MORPHOPHONEMIC PREFIXES AS IDENTIFIERS THE TRANSITIVITY VERB OF MAKASSAR LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

This study discusses Morphophonemic on prefixes, especially prefixes aN- and aK- in the native language of Lakiung dialect. Lakiung dialect is a dialect of the native language of Makassar among the five dialects spoken by most people who live in the Province of South Sulawesi, precisely in eastern Indonesia. The dialect used by people who live in the city of Makassar and its surroundings, in Gowa district in the western part, in Takalar and islands in the vicinity.The focus of the discussion is related to the status of morphophonemic prefix aN- and prefix aK- also morphophonemic as well as the events that happened as identifiers verbs transitivity of Makassar language. This study aims to reveal the status of morphophonemic prefix aN- and prefix aK-; function prefix aN- as forming transitive verbs and prefixes aK- as forming an intransitive verb; and changes in the status of a transitive verb become intransitive verbs based on events experienced by the prefix morphophonemic concerning. The method used in the study is the method of hearing; refer to the technique involved a conversation with the recording and noting. Recording is an activity covering a number of informations from the user community the native language. The data source consists of the data of oral and written. Data sourced from the verbal utterances five informants were selected purposively. Their average age of 20-60 years are living in the District of Somba Opu, Regency of Gowa. Meanwhile, the written data is sourced from the manuscript folklore South Sulawesi people who use the native language. Data presented descriptively and analyzed using distributional method. The results of study showed that the prefix aN- and the prefix aK- had a different status of morphophonemic. Prefix aN- serves as forming a transitive verb can undergo the gemination of morphophonemic basis, while the prefix aK- forms function as an intransitive verb that can be experienced in gemination morphophonemic and glottal. However, in addition to forming an intransitive verb, prefix aN- can also function as forming a transitive verb. Status of prefix aK- as forming an intransitive verb or as forming a transitive verb can be identified by morphological characteristic and syntactic characteristics. Based on morphological characteristics, intransitive verb prefixes aK-forming characterized by the inability of the initial phoneme of phonemic assimilated the basic shape (initial phoneme basic form survive if glued prefixes aK-), while forming a transitive verb prefixes aK- characterized by the ability of the initial phoneme basic forms assimilated phonemic (adjusted sound). Based on the characteristics of syntax, intransitive verb prefixes aK- as the formers in a position to present enclitic post-verb mutually appointed by the subject, while the prefixes aK-as the formers of transitive verb to present enclitic in position post-verb mutually appointed by the object.

Keywords: Morphophonemic, transitive, intransitive, the native language.

1. Intoduction

Makassar language is including one of the Austronesian family language used by almost people in Province of South Sulawesi who live in eastern Indonesia. The language is the mother tongue for the people who live in the city of Makassar and its surroundings, in Gowa Regency in the western part, in Takalar Regency and islands in the vicinity. In its capacity as the local language, the native language serves as (1) the symbol of regional pride; (2) the symbol of regional identity; and (3) lingua franca of the family and local community. This position is based on the fact that the language of the area is one of the elements of national culture, in addition to the native language, used also Indonesian. Indonesian language position is as a national language. Besides the position as the national language, Indonesian also serves as the state language. Both of these languages are protected by the state in accordance with the provisions contained in Article 36 of Chapter XV Act of 1945 (Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, 1984:151).

Makassar language is divided into five dialects, namely the dialect of Lakiung, the dialect of Turatea, the dialect of Bantaeng, the dialect of Konjo, and the dialect of Bira-Selayar (Palenkahu, 1974: 10). According to its function, the native language, including the language of ethnic groups, languages cultural, religious language, the language of education, and the language is taught as a local content in school, while according to its use, the native language is used in the tradition of oral literature such as *rumpama, sinrilik, kelong*, and in the tradition of literary writing as *lontarak pau-pau* and *lontarak bilang* (Basang and Arif, 1981: 4).

Among the five dialects, the dialect of Lakiung set as the language standar because it has historically been a royal official language of Gowa Kingdom and local content as teaching material in schools. In addition, the number of native speakers is greater than the number of speakers of other dialects. Makassar speakers of Lakiung dialect are around 1,140,100 inhabitants of the whole language speakers of Makassar totaling 2,003,419 inhabitants (Statistics 2008). Lakiung name is taken from the name of a place at the height of the kings of Gowa who was once a center of government. Therefore, the facts of linguistic of the Makassar language of Lakiung dialect is important introduced to provide knowledge of the intricacies of the native language to learners, teachers, observers, and interest in the native language. Also, it can be an important document in order to preserve the assets of Indonesian culture.

1.1 Morphophonemic

Chaer (2007: 194) provides another name for the term Morphophonemic as morphophonology, such as changing events morpheme form in a morphological process, both affixations, reduplication or in composite. The same view expressed by Kridalaksana (2007: 203) that is a subsystem that connects Morphophonemic morphology and phonology. It describes the forms of morpheme realized in phonological level.

Morphophonemic process occurs due to affix the attachment of basic shapes. Affix is including morpheme. The process of adding morpheme in a basic form is called morphemic process. Affix is divided into: prefix, infix, suffix, confix. Affixation process is in front of the base form (prefixation), the process of affixation is in the middle of basic form (infixation), affixation process is behind of the basic form (suffixation), and the process of affixation is in front of and behind the basic form (co fixation). According Manyambeang, et al. (1996: 34-43) said that in the native language of Makassar prefix consists of a single prefix and prefix duplicate. Single prefix includes *aN-, aK-, si-* and prefixes double is covering *aK-+pa-, aK-+pi-, aK-+pa-+ka-, aK-+pa-+si-, si-+pa-, si-+pa-+ka-.*

The view of some linguistic experts can be realized in one of the native language prefixes that have been described by Abbas (2014: 150 and 2016: 2).

Prefix *aN-*
      Prefix *aN-* can be forming the germination such as the rule of morphemic as.
      The rule of morphonemic prefix *aN-*
          Sound [N] → /mm/ /—— + /b/, /p/, /m/
      Prefiks aN- menjadi *amm* jika melekat pada bentuk dasar yang berfonem awal /b/, /p/, /m/.
      The process of morphonemic of prefix *aN-* in the basic form of beginning fonem */b/*
          aN- + *bolik* 'save' → *ammolik* 'to save'
      The process of morphonemic of prefix *aN-* in the basic form of beginning fonem */p/*
          aN- + *pélak* 'throw' → *ammelak* 'to throw'
      The process of morphonemic of prefix *aN-* in the basic form of beginning fonem */m/*
          aN- + *mantang* 'live' → *ammantang* 'live'

1.2 Transitive Sentence

Moeliono and Dardjowidjojo (ed.) (1988: 136) and Ramlan (1985: 50) state that a sentence that requires the presence of an object argument is obligatory including transitive clause and the formed verb clause is called a transitive verb. The verb transitive is also called verb divalent (two place verb), that a sentence must contain a noun/noun phrase, which serves both as a subject and which serves as an object. Verbs build the sentence including ekatransitive verb or monotransitive verb.

If two arguments object, the direct object (DO) and the other as an indirect object (IO), includes a clause of transitive verb and constructive clause are also called transitive verbs. It is called a valence of three (three place verb), that a sentence must contain a noun/noun phrase, which serves both as a subject and which serves as an object. Meanwhile, the noun/noun phrase which is located on the right serves as a complement. Verb builds the sentence including dwitransitive or bitransitive. In the native language of Makassar, a verb is always accompanied enclitic which acts as a copy of the subject and object copies. According to Friberg (1996: 55), every word that occupies the function in a clause or sentence cannot stand alone. Typically, function objects and information at the end of the sentence is followed by a marker determination. Foley (1976: 78) states that the determination or definite marker is determination, set, make sure the meaning of a word seen from the context of the overall sentence.

2. Methodology

Makassar language is set as the object of research is a dialect of Lakiung, the dialect spoken by people who live in the city of Makassar and its surroundings. Informants have been determined into five people. Data is collected by using the method of hearing through technique involves hearing-conversation. The data source consists of the data of oral and written. Data sourced from the verbal utterances five informants were selected purposively. Four people act as active informants and informant, namely an indigenous stakeholders who act as key informants. Informants active duty to provide information in accordance with the linguistic actively required data, while key informants in charge of giving comparative data in case of individual variations in speech or utterance variation in groups. They settled in the District of Somba Opu, Gowa regency, South Sulawesi Province, an average age of 20-60 years. Informants were selected informants who meet the requirements, namely: has the ability or potential to master the native language system as a whole; have perfect vocal organs; never lived in other areas more than three months; and psychologically demonstrated a cooperative attitude gave corpus of data. Meanwhile, the written data is sourced from the manuscript folklore South Sulawesi people who use the native language. Data presented descriptively and analyzed using distributional method.

3. Discussion

One affixes that require further discussion is the prefix, in particular prefix aN- and prefix aK-. Both of these prefixes each have allomorph accordance with the initial phoneme attached to basic form. Clarity status morphophonemic of a prefix is helpful to identify the transitive verb of Makassar language.

3.1 Morphophonemic prefix aN-

Based on the principles of morpheme introduction stated that the forms that have a structure different sounds and different meanings, including morpheme different. Associated with these principles, the prefixe aN- and aK- are including two different morpheme. Status morphophonemic prefix aN- and aK- can be described one by one below.

Prefix *aN-*
Prefix aN- can be germination as morphophonemic rule as follows:
Morphophonemic rule of prefix *aN-*:
Sound [N] →   /mm/   / ---- + /b/./p/,/m/
                    /nng/   / ---- + /a/, /e/, /i/, /o/, /u/
                    / nny/   / ---- + /s/

Morphophonemic rule of prefix *aN-* can be explained one by one with each example.

1) Prefix *aN-* → amm- if attached to basic form of first phoneme /b/,/p/,/m/.
  a) Morphophonemic process of prefix *aN-* to basic form of first phoneme /b/, example:
    aN- + *bolik* 'save'   → *ammolik* 'to save'
    aN- + *binting* 'carry'   → *amminting* 'to carry'

  b) Morphophonemic process of prefix *aN-* to basic form of first phoneme /p/, example:
    aN- + *pelak* 'throw'   → *ammelak* 'to throw'
    aN- + *polong* 'cut'   → *ammolong* 'to cut'

c) Morphophonemic process of prefix *aN-* to basic form of first phoneme /m/, example:
    aN- + *mantang* 'live'   → ammantang 'to live'
    aN- + *motérék* 'back'   → *ammotérék* 'to back'

2) Prefix *aN-* → anng- if attached to basic form of first phoneme /a/, /é/, /i/, /o/, /u/.

a) Morphophonemic process of prefix *aN-* to basic form of first phoneme /a/, example:
    aN- + *allé* 'take'   → *anggallé* 'to take'
    aN- + *angkak* 'raise'   → *anngangkak* 'to raise'

b) Morphophonemic process of prefix *aN-* to basic form of first phoneme /é/, example:
    aN- + *érang* 'bring'   → *anngérang* 'to bring'

c) Morphophonemic process of prefix *aN-* to basic form of first phoneme /i/, example:
    aN- + *inung* 'drink'   → *annginung* 'to drink'
    aN- + *inrang* 'borrow'   → *annginrang* 'to borrow'

d) Morphophonemic process of prefix *aN-* to basic form of first phoneme /o/, example:
    aN- + *ondang* 'hunt'   → *anngondang* 'to hunt'
    aN- + *onjok* 'step'   → *anngonjok* 'to step'

e) Morphophonemic process of prefix *aN-* to basic form of first phoneme /u/, example:
    aN- + *ukirik* 'write'   → *anngukirik* 'to write'
    aN- + *unté* 'twist'   → *anngunté* 'to twist'

3) Prefix *aN-* → anny- if attached to basic form of first phoneme /s/, example:
    aN- + *sanggarak* 'fry'   → *annyanggarak* 'to fry'
    aN- + *sorong* 'push'   → *annyorong* 'to push'

  Prefix *aK-*
Prefix *aK-* can be glotalization and germination such as morphophonemic below.
Morphophonemic rule of prefix *aK-*
    Sound [K] /k/   / ---- +/b/,/d/,/g/,/j/,/k/,/l/,/r/
      /cc/   / ---- +/c/
      /tt/   /---- + /t/
      /ss/   /---- + /s/
      /pp/   /---- +/p/

Morphophonemic rule of prefix   *aK-* can be explained one by one followed by each example.
1) Prefix *aK-* stationary *ak-* (glotalization) if it attached to basic form of first phoneme /b/, /d/, /g/, /j/, /k/, /l/, /r/

  a) Morphophonemic process of prefix *aK-* to basic form of first phoneme /b/, example:
    aK- + *ballak* 'home'   → *akballak* 'to home'
    aK- + *bicara* 'speak'   → *akbicara* 'to speak'

  b) Morphophonemic process of prefix *aK-* to basic form of first phoneme /d/, example:
    aK- + *dakkik* 'stick'   → *akdakkik* 'to stick'
    aK- + *dikkik* 'stand'   → *akdikkik* 'to stand'

  c) Morphophonemic process of prefix *aK-* to basic form of first phoneme /g/, example:
    aK- + *géak* 'debate'   → *akgéak* 'to debate'
    aK- + *gora* 'shout'   → *akgora* 'to shout'

  d) Morphophonemic process of prefix *aK-* to basic form of first phoneme /j/, example:
    aK- + *jappa* 'walk'   → *akjappa* 'to walk'

aK- + *jokjok* 'point' → *akjokjok* 'to point'

e) Morphophonemic process of prefix *aK-* to basic form of first phoneme /k/, example:
aK- + *kiok* 'call' → *akkiok* 'to call'
aK- + *kutaknang* 'ask' → *akkutaknang* 'to ask'

f) Morphophonemic process of prefix *aK-* to basic form of first phoneme /l/, example:
aK- + *lumpak* 'jump' → *aklumpak* 'to jump'
aK- + *lampa* 'go' → *aklampa* 'to go'

g) Morphophonemic process of prefix *aK-* to basic form of first phoneme /r/, example:
aK- + *rékbok* 'fight' → *akrékbok* 'to fight'
aK- + *rinring* 'wall' → *akrinring* 'to wall'

2) Prefix *aK-* → *ac-* (germination) if it attaches to basic form of first phoneme /c/, example:
aK- + *cukkuruk* 'shave' → *accukkuruk* 'to shave'
aK- + *cinik* 'see' → *accinik* 'to see'

3) Prefix *aK-* → *at-* (germination) if it attaches to basic form of first phoneme /t/, example:
aK- + *tukak* 'ladder' → *attukak* 'to ladder'
aK- + *toak* 'spy' → *attoak* 'to spy'

4) Prefix *aK-* → *as-* (germination) if it attaches to basic form of first phoneme /s/, example:
aK- + *saré* 'give' → *assaré* 'to give'
aK- + *sapéda* 'bike' → *assapéda* 'to bike'

4) Prefix *aK-* → *ap-* (germination) if it attaches to basic form of first phoneme /p/, example:
aK- + *pikkirik* 'think' → *appikkirik* 'to think'
aK- + *parék* 'make' → *apparék* 'to make'

In general prefix *aK-* has function to form intransitive verb but prefix *aN-* has function to form transitive verb. However, it can be found prefix *aK-* be effective to both verb, namely forming intransitive verb also transitive verb.

Prefix *aK-* former intransitive verb can be seen below.
aK- + *danggang* 'trade' → *akdanggang* 'to trade'
Example:
Akdanggangtongi (manggéna) bérasak ri pasaraka
aK- danggang-tong –i   manggéna   bérasak   ri pasarak-a
pref dagang Kom P3.Enk ayahnya   beras   Prep pasar Det
          Vint/P   Pem.S   S   Pel   K
Also trading rice her father in the market.
'Her father also trades rice in the market.'

aK- + *gora* 'shout' → *akgora* 'to shout'
Example:
Akgorai (pabaluka).
aK- gora   -i   pabaluk-   a
Pref teriak P3.Enk penjual   Det
      Vint/P Pem.S   S
Screaming that trader.
'That trader screams'.

aK- + *lampa* 'go' → aklampa 'pergi'
Example:
Aklampami (toanangku).
aK- lampa -ma   -i   toana   -ku
Pref pergi   Perf P3.Enk tamu Pos
      Vint/P   Pem.S   S
'It has gone my guest.'
'My guest has gone.'

Events Morphophonemic *aK-* prefix in its basic form fonemic initial /d/ danggang 'trade', /g/ gora 'shouted', /l/ Lampa 'go' to form an intransitive verb *akdanggang* 'trade'. *Akgéak* 'debate' and *aklampa* 'go'. Enclitic -i on the position of each point to the subject postverb *manggéna* 'father', *pabaluka* 'seller', *toanangku* 'living it' is cathaforic. The third object of the verb does not need (to have provided information that is complete without the presence of an object on the side).

In addition to forming an intransitive verb, *aK-* prefixes may be forming a transitive verb that can be seen in the following example:

aK- + *boya* 'look' → *akboya* 'to look'
Contoh:

Akboyai manggéku bémbé sikayu.
<u>aK-boya -i   manggé -ku   bémbé sikayu</u>
Pref cari P3.Enk ayah Pos   kambing seekor
　　 Vt/P Pem.S S　　　 O
 Looking my father a goat.
 'My father is looking a goat'.

aK- + parek 'make' → *apparék* 'to make'
Apparekki katté kanréjawa'
<u>aK- parék -ki　　　　 katté   kanréjawa</u>
Pref buat P2.EnkHon anda   kue
Vt/P　　 Pem.S　　　 S　　 O
Making she cakes
'She is making cakes'.

aK- + jokjok 'point' → *akjokjok* 'to point'
Akjokjoki karaénga panngawalak.
aK- jokjok -i   karaeng -a panngawalak
Pref tunjuk P3.Enk raja   Det pengawal
Vt/P　　 Pem.S S　　 O
 Pointing the king his bodyguard.
 'The king points his bodyguard'

Events Morphophonemic prefix *aK-* in its basic form phonemic initial /b/ *boya*, /p/ *parék* 'create', /j/ *jokjo*k 'point' form transitive verbs *akboya* 'look', *apparek* 'made', *akjokjok* 'to point'. Enclitic on the position of each point to the subject postverb *manggéku* 'my father', *Nakke* 'I', *karaénga* 'kings' in cathaforic. These three sentence require the presence of each object *bémbé sikayu* 'a goat', *kanréjawa* 'cake', *panngawalak* 'bodyguard'. In other words, three sentences have not provided information that is complete without the presence of an object at his side.

　Diffrent prefix *aK-* former transitive verb can be known according two features such as:
   (1) morphology; and
   (2) syntactic.

Based on morphological characteristics, prefix aK- former intransitive verb characterized by the inability of the initial phoneme basic forms assimilated phonemic (initial phoneme basic form survive if glued *aK-*), for example, *aK- + danggang* 'trade' → *akdanggang* 'to trade' → *andanggang, *aK- + gora* 'shout' → *akgora* 'to shout' → *Angora, *aK- + Lampa* → 'go' → *allampa. Meanwhile, the prefix *aK-* forming transitive verb marked the initial phoneme ability assimilated phonemic basic form (to adjust the sound), for example, *aK- + boya* → *amboya*, *aK- + parék* → *amparék*, *aK- + jokjok* → *anjokjok*.

Based on syntactic characteristics, prefix *aK-* former intransitive verb in a position to present enclitic postverb mutually appointed by the subject, while the prefix *aK-* forming transitive verb (which has been assimilated) presenting enclitic in position postverb mutually appointed by the object.
　　Example of presenting enclitic in position postverb mutually appointed by the subject:
　aK- + danggang 'trade' → *akdanggang* 'to trade'
　Akdanggangtongi (manggéna) bérasak ri pasaraka
　<u>aK- -danggang- tong-   -i manggéna bérasak ri pasarak-   -a</u>
　Pref dagang Kom P3.Enk ayahnya beras   Prep pasar Det
　　　Vint/P　　 Pem. S　 S　　 Pel　　　 K
　Also trading rice his father in the market.
　'His father is trading rice in the market'.

　Enclitic –*i* 'he' mutually appointed as cathaphoric with subject *manggéna* 'his father'

　Example of presenting enclitic in position mutually appointed by object:
　aN- + parék 'make' → *amparék* 'to make'
　Inakké ampareki kanréjawaya
　<u>nakké aN- parék -ki   kanréjawaya</u>
saya Pref buat P1.Enk   kue
S　 Vt/P　　 Pem.S O
 I am making her that cake
 'I am making that cake'
 Enclitic –*i* 'she' mutually appointed as cathaphoric with object *kanréjawaya* 'that cake'

4.　Conclusion

The results of this research showed that the prefix *aN-* and prefix *aK-* have the different status of morphophonemic. Prefix *aN-* serves as forming a transitive verb can undergo morphophonemic as in germination, while the prefix *aK-* forming function as an intransitive verb that can be experienced in morphophonemic as in germination and glotalisasi. However, in addition to forming an intransitive verb, prefix *aK-* can also function as forming a transitive verb. Prefix *aK-* status as forming an intransitive verb or as forming a transitive verb can be identified by characteristic morphological and syntactic characteristics. Based on morphological characteristics, prefix *aK-* forming intransitive verb characterized by the inability of the initial phoneme assimilated with phonemic the basic shape (initial phoneme basic form survives if glued prefixes *aK-*), while prefix *aK-* forming a transitive verb by the ability of the initial phoneme basic forms assimilated with phonemic (adjusted sound). Based on the characteristics of syntax, prefix *aK-* forming intransitive verb to present enclitic postverb mutually appointed by the subject, while the prefix *aK-* forming transitive verb is presenting enclitic in position posyverb mutually appointed by the object.

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