Morphophonemic Rule of Process Verbs in the Novel *Di Bawah Bayang-Bayang Ode* by Sumiman Udu

### Abstract

The purpose of this study was to describe the morphophonemic rules of inner process verbs *Novel Di Bawah Bayang-Bayang Ode* by Sumiman Udu. Spoken morphophonemic rules of sound changes or phonemic changes as a result of morphological processes (affixation processes, reduplication processes, and composition processes). The results showed that the morphophonemic rules in the novel *Novel Di Bawah Bayang-Bayang Ode* by Sumiman Udu namely (1) the morphophonemic rule of affix men- (2) the morphophonemic rule of affix peN (3) the affixed morphophonemic rule ber-, (4) the morphophonemic rule of the affix per-, and (5) the morphophonemic rule of affix ter-. There are five changes in affixed form in the Novel *Di Bawah Bayang-Bayang Ode* by Sumiman Udu, namely: (1) men-, (2) me-, (3) mem-, (4) meng-, (5) meny-. Changes in affixed forms peN in the novel *Novel Di Bawah Bayang-Bayang Ode* by Sumiman Udu were two, namely (1) pe- and (2) peny-. Affixes per-, ber-, and ter- that was in the *Novel Di Bawah Bayang-Bayang Ode* by Sumiman Udu was not experiencing a change in the form.

**Keywords:** morphophonemic rules, process verbs, novels, phonological changes, morphological changes

### A. Introduction

Spoken morphophonemic rules of sound changes or phonemic changes are a result of morphological processes (affixation processes, reduplication processes, and composition processes). Morphophonemic generally occurs in verbs. Semantically, verbs in Indonesian can be marked by asking three questions about the subject where "verb" becomes the predicate clause. The three questions are (1) what the subject does in the clause, (2) what happens to the subject in the clause, and (3) how the subject is in the clause. Morphological process covers the affixation process, the reduplication process, and the composition process. For example, in the process of affixing surfi -an on the basis of the day there will be a sound [y], which in autography is not written, but in utterance is written.

Morphophonemics studies the phonemic changes that arise as a result of morpheme encounters with other morphemes. The morpheme ber-, for example, consists of three phonemes, i.e. /b/, /ə/, /r/. As a result of the morphemes encounter with the morpheme in
word ajar, the phoneme /r/ transforms into /l/, so the morpheme meeting with the word ajar produces the word belajar. Thus there is a morphophonemic process in the form of phoneme change, it is the phoneme /r/ change in /l/. Ramlan (2012) explains that morphophonemics discusses phonemic changes that arise as a result of morpheme encounters with other morphemes. Morphem {ber} if met with morpheme {ajar} will change to {belajar}. The phoneme /r/ in morpheme {m} becomes phoneme /l/. Morphophonemic is the study of changes in phonemes caused by the relationship of two or more morphemes and its signifying (Samsuri, 1980:201).

Alwi (2000: 31) argues that the morphophonemic process is a process of changing the form implied by the type of phoneme or morpheme combined. Kridalaksana (2007) defines that the morphophonemic process is a phonological event that occurs due to the morpheme encounter with the morpheme. As Chaer (2008) adds, phoneme changes in the morphophonemic process can be tangible: (1) phonemic appearance, (2) phonemic imprinting, (3) phoneme delivery, (4) phoneme change, and (5) phoneme shift.

The problem in this research is how morphophonemic rule of process verb in the Novel Di Bawah Bayang-Bayang Ode by Sumiman Udu. The general purpose of this research is to describe the rules of morphophonemic verbs process in the Novel Di Bawah Bayang-Bayang Ode by Sumiman Udu. Specifically, the objective of the study is to describe (1) the morphophonemic rule of affix meN, (2) the morphophonemic rule of affix peN, (3) the affixed morphophonemic rules of ber-, (4) the morphophonemic affix per-, and (5) the morphophonemic rules affix ter-.

B. Methodology

The method used in this research was descriptive method. Descriptive method is defined as the problem solving procedure under study by describing or describing the state of the object of research. The object of research in this case was the morphophonemic rule of the process verb in the Novel Di Bawah Bayang-Bayang Ode by Sumiman Udu. In the implementation and reporting of research results, researchers attempted to describe the morphophonemic rules of the novel process verb in accordance with the actual circumstances. The data in this study was written data in the form of words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and paragraphs of stories that contained the morphophonemic rules of the process verb in the Novel Di Bawah Bayang-Bayang Ode by Sumiman Udu. The data source in this research was the novel text of Novel Di Bawah Bayang-Bayang Ode by Sumiman Udu published by Seligi Press in 2015. In data collection, researchers used the method of reading-writing methods and literature review. In the method of reading and writing, the researcher was as an instrument (human instrument) who performed readings carefully, directed, and meticulous to the data source. The careful reading was intended to let researchers know exactly what research data was really needed to answer the research questions. So there were aspects of selection in the data and data sources.

C. Findings and Discussion

Verba process simply refers to the verb members who occupy the realm outside of the realm of state verbs and action verbs, verbs process has one participant because the sole participants experienced changes in circumstances and not the controller action, semantic role is mapped as a patient. Verba process describes the changes to an entity of a state into another state. This is because the old state limit has been exceeded.

Process verbs in the Novel Di Bawah Bayang-Bayang Ode by Sumiman Udu can be seen in table 1 below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Events</th>
<th>Physical Process</th>
<th>Nonagentif Movement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Berduka (D1/3)</td>
<td>Berbesar (D1/1)</td>
<td>Jatuh (D1/6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Bergeming (D1/4)</td>
<td>Berbuah (D1/2)</td>
<td>Memutar (D1/30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Goyah (D1/12)</td>
<td>Bergetar (D1/5)</td>
<td>Menanam (D1/33)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Hancur (D1/14)</td>
<td>Bergeser (D1/6)</td>
<td>Menerpa (D1/34)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Hilang (D1/15)</td>
<td>Berkedip (D1/7)</td>
<td>Mengamuk (D1/41)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Lelah (D1/22)</td>
<td>Berkeriput (D1/8)</td>
<td>Mendesir (D1/37)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Melapuk (D1/27)</td>
<td>Berkurang (D1/9)</td>
<td>Menyiram (D1/47)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Morphophonemic Rule of Affix meN- in the Novel Di Bawah Bayang-Bayang Ode by Sumiman Udu

There are five forms of affix changes of meN that exist in the Novel Di Bawah Bayang-Bayang Ode by Sumiman Udu, namely (1) men-, (2) me-, (3) mem-, (4) meng-, and (5) meny-. The morphophonemic rule of affix meN- is as follows.

a. meN- → ... if followed by a basic form beginning with phoneme / t /, / d /, / s /. The rules are found in process verbs [derita], [tangis], [tinggal], [tinggi], [terpa], [desir], [tanam], and [tetes].

The affix meN- becomes men- is found in the following sentences.

1) Money, it makes people menderita (suffer) prolonged (D1 / 14).
2) The priest remembers, at that time he menangis (cried) for fish (D1 / 10).
3) Because her biological mother has meninggal (died) three months after giving birth (D1 / 209).
4) The voice of the mother Imam is meninggi (rising) and slightly raucous (D1 / 18).
5) The east wind blows unconditionally, occasionally *menerpa* (striking) the village along the coast of Wanci island (D1 / 4).

6) While the sound of the waves to the east of the island *mendesir* (drew) hard (D1 / 90).

7) During this time they *menanam* (grow) vegetables, tobacco and some other plants (D1 / 11).

8) The tears are *menetes* (dripping) (D1 / 185).

The meaning of affix *meN-* is on the process verbs *menderita, menangis, meninggal, meninggi, menerpa, mendesir, menanam,* and *menetes* which express a state of sadness.

b. *meN-* → *me-*... when followed by a basic word beginning with phoneme / l / and nasal. The rules are found in the process verb *lapuk, ledak,* and *nikah*

Affix *meN-* become *me-*... found in the following sentences.

1) Some parts have holes and *melapuk* (decay) (D1 / 20).

2) Like a jealous bomb *meledak* (exploded), feeling felt unfairly (D1 / 191).

3) Even in their teens, they are *menikah* (married) (D1 / 13).

The affix *me-*... found in the verbs of the process of *melapuk, meledak,* and *menikah* reveal a critical state of affairs.

c. *meN-* → *mem-*... when followed by a basic word beginning with phoneme / p /, / b /, / f /.

The affix *meN-* becomes *mem-*... is found in the following sentences.

1) Wa Ode tries to *memecah* (break) the atmosphere (D1 / 49).

2) Lia is silent. His eyes began to *memanas* (heat up) (D1 / 43).

3) Before *memutar* (turning) her body (D1 / 229).

The affix *mem-*... contained in the verbs of the process of *memecah, memanas,* and *memutar* that express a state of meaning of anger.

d. *meN-* → *meng-*... when followed by a basic word beginning with phoneme / k /, / g /, / x /, / h /, and vowel. The phoneme / k / disappears except on some basic form derived from a foreign word that still retains its alienation. The rules are found in the process verbs *ka\ndung, gail, hilang,* and *amuk*.

The affix *meN-* becomes *meng-*... is found in the following sentences.

1) *Mengandung* (pregnant) nine months and ten days (D1 / 150).

2) Remembered on a small boat used *menggail* (to chase) when the father was far away in foreign country (D1 / 6).

3) The town of Bau-Bau has long since *menghilang* (disappeared) from the eyes (D1 / 184).

4) Banda sea wave has been a few weeks did not stop *mengamuk* (berserk) (D1 / 10).

Affix *meng-*... contained in process verbs *mengandung, menggail, menghilang,* and *mengamuk* that reveal the circumstances of meaningful sacrifice.

e. *meN-* → *meny-*... if followed by a basic word beginning with phoneme / s /, / c /, / j /.

Phoneme / s / missing.

The rule is found in the process verb *susut, siram,* and *jalin.* The affix *meN-* is found in the following sentences.

1) But every day, the result is *menyusut* (shrinking), because many people have come to gather in the forest (D1 / 10).

2) He approached his friend who was *menyiram* (watering) his body (D1 / 68).

3) Mom knows, you *menjalin* (have a relationship) with Amalia Ode (D1 / 17).

Affix *meny-*... attached to process verbs *menyusut, menyiram,* and *menjalin* that expressing a state of concern.

2. The Morphophonemic Rule of Affix *peN-* in the Novel Di Bawah Bayang-Bayang Ode by Sumiman Udu

The form of changes in affixes that exist in the novel *Di Bawah Bayang-Bayang Ode* by Sumiman Udu, namely: (1) *pe-*... and (2) *peny-*... The morphophonemic rule of affix *peN-* is as follows.

a. *peN-* → *pe-*... if followed by the basic form beginning with the phoneme / y /, / r /, / l /, / m /, / w /, and nasal. The rule is found in the process verb *mabuk*.

The affix *peN* becomes *pe-*... is found in the following sentence.

1) One of the *pemabuk* (drunker’s) friends *(D1 / 207).*

The affix *pe-*... contained in the process verbs *pemabuk* reveals a state of misery.
b. \(\text{peN} \rightarrow \text{peny} \) if followed by a basic form beginning with phoneme / s /, / c /, / j /. Phoneme / s / missing. The rule is found in the process verb \[\text{sakit}\].

Affix \(\text{peN} \) becomes \(\text{peny} \) found in the following sentence.

1) Do not they realize the venereal penyakit (disease) brought by friends back home from the city? "(D1 / 14).

The affix \(\text{pe} \) contains in the process verb penyakit that expresses the state of affliction.

3. The Morphophonemic Rule of Affix ber- in the Novel Di Bawah Bayang-Bayang Ode by Sumiman Udu

There is one form of affix change ber- in the novel Di Bawah Bayang-Bayang Ode by Sumiman Udu, (1) ber-. The morphophonemic rule of affix ber- is as follows.

a. \(\text{ber} \rightarrow \text{ber} \) if followed by the basic form other than the above, is a basic form which does not begin with the phoneme / r /, the basic form whose first term does not end with / ar /, and the basic form which is not the morpheme ajar. The rules are found in the process verbs [duk], [geming], [buah], [getr], [geser], [kedip], [keriput], [kurang], [keringat], and [tambah].

Affix ber- becomes ber- is found in the following sentences.

1) I’m berduka (grieving) (D1 / 84)
2) But not bergeming (budge) (D1 / 238)
3) You’re berbesar (heartened), son (D1 / 145)
4) Mother of all trees should berbuah (bear fruit) (D1 / 15)
5) His body bergetar (vibrates) (D1 / 111)
6) The world will bergeser (shift), Nak (D1 / 62)
7) The eyes of the Imam do not berkedip (blink) (D1 / 17)
8) Every time he sees his mother’s berkeriput (wrinkled) face, it is like seeing a miserable past (D1 / 9)
9) While family land is berkuring (getting less and less) (D1 / 9)
10) Fingering his hands to his berkereringat (sweaty) face (D1 / 26)
11) For family members continue bertambah (to grow) (D1 / 9).

Affix ber- presents in the verbs process berduka, bergeming, berbesar, berbuah, bergetar, bergeser, berkedip, berkeriput, berkuring, berkereringat, and bertambah reveals the state of affliction experienced by the character.

4. The Morphophonemic Rule of Affix per- in the Novel Di Bawah Bayang-Bayang Ode by Sumiman Udu

The form of change in affix per- in the novel Di Bawah Bayang-Bayang Ode by Sumiman Udu, namely: (1) per-. The morphophonemic rule of affix per- is as follows.

a. \(\text{per} \rightarrow \text{per} \) if followed by a basic form that does not begin with a phoneme / r /, and a basic form that is not a teaching morpheme. The rule is found in the process verb [besar].

Affix per- becomes per- is found in the following sentences.

1) He perbesar (enlarges) his Kasoami (D1 / 10).

The affix per- is found in the verbs process perbesar that reveals the unfavorable circumstances that befall the character (bitter).

5. The Morphophonemic Rule of Affix ter- in the Novel Di Bawah Bayang-Bayang Ode by Sumiman Udu

Changes in the affix ter-existing in the novel Di Bawah Bayang-Bayang Ode by Sumiman Udu, namely: (1) ter-. The morphophonemic affix rule ter- is as follows.

a. \(\text{ter} \rightarrow \text{ter} \) if affix ter- is added to the basic form of anjur and the basic form beginning with the consonant / r /.

The rules are found in the process verbs [gores], [kejut], [putus], [bakar], [batuk], [belah], [besar], [kelupas], [lahir], [sedu], [sekat], [anaya], [apung], [bentng], [bunuh], [cabik], [dampir], [gelincir], [goncang], [hanyut], [jajah], [jatuh], [jepit], [kungkung], [perosok], [sangkut], [sumbat], and [tutup].

Affix ter- becomes ter- is found in the following sentences.

1) The tergores (scratched) Imam’s heart (D1 / 168).
2) Her mother looks terkejut (shocked) (D1 / 18).
3) Thus, humans should be useful ..., "terputus (cut off) by cough (D1 / 12).
4) Two Lia’s eyeballs terbakar (burned) with hate (D1 / 35).
5) The old man terbatuk (coughed) (D1 / 162).
6) Buton children have become a terbelh (divided) generation and no longer have an identity (D1 / 182).
7) Lia thought that was the terbesar (biggest) mistake of her life (D1 / 177).
8) Above a surfboard that sometimes leaves the skin terkelupas (peeled off) (D1 / 5).
9) It was never terbayangkan (imagined) that the words were born from women like Lia (D1 / 49).
10) Breathing slightly tersedu (sob) (D1 / 177).
11) Mother’s voice seemed to be tersekt (insulated) in the throat (D1 / 18).
12) This Buton as a terniaya (persecuted) country (D1 / 158).
13) Mossy terapung (floating) odor and touching the tip of his foot (D1 / 8).
14) Look, this terbentang (stretched) Banda Sea, rich in beautiful fish and coral (D1 / 7).
15) The man may be terbunuh (killed), or may be suspended from campus (D1 / 203).
16) The tercabik (torn) country (D1 / 158).
17) Apparently the boat was terdampar (stranded) in the eastern part (D1 / 69).
18) Motorcycle tires tergelincir (slip) due to crashing coconut shells (D1 / 71).
19) His body is further terguncang (shaken) (D1 / 92).
20) After some time Lia was terhanyut (swept away) with her feelings in the arms of the Imam (D1 / 83).
21) What is the treasure and matter if we are terjajah (colonized) (D1 / 162).
22) Lia terjatuh (fell back) into her chair (D1 / 127).
23) When I am terjepit (wedged) by customary confinement (D1 / 118).
24) Terkungkung (confined) by culture and religion (D1 / 106).
25) Do not let our campus terperosok (get stuck) on the problem (D1 / 208).
26) The priest’s crackle bag is tersangkut (stuck) with the thorns of paper flowers (D1 / 57).
27) There may be a tersumbat (blocked) spring (D1 / 27).
28) The remaining sun’s nearly tertutup (closed) bias (D1 / 33).

Affix ter- that is in the process verbs tergores, terkejut, terputus, terbakar, terbatuk, terbelah, terbesar, terkelupas, terlahir, tersedu, tersekat, teraniaya, terapung, terbentang, terbunuh, tercabik, terdampar, tergelincir, terguncang, terhanyut, terjajah, terjatuh, terjepit, terkungkung, terperosok, tersangkut, tersumbat, and tertutup reveals the circumstances experienced by the novel character of Di Bawah Bayang-Bayang Ode by Sumiman Udu that suffered psychological misery.

D. Conclusion

Morphophonemic rules in the novel Di Bawah Bayang-Bayang Ode by Sumiman Udu namely, (1) the morphophonemic rule of affix meN-, (2) the morphophonemic rule of affix peN-, (3) the morphophonemic rule of affix ber-, (4) the morphophonemic rule of the affix per-, and (5) the morphophonemic rule of affix ter-. There are five changes in affix meN- form in the novel Di Bawah bayang-Bayang Ode by Sumiman Udu, namely: (1) men-, (2) me-, (3) mem-, (4) meng-, (5) meny-. Changes in affix peN- forms in the novel Di Bawah bayang-Bayang Ode by Sumiman Udu are two, namely (1) pe- and (2) peny-. Affixes per-, ber-, and ter- that exist in the novel Di Bawah bayang-Bayang Ode by Sumiman Udu is not undergoing a change of form.

E. References