MORPHOPHONEMIC {ber-} IN INDONESIAN LANGUAGE

Dara Minanda
Aghnia Salsabila
University of Indonesia
daraminanda@gmail.com; aghniaa@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This research raised the topic concerning the morfofonemic of Indonesian language, especially in morpheme {ber-}. The study aims to provide an overview of the change of the form of morpheme {ber-} and describe how the process of changemorpheme {ber-} in the Indonesian language that to happen. It is also to prove the theory about the change in language. The method used in this research is the method of quantitative and qualitative. The data collection be done to the study library of a collection of manuscripts that are still using characters Jawi, novels that are using the Melayu Pasar language, and articles of the actual. The results showed that there are language change, in particular the change in morpheme {ber-}. Morpheme {ber-}, who is known to have three forms of the {ber-}, {be-}, and {bel-} was previously is still have a very simple. In the manuscript a there isn’t any variation of the use of morpheme {ber-}, there's only one form of morpheme, which is {ber-}. But as the change period, the use of morpheme {ber-} with varied with the languages rules. The morpheme {ber-} started to evolve as I do the comparison between the manuscripts that still using Jawi characters with the manuscripts of the stories that have been using Latin characters. The period when it started the variations morfem {ber-} can not be determined clearly, but the changes continued to occur even when the discovery of the manuscripts of stories with Latin characters and using the Melayu Pasar language, or who are called the Bacaan Liar.

Keywords: Jawi characters, Latin characters, Morphophonemic, Morpheme, Melayu Pasar language.

INTRODUCTION

According to Harimurti Kridalaksana in his book entitled Word Formation in Indonesian morphemes is the smallest unit of language whose meaning is relatively stable and can not be divided over a smaller meaningful part. There are several morphemes mentioned by Harimurti and one of them is the morpheme {ber-}. In the process of word formation, the morpheme undergoes one of the so-called morphophonemic events. Morphophonemic processes are phonological events that occur due to morpheme encounters with morphemes. The morphonemic process in Indonesian occurs only in the realization of the basic morpheme realization (morpheme) with the realization of affix (morpheme), either prefix, suffix, infix, or confix (Kridalaksana, 2007: 183)

Kridalaksana provides phoneme changes that occur due to the morpheme's encounter can be classified in ten processes, namely phoneme appearance, phoneme consolidation, phonemic appearance and consolidation, phoneme shifts, phoneme changes and shifts, phonemic phonemes, phoneme dissemination, historical phonemic insertion, phonemes based on foreign language patterns, and variations of source language phonemes. From that point, we can see that the morpheme {ber-} undergoes some form of change when combined with other morphemes. For example, when the morpheme {ber} meets the morpheme {kerja} then the resulting word becomes 'bekerja'. There is a missing phoneme from the combination of the two morphemes, from {ber-} to {be-}. Starting from the morphophonemic process described by Harimurti Kridalaksana, the author wants to know what are the morphophonemic processes occurring in the morpheme {ber-}. This morphophonemic process will the authors see by comparing the process of changing the shape of morpheme {ber-} in Hikayat Bulan Belah with the first prose work which until now is regarded as the oldest prose in Indonesia using Latin script, namely Njai Dasima by G. Francis. Of the various genres of literary works, prose is considered the author has an advantage of morpheme data rather than other types of literary works. Then look at the span of time is quite close to Hikayat Bulan Belah and the story of Njai Dasima by G. Francis writer choose because both of these literary works is an ideal representation for this research. The Hidden Saga is a saga that had been copied in the early 19th century and it is seen at the
end of the saga that explains that the saga was made in December 1843, and the story of Njai Dasima by G. Francis was made in 1896. From 1843-1896 hoping to show the development and variation of the morphophonemic \{be\}-.

**METHOD**

The method used in this research is qualitative method and quantitative method. Qualitative methods try to construct reality and understand its meaning, so research using this method is very concerned about the process, events, and otensitasnya. Qualitative research is characterized by information in the form of contextual ties that will lead to patterns or theories that will explain social phenomena. (Cresswell in Soemantri, 2005). While quantitative methods typically measure objective facts derived on variables, are described in the indicator, taking into account the reliability aspect, and producing data that can be displayed in the form of meaningful statistical data (Soemantri, 2005).

In this study, qualitative methods will describe how the different uses of morpheme between Hikayat Bulan Belah and Njai Dasimah story. While the quantitative method will expose the frequency of occurrence of the use of morpheme between the two prose.

**ANALYSIS**

The script of Hikayat Bulan Belah is more than one manuscript. This text also (newly known) spread in six countries, namely Indonesia, the Netherlands, England, Germany, Malaysia, and France. The manuscript used as a source of data in this study is script Hikayat Belah Belah stored in the National Library of Indonesia (PNRI) with the code call Cod. Or. 1691 and written with Jawi script. From the colophon part of the manuscript, it can be seen that the text was written in December of 1843 and it is not known who the author is. We use the story of Njai Dasimah by G. Francis as a comparison material. The story of Njai Dasimah was written by G. Francis in 1896. The story of Njai Dasimah was chosen by the author because this story is a modern Indonesian literary work which until now is regarded as the oldest prose work that has been using Latin script.

In the script of Hikayat Bulan Belah can be seen that the form of \{ber\}- appears highest, as many as 85 times, and found the form of \{be\}- three times. The form \{bel\}-, is not found in the Hebrew Hikayat script. It can be concluded that the morphophonemic variations of \{be\}- found in the text are two forms, namely \{ber\}- and \{be\}-. This can be seen in table 1.1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Morphophonemic</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>{ber}-</td>
<td>berbelah, berhimpun, berperi-peri, bersabda</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{be}-</td>
<td>Beberapa</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>88</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the story of Njai Dasimah by G. Francis, the form of morpheme \{ber\}- arises with the greatest frequency. There are also new variations found in the forms of \{bel\}-, \{bl\}-, and \{br\}-. This is in accordance with Harimurti Kridalaksana's theory which explains that the change of form \{ber\} is influenced by the environment (Harimurti: 2007). \{ber\}- will experience phonemic disappearance into \{be\}- when encountering a base word whose first term has a sound \{r\}. For example in the word along and diverse. Then \{ber\} will change shape to \{bel\}- when meeting with basic teaching word. While the form \{ber\}- will not change when meeting with the basic word that does not contain the sound of \{r\} in the first syllable.
From the data of the two tables above, there are differences and variations of morpheme \{ber-\}. In the Hikayat Bulan Belah the use of morpheme \{ber-\} is fairly simple. This is evident from the variations in the use of the emerging morpheme, ie there are only two variations, the morphemes \{ber-\} and \{be-\}. While in the story of Njai Dasimah by G. Francis, the use of morphemes has found three new variations, namely \{bel-\}, \{bl-\}, and \{br-\}.

CONCLUSION

Based on comparative analysis of morpheme \{ber-\} usage on the Hikayat Bulan Belah script and Njai Dasimah story, it can be seen that there is a development of morpheme variation \{ber-\}. In the script Hikayat Bulan Belah the morpheme variation of \{m\} is still very simple. There are only two varieties of morpheme \{ber-\}, \{ber-\} and \{be-\}. While the variation of morpheme begins to appear in the story of Njai Dasimah. There are five variations of the morpheme \{ber-\} used in this prose, namely \{ber-\}, \{be-\}, \{bel-\}, \{br-\}, and \{bl-\}. This may prove that there is a development of language (in this case the development of morphem) which is seen as the writing progresses from the Jawi script to the Latin script.

REFERENCES:


Biodata:
Dara Minanda
University of Indonesia
daraminanda@gmail.com
Undergraduate Student, Indonesian Studies
Morphophonemic

Biodata II:
Aghnia Salsabila
University of Indonesia
aghniaa@gmail.com
Undergraduate Student, Indonesian Studies
Morphophonemic