Morphological Typology of Affixes in Riau Malay

Azhary Tambusai[1]
Khairina Nasution[2]
Dwi Widayati[3]
Jufrizal[4]

[1, 2, 3] Post-graduate Department of Linguistics
Faculty of Cultural Sciences University of Sumatera Utara
Jl. dr. Mansoer No. 1 Medan 20155 (Indonesia)

[4] State University of Padang (Indonesia)

Abstract

The morphological typology in RM is based on the concept of segmentability and invariance as proposed by Van Scklegel. This concept has the purpose to idenify a word or a construction whether it is a morpheme or not. This study is descriptive-qualitative and has two major purposes: (1) to investigate the characteristics of morphological typology in RM and (2) to demonstrate the affixation process. This study was conducted in some selected municipalities and regencies in Riau Province in 2014-2015 and its data was obtained from some RM native speakers as informants through interviews which were recorded on audiotape and video. The results provide some support for determining that RM is an agglutinative language since its segmentability and invariance is easily known and this is in accordance with what Montolalu (2005: 181) said that the characteristics of agglutinative languages is that words can be divided into morphemes without difficulty. In adition, the results also provide some support for the involvement of (i) prefixes {meN-}, {beR-}, {teR-}, {di-}, {peN-}, {se-}, {peR-}, {ke-}, and {bese-}, (ii) infixes {-em-}, {-el-}, and {-er-}, (iii) suffixes {-an}, {-kan}, and {-i}, (iv) confixes {peN-an}, {peR-an}, {ke-an},{ber-an}, and {se-nye}, and (v) affix combination such as {mempeR-(-kan, -i)}, {me-kan}, and {di-kan}. Those affixes can be attached to the basic forms, such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and numerals. On the basis of the results, it can be concluded that in the process of affixation, words undergo a variety of grammatical and semantic changes and the affixation is derivational and/or inflectional..

Key Words: Morphological typology, Riau Malay affixes, affixation, derivational, inflectional.

1. Introduction

Riau Malay (RM) is one of the local languages in central part of Sumatra island (Indonesia) and Bahasa Indonesia (BI) took its original root from this language but in its development BI abandoned the RM which now becomes a dialect (Kridalaksana, 1980: 98). As a province Riau lies along the coast of Malacca Strait and its people were known as seafarers and merchants and this made this language was not only restrictedly used in Riau-Lingga Islands and in eastern coast of Sumatra, but it was also spoken in most Malay settlements in different islands in the East Indies. The spread of Malays in the archipelago originated various dialects and as a result, Malay becomes the lingua franca. This paper tries to study and classify RM typologically. Typological classification of RM refers to the classification based on the dominant characteristics or types of this language. The dominant types here are oriented to the phonological, morphological, and syntactic types. The study of morphological typology as this paper is concerned is carried out to determine whether RM is classified as isolative, agglutinative, or inflectional language. What will be examined are some aspects of RM properties in the perspective of morphological typology covering the process of affixation and in the grammatical and semantic characteristics of affixes. RM native speakers were actively involved to explore this language.

2. Review of Related Literature

With regard to typology Mallinson and Blake (1981: 1-3) argued that typology attempts to determine the language grouping based on specific characteristics of words and sentences and on the boundaries of language structures. Therefore, language typology examines a number of grammatical features that are interconnected among languages in order they can basically be grouped. Comrie (1998) proposed that language typology is concerned with properties of structural characteristics of languages; he then questioned: What does the language X look like? He argued there are two key assumptions in linguistic typology, namely (a) all languages can be compared based on their structures, and (b) there are some available differences among the languages. Thus, three important propositions in relation to typology, namely (a) typology utilizes cross-language comparisons, (b) typology groups languages or aspects of languages, and (c) typology looks outward features of languages. Since the beginning of 19th century, the study of language in the perspective of morphological typology and in the qualitative angle started by classifying languages based on morphological types. Schlegel (1818) proposed the classification of morphological typology and the basic morpheme or basic forms of language (stem) and the bound morphemes as the basis for his classification. In the 20th century the study of morphological typology was then followed by Sapir whose studies were addreesed to the morphological typology of languages and who combined multiple levels of discrimination such as grammatical concepts, grammatical process, and the level of incorporation in grammatical concepts.

Some linguists (Mahsun, 2005: 3, Kridalaksana, Muslich, 2008: 3, Arifin and Junaiyah, 2005: 2, Chaer, 2008: 13, and Nida, 1962: 6) argued that morpheme is the smallest form that can not be divided into smaller parts. Katamba (1993: 24-44) stated morpheme is the smallest difference regarding the form of words that are related to the smallest difference in word or sentential meaning, or in grammatical structure and to the addition of a morpheme which is considered a physical form that represents some of the morphemes in a language. Verhaar (2000: 97-98) divided morphemes into free morphemes and bound morphemes and Bauer (1988: 13-17) argued morpheme is the basic unit of analysis in morphology. Thus, what is important from Bauer is that form can be sorted out to show its constituent elements. Palmer (1996: 55) has different ideas when discussing the roots of words and differentiates the basic morpheme, basic shapes, and the base. Katamba (1993: 45) described stems are parts of word and they appear before the addition of inflectional affixes. For example, the word "cats" has the suffix {-s} which is attached to the stem "cat" that becomes the base root. In other words, all roots are the bases. Sapir (1949) discussed morphology of language in terms of grammatical concepts, grammatical or technical processes and incorporation level of language morphemics. He studied morphological typology by examining the concept of basic words or elements of root words, for instance, nouns, verbs, and adjectives which can become derivatives after the process of affixation by modifying the basic words or root elements or by altering the internal base or root. Sapir also talked about relational concrete by affixation and internal modifications marking the concordance between adjectives and nouns, or between verbal predicate and its subject which have concrete snd relational concepts. For example, in Latin monsaltus 'high mountain' the adjective altus 'high' is tied with the case, number, and gender of the word mons which is normative, single and male.

Affixation means a process of putting affixes to the single or complex forms. From their distribution, affixes can be divided into prefixes, infixes, suffixes, confixes and combinations (Pateda, 2002: 54; Verhaar, 2000: 61; Matthews, 1997: 77; Kridalaksana, 1996: 28-31; Mahsun, 2002: 32). Confixes are named ambifixes-simulfixes by Verhaar and transfixes by Matthews. Kridalaksana proposed superfixes or suprafixes. From their division, affixes are also associated with inflection and derivation (see also Subroto, 1985: 269). In the perspective of morphological typology, Comrie (1995: 45) has grouped languages of the world into four categories: (i) isolating language, (ii) agglutinative language, (iii) fusional language or inflection, and (iv) polysynthetic language or incorporation. Chinese and Vietnamese are categorized as isolating which have one to one relationship between word and morpheme or they are sometimes called monosyllabic languages (Bob dalam Collins 2004) whose grammatical relationships are only based on the position or sequence of words. BI and Hungarian are the examples of agglutinative languages which are characterized of consisting two or more morphemes which clearly show the boundaries of the morphemes. Some examples in BI are pe- + tani = petani 'farmer', pe- + malas = pemalas 'lazy person', and me- + letak + -kan = meletakkan 'to put down'. In fusional language or inflection, morphemes are realized by affixes which can be found in Arabic, Latin, Hebrew, Russian, and Sanskrit. In the

language of flexion, the boundary between the morphemes in a word is not clearly visible. Each morpheme states different concepts mingling with other morphemes or particular morphemes.

The declination of nouns in Russian, for example, contains two numeric (singular and plural) and six cases (nominative, accusative, genitive, dative, instrumental and prepositional). Polysynthetic language or incorporation has the possibility of taking a number of lexical morphemes and merge them together into a single word, for instance, Greenlandic Eskimo language, English (See Comrie, 1983: 41-42; Malkinson and Blake, 1981: 20 -21, and Jufrizal: 2004).

Greenberg's (1974) studies on morphological typology attempt to classify languages using quantitative characteristics and individual criteria of each language. His typology has some parameters, for example, each construction is based on a number of morphemes and each agglutinative construction is marked by the combination of morphemes which then produce word. The merger of morphemes forms juncture in which two morphemes appear in sequence. In BI, for example, words in general can be segmented, like the words penderitaan 'pain' consisting of pen- + derita + -an and membesarkan 'to expand' composing of mem- + besar + -an. This study also involves Morphophonology (Morphophonemics) for various aspects of phonotactics, phonological structure of morpheme, morpheme structure rules, syllable patterns and morpheme realization due to the influence of two adjacent morphemes (see Hocket 1965, Chaer 2008: 43, Mahsun 2007: 89, Junaiyah 2007: 8, and Ramlan 2001: 83). Katamba (1993: 34) and Spencer (1991: 33) stated Morphophonemics involves morphology and phonology. If the two morphemes are linked or spoken one after the other, there is a change in the adjoining segments. Phonological changes occur in some of the followings: (a) phoneme addition, (b) phoneme deletion, (c) phonemic changes, and (d) process of change and phoneme deletion.

The affixation process in BI is more or less simple, for instance, when the prefix {ber-} meets the stem *juang* 'struggle' the derivative is *berjuang* 'to struggle' which becomes an active transitive verb so the physical results of affixation are the affixed words, derivative words, or orbited words (see Chaer, 2008: 28). The construction of morphemes can be broken down further by specifying their classes into basic morphemes (root), derivational morpheme and inflectional morpheme. For example, the words *sapu tangan* 'handkerchief' and *rumah sakit* 'hospital' are words consisting of two root morphemes (*sapu* 'broom' and *tangan* 'hand', and *rumah* 'house' and *sakit* 'sick'). The inflectional morpheme in BI is a non-derivational morpheme. A discussion of the typology of morphological here do after knowing the properties and behavior of the general morphologically languages, similarities exist in the process of morphological and how to incorporate the types of morpheme there and then be used as a reference for determining the typology of morphological BMR. To determine morphological typology in RM two aspects are mainly used, namely, segmentability and invariance.

3. Research Method

This study is qualitative descriptive and its approaches are explanatory and synchronic. The last two are mainly used to describe the nature of the circumstances and the characteristics of RM at the time when this research was conducted. The data source was obtained from oral and written. Five informants gave oral data which was recorded without their knowledge; in addition, oral folklore was also used. Interviews were carried out in structured, semi-structured and unstructured and they were also used to test the validity and reliability of the data. Written data was found in documents, such as, from grammar books, journals, and unpublished research results. The results of data analysis are displayed in informal methods (see Sudaryanto, 1988: 2-9; Mahsun, 2005: 87)

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Affixes in RM

Morphological processes in RM are primarily done with affixes such as prefixes, infixes, suffixes, and confixes. Some prefixes are {meN}, {beR-}, {teR-}, {di-}, {peN-}, {se-}, {peR-}, {ke-}, and {bese-}; infixes include {-em-, -el- and -er-}. Some examples of suffixes are {-an}, {-kan}, and {-i} while confixes comprise {peN-an}, {peR-an}, {ke-an}, {beR-an}, and {se-nye}, and conjoining affixes may hold {mempeR-(kan, i)}, {dipeR-kan}, {me-kan}, and {di-kan}.

4.2. Morphophonemics in RM

In this study Morphophonemic process is associated with phoneme changes to join another phoneme and as a result, word formation through affixation occurs. Some phonological changes as the result of morpheme conjoining during word formation process generate the processes of phoneme creations, of phonemic changes, and of phoneme deletion.

Affixes in RM can undergo Morphophonemic process, for example, the prefix {meN-} has allomorphs /mem-/, /men-/, /meny-/, /meng-/, /menge-/, and /me-/. The prefix {beR-} consists of allomorphs /beR-/, /be-/, /bel-/, and / beRe-/ while the allomorphs owned by the prefix {te-} are /teR-/, and /te-/. Some allomorphs the prefix {peR-} has are /peR-/, /pe-/, and /pel-/ and the the prefix {peN-} has several allomorphs, i.e., /pem-/, /pen-/, /peny-/, /peng-/, /penge-/, and /pe/.

4.3 Characteristics of grammatical and semantic affixes in RM

The grammatical and semantic affixes are characterized as verb, noun, adjective, adverb, and numeral formations. Here the affixes discussed are only about single affixes and confixes.

4.3.1 Verbal formation affixes

Verbs in RM can be formed by the following affixes, such as, {meN-}, {beR-}, {peR-}, {teR-}, {di-}, {-kan}, {beR-kan}, and {beR-an}.

4.3.1.1 Prefiks {meN-}

This prefix changes verb, noun, adjective, pronoun, and numeral into transitive or intransitive verb and this prefix fundamentally has the meaning of "to become". Consider the intransitive verbs "merotan" and "melombik" in italic as shown in example (1)-(2) in which the stems are taken from the noun "rotan" 'rattan' and the adjective "lombik" 'soft'.

(1)   Se-   tiap ayi uyang tu   *me- rotan* di   utan tu
         PRE- every day people ART PRE- rattan Prep forest that
         'Every day those persons look for rattan in the forest'.

(2)   Tanah tu   me- lombik
         Soil   ART PRE- soft
          'The soil becomes soft'

The verbs in (1)-(2) can be classified on segmentability and invariance. With segmentability the verb construction can (or can not) be partitioned on morphemes. After being segmented the verbs have a clear invariance. The variation of morphemes is due to the vocal harmony (nasalization). The RM as agglutinative language can undergo segmentation on its morphemes.

4.3.1.2 Prefix {beR-}

The prefix {beR-} creates verb from noun, adjective, or numeral and it carries the meaning of "to afford". Examples in (3)-(4) show that the verbs are derived from nouns "ulung" 'brother' and "comin" 'mirror'. This prefix has four allomorphs, namely, /beR-/, /be-/, / bel/, and / beRe/. There are only several number of derivative verbs from the last two allomorphs. It is common in agglutinative language that a word has two or more morphemes and each morpheme has its own boundary.

(3)   Anak tu   *beR- ulung* kepado oang   yang me-   nolong nyo

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    kid   ART PRE- brother Prep   human REL PRE- help   him
    'The boy calls the person who has helped him brother'.

(4)   Si   Tini tu   asik *beR- comin* ajo   se-   tiap ayi.
        SAN Tini ART busy PRE- mirror always PRE- every day
        'Tini always looks herself at mirror every day'

4.3.1.3 Prefix {peR-}

The prefix {peR-} can derive verbs from nouns, adjectives, and numerals and its fundamental meaning is "to become or to create something". The verb in (5) is derived from noun "tuan" 'lord' and the one in (6) from the adjective "cantik".

(5)   Jangan *di-peR- tuan*   lai   uyang-uyang yang tak bertanggung-jawab tu.
        NEG   PASS-PRE-master again persons   REL not responsible   ART
        'Do not trust lords who are not responsible'

(6)   *PeR- cantik* la tulis -an   kau   tu lai bia   biso di- baco
        PRE- pretty PAR write -NOM 2SG ART again in order can   PASS- read

        'Beautify your handwriting in order it is readable'

This prefix has several allomorphs, such as, /peR-/, /pel-/, and /pe-/ and their morphophonemic rules are predictable.

4.3.1.4 Prefix {teR-}

The {teR-} can form verbs from adjectives and basically, this prefix means 'continuation'. Consider one example in (7) Meaning contained prefix {most} is 'kontinuatif', / teRmonung / in the sentence:

(7)   Mengapo kao   dai   tadi   duduk *teR- monung* ajo?
        why   2SG Prep a moment ago sit   PRE- quiet   only

        'Why have you been sitting here since a moment ago?'

This prefix can easily be separated from its basic form. Each free morpheme does not change the form so it can clearly be identified.

4.3.1.5 Prefix {di-}

The prefix {di-} derives passive verb in RM and can be attached to verb as its stem as written in (8) in the following sentence.

(8)   Pekaro -nyo   dah   *di-   peeso*   da dai se-   bulan yang lalu
        case   POSS 3SG already PASS- investigate from   PRE- month REL ago
        'His case has been investigated a month ago'

The verb *peeso* 'investigate' does not undergo a change in its class and this verb can receive the prefix {di-} which functions as passive marker. The RM as an agglutinative language has elements that can be separated and viewed subtly. Each word retains its sound independently.

4.3.1.6 Prefix {bese-}

Prefix {bese-}can form reciprocal verbs derived from verbs as their roots. Bound morphemes and bound basic forms in the examples in (9)-(10) do not undergo changes in their forms so the morpheme boundaries are clearly identifiable.

(9)   Uwang-uwang tadi *bese- tikam -an*   di   samping tu
         persons PL   ago PRE- stab   -SUF Prep side   ART
         'Those persons stabbed each other at house side'

(10)   Nanti setelah upacara   kita *bese- salam –an*
         later after   ceremony 1PL PRE- shake -SUF
         'After ceremony we shake hand each other'

4.3.1.7 Suffix {kan-}

The suffix {kan-} can be attached to nouns as well verbs. The derivative verbs are classified as "causative". Consider the example in (11).

(11)   *Bilang -kan* samo oang   tu   berito yang elok   tu
         tell   to   person ART news REL beautiful ART

         'Tell those persons about good news'

The derivative verb "bilangkan" 'to tell' is composed of two morphemes which show their grammatical meanings each other. This suffix does not function to form derivative verbs but serves to form pre-category.

4.3.1.8 Confix {beR-an}

The confix {beR-an} creates derivative verbs form verbs as their roots and has the meaning of "each other" with several doers. See the examples in sentences (12)-(13).

(12)   Keduo pengantin   tu *beR- pagang –an*   tangan.
         both   bride and groom ART PRE- holdp   –SUF hand
         'Both bride and groom hold hands each other'

(13)   Tamu-tamu di   pesta tu   *beR- datang -an*   dai   kemarin.
         guests PL   ART party ART PRE- come   -SUF from yesterday

         'Guests came to the party since yesterday'

Each morpheme in the stem verbs does not experience changes in shape and can be identified easily.

4.3.2 Nominal formation affixes

4.3.2.1 Prefix {peN-}

The prefix {peN-} meaning 'doer' forms nouns from verbs, adjectives, as well as numerals. Look at the examples in (14)-(15) in which the prefixes are attached to the verbs "lempar" 'to throw' and "ajar" 'to teach'.

(14)   Siapo yang me- mindah –kan *pe- lempa* bola tu?
         REL AKT PRE- move   -SUF PRE –throw ball ART
          'Who moved the pitcher?'

(15)   Inyo   men- jadi   *peng- aja* matematika
         3SG   PRE- become PRE- teach mathematics
         'He teaches mathematics'

4.3.2.2 Prefix {ke-}

The adjective can be transformed into noun by using the prefix {ke-}. This prefix means 'person who does'. The sentences in (16)-(17) display the existence of this prefix with the adjectives "kasih" 'kind' and "hondak" 'willing'.

(16)   *Ke- kasih* hati nyo   telah   poi se-   lamo- nyo
         PRE- kind   heart POSS 3SG already go PRE- long- ART
         'Her lover has already gone forever'

(17)   Inyo   hanyo me- ngojo –kan *ke- hondak* ibu   -nyo
         PRO3SG only   ACT- do -SUF PRE- willing mother -POSS3SG
         'He only does his mother's willingness'.

There are limited number of adjectives that can be derived into nouns by this prefix; this prefix also has transparent boundaries between its morphemes.

4.3.2.3 Prefix {peR-}

Some verbs can be changed into nouns by using the prefix {peR-} which has the meaning of 'doer or profession' as written in the sentences in (18)-(19). Segmentation is not difficult to do with this prefix.

(18)   Kita   harus meng- hormat –i   *peR- jalan* kaki
         PRO1PL should ACT- respect- APL PRE- road foot
          'We must respect pedestrians'

(19)   PeR-   hati –kan   baek-baek pe-   tunjuk iko
         ACT/PRE- heart –SUF good   PRE- show   DEM
         'Pay attention carefully to the instruction'

4.3.2.4 Infix {-el-}

The infix {-el-} can form a noun derived from the adjective and verb. This infix refers to "instrument". Consider the examples in (20)-(21). The noun "gelembung" 'bubbles or foams' is taken from the adjective "gembung" meaning 'swollen' and the noun "telunjuk" 'point finger' is derived from the verb "tunjuk" meaning 'to show'. This infix is less productive in RM and the attachment of this infix to its root does not mechanically change the base form.

(20)   Budak tu   maen *g -el- embung* sabun
         child   ART play   foams   soap
         'The boy is playing with soap bubbles'

(21)   *T-el-unjuk* gadis tu   luko   ter- gores pisau.
          point finger girl   ART wounds PRE- scratch knife
          'The girl's point finger is wounded with knife'

4.3.2.5 Suffix {-an}

With this suffix nouns can be derived from verbs, numeralia, and adjectives. This suffix can mean "amount", "result", "tool", "place". The noun "ratusan" 'hundreds' in (22) has the base "ratus" 'one hundred' and the noun "manisan" 'sweets' in (23) is derived from "manis" 'sweet'.

 (22)   *Ratus -an* rumah hancuR keno gempa bumi.

NOM hundred- earth houses were destroyed by earthquake
'Hundreds of houses were destroyed by earthquake'

(23)   Banyak *manis –an* yang di- hidang –kan nyo   pado acara tu.
Many sweet-NOM REL pre hidang- APL 3TG Prep party ART
'A lot of sweets were served by him during the function'

4.3.2.6 Confixes

4.3.2.6.1 Confix{ke-an}

Some nouns, verbs, adjectives, and numerals can be transformed into nouns by the attachment of the confix{ke-an}. This confix has several meaning, such as, "result", "abstractness", "place", and "subject". The word "kebenaran" 'truth' in (24) is related to "something abstract" and this word becomes the direct object of the transitive verb "membela" 'to defend'. The root of the word "kebenaran" is the adjective "benar" meaning 'correct'. Meanwhile, the derivative noun "kedatangan" 'coming' in (25) is classified as "place" and the root of this word is the verb "datang" 'to come'. The two examples show that the confix {ke-an} can easily be separated from its roots.

(24)   Kita   haRus beRani mem- bela *ke-   benaR –an*
PRO1PL must dare   PRE- defend PRE- correct -NOM
'We must be brave to defend the truth'

(25)   *Ke- datang –an*   nyo   sangat di-   haRap –kan   keluarga nyo
PRE- come-   NOM POS3SG very   PASS- hope - SUF family   POS3SG
'His coming is much expected by his family'

4.3.2.6.2 Confix {peN-an}

Some verbs and adjectives can be changed into nouns just by attaching the confix {peN-an}; this confix consists of several basic meanings, for instance, "process", and "state of being". Look at the examples in (26)-(27). In (26) the word "PeNsompitan" which is pronounced and written "penyompitan" in RM is derived from the adjective "sompit" 'narrow'. Meanwhile, in (27) the word "peNbolian" undergoes a change in its pronounciation and in its written form to become "pembolian" and this derivative word has the root "boli" 'to buy'.

(26)   Se-   sudah di-   peso dokter ter- nyato dio   meng- alam –i   *peN- sompit -an*
jantung.
PRE- already PASS-check doctor PRE- real   PRO3SG PRE- nature –SUFF CON- narrow -CON heart
'After he is checked by doctor, he has heart constriction'

(27)   *PeN- boli –an*   mobil tu   di- laku –kan se- cara angsur-angsur
CON- buy -CON car   ART PAS-do –PRE by   credit
'The purchase of the car was by credit'

4.3.2.6.3 Confix {peR-an}

The confix {peR-an} forms nouns from verbs and adjectives and several of its meanings are tied to "abstractness" and "collection". In the collection this confix changes the verbs "atur" 'to regulate' as shown in (28) and "tunjuk" 'to show' in (29) to form respectively the derivative nouns "peRaturan" 'regulations' and "peRtunjukan" 'the show'. The combination of this prefix and its roots supports the grammatical concept.

(28)   PeR- atur   -an   yang baRu di-   buek di daerah tu   mem- buek masyarakat maah'
CON- regulate - CON REL new   PRE- make at region ART AKT- make society   angry
'The regulation that is newly made causes anger from society'

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(29)   PeR- tunjuk -an   tu   me- nyonang –kan hati pe- nonton
        CON- show -CON ART AKT- happy   -SUFF heart PRE- watch
        'The performance pleases the audience'

4.3.3 Adjectival formation affixes

There are seven affixes that modify verbs and nouns into adjectives, for instance, {peN-}, {meN-}, {pe-}, {teR -}, {- em-}, {-an} and {-i }. These affixes except {meN-} are discussed in sections 4.3.3.1 to 4.3.3.6.

4.3.3.1 Prefix {peN-}

The prefix {peN-} can transform verbs into adjectives and shows the attitude and action of the subject. Examine the examples in (30)-(31) to the derivative words "pemabok" and "peminum" which have the same meaning, namely, 'drunkard'.

(30)   Dio   men- jadi   *pe- mabok* semenjak isteri nyo me-   tinggal.
        PRO3SG SUF- become PRE- drunk since   wife 3SG PRE- leave
        'He's alcoholic since his wife died'

(31)   Sejak men- jadi   *pe-   minum* badan nyo   kurus-kurus ajo.
        since AKT- become PRE- drink   badan 3SG lean   only
        'Since he is a drunkard, his body gradually becomes lean'

4.3.3.2 Prefix {pe-}

This prefix can convert nouns into adjectives and it has the meaning of "habit" as exhibited in (32). The derivative word "pecandu" originally means 'a person who is addicted to something' since this prefix modifies the adjective "candu" into pronominal.

(32)   Inyo tu   dah   jadi   *pe- candu* rokok.
        PRO ART already become PRE- addicted cigarrette
         'He becomes addicted to cigarretes'

4.3.3.3 Prefix {teR-}

The prefix {teR-} forms adjectives which are derived from verbs; it has only one meaning, that is, "in the state of being" or "in the condition of". Examples of the use of this prefix can be seen in the sentences (33)-(34). The words "tertutup" 'close' and "tersembunyi" 'hidden' have respectively the roots "tutup" 'to close' and 'sembunyi 'to hide'; the two derivative words are adjectives.

(33)   Rumah nyo   *teR- tutup* ajo   se-   tiap hari.
        house   POS3SG PRE- close always PRE- every day
         'His house is always closed every day'

(34)   Apo   yang *teR- sembunyi* di sebalik meja tu?
        What REL PRE- hide   at under   table ART
        'What is hidden under the table?'

4.3.3.4 Infix {-em-}

This infix {-em-} can be used to transform verbs into adjectives and it has a single meaning of "repetition". One example can be seen in the sentence (35). The word "gementa" 'to shake' is taken from "genta" meaning 'trembling'. This infix is considered less productive in the formation of words.

(35)   Anak tu   *g-em- enta* se-   tolah ke- tahu -an men- cuRi
         Child ART shake INF   PRE- already PRE- know –SUF PRE- steal
         'The boy was trembling after he was caught of stealing'

4.3.3.5 Suffix {-an}

This suffix can modify nouns into adjectives and its meaning is 'in the state of'. The word "kampungan" 'orthodox' is taken from the root "kampung" meaning 'village' so "kampungan" is related to 'a person who has orthodox in character'. Consider one example in the sentence (36).

(36)   Budak tu   *kampung –an* botul; susah botul ber- gaul   dengan kawan-kawan nyo.
         child   ART village   -SUF correct; difficult correct PRE- socialize with   friends   POS 3SG
         'The child is too tacky; he is difficult to hang out with his friends'

4.3.3.6 Suffix {-i}

The suffix {-i} forms adjectives from nouns. Its meaning is 'in conection with'. The example in (37) displays that the root "manusia" 'human' undergoes a phonological change because this word can not be attached directly by this suffix. The semi vowel /w/ should be added preceding this suffix. As a result, the derivative word "manusiawi" is formed.

(37)   Per- laku –kan lah uyang pe- kerja tu   se-   cara *manusia -i*.
         PRE- behave –SUF person PRE- work ART PRE- way human   -SUF
         'Treat the workers humanely'

(38)   Bulan   puaso di-   isi dengan acara-acara *Islam -i*.
         month fasting PRE- fill with   programs   Islam -SUF
         'Fasting month is filled with Islamic programs'

It is different with the example in (38) in which the word "Islami" 'Islamic' is formed by directly adding this suffix. No phonological change occurs. The suffix {-i} has clear boundaries among its morphemes. The formation of adverbial can be carried out by a single confix, namely, {se-nye}. This confix is considered adverbial marker and carries the meaning of "intensiveness". Take a look at the examples in the sentences (39)-(40). The stems "benar" 'correct' in (39) and "baik" 'good' are adjectives which undergo changes in their class. The adverbs "sebenarnya" 'in fact' and "sebaiknya" 'would rather' are used to intensify the predicates of "bersalah" and "poi".

(39)   *Se-   benar –nye* inyo   tidak ber- salah
         CON- correct –CON PRO3SG not   PRE- wrong
         'Actually he is innocent'

(40)   *Se-   baik -nye* kamu   poi dulu -an
         CON- good -CON PRO2SG go   past -SUF
         'It is better you go first'

4.3.5 Numeral formation affix

There is only one affix, for instance, {se-} which is used in the formation of numeral which can be formed from other class of words, for example, nouns and verbs. This prefix carries the meaning of "one" or "all". See the examples in the sentences (41)-(42). The derivative words "sepotong" means 's piece of' and "seluruh" 'entire'.

(41)   Di-   ambek nyo   kue tu *se- potong*.
         PRE- PASS take   PRO3SG cake ART PRE- cut
          'He took a piece of cake'

(42)   *Se- luruh* isi   buku ko me- tarik untuk di-   baco.
        SUF- entire content book that PRE- pull to   PRE- read
        'The entire contents of this book is interesting to read'

5. Conclusion

The conclusions that can be drawn as to the followings. Based on segmentability and invariace RM is classified as agglutinative language and words in this language consist of several morphemes, therefore, this language is polimorphemic. Stems may come from various class of words, for instance, verbs, nouns, adjectives, adverbs, and numerals. Among the stema and the afiixes can be easily segmented. In a series of morphological processes, bound morphemes act actively in the formation of derivative words. Each affix in this study has a grammatical function and an important role in the process of morphological typology. The addition of affixes to the stems can be influenced by meaning (semantics). Semantic and grammatical changes of word class become the characteristics of agglutinative language like RM. Inflection is proved to be minority.

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