

**MORPHOLOGY OF THE LANGUAGES:
OVERVIEW OF THE EXEMPLIFICATIONS OF ENGLISH, INDONESIAN, IBAN, AND
KANAYATN**

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Abstract: This study is an overview of morphological words and their formation process based on the exemplifications of the English, Indonesian, Iban, and Kanayatn. The objective of the article is to describe the form or morph and meaning of morphological word elements. The data for this article is secondary, that is, ready-to-use data, taken from examples of morphological words of the four languages. The technique for data analysis is comparative. It compares the morphological word elements and formation process of the languages. Since the three languages are Austronesian, therefore, the comparison is basically between the English and Austronesian, comprising Indonesian, Iban, and Kanayatn. The data taken from the morphological word examples reveal that the morphological word elements or word-formation of the languages are similar, that is, root or stem and bound morpheme. At the same time, the process is derivational affixation and inflection. For English, the inflection involves the process of suffixation, an internal modification, and the replacement order of the lexemes. Although the example is very limited and shown as a case or indication, the Austronesian, especially Indonesian, also has the inflectional system. It applies by infixation to signify plurality. Moreover, further studies on linguistics typology aimed to describe other similarities and distinctions of the languages is recommended.

Keywords: Word form; morphological process; affixation; inflection

INTRODUCTION

The issue of this overview is similarity and difference of morphological words and word formations of the English, Indonesian, Iban and Kanayatn. The similarity and difference are on the morphological word elements that is free, bound morpheme and lexeme involved in derivational affixation and inflection processes. It is the morphology of the languages exemplified for this overview.

The discussion of this overview is form and meaning, the important part in morphology. Therefore, the similarity is in term of meaning, and the difference in term of form found in complex word. The form that is bound morpheme is different from one language to other language. The position of that form can be initial as prefix, after first phoneme as infix, final as suffix, and initial and final as circumfix. In term of meaning, the bound morpheme or the form of complex word can be similar, for instance, to signify plurality. The signification of the plurality can be indicated through affixation and inflection processes.

Morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies words and how a word is formed. The important component in morphology is a morph. The morph is a morpheme, form, or word. Word is divided into content words and function words. The discussion of this article is on the content word or the complex word with its lexical and grammatical category, which are resulted from the process of morphology. The function word or grammar word like the conjunction, modal, preposition, and article that is only functional to grammatical context is excluded. It is only a content word or morphological word coverage.

In linguistics, morphology is commonly defined as a study of word formation and its morphological process (Booij & Booij, 2019). The word is simplex and complex, and the structure or construction of the formation is a free and bound morpheme. The process, to

mention some, is affixation, blending, acronym or abbreviation, clipping, and compounding (Denham & Lobeck, 2010). The simplex word is a free morpheme with its word-class or lexical category. A complex word is a word that is resulted from the process of morphology by the combination of free and bound morpheme altogether with its lexical and grammatical category. The free morpheme is root and base and/or lexeme, while the bound morpheme is the affix. The word class or lexical category is verb, noun, adjective, and adverb.

In linguistics, morphology also deals with form and meaning (Manova et al., 2020). The form is a morph or bound morpheme. The meaning is what the form or morph indicates. In inflectional morphology, the meaning refers to the grammatical category. It is the signification of suffix and inflectional morpheme. The suffix and inflectional morpheme processed from lexeme signify tense for verbs, number or plurality for nouns, possession for suffix /-s/, comparative and superlative for adjectives. The meaning shows how forms or morphs lexically change and maintain part of speech or word class and grammatically signifies tense, number, possession, and comparative and superlative. Hence, the meaning most linguists and language learners misunderstand is not gloss or translation. It is the signification that the forms or morphs indicate.

It is assumed that the language learner might not be aware of the forms, of the morpheme and of the phoneme, or of the linguistics features that distinguish meaning in languages. Hence, this study is perceived as important to provide benefits to language learners. The objective of posing this article is to describe the morphology of the languages in terms of formation and process. It is the description of how a complex word is morphologically processed and how the element or constituent of word involved to form complex word.

METHOD

The preparation of this study was started by reviewing literatures on morphology related to form and meaning. From the review, it was recognized that the form of complex word formation and process can be different, but the meaning of the form can be similar. Thus, the method used to describe the formation and process of the morphology of the languages for this study is comparative. The comparative method compares two or more types of data and processes (Esser & Vliegienthart, 2017). Moreover, the data for the description is secondary, covering forms or morphs that are free morpheme, morphological words, affixes, and inflectional morpheme processed from lexeme. Secondary data is data that is already available, the ready-to-use data (Winter, 2019), and does not require specific instrument for its collection. The data is collected, taken, and sorted from examples discussed in Kracht (2008), Kridalaksana (1989), Chemaline & Padang (2011), and Sulastri (2020).

The examples used as data for this study are simplex and complex words. The simplex one is the root or stem, while the complex one is the morphological word with elements which are resulted from the process of morphology. The technique for data description and analysis is comparative. It compares word formation and the process of the morphology of the languages. In term of form and meaning, the comparison is between the free, lexeme, and bound morpheme of the languages. By the aspect of the process, the comparison deals with derivational and inflectional process. The derivational process includes affixation, while the inflectional process covers suffixation, internal modification and replacement order. Moreover, the comparison comprises the language of English, which has the inflectional system, and Austronesian languages, which are mostly understood as having no inflectional system. Nevertheless, this study will demonstrate that this Austronesian language also has an inflectional system.

Moreover, the symbols used in this article are the indications for:

- Slash, before and after example (/example/) is free and bound morpheme;
- Plus (+) is the process of morphology;
- Arrow (→) is the result of the process of morphology;
- Hashtag (#) is numbering, exemplification;
- Left and right slash (/example/) are complex or morphological words;

- Left and right arrowhead (<example>) is an indication of the lexeme.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This finding and discussion section discuss the word-formation, a morphological process consisting of derivational and inflectional affixation, internal modification and replacement orders, and morphology in language typology.

Word Formation

The word-formation is the issue of form and meaning. The form, again, is the morph. The form or morph in the English language, as in Kracht (2008), for instance, is as listed in the following table 1:

Table 1. English Forms or Morphs of Lexeme <SING>

No.	Forms or Morphs
1.	/sing/
2.	/sings/
3.	/singer/
4.	/singers/
5.	/sang/
6.	/sung/
7.	/singing/
8.	/singings/

Those eight forms or morphs are created from the same lexeme, that is <SING>. Seeing this example <SING>, it is obvious that the lexeme is root or stem. It is a free morpheme, and for this example, the root is the verb. Every form or morph signifies a different meaning. The /sings/ signifies that the verb is present tense, and the subject of a sentence is the third personal pronoun. The /singer/ means one who sings. The /sang/ and /sung/ signify that the verb is irregular for past and perfect tense. As a noun, the /singing/ indicates singularity, and as a verb, it is continuous or progressive tense.

Meanwhile, the form or morph in Indonesian (Kridalaksana, 1989), for example, is listed in table 2 as follows:

Table 2. Indonesian Forms or Morphs of Root /ajar/

No.	Forms or morphs	Gloss
1.	/ajar/	'to teach'
2.	/ajarkan/	'teach'
3.	/ajari/	'teach'
4.	/ajaran/	'teaching'
5.	/mengajar/	'teach'
6.	/pengajar/	'teacher'
7.	/pengajaran/	'teaching'
8.	/mengajarkan/	'teach'
9.	/mengajari/	'teach'
10.	/ajar-ajarkan/	'teach'
11.	/mengajar-ngajarkan/	'teach'

The data shown in table 2 above indicate that the form of Indonesian is root and affixes consisting of prefix, suffix, and circumfix. The process is affixation and reduplication. The affixes are class-maintaining and class-changing. As class-maintaining, the affix maintains the verb remaining as a verb. As class-changing, the affix changes verbs into nouns. Additionally, based on the example above, the reduplication is partial that employing affixes.

Moreover, in Iban (Chemaline & Padang, 2011), the example of morphs comprises the forms as in the following table 3:

Table 3. Iban Forms or Morphs

No.	Forms or morphs	Gloss
12.	/teindikka/	'to be grounded'
13.	/bekeberai/	'to patter'
14.	/bekerising/	'to be together'
15.	/emperengut/	'grumble'
16.	/manahka/	'to beautify'

In Iban, as seen in the data in table 3 above, the word form is also of root and affixes. The affix is the circumfix as in example #12, the prefix as in example #12–#15, and the suffix as in example #16. All of those affixes are class-changing.

Meanwhile, in Kanayatn (Sulastri, 2020), the instances of morphs consist of the following forms:

Table 4. Kanayatn Forms or Morphs

No.	Forms or morphs	Gloss
17.	/ŋeak/	'scream'
18.	/ŋgalak/	'laugh'
19.	/ŋocok/	'drink'
20.	/ŋgurikŋ/	'lay down'
21.	/ŋampusi?/	'visit'

Based on the data shown in table 4 above, the word form In Kanayatn also consists of root and affix. The affix is a prefix. On the other hand, the process of the morphology of the example selected above is prefixation. The prefix is nasal phonemes. They are prefix /ŋ-/ and /ŋ-/. From the exemplification in table 4 above, it is obvious that the prefix is class-maintaining. It maintains verbs remaining as verbs.

Every morph in Indonesian, as listed above, also shares a different meaning or signification.

The formation means construction, constituent, or member. In morphology, the formation is the construction of complex words that consist of the free and bound morpheme. The free morpheme is root or base, or in inflectional morphology, it is called lexeme, with its lexical category. The free morpheme can stand alone as a word. The bound morpheme is an affix comprising prefix, suffix, infix, and circumfix (Carstairs-McCarthy, 2014). The affix cannot stand alone as a word. It needs a free morpheme to attach to. Therefore, in morphology, the formation of a complex word, or can simply be said as word formation, is the construction of free and bound morpheme. This type of formation applies to derive complex words. It is derivational morphology. The attachment of bound morpheme (BM) to free morpheme (FM) may change and maintain word class or part of speech of the derived word. This derivational morphology applies to the language of English and Indonesian as pictured in the following:

1. /impolite/
2. /player/
3. /autopayment/
4. /pemain/ 'player'
5. /makanan/ 'food'
6. /perumahan/ 'housing'
7. /jemari/ 'fingers'

The formation of /impolite/ in #1 above is BM+FM, that is prefix /im-+/polite/ (adjective). The word /impolite/ is also adjective. So, it is said that the prefix /im-/ is class-maintaining. It functions to maintain word class or part of speech. Furthermore, the formation of /player/ in #2 is FM+BM, that is /play/ (verb)+suffix /-er/. The word /player/ is noun. Thus, the suffix /-er/ is class-changing. It changes /play/ that is verb into /player/ that is noun. Moreover, the formation

of /autopayment/ in #3 is BM+FM+BM, that is prefix /auto-/+ /pay/ (verb)+suffix /-ment/. The BM in this formation is circumfix, that is /auto-ment/. The word /autopayment/ is noun, so that the circumfix /auto-ment/ is class-changing. It changes /pay/ that is verb into /autopayment/ that is noun.

The word-formation, as seen in #4–6 above, applies to Indonesian or Malaysian in exactly the same way as the English language. They are formed with the construction, or member, or constituent of FM and BM. The exception is #7. The element or member of the BM is infix, the one that does not exist in the English language. The infix is /-em-/. It is infix or inserted after the first consonant of the FM or the root. In word /jemari/ 'fingers' (plural noun), the FM is /jari/ 'finger' (singular noun). The infix /-em-/ does not change word class. It is a class-maintaining infix. Yet, its infixation signifies number or plurality. Although it is generally perceived as unavailable, this infix /-em-/ is one important piece of evidence that inflection morphology also pertains in Austronesian languages, especially Indonesian. Another way to signify plurality is by reduplication. The reduplication word of /jari/ is /jari-jari/. It is the total reduplication. The process is different, but the meaning is unchanged.

Morphological Process

As has been initially mentioned in the introduction part above, the process of morphology comprises various. One of them is affixation, the most productive process of word formation in morphology. It is affixation that is drawn for this study. This affixation includes derivational affixation that covers prefix, suffix, infix, and circumfix and the inflectional affixation that covers suffix. However, in terms of inflectional morphology, the description of the process also incorporates internal modification and replacement order.

Derivational and Inflectional Affixation

The affix in derivational affixation is the bound morpheme. It functions to maintain, to change, or both to maintain and to change word class. It deals with lexical category the bound morpheme derives. Look at the following English and Indonesian instances:

1. /a-/ + /wake/ (verb) → /awake/ (verb, adjective)
2. /sister/ (noun) + /-hood/ → /sisterhood/ (noun)
3. /cook/ (verb) + /-er/ → /cooker/ (noun)
4. /mis-/ + /concept/ (noun) + /-ion/ → /misconception (noun)
5. /meng-/ + /atur/ 'to regulate' (verb) → /mengatur/ 'regulate' (verb)
6. /siul/ 'whistle' (noun) + /-an/ → /siulan/ 'whistle' (noun)
7. /perintah/ 'govern' (verb) + /-em-/ → /pemerintah/ 'government' (noun)
8. /pe-/ + /kerja/ 'work' (verb) + /-an/ → /pekerjaan/ 'work', 'job' (noun).

The prefix /a-/ in word /awake/ in #1 above is both class-maintaining and class-changing. It derives two lexical categories that are verb and adjective. The suffix /-hood/ in word /sisterhood/ in #2 is class-maintaining. It maintains word class, that is, noun. On the contrary, the suffix /-er/ in word /cooker/ in #3 is class-changing. It changes /cook/, which is a verb, into /cooker/ that is a noun. Then, the circumfix /mis-ion/ in word /misconception/ in #4 above derives the same part of speech, that is, noun. Thus, this circumfix is class-maintaining.

The same process also applies to the Indonesian language. The prefix /meng-/ in word /mengatur/ in #5 above is to maintain the word class that is the verb. It derives the verb from the verb. The suffix /-an/ in word /siulan/ in #6 also maintains part of speech that is a noun. Furthermore, the infix /-em-/ in word /pemerintah/ in #7 functions to change word class, from the verb to noun. The infix /-em-/ is class-changing. Finally, the circumfix /pe-an/ is also class-changing since it changes /kerja/, which is a verb, into /pekerjaan/ that is a noun.

The inflectional affixation covers suffixes to process word-formation. The process is called inflectional suffixation. The suffix inflects lexical and grammatical categories. Lexically, the word this inflectional suffix derives is the same part of speech or the same word class. It does not change the lexical word category. Grammatically, the suffix signifies tense for verbs,

number or plurality for nouns, possession, and comparative and superlative for adjectives. The inflectional suffix of English is /-es/ or /-s/, /-ed/ or /-d/, /-ing/, /-er/ and /-est/.

The suffix /-es/ or /-s/ signifies that the tense is simple present tense, and the subject of the sentence is the singular third person. The inflectional word it derives for instance is /teaches/, /washes/, /brings/, and /spends/. Moreover, Goodwin Davies & Embick (2020) state that this suffix /-es/ or /-s/ signifies number or plurality for nouns as found in inflectional word /beaches/, /mangoes/, /birds/, and /crocodiles/. Its signification is a plural noun that is a regular or regular plural noun. Besides signifying number or plurality, the suffix /-s/ also indicates possession, as found in inflectional words /Mary's/ and /horses'./

The suffix /-ed/ or /-d/ inflects the signification that the tense is past and perfect, and the verb is regular. The examples are /talked/, /wanted/, /noted/, and /smoked/. Furthermore, the suffix /-ing/ signifies tense that is continuous or progressive as read in inflectional word /cutting/, /bridging/, /hoeing/, and /performing/. It is important to note that prefix /-ed/ or /-d/ and /-ing/ also inflects participle adjectives even though they share different interpretations (Berro, 2019). The example is found in inflectional words /bored/ and /boring/. Lastly, the suffix /-er/ signifies an adjective that is comparative, while the suffix /-est/ indicates an adjective that is superlative. The instances are /bigger/, /wider/, /fastest/, and /latest/. These two adjective inflectional suffixes apply to one or two syllables of the adjective root.

All morphemes are not the same (Coch et al., 2020), and the suffix is a morpheme. A morpheme is not solely determined by form or morph but also by meaning and function. It is meaning and function that distinguish morpheme (Asmah, 2013). Since the morphology deals with form and meaning, therefore, the suffix /-es/ or /-s/ for verbs as found in /studies/ and /introduces/, and the suffix /-es/ or /-s/ for nouns as found in /boxes/ and /cars/ are not the same. The morphs are the same, but the meanings they signify are different. The same case also appears in the suffix /-er/ for noun as found in /painter/, and suffix /-er/ for comparative adjective as found in /larger/.

Internal Modification and Replacement Order

The process in inflectional morphology also deals with internal modification and replacement order (Yule, 2016). Internal modification in English language inflectional word formation is the process in which a phoneme or a group of phonemes in a word is replaced by another one to create a new item. For instance, is /take/ to become /took/ and /taken/ that is irregular verb for past and perfect tense. In order to pluralize a noun, this internal modification may also apply to singular /mouse/ to become /mice/ as an example. However, the rule of the formation is not as exact as the affixation, and the number of inflectional words produced from this process is only a few.

Moreover, the process of building words with multiple suffixes is called replacement order. Whenever there is a derivational suffix and inflectional suffix added to the same word, they always appear in that order. The instances are /buildings/ and /developers/. This replacement order process only signifies plurality. The process of replacement order in word /buildings/ is /build/+/ -ing/ → /building/+/ -s/ → /buildings/. The same process is also employed to word /developers/, that is /develop/+/ -er/ → /developer/+/ -s/ → /developers/.

Morphology in Language Typology

Language typology is a branch of linguistics that studies language type in terms of structural uniqueness and description (Haspelmath, 2020). The uniqueness may be of the similarities and differences in the linguistic features of the languages. The method to study the typological linguistics of two languages, for instance, is comparative (Bossuyt, 2020). The comparison of the morphology of the language of English and Indonesian is as described in the following:

1. /breeze/ (noun) + /-y/ → /breezy/ (adjective)
2. /silir/ 'breeze' (adjective) + /-em-/ → /semilir/ (adjective) 'breezy'

The morphological process of the word /breezy/ that is an adjective, as in example #1 above, is suffixation. The suffix /-y/ is attached to the root /breeze/ that is a noun. The suffix /-y/ changes part of speech, from noun to adjective. The process of word-formation /semilir/ 'breezy' that is adjective as in example #2 is infixation. The infix /-em-/ is inserted after the first phoneme of the root /silir/ 'breeze', which is also an adjective. The infix /-em-/ maintains word-class remaining as an adjective. Additionally, the word /gerigi/ 'teeth' can be an example. The infix /-er-/ functions to maintain word class and indicates the plurality of /gigi/ 'tooth'. Again, the process is similar, that is, affixation, but the construction or formation is different. The English language is root and suffix, while the Indonesian is root and infix. Another difference is that the English suffix /-y/ is class-changing, and the Indonesian infix /-em-/ and /-er-/ is class-maintaining.

Additional example is affixation to form reflexive pronouns of the Bidayuh-Somu and English language (Bunau, 2021). In the Bidayuh-Somu, the process is prefixation by employing prefix /goni-/ while in the English the process is suffixation by applying suffix /-self/-selves/. Here is the comparison:

1. /goni-/ + /dat/ 'them' → /gonidat/ 'themselves'
2. /goni-/ + /okap/ 'you (for elder)' → /goniokap/ 'yourself'
3. /him/ + /-self/ → /himself/
4. /our/ + /-selves/ → /ourselves/

Example #1-2 above is the reflexive pronoun process and formation of the Bidayuh-Somu, and example #3-4 is the English ones. The formation is both personal pronoun and bound morpheme, that is, prefix and suffix. It is clear that every language has its system, whether the language is spoken widely or only the indigenous language spoken by very few community members. Morphologically, the languages have the possibility of being similar in terms of word formation and process.

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that the word formation between the English and the Indonesian, Iban, and Kanayathn involves free and bound morpheme. It is also concluded that the process of the morphology of the four languages includes derivational affixation and inflection. Moreover, the inflection word is processed through inflectional suffixation, an internal modification, and a replacement order. The implication of this study is that the languages are different, but morphologically, the process and constituent of word-formation may be the same. The morph or form may be different, but the meaning the morph or form signifies can be the same. The study is, of course, required to compare whether or not two languages are similar morphologically. The type of the study is comparative. It compares similarities or differences between the language and its linguistic features. The description and analysis of the exemplifications based on the four languages' data are significant proposition or postulate to start the study of morphologies. Finally, it is recommended that further study is on the infixation and reduplication of Indonesian or indigenous languages across archipelagoes. Its objective is to find out whether or not the languages have the inflectional system as found in the English language.

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