Denominal Verb Formation in Javanese Language, Banyumas Dialect

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Abstract

One of dialect in Javanese language is Banyumas (BJDBm). This dialect has its own typical which differentiates with another Javanese dialect, also with the standard Javanese language, the difference in the areas of phonology, morphology, and vocabulary. This study examines the field of morphology, includes (1) the process derivational of nouns into verbs by affixation, (2) transitive basic verbs from nouns (Vn), and (3) the meaning of grammatical affixation include in forming Vn.

As the basic theoretical, it is used the theories of morphological processes, categories of words, inflection, derivation, and the role of semantics.

The research took place in Banyumas. Sources of primary data in the form of secondary narrative form of writing, informers, and respondent. Data in the form of sentences containing Vn. Research object is Vn. Data collection was done by using rekani technique, note taking, interviews, questionnaires, and literature. Data used to validate the theory triangulation techniques, triangulation of sources, and key informant review. Analysis of data using techniques explained smallest element, the opposition two by two, substitution, expansion, paraphrase, and the continuous cycle.

The results showed that the formation of Vn BJDBm formed through affixation with zero derivation, prefix, infix, suffix, affix combinations, and konfiks. Vn can be transitive and intransitive. Grammatical meanings contained in Vn forming prefixes deeds, wearing, eating, cooking, being, think, look, issuing, maintaining, and suffering. Infix formers implies Vn the grammatical properties and issued. Suffix in the form of Vn means grammatical frequentative, benefactive and locative.

Keywords: Process morphological categories of words, Inflexion, Derivations, Semantic roles

1. Introduction

As stated by Nothofer (1975:9) and Baribin (1986:2) that the Javanese language has several dialects, one of which is a Banyumas dialect. Banyumas Javanese dialect (BJDBm) used to communicate in daily life by the people in the district and surrounding Banyumas. This dialect has a characteristic that distinguishes it from other Javanese dialect, also with the standard Javanese language (BJB).

The differences in the areas of phonology, morphology, and vocabulary. In the field of phonology, for example, the sound [o]-vokai in the middle of the rear-BJB, being [a] low-front vocals, accompanied by the sound hamzah [?] In BJDBm, such as *gula* [Gulo] into [gula?] 'sugar', *sega* [sego] into [sega?] 'rice', and the way *rupa* [rupo] into [rupa?] 'appearance'. In the area of vocabulary, eg *tekan* 'arrive' into *butul, pohung* 'cassava' into *Budin*, and *dalan* "street" into gill. This research examines the field of special morphology on (1) the formation of denominal verbs (Vn) by affixation, (2) transitive Vn with affixation, and (3) grammatical meaning contained in Vn formation by affixation in BJDBm.

2. Theoretical Review

Vn formation is the formation of verbs from the basic nouns (Ekowardono 1988:391). In another words Vn is the derivational V formation of basic nouns (DN). According to Matthews ((1979:38), Bauer (1983:73), and Verhaar (2004:143-151) derivation is the process of generating a new form of the morphological identity of lexical change its basic form, both the displacement of the category or not. Example in BJB , *sapu* 'broom' (N) → *nyapu* 'sweep' (V) is a derivation of which change the word category, whereas with 'junk' (N) → *Pawuhan* 'trash' (N) is a derivation does not change the category of the word. Meanwhile, what is meant by the word category is characterized by a series of words that are identical in characteristics between the valence correspondences with characteristics identical meanings (Uhlenbeck, 1980:55). To determine the words categories used three criteria: (1) morphological form, (2) syntactic valence, and (3) behavioral semantics (Sudaryanto, 1991:76-77).

By observing the morphological forms it can be known as morphemes forming words, which could provide clues to ensure that the word is a particular category. For example, the prefix {N-} in BJB attached to the base N (ND) form a V active transitive or intransitive: (thuthuk) 'strike' → 'nuthuk' hit, transitive and jamur ' mushroom ' → njamur' eject / containing mushrooms, intransitive).

By observing the syntactical valence, it can be known the relationship one to another in the form of a phrase or sentences. Words that have the same behavior in the form of phrases or sentences includes in one category. For example, words can valent words stating the amount or *dudu* 'not' is N, while the word can be divalent with negative markers *ora* 'no', aspect marker *uring* 'not yet', *lagi* 'moderate', or *wis* 'finish'. For example, *ora turu* 'no sleep', *uring turu* ' not sleeping', *lagi turu* 'is sleeping', *wis turu* 'gone to bed'. V can answer the question *Ngapal* 'Why?' *Turu* 'Sleep', *Sinau* 'Learning', *nyapu jogan* 'Sweep the floor', and *Tuku buku* 'Buying books'. N can be preceded by the word marker broken *dudu* 'not', can be

expanded to *sing / hang* + adjective (… + A), and can occupy the function of subject (S), predicate (P), Object (O), or a description of the tool. For example, *dudu guru* 'not teachers', *guru seng anyar* ' new teacher ', *adhiku guru* 'teacher my sister'.

3. Methodology

This research is a descriptive qualitative − structuralist synchronic. Intended, describing its structure based on data in the form of words in living BJDBm, developing, and used to communice in daily activities by Banyumas residents. The research is located in Banyumas, including in the areas of Central Java province, the southwest, adjacent to the south of Cilacap, Cilacap and Brebes, North Tegal and Pemalang, East Purbalingga , Banjarnegara and Kebumen.   Data is in the form of speech and writing containing V BJDBm. Object of study is the V of the DN. Primary data is spoken source, secondary data writing. Data was also taken by the respondent and informant. Data collection techniques used records, notes taking, interviews, literature, and questionnaires. Data validation Used source triangulation, triangulation methods, and review of the key informants. Used data analysis techniques explained smallest element, the opposition two by two , substitution , expansion , paraphrase , and continuous cycle.

4. Research Finding and Discussion

The results showed that the formation of Vn in the derivational BJDBm through affixation occurs by using a prefix, suffix, infix, affixes combination and konfiks (1) prefixes covering *{N-}, {tek-}, {co-}, {de-}, {ma-}, {mer-},* and *{all}*. Prefix *{N-}* has allomorph */-m /, / n /, / ng /, / ny-/, and fnge-*. Prefix *{ma-}* has the allomorph */ ma-/, / m-/, / me /, and / meng-/mang- /*. Prefix *{all}* has allomorph *{all} and {all}*. (2) include the suffix *{-en}, {-an}, {na}, and {-i}*. Suffix *{-an} has the allomorph /-an /, /-kna /, and / on /. L-nal suffixes have allomorph /-na /, /-kna /, /-OKNA /, and /-ekna /*. Suffix *{-i}* has the allomorph */-i /, /-ni /, /-eni /, and /-ani /*. (3) Infix only one, namely *{-em-}*. (4) Affix a combination of covers *{Ni}, {N-na}, {tek-i}, {tek-na}, {ko-i}, {ko-na}, {de-i}, and {de-na}*. (5) Konfiks's covering *{to}, {-em-an}, {Ni}, {N-na}, {tek-i}, {tek-na}, {ko-i}, {ko-na }, {de-i},* and *{de-na}*.

In addition, the formation of Vn also occurs through zero derivation, which by Katamba (1993:55) and Bauer (1983:31) referred to as the *zero morph*, the direct derivation. In this case from the DN to Vn without addition or a change in anything. For example, *udud* 'cigarettes' (N) → *udud* 'smoke' (V), *idoh* 'saliva' (N) → *idoh* 'spit' (V), and *mating* 'thief' (N) → maling 'steal' (V) .

Vn can also be divided into transitive V (Vn-tr) and intransitive (Vn-intr). Vn-tr divided into monotransitif and bitransitif. Monotransitif, for example *bandhem* 'stones to throw' → *mbandhem Kamandaka* 'throw Kamandaka (name of person)' and *cidhuk* 'scoop' → nyidhuk banyu 'take on water (with bucket). Bitransitif, for example *mbandhemna Watu maring gigire Kamandaka* 'throwing stones back Kamandaka' and *nyidhukna banyu nggo ninine* 'fetching the water for grandma'. Vn-intr, such as pinggir 'edge' → *minggir* step aside' to the edge', *pit'* bike' → *ngepit* "riding a bike", and *ronggeng* → *ngronggeng* 'dancing ronggeng'. Grammatical meaning caused by the attachment of affixes on DN in Vn are as

follows;

1) Prefix *{N-}, {ma-},* and {*mer-*} formed active V; {TV} and (wer-) can be VTR or Vintr, while the {*ma-*} is Vintr. Vn with prefixes it implies that S acts with a look / regard / climb / be / cooking as it's called in the DN. Tek-with {*tek-*}, {*ko-*}, {*de-*}, and {to} formed V-passive. Prefixes {*tek*} indicates that the doer of the deed is the first subject (0l), {*ko-*offender 02, and {*de-*} subject 03. Prefixes {all} implies that the incident was not intentional or not desired by the subject (S). Examples can be seen in the Appendix.

2) Infix {*-em-*} DN form attached to Vn-intr by issuing grammatical meaning something or having properties as mentioned in the DN. For example *kebul* 'smoke' + {ke-} → *kemebul* 'issued *kebut*, *kenthus* 'kodok' + {*-em*} → *kementhus* 'having ehavior like *kenthus*'.

3) Suffix {*-an*} form Vn – intr. {*- en*} form a passive Vn, {*- i*} and {*- na*} form the imperative construction. Suffix {*-an*} in Vn implies wore / wear / use as referred to in the DN. For example, *kathok* 'pants + {*-an*} → *kathokan* ' wearing kathok, *pupur* 'powder'+{-aw}→ *pupuran* ' wear powder , and gelung ' bun ' + {-aw} → *gelungan* 'use loop' . Suffix {*- en*} in Vn implies maintaining / suffering / issued as mentioned in the DN . For example, *brengos* ' mustache ' + { en } → *brengosen* ' nurture mustache ' *gudhig* ' boils ' + { en } → *gudhigen* ' menderitagMt / / Hg ' , jamur-jamur ' → *jamuren* ' pulling out ¬mushrooms ' , suffix {*- i*} in Vn implies frekuentatif / locative , which is a command to do something many times or at certain locations . For example , *tutupi lawange* ' Cover doors (frekuentatif) ' , *tutupi segane* ' close the rice (locative) ' , *bandhemi ulane* ' throwing (with stones) snake (frekuentatif) ' , and *bumboni jangane* ' flavoring the vegetable (locative) . Suffix {*- na*} on the meaning of benefactive / locative / instrumental , the command to do something for the benefit of another party or the particular location . For example , *cidhukna banyu nyong* " arresting water (benefactive) , ' *tutupna lawang kuwe* ' Close the door (bebefaktif) ' , *tutupna taplak kiye maring sega kuwe* ' Close the tablecloth is on the rice (instrumental / locative) , and *bandhemna Watu kiye maring ula kuwe* ' throw this stone to snake it (instrumental / locative) .

4) Affix combinations and konfiks on Vn is essentially formed by the combination affixes. Contrast in grammatical meaning inter category lies in the actors act and in the transitively, as described in numbers 1, 2, and 3. For example, *thuthuk* + {Ni} → *nuthuki* 'do nuthuk many times to a particular location', *thuthuk* + {-na} → *nuthukna* 'do nuthuk with tools and to a specific location', *tekthuthuki 'ku-thuthuk* many times to a specific location', *tekthuthukna 'ku-thuthuk* with tools and specific location, *kothuthuk*''' you-*thuthuk* many times to a particular location ', *kothuthukna' thuthuk*

with tools and specific location ', *dethuthuki* "he-*thuthuk* many times to a particular location' , *dethuthukna* 'he-*thuthuk* with tools and specific location'. Thus onward to affix combinations or other konfiks.

5. Conclusion

From the explanantion above it can be concluded that the process of derivational affixation Vn in BJDBm through derivation formed with zero, prefix, infix, suffix, affix combinations, and konfiks. Vn can be transitive and intransitive. Grammatical meanings contained in Vn-forming prefixes deeds, wearing, eating, cooking, being,, think, look, issuing, maintaining, and suffering. Infix formers implies Vn the grammatical properties and issued. Vn-forming suffix meaning grammatical frequentative, benefactive and locative.

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Appendices

Formation of DN into Vn can be seen in the example below.

1. Formed of Vn eventually with prefiks *{N-}, {tek-}, {ko-}. {de-}, {ma-},* {mer},and *{he-}.*

   buntil (name of side dish)+{JV-} → *mbuntil* 'cooking buntil' -   Vn-tr

   thuthuk 'hammer' +*{N-}*   → *nuthuk* 'defeat' -Vn-tr

   rokok 'cigarette'+{N-}   → *ngrokok* 'smoking' - Vn-intr

   sate 'satai'+{N-}   → *nyate* 'eat/cook satai' - Vn-tr

cet 'paint'+{N-} → *ngecet* 'painting' - Vn-tr

pit 'bicycle' + {N-} → *ngepit* 'bicycling'

panggung 'stage'+{N-} → *manggung 'show'*

buntil +*{tek-}* → *tekbuntii* 'cooking buntil' – pasif 0l

buntil +*{ko-}* → *kobuntil* 'cooking buntil' -   pasif 02

buntil +*{de-}* → *debuntil* 'cooked buntil' – pasif 03

ndhuwur 'up'+{m-} → *mandhuwur/mendhuwur* 'going to top' Vn-intr

guru 'teacher'+{*ma-*} → *maguru/meguru* "behave as if a teacher' - Vn-tr

anak 'children' +*{ma-}* → *manak* 'birth' - Vn-intr

dhayoh 'guest'+{mer-} → *merdhayoh* 'being a guest'   - Vn-intr

tamba 'medicine"+{wer-} → *mertamba* 'going to the hospital'   - Vn-intr

jigil 'linggis' +*{ke}* → *kejigil* 'tidak disengaja kena jigil

buntel 'wrap' +*{ke-}* → *kebuntel* wrapped 'dibungkus'

2. Formed Vn with infiks *{-em-}.*

kebul [4]asap'+{-em-} → *kemebul* 'berasap'

kringet 'keringat'+{*-em-*} → *kemringet* [4]berkeringat'

3. Formed Vn eventually with sufiks {-i}, *{-na}, {-en},* and *{-an}.*

batir 'teman'+{-i} → *batiri* 'temani'

kewula 'pelayan'+{-i} → *kewulani* 'layani'

werta 'warta'+{-wa} → *wertakna* 'wartakan'

benik 'kancing baju'+{na} → *benikna* 'kancingkan (baju)'

kringet 'keringat'+{-en} → *kringeten* 'berkeringat'

brengos 'kumis'+{-en) → *brengosen* 'berkumis'

kathok 'celana'+{-an} →*kathokan* 'bercelana'

sikat 'slkat (gigi)'+{-aw} → *sikatan* 'menyikat (gigi)'

kebul 'asap"+{-aw} → *kebulan* 'terkena kebul'

4. Formed Vn Eventually with combination of afiks *{N-i}, {N-na}, {tek-i}, {tek-na}, {ko-i}, {ko-na}, {de-i}, {ke-an}.{N-i}.{N-an}.{R-an}.*dan *{de-na}.*

cidhuk 'ciduk'+ {N-} → *nyidhuk 'menciduk'*+*{-i}* → *nyidhuki 'menciduki (air)'*

cidhuk 'ciduk'+{N-} → *nyidhuk +{-na}*→ *nyidhukna 'mencidukkan (air) cidhuk +{tek-}* → *tekcidhuk* 'kuciduk' +{-i} → *tekcidhuki* 'kuciduki'

cidhuk +{tek-} → *tekcidhuk* 'kueiduk'+*{-na}*→*tekcidhukna* 'kucidukkan'

cidhuk +{ko-} → *kocidhuk* 'kauciduk' +{-i} → *kocidhuki* 'kauciduki'

cidhuk +{ko-} →*kocidhuk* 'kauciduk'+*{-na}*→*kocidhukna* 'kaucidukkan'

cidhuk +{de-} →*decidhuk* 'diciduk' +{-i} → *decdhuki* 'dieiduki'

cidhuk +{de-} → *decidhuk* 'diciduk' +{-na) → *decidhukna* 'dicidukkan'

5. Formed Vn eventually with konfiks *{ke-an}, {-em-an}, {N-i}.,*

   {N-na}, {tek-i}, {tek-na}, {ko-i},   {ko-na}, {de-i}. dan *{de-na}.*

   uyuh 'kencing' +*{ke-an}*   → *kuyuhan* 'terkencingi'

   kenthus 'kodok'+{-ew-an}   → *kementhusan* "memiliki sifat seperti *kenthus*

   banyu 'air"+{N-i}   → *mbanyoni* 'membasahi (dengan air)

   benik 'kancing baju' +*{-na]*   → *mbenikna* 'mengancingkan baju'

   kalung 'kalung' +*{tek-i}*   → *tekkalungi* 'kupasangi kalung'

   kalung 'kalung' +*{tek-ns}*   → *tekkalungna* 'kupasangkan kalung'

   klambi 'baju' +*{ko-i}*   → *koklambeni* 'kaupakaikan baju'

   idoh 'ludair +*{ko-na}*   → *koidohna* 'kaludahkan'

   batir 'teman' +*{de-i}*   →   *debatiri* [4]'ditemani'

   kewula 'pelayan' +*{de-na}*   → *dekewulakna* 'dijadikan pelayan'