




Nadra Nadra

16_Turnitin Check

-  DEVELOPMENT OF CHARACTER-BASED VIDEO LEARNING MEDIA TO ENHANCE ANECDOTE TEXT WRITING SKILLS AMONG MA STUDENTS
-  Artikel
-  Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar

Document Details

Submission ID

trn:oid::1:3449071300

Submission Date

Dec 20, 2025, 8:36 PM GMT+7

Download Date

Dec 20, 2025, 8:39 PM GMT+7

File Name

16_Laylatul_Lili_Rahmah.pdf

File Size

387.6 KB

11 Pages

6,016 Words

33,894 Characters





6% Overall Similarity

The combined total of all matches, including overlapping sources, for each database.




Filtered from the Report

- Bibliography
- Quoted Text

Match Groups

-  **29 Not Cited or Quoted 6%**
Matches with neither in-text citation nor quotation marks
-  **1 Missing Quotations 0%**
Matches that are still very similar to source material
-  **0 Missing Citation 0%**
Matches that have quotation marks, but no in-text citation
-  **0 Cited and Quoted 0%**
Matches with in-text citation present, but no quotation marks

Top Sources

- 6%  Internet sources
- 2%  Publications
- 0%  Submitted works (Student Papers)

Integrity Flags

0 Integrity Flags for Review

No suspicious text manipulations found.

Our system's algorithms look deeply at a document for any inconsistencies that would set it apart from a normal submission. If we notice something strange, we flag it for you to review.

A Flag is not necessarily an indicator of a problem. However, we'd recommend you focus your attention there for further review.

Match Groups

- 29 Not Cited or Quoted 6%**
Matches with neither in-text citation nor quotation marks
- 1 Missing Quotations 0%**
Matches that are still very similar to source material
- 0 Missing Citation 0%**
Matches that have quotation marks, but no in-text citation
- 0 Cited and Quoted 0%**
Matches with in-text citation present, but no quotation marks

Top Sources

- 6% Internet sources
- 2% Publications
- 0% Submitted works (Student Papers)

Top Sources

The sources with the highest number of matches within the submission. Overlapping sources will not be displayed.

1	Internet	jurnal.ugj.ac.id	3%
2	Internet	journal.uir.ac.id	1%
3	Internet	sabraojournal.org	<1%
4	Internet	journal.unismuh.ac.id	<1%
5	Internet	journal.uny.ac.id	<1%
6	Publication	Adri Adri, Firdaus Firdaus, Suharyon Suharyon, Busra BS, Yarda Yarda, Rachmat H...	<1%
7	Internet	scholarsnetwork.org	<1%
8	Internet	ejournal.uki.ac.id	<1%
9	Internet	jurnal2.untagsmg.ac.id	<1%
10	Student papers	Dublin City University	<1%

11	Internet	id.wikipedia.org	<1%
12	Internet	ijssrr.com	<1%
13	Internet	www.scilit.net	<1%
14	Internet	www.sciencegate.app	<1%

AFFIX FORMS AND MORPHOPHONEMIC PROCESSES BANJAR LANGUAGE IN PEMATANG LUMUT VILLAGE

Laylatul Lili Rahmah¹⁾, Nadra Nadra²⁾, Lindawati Lindawati³⁾

^{1,2,3}Andalas University

Sweet Lime, Pauh District, Padang City, West Sumatra 25163

¹E-mail: laylatul07lilii@gmail.com

²E-mail: nadra@hum.unand.ac.id

³E-mail: lindawati@fib.unand.ac.id

Abstrak

Perpindahan penutur bahasa Banjar ke luar wilayah Kalimantan Selatan telah menghasilkan variasi bahasa Banjar sesuai dengan konteks sosial dan lingkungan baru masyarakat penuturnya, termasuk yang terjadi di Desa Pematang Lumut, Provinsi Jambi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan bentuk afiks dan proses morfofonemik bahasa Banjar di Desa Pematang Lumut. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif, dengan data berupa kata-kata berafiks yang mengandung proses morfofonemik dalam bahasa Banjar di Desa Pematang Lumut. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan observasi dan wawancara. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ada empat bentuk afiks dalam bahasa Banjar di Desa Pematang Lumut, yaitu prefiks, sufiks, konfiks, dan kombinasi afiks. Adapun proses morfofonemik yang ditemukan dalam bahasa Banjar di Desa Pematang Lumut adalah (1) perubahan fonem; (2) pemunculan fonem; (3) pengekaln fonem; (4) pelepasan fonem; (5) pergeseran posisi fonem; (6) perubahan dan peluluhan fonem; (7) perubahan dan pemunculan fonem; (8) pelepasan dan pemunculan fonem; (9) perubahan, peluluhan, dan pemunculan fonem. Temuan ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan dari proses morfofonemik bahasa Banjar di Desa Pematang Lumut dengan bahasa Banjar Hulu di Kalimantan Selatan. Dalam bahasa Banjar di Desa Pematang Lumut, afiks {maN-} dan {paN-} apabila bertemu dengan morfem dasar berawalan fonem /c/ akan menyebabkan /N/ berubah menjadi /p/ dan fonem /c/ mengalami peluluhan. Sementara itu, dalam bahasa Banjar di Kalimantan Selatan penggabungan afiks {maN-} dan {paN-} dengan morfem dasar yang berawalan fonem /c/ justru menyebabkan /N/ berubah menjadi /n/ dan fonem /c/ mengalami pengekaln.

Kata Kunci: bahasa Banjar, bentuk afiks, morfem, proses morfofonemik, morfologi

Abstract

The migration of Banjar speakers outside South Kalimantan has resulted in variations in the Banjar language according to the new social and environmental context of the speakers, including those in Pematang Lumut Village, Jambi Province. This study aims to describe the affix forms and morphophonemic processes of the Banjar language in Pematang Lumut Village. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method, with data in the form of affixed words that contain morphophonemic processes in the Banjar language in Pematang Lumut Village. Data collection was carried out through observation and interviews. The results of this study indicate that there are four forms of affixes in the Banjar language in Pematang Lumut Village, namely prefixes, suffixes, confixes, and affix combinations. The morphophonemic processes found in the Banjar language in Pematang Lumut Village are (1) phoneme changes; (2) phoneme emergence; (3) phoneme preservation; (4) phoneme deletion; (5) phoneme position shifts; (6) phoneme changes and dissolution; (7) changes and emergence of phonemes; (8) disappearance and emergence of phonemes; (9) changes, decay, and emergence of phonemes. These findings indicate that there are differences in the morphophonemic processes of the Banjar language in Pematang Lumut Village with the Banjar Hulu language in South Kalimantan. In the Banjar language in Pematang Lumut Village, the affixes {maN-} and {paN-} when they meet a basic morpheme beginning with the phoneme /c/ will cause /N/ to change into /p/ and the phoneme /c/ to undergo decay. Meanwhile, in the Banjar language in South Kalimantan, the combination of the affixes {maN-} and {paN-} with a basic morpheme beginning with the phoneme /c/ actually causes /N/ to change into /n/ and the phoneme /c/ to undergo decay.

Keywords: Banjar language, affix forms, morphemes, morphophonemic processes, morphology

1. INTRODUCTION

Banjarese is a regional language spoken by the Banjar ethnic group in South Kalimantan. It consists of two major dialects: Banjar Kuala and Banjar Hulu (Durasid & Djantera, 1978:1). The two dialects differ linguistically and geographically. Phonologically, for example, Banjar Hulu only has three vowel phonemes: /a/, /i/, and /u/, while Banjar Kuala has /a/, /i/, /u/, /o/, /e/, and /ə/. (Hestiyana et al., 2010:2). Meanwhile, from a geographical aspect, the Banjar Hulu dialect is generally used by people in the upstream areas of the river, while the Banjar Kuala dialect is generally used by the native people around Banjar Regency, Barito Kuala to the southeast coast of Kalimantan (Fajrizka & Alber, 2023:223).

As the Banjarese diaspora occurred, the use of the Banjarese language was also found on the coast of Central Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, and even on the island of Sumatra, specifically in Muara Tungkal (Kuala Tungkal), Sapat, Tembilahan, Binjai, Tebing, Jambi, and Riau (Hestiyana et al., 2010:1). The spread of the Banjar language to the Kuala Tungkal region and its surroundings occurred as a result of the Banjar-Barito war. This migration took place in the mid-19th and early 20th centuries, to the area now known as West Tanjung Jabung Regency (Indriyana, 2017:29–30).

Due to the presence of a Banjar ethnic majority in this area, the customs and social culture of the community are also shaped by Banjar culture. It is estimated that the Banjar ethnic group in West Tanjung Jabung has reproduced for 5–6 generations. The spread of the Banjar language outside its homeland has given rise to variations in the Banjar language according to the places where the Banjar people migrated, such as in Pematang Lumut Village, Betara District, West Tanjung Jabung Regency, Jambi Province. This is certainly very interesting when viewed from a linguistic perspective, including morphological studies.

Morphology, according to Payne (1997:20), is the science of the internal structure of words

or in English "Morphology is the study of the internal structure of words". This is supported by the opinion Lieber (2015:8) which states that morphology studies the structure of words and the processes of their formation. The formation processes in question include affixation, reduplication, composition, abbreviation, zero derivation, and back derivation (Kridalaksana, 2007:12). This research focuses on the affixation process.

Samsuri (1998:190) argues that affixation is the process of combining a root word or basic form with an affix. In line with Samsuri, Ulrich & Schwindt (2020) also defines affixation as the process of adding bound morphemes or affixes to the root, stem, and base to create different forms and possibly new meanings. Thus, it can be seen that affixation is a morphological process that combines affixes with base forms to form complex words that have the potential to contain new meanings.

There are several opinions among linguists regarding the division of affixes. Fromkin et al., (2013:77-80) divides affixes into four types, namely prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and circumfixes. This opinion was later supplemented by Matthews (1997:11) which divides affixes into five types: prefixes, suffixes, infixes, circumfixes, and superfixes. In addition, there are also opinions from linguists who study affixes in Indonesian, such as Verhaar, Parera, and Kridalaksana.

Affixes as bound forms according to Verhaar (2006:107) can be prefixes, suffixes, and confixes, where as Parera (2010:18) using the terms prefix, infix, suffix, and confix. Meanwhile, Kridalaksana (2007:28–31) divides affixes into prefixes, infixes, suffixes, simulfixes, confixes, superfixes, and affix combinations. Based on the opinions of these linguists, it is known that the terms circumfix and confix generally refer to the same type of affix, namely an affix consisting of two parts, one at the front and one at the back. So, in terms of function and structure, both are the same. The term circumfix is used in Western linguistics, while confix is the term used in

Indonesian linguistics. Furthermore, the term superfix is included in Matthews (1997) and Kridalaksana (2007) is a suprasegmental affix. This type of affix does not exist in Indonesian because it is not a segmental phoneme, but rather an intonation, stress, or tone that can change meaning. In addition, there is also the term simulfix. According to Kridalaksana (2007:29), simulfixes are affixes that are manifested by segmental characteristics that are merged into the base. This type of affix can be found in non-standard Indonesian, such as *sate-nyate*, *soto-nyoto*, *kopi-ngopi*. Thus, the opinions above can be used as a theoretical basis in describing the types of Banjarese affixes in Pematang Lumut Village, seen from their position attached to the base form. The theory of affix types used in this study is the description presented by Kridalaksana (2007).

These affixes, when attached to base morphemes, cause phonemic changes. The phonological events resulting from these morphemic processes can be grouped based on specific morphophonemic processes. Kridalaksana (2007:184) states that there are ten morphophonemic processes, namely (1) the emergence of phonemes, (2) the preservation of phonemes, (3) the emergence and preservation of phonemes, (4) phoneme shifts, (5) changes and shifts of phonemes, (6) phoneme obliteration, (7) phoneme decay, (8) historical insertion of phonemes, (9) the emergence of phonemes based on foreign language patterns, (10) variations in source language phonemes. The ten processes proposed by Kridalaksana are classified into two, namely seven automatic morphophonemic processes and three non-automatic morphophonemic processes. In this study, the morphophonemic processes in the Banjar language in Pematang Lumut Village using the theory of Kridalaksana (2007:184–198) based on automatic morphophonemic processes because it will only discuss a certain time period and does not relate to historical factors.

In the Banjar language spoken in Pematang Lumut Village, the word *manawak* 'throw' is the

result of a morphological process involving the prefix {maN-} and the base form {*tawak*} 'throw'. When the prefix {*maN-*} combines with a base morpheme beginning with the phoneme /t/, the phoneme /N/ changes to /n/, while the phoneme /t/ undergoes a dissolution. Based on this affixation process, it can be seen that phonemic problems are related to morphemic problems. Such problems are known as morphophonemics, morphonology, or morphophonology (Chaer, 2012:195).

Morphophonemics is a problem that aspects in morphological and phonological Dressler's involves Jufrizal (1996:31). In line with that Kridalaksana (2007:183) also states that the morphophonemic process is a phonological event that occurs due to the meeting of morphemes with morphemes.

There is a uniqueness in the morphophonemic process of the Banjar language in Pematang Lumut Village when compared to the Banjar Hulu language in South Kalimantan. In the morphophonemic process of the Banjar language in Pematang Lumut Village, the combination of the affixes {*maN-*} and {*paN-*} with the basic morpheme beginning with the phoneme /c/ will cause /N/ to change into /ɲ/ or {*ny*}, while the phoneme /c/ undergoes melting. For example, the affixes {*maN-*} and {*paN-*} combine with the basic morphemes {*cancang*} 'chopped' and {*catuk*} 'hit', then each will form the words {*manyancang*} 'to chop', {*panyacang*} 'chopper', {*manyatuk*} 'to hit', and {*panyatuk*} 'beater'.

In contrast to this, in the morphophonemic process of the Banjar Hulu (BBH) language in South Kalimantan, the addition of the prefixes {*maN-*} and {*paN-*} with the basic morpheme starting with the phoneme /c/ causes /N/ to change to /n/, while the phoneme /c/ is preserved. As in the affixes {*maN-*} and {*paN-*} which combine with the basic forms {*cancang*} 'chopped' and {*catuk*} 'hit' will become {*mancancang*} 'to chop', {*pancancang*} 'chopper', {*mancatuk*} 'to hit', and {*pancatuk*} 'beater' (Durasid & Djantera, 1978:13).

Therefore, research on the morphophonemic process of the Banjar language in Pematang Lumut Village is important to conduct because different research locations can produce different results.

Based on the explanation above, it can be seen that morphophonemic studies are also included in the discussion of this research because in affixation, phoneme changes occur caused by the addition of affixes to the base form. Thus, the purpose of this study is to describe the affix forms and morphophonemic processes of the Banjar language in Pematang Lumut Village, Betara District, West Tanjung Jabung Regency, Jambi Province.

Furthermore, through a review of previous research, several studies were identified that are relevant to this study. These studies are: Humaidi et al. (2017), Rahman (2018), Nengsih (2018), Wulandari (2021), Wiranty and Thamimi (2021), Rusdiana et al. (2021), and Amini (2023). There are similarities and differences between this research and each of these studies.

The following describes the similarities and differences between several of these studies. For example, research conducted by Wulandari (2021) who wrote an article in the journal *Dialektika: Journal of Language, Literature, and Culture* entitled "Affixation in Increasing the Valence of Javanese and Banjarese Verbs". The relevant aspect of this research concerns affixation in Banjarese. However, in that article Wulandari (2021) This study places more emphasis on the affixation process that influences the increase in valence in Javanese and Banjarese. Furthermore, this study examines the form, function, and meaning of affixes in the Banjarese language in Pematang Lumut Village.

Furthermore, Rusdiana et al. (2021) wrote an article in *Lentera: Jurnal Ilmiah Kependidikan* with the title "Profile of Banjar Language Suffixation (A Plan Towards Learning Banjar Language as Local Content)". The relevant aspects to this research are the discussion of Banjar language suffixation in

terms of form, function, and meaning. However, in this research, Rusdiana et al. (2021) focused only on the suffixation aspect, while this study examined the affixation aspect comprehensively. Furthermore, another difference lies in the research's benefits. In terms of benefits, the research of Rusdiana et al. (2021) is useful for learning Banjar language as local content, while the benefits of this research are expected to provide information on the types of affixes and morphophonemic processes of Banjar language in Pematang Lumut Village, and can contribute to the documentation of regional language data through morphological review.

2. METHOD

This research is phenomenological in nature and can therefore be described as descriptive research with a qualitative approach. Data were obtained from informants from Pematang Lumut Village, a Banjarese-speaking area. Pematang Lumut Village is predominantly inhabited by native Banjarese speakers in Betara District, West Tanjung Jabung Regency, Jambi Province.

In the data collection stage, this study used observation and interview techniques. Observations were conducted by listening to and observing Banjarese speakers in Pematang Lumut Village as they communicated with each other. The results of these observations were then recorded, also known as the tapping and note-taking technique. The next stage was interviews conducted by asking directly to informants selected based on predetermined criteria. The criteria for selecting informants were based on statements Nadra & Reniwati (2023:49–52), namely aged 40–60 years; originating from the research area and native speakers of the language being studied; perfect speech; not very highly educated; and the selected informants were born, raised, and married to people originating from the research area.

Furthermore, this study employed a fishing technique to obtain comprehensive data. The

research instrument used to gather data from informants was a list of questions prepared before going into the field. The list of questions was based on Indonesian affixed words as a benchmark to facilitate data collection. Furthermore, data collection was conducted by observing and recording Banjarese speech used by native speakers in natural communication situations. This technique was useful for verifying the validity of previously obtained data and ensuring that the observed affixed word forms were actually used in real-life speech contexts.

In the data analysis stage, researchers used the matching method and the descriptive method Sudaryanto (2018). The equivalence method used is the translational equivalence method with the determining tool in the form of Indonesian as the equivalent of the language being studied. Thus, the data obtained from the Banjar language in Pematang Lumut Village was translated into Indonesian. In line with that, a basic technique in the form of the determining element separation technique (PUP) was also used to sort out linguistic elements that contain morphophonemic processes. In addition to the equivalence method, this study also used the distribution method with the direct element division technique (BUL). Through this technique, the elements contained in a polymorphemic word are divided. For example, the word *maunjun* 'fishing' consists of two elements, namely the prefix {*maN-*} and {*unjun*} 'fishing'. This element division serves to explain the morphophonemic processes in the data.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The following describes the findings and discussion of research on affix forms and morphophonemic processes in the Banjar language in Pematang Lumut Village.

Prefix

Prefixes are a type of affix attached before a base form. The prefixes found in the Banjar language in Pematang Lumut Village are

{*maN-*}, {*paN-*}, {*ba-*}, {*ta-*}, {*di-*}, {*ka-*}, and {*sa-*}.

Prefixes {*maN-*} and {*paN-*}

The prefixes {*maN-*} and {*paN-*} when followed by basic morphemes starting with the phonemes /b/ and /p/ will cause /N/ to change to /m/. In this combination, the phoneme /b/ experiences reduction, while the phoneme /p/ experiences decay. Example:

- (1) {*maN-*} + {*banam*} 'burn'
→ {*mambanam*} 'burn'
- (2) {*maN-*} + {*puruk*} 'wear'
→ {*mamuruk*} 'wear'
- (3) {*paN-*} + {*bungas*} 'beautiful'
→ {*pambungas*} 'most beautiful'
- (4) {*paN-*} + {*pandir*} 'talk'
→ {*pamandir*} 'talkative'

The prefixes {*maN-*} and {*paN-*} when followed by basic morphemes starting with the phonemes /d/, /t/, and /j/ will cause /N/ to change to /n/. In this combination, the phonemes /d/ and /j/ experience preservation, while the phoneme /t/ experiences decay. Example:

- (5) {*maN-*} + {*dadai*} 'dry'
→ {*mandadai*} 'to dry in the sun'
- (6) {*maN-*} + {*tukar*} 'buy'
→ {*manukar*} 'buy'
- (7) {*maN-*} + {*japai*} 'touch'
→ {*manjapai*} 'to touch'
- (8) {*paN-*} + {*datang*} 'come'
→ {*pandatang*} 'listener'
- (9) {*paN-*} + {*tapak*} 'hit'
→ {*panapak*} 'hitter'
- (10) {*paN-*} + {*jahit*} 'sew'
→ {*panjahit*} 'tailor'

The prefixes {*maN-*} and {*paN-*} when followed by basic morphemes starting with the phonemes /s/ and /c/ will cause /N/ to change to /p/. In this merger, the phonemes /s/ and /c/ experience decay. Example:

- (11) {*maN-*} + {*sapu*} 'sweep'
→ {*manyapu*} 'sweep'
- (12) {*maN-*} + {*cucuk*} 'stab'
→ {*manyucuk*} 'stab'

- (13) {paN-} + {supan} 'embarrassed'
→ {panyupan} 'shy'
(14) {paN-} + {cuntan} 'steal'
→ {panyuntan} 'thief'

The prefixes {maN-} and {paN-} when followed by a basic morpheme starting with the phoneme /k/ will cause /N/ to change to /ŋ/. In this combination, the phoneme /k/ experiences phoneme decay. Example:

- (15) {maN-} + {kapit} 'clamp'
→ {mangapit} 'to clamp'
(16) {paN-} + {kulir} 'lazy'
→ {pangulir} 'lazy'

The prefixes {maN-} and {paN-} when followed by basic morphemes starting with the phonemes /l/, /a/, /i/, and /u/ will cause /N/ to be lost or lost. Example:

- (17) {maN-} + {luncat} 'jump'
→ {maluncat} 'jump'
(18) {maN-} + {alih} 'move'
→ {maalih} 'move'
(19) {maN-} + {igut} 'bite'
→ {maigut} 'bite'
(20) {maN-} + {unjun} 'fishing'
→ {maunjun} 'fishing'
(21) {paN-} + {anum} 'young'
→ {paanum} 'youngest'

There is a unique morphophonemic form in the affixation of {maN-} and {paN-} with the basic words of the Banjar language in Pematang Lumut Village. The benchmark for this uniqueness is seen from its comparison with the morphophonemic system of the Banjar Hulu (BBH) language in South Kalimantan. The uniqueness in question is the affixation of the prefixes {maN-} and {paN-} with basic morphemes beginning with the phoneme /c/. In the Banjar language in Pematang Lumut Village, this affix causes the phoneme /N/ to change into /j/ or {ny}, while the phoneme /c/ undergoes melting. For example, when {maN-} and {paN-} are combined with the words *cancang*, *catuk*, and *cuntan*, they form the words {manyancang},

{panyancang}, {manyatuk}, {panyatuk}, {manyuntan}, and {panyuntan}, respectively. The morphophonemic processes that occur in the data are changes and decay of phonemes.

In contrast to this, in the morphophonemic process of the Banjar Hulu (BBH) language in South Kalimantan, the addition of the prefixes {maN-} and {paN-} with the basic morpheme starting with the phoneme /c/ causes /N/ to change to /n/, while the phoneme /c/ is preserved. For example, if {maN-} and {paN-} are combined with the words *cancang*, *catuk*, and *cuntan* they form the words {mancancang}, {pancancang}, {mancatuk}, {pancatuk}, {mancuntan}, and {pancuntan} respectively (see Durasid & Djantera, 1978:13).

Prefixes {ba-}, {ta-}, {di-}, {ka-}, and {sa-}

The prefixes {ba-}, {ta-}, {di-}, {ka-}, and {sa-} when combined with basic morphemes starting with a vowel or consonant phoneme can cause a morphophonemic process in the form of phoneme preservation. Example:

- (22) {ba-} + {acan} 'shrimp paste'
→ {baacan} 'to articulate'
(23) {ta-} + {igut} 'bite'
→ {tarigut} 'bitten'
(24) {di-} + {banam} 'burn'
→ {dibanam} 'burned'
(25) {ka-} + {ampat} 'four'
→ {kaampat} 'fourth'
(26) {sa-} + {banua} 'village'
→ {sabanua} 'village'

Suffixes

A suffix is a type of affix attached after a base form. The suffixes found in the Banjar language in Pematang Lumut Village are {-i}, {-an}, and {-akan}.

Suffixes {-i} and {-an}

A process of shifting the position of a phoneme backward occurs when the suffixes {-i} and {-an} are combined with a base morpheme ending in a consonant phoneme. Example:

- (27) {acan} 'already' + {-i}

- {*a-ca-ni*} 'give shrimp paste'
(28) {*sinduk*} 'spoon' + {-i}
→ {*sin-du-ki*} 'give a spoon'
(29) {*basuh*} 'wash' + {-an}
→ {*ba-su-han*} 'hand washing container'

Suffix {-akan}

A process of shifting the phoneme's position forward occurs when the suffix {-akan} is combined with a base morpheme ending in a consonant phoneme. Example:

- (30) {*hurup*} 'exchange' + {-akan}
→ {*hu-ru-pa-kan*} 'exchange'
(31) {*guring*} 'sleep' + {-akan}
→ {*gu-ri-nga-kan*} 'put to sleep'

Confixes

The forms of confixes found in the Banjar language in Pematang Lumut Village are {*maN/-akan*}, {*maN/-i*}, {*paN/-an*}, {*ba/-an*}, {*ka/-an*}, {*ta/-i*}, {*sa/-an*}, {*di/-i*}, {*di/-akan*}, and {*ta/-ka-*}.

The confixes {*maN/-akan*}, {*maN/-i*}, and {*paN/-an*}

The confixes {*maN/-akan*}, {*maN/-i*}, and {*paN/-an*} when followed by basic morphemes starting with the phonemes /g, h, j, d, b/ and ending with a consonant will cause the phoneme /N/ to change into /ŋ, m, n/. Example:

- (32) {*maN/-akan*} + {*gugur*} 'fall'
→ {*manggugurakan*} 'drop'
(33) {*maN/-akan*} + {*habis*} 'finish' →
{*manghabisakan*} 'spend'
(34) {*maN/-i*} + {*janar*} 'turmeric'
→ {*manjanari*} 'to give turmeric'
(35) {*maN/-i*} + {*dahulu*} 'precede'
→ {*mandahului*} 'precede'
(36) {*paN/-an*} + {*basuh*} 'wash'
→ {*pambasuhan*} 'hand washing container'
(37) {*paN/-an*} + {*guring*} 'sleep'
→ {*panggunangan*} 'person who likes to sleep'

The fixes {*maN/-akan*}, {*maN/-i*} and {*paN/-an*} when followed by a basic

morpheme starting with the vowel phoneme /a, i, u/ will cause /N/ to be lost or lost. Example:

- (38) {*maN/-akan*} + {*ading*} 'younger sibling' → {*maadingakan*} 'to become a younger sibling (in terms of age)'
(39) {*maN/-i*} + {*anum*} 'young'
→ {*maanumi*} 'to become younger'
(40) {*maN/-i*} + {*umpat*} 'follow'
→ {*maumpati*} 'follow'
(41) {*paN/-an*} + {*air*} 'ablution'
→ {*paairan*} 'ablution place'

The fixes {*maN/-akan*}, {*maN/-i*} and {*paN/-an*} when followed by a basic morpheme starting with the phoneme /p, k, s, t/ and ending in a consonant will cause the phoneme /N/ to change to /m, n, ŋ, p/. In this combination, the phonemes /p, k, s, t/ experience decay. Thus, the morphophonemic process that occurs is change and decay of phonemes. Example:

- (42) {*maN/-akan*} + {*pacul*} 'take off' →
{*mamaculakan*} 'let go'
(43) {*maN/-akan*} + {*takun*} 'ask'
→ {*manakunakan*} 'ask'
(44) {*maN/-i*} + {*kurihing*} 'smile'
→ {*mangurihingi*} 'give a smile'
(45) {*paN/-an*} + {*sarik*} 'angry'
→ {*panyarikan*} 'angry'

Confixes {*ba/-an*}

The appearance of /w/ occurs when the confix {*ba/-an*} combines with a base morpheme ending in the vowel /u/. Example:

- (46) {*ba/-an*} + {*hintalu*} 'egg'
→ {*bahintaluwan*} 'lay many eggs'
(47) {*ba/-an*} + {*bulu*} 'fur'
→ {*babuluwan*} 'hairy'

The confixes {*ka/-an*}, {*ta/-i*}, {*sa/-an*}, {*di/-i*}, {*di/-will*}, and {*ta/-ka-*}

The fixes {*ka/-an*}, {*ta/-i*}, {*sa/-an*}, {*di/-i*}, {*di/-akan*}, and {*ta/-ka-*} undergo a morphophonemic process in the form of preserving the phoneme when combined with the basic morpheme. Example:

- (48) {ka/-an} + {guring} 'sleep' →
{kaguringan} 'bed'
(49) {ka/-an} + {ungah} 'spoiled' →
{kaungahan} 'arrogance'
(50) {ta/-i} + {acan} 'shrimp paste'
→ {taacani} 'accidentally given
shrimp paste'
(51) {sa/-an} + {dangsanak}
'brother' → {sadangsanakan} 'all
brothers'
(52) {di/-i} + {uyah} 'salt'
→ {diuyahi} 'salted'
(53) {di/-i-akan} + {gugur} 'fallen'
→ {digugurkan} 'dropped'
(54) {ta/-ka-} + {hadapan} 'front'
→ {takahadapan} 'accidentally more
to the front'
(55) {ta/-ka-} + {hujung} 'ujung' →
{takahujung} 'accidentally more to
the end'
(56) {ta/-ka-} + {anam} 'six'
→ {takaanam} 'accidentally in sixth
place'

Another unique feature found in the Banjar language in Pematang Lumut Village is the confix {ta/-ka-}. This confix is composed of two prefix elements, namely the prefix {ta-} and the prefix {ka-}, which appear together and are attached to the base form. The confix {ta/-ka-} is unique because it cannot be combined with all words, but can only be combined with numerals and words that indicate place or position (prepositions or locative nouns). For example, the words dua, empat, anam (numerals), as well as higa, depan, hujung, bawah, and balakang (words that indicate place or direction), as in data (54) to (56) above. In contrast, this confix does not exist in the Banjar Hulu language in South Kalimantan (see Durasid & Djahtera, 1978:16).

Affix Combination

The combination forms of affixes found in the Banjar language in Pematang Lumut Village are {-i/-akan} and {maN/-i/-akan}.

Combination of Affixes {-i/-akan}

The appearance of /y/ occurs when the affix {-i/-akan} is combined with a base morpheme ending in a consonant. Example:

- (57) {-i/-akan} + {tapak} 'hit'
→ {tapakiyakan} 'hit repeatedly'
(58) {-i/-akan} + {cucuk} 'stab'
→ {cucukiyakan} 'stab repeatedly'

Affix Combination {maN/-i/-akan}

The combination of the affix {maN/-i/-akan} when followed by the basic morpheme starting with the phoneme /b/ and /g/ will cause /N/ to change into /m, ŋ/, while the appearance of /y/ occurs when the suffix {-i/-akan} is combined. Example:

- (59) {maN/-i/-akan} + {baju} 'clothes'
→ {mambajuiyakan} 'to dress (for)'
(60) {maN/-i/-akan} + {ganal} 'big'
→ {mangganaliyakan} 'make bigger (to)'

The combination of the affix {maN/-i/-akan} when followed by the basic morpheme starting with the phonemes /k/, /p/, /s/, /t/, and /c/ causes /N/ to change into /ŋ, m, n/, while the appearance of /y/ occurs when the suffix {-i/-akan} is combined. Example:

- (61) {maN/-i/-akan} + {kancing} 'close' →
{mangancingiyakan} 'close (more than one)'
(62) {maN/-i/-akan} + {pacul} 'take off' →
{mamaculiyakan} 'take off (more than one)'
(63) {maN/-i/-akan} + {sinduk} 'spoon' →
{manyindukiyakan} 'spoon (for)'
(64) {maN/-i/-akan} + {tampah} 'message'
→ {manampahiyakan} 'order (more than one)'
(65) {maN/-i/-akan} + {cucuk} 'stab' →
{manyucukiyakan} 'stab (more than once)'

The combination of the affix {maN/-i/-akan} when followed by a basic morpheme starting with the phoneme /a/, /u/, and /h/ will

cause /N/ to disappear or disappear, while the appearance of /y/ occurs when combining the suffix {-i/-akan}. Example:

- (66) {maN-/i/-akan} + {adun} 'to mix' → {maaduniyakan} 'to mix (for)'
- (67) {maN-/i/-akan} + {ubat} 'medicine' → {maubatiyakan} 'look (for)'
- (68) {maN-/i/-akan} + {halus} 'small' → {mahalusiyaka} 'to reduce (to)'

The combination of the affixes {-i/-akan} and {maN-/i/-akan} above is unique in Banjarese, but not in Indonesian. The combination of the affix {-i/-akan} consists of two suffixes, namely the suffix {-i} and the suffix {-akan}; while the combination of the affix {maN-/i/-akan} consists of one prefix and two suffixes, namely, the prefix {maN-}, the suffix {-i}, and the suffix {-akan}. In contrast, in Indonesian there is only a combination of two prefixes and one suffix. For example, the combination of the affixes {mem-/per/-kan} and {mem-/per/-i}.

DISCUSSION

Based on the description above, it was found that the number of morphophonemic processes in this study was not the same as the number of morphophonemic processes from Kridalaksana (2007). In Kridalaksana's theory, the number of morphophonemic processes (automatically) found was seven processes, while in this study it was nine processes. The nine morphophonemic processes are (1) phoneme changes; (2) phoneme emergence; (3) phoneme preservation; (4) phoneme obliteration; (5) phoneme position shift; (6) phoneme changes and decay; (7) phoneme changes and emergence; (8) phoneme obliteration and emergence; (9) phoneme changes, decay, and emergence.

In addition, there are four types of morphophonemic processes in this study which are not the same as Kridalaksana's morphophonemic processes, namely (1) the process of changing and dissolving phonemes, (2) the process of changing and emerging phonemes, (3) the process of disappearing and

emerging phonemes, (4) the process of changing, dissolving and emerging phonemes.

Furthermore, there are also other differences in the morphophonemic processes of the Banjar language in Pematang Lumut Village with the Banjar Hulu (BBH) language in South Kalimantan. In the Banjar language in Pematang Lumut Village, the affixes {maN-} and {paN-} when they meet the basic morpheme beginning with the phoneme /c/ will cause /N/ to change to /p/ and the phoneme /c/ to undergo melting. For example, in the words *catuk* 'hit' and *cancang* 'chopped' will become {manyatuk} 'hit', {panyatuk} 'beater', {manyancang} 'mencencang', {panyancang} 'pencencang'. Thus, the morphophonemic processes that occur in the data are in the form of changes and melting of phonemes.

In contrast, in the morphophonemic process of the Banjar Hulu (BBH) language, the combination of the affixes {maN-} and {paN-} with the basic morpheme beginning with the phoneme /c/ actually causes /N/ to change into /n/ and the phoneme /c/ to experience permanence. For example, in the words *catuk* 'hit' and *cancang* 'chopped' will become {mancatuk} 'hit', {pancatuk} 'beater', {mancancang} 'mencencang', and {pancancang} 'pencencang' (Durasid & Djahtera, 1978:16). Thus, several of these things are findings in this study.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion of this research, it was found that the Banjar language in Pematang Lumut Village shows a diversity of affix forms and unique morphophonemic processes. The affix forms found include: (1) prefixes in the form of {maN-}, {paN-}, {ba-}, {ta-}, {di-}, {ka-}, and {sa-}; (2) suffixes in the form of {-i}, {-an}, and {-akan}; (3) confixes in the form of {maN-/i/-akan}, {maN-/i-}, {pa-/an}, {ba-/an}, {ka-/an}, {ta-/i-}, {sa-/an}, {di-/i-}, {di-/akan}, and {ta-/ka-}; and (4) a combination of affixes in the form of {-i/-akan} and {maN-/i/-akan}. In combining these affixes

with basic morphemes, phoneme changes occur which are manifested in several morphophonemic processes. The morphophonemic processes found in the Banjar language in Pematang Lumut Village are (1) phoneme changes; (2) appearance of phonemes; (3) preservation of phonemes; (4) phoneme deletion; (5) shift in phoneme position; (6) changes and decay of phonemes; (7) changes and emergence of phonemes; (8) deletion and appearance of phonemes; (9) changes, decay and emergence of phonemes. Apart from that, morphophonemic processes were also found that were not present in previous studies of the Hulu Banjar language (BBH) in South Kalimantan.

These findings confirm that the variations in affixes and morphophonemic processes of the Banjar language in Pematang Lumut Village reflect the development of a living language that evolves according to the social environment of its speakers. Theoretically, this research contributes to the expansion of studies on regional language morphology in Indonesia, particularly in documenting variations in Banjar language forms and morphophonemic processes within its distribution area. Practically, the results of this study can serve as a reference for regional language teachers and language researchers in studying Banjar language forms outside its native region.

However, this study has several limitations. First, it did not compare data with other Banjarese distribution areas to examine the differences in Banjarese varieties more broadly. Second, this study only examined the affixes and morphophonemic processes of Banjarese in Pematang Lumut Village, Jambi Province. There are many other aspects of linguistics that could be further explored. Therefore, further research is recommended to add more comparison locations, expand the scope of the study, and examine the influence of social and cultural factors on changes in Banjarese phonology and morphology in diaspora areas.

5. REFERENCE

- Amini, Khofifah Aisah, Nadra Nadra, and Marnita Rina. 2023. "Bentuk Afiks Dan Proses Morfofonemik Bahasa Batak Angkola." *Geram* 11(1): 30–38. doi:10.25299/geram.2023.vol11(1).12128.
- Chaer, Abdul. 2012. *Linguistik Umum*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta. <https://books.google.co.id/books?id=zjpAAACAABJ>.
- Durasid, Durdje, and Kawi Djahtera. 1978. "Bahasa Banjar Hulu." *Jakarta*: 1–46. http://scioteca.caf.com/bitstream/handle/123456789/1091/RED2017-Eng-8ene.pdf?sequence=12&isAllowed=y%0Ahttp://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.regsciurbeco.2008.06.005%0Ahttps://www.researchgate.net/publication/305320484_SISTEM_PEMBETUNGAN_TERPUSAT_STRATEGI_MELESTARI.
- Fajrizka, Oklidia, and Alber. 2023. "Verba Bahasa Banjar Dialek Banjar Hulu Kecamatan Tembilahan Kota." *Jurnal Sastra Indonesia* 12(3): 222–33. doi:10.15294/jsi.v12i3.74359.
- Fromkin, V., R. Rodman, and N. Hyams. 2011. *Wadsworth An Introduction to Language*. <https://Books.Google.Com.Tr/Books?Id=imwsewtZKSMC&printsec=frontcoverage>.
- Hestiyana, Jadia, Dahliana, Sari Yuliat Puspita, and Isna Bening Mukrini. 2010. *Tata Bahasa Praktis Untuk Pengajaran Bahasa Banjar*. Balai Bahasa Banjarmasin.
- Humaidi, A, Kamariah, and H Haswinda. 2017. "Infleksi Dalam Bahasa Banjar." *Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra, dan Pengajarannya* 2(1): 262–72. <https://jurnal.stkipbjm.ac.id/index.php/STI/article/view/403>.
- Indriyana, Nur. 2017. "Diaspora Suku Banjar Di Tanjung Jabung Barat (Studi Kasus Di Kuala Tungkal 1905-1945)." *Skripsi*. <https://repository.unja.ac.id/2778/>.
- Jufrizal. 1996. "Morfofonemik Bahasa Minangkabau Dialek Padang Area." Universitas Udayana.
- Kridalaksana, Harimurti. 2007. *Pembentukan Kata Dalam Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Lieber, Rochella. 2016. *Introducing Morphology*. Cambridge University Press. <https://books.google.co.id/books?id=fm-gCgAAQBAJ>.
- Matthews, P. H. 1997. *The Concise Oxford*

- Dictionary of Linguistics*. Third edit. United Kingdom: Oxford University Press.
<https://books.google.co.id/books?id=1mg3BQAAQBAJ>.
- Nadra, and Reniwati. 2023. *Dialektologi Teori Dan Metode*. Edisi kedu. Yogyakarta: Elmatara Publishing.
- Nengsih, Afrina Dewi. 2018. "Proses Afiksasi Bahasa Minangkabau Di Nagari Pamuatan Kabupaten Sijunjung." Universitas Andalas.
<http://scholar.unand.ac.id/id/eprint/44532>.
- Parera, J. D. 2010. *Morfologi Bahasa*. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
<https://books.google.co.id/books?id=051oypaM3MYC>.
- Payne, T. E. 1997. *Describing Morphosyntax: A Guide for Field Linguists*. Cambridge University Press.
<https://books.google.co.id/books?id=LC3DfjWfCiwC>.
- Rahman, Arif. 2018. "Derivasi Verba Bahasa Banjar." *Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra Dan Pembelajarannya* 8(2): 191–203.
doi:10.20527/jbsp.v8i2.5506.
- Rusdiana, I., Jumainah, and S Nana. 2021. "Profil Sufiksasi Bahasa Banjar (Suatu Ancamgan Menuju Pembelajaran Bahasa Banjar Sebagai Muatan Lokal)." *Jurnal Ilmiah Kependidikan* 16(1): 57–71.
<https://jurnal.stkipbjm.ac.id/idex.php/jpl/article/view/1371>.
- Samsuri. 1998. *Morfologi Dan Pembentukan Kata*. Erlangga.
- Sudaryanto. 2018. *Metode Dan Aneka Teknis Analisis Bahasa*. Sanata Dharma University Press.
- Ulrich, C. W., and L. C. Schwindt. 2020. "Prosodic Independence of Affixes in Brazilian Portuguese: An Experimental Approach." *Proceedings of the Annual Meetings on Phonology* 8: 1–12.
doi:10.3765/amp.v8i0.4684.
- Verhaar, John W M. 2006. *Asas-Asas Linguistik Umum*. Gadjah Mada University Press.
<https://books.google.co.id/books?id=I02rAAAACAAJ>.
- Wiranty, Wiendi, and T. Muhammad. 2021. "Kapuas Hulu." 10(2): 180–91.
doi:10.31571/bahasa.v10i1.2216.
- Wulandari, Zindi Nadya. 2021. "Afiksasi Dalam Peningkatan Valensi Verba Bahasa Jawa Dan Bahasa Banjar." *Dialektika: Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra Dan Budaya* 8(2): 193–205.
doi:10.33541/dia.v8i2.3733.