

PREFIXES OF DENOMINAL VERB FORMATION IN JAVANESE LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

Nanik Herawati. T 111 008 004. 2016. "Prefixes of Denominal Verb Formation in Javanese Language". Disertasi . linguistics Descriptive . Sebelas Maret University. Supervisor 1: Prof. Dr. Rustono (Promotor), supervisor 2: Prof. Dr. Soepomo Poedjosoedarmo (Co-promotor). Postgraduate of Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta. Research purposes are (1) to identify prefixes in Javanese language which form denominal verbs and to explain the functions and meanings of javanese verbal derivation, and (2) to explain productivity of derivative affixes in forming denominal verbs in Javanese language. The theoretical basis used in the research covers (1) morphology, (2) verbs, (3) affixes, (4) derivational morphology, (5) inflectional morphology (6) kinds of Javanese derivations, and (7) productivity of affixes in Javanese verbs. This research is qualitative one with linguistic structure as research method. This research data is in the form of sentences in which there are verb affixation that occupy the function as predikat in the sentences. Agih method is used in data analysis. The study of denominal verb in the Javanese language with the process of affixation can be in the forms of: (1) affixes that form denominal verbs, (2) infixes that form denominal verbs, (3) suffixes that form denominal verb, and (4) combined affixed that form denominal verbs. Productivity of affixes in forming Javanese denominal verbs can be: (1) prefix with high productivity in forming Javanese denominal verbs, (2) infixes with fair productivity in forming Javanese denominal verbs, (3) suffixes with high productivity in forming Javanese denominal verbs, and (4) combined affixes with high productivity in forming Javanese denominal verbs.

Keywords: derivation, affixes, verbs.

Introduction

Research Background

Javanese morphology has two branches, they are inflectional and derivational. Matthews (1974: 38) divided morphology into two categories: 1) inflectional morphology and 2) lexical morphology (1974: 41). Derivation and composition belong to lexical morphology.

Morphology is a branch of linguistic which deals with word-forming. The term word-forming refers to any process that produce word with has new meaning. Word in this case is regarded as a single unity in form and meaning showing the aspect of syntax valency.

Subroto (1985) stated that derivational process has two types, they are transpositional derivation and non-transpositional derivation. Transpositional derivation causes the change of word category, while non-transpositional derivation does not change the word category.

Matthew (1974) divided morphology into inflectional morphology and derivational morphology. Subroto (1985) in his dissertation *Transposition from Adjective into Verb and Vice Versa*. Bauer (1983) also classified morphology into two form: infection and word-formation (dealing with derivational affixation and compounding).

This research only focuses in prefixes that form denominal verb in Javanese language. Denominal verb in this research is the verb which is formed from noun by adding certain prefix.

Problem Formulation

Javanese derivation has two categories, they are transpositional derivation and non-transpositional derivation. Denominal verb is transpositional derivation type. Based on this background, some problems can be formulated as follows:

1. What prefixes form the Javanese denominal verbs?

2. How high the productivity level of the prefixes in derivating the denominal verbs?

Research Goal

The goal of this research is to identify the prefixes that form denominal verb in Javanese and to explain the function and the meaning of derivation, and also to illustrate the productivity of the prefixes in derivating the denominal verbs.

References Review and Theoretical Basis

Subroto (1985) in his dissertation "Transposisi dari Adjektiva Menjadi Verba dan Sebaliknya dalam Bahasa Jawa" explained the difference between derivation and inflection. He also mentioned that there are two kinds of derivation, they are transposition and non-transposition. Transpositional derivation changes the word class; and non-transposition derivation does not change the word class.

Derivation is a part of morphology. According to Kridalaksana (1982: 111) morphology is linguistic dealing with morpheme and its combination. The study of morphology covers the smallest unit, that is morpheme, till the larger one, word. Morphology studies the word formation and the changing of function and meaning.

Sulchair (1987: 50) said that there are three morphology processes, they are affixation, reduplication, and compounding. Word formation through affixation, by adding prefix, can be seen in these words.

- Gunting 'scissor' (N) → *nggunting* 'to snip' (V)
- Gunting 'scissor' (N) → *digunting* 'to be snipped' (V)
- Paku 'nail' (N) → *maku* 'to nail'
- Paku 'nail' (N) → *dipaku* 'to be nailed'

Basic concept of word formation according to Mathews (1974).

Mathews differentiated between inflection process with the word formation. He categorized morphology into two: (1) inflectional process (2) word formation process which can be separated into two processes, they are derivation and composition process. Inflection is not word formation; but derivation and composition are word formation. Composition can be affixation or reduplication.

Morphology of derivation and inflection according to Subroto (1987). Study of morphology, both derivation and inflection, is very useful for research of Indo European languages because they belong to inflection and inflection language (Subroto, 1987: 1). Nevertheless, both derivation and inflection are also used to explain languages of non inflection.

Javanese language has two kinds of verb, they are (1) verb origin and (2) derived verb. Verb origin can stand by itself without affixation in the syntax context, eg: *sinau* 'study', *dodol* 'sell', *urip* 'live', and *lunga* 'go'. Derived verbs use affixation, and differentiated into three groups, they are:

- a. Verb which basic word is free, eg the word *labuh* 'to anchor' need affix in order to function as a verb *nglabuh* 'to anchor.'
- b. Verb which basic word is free, needing affix in order to function as a verb and also being able to stand by itself, eg the word *туру* 'to sleep' is a verb; but also *nuroni* 'to sleep with.'
- c. Verb which basic word is bound so that affix should be attached to in order to become a complete verb, eg the word *temu* → *nemu* 'to find.'

Ater-ater, prefix, is attached in front of a word. Javanese prefixes are *anuswara* {*m-*, *n-*, *ng-*, and *ny-*}; *ater-ater* {*a-*, *maN-*, *ka-*, *ke-*, *di-*, *sa-*, *mi-*, *pa-*, and *mer-*};
pa + *anuswara* {*pam-*, *pan-*, *pany-*, and *pang-*, *pri-*, *pra-*, *tar-*, *kuma-*, *kami-*, and *kapi-*} (Wedhawati, 2006).

Productivity of prefixes in Javanese denominal verb.

Bauer (1983: 63) stated that productivity is one of the language instruments which enable for the native speaker to produce unlimited formation and some of them are new ones.

Methodology

This research is qualitative one. Qualitative research, is descriptive, analyzes data inductively (Subroto, 1992: 7). Qualitative research is regarded a good method to analyze affix morphology in Javanese verbs. Method used in this research is descriptive, that is to give explanation to the language indication carefully and thoroughly. Qualitative description needs the real setting to describe words qualitatively, and not mathematically or statically (Lindlof, 1994: 21).

Method used to analyze the data is Agih Method (Sudaryanto, 1993: 15) which determining tool is the language itself. Interactive analysis is applied to analyze the data (Sutopo, 2000). Data collection cycle is inductive which cover data selection, data classification, and data presentation.

Equivalent method, agih method, and introspection reflective method are used to find the theorem in each data analysis step (Sudaryanto, 2001). And, to analyze affixation process, technique of two-two opposition is used. This technique is applied by contraposing affixed verb or reduplicative verb to D (Subroto, 1992: 72). This technique will show the difference of lexical identity concerning with the word classification.

Result Of Research And Discussion

Prefixes of Denominal Verb Formation

1. **Nasal prefix {N-}**. The form of nasal prefix has five allomorphs, they are {*m-*, *n-*, *ng-*, *ny-*, and *nge-*}. The form of verb {N-} is transitive active or intransitive. If {N-} is followed by basic morphem beginning with phonem /p/, /w/, /m/, /t/, /th/, /n/, /k/, /s/, /c/, and /ny/, it will be dissolved with {N-}. Prefix {N-} will change to /m-/ if the basic morphem begins with consonant /b, p, and w/. For example: *mbanyu* ‘tomelt’, *pacul* ‘hoe’, *madung* ‘to axe’. The prefix {N-} functions as active verb former. Here are examples of transposition active verbs from noun with prefix {N-}: *nggunting* ‘to scissor’, *nyendhok* ‘to spoon’, *nyethok* ‘to scoop’, *nguping* ‘to overhear’. The meaning of Nasal prefix {N-} → D + {N-} is ‘to do something in accordance with what is stated in the basic word.’

- (1) *Bapak macul neng kebon.* ‘My father hoes in the yard.’
Macul ‘to hoe’ means ‘to do something with a hoe.’
- (2) *Mas Danu lagi latihan mbedhil.* ‘My brother Danu is practising shooting.’
Mbedhil ‘to shoot’ means ‘to do something with bedhil ‘a gun.’

This changing of word classification from noun to verb can be analyzed with categorical member test, and also with technique of two-two opposition follows.

Table 1: Nasal prefix {N-}

Denominal Verbs	Basic Word	Affixation
<i>macul</i> (V) ‘to hoe’	<i>pacul</i> (N) ‘a hoe’	{N-} + D
<i>mbedhil</i> (V) ‘to shoot’	<i>bedhil</i> (N) ‘a gun’	{N-} + D

2. **Prefix {maN-}**. Prefix {maN-} has two allomorph, they are {maN-} and {meN-}. The {maN-} is used in formal and written language, eg. *Manunggal* ‘to be united’, *mangulon* ‘toward west’, and *mangetan* ‘toward east.’ While {meN-} is used in informal dan spoken language, with the same words: *menunggal*, *mengidul*, *mengetan*. Prefix {maN-} can be in the form of {maN-}, {mang-}, or {many-} depending on the first alphabet of the basic word. If the first alphabet is /t/, the form {maN-} does not change, eg: *tunggal* → *manunggal* ‘to be united.’

If the first alphabet is /w and k/, the form {maN-} will change to {mang-},

- eg: *wetan* → *mangetan* ‘toward east’
- kidul* → *mangidul* ‘toward west’

If the first alphabet is /s/, the form {maN-} will change to {many-},

- eg: *sembah* → *manyembah* ‘to pray’

Prefix {maN-} function as active verb former. Examples of transposition active verbs with prefix {maN-} are *mangulon* ‘toward west’, *mangetan* ‘toward east’, *mangidul* ‘toward south’, *nguping* ‘to overhear.’ The prefix {maN-} shows indicative modality, that is the fact having to do with the basic word. The modality of transposition verbs derived from noun are: indicative modality, imperative modality, and subjunctive modality. Examples: *macul* ‘to hoe’, *madung* ‘to axe’, *ngarit* ‘for grass with sickle’, *maku* ‘to nail.’ The meaning of prefix {ma-N} is to do something in accordance with the basic word.

- (3) *BMW abang gage-gage nrayak mangulon* (PPP, SB, p. 12). ‘Red BMW car is going toward west.’
- (4) *Layangane saya suwe saya mangetan* (SDP). ‘The kite tends to fly toward east.’

The changing of word classification can be detected with categorical member test or with technique of two-two opposition as follows.

Table 2: Prefix {maN-}

Denominal Verbs	Basic Word	Affixation
<i>mangulon</i> (V) ‘toward west’	<i>kulon</i> (N) ‘west’	{maN-} + D
<i>mangetan</i> (V) ‘toward east’	<i>wetan</i> (N) ‘east’	{maN-} + D

3. **Prefix {a-}**. The form of prefix {a-}, or Bawa Ha, is the same with prefix {ber-} in Indonesian. Verbs having prefix {a-} belong to transitive active verbs or intransitive verbs. This prefix has three allomorph, they are {a-}, {ma-}, and {mer-}. The function is to form transitive active verb and intransitive active verb. Prefix {a-} has the meaning of ‘to go to in accordance with the basic word.’ Examples:

- (5) *Pak Abu senengane merdhukun* (SDP). ‘Mr Abu loves to go to shaman.’
- (6) *Wis seminggu Sardi mertamba menyang Wonogiri* (SDP). ‘Sardi has gone for treatment for a week.’
- (7) *Srikandi meguru manah* (SDP). ‘Srikandi learns for archery.’

The changing of word classification can be detected with categorical member test or with technique of two-two opposition as follows.

Table 3: Prefix {a-}

Denominal Verbs	Basic Word	Affixation
<i>merdhukun</i> (V) ‘to go to a shaman’	<i>dhukun</i> (N) ‘a shaman’	{mer-} + D
<i>mertamba</i> (V) ‘to go for treatment’	<i>tamba</i> (N) ‘medicine’	{mer-} + D

Prefix {mer+D} above changes the basic word (noun) to verb. The changing from nominal to verb is called denominal. The words *dhukun*, *tamba*, *guru* are noun. After prefix {mer-} is attached, they change to verb: intransitive active denominal verb.

4. **Prefix {ka-}**. The form of prefix {ka-}, or *Bawa ka*, is passive verb and the does is the third person. It never change the form when attached to the basic word. It can attached to basic word with first alphabeth consonant or vocal. The process of denominal verb formation with prefix {ka-} can be described as follows.

- a) When Basic Word begins with vocal, there will deleted. Eg:
Entub 'bee sting' → *kaentub* → *kentub* 'to be stung'
Embun 'dew' → *kaembun* → *kembunan* 'exposed to dew'
- b) When Basic Word begins with consonant, the form does not change. Eg:
Pacul 'hoe' → *kapacul* 'to be hoed'
Gunting 'scissor' → *kagunting* 'cut out'

Prefix {ka-} is to form pasive verb which the doer the third person, and the meaning is 'subjected to the action with the instrument stated in the basic word.

- (8) *Jendral Sudirman katandhu dening para prajurit* (SDP).
'Jenderal Sudirman was carried off on a stretcher.'
Tandhu 'stretcher' → *katandhu* 'carried off on a stretcher by the soldiers.'
- (9) *Kijange kapanah dening Pak Budi* (SDP).
'the deer was shot with arrow.'
Panah 'arrow' → *kapanah* 'shot with arrow.'
- (10) *Sikile kapacul nalika nggarah sawah* (SDP).
'His foot was hoed accidentally when he cultivated the field.'
Pacul 'hoe' → *kapacul* 'to be hoed accidentally'

The changing of word classification can be detected with categorical member test or with technique of two-two oposition as follows.

Table 4 : Prefix {ka-}

Denominal Verbs	Basic Word	Affixation
<i>katandhu</i> (V) 'carried off on a stretcher'	<i>tandhu</i> (N) 'stretcher'	{ka-} + D
<i>kapanah</i> (V) 'shot by arrow'	<i>panah</i> (N) 'arrow'	{ka-} + D

Prefix {ka-} above change the noun to verb. The changing from noun to verb is called denominal verb. The words *tandhu*, *panah*, *pacul* are nou. After prefix {ka-} is attached, they change to verb: pasive denominal verb.

5. **Prefix {ke-}**. The form of prefix {ke-} is intransitive pasive verba. It does not show the doer, only show the action. And the action is done accidentally. For example:

- Ompol* 'pee' → *kopol-an* 'peed accidentally'
Uyah 'salt' → *kuyah-an* 'salted accidentally'
Idu 'spittle' → *kidon* 'spittled accidentally'
Uyuh 'urinate' → *kauyuh* 'urinated accidentally'

The changing of word classification can be detected with categorical member test or with technique of two-two oposition as follows.

Table 5 : Prefix {ke-}

Denominal Verbs	Basic Word	Affixation
<i>kopol</i> (an) (V) 'to be peed accidentally'	<i>ompol</i> (N) 'pee'	{ke-} + D
<i>kuyah</i> (an) (V) 'to be salted accidentally'	<i>uyah</i> (N) 'salt'	{ke-} + D

6. **Prefix {di-}**. The form of prefix {di-} has allomorph {dipun-}, and it is passive verba. Prefix {di-} is used by the third person doer, both singular and plural. Prefix {di-} does not change when attached to word beginning with consonant or vocal. It forms passive verb. The meaning of prefix {di-} is 'subjected to the act in accordance with the basic word.' The form {dipun-} has the same meaning, and it is used for polite manner. For example:

- (1) *Emon ditelpon nanging ora gelem ngangkat* (PS no 5-4 February 2012, p. 46).
'Emon was phoned but he didn't answer.'
- (2) *Sepedha dipunrem, cengkelak balik* (Asm, RT, SB, p 5).
'The bike was braked, and rided the bike back as soon as possible.'
- (3) *Lawang pager iki kulu tansah digembok* (PPP, SB, p 15)
'This gate should always be locked.'

The changing of word classification can be detected with categorical member test or with technique of two-two oposition as follows.

Table 6 : Prefix {di-}

Denominal Verbs	Basic Word	Affixation
<i>ditelepon</i> (V) 'to be phoned'	<i>telepon</i> (N) 'telephone'	{di-} + D
<i>dipunrem</i> (V) 'to be braked'	<i>rem</i> (N) 'brake'	{di-} + D
<i>digembok</i> (V) 'to be locked'	<i>gembok</i> (N) 'padlock'	{di-} + D

Productivity of Denominal Verb Formation in Javanese

- Productivity of Prefix Nasal {N-}**. Productivity concerns with real phenomenon from word applied continuously and in a large number. There are some levels concerning productivity of word formation. They are: Productive, Fair Productive, Less Productive, Not Productive. Based on this level, prefix nasal {N-} in the derivational word formation belong to Productive, the rule is very sistematic and open, can be continuously applied, and is used in a large number.
- Productivity of prefix ma- {N-}**. Prefix ma {N-} is Fair Productive and having sistematic rule and open. Word formation of denominal verb with prefix ma- {N-} can be continuously applied and used in a large formation by affixation. Productivity in this case means word formation with prefix nasal {N-}, and number.
- Productivity of prefix {a-}**. Prefix {a-} is Less Productive and having sistematic rule and less open. The word formation with prefix {a-} cannot be continuously applied. This prefix is not used in a large number.
- Productivity of prefix {ka-}**. Prefix {ka-} in denominal verb formation is Less Productive, and the rule is sistematic and less open, but it cannot be continuously applied. It is not used in a large number.
- Productivity of prefix {ke-}**. This prefix is Not Productive, and it is not sistematic and less open. The rule cannot be continuously applied. It is not used in a large number.
- Productivity of prefix {di-}**. This prefix is Fair Productive, and the rule is sistematic and open. It can be continuously applied.

Conclusion

Resume

Based on the above analysis and discussion, the resume can be written as follows.

- Prefixes of denominal verb formation are: {N-}, {a-}, {di-}, {ka-}, {ke-}. Prefixes of active verb formation are: prefix {N-} and prefix {a-}, while prefix of passive verb formation are: {di-}, {ke-}, and {ka-}. The function is to form active and passive verb. The meaning of active prefixes is 'to act something in accordance with the basic word.' And the meaning of passive prefixes is 'subject to the act in accordance of the basic word.'
- Prefix {N-} is Productive, sistematic and open, can be continuously applied, and used in a large number. Prefix {di-} is Fair Productive, the rule is sistematic and fair open. It is used in fair large number, and can be continuously applied. Prefix {ka-}, {ke-}, and {a-} are Less Productive, and cannot be continuously applied.

Implication

Prefix {N-} in denominal verb formation is very acceptable, the rule can be continuously applied, and is used in a large number. But the other prefixes have their own characteristic that are different each other so that this analysis should be thoroughly done.

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