according to Mahsun [20] In addition to the informant theory, according to Mahsun, this study also used the terms of the informant [21]. The theory describes the informants' requirements which include age, gender, cultural and psychological quality, alertness, and language.

The research instrument is a human instrument. The determination of the researcher himself as an instrument is reviewed from the opinion of Sugiyono [19] and [13] which states that the qualitative research instrument is the researcher himself. The technique of collecting data was using the listening method which carried out the listening, engaging, proficient technique and the proficient method carrying out face-to-face conversation techniques.

3 Findings and Discussion

3.1 Morphophonemic Process

The results of this study are the findings of morphophonemic words that undergo various types of phoneme changes used in community sentences in Malay in Tungkal Ilir District. The results obtained are based on an analysis of 66 morphophonemic words found in community sentences in Malay in Tungkal Ilir District. Based on these data, found 5 types of phoneme changes, namely 5 words of phoneme emergence, 24 words of phoneme dissolution, 35 words of phoneme decay, 2 words of phoneme change and 10 words of phoneme shift.

3.1.1 Phoneme Occurrence

The appearance of a phoneme means that the appearance of a phoneme (sound) in the morphological procedure is not initially available, as shown in the following speech data:

*Waktu tu uwak tak tepegi tu bukan ape, uwak mantu orang **begawiy**an di arohan*
 ‘At that time I didn’t go because there was a problem, I helped work at the funeral home’

In the sentence above there is a morphophonemic word, namely the word *begawiy*an which is formed from the prefix *be-* and the original form of *gawi* ‘work’ and then the suffix *an-* is added. The meeting of the original form of *gawi* and the suffix *an-* gives rise to the sound [y], in orthography it is not written but in speech it is written.

*Karne situlah **muleinye** aku balek lagi ke Tungkal*
 ‘because that’s where I started to go back to Tungkal’

In the sentence above, there are morphophonemic words, namely the word *muleinye* which is formed from the process of adding the suffix *nye-* and the original form *mule* ‘start which gives rise to the phoneme [i] initially not present.

3.1.2 Phoneme Loss

The disappearance of phonemes or disappearances in morphological procedures is found in the results of this Malay language study, as occurs in the following sentences:

*malam rabo tempat mak H, Ijah **peranaan** India tu*
 ‘Wednesday night at the house of Ms. H. Ijah of Indian descent’

In the sentence above, there are morphophonemic words, namely the role word ‘descendants’ which is formed from the process of adding the prefix *per-* and the child’s original form and the addition of the suffix *an-*. As a result of the meeting of the child’s original form and the suffix *an-*, the phoneme [k] in the original form disappears.

*macemane kalau kite merase **keilangan** tu rase macam tetanges dak tu.*
 ‘what if we feel lost it’s like wanting to cry’

In the sentence above, there are morphophonemic words, namely the word *loss* ‘lost’ which is formed from the process of adding the prefix *to-* and the basic form of *loss*. As a result of this meeting, the phoneme [h] in the original form is lost or lost.

3.1.3 Phoneme Decay

Phoneme shedding or melting and replaced with other phonemes in morphological procedures. This fusion usually only occurs in the procedure for adding the prefix *field pe-*, as contained in the following sentence:

*basenglah pokoknye kite **menyenangi** anak-anak tu kan pahaleny*e tu tak bise kite nilai kan

‘it means it’s up to us to make the children happy, we can’t judge the reward’

In the sentence above, there is a morphophonemic word, namely the word “pleasing” which is formed from the procedure of adding the prefix “me-” and the initial image “happy”. As a result of this meeting, the phoneme [s] in the basic form of happy was merged and replaced by the nasal phoneme [ny].

*Apalagi kalau kite ngajar yang pertame tu, yang **mengenalkan** huruf pertame*
‘Especially if we teach the first one who will introduce the first letter’

In the sentence above there is a morphophonemic word, namely the word introduce ‘to introduce’ which is formed from the procedure of adding the prefix me- and the initial image introduce. As a result of this meeting, the phoneme [k] in the basic form of introduce was merged and replaced by the nasal phoneme [ng].

3.1.4 Phoneme Change

Phoneme changes are phoneme changes due to morphological procedures. Not many phoneme changes were found in the research conducted in Malay in Tungal Ilir District.

*Kerne kalau kite kaseh je gitu duetnye kite tak tau ni ntah orang ni dipakai duet tu **beubat***

‘Because if we just give it away we don’t know if the money will be used for treatment’

In the sentence above, there is a morphophonemic word, namely the word beubat ‘medicate’ which is formed from the process of adding the prefix be- and the original form of the drug. As a result of the meeting, resulting in the change of phoneme [o] to phoneme [u].

*Guru tu **berenti**, gileran lagi dengan guru-guru laen.*
‘The teacher stops, it’s another teacher’s turn’

In the sentence above, there are morphophonemic words, namely the word stop, which is formed from the process of adding the prefix be- and the original form of stopping. As a result of the meeting, resulting in the change of phoneme [h] to phoneme [r].

3.1.5 Phoneme Shift

Phoneme shift or the shift in the presence of a phoneme from one syllable to another.

*basenglah pokoknye kite **menyenangi** anak-anak tu kan pahalenye tu tak bise kite nilai kan*

‘it means it’s up to us to make the children happy, we can’t judge the reward’

In the sentence above, there are morphophonemic words, namely the word “pleasing” which is formed from the procedure of adding the prefix me- and the initial image of

happy and the addition of the suffix *i-*. As a result of the meeting of the original form of happy and the suffix *i-* resulted in the transition of the phoneme [ng] of the word nang to the word ngi.

kagek kan satu saat ade tu ade yang ape yang mengunjongi kawan saketlah
‘Someday there will be an activity to visit a sick friend’

In the sentence above there is a morphophonemic word, namely the word *mengunjongi* ‘visiting’ which is formed from the procedure of adding the prefix *me-* and the initial image of *kunjong* and then given the suffix *i-*. As a result of the meeting of the original form of *kunjong* and the suffix *i-* resulted in the transition of the phoneme [ng] of the word *jong* into the word *ngi*.

3.2 Utilization in Learning

More or less discussion on morphophonemics associated with teaching in schools and colleges. There are several studies, such as Morphophonemic Mastery in Chinese Descendants of Class V SD Negeri 16 Belinyu Bangka [21], Morphophonemics in Speech Texts by Class XII Students of SMA Negeri 1 Durenan [22], and Morphophonemics in Writing. Article by Class XII Students of Multimedia Tumpang Vocational School [23]. Some of these studies indicate that the morphophonemic process is an important study for students because students are required to fulfill writing competence which will involve an appropriate and appropriate morphophonemic process so that they are able to understand the concept of the phoneme change process.

In addition, in accordance with Jambi Provincial Regulation Number 7 of 2013 concerning the Preservation and Development of Jambi Malay Culture, it is stated that Jambi Malay culture is the integrity of ideas, attitudes and works of the Jambi Malay community, both physical and non-physical, which are found through procedures for studying and adapting with the environment. This certainly shows that the local government is expected to provide award facilities to those who maintain and advance the Jambi Malay language, literature, and script.

Furthermore, in lectures in the Indonesian Language and Literature Education study program, especially in morphology and phonology courses. In lectures, of course, this research will be used as additional reference material for teaching materials. The deepening of morphophonemic studies with their various phoneme changing processes will add insight and information because they have different processes in each language.

4 Conclusion

Based on the research findings in the form of utterances containing morphophonemic words, it can be concluded that in the Malay language in Tungkai Ilir District, morphophonemic processes are also found. Based on the 66 morphophonemic words found, there are 5 types of phoneme changes, namely 5 phoneme occurrences, 24 phoneme disappearances, 35 phoneme decay, 2 phoneme changes and 10 phoneme shifts. The various types of phoneme changes found in this study certainly show that the affixation and morphophonemic processes become morphological processes in language use. In

addition, the morphological process itself has an influence on the transformation of word images in word groups and the meaning of certain words.

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