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**COVER IMAGES**
AFFIX COMBINATION OF THE DENGKA DIALECT IN THE ROTE LANGUAGE: A GENERATIVE MORPHOLOGY APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

Dengka Dialect is one of the eighteen dialects of Rote language. It is spoken in Northwest Sub district, Rote Ndao Regency, Nusa Tenggara Province. The eighteen variations of the sub dialect namely: Ternamau, Korbafo, Landu, Ringgoa, Upao, Bilba, Diu, Liubulo, Hokai, Talaftlankeka. The western consists of seven domains, namely Baai, Lelai, Dengka, Unai, Dua, Ti点赞和 (Lilé). This research aims at discovering the affix combination process in the Dengka dialect of the Rote language.

The research method used is descriptive qualitative method. The data are obtained by using observation methods and its techniques, and interlocution method and its techniques. The collected data are writings and voice-recordings. The writings are the main data, which are translations of the Book of Mark in the New Testament, The Story of Easter and The Parable about a Farmer. in the versions of Dengka Dialect. The voice recordings are supporting data, which are obtained from informants by interviewing and recording.

A research finding in Dengka Dialect is affix combination. It is process confirmed in verb by added prefix [manu-] and suffix [-] to lexeme base and to produce new words. The grammatical meaning of affix combination is situation passive. There are four grammatical meaning of affix combination in BRDD, namely 1) coincidentally, 2) meaning, 3) perfect aspect, and 4) double meaning.

INTRODUCTION

Background

Dengka dialect of The Rote language (BRDD) is spoken in Northwest Sub district, Rote Ndao Regency, Nusa Tenggara Province. BRDD is one of the eighteen variations sub dialects of Rote language. The eighteen variations sub dialects form a part of the domain in Holland period. Manafa (1884:4) said that the Rote Island is divided into two parts that are Eastern and Western. The eastern consists of eleven domains, including Ternamau, Korbafo, Landu, Ringgoa, Upao, Bilba, Diu, Liubulo, Hokai, Talaftlankeka. The western consists of seven domains, namely Baai, Lelai, Dengka, Unai, Dua, Ti点赞和 (Lilé).

The focus of this research is affix combination process. According to Kridalaksmi (2008:128) affix combination is affixes that have independent grammatical meaning and form which added is equal to lexeme base. Word formation is applied through affix combination in BRDD by added the prefix [manu-] and suffix [-] to the lexeme base.

The theory applied in this research is generative morphology by Aronoff, namely Word-Based Morphology or Lexeme-Based (Aronoff, 1979). This theory is used to analyze the shapes of affix combination found in BRDD and their grammatical meaning. Based on the background above, the research problem of this research is how does the affix combination process in the Dengka Dialect?

Theoretical Approach

The main theory is used to analyze the data is generative morphology theory by Aronoff. According to Aronoff (1979) in his proposal Word-Based Morphology or Lexeme-Based, the unit or element used to produce a new word is word that has syntactic category, such as verb, noun, adjective, adverb, numeral, and not categorical words.
Scalise (1984-43) depicts the diagram of Aronoff's theory: **Word-Based Morphology** or **Lexeme Based** (1979) as follows.

![Diagram of Lexeme Based Morphology Theory by Aronoff 1979](image)

Aronoff stated that lexical component consists of two main components, namely dictionary and word formation rule. The function of dictionary is as a place to list all words that have syntactic category such as verb, noun, adjective, adverb and numeral. Meanwhile, word formation rule (WFR) has a function to produce new words.

**RESEARCH METHOD**

The research method used is descriptive qualitative method, whereas the data are described by written statements, not in statistic formations. (Molontong, 2014:6). The data are obtained by using observation methods and its techniques, and interlocution methods and its techniques. The observation techniques are used to collect data through tapping technique (TT), observation direct technique (ODT), free observation technique (FOT), recording technique (RT) and note technique (NT). The interlocution techniques are used to collect data are stimulation technique (ST), direct technique (DT), indirect technique (IT), and note technique and recording technique (NTKT).

There are three types analysis of the data found, namely (a) scope and domain of rule, (b) types of rule, and (c) relation of each rule. (Sadaryanto, 1993:6-7). This research uses two types of method to present data analysis, namely formal and informal method. Formal method is used to describe data findings through words and some terminology. Meanwhile informal method is used to describe data findings by using sign and symbols. (Sadaryanto, 2015:241).

**DISCUSSION**

The word formation process through affix combination in BRDD is first added the prefix [mana-] and suffix [-?]. The first rule on lexeme base is found in verb and to produce passive verb [V ~ V] with its lexeme meaning is passive form describing a state or situation. It is process steps could be formulated as follows: [[Dictionary] ↔ [WFR] ↔ [Out put]]. There are four grammatical meaning of affix combination in BRDD including 1) 'coincidentally' meaning, 2) 'could be' meaning, 3) 'perfect aspect' meaning, and 4) 'double' meaning. The four grammatical meaning could be described as follows:

- **'Coincidentally action Meaning'**

  The grammatical function of prefix [mana-] and suffix [-?] in BRDD is to form passive verb from lexeme base verb with its grammatical meaning is 'coincidentally action'. The steps of word formation process by added prefix [mana-] and suffix [-?] to lexeme base as follow: [[Lexeme Base]VERB + [PREFIX][mana-]PASSVERB + [LB]VERB + SUFFIX?PASSVERB] → [Complex Word]PASSVERB]. Further the steps by using BRDD data could be seen in the diagram in generative morphology theory below.

(1)

![Lexical Component](image)

The prefix [mana-] and suffix [-?] are affix combination applied into the complex word "maanasilu?" which is shown in sentence 1a. The word in bold in sentence 1a is the lexeme base.

**Malangga Polisi silo naktuyu.**

The chief police shoot chief. OUTF.

'The chief police shoots the chief'.

**Malangga Polisi ei na mana-silo?**

The chief police foot-CLT PASSVERB to shoot- PASSVERB.

'The chief police’s foot was (coincidentally) shot'.

The rule of word formation process of complex word [maanasilu?] is formulated through affix combination in BRDD i.e., [LB]silovTRAN ↔ [PREFIX][mana-]PASSVERB + [LB]silov + SUFFIX?PASSVERB] → [CW][maanasilu?PASSVERB]. The verb category of [maanasilu?] is passive form describing a state or situation that generated from transitive verb [silov] as lexeme base. Complex word [maanasilu?] consists of lexeme base [silov] and two bound morphemes, namely [mana-] and [-?], which grammatical meaning is 'coincidentally action'. The lexical meaning of complex word [maanasilu?] is to describe coincidentally action 'was shot'.

The steps of word formation rule of complex word [maanasilu?] can be formulated into [[Dictionary] ↔ [WFR] ↔ [Out put]]. The rule of generative morphology is applied into the affix combination data, which are presented on data no 1 to no 10.

(2)

![Lexical Component](image)

The prefix [mana-] and suffix [-?] are affix combination applied into the complex word "maanabilirius?" which is shown in sentence 2b. The word in bold in sentence 2b is the lexeme base.
Affix Combination of the Dengka Dialect in the Rote Language: a Generative Morphology Approach

Jordan mben Alex.
Jordan stab Alex.
Jordan stab Alex.

Jecky luna-ni mana-mbaw-?
Jecky hand-CLT PASSVERB-to stab-PASSVERB
'Jecky’s hand was (coincidentally) stabbed'.

The rule of word formation process of complex word [mbaw-?] is formulated through affix combination in BRDD i.e. [LB[mbaw]VTRAN ++ [PREF[mbaw-]PASSVERB + LB[ar] + SUFF[?] PASSVERB] → CW[mbaw] PASSVERB]. The verb category of [mbaw] is passive form describing a state or situation that generated from transitive verb [mbaw] as lexeme base. Complex word [mbaw] consists of lexeme base [mbaw] and two bound morphemes, namely [mano-] and [-?], which grammatical meaning is ‘coincidentally action’. The lexical meaning of complex word [mbaw] is to describe coincidentally action ‘was stabbed’.

(3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lexical Component Dictionary</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[mbaw] PASSVERB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to stab</td>
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</table>

The prefix [mano-] and suffix [-?] are affix combination applied into the complex word ‘mano-pa?’, which is shown in sentence 3b. The word in bold in sentence 3a is the lexeme base.

Bustta fia ufi hau.
Bustta pull out cassava.

Bernard nita ufi hau? luna mana fia fia?.
Bernard see cassava tree five PASSVERB-to pull out PASSVERB

'Bernard saw five cassava trees were (coincidentally) pulled out'.

The rule of word formation process of complex word [fia-] is formulated through affix combination in BRDD i.e. [LB[ar]VTRAN ++ [PREF[mano-]PASSVERB + LB[ar] + SUFF[-? PASSVERB] → CW[fia] PASSVERB]. The verb category of [fia] is passive form describing a state or situation that generated from transitive verb [fia] as lexeme base. Complex word [fia] consists of lexeme base [fia] and two bound morphemes, namely [mano-] and [-?], which grammatical meaning is ‘coincidentally action’. The lexical meaning of complex word [fia] is to describe coincidentally action ‘was pulled out’.

(4)

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Lexical Component Dictionary</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[fia] PASSVERB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to pull out</td>
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</table>

The prefixed [mano-] and suffix [-?] are affix combination applied into the complex word ‘mano-pa?’ which is shown in sentence 4b. The word in bold in sentence 4a is the lexeme base.

Mano pa? sahi hit su ano.
Mattow tie seven PREP garden-CLT.

'Mattow tied seven crows in his garden’.

Ambu luo mana-pa?.
buffalo two PASSVERB-to tie-PASSVERB.

'Two buffaloes were (coincidentally) tied'.

The rule of word formation process of complex word [pa?] is formulated through affix combination in BRDD i.e. [LB[ar]VTRAN ++ [PREF[mano-]PASSVERB + LB[ar] + SUFF[-? PASSVERB] → CW[pa?] PASSVERB]. The verb category of [pa?] is passive form describing a state or situation generated from transitive verb [pa?] as lexeme base. Complex word [pa?] consists of lexeme base [pa?] and two bound morphemes, namely [mano-] and [-?], which grammatical meaning is ‘coincidentally action’ The lexical meaning of complex word [pa?] is to describe coincidentally action ‘was tied’.

(5)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lexical Component Dictionary</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[pa?] PASSVERB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to tie</td>
</tr>
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</table>

The prefixed [mano-] and suffix [-?] are affix combination applied into the complex word ‘mano-tai?’ which is shown in sentence 5b. The word in bold in sentence 5a is the lexeme base.

James tai hau dati.
James cut tree teak.

'James cut tree teak’.

Basa langa-nu mana-nai-?
dog head-CLT PASSVERB-to cut-PASSVERB.

'The dog’s head was (coincidentally) cut'.

The rule of word formation process of complex word [ma-tai?] is formulated through affix combination in BRDD i.e. [LB[ar]VTRAN ++ [PREF[mano-]PASSVERB + LB[ar] + SUFF[-? PASSVERB] → CW[ma-tai] PASSVERB]. The verb category of [ma-tai] is passive form describing a state or situation generated from transitive verb [ma-tai] as lexeme base. Complex word [ma-tai] consists of lexeme base [ma-tai] and two bound morphemes, namely [mano-] and [-?], which grammatical meaning is ‘coincidentally action’ The lexical meaning of complex word [ma-tai] is to describe coincidentally action ‘was cut’.

(6)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lexical Component Dictionary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[ma-tai] PASSVERB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to cut</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The prefixed [mano-] and suffix [-?] are affix combination applied into the complex word ‘mano-tai’ which is shown in sentence 6b. The word in bold in sentence 6a is the lexeme base.

James tui tai dati.
James cut teak teak.

'James cut teak teak’.

Basa langa-nu mana-nai-?
dog head-CLT PASSVERB-to cut-PASSVERB.

'The dog’s head was (coincidentally) cut'.
The verb category of [mananatu?] in passive form describing a state or situation that generated from transitive verb [tanit?] as lexeme base. Complex word [mananatu?] consists of lexeme base [tanit?] and two bound morphemes, namely [mna-] and [-?], which grammatical meaning is 'coincidentally action'. The lexical meaning of complex word [mananatu?] is to describe coincidentally action 'was call'.

*Could be* meaning

The grammatical function of prefix [mna-] and suffix [-?] in this part is to form passive verb from lexeme base verb indicating the grammatical meaning 'could be'. The steps of word formation process by adding prefix [mna-] and suffix [-?] into the lexeme base are: [Lexeme Base]VERB + [PREF-[mna-]PASSVERB + [LB]VERB + SUF-?]PASSVERB] -> [Complex Word]PASSVERB. Below are the applications of the use of generative morphology theory in BRDD.

(6)

![Lexical Component Dictionary](image)

The use of affix combination [mna-] and [-?] in complex word 'manasapu?' is in sentence 6b. The lexeme base is the bold word in sentence 6a. 'Rita sweeps her room'.

Heinemradu kana manu-sapu-?

'His rubbish. DET PASSVERB-to sweep PASSVERB. The rubbish could be swept'.

The formation process of complex word [manasapu?] is formed through affix combination in BRDD, which formula is [LB[apu]VITRA + [PREF[mna-]PASSVERB + LB[apu] + SUF-?]PASSVERB] -> CW[manasapu?]PASSVERB. The verb category of [manasapu?] is passive form describing a state or situation that generated from transitive verb [apu] as the lexeme base. Complex word [manasapu?] comprises of lexeme base [apu] and two bound morphemes, namely [mna-] and [-?] that has grammatical meaning 'could be'. The lexical meaning of complex word [manasapu?] is to describe the action of 'could be swept'.

(7)

![Lexical Component Dictionary](image)

The use of affix combination [mna-] and [-?] in complex word 'manasapu?' is in sentence 6b. The lexeme base is the bold word in sentence 6a. 'Ruth helps her to blow PASSVERB. Ruth blows a trumpet.'

Ruth nii do? na mono-fu-?

'Ruth takes money DET PASSVERB-to blow PASSVERB. 'Ruth takes money could be blown'.

The formation process of complex word [manafu?] is formed through affix combination in BRDD, which formula is [LB[fu]VITRA + [PREF[mna-]PASSVERB + LB[fu] + SUF-?]PASSVERB] -> CW[manafu?]PASSVERB. The verb category of [manafu?] is passive form describing a state or situation that generated from transitive verb [fu] as the lexeme base. Complex word [manafu?] comprises of lexeme base [fu] and two bound morphemes, namely [mna-] and [-?] that has grammatical meaning 'could be'. The lexical meaning of complex word [manafu?] is to describe the action of 'could be blown'.

(8)

![Lexical Component Dictionary](image)

The use of affix combination [mna-] and [-?] in complex word 'manasapu?' is in sentence 6b. The lexeme base is the bold word in sentence 6a. 'Rama sets meat PREP. Market Ba's. 'Rama sets meat at Ba's Market'.

Sisi na-la mana-sea-va mana.

'meat DET-J PASSVERB-to sell PASSVERB have. 'All meats could be sold'.

The formation process of complex word [manasapu?] is formed through affix combination in BRDD, which formula is [LB[sea]VITRA + [PREF[mna-]PASSVERB + LB[sea] + SUF-?]PASSVERB] -> CW[manasapu?]PASSVERB. The verb category of [manasapu?] is passive form describing a state or situation that generated from transitive verb [sea] as the
The use of affix combination consisting of prefix [mane-] and suffix [-?] into the complex word ‘manasei?’ is presented in sentence 10b. The bold word in sentence 10a is the lexeme base.

**Julio soi pandela une-na.**
Julio open window home-CLT.

**Julio opens his window.**

**Julio naa jadela une-na mane-soi-?.**
Julio sees window home-CLT VPERF to open-VPERF.

**Julio sees his window has opened.**

The formation process of complex word [manasei?] through affix combination in BRDD can be formulated into [LB][soi]VTRAN + [PREF[mane-]][PASSVERB + LB][soi] + [SUF-[?]][PASSVERB] → [CW][manasei?][VPERF]. The verb category of [manasei?] is passive form describing a state or situation that generated from ‘manasei?’ as the lexeme base.

**Double meanings**

The grammatical function of prefix [mane-] and suffix [-?] in this part is to explain the ten complex words that have been explained in part (A, B, and C), namely manasei?, manasei?, manasei?, manasei?, manasei?, manasei?, manasei?, manasei?, manasei?, manasei?, manasei?, manasei?, manasei?, manasei?, manasei?, manasei?, and manasei? in BRDD have double grammatical meaning including 1) ‘coincidently’ meaning, 2) ‘could be’ meaning, and 3) ‘perfect aspect’ meaning.

**CONCLUSION**

The data analysis are wrapped up conclusion that affix combination process in BRDD is found in verbs, which produce an equal new word [V-V]. The affix combination process in BRDD comprises four grammatical meaning, namely 1) ‘coincidently’ meaning, 2) ‘could be’ meaning, 3) ‘perfect aspect’ meaning, and 4) double meaning. The processed is by adding the prefix [mane-] and suffix [-?] to the lexeme base.

**References**


**List of abbreviations**

1. BRDD : Dengka Dialect Rote Language
2. CLT : Clitic
3. CW : Complex Word
4. DET : Determiner
5. DET-J : Determiner Plural
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