

Morphological Changes in Words with Superlative Meanings in the Javanese Language of the Magelang Sub-Dialect in Speech Communities in the Andong and Telomoyo's Mountains

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Abstract. This paper discusses the superlative meaningful words of the speech community in the Andong-Telomoyo Mountain area, which is on the west side of Mount Merapi-Merbabu from a morphological perspective. The discussion on the Magelang sub-dialect is interesting because as a characteristic of people who live in the highlands and are relatively isolated, it makes the existence of culture, one of which is in the form of the local language, relatively maintained. Based on these problems, this study will present linguistic conditions, namely superlative morphemes that have a change in meaning by looking at changes in form at the morphological level and using examples of sentence contexts. The purpose of this research is; 1). Collecting data related to words with superlative meanings in the Javanese sub-dialect of Magelang in the Andong-Telomoyo's Mountains; 2). Classifying data related to forms and their derivations in superlative meaningful words in the Javanese sub-dialect of Magelang in the Andong-Telomoyo mountain area; and 3). Interpreting the data and its correlation to the context of sentences with superlative meaningful words in the Magelang sub-dialect Javanese in the Andong-Telomoyo mountain area. The theory in this study uses the perspective of Morphology. An Introduction to the Theory of Word-Structure, which divides morphology into two fields, namely inflectional morphology and lexical morphology which distinguish between the process of inflection and the process of word formation which includes derivation and composition. The method in this research is qualitative research which aims to understand phenomena holistically by way of descriptions in the form of words and language. The approach taken is Ethnolinguistics, by blending in and observing the language used by the speech community in the Andong-Telomoyo mountain area. The steps of this research began with collecting field data using the observe, involve, record model which then carried out data classification and interpretation of the data. The source of the data in this study is speech as a form of language in the Andong-Telomoyo mountain area in their

daily routines. The research results show: 1). In the aspect of morphological criteria, there are 30 words that experience morphological changes; 2). Based on the syntactic criteria, the condition of the sentence is influenced by the derivation of single diction and word combinations.

Keywords: superlative meaning, Magelang sub dialect, morphological and syntactic derivation

1 Introduction

This paper discusses the superlative meaningful words of the speech community in the Andong-Telomoyo Mountain area, which is on the west side of Mount Merapi-Merbabu in a morphosyntactic perspective. The discussion on the Magelang sub-dialect is interesting because as a characteristic of people who live in the highlands and are relatively isolated, it makes the existence of culture, one of which is in the form of the local language, relatively maintained. The language studied in this study is the everyday language used by local speakers as the most dominant characteristic of the language of the people in the Andong and Telomoyo mountains. Based on these problems, this study will present linguistic conditions, namely superlative diction which has a change in meaning by looking at changes in form at the morphological level and sentence context or at the syntactic level. The superlative meaning is an adjective meaning which means the most (Prafantya, 2011). Several other studies regarding language contexts with superlative meanings, among others, were conducted by (Coppock et al., 2020), (Bobaljik, 2012), and (Coppock, 2019). In the context of Javanese descriptive research, one of them was carried out by (Subroto, D. Edi., Soenardji., 1991). Meanwhile (Hanafiah, Adnan M., 1986), discusses the Tamian language in a morphosyntactic perspective.

Geographically, the area of Mount Andong and Telomoyo is a border area between the regencies of Magelang, Boyolali, Semarang and Temanggung with the administrative area being part of Magelang regency, Central Java. The location of this research is in two villages, namely Pagergunung village and Seloprojo village which are administratively located in Ngablak sub-district, directly adjacent to Grabag sub-district (Magelang Regency) and Sepakung Village, Banyubiru District (Semarang Regency). Researchers conducted this research using an ethnographic approach, over a period of 6 months, starting from March to September 2020, namely during the early phase of the Covid-19 pandemic.

As a speech community, the majority of whom work as farmers, not many local people migrate and rely more on vegetable agricultural products as a characteristic of agricultural commodities in mountainous areas. They are traditionally the heirs to the family and the majority remain in the village where their parents live. The inheritance system run by the local community is *sepikul segendongan*¹, the son who gets the

¹This concept is of the same type as Islamic teachings as the majority religion adhered to by the local community, namely boys get twice the share (one shoulder) compared to girls' share (one sling).

largest share, both in terms of arable land and inherits the main house. In the researcher's observation, this is the biggest factor in the existence of relatively persistent local language features. One of its manifestations is the existence of a vocabulary with a variety of superlative meanings with various morphological patterns that are unique compared to Javanese in general, namely the Yogyakarta-Surakarta dialect of Javanese. Nothofer in (Katrini, 2002) explained that in a dialect there will be found a set of speech forms that have the same characteristics in sound system, vocabulary, morphology, and syntax. Therefore, in dialectological research, linguistic theory is needed, in addition to the history of the area studied. Several dialectological studies based on regional characteristics were carried out by, among others (Eppler & Benedikt, 2017), (Sousa et al., 2020), (Albury & Diaz, 2021), (Montgomery & Stoeckle, 2013), and (Both, 2020).

As a region that has many isogloss in the form of mountains, the existence of languages in the Magelang region has many variations. According to (Lauder, 1993) isogloss is "imaginary lines applied over the language map". Practically, the people in the Andong-Telomoyo mountain area say that the language used by the people of Magelang on the south side, such as Pakis sub-district and Mulyo Temple, has a different accent from the term *ngare*² which has the natural boundary of the existence of Mount Andong. This shows that the existence of variations in the Yogyakarta-Surakarta dialect, the Magelang sub-dialect, has many variations in the region. The people of the Andong-Telomoyo mountain region are aware of the existence of variations in Javanese accents in other areas that are different from them even though administratively it is still in the Magelang Regency area and not far from where they live. On the other hand, this also shows that consciously, the local community has a variety of languages that are different from the languages of the people in other areas of Magelang Regency. It is a type of research (Cramer, 2021) discussing the concept mental maps and perceptual dialectology.

Morphologically, word forms with superlative meanings in the local community are more dominated by phoneme changes, both in this case the change of vowels, as well as the addition of consonants at the end. With that in mind, (Rahmat, 2015) and (Harimurti Kridalaksana, 1993) explains the model of morphological changes which of course are also accompanied by changes in intonation in pronunciation. However, this was not discussed in this study.

Syntactically in the context of sentences, the changes that appear are still dominated by the changing aspects of basic word forms in variations of basic, comparative, and strengthening forms. Other changes also occur in the form of word combinations, especially for the plural form model through repetition (combined words). However, dominantly, changes in meaning in local people's speech are dominated by morphological changes and require further context to understand meaning in syntactic changes due to changes in the form of the more dominant morpheme. This is related to the concept of morphosyntactic, as stated by (Jimmi & Sulaeman, 2022).

²*Ngare* is a change from the word *Ngarai*, which is the designation for the dominant rice fields in the area on the south side of Mount Andong-Telomoyo..

Research on linguistic aspects in the Andong-Telomoyo mountain area as part of the Merapi-Merbabu culture has never been done before. In other fields, research in the area was conducted by, among others (Setyawati, 1995), (Agusta, 2019), (Abdurrahim, M. Ilham., Hijrah Purnama., 2019), (Indardi, 2018), and (Rodhiyah., 2021) which focuses on research on the Merapi-Merbabu script and tourism on Mount Andong-Telomoyo. Besides that, (Ramadhan et al., 2014), (Nugroho, Wisnu Ardhi., Faizal Waliy, 2018), (Hutami et al., 2014), (Shofa et al., 2014), (Hermawan et al., 2012), and (Sarkowi, 2010) researches, focuses on geological research on Mount Andong, Telomoyo, and Merapi-Merbabu. While linguistic research in general is in the Javanese dialect of Surakarta-Yogyakarta, the sub-dialect of Magelang includes (Astusi, 2009), (Katrini, 2002), and (Sari, 2020).

Based on the description of the background, it is interesting to discuss the superlative meanings from a morphological perspective in the Magelang sub-dialect of the Gunung Andong-Telomoyo speech community. Apart from the fact that the existence of this language has not been scientifically documented, it is also due to the existence of this language which is unique with various characteristics. Thus, these linguistic conditions need to be examined in order to add new treasures in the field of linguistics which are closely related to cultural and geographical aspects.

2 Theory of Morphology

Morphology: An Introduction to the Theory of Word-Structure (1974) in (Dwi Purnanto, 2006), divides morphology into two fields, namely inflectional morphology and lexical morphology. In that regard, (P. H. Matthews, 1974) distinguish between the inflection process and the word formation process which includes derivation and composition. Meanwhile, what is included in the scope of word formation is only derivational (lexical) morphology. While inflectional morphology is not. According to (Bauer, 1988) in the *Introducing Linguistic Morphology*, stated that morphology will be sorted into derivational morphology and inflectional morphology. Inflection is part of the syntax because it complements the forms of lexemes and derivation becomes part of the lexis because it provides new lexemes. Next, it is related to morphosyntax, Crystal (1985:234) in (Muhassin, 2015) describes terms in linguistics used to refer to grammatical categories that simultaneously take morphological and syntactic criteria.

3 Method

This research is a qualitative descriptive research. According to (Moleong, 1990) explained that qualitative research aims to understand phenomena holistically by means of descriptions in the form of words and language. Thus, the data in this study will be described descriptively to describe linguistic conditions in the form of adjectives in the speech community in the Andong-Telomoyo mountain area which is administratively part of the Magelang district.

The approach used in this study is Ethnolinguistics by assimilation and observing the language used by speech communities in the Andong-Telomoyo mountain

area. This approach to data collection was carried out over a period of six months, namely between March – September 2020 which coincided with the initial phase of the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia. The steps of this research began with collecting field data using the observe, engage, record model. The researcher lives and smells with the local community, is involved in daily communication, and keeps records of word forms that have superlative meanings by observing basic forms, comparisons, and reinforcement in analyzing sentences spoken by local people.

The source of the data in this study is speech as a form of language of the speech community in the Andong-Telomoyo mountain area in their daily routines. While the data in this study are utterances that have adjective elements with variations of basic words and words that are very or most (superlative) in the local community, taking into account the context of the use of these words. The data collection technique in this study is to be directly involved in conversational interactions with the community. Furthermore, the researcher made observations on forms of public speech and recorded adjective meaningful words that had the most or the most variations in meaning as superlative word forms. Data analysis techniques in this study by classifying the data that has been collected. The data is sorted between word forms that have an overall change, namely basic forms, comparative forms, and superlative forms and words that do not experience overall changes, namely words that only have changes from basic and superlative forms, because their comparative forms are the same as their basic forms. In the morphological aspect, we will look at changes in the form of the phonemes of each data and see the context of sentences in the speech of the local community as a study of syntactic criteria.

4 Result and Discussion

In this section, the results of the research are data findings related to words with superlative meanings in the Magelang sub-dialect Javanese language which are owned by speech communities in the Gunung Andong-Telomoyo area which will be presented in two tables. First, it contains basic words that change into superlative meanings. Second, it is a comparison of the forms of superlative meaning with other dialects that are geographically close to the people of the Andong and Telomoyo mountains. Next, examples of sentences will be explained regarding the classification of superlative meanings in these sub-dialects using sentence models. These data will be given meaning as a form of discussion and discussed with other studies of the same type as this research concept.

Morphological Criteria: Morpheme Forms and Changes in Superlative Meanings of the Javanese Sub-Dialect of Magelang in the Andong-Telomoyo's Mountains

In the following table, each word will be given the meaning attached to the word. The intended meaning is related to the context in which the word is used in the community of speakers. Sequentially, the presentation of data in this study begins with the

numbering, basic word forms, word meanings, comparative forms, comparative word meanings, superlative word forms, and the meaning of the superlative word.

Table 1. basic, comparative, and superlative forms

No	Basic/Positive	Meaning	Comparative	Meaning	Superlative	Meaning
1	<i>Gedhe</i>	Big	<i>Gedhi</i>	Biger	<i>Gedhim</i>	Bigest
2	<i>Ireng</i>	Black	<i>Itheng</i>	Black er	<i>Ithing</i>	Black- est
3	<i>Kandel</i>	Thick	<i>Kandel</i>	Thick er	<i>Kandil</i>	Thick- est
4	<i>Reget</i>	Dirty	<i>Reget</i>	Dirty er	<i>Regit</i>	Dirtyest
5	<i>Adhem</i>	Cold	<i>Adhem</i>	Cold- er	<i>Adhim</i>	Coldest
6	<i>Kesel</i>	Tired	<i>Kesel</i>	Tyred er	<i>Kesil</i>	Tyredes t
7	<i>Sregep</i>	Diligent	<i>Sregep</i>	More Diligent	<i>Sregip</i>	Most Diligent
8	<i>Biru</i>	Blue	<i>Biru</i>	Bluer	<i>Birus</i>	Bluest
9	<i>Enak</i>	Nice	<i>Inuk</i>	Nicer	<i>Uenuk</i>	Nicest
10	<i>Legi</i>	Sweet	<i>Legi</i>	Sweet er	<i>Legim</i>	Sweet- est
11	<i>Panas</i>	Hot	<i>Panas</i>	Hoter	<i>Panis</i>	Hottest
12	<i>Sumok</i>	Hot	<i>Sumuk</i>	Hoter	<i>Sumuuk</i>	Hottest
13	<i>Wareg</i>	Full	<i>Wareg</i>	Fuller	<i>Warig</i>	Fullest
14	<i>Kawak</i>	Big	<i>Kuawak</i>	Biger	<i>Kawik</i>	Bigest
15	<i>Loro</i>	Sick	<i>Loro</i>	Sick- er	<i>Loru</i>	Sickest
16	<i>Ijo</i>	Green	<i>Ijo</i>	Green er	<i>Iju</i>	Green- est
17	<i>Teles</i>	Wet	<i>Teles</i>	Weter	<i>Telis</i>	Wetest
18	<i>Ngablok</i>	Smoky	<i>Nga- bluk</i>	Smok yer	<i>Ngabluuk</i>	Smokye st
19	<i>Jembar</i>	Wide	<i>Jem- bar</i>	Wider	<i>Jembir</i>	Widest
20	<i>Ombo</i>	Wide	<i>Ombo</i>	Wider	<i>Ombu</i>	Widest
21	<i>Pedes</i>	Hot	<i>Puede</i>	Hoter	<i>Pedis</i>	Hottest
22	<i>Anget</i>	Warm	<i>Anget</i>	Warm er	<i>Angit</i>	Warm- est
23	<i>Cepet</i>	Fast	<i>Cuepet</i>	Faster	<i>Cepit</i>	Fastest
24	<i>Larang</i>	Expensive	<i>Larang</i>	More Expensive	<i>Laring</i>	Most Expensive
25	<i>Murah</i>	Cheap	<i>Murah</i>	Cheaper	<i>Murih</i>	Cheapest
26	<i>Pojok</i>	Corner	<i>Pojok</i>	Cor-	<i>Pojuk</i>	Cor-

				nerer		nerest
27	<i>Lemes</i>	Weak	<i>Lemes</i>	Weak er	<i>Lemis</i>	Weak- est
28	<i>Ngeleh</i>	Hungry	<i>Ngeleh</i>	Hun- gryer	<i>Ngelih</i>	Hun- gryest
29	<i>Dhuwur</i>	Tall	<i>Dhuw ur</i>	Taller	<i>Dhuwir</i>	Tallest
30	<i>Banter</i>	Hard	<i>Banter</i>	Hard- er	<i>Bantir</i>	Hardest

Based on the data in the table above, it is found that there are 30 basic words that have variations in superlative meaning changes. The majority of words that have the meaning of superlative changes are in the form of adjectives, apart from data number 26 which refers to location, namely {(pojok) – (pojok) – (pojok)}. While the form of the lexicon changes, on average from the basic word forms, there is a change in letters in the last vowel before the consonant at the end of the word.

Based on the above data, basic words that experience a change in comparative form include; data number 1. {(gedhe) – (gedhi) – (gedhim)}, 2. {(ireng) – (itheng) – (ithing)}, 9. {(enak) – (inuk) – (uenuk)}, 12. {(sumok) – (sumuk) – (sumuuk)}, 14. {(kawak) – (kuawak) – (kawik)}, 18. {(ngablok) – (ngabluk) – (ngabluk)}, 21. {(pedes) – (puedes) – (pedis)}, and 23. {(cepet) – (cuepet) – (cepit)}.

The basic word that only changes form in the superlative meaning is data number: 3. {(kandel) – (kandel) – (kandil)}, 4. {(reget) – (reget) – (regit)}, 5. {(adem) – (adem) – (adim)}, 6. {(kesel) – (kesel) – (kesil)}, 7. {(sregep) – (sregep) – (sregip)}, 8. {(biru) – (biru) – (birus)}, 10. {(legi) – (legi) – (legim)}, 11. {(panas) – (panas) – (panis)}, 13. {(wareg) – (wareg) – (warig)}, 15. {(lara) – (lara) – (loru)}, 16. {(ijo) – (ijo) – (iju)}, 17. {(teles) – (teles) – (telis)}, 19. {(jembar) – (jembar) – (jembir)}, 20. {(amba) – (amba) – (ombu)}, 22. {(anget) – (anget) – (angit)}, 24. {(larang) – (larang) – (laring)}, 25. {(murah) – (murah) – (murih)}, 26. {(pojok) – (pojok) – (pojok)}, 27. {(lemes) – (lemes) – (lemis)}, 28. {(ngeleh) – (ngeleh) – (ngelih)}, 29. {(dhuwur) – (dhuwur) – (dhuwir)}, and 30. {(banter) – (banter) – (bantir)}.

Based on the description in the table and description of the data above, it can be observed that there are two patterns of changes in the form of basic words, comparative words, and words that have superlative meanings. Eight out of the thirty data collected had a pattern of change from basic, comparative, and superlative words. This means that of the three variations of the data in the numbers above, namely data numbers 1, 2, 9, 12, 14, 18, 21, and 23, all experienced a change in form. While the rest, namely twenty-two data on numbers 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30, from the three variations of data collected, did not experience a change in form and meaning as a whole. The change in form above only occurs in word forms that have superlative meanings. With another explanation, the second data, namely the comparative word, has the same form and meaning as the basic word form.

As a form of comparison to show differences in superlative meaningful words with other sub-dialects/dialects. The following table will compare the forms of superlative

meaningful words in the Magelang sub-dialect in speech communities in the Gunung Andong and Telomoyo areas. Considering the geographical location, these sub-dialects will be compared with the dialects of Surakarta, Yogyakarta and Semarang which are administratively close to the research location.

Table 2. Comparison with the superlative diction of other dialects/sub-dialects

No	Andong-Telomoyo	Meaning	Yogyakarta	Surakarta
1	<i>Gedhim</i>	Bigest	<i>Gedhi</i>	<i>Guedhe</i>
2	<i>Ithing</i>	Blackest	<i>Iring</i>	<i>Uireng</i>
3	<i>Kandil</i>	Thickest	<i>Kandil</i>	<i>Kuandel</i>
4	<i>Regit</i>	Dirtyest	<i>Regit</i>	<i>Rueget</i>
5	<i>Adim</i>	Coldest	<i>Anyis</i>	<i>Uadem</i>
6	<i>Kesil</i>	Tiredest	<i>Kesil</i>	<i>Kuesel</i>
7	<i>Sregip</i>	Most Dilligent	<i>Sregip</i>	<i>Sruegep</i>
8	<i>Birus</i>	Bluest	<i>Biru</i>	<i>Buiru</i>
9	<i>Uenuk</i>	Nicest	<i>Inuk</i>	<i>Uenak</i>
10	<i>Legim</i>	Sweetest	<i>Legim</i>	<i>Luegi</i>
11	<i>Panis</i>	Hottest	<i>Panis</i>	<i>Puanas</i>
12	<i>Sumuuk</i>	Hottest	<i>Sumuk</i>	<i>Soumuk</i>
13	<i>Warig</i>	Fullest	<i>Warig</i>	<i>Wuareg</i>
14	<i>Kawik</i>	Biggest	<i>Gedhi</i>	<i>Guedhe</i>
15	<i>Loru</i>	Sickest	<i>Loru</i>	<i>Luoro</i>
16	<i>Iju</i>	Greenest	<i>Iju</i>	<i>Uijo</i>
17	<i>Telis</i>	Wettest	<i>Telis</i>	<i>Tueles</i>
18	<i>Ngabluuk</i>	Smokiest	<i>Ngabluk</i>	<i>Nguabluk</i>
19	<i>Jembir</i>	Widest	<i>Rowa</i>	<i>Juembar</i>
20	<i>Ombu</i>	Widest	<i>Ombu</i>	<i>Uombo</i>
21	<i>Pedhis</i>	Hottest	<i>Pedhis</i>	<i>Puedhes</i>
22	<i>Angit</i>	Warmest	<i>Anget</i>	<i>Uanget</i>
23	<i>Cepit</i>	Fastest	<i>Cepit, Rikat</i>	<i>Cuepet</i>
24	<i>Laring</i>	Most Expensive	<i>Laring</i>	<i>Luarang</i>
25	<i>Murih</i>	Cheapest	<i>Murih</i>	<i>Mourah</i>
26	<i>Pojuk</i>	Cornerest	<i>Pojuk</i>	<i>Puojok</i>
27	<i>Lemis</i>	Weakest	<i>Lemis</i>	<i>Luemes</i>
28	<i>Ngelih</i>	Hungryest	<i>Ngintir-intir</i>	<i>Louwe</i>
29	<i>Dhuwir</i>	Tallest	<i>Dhuwur</i>	<i>Dhouwur</i>
30	<i>Bantir</i>	Hardest	<i>Bantir</i>	<i>Buanter</i>

Based on the data above, there are significant differences in word forms with superlative meanings in speech communities in the Andong-Temoloyo mountain area. The pattern of changing basic word forms into superlative meanings by adding consonants at the end of words with examples of number data; 1. {(gedhe) – (gedhi) – (gedhim)}, 8. {(biru) – (biru) – (birus)}, 10. {(legi) – (legi) – (legim)}, the majority of these words at the end are vowels except for data number 15. {(loro) – (loro) – (loru)}, 16. {(ijo) – (ijo) – (iju)}, and 20. {(ombo) – (ombo) – (ombu)}.

The pattern of changing basic word forms into superlative meanings by changing the final vowel to (u) before the final consonant with examples of data numbers; 9. {(enak) – (enak) – (uenuk)} and 26. {(pojok) – (pojok) – (pojuk)}. The pattern of changing basic word forms into superlative meanings by changing the initial vowel after the first consonant with example data number 9 {(enak) – (inuk) – (uenuk)} and changes in basic word forms to comparative meanings in data number 14. {(kawak) – (kuawak) – (kawik)}, 21. {(pedes) – (puedes) – (pedis)}, and 23. {(cepet) – (cuepet) – (cepit)}.

The pattern of changing basic word forms into superlative meanings by changing the final vowel to (i) before the final consonant with an example of data number; 1. {(gedhe) – (gedhi) – (gedhim)}, 2. {(ireng) – (itheng) – (ithing)}, 3. {(kandel) – (kandel) – (kandil)}, 4. {(reget) – (reget) – (regit)}, 5. {(adhem) – (adhem) – (adhim)}, 6. {(kesel) – (kesel) – (kesil)}, 7. {(sregep) – (sregep) – (sregip)}, 11. {(panas) – (panas) – (panis)}, 13. {(wareg) – (wareg) – (warig)}, 14. {(kawak) – (kuawak) – (kawik)}, 17. {(teles) – (teles) – (telis)}, 19. {(jembar) – (jembar) – (jembir)}, 21. {(pedes) – (puedes) – (pedis)}, 22. {(anget) – (anget) – (angit)}, 23. {(cepet) – (cuepet) – (cepit)}, 24. {(larang) – (larang) – (laring)}, 25. {(murah) – (murah) – (murih)}, 27. {(lemes) – (lemes) – (lemis)}, 28. {(ngeleh) – (ngeleh) – (ngelih)}, 29. {(dhuwur) – (dhuwur) – (dhuwir)}, and 30. {(banter) – (banter) – (bantir)}. While the pattern of changing the form of the basic word into a superlative meaning by changing the final vowel to two vowels before the last consonant with example data number 12. {(sumok) – (sumuk) – (sumuuk)} and 18. {(ngablok) – (ngabluk) – (ngabluuk)}.

The patterns that occur in the Magelang sub-dialect of Javanese in this study show regular and irregular patterns. The regular pattern occurs in word forms with final vowels that undergo certain letter changes when they turn into words with superlative meanings. Meanwhile, irregular patterns are found in several words that do not change stably, especially when the word changes its meaning to become a word with superlative meaning in the sub-dialects of the region.

The Context of Superlative Meaningful Sentences of the Javanese Sub-Dialect of Magelang in the Andong-Telomoyo's Mountains.

In this sub-chapter, words with superlative meanings will be explained in the form of sentences. This is needed to make it easier to explain the variations in shape changes that occur in the Magelang sub-dialect Javanese in the Gunung Andong-Telomoyo area, Magelang district. The example sentences presented consist of sentences with the existence of basic word types, sentences with comparative word types, and sentences with the existence of superlative word types as reflected in the following table.

Table 3. Superlative word forms with morpheme change models

No	Category	Morfem	Sentence Context
1	Basic	<i>Gedhe</i>	Lek Bothok apek Gori gedhe.
2	Comparative	<i>Gedhi</i>	Lek Bothok apek Gori gedhi.
3	Superlative	<i>Gedhim</i>	Lek Bothokapek Gori gedhim.
Basic		Superlative	

Based on the sample sentence data in the table above, the context of the local community's conversation tells that a resident of the village of Seloprojo, namely Lek Bothok, came home after picking Gori (young Jackfruit) fruit from the fields. Selanjutnya, penulis membuat pola perubahan yang terjadi apabila menggunakan variasi-variasi kata dasar, komparatif, dan superlatif dalam penyebutan objek kalimat tersebut yaitu buah Next, the writer makes a pattern of changes that occur when using basic, comparative, and superlative word variations in mentioning the object of the sentence, namely fruit Gori or young Jackfruit. These examples of sentences reflect changes that occur due to variations in morphological forms with the same sentence context.

It can be observed that, in the morphological changes of the basic, comparative, and superlative words, there is a change in the form of the morpheme as a morphological derivation. Word form {(gedhe)}, shows the meaning of a reasonable size in the cultural context of the local community. Word form {(gedhi)}, shows a relatively larger meaning of size than the convention of the local community regarding Gori or young Jackfruit fruit size. While the form of the word {(gedhim)}, indicates that the object is Gori fruit or Jackfruit brought by Lek Bothok, are very large or exceed the normal size of Gori fruit in general. However, based on contextual measurements, of course the understanding of major, comparative, and superlative representations, of course, one person has a different interpretation and understanding because this is based on their respective references or experiences.

Table 4. Superlative forms with compound words

No	Category	Word Combination	Sentence Context
1	Basic	<i>Dhuwor-Dhuwor</i>	Jan, tandurane Pak Kedi dhuwor-dhuwor yo!
2	Comparative	<i>Dhuwur-Dhuwur</i>	Jan, tandurane Pak Kedi dhuwur-dhuwur yo!
3	Superlative	<i>Dhuwir-Dhuwir</i>	Jan, tandurane Pak Kedi dhuwir-dhuwir yo!
Basic Meaning		Tall	

Based on the table above, it can be explained the context of the local community's conversation about the condition of Pak Kedi's plants, that is one of the local residents. As with the previous example, the author gives examples of three changes in the model of changing basic, comparative, and superlative words in this context. In terms of patterns, there are similarities between changes in the types of words that occur in the basic word forms. The only difference is that the root words represent objects of a single type, while compound words represent objects of a plural type.

Changes in morpheme form also occur in the word combination model in the language of the local community. The pattern that occurs is a complete change and does not change form like a word {(dhuwor), (dhuwur), and (dhuwir)} by changing its shape to {(dhuwor-dhuwor), (dhuwur-dhuwur), and (dhuwir-dhuwir)}. The repeated words are complete repetitions that do not change phonemes or letter units in these words.

It can be observed that the conditions for changing superlative meanings in the Magelang sub-dialect of Javanese in the Gunung Andong-Telomoyo area are relatively different from superlative meaningful words with other dialects or sub-dialects because the linguistic conditions of the local community are relatively well maintained. Some areas that have experienced language acculturation with other dialects or sub-dialects, including the influence of other languages, especially Indonesian, have patterns that tend to be general or general. For example, the change in superlative meaning in the Surakarta-Yogyakarta dialect community chooses to use word variations{(banget)}to change the basic word type to be comparative or even superlative and it is not necessary to show the form of morphological changes in the diction. Thus, they can use the term{(gedhe banget)}for a very large superlative meaning which is influenced by the structure of the Indonesian language. Meanwhile, people in the Andong-Telomoyo mountain area will use diction {(gedhim)}as the local community's word form to show the superlative which is the same as {(gedhe banget)}.

5 Conclusion

The change in word pattern with the superlative meaning of the majority becomes the form {i} in words with final vowels {(e) and (a)} as in the word {(gedhe), (pedes), (teles), (lemes), (ngeleh), (jembar), (larang), and(kawak)}.Whereas words with the last vowel letter {(o)}, have a derivation pattern being {(u)} like words {(ijo), (loro), (ombo), (pojok), (ngablok), and (sumok)}.This derivation pattern occurs in general for words that experience superlative changes in meaning.

There is a special pattern of superlative meaningful words in the Javanese sub-dialect of Magelang in the Andong-Telomoyo mountain area. First, a word that has a vowel ending letter will get a consonant affix like a word {(gedhe) menjadi (gedhim) and (legi) to be(legim)}.Second, words that end with a vowel {(u)}, have an irregular pattern with a consonant affix like the word {(biru) to be(birus)}.However, some other words do not get consonant affixes like the word {(ayu)which actually derivation becomes (uayu)}with additional letters {(u)} at the beginning of a word. Third, words with final consonants {(a)} do not change to {(i)} and {(u)} do not remain letters {(u)} like other word forms. Especially in words {(enak) to be(enuk)}and words with final vowel {(u)}not be {(u)}that is word {(dhuwur)that turned into (dhuwir)}.

Changes in the meaning of superlatives in the context of sentences can be seen in the form of basic words and the form of word combinations. Changes in basic, comparative, and superlative word types in words{(gedhe), (gedhi), and(gedhim)},shows a change in meaning with a change in morpheme based on a change in phoneme in these words. Whereas in the context of word combinations such as {(dhuwor-dhuwor), (dhuwur-dhuwur), and (dhuwir-dhuwir)} as a representation of a combination of basic, comparative, and superlative meaningful words, while maintaining a distinctive pattern as the language of the local community which does not change with the influence of a new language as is the case in many other areas which often use reinforcement {(banget)}as a representation of superlative meaningful words.

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