

The Morphological Processes of Dayak Tunjung Language in Desa Muara Jawaq Kecamatan Mook Manaar Bulatn Kutai Barat Regency

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Abstract-This study aims to describe (1) the affixation process in language of Dayak Tunjung, (2) the reduplication process in language of Dayak Tunjung, and (3) the composition process in language of Dayak Tunjung. The results of this study are expected to provide clear information for speakers and as a contribution to linguistic data, to increase Dayak Tunjung language vocabulary, and as teaching material in schools. The results of this study are as follows. First, the affixation process found in the language of Dayak Tunjung consists of five types, namely prefixes, suffixes, confixes, simulfiks, and combinations of affixes. There are six types of prefixes, namely prefixes (be-), (to), (me), (peN-), (a), and (teN-). The suffix there are two types, namely suffix (-keh) and (-an). There is only one type of conflict, namely Confix (se-keb). Simulfiks only symbolized nasalization (N). Whereas, the combination of affixes has three types, namely a combination of affixes (beke-), (teme-), and (tene-). Second, there are three types of reduplication processes found in language of Dayak Tunjung, namely, whole reduplication, partial reduplication, and reduplication with phoneme changes. Thirdly, the composition process contained in the Language of Dayak Tunjung is of two types, namely, explained (D) - explains (M) and the plural form in which the elements do not explain each other, but only a parallel sequence.

Keywords: *affixation, reduplication, composition*

I. INTRODUCTION

Language is a communication tool that is indispensable in everyday life. This is in accordance with the opinion of Chaer who says that language is a symbolic system in the form of sound, arbitrary, used by a speech community to work together, communicate, and identify [3]. Because, the main function of language is as a tool to work together or communicate in human life in a society. In Indonesia, the language used is Indonesian as the national language while the regional language is the lingua franca language in daily activities between members of the community who use the same regional language. Indonesian is currently growing, the development of the

Indonesian language is supported by regional languages used by ethnic groups in Indonesia.

There are hundreds of languages owned by each tribe in Indonesia with certain characteristics that can distinguish between one language and another. Therefore, it is possible, in everyday life, they use more local languages and only use Indonesian for certain communication.

One of the regional languages used in the inter-community communication that is the focus of this research is the Language of Dayak Tunjung (LDT). One of the languages used as the lingua franca in Muara Jawaq Village, Mook Manaar Bulatn Subdistrict, West Kutai Regency is LDT.

The language of Dayak Tunjung as the first language is mastered by native speakers in Muara Jawaq which has a distinctiveness that is different from other UDBs in the West Kutai region. The research conducted by Hadibrata on morphology focused on the formation of nouns, adjectives, adverbials, prepositions, and conjunctors [7]. The results of the study illustrate that language of Dayak Tunjung has nouns, verb adjectives, adverbials, prepositions, and conjunctors.

This language of Dayak Tunjung research was carried out in the context of modifying regional languages in general, and the language of Dayak Tunjung in particular which can be used to standardize the morphological process of language of Dayak Tunjung which has so far been minimal. In addition, this research adds to the vocabulary of Indonesian language and at the same time preserves the language of Dayak Tunjung itself. It does not rule out the possibility that the UDB can contribute to diversity and at the same time the wealth of the languages of the archipelago as mentioned above in the context of further development. This is in accordance with the opinion of Badudu who says that Indonesian is now growing and in its growth accepts all elements derived from regional languages or foreign languages that can

enrich the vocabulary, while the style and shape are determined by the Indonesian people [1].

The study in this study focused on morphology, especially in the morphological process of language of Dayak Tunjung. This study includes linguistic studies, namely linguistics which studies the ins and outs of morphem [10]. Ramlan says that morphology is a part of linguistics that discusses the ins and outs of word forms and the effects of changes in word form on groups and the meaning of words [15]. In line with that, Rusmadji says "Morphology includes words, parts, and processes" [2]. Talks about word formation will involve components or elements of word formation, the elements of word formation are affixation, reduplication, abbreviation, and composition. This is included in the morphological process. If the form is in accordance with the morphological process needed in speech, the form can be said to be acceptable, but if it is not in accordance with what is needed, then the form is said to be unacceptable.

The process of morphology is the formation of words by connecting one morpheme with another morpheme or which is often interpreted as the process of combining morphemes into words [2]. The emergence and prevalence of formations resulting from morphological processes is solely determined by the creativity of language users when communicating, and therefore the process is accepted in their environment.

The morphological process discussed in this study is limited to the processes of affixation, reduplication, and composition. The reason, the morphological process is widely used in communication.

Referring to this point of view, the benefits of research (1) as an effort to develop and maintain the Language of Dayak Tunjung, (2) to increase vocabulary in Indonesian, (3) preserve the Language of Dayak Tunjung which is a national cultural richness found in West Kutai District.

Word formation is a morphological process which includes affixing (in the affixation process), repetition (in the process of reduplication), merging (in the composition process), shortening (in the process of accreditation), and changing status (in the conversion process) [4]. In line with these thoughts Muslich says the morphological process is the event of forming morphemes or merging morphemes with one another so that it becomes a word. In Indonesian, word formation events (morphological processes) are of three kinds, namely (1) word formation by adding affix morphemes to the basic form, (2) word formation by repeating the basic form, and (3) word formation by combining two or more basic form [11].

The results of the first word formation model are seen in words, such as writing, development, and food. The results of the second word formation are seen in words, such as students, searching, and going back and forth. While the results of the third word formation model are

seen in words, such as green tables, dark places, and ankles.

Thus, it can be concluded that the morphological process is a word formation process caused by the formation and incorporation of morphemes from one another to form a word. Can also through the process of affixing, repetition, and compounding.

In this case, the morphological process to be examined is the theory mentioned by Muslich, namely the formation of words by adding affixes (affixation), word formation by repeating the basic form (reduplication), and word formation by combining two or more basic forms (composition).

Affixation

According to Kridalaksana affixation is a process that converts lexeme into complex words [8]. The complex word in Indonesian is that affixes form one system, so the occurrence of words in Indonesian is a series of related processes. Meanwhile, according to Muslich affixing (affixation) is the occurrence of word formation by affixing affixes to the basic form [10]. For example, affixing (meN-) in the basic form of bite becomes biting and in the basic form of reading becomes read.

Kridalaksana mentions in Indonesian the types of affixes namely prefix, infix, suffix, simulfiks, confiks, superfiks or supraphixes and combinations of affixes [8]. The affixation process is carried out by affixing to the basic form which has a grammatical status different from the basic form. Meanwhile, according to Muslich in his book Indonesian Formation states that the types of affixes are prefixes, infixes, suffixes, and confixes [10].

Based on the opinions of several experts above, it can be concluded that affixation is the word formation process by adding affixes to the basic form. While the type of affixation that will be used in this study are the types of affixes mentioned by Kridalaksana, namely, prefix, infix, suffix, simulfiks, confix, superfix or supraphix, and combinations of affixes

Reduplication

Reduplication is the process of word formation by repeating words from their basic forms. According to Verhaar in his book General Linguistic Principles states that "Reduplication is a process of morphemis that repeats the basic form or part of the basic form"[16]. The process of repetition is an event of word formation by repeating the basic form, both in whole or in part, both phoneme and not varied, whether or not combining affixes [10].

Based on how the basic form of the word is repeated. There are four types of repetitions, namely the whole repetition, partial repetition, repetition that combines with affix affixing, and repetition with phoneme changes [10]. Statement from several experts above, it can be concluded that reduplication is a word formation process by repeating the basic words, either by repeating partially, entirely, in combination with affixes, and with phoneme variants. Meanwhile, there are three types of reduplication,

namely phonological reduplication, morphemic reduplication, and syntactic repulsion [8]. In this study, the type of reduplication used was the theory mentioned by Muslich, namely the whole repetition, partial repetition, repetition that combined with affix affixing, and repetition with phoneme changes.

Composition

Kridalaksana explains that compounding or composition is the process of combining two or more lexemes that form words [8]. Whereas, Muslich argues that the process of compounding or composition is the event of joining two or more basic morphemes in a coherent manner and giving rise to a relatively new meaning [10]. The results of this process are called compound forms. For example, bedrooms, notebooks, accomplices, stubbornness, springs, handkerchiefs, and confusion.

Muslich divides the plural form into three types based on the relationship of the elements that support it, (1) the plural form which the first element is explained (D) by the second element (M), (2) the plural form which explains (M) the second element (D), (3) a plural form whose elements do not explain each other, but are only copulative [10].

From several theories above, it can be concluded that the process of compounding or composition is a morpheme process that combines two or more basic morphemes into words. The type of morpheme used in this study is the type of morpheme mentioned by Muslich, which is a compound form where the first element is explained (D) by the second element (M), a plural form which explains (M) the second element (D), a compound form the elements do not explain each other, but are only copulative.

II METHODS

This study uses a type of qualitative descriptive research. McMillan and Schumacher (2006: 73) in the Language Education Research Method book, qualitative research is an approach which is also called an investigative approach because researchers usually collect data by face to face and interact with people in the research area. While descriptive is an objective description of the actual state of the object of research [6]. So, qualitative descriptive research is collecting data originating from texts, videotapes, interviews or directly face to face with informants.

The data needed in this study are all vocabularies that contain morphological processes in the language of Dayak Tunjung originating from primary and secondary data. Primary data is data taken directly from the informant with the intention of obtaining pure word forms as material for analysis of the language of Dayak Tunjung morphology process. Meanwhile, secondary data is data that refers to data that has been collected from existing sources. Secondary data sources can come from notes or documents.

To assist in collecting linguistic data in this study, several informants were needed. The informant is someone who equips researchers with examples of language, both as a test of what has been said, and as a form of what people might say [13]. The role of the informant is very important in a study, so the informant who should be selected is in accordance with the requirements of the informant.

Data collection techniques are the most important step in research, because the purpose of the research is to obtain data. The data collection techniques used in the research of the language of Dayak Tunjung morphology process are interview techniques, listening and note taking techniques, and recording techniques.

The instrument in this study uses a language questionnaire (questionnaire), which is a list of linguistic questions that are given to predetermined informants. This aims to obtain answers or linguistic information about the morphological process in the form of vocabulary usage. The steps that must be prepared are 1) determining who will be given a list of questions or interviewed in this case determining the informant, 2) preparing several questionnaires, 3) voice recorder as an interview tool.

Data analysis is always based on direct data and in order to get a complete and clear picture of the object of research. The data analysis techniques used are descriptive techniques and direct subordinate element analysis techniques.

III RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study has succeeded in identifying the three morphological processes in the language of Dayak Tunjung, namely the affixation process, the reduplication process, and the composition process. The presentation of the research results is as follows.

Data and Data Analysis of the Process of Dayak Tunjung Morphology. The prefix (be-) in the language of Dayak Tunjung has several words when meeting with the prefix (be-) does not change and if the word meets the allomorph of the prefix (be-) it will experience a change called morphophonemic. More details can be seen in the following example Prefix (be-) + ñañi → benyani [bəñañi]

Prefix (ber) + moheq → beroheq [bəroheq]
Can be seen from the two examples above, when the prefix (be-) meets the phoneme / n / then there is no change. In contrast to the prefix (be-) when it meets the basic form beginning with phonemes / m / phonemes / m / will experience pululuhan, it can be seen that the word moheq turns into a hoof. Prefix (to) Prefix (to) in the language of Dayak Tunjung is used in numbers. The prefix (to) does not undergo a morphophonemic process when it encounters a basic form that begins with vowel phonemes and consonant phonemes. The prefix (to) will still be a (to) prefix.

Prefix (to) + rəgaq → keregaq [kərəgaq]
Prefix (to) + kəpat ∇ kekepat [kəkəpat]

The prefix (ke) in the Language of Dayak Tunjung is often used in numbers. The prefix (to) itself when it encounters the basic form here in the form of a number does not undergo a morphophonemic process but only an affixation process. As in the word keregaq with the basic form of regaq which means two. When meeting the prefix (to), it will become keregaq, which means the second, here it can be seen that the prefix (to) does not experience the morphophonemic process. Prefixes (me) are only a few that occur in the

Language of Dayak Tunjung. Prefixs (me) itself does not undergo a morphophonemic process when it encounters a basic form, both basic forms beginning with vowel and consonant phonemes. Prefix (me) + ncarəŋ arang mencarang (məncaraŋ) The word forbid which means to speak in the Language of Dayak Tunjung is a basic form of narang which is affixed with a (me) prefix. In the Language of Dayak Tunjung only one vocabulary is found, namely the word forbid. The prefix (peN-) meets the basic form beginning with the consonant phoneme then experiences the morphophonemic process, can be seen in the following example.

Prefix (peN-) + follow ∇ clicker [pəŋlikut]
Prefix (peN-) + botor ∇ impurity [motorbike]
The prefix (se) meets the basic form that begins with vocal phonemes and does not undergo a morphophonemic process and remains a (se) prefix.
Prefix (se) + iŋkot ∇ as complex as [səiŋkot]
In the prefix (se) in the Language of Dayak Tunjung there is not much found in the basic form undergoing the process of prefix (se). This prefix (se) does not undergo a morphophonemic process when it is affixed to the basic form of both the basic form beginning with the vowel phoneme and the consonant phoneme. Prefix (teN-) in the language of Dayak Tunjung occurs in several morphophonemics. Some of the morphophonemic processes that occur can be described as follows.

Put on phoneme /m/ Prefix (teN-) + motoq → temotoq [təmotoq] Prefixs (teN-) when met with phonemes /m/ then do not experience morphophonemic processes in the sense of a prefix (teN-) meeting with a basic form beginning with phonemes /m/ will remain a prefix (teN-).

Put on vocal phoneme Prefix(teN-) + oheŋ →tengoheng [təŋohəŋ] The word tengoheng experiences the morphophonemic process. The prefix (teN-) meets the basic form beginning with the vowel phoneme /o/ the phoneme /ng / will appear. In the example of the basic shape of the oheng with the phoneme / o / prefix, it meets the prefix (teN-) then becomes a landmark that is the appearance of the phoneme /ng/ Placed on phoneme /p/ Prefix (teN-) + pogay →temogai [təmogay]

Prefixs (teN-) when meeting a basic form that starts phonemes / p / will undergo a morphophonemic process. Hopefully, when given a prefix (teN-), it will be a blessing. Phoneme /p/ will melt and become phoneme /m/.

Therefore, when the word Pogai is prefixed (teN-) it becomes a blessing.

Phoneme /nge/ pop appearance
Prefix (teN-) + lubaŋ →hole [t[lu]baŋ]
Prefixs (teN-) when spiked on the basic form that begins with phonemes /l/ then undergoes a morphophonemic process. As in the word hole when given a prefix (teN-), the process of occurring / nge / and impingement / l /. Can be seen in the example above, the shape of the bottom of the hole is affixed with a prefix (teN-) into a hole which means to bury.

There are two kinds of suffixes in the language of Dayak Tunjung, namely suffixes (-keh) and (-an). The form of the suffix can be seen in the following example.

Adiq + sufiks (-keh) ∇ adiqkeh [adiqkeh]
Think + suffix (-an) ∇ mind [mind]
The first example of the adiqkeh word undergoes a morphological process, namely the adiq word attached to the suffix (-keh) becomes the word adiqkeh. The word adiq means a lot and suffix (-keh) can be interpreted as suffix (-nya) in Indonesian. As with the first example, the second example also experiences a morphological process, ie the thought is attached to the suffix (-an), so it becomes a thought.

Conflicts in the Language of Dayak Tunjung only have one type, namely konfiks (se-keh). Can be seen in the following example.
(se) + iŋkot + (-keh) ∇ seingkotkeh [səiŋkotkeh]
The word ingkot besides experiencing the prefix process can also experience the confix process. The word ingkot when placed the prefix (se) in front of the basic form and behind the basic form is placed suffix (-keh) then it will become confix (se-keh) and the word ingkot becomes seingkotkeh which means one. In the Language of Dayak Tunjung it is very rare to find confix. Simulfiks in the Language of Dayak Tunjung can be symbolized as nasalization. The process of simulfiks in the Language of Dayak Tunjung is a word that expresses deeds. As the following example.

Sweep ∇ sweep [ŋəpuŋ]
Caŋkul ul embrace [ŋəŋkul]
The word hoe and broom undergo a simulfic process which is to hoe and sweep. This process occurs when the word states something.
An affix combination is a combination of two or more affixes that join the basic form. In the Dayak language Tunjung affix combinations appear together in the basic form.

(beke)+naco→beketaco (teme)+paint→fired. The word beketaco undergoes a morphophonemic process when the basic form that begins with phonemes / spiked with a combination of affixes will experience pulverization in phonemes /n/ and phonemes /p/ appear. In the Language of Dayak Tunjung a combination of affixes occurs because the basic form in everyday hair-talk appears and cannot be separated, if separated it has no meaning.

Data and Data Analysis of the Process of Tunjung Day Morphology Based on this research, the type of reduplication or repetition in the language of Dayak Tunjung is based on how the repeated word is repeated. In the language of Dayak Tunjung, there are three types of reduplikasi, namely whole reduplication, partial reduplication, and reduplication with phoneme changes.

Reduplication throughout

All reduplication is the repetition of words in their entirety, without any combination of affixes and phoneme changes. For example. Temotoq Riniq-riniq meat [Riniq] basic form riniq + riniq ini riniq-riniq. The word riniq is the basic word of riniq-riniq. The word riniq is a form of all reduplication, because there is no phoneme change or addition of affixes.

Partial reduplication

Partial reduplication in the Language of Dayak Tunjung is a repetition of some of the basic word forms, and the basic word is affixes. For example. Belombaq-lombaq students received bueh ratings. The basic form is [belombaq] fixed Belombaq + lombaq √ belombaq-lombaq. The basic form of the example above is belombaq, after experiencing the process of forming a partial reduplication and adding a prefix (be-) to the word lombaq it will produce a form of the word belombaq-lombaq.

Reduplication with phoneme changes.

Reduplication with phoneme changes in the Language of Dayak Tunjung is repetition of the basic form accompanied by phoneme changes. For example, Boteq cleared away Basic form √ caling. The word caling cilang has a basic form of caling which means turning. The caling word undergoes the process of forming phoneme changes, namely becoming a caling block.

Process of Language of Dayak Tunjung Composition

Composition in the Language of Dayak Tunjung is a combination of words (basic forms). In the Language of Dayak Tunjung it is called the term combined word. There are two types of composition of the Language of Dayak Tunjung, namely.

Compound form where the first element is explained (D) by the second element (M). Compound forms in the Language of Dayak Tunjung can be divided into two kinds, namely (a) second element (as M) adjective class for example, [rahaq iweq] and [ront mangur], and (b) second element (as M) word class other than adjectives for example, [ndu room] and [germ table].

The form of the composition has two words, namely the word rahaq and iweq, the word ront and mangur. The word is the first element explained (D) and the second element describes (M) an adjective class. The form of the composition has two words, namely rooms and ndu, tables and germs.

The first element is explained (D) and the second element is explained (M). Compound forms whose elements do not explain each

other, but are only copulative. This plural form can be seen from the relationship of meaning or element. There are three kinds of things, namely (a) equivalent relations for example, [undeng angaq] and [wanaq sagaq], (b) opposite relations for example, [hope to see] and [unloading], and (c) synonymous relationships for example, [split sensitivity]. The composition of the undeng angaq and wanaq sagaq is a composition with an equivalent relationship, because the compound words are still or together in one part or level.

The word "let's go" and dismantle pairs is a form of opposing composition, because the word has a different meaning, namely the opposite. The sensitive word is a form of composition with a synonymous relationship, that is, the word sensitive has the same meaning.

The process of affixing the Language of Dayak Tunjung

The affixation process in the Language of Dayak Tunjung consists of five types, namely, prefixes, suffixes, infixes, simulfiks, and combinations of affixes. For the first type of affix, the prefix, the prefix itself is the most commonly found affixation process, there are seven types, including (be-), (to), (me), (peN-), (se), and (teN-).

The prefix found in the Language of Dayak Tunjung is not much different from the prefix found in Sungai Payang Village. This has the possibility that the location between villages is not far away and is also a cognate Dayak tribe. The vocabulary is not too much different, only a few vocabularies are different. Maybe this is influenced by the location of the village.

Prefiks (teN-) are the most common prefixes in the Language of Dayak Tunjung in Muara Jawaq Village and not too much different from the Language of Dayak Tunjung in Sungai Payang Village. This can be concluded by researchers that the most dominant prefixes in the Language of Dayak Tunjung or which are often used in everyday conversation are prefixes (teN-).

Whereas, in suffix, infix, and simulfiks, few are found in the Language of Dayak Tunjung. The researcher is interested in one type of affixation process, namely simulfiks. Not only in the non-standard variety in Indonesian, it turns out that in the Language of Dayak Tunjung this simulfiks process exists. When the basic form states an action, the basic form undergoes a simulfiks process.

In the Language of Dayak Tunjung the affixation process experiences unique things, namely at the prefix (teN-) meeting with the basic form there is a phoneme / nge / become / tenge /.

There is something unique in the Language of Dayak Tunjung which is when the basic form ends in phonemes / t / then appears or there is a phoneme / n / beside phoneme / t / and this is inseparable and is a characteristic of the Language of Dayak Tunjung for example in rajitn. There is also a phoneme / p / at the end

of the basic form that will coexist with the phoneme /m/ as in the word black.

Process of the composition

Composition in the language of Dayak Tunjung is a combination of words (basic forms). In the language of Dayak Tunjung it is called the term combined word. There are two types of compositions found in the language of Dayak Tunjung, namely, the plural form in which the first element is explained (D) by the second element (M) and the compound form whose elements do not explain each other, but are only parallel sequences.

The Tunjung Dayak community rarely uses composition, the most commonly used is the second type of composition which is a compound form whose elements do not explain each other, but only are parallel sequences. This form often occurs in the process of interaction between the Tunjung Dayak tribes.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

There are five forms of affixation in the language of Dayak Tunjung, namely prefixes, suffixes, confixes, simulfiks, and combinations of affixes. The prefix has six types, namely (be-), (ke), (me), (peN-), (se), and (teN-). The suffix has 2 types, namely (-keh) and (-an). There is one type of conflict, namely (all). While simulfiks there is one type too, namely (N-). The combination of affixes is of three types, namely, (beke-), (tene-), and (teme-). The affixation process is done by affixing the basic form to form a new word that has a grammatical status different from the basic form. In the language of Dayak Tunjung the basic form that gets the prefix (N-) means that it will turn into an active verb. In the process of prefix (ke) there is only a number word.

The reduplication process contained in the language of Dayak Tunjung in Muara Jawaq Village has three types, namely whole reduplication, partial reduplication, and reduplication with phoneme changes. The process of reduplication in the language of Dayak Tunjung is by repeating the basic form, both in whole, in part, and repetition with phoneme changes.

The composition process contained in the language of Dayak Tunjung is of two types, namely explained-explained (D-M) or a combination of words and words and the elements do not explain each other but are parallel sequences. The composition process in the language of Dayak Tunjung is the combination of two or more words that form a new word so that it has new meaning. The results of the study of the composition of the language of Dayak Tunjung are compound words that have a single meaning.

In the research of the morphology of the language of Dayak Tunjung in Muara Jawaq Village, 96 enumerated vocabulary words, 102 repetition vocabulary words, and 55 vocabulary words in the form of compositions were obtained.

The need for development of the regional languages studied. This is due to the rapid development of the era of both technological developments and the development of the Indonesian language itself which will be supported by regional languages. In this case, especially in the language of Dayak Tunjung which is the regional language in Indonesia.

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