SENO H. PUTRA, Drs., M.Pd., Ph.D

**The Morphology Of Rengat Dialect
In The Regency Of Inhu,
Riau Province Indonesia**

UNRI PRESS
2008

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INHU, RIAU PROVINCE,
INDONESIA**

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2006

Sanksi Pelanggaran Pasal 44 :

UNDANG-UNDANG NOMOR 7 TAHUN 1997 TENTANG PERUBAHAN
ATAS UNDANG-UNDANG NOMOR 6 TAHUN 1982 TENTANG HAK
CIPTA SEBAGAIMANA TELAH DIUBAH DENGAN UNDANG-
UNDANG NOMOR 7 TAHUN 1987

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Oleh:

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Penerbit UNRI Press

ISBN : 979-792-058 - 5

Hak Cipta dilindungi Undang-Undang.

Dilarang mengutip atau memperbanyak dalam bentuk
Apapun, bila tidak ada izin tertulis daripenerbit

Design Cover/Lay Out : Oksep Adhayanto

Terbit November 2006

PREFACE

This book the third publishment, the first in 1998 and the second in 2004. This book is as report and summary of my master degree's thesis. It is designed to be a book derives from a study which has been investigated in the field from January to March in 1997, as well as examined by 5 Professors in Agustust 1997 at IKIP, Malang.

It has also been a ward of scienific study for the election of model lecturers in June 1998 at Padang. Consequently, since this research concerned to a linguistic study, and it is the first step found for Rengat Dialect it self, it is urgent to introduce this book as a study result to the readers, particularly students and scholars interested in the field of linguistic studies.

It, in addition, can be reading sources, or reference for those who will research fenomena relate to Linguistics. Since the local languages are rare investigated, especially in Riau Province, this book besides can be a document for the local government, it must also be maintained from extinction.

Lastly, suggestions and eritiesme from the readers are accepted for the future improvement.

Pekanbaru, November 23, 2006

Contents

Introduction

- A. Background of the Problem (1-3)
- B. Context of the Problem (3)
- C. Statements of the Problem (3)
- D. Objectives of the Research (3)
- E. Significance of the Research (4)
- F. Assumptions of the Research (4)
- G. Limitation of the Problems (5)
- H. Definition of Key Terms (5)

Methodology and Research Procedure

- A. Research Design (6)
- B. Location of the Research (7)
- C. Population and Sampling Procedure (7)
- D. Research Instruments (8)
- E. Data Sources of the Research (9)
- F. Techniques of Collecting Data (9)
- G. Technique of Data Analysis (10)

Results

- A. Morphological Processes of Rengat Dialect (12)
 - 1. Prefixation: {N-} → /ŋ-/ , /m-/ , /n-/ , /ɲ-/ (12)
 - 2. Prefixes [bɔ-] and [tɔ-] (12)
 - 3. Suffixation (14)
 - 4. Confixation (15)
 - 5. Reduplication (16)

6. Compounding (16)

B. Morphophonological Process of Rengat Dialect (16)

1. Assimilation (17)
2. Dissimilation (19)

Summary, Conclusion, and Suggestions

- A. Summary (20)
- B. Conclusion (23)
- C. Suggestions (25)

References

THE MORPHOLOGY OF RENGAT DIALECT IN THE REGENCY OF INHU, RIAU PROVINCE, INDONESIA

Senohimalaputra, The Morphology of Rengat Dialect in
the Regency of Inhu, Riau Province,
Indonesia

Key words: Morphology, Morphophonology, Rengat dialect

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

The Indonesian 1945 Constitution and the 1993 National Guidelines state that the local languages are the elements of our national cultural heritage. These languages are very important as the foundation of the national language and we must maintain them from extinction. One of which is Riau Language or the Malay language of Riau.

The Malay language of Riau is an indigeneous tongue of approximately 3,300,000 population who reside in two areas, for example, the archipelago and the mainland. However, this language has two geographical varieties, that is the archipelago Malay and the mainland Malay. The two varieties are slightly distinct, and each is considered as a dialect.

The language of Riau has been used by the people of Riau as a lingua franca since the Kingdom of Johor and Riau Lingga (archipelago) existed, and other neighboring countries, like Malaysia, Singapore, and Brunei also use this language (Dahlan, 1991). It is also the origin of Bahasa

Indonesia, the language proclaimed by the first Congress of the Indonesian Youth in 1928 in Jakarta as the unifying language, and it is our national language (Badudu, 1993:3).

The Malay language of Riau, actually, comprises several dialects, e.g., the archipelago of Tanjung Pinang regency consists of 16 districts, even though, the dialects used in the speech community are mostly the same as one another. However, Bengkalis possesses 12 districts and has its own dialects; while similarly the mainland, such as Kampar, Pekanbaru, Indragiri Hulu, and Indragiri Hilir also have their own dialects. The differences and similarities of these dialects that can be found in each area are phonological, morphological, and syntactical features.

Although the Malay language of Riau has a number of dialects, this research is only focused on the dialect of Rengat. This dialect was chosen in this research because it is unique, particularly in its morphology, and it also has never been investigated. It is derived from the standard of the Malay language which is very similar to the dialects of the archipelago, but is rather different phonologically, lexically, and syntactically from those in the mainland. In other words, although Rengat district is the capital city of Indragiri Hulu regency which embraces nine districts, its dialect is different from those in Kuantan Hulu, Kuantan Hilir, Basrah, Cerenti, Singingi, Peranap, etc.

Linguistically and sociolinguistically, the Malay language of Riau has only been investigated in a few studies, for example, (Dahlan, 1983 and 1991) on the dialect of Kampar, the dialect of Siak, and the dialects of several coastal areas of Riau, such as Bengkalis, Bagan Siapi-API, Selat Panjang, Tanjung Pinang, Tanjung Batu, Dumai, and Tembilahan, as well as (Hamidy, 1995) the dialect of Taluk

Kuantan areas of Indragiri Hulu regency. However, most of these studies were limited by the phonological aspect. This research investigates the morphological aspect of Rengat dialect in the regency of Inhu, Riau Province.

B. Context of the Problem

Although a few studies of Riau dialect have been conducted (Dahlan, 1983; 1991, Hamidy, 1995; and Suwardi, 1985), most of them have focused on phonology. No studies have been done on the morphology of Rengat dialect. In this research, therefore, two major problems are investigated. The morphology and morphophonology of Rengat Dialect in the Regency of Inhu, Riau Province.

C. Statements of the Problems

The problems of this research are:

- (1) What kinds of the morphological processes are found in Rengat Dialect in the Regency of Inhu, Riau Province?
- (2) What kinds of the morphophonological processes of Rengat Dialect in the Regency of Inhu, Riau Province?

D. Objectives of the Research

The objectives of the research are as follows:

- (1) generally, to describe the morphological and morphophonological processes of Rengat Dialect in the Regency of Inhu, Riau Province.

- 4
- (2) specifically, to discover the morphological and morphophonological processes of Rengat Dialect in the Regency of Inhu, Riau Province in the aspects of prefixation, suffixation, confixation, reduplication, compounding, assimilation, and dissimilation.

E. Significance of the Research

The proposed study is hoped to:

- (1) produce the descriptive morphology of Rengat Dialect in the regency of Inhu, Riau Province.
- (2) furnish information for those who are interested to conduct research concerning itself with the dialects of Riau Province.
- (3) develop the teaching of local content course, such as Rengat Dialect itself and English at the Elementary level.
- (4) contribute to the Department of Education and Culture, specifically, Indragiri Hulu regency, and, generally, Riau Province for the consideration as development of curriculum of local content course.

F. Assumptions of the Research

This study is conducted on the basis of the following assumptions:

- (1) The morphology of Rengat dialect has different systems of phonology and morphology from those in the mainland of Indragiri Hulu Regency.

- 5
- (2) The morphology of Rengat dialect has similar systems of phonology and syntax to those in the archipelago.
 - (3) Rengat dialect has its own systems of phonology which consists of vowels, consonants, suprasegmental phonemes, and diphthongs.
 - (4) Rengat dialect has its own morphology which consists of words and morphemes.

G. Limitation of the Problems

Since the region of Riau Province is broad and contains its own dialects, this study is conducted with the purpose of describing the morphology of Rengat Dialect in the Regency of Inhu, Riau Province. To be specific, the limitations of the problems are stated as follows:

- (1) To find out the morphological processes in the aspects of prefixation, suffixation, reduplication, and compounding in Rengat Dialect in the Regency of Inhu, Riau Province.
- (2) To find out the morphophonological processes in the aspects of assimilation and dissimilation in Rengat Dialect in the Regency of Inhu, Riau Province.

H. Definition of Key Terms

Morphology is the process of forming words or morphemes in a language and how they occur.

Morphology of Rengat dialect refers to the system of morphemes and the process of word formation based on Rengat dialect

Descriptive morphology refers to the description about the process of the construction of morphology and morphophonology based on the dialect of Rengat.

Dialect refers to a part of a language which is commonly used by local people, or refers to a language spoken by groups of people in certain area. Its differences and similarities of the systems of a language can be found in morphology, phonology, and syntax.

Rengat is the name of one of nine districts which lies in the Indragiri Hulu Regency and it is also the name of the capital city of this regency.

METHODOLOGY AND RESEARCH PROCEDURE

A. Research Design

The design of this research is descriptive qualitative. This was based on the process of investigation involving description and interpretation which could be assigned without manipulating variables. In other words, this research was conducted as cosmical as possible in the field, and it described the data found intrinsically.

This research was conducted in the field, it used the descriptive method, and the investigator went directly into

the field by applying certain facets of research, for example, (1) observation, and (2) listening, recording, and henceforth writing about the dialect of Rengat district. Doing so, it provided the investigator with secure and solid data.

B Location of the Research

This research was carried out in Rengat district of Inhu, Riau Province, Indonesia. Since Indragiri Hulu regency embraces 9 districts and it has its own dialects, this research was aimed at Rengat district. There were three principal motives for choosing it to become a place of this research. They are, first, the dialect used by the speech community is not influenced by the other dialects. Second, its major population and culture are Malay. Lastly, its region and number of the population size is not large.

C Population and Sampling Procedure

The target population of this research was all the indigenous people of Rengat district. Although the number of the population of this district is not large, it is difficult for the investigator to retain the entire population. So, this research is confined by one subject as a sample of this research, or as a representative of the target population. One subject which is used in this research is to collect the linguistic corpus data only.

There were also other reasons for electing one subject to collect the linguistic corpus data. First, it was easy for the investigator to collect the data. Second, it did not take much time and money. Bogdan (1983), thus, states that in qualitative research, such as descriptive study, in

which a researcher can a detailed examination of one particular setting, or one single subject. In addition to this the characteristics of the subject (informant) for linguistic corpus data of this research is posited in the table below.

District	Rengat
Kind of Sex	Male
The number of Subject	1
Age	40

Other characteristics of the subject in this research are (1) he was an indigenous person, and he has his own culture, (2) he uses or speaks that dialect in his daily life and society, (3) he masters or knows that dialect, and (4) he is a normal person, talkative, and he talks freely and naturally.

Samarin (1967) states that a good informant should have the following characteristics: (1) he must be good speaker of the language; he must have its own culture; (3) he must be a good story teller and should not have lived away from the community for several years; he can talk freely and naturally on a wide range of subjects relevant to his own culture; and (5) he is an elderly person, approximately 30 years old, often makes more available informants than younger people.

D. Research Instruments

There are four informants employed in this research. *First*, the informant was used to obtain the data sources about morphology and morphophonology. *Second*,

the investigator himself who conducted from the informant, the investigator was also involved in the field. *Third*, questionnaire was used to know the characteristics of the informant himself. *Finally*, the tape-recorder was used to record the informant's speech in the field.

E Data Sources of the Research

As mentioned in the previous chapter one subject can be a sample of this research. Therefore, there were four sources that the investigator used in this research. They are: (1) data sources which were based on linguistic corpus of morphology such as prefixation, suffixation, confixation, reduplication, and compounding in Rengat district in the Regency of Inhu, Riau Province, Indonesia; (2) data sources which were based on linguistic corpus of morphophonemics such as assimilation and dissimilation in Rengat dialect in the regency of Inhu, Riau Province, Indonesia; (3) data sources which were based on the interview used to elicit the linguistic corpus from the informant's speech which was relevant to his own experience; and (4) the questionnaire which was used to obtain information concerning the characteristics of the informant himself.

F Techniques of Collecting Data

In this research, the elicitation technique was used to collect the data. Samarin (1967) states that elicitation can be used as a technique for corpus collection and language analysis. In addition to this, the motives to elect this technique in this research were (1) the utterances

obtained in elicitation are short, (2) the elicitation is motivated towards analysis of some aspects of the linguistic system, and (3) eliciting is defined by the intimate human relations established between the investigator and his informant that affect the nature of the data obtained and their interpretation (Samarin, 1967).

The elicitation technique has several procedures, one of which can be applied in this research is analytical elicitation.

Analytical Elicitation is a technique which can be considered a probing device, comparable in some ways to open-ended questions in interviewing. For example, can you tell me about your self? So, in this research the investigator applied such a technique to accumulate informant's utterances while speaking about his own experience.

G Technique of Data Analysis

The techniques of data analysis which are used in this research are descriptive. They describe the linguistic corpus which relates to the morphological and morphophonological features of the informant's speeches of Rengat dialect. The descriptions are analysed as follows: (1) having recorded and collected the data from the informant, the investigator classified them in two classes, that is, one belonged to morphology and the other to morphophonemics. The data obtained from the informant's speeches were transcribed into a text and then these data concerned with the aspects of morphology, such as affixation, confixation, reduplication, compounding, assimilation, and dissimilation.; (2) having classified the

data, the investigator listed and wrote them out to make a description (transcription) based on the problems of the research. The description based on the phonemic and morphophonemic features of Rengat dialect; (3) having listed and written the data, the investigator checked and tested them to make the accuracy. The data which had been written into a text were reexamined to see whether the forms of the morphological and morphophonological processes of Rengat dialect were really accurate; (4) having checked and tested the data, the investigator sought another informant to recheck the data transcribed into a text. This informant was one who mastered and knew that dialect, and he was also a good informant. This informant was to prove whether the data were really relevant to dialect of Rengat or not. The data were also concerned with the phonemic and morphophonemic features of Rengat dialect; and (5) repetitions of the cassettes of the informant's speeches were also required to look after the reliability and validity of the data. This way, specifically, was to find out the exact aspects of the morphology itself, for example, the phonemic and morphophonemic features of Rengat dialect.

RESULTS

This chapter discusses the results of the research of Rengat dialect in the regency of Inhu, Riau Province. The data analysis was based on the problems of the research. First, they refer to the morphological processes which encompass prefixation, suffixation, confixation, reduplication, and compounding, and second to the

morphophonological processes including assimilation and dissimilation. They are described as follows:

A. Morphological Processes of Rengat Dialect

1. Prefixation: {N-} → /ŋ-/ , /m-/ , /n-/ , /a-/

In forming prefixation in Rengat dialect, in which prefix {N-} changes to become phonemes /m-/ , /n-/ , /a-/ , and /ŋ/ when it is followed by roots beginning with vowels and certain consonants. Prefix {N-} changes to become /ŋ/ when it is followed by roots beginning with vowels such as /a/ , /e/ , /i/ , /u/ , /o/ , /u/ and consonants /g/ , /k/ , and /l/. For example, phoneme [a] in roots /aŋkat/; [e] > /edə/; [i] > /ikət/; [u] > /ubat/; [g] > /gayət/; [k] > /kək/; and [l] > /lɔpas/ , in which they become /ŋaŋkat/ (mengangkat/to lift); /ŋedə/ (mengedar/to revolve); /ŋikət/ (mengikut/to follow); /ŋkək/ (mengonkosi/to finance); /ubat/ (mengobati/to treat a sick person); /gayət/ (menggayut/to hang); /kək/ (mengejar/to run after); and /lɔpas/ (melepas/to release) in Rengat dialect. Phoneme [k] is dropped in forming prefix and [l] retains and there is an additional vowel [ə] between [N-] and phoneme [l] in the process.

Prefix {N-} becomes /m-/ when it is followed by roots beginning with consonant /b/. For example, [b] in /bɔli/ become /mbɔli/ (membeli/to buy); prefix {N-} becomes /n-/ when it is followed by roots beginning with certain consonants /c/ , /d/ , /j/ , and /t/. For example, phoneme [c] > /can/; [d] > /don/; [j] > /jɔmp/; and /tɔla/ , in which they become /ncan/ (mencangkol/to hoe); /ndon/

(mendengar/to hear); /njɔmp/ (menjemput/to pick up); and /nɔla/ (menolak/to refuse). In the process the [t] is deleted if it is prefixed with {N-}. In addition, prefix {N-} becomes /a-/ if it is followed by the roots beginning with consonants [s]. This consonant is deleted if it is prefixed with {N-}. For example, /sɔmpit/ becomes /aɔmpit/ (menyempit/to narrow).

1. Prefixes [bə-] and [tə-] + Roots

a. Prefix [bə-]

Prefixes [bə-] and [tə-] mean to do something as in its roots, and [bə-] is associated with the roots beginning with consonants [b], [c], [d], [g], [j], [k], [l], [m], [n], [p], [s], [t], and [w]. Prefix [bə-] in Rengat dialect is also similar to the Indonesian [ber-] in the process of forming prefixation. For example, /baju/ > /bəbaju/ (berbaju/wearing clothes); /candə/ > /bəcandə/ (bercanda/joking); /damai/ > /bədamai/ (berdamai/making peace); /ganti/ > /bəganti/ (berganti/substituting); /anji/ > /bəanji/ (berjanji/promising); /kurɔŋ/ > /bəkurɔŋ/ (berkurung/shutting down); /lanjɔt/ > /bəlanjɔt/ (berlanjut/protracted); /main/ > /bəmain/ (bermain/play); /napas/ > /bənapas/ (bernapas/breathing); /pɔsan/ > /bəpɔsan/ (berpesan/giving a message); /samə/ > /bəsamə/ (bersama/together with); /tɔmu/ > /bətɔmu/ (bertemu/meeting); and /wali/ > /bəwali/ (berwali/inhering).

b. Prefix [tə-]

In Rengat dialect prefix [tə-] means to do something unintentionally. It is followed by the roots

beginning with consonants [b], [o], [d], [g], [l], [k], [l], [m], [n], [p], [s], [t], [w], [y], and [z]. Prefix [tə-] in Rengat dialect is also similar to the Indonesian [ter-] in the process of forming prefixation. To be clear, the examples which are described below based on the certain consonants above. For example, /bɔɔɔɔɔɔ/ > /təbɔɔɔɔɔɔ/ (terboyong/to be shifted from); /oampə? > /təoampə?/ (tercampak/to be thrown out); /dɔɔɔɔɔɔ/ > /tədɔɔɔɔɔɔ/ (terdengar/to be heard); /gantɔɔɔ/ > /təgantɔɔɔ/ (tergantung/to be hanged); /jatɔɔh/ > /təjatɔɔh/ (terjatuh/to be fallen); /jaŋkau/ > /təjaŋkau/ (terjangkau/to be reached); /kɔsan/ > /təkɔsan/ (terkesan/to be impressed); /pas/ > /təpas/ (terlepas/to be released); /mɔɔɔɔɔ/ > /təmɔɔɔɔɔ/ (termenung/to be lost in thought); /nampaɔ/ > /tənampaɔ/ (terlihat/to be seen); /paksə/ > /təpaksə/ (terpaksa/to be forced); /saŋkət/ > /təsəŋkət/ (tersangkut/to be hooked); /təgɔn/ > /tətəgɔn/ (tertegung/to be startled); /wujɔd/ > /təwujɔd/ (terwujud/to be concreted); /yakɪn/ > /təyakɪn/ (teryakini/to be believed); and /ziarah/ > /təziarah/ (terziarah/to be visited sacred place).

2. Suffixation

The suffixation found in Rengat dialect was only suffix [-an]. This suffix is also similar to the Indonesian [-kan], and it is used to state request or order as in its own roots. For example, suffix [-an] in Rengat dialect occurs when it is preceded by a word ending in the vowel [ɪ] like [bɔli + {-an}] > /bɔli-an/ (belikan/buy), etc., and consonants [l], [t], [h], and [k], such as ambil > /ambi-an/ (ambilkan/take); /buat > /buat-an/ (buatkan/make); jatɔh > /jatɔh-an/ (jatuhkan/fall down); and masa? > /masa?-an/ (masakan/cook), etc.

3. Confixation

There are three kinds of confixation which exist in Rengat dialect. They are /bɔ-...-an/, /di-...-an/, and /pɔ-...-an/. These confixations mean to do something as in their own roots. For example, Confix {bɔ-...-an} can be inserted by the roots ending in the vowel [ə] and consonants [h], [m], [ŋ], [l], and [t]. They are in vowels like /duə/ > /bɔduə-an/ (berduaan/being as together); and /samə/ > /bɔsamə-an/ (bersamaan/to be together); and consonants, such as /labɔh/ > /bɔlabɔh-an/ (berlabuh-an/anchoring); /malam/ > /bɔmalam-an/ (bermalaman/spending night); /pɔgaŋ/ > /bɔpɔgaŋ-an/ (berpegangan/holding one another); /sambɔt/ > /bɔsambɔt-an/ (bersambutan/ welcoming); /jual/ > /bɔjual-an/ (berjualan/selling); and /sandɪŋ/ > /bɔsandɪŋ-an/ (bersandingan/sitting next to).

Confix {di-...-an} occurs in passive forms. It can be inserted by the roots ending in the vowels [ə], [ɪ] and consonants [ŋ], [h], [p], and [t]. This prefix means to do something as in its own roots. For example, in vowels, like /adə/ > /diadə-an/ (diadakan/to be held); /bɔli/ > /di bɔli-an/ (dibelian/to be bought), etc., and in consonants, such as /dɔndaŋ/ > /didɔndaŋ-an/ (didengarkan/to be sung); /dɔkat/ > /di dɔkat-an/ (didekatkan/to be closed, etc. Confix {pɔ-...-an}, finally, in Rengat dialect can be inserted by the roots ending in the consonants [h], [ŋ], [n], and [t]. For example, /nikah/ > /pɔnikah-an/ (pernikahan/marriage); /silat/ > /pɔsilat-an/ (persilatan/systems of self-defence); /tunaŋ/ > /pɔtunaŋ-an/ (pertunangan/engagement); and /kawɪn/ > /pɔkawɪn-an/ (perkawinan/marriage).

4. Reduplication

Reduplication in Rengat dialect encompasses some forms derived from their own roots. In other words, reduplication of Rengat dialect can be constructed through out the ways of its own roots and pronunciations. Its forms are complete reduplication of its roots, reduplication with affixes, and reduplication with the change of phoneme. For example, in complete reduplication of its roots, /kirə/ > /kirə- klrə/ (kira-kira/about), etc. Reduplication with affixes, such as /mɔɔɔɔɔɔ/ > /təɔɔɔɔɔɔ- mɔɔɔɔɔɔ/ (termenung-termenung/to be lost in thought), etc., and Reduplication with the change of phonemes like /gɔɔɔɔ/ > /gɔɔɔɔ- gɔɔɔɔ/ (gerak-gerik/movements), etc. All the reduplications above are derived from their own roots.

5. Compounding

Compounding of Rengat dialect comprises some forms. They are N1+N2; V1+N1; N1+Adj; and Adj+N1. For example, N1+N2 > /biji timɔɔɔɔ/ (biji timun/cucumber seed), etc., V1+N1 > /ɔɔɔɔɔɔ inai/ (cecah inai/touching henna), etc., N1+Adj > /bɔɔɔɔɔɔ kunɪŋ/ (beras kuning/yellow rice), etc; and Adj+N1 > /malam ari/ (malam hari/night), etc.

B. Morphophonological Process of Rengat Dialect

The morphophonological processes of Rengat dialect include assimilation and dissimilation. Assimilation includes regressive assimilation, progressive assimilation, addition

of phoneme, and deletion of phoneme. Dissimilation encloses substitutional process of phoneme and insertion.

1. Assimilation

Assimilation process which is found in Rengat dialect can be categorized to become some forms. They are regressive assimilation, progressive assimilation, assimilation with an addition phoneme, and assimilation with a phoneme deletion. For example, regressive assimilation, in Rengat dialect comprises some forms. The {N-} becomes hormoganios consonants /m-/, /n-/, and /ŋ-/. They are {N-} → /m-/ if it is followed by roots beginning with phoneme [b], like /bɔɔɔɔ/ > /m bɔɔɔɔ/ (membelai/to caress), etc., {N-} → /n-/ if it is followed by roots beginning with phoneme [c] and [j], such as /ɔɔɔɔ/ > /nɔɔɔɔ/ (menceraikan/to divorce), etc. {N-} → /ŋ-/ if it is followed by the roots beginning with vowels, such as [a], [e], [i], [ɔ], [u], and consonants [g], [l], and [s]. For example, [N-]+Root > /aŋkat/ > /ŋaŋkat/ (mengangkat/to lift); /edə/ > /ŋedə/ (mengedar/to revolve); /ikət/ > /ŋikət/ (mengikut/to follow); /ɔɔɔɔ/ > /ŋɔɔɔɔ/ (mengulang/to repeat). {N-} → /ŋ-/ if it is followed by roots beginning with phonemes [g] and [l], for example, /gayɔɔɔ/ > /ŋgayɔɔɔ/ (menggayut/to hang), and /liat/ > /ŋliat/ (melihat/to see). {N-} → /n/ if it is followed by roots beginning with consonant [s]. This consonant is dropped if it is formed to become prefixation, for example, /sambɔɔɔ/ > /nambɔɔɔ/ (menyambut/to welcome), etc.

a. Progressive Assimilation

Progressive assimilation in Rengat dialect only consists of one form. A consonant [ŋ] which is attached at the end of a morpheme of /dian/ changes to become the sound [ʔ] when it is followed by another morpheme beginning with a consonant [d], for example, /dian danau/ > /diaʔ danau/ > /durian danau/.

b. Additional Process of Phoneme

Assimilation with additional process of phonemes in Rengat dialect comprise only one form, that is, addition of a phoneme [e] after vowel, in which the certain morphemes of Rengat dialect which are ended by the vowels [e] and [i] can be added by phoneme [e]. Semantically, phoneme [e] means as 'nya' or dia (his/her). For example, /carθ-e/ > /cara-nya/the way/; /bantai-e/ > /bantai/pukul-nya/the fight/; /sθmuθ-e/ > /semua-nya/its all/; and /kθpalθ-e/ > /kepala-nya/his head.

c. Deletion of A Phoneme

Assimilation with deletion of a phonemes in Rengat dialect is caused by the combination of some phonemes, such as [h] and [k] in their roots, so that in realization those phonemes are deleted, and they become their nasalization. For example, phoneme [h] in the process the [h] is dropped when it is formed in prefixation and suffixation, such as /labɔh/ → /bθlabɔ-an/ (berlabuhan/anchoring); and phoneme [k] is dropped when

it is formed in affixation, for example, /masɔk/ → /masɔ-an/ (memasukan/to enter), etc.

2. Dissimilation

There are two kinds of dissimilation found in Rengat dialect, such as substitutional process of a phoneme and insertion.

a. Substitutional Process of Phoneme

Substitutional process of phoneme in Rengat dialect occurs in the process of changing a phoneme from its roots in reduplication. For example, /kacau-balau/ > /kacau-balau/ (chaostic); /laʔ paʔ/ > /lauk pauk/ (a variety of side dishes); /tungan-langan/ (head over heels); and /rɔcai dɔrai/ > /recai derai/ (broken in many grains). From these examples, there are substitutional process of phonemes, in which phonemes [k] becomes [b] in the words of "kacau balau", phonemes [l] becomes [p] in the words of "laʔ paʔ", and phoneme [r] becomes [d] in the words of "rɔcai dɔrai".

b. Insertion

The insertion of phonemes [w] and [y] in Rengat dialect occurs in certain roots or morphemes which are ended by the vowels [u] and [i] in forming affixation. For example, /pulau/ > /kθpulauwan/ (kepulauan/island); and /cari/ > /pθncariyan/ (pencarian/livelihood).

The two examples above show that the insertion of phoneme [w] occurs in morpheme of 'pulau' and phoneme [y] in morpheme of "carl".

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents a brief summary, conclusion, and suggestions. The summary and conclusion explain the morphological and morphophonological processes of forming words in Rengat dialect. Suggestions explain the suggestions of the research itself.

A. Summary

This summary presents two parts of the research: first, the morphological processes which include affixation, reduplication, and compounding, and second, the morphophonological processes which include assimilation and dissimilation.

1. The Morphological Processes of Rengat Dialect

Based on the results, this research found several forms of morphological aspects. They are (1) affixation which included prefixes, suffixes, and confixes; (2) reduplication which included complete reduplication, reduplication with the change of a phoneme, and reduplication with affixes; and (3) compounding which included Noun1+Noun2, Verb1+Noun1, Noun1+Adj, and Adj+Noun1. The summary is described as follows:

a. Affixation of Rengat dialect encompassed prefixation [N-]: [ŋ-], [n-], [m-], [n-], and prefixation [bə-] and [tə-]. Suffixation was found only [-an] and confixation consisted of three forms: (1) [di-...-an], (2) [bə-...-an], and [pə-...-an]. This affixation was to find out the process of forming words or morphemes to become other morphemes which were derived from their own roots.

b. Reduplication was found in three forms: (1) complete reduplication, (2) reduplication with the change of a phoneme, and (3) reduplication with affixes. Complete reduplication was constructed by repeating all parts of the roots becoming twice with the same meanings. For example, in the word of /pantən/ > /pantən- pantən/. Reduplication with the change of a phoneme was constructed by changing one of its phonemes to another one derived from its roots. For example, in the word of /gɔra?/ > /gɔra?- gɔri?/. Reduplication with affixes was complete reduplication together with an addition of affixes. For example, in the word of /təkə?/ > /bətəkə?- təkə?/.

c. Compounding was found in four forms: (1) Noun1 + Noun2, (2) Verb1 + Noun1, (3) Noun1 + Adjective, and (4) Adjective + Noun1. The process of forming this compounding was also similar to ones of the Indonesian, in which the first part of the morpheme explained the second one. For example, (1) /rumah kəluagə/ (N1+N2), (2) /panjat pinan/ (V1+N1), (3) /bɔras kunIn/ (N1+Adj), and (4) /malam ari/ (adj+N1).

2. The Morphophonological Processes of Rengat Dialect

The morphophonological processes of Rengat dialect encompassed assimilation and dissimilation. Assimilation included regressive assimilation, progressive assimilation, addition of a phoneme, and deletion of a phoneme. Dissimilation enclosed substitutional process of a phoneme and insertion. The summary is described as follows:

a. Assimilation of Rengat dialect consisted of four forms: (1) regressive assimilation, (2) progressive assimilation, (3) addition of a phoneme, and (4) deletion of a phoneme. Regressive assimilation is the process of changing a phoneme in front of its environment. Roots or morphemes of Rengat dialect which were begun in consonants [b], [c], [d], [g], [k], [l], [s] and vowels [a], [ə], [i], [ɔ], [u] could be formed in regressive assimilation with prefixes [m-], [n-], [ŋ-], and [ɲ-]. Progressive assimilation is the process of changing a phoneme behind a sound of its environment. The process of regressive assimilation occurred in a morpheme ending in a consonant [n]. In the process the [n] which was followed by another morpheme beginning with a consonant [d] changed to become a sound of [ʔ] in pronouncing. For example: *durian danau* → /diaʔdanau/. Addition of a phoneme is the process of adding a phoneme in a morpheme. Addition of a phoneme in Rengat dialect occurred in a morpheme ending in vowels [e] and [i]. In the process the morpheme which was added by a phoneme [e] referred to personal or possessive pronouns. For example: *carə* > /carə -e/, *kəpalə* > /kəpalə -e/, *səmuə* > /səmuə -e/, and *bantai* > /bantai -e/. Deletion of a phoneme is the

process of dropping a phoneme in a morpheme. Consonants [h] and [k] which were attached to a morpheme of Rengat dialect were deleted in forming prefixation and suffixation. For example, in the word of /masɔk/ > /masɔ-an/.

b. Dissimilation of Rengat dialect was found in two forms: (1) substitutional process of a phoneme and (2) insertion. Substitutional process of a phoneme is the process of substituting of a phoneme to another one in a morpheme. The consonants [k], [l], [r], [t] which were attached to certain roots or morphemes of Rengat dialect could be substituted into those in [b], [d], [p], [ɲ] in reduplication. For example, [k] > [b] in /kacau balau/, [l] > [p] in /laɔʔ paɔʔ/, [r] > [d] in /rɔcaɪ dɔraɪ/, and [t] > [ɲ] in /tungan langan/. Insertion is the process of inserting a phoneme in a morpheme. Certain morphemes of Rengat dialect which were ended by the vowels [i] and [u] could be inserted by the phonemes [w] and [y] in forming affixation. For example, in the words of /pulau/ > /kepulauan/ and /cari/ > /pencariyan/.

B. Conclusion

There are five findings drawn from the study which will be presented in the following conclusions.

(1) The Morphological Processes of Rengat Dialect

The morphological processes of Rengat dialect consist of:

a. Affixation which included prefixation, suffixation, and confixation. The three kinds of affixations found in this study were derived from roots of Rengat dialect itself in forming one word to become another one.

b. Reduplication which included complete reduplication, reduplication with the change of a phoneme, and reduplication with affixes. The three kinds of reduplications found in this study could be formed in such ways: (1) involving roots of Rengat dialect itself, (2) changing one of its phonemes which was attached to its own roots, and (3) adding prefixes and suffixes in its roots.

c. Compounding which included (1) Noun1 + Noun2, (2) Verb1 + Noun1, (3) Noun1 + Adjective, and (4) Adjective + Noun1. The four compoundings found in this study were also similar to the Indonesian, where the first part of the morpheme explained the second one.

(2) The Morphophonological Processes of Rengat Dialect

The Morphophonological processes of Rengat dialect consist of:

a. Assimilation which included regressive assimilation, progressive assimilation, addition of a phoneme, and deletion of a phoneme. The four kinds of assimilation found in this study could be formed as follows: (1) a morpheme of Rengat dialect which were influenced by a sound in front of their environment, and (2) certain phonemes which were added to certain roots which were dropped in forming affixation.

b. Dissimilation which included substitutional process of a phoneme as follows: (1) certain phoneme in reduplication processes of Rengat dialect could change to become the other ones, and (2) certain roots of Rengat dialect ending in certain vowels could be inserted by certain consonants in forming affixation.

C. Suggestions

This research can be proposed as follows:

In this research can give contribution to the aspect of morphology of Rengat dialect in the regency of Inhu, Riau Province. This is caused by: first, Rengat dialect has never been investigated, therefore, the results found in this research can contribute to those who are interested in conducting research of other dialects in Riau Province, and second, no studies of Rengat dialect, i.e, this research is the first step to describe the forms of morphology of Rengat dialect in the regency of Indragiri Hulu, Riau Province.

(1) Although this research only refers to the construction of morphological and morphophonological processes of Rengat dialect, its results, at least, can be considered as follows:

a. the development of local content curriculum at the Elementary level. In developing this curriculum, the decision makers of local content course curriculum of Department of Education and Culture of Indragiri Hulu Regency can also consider that in the Dialect of Rengat the phoneme /h/ only occurs in word final position. The suffix {-kan} in the Indonesian becomes {-an} in the dialect of

Rengat. Therefore teachers in Bahasa Indonesia and English should be aware of the students' difficulty in pronouncing /h/ in word initial position and pronouncing /k/ in final position in English.

b. the teachers of Bahasa Indonesia should also be aware of the students' difficulty in pronouncing the derivatives of nouns coming from adjective which involves the phoneme /k/ in the process, such as /cantI?/ becomes /kəcantikan/. The students in this case would tend to pronounce /kəcantI?an/.

c. the results of this research can also be considered as inputs to develop the local and the Indonesian language.

(2) In developing of local content curriculum, the results of this research can also be considered as the teaching materials of local content course at the Elementary level. For example, (1) the forms of affixation, reduplication, compounding, assimilation, and dissimilation of Rengat dialect which refer the differences to the Indonesian can be used as the teaching materials, (2) the morphemes of Rengat dialect which refer different pronounciations to the Indonesian can also be used as the teaching materials, and (3) several phonemes of Rengat dialect which do not exist, and they have different sounds to the Indonesian and English can also be used as the teaching materials.

(3) Further research is also suggested, beyond the field of morphology, other fields like syntax and lexicon of Rengat dialect need also to be investigated, so that the sentences and vocabularies used in that dialect will be known about.

In other words, doing so, provides its characteristics which can differ from other dialects of, specifically Indragiri Hulu Regency, and generally, Riau Province.

Lastly, the investigator hopes that readers and further researchers of this research can consider the above suggestions.

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ISBN 979 - 792 - 058 - 5