Research Article

AFFIX COMBINATION OF THE DENGKA DIALECT IN THE ROTE LANGUAGE: A GENERATIVE MORPHOLOGY APPROACH

Efron Erwin Yohanis Loe[1]*., Sutjiati Beratha N.L[2]., Ketut Darma Laksana I[3] and Wayan Pastika I[4]

[1]STIBA Mentari Kupang
[2,3,4] STIBA Mentari Kupang, Faculty of Arts, Udayana University

A R T I C L E I N F O	A B S T R A C T
	Dengka Dialect is one of the eighteen dialects of Rote language. It is spoken in Northwest Sub distric, Rote Ndao Regency, Nusa Tenggara Province. The eighteen variations of the sub dialect namely: Termanu, Korbaffo, Landu, Ringgoú, Upao, Bilba, Diu, Lĕlenuk, Bokai, Talaĕ, Keka, Baä, Lelain, Dĕngka, Unalĕ, Déla, Ti danLålĕt (Lålĕ). This research aims at discovering the affix combination process in the Dengka dialect of the Rote language. The applied theoretical approach is generative morphology that is suggested by Aronoff in his article *Word-Based Morphology* (1979). The research method used is descriptive qualitative method. The data are obtained by using observation methods and its techniques, and interlocution method and its techniques. The collected data are writings and voice-recordings. The writings are the main data, which are translations of the Book of Mark in the New Testament, the Story of Easter and the Parable about a Farmer, in the versions of Dengka Dialect. The voice recordings are supporting data, which are obtained from informants by interviewing and recording. A research finding in Dengka Dialect is affix combination. It is processedfound in verb by added prefix [*mana-*] and suffix [-ʔ] to lexeme base and to produce new words. The grammatical meaning of affix combination is situation passive. There are four grammatical meaning of affix combination in BRDD, namely 1) 'coincidentally' meaning, 2) 'could be' meaning, 3) 'perfect aspect' meaning, and 4) 'double' meaning.

INTRODUCTION

Background

Dengka dialect of The Rote language (BRDD) is spoken in Northwest Sub district, Rote Ndao Regency, Nusa Tenggara Province. BRDD is one of the eighteen variations sub dialects of Rote language. The eighteen variation sub dialects form a part of the domain in Holland period. Manafe (1884:1) said that the Rote Island is divided into two parts that are Eastern and Western. The eastern consists of eleven domains, including Termanu, Korbaffo, Landu, Ringgoú, Upao, Bilba, Diu, Lĕlenuk, Bokai, TalaĕdanKeka. The western consists of seven domains, namely Baä, Lelain, Dĕngka, Unalĕ, Déla, Ti danLålĕt (Lålĕ).

The focus of this research is affix combinationprocess. According to Kridalaksana (2008:128) affix combination is

Corresponding author: **Efron Erwin Yohanis Loe**
STIBA Mentari Kupang

affixes that have independent grammatical meaning and form which added is equal to lexeme base. Word formation is applied through affix combinationin BRDD by added the prefix [mana-] and suffix [-ʔ] tothe lexeme base.

The theory applied in this research is generative morphology by Aronoff, namely *Word-Based Morphology* or *Lexeme-Based* (Aronoff, 1979). This theory is used to analyse the shapes of affix combination found in BRDD and their grammatical meaning. Based on the background above, the research problem of this research is how does the affix combination process in the Dengka Dialect?

Theoretical Approach

The main theory is used to analyse the data is generative morphology theory by Aronoff. According to Aronoff (1979) in his proposal *Word-Based Morphology* or *Lexeme-Based,* the unit or element used to produce a new word is word that has syntactic category, such as verb, noun, adjective, adverb, numeralia and not categorial words.

Scalise (1984:43) depicts the diagram of Aronoff's theory *Word-Based Morphology* or *Lexeme Based* (1979) as follows.
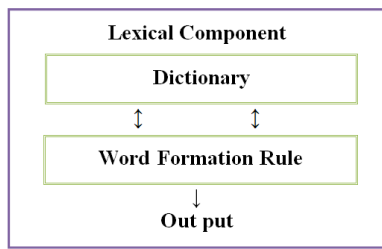

Diagram 1 Generative Morphology Theory by Aronoff 1979

Aronoff stated that lexical component consists of two main components, namely dictionary and word formation rule. The function of dictionary is as a place to list all words that have syntactic category such as verb, noun, adjective, adverb and numeral. Meanwhile, word formation rule (WFR) has a function to produce new words.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used is descriptive qualitative method, whereas the data are described by written statements, not in statistic formations, (Moleong, 2014:6). The data are obtained by using observation methods and its techniques, and interlocution method and its techniques. The observations techniques are used to collect data through tapping technique (TT), observation direct technique (ODT), free observation technique (FOT), recording technique (RT) and note technique (NT). The interlocutions techniques are used to collect data are stimulation technique (ST), direct technique (DT), indirect technique (IT), and note technique and recording technique (NTRT).

There are three types to analysis of the data found, namely (a) scope and domain of rule, (b) types of rule, and (c) relation of each rule, (Sudaryanto, 1993:6-7). This researchuses two types of method to presentdata analysis, namely formal and informal method. Formal method is used to describe data findings through words and some terminology. Meanwhile informal method is used to describe data findings by using sign and symbols, (Sudaryanto (2015:241).
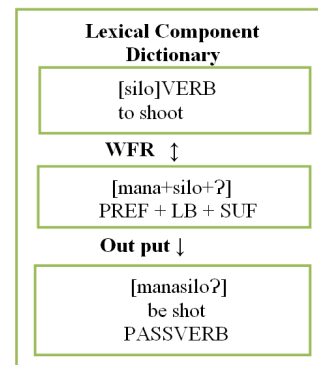
DISCUSSION

The word formation process through affix combination in BRDD by added the prefix [*mana-*] and suffix [-ʔ] on lexeme base is found in verb and to produce passive verb [V→V] with its lexicon meaning is passive form describing a state or situation. It is process steps could be formulated is as follows: [[Dictionary] ↔ [WFR]→ [Out put]]. There are four grammatical meaning of affix combination in BRDD including 1) 'coincidentally' meaning, 2) 'could be' meaning, 3) 'perfect aspect' meaning, and 4) 'double' meaning. The four grammatical meaning could be described as follows.

'Coincidentally action'Meaning

The grammatical function of prefix [*mana-*] and sufix [-ʔ] in BRDD is to form passive verb from lexeme base verb with its grammatical meaning is 'coincidentally action'. The steps of word formation process by added prefix [*mana-*] and suffix [-ʔ] to lexeme base as follow [[Lexeme Base]VERB + [PREF[*mana-*]PASSVERB + [LB]VERB + SUF[-ʔ]PASSVERB] → [Complex Word]PASSVERB]. Further the

steps by using BRDD data could be seen in the diagram in generative morphology theory below.

(1)

The prefix [*mana-*] and suffix [-ʔ] are affix combination applied into the complex word '**manasiloʔ**' which is shown in sentence 1b. The word in bold in sentence 1a is the lexeme base.
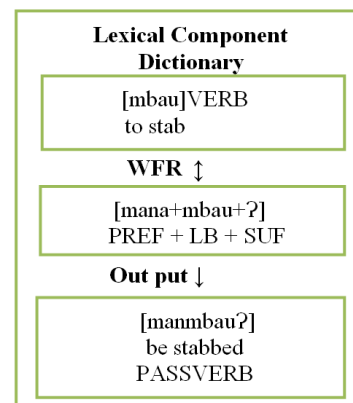
Malaŋga Polisi silo nakoʔ na.
The chief police shoot thief DET.
'The chief police shoots the thief'.

Malaŋga Polisi ei-na mana-silo-ʔ.
The chief police foot-CLT PASSVERB-to shoot- PASSVERB.
'The chief police's foot was (coincidentally) **shot**'.

The rule of word formation process of complex word [manasiloʔ] is formulated through affix combination in BRDD i.e.[LB[silo]VTRAN ↔ [PREF[*mana-*]PASSVERB + LB[silo] + SUF[-ʔ] PASSVERB] → CW[manasiloʔ] PASSVERB]. The verb category of [manasiloʔ] is passive form describing a state or situationthat generated from transitive verb [silo] as lexeme base. Complex word [manasiloʔ] consists of lexeme base [silo] and two bound morphemes, namely [*mana-*] and [-ʔ], which grammatical meaning is 'coincidentally action'. The lexical meaning of complex word [manasiloʔ] is to describe coincidentally action 'was shot'.

The steps of word formation rule of complex word [manasiloʔ] can be formulated into [[Dictionary] ↔ [WFR] → [Out put]]. The rule of generative morphology is appliedinto the affix combination data, which are presented on data no. 1 to no. 10.
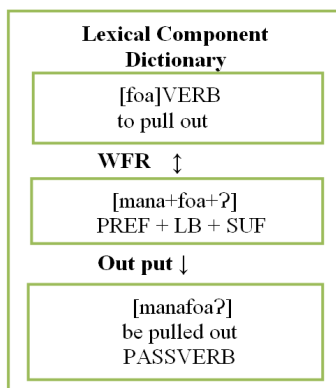
(2)

The prefix [*mana-*] and suffix [-ʔ] are affix combination applied into the complex word 'manambauʔ' which is shown in sentence 2b. The word in bold in sentence 2a is the lexeme base.

Jordan mbau Alex.
Jordan stab Alex.
'Jordan stabs Alex'.

Jecky   lima-na   mana-mbau-ʔ.
Jecky hand-CLT   PASSVERB- to stab-PASSVERB.
'Jerky's hand was (coincidentally) stabbed'.

The rule of word formation process of complex word [manambauʔ] is formulated through affix combination in BRDD i.e. [LB[mbau]VTRAN ↔ [PREF[*mana-*]PASSVERB + LB[silo] + SUF[-ʔ] PASSVERB] → CW[manambauʔ] PASSVERB]. The verb category of [manambauʔ] is passive form describing a state or situation that generated from transitive verb [mbau] as lexeme base. Complex word [manambauʔ] consists of lexeme base [mbau] and two bound morphemes, namely [*mana-*] and [-ʔ], which grammatical meaning is 'coincidentally action'. The lexical meaning of complex word [manambauʔ] is to describe coincidentally action 'was stabbed'.

(3)

The prefix [*mana-*] and suffix [-ʔ] are affix combination applied into the complex word 'manafoaʔ' which is shown in sentence 3b. The word in bold in sentence 3a is the lexeme base.
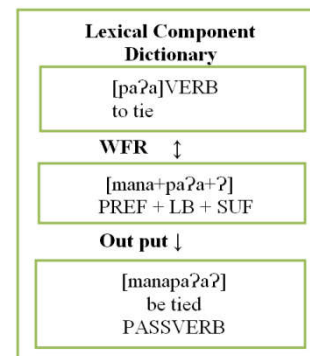
Batista foa ufi hau.
Batista pull out cassava.
'Batista pulls out cassava'.

Bernard nita ufi hau huʔ lima mana-foa-ʔ.
Bernard see cassava tree five PASSVERB-to pull out-Passverb.

'Bernard saw five cassava tresswere (coincidentally) pulled out'.

The rule of word formation process of complex word [manafoaʔ] is formulated through affix combination in BRDD i.e. [LB[foa]VTRAN ↔ [PREF[*mana-*]PASSVERB + LB[foa] + SUF[-ʔ] PASSVERB] → CW[manafoaʔ]PASSVERB]. The verb category of [manafoaʔ] is passive form describing a state or situation that generated from transitive verb [foa] as lexeme base. Complex word [manafoaʔ] consists of lexeme base [foa] and two bound morphemes, namely [*mana-*] and [-ʔ], which grammatical meaning is 'coincidentaly action'. The lexical meaning of complex word [manafoaʔ] is to describe coincidentally action 'was pulled out'.
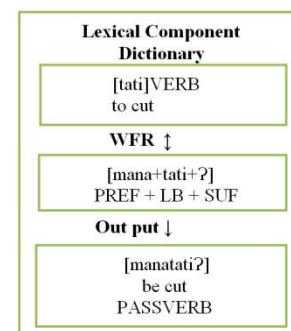
(4)

The prefix [*mana-*] and suffix [-ʔ] are affix combination applied into the complex word 'manapaʔaʔ' which is shown in sentence 4b. The word in bold in sentence 4a is the lexeme base.

Matius paʔa sapi hitu   sa   osi-na.
Mattew tie   cow seven PREP garden-CLT.
'Mattew tied seven cows in his garden'.

Amba   lua mana-paʔa-ʔ.
buffalo two PASSVERB-to tie-PASSVERB.
'Two buffalos were (coincidentally) tied'.

The rule of word formation process of complex word [manapaʔaʔ] is formulated through affix combination in BRDD i.e. [LB[paʔaʔ]VTRAN ↔ [PREF[*mana-*]PASSVERB + LB[paʔaʔ] + SUF[-ʔ] PASSVERB] → CW[manapaʔaʔ] PASSVERB]. The verb category of [manapaʔaʔ] is passive form describing a state or situation that generated from transitive verb [paʔaʔ] as lexeme base. Complex word [manapaʔaʔ] consists of lexeme base [paʔaʔ] and two bound morphemes, namely [*mana-*]and [-ʔ], which grammatical meaning is 'coincidentally action'. The lexical meaning of complex word [manapaʔaʔ] is to describe coincidentally action 'was tied'.

(5)

The prefix [*mana-*] and suffix [-ʔ] are affix combination applied into the complex word '**manatatiʔ**' which is shown in sentence 5b. The word in bold in sentence 5a is the lexeme base.

James tati hau dati.
James cut tree teak.
'James cuts teak tree'.

Busa laŋga-na mana-tati-ʔ.
dog head-CLT   PASSVERB-to cut-PASSVERB.
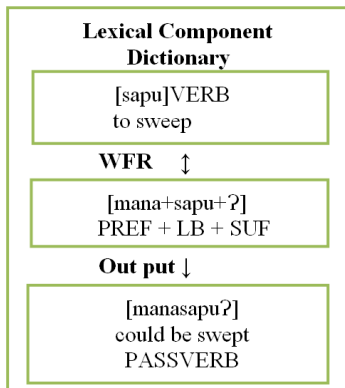'The dog's head was (coincidentally) cut'.

The rule of word formation process of complex word [manatatiʔ] is formulated through affix combination in BRDD i.e. [LB[tatiʔ]VTRAN ↔ [PREF[*mana-*]PASSVERB +

LB[tatiʔ] + SUF[-ʔ] PASSVERB] → CW[manatatiʔ] PASSVERB]. The verb category of [manatatiʔ] is passive form describing a state or situation that generated from transitive verb [tatiʔ] as lexeme base. Complex word [manatatiʔ] consists of lexeme base [tatiʔ] and two bound morphemes, namely [*mana-*] and [-ʔ], which grammatical meaning is 'coincidentally action'. The lexical meaning of complex word [manatatiʔ] is to describe coincidentally action 'was cut'.

'Could be'Meaning

The grammatical function of prefix [*mana-*] and suffix [-ʔ] in this part is to form passive verb from lexeme base verb indicating the grammatical meaning 'could be'. The steps of word formation process by adding prefix [*mana-*] and suffix [-ʔ] into the lexeme base are: [[Lexeme Base]VERB + [PREF[*mana-*]PASSVERB + [LB]VERB + SUF[-ʔ]PASSVERB] → [Complex Word]PASSVERB]. Below are the applications of the use of generative morphology theory in BRDD.

(6)


```
Lexical Component
Dictionary
[sapu]VERB
to sweep
WFR      ↕
[mana+sapu+ʔ]
PREF + LB + SUF
Out put ↓
[manasapuʔ]
could be swept
PASSVERB
```

The use of affix combination [*mana-*] and [-ʔ] in complex word 'manasapuʔ'is in sentence 6b. The lexeme base is the bold word in sentence 6a.

Rita sapu kama-na.
Rita sweep room-CLT.
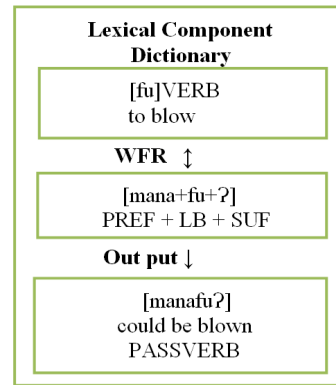'Rita sweeps her room'.

Hambaduluʔ na   mana-sapu-ʔ.
rubbish   DET PASSVERB-to sweep-PASSVERB.
'The rubbish could be swept'.

The formation process of complex word [manasapuʔ] is formed through affix combination in BRDD, which formula is [LB[sapu]VITRA ↔ [PREF[*mana-*]PASSVERB + LB[sapu] + SUF[-ʔ]PASSVERB] → CW[manasapuʔ]PASSVERB]. The verb category of [manasapuʔ] is passive form describing a state or situation that generated from intransitive verb [sapu] as the lexeme base. Complex word [manasapuʔ] comprises of lexeme base [sapu] and two bound morphemes, namely [*mana-*] and [-ʔ] that has grammatical meaning 'could be'. The lexical meaning of complex word [manasapuʔ] is to describe the action of 'could be swept'.

(7)


```
Lexical Component
Dictionary
[fu]VERB
to blow
WFR      ↕
[mana+fu+ʔ]
PREF + LB + SUF
Out put ↓
[manafuʔ]
could be blown
PASSVERB
```

The use of affix combination [*mana-*] and [-ʔ] in complex word 'manafuʔ'is in sentence 7b. The lexeme base is the bold word in sentence 7a.

Ruth fu tarompet.
Ruth blows a trumpet.
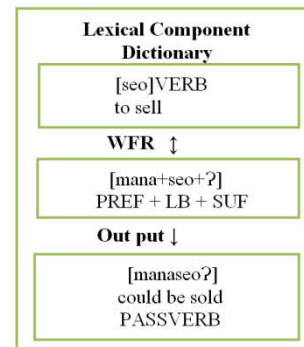'Ruth blows a trumpet'.

Ruth nita doiʔ na   mana-fu-ʔ.
Ruth sees money DET PASSVERB-to blow-PASSVERB.
'Ruth sees the money could be blown'.

The formation process of complexword [manafuʔ] is formed through affix combination in BRDD, which formula is [LB[fu]VTRAN ↔ [PREF[*mana-*]PASSVERB + LB[fu] + SUF[-ʔ]PASSVERB] → CW[manafuʔ]PASSVERB]. The verb category of [manafuʔ] is passive form describing a state or situation that generated from transitive verb [fu] as the lexeme base. Complex word [manafuʔ] comprises of lexeme base [fu] and two bound morphemes, namely [*mana-*] and [-ʔ] that has grammatical meaning 'could be'. The lexical meaning of complex word [manafuʔ] is to describe the action of 'could be blown'.

(8)


```
Lexical Component
Dictionary
[seo]VERB
to sell
WFR      ↕
[mana+seo+ʔ]
PREF + LB + SUF
Out put ↓
[manaseoʔ]
could be sold
PASSVERB
```

The use of affix combination [*mana-*]and [-ʔ] in complex word 'manaseoʔ'is in sentence 8b. The lexeme base is the bold word in sentence 8a.

Aron seo sisi sa pasar Ba'a.
Aron sells meat PREP   Market Ba'a.
'Aron sells meat at Ba'a Market'.
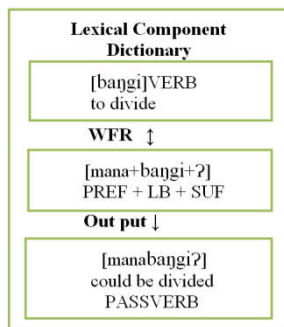
Sisi   na-la mana-seo-ʔ ena.
meat DET-J   PASSVERB-to sell-PASSVERB have.
'All meats could be sold'.

The formation process of complexword [manaseoʔ] is formed through affix combination in BRDD, which formula is [LB[seo]VTRAN ↔ [PREF[*mana-*]PASSVERB + LB[seo] + SUF[-ʔ]PASSVERB] → CW[manaseoʔ]PASSVERB]. The verb category of [manaseoʔ] is passive form describing a state or situation that generated from transitive verb [**seo**] as the

lexeme base. Complex word [manaseoʔ] comprises of lexeme base [seo] and two bound morphemes, namely [*mana-*]and [-ʔ] that has grammatical meaning 'could be'. The lexical meaning of complex word [manaseoʔ] is to describe the action of 'could be sold'.

(9)

The use of affix combination [*mana-*]and [-ʔ] in complex word 'manabaŋiʔ'is in sentence 9b. The lexeme base is the bold word in sentence 9a.

Sarlince baŋi nanat ve sao-na.
Sarlince divide food to husband-CLT.
'Sarlince divides food for her husband'.

Nanat na-la   mana-baŋi-ʔ ena.
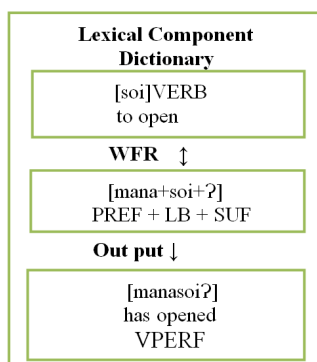Food DET-J   PASSVERB-to divide-PASSVERB have.
'The foods could be divided'.

The formation process of complexword [manabaŋiʔ] is formed through affix combination in BRDD, which formula is [LB[baŋi]VTRAN ↔ [PREF[*mana-*]PASSVERB + LB[baŋi] + SUF[-ʔ]PASSVERB] → CW[manabaŋi]PASSVERB]. The verb category of [manabaŋi] is passive form describing a state or situation that generated from transitive verb [baŋi] as the lexeme base. Complex word [manabaŋiʔ] comprises of lexeme base [baŋi] and two bound morphemes, namely [*mana-*]and [-ʔ] that has grammatical meaning 'could be'. The lexical meaning of complex word [manabaŋiʔ] is to describe the action of 'could be divided'.

Perfect Aspect

The other grammatical function of prefix [*mana-*] and suffix [-ʔ] in BRDD is to form passive verb from lexeme base with its grammatical meaning is 'perfect aspect'. The steps of word formation process by added prefix [*mana-*] and suffix [-ʔ] to lexeme base: [[Lexeme Base]VERB + [PREF[*mana-*]PASSVERB + [LB]VERB + SUF[-ʔ]PASSVERB] → [Complex Word]PASSVERB]. Below is the application of generative morphology theory in BRDD.

(10)

The use of affix combination consisting of prefix [*mana-*] and suffix [-ʔ] into the complex word '**manasoiʔ**' is presented in sentence 10b. The bold word in sentence 10a is the lexeme base.

Julio soi jandela ume-na.
Julio open window home-CLT.
'Julio opens his window'.

Julio nita jadela ume-na mana-soi-ʔ.
Julio sees window home-CLT VPERF-to open-VPERF.
'Julio sees his window has opened'.

Theformation process of complex word [manasoiʔ] through affix combination in BRDD can be formulated into [LB[soi]VTRAN ↔ [PREF[*mana-*]VPERF + LB[soi] + SUF[-ʔ]VPERF] → CW[manasoiʔ]VPERF]. The verb categoryof [manasoiʔ] is passive form describing a state or situation that generated from transitive verb [**soi**] as the lexeme base.Complex word [manasoiʔ] comprises of lexeme base [soi] and two bound morphemes, namely [*mana-*]and [-ʔ] that has grammatical meaning'perfect aspect'. The lexical meaning of complex word [manasoiʔ] is to describe 'has/have opened'.

Double meanings

The grammatical function of prefix [*mana-*] and suffix [-ʔ] in this part is to explain the ten complex words that have been explained in part (A, B, and C), namely *manasiloʔ, manambauʔ, manafoaʔ, manapaʔaʔ, manatatiʔ, manasapuʔ, manafuʔ, manaseoʔ, manabaŋiʔ* and *manasoiʔ* in BRDD have double grammatical meaning including 1) 'coincedently' meaning, 2) 'could be' meaning, and 3) 'perfect aspect' meaning.

CONCLUSION

The data analysis are wrapped up conclusion that affix combinationprocess in BRDD is found in verbs, which produce an equal new word [V→V]. The affix combination process in BRDD comprises four grammatical meaning, namely 1) 'coincidentally' meaning, 2) 'could be' meaning, 3) 'perfect aspect' meaning, and 4) double meaning. The processed is by adding the prefix [*mana-*] and suffix [-ʔ] to the lexeme base.

References

Aronoff, Mark.1979. "*A Reply to Moody*". Glosa, Vol. XIII, No. 1.

Kridaksana, Harimurti. 2008. *Kamus Linguistik. Edisis Keempat.* Jakarta: PT Grammedia Pustaka Utama.

Moleong, Lexy. 2014. *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif.* Edisis Revisi. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya.

Manafe, D.P. 1884. *Akan Bahasa Rotti.*Artikel.

Scalise, Sergio.1984. *Generative Morphology.*Dodrecht-Holland/Cinnammision- U.S.A: Foris Publication.

Sudaryanto. 1993. *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa.* Yogyakarta: Dutawacana University Press.

Sudaryanto.2015. *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa.* Yogyakarta: Sanata Dharma University Press.

List of abbreviations

1.	BRDD	:Dengka Dialect Rote Language
2.	CLT	:Clitic
3.	CW	:Complex Word
4.	DET	:Determiner
5.	DET-J	:Determiner Plural

6.	DT	:Direct Technique		13.	PASSVERB	:Passive Verb
7.	FOT	:Free Observation Technique		14.	PREF	:Prefix
8.	IT	:Indirect Technique		15.	PREP	:Preposition
9.	LB	:Lexeme Base		16.	RT	:Recording Technique
10.	NT	:Note Technique		17.	ST	:Stimulation Technique
11.	NTRT	:Note Technique and Recording Technique		18.	SUF	:Suffix
				19.	TT	:Tapping Technique
12.	ODT	:Observation Direct Technique		20.	VTRAN	:Verb Transitive
				21.	VINTRA	:Verb Intransitive
				22.	VPERF	:Verb Perfect
				23.	WFR	:Word Formation Rule

****