BANYUMASAN VERB NOMINALIZATION: A TYPOLOGY STUDY

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Abstract

In Cross-Language Typology Studies, there are types of language universality to the languages in it. The focus of this research is that the researcher wants to see what affixes can form verb nominalization in Banyumasan Javanese and also identify the semantic function that results from each of these affixes in Banyumasan Javanese. The results of this study indicate that Banyumasan Javanese (BJB) and Central Javanese (BJS) have nominals in the form of prefixes, suffixes, and confixes. BJB has a variety of types equivalent to BJS. However, in these two languages, both have the nominal confix -an.

Keywords: *Banyumasan, Nominalization, Typology*

INTRODUCTION

In the study of typology, we can find word forms that change word classes from verbs to nouns. The meaning of the verb here can be interpreted semantically and syntactically. If viewed semantically, verbs are types or categories of lexical words that contain concepts or meanings of actions or actions. Process, or state that is not a trait or quality. It can be seen in different words in the Banyumasan language, for example, food "eat." Alternatively, mbadog "eat in a hurry," which can be categorized as a verb.

Nominalization in typology is a linguistic phenomenon that changes into other forms into noun word classes (Crystal, 2008, p. 328; Comrie and Thompson, 2007, p. 334). In linguistics, the study of nominalization is the center of attention because one of the reasons is the double meaning in the interpretation process (Rahert and Alexiadou, 2010: 1). For example, the examination can be interpreted as an event or not an event. Ha Yap et al. (2011) originally described the nominalization types typologically. Inside, the typological perspective leaves enough space for the study of nominalization because the noun element is an essential element in a language, and each language in it has various nominalization realizations. Thus, the process of nominalization is one of the main focuses of the noun itself. Nouns are lexical categories with specificities related to referential (Baker, 2004, p. 96). This is because semantically, nouns refer to entities in the world. When compared with verbs and adjectives, statistically, nouns are used more often

If in the Banyumasan Javanese dialect, for example, the word food "eat" belongs to the class of verbs after getting the suffix -an to become food, "food" belongs to the class of noun words. Nominalization is a linguistic phenomenon that eventually changes a word form to another, from a verb word class to a noun word class (Crystal, 2008, p. 328; Comrie and Thompson, 2007, p. 334). In linguistics, studies that discuss nominalization are the center of attention, one of which is the ambiguity of its interpretation (Rahert and Alexiadou, 2010, p. 1).

The focus of this research is that the researcher wants to see what affixes can form verb nominalization in Banyumasan Javanese and also identify the semantic function that results from each of these affixes in Banyumasan Javanese.

Previous research discussing denomination was carried out by (Setyawati, 1998; Vinh, Thao, and Quynh, 2013); besides that, the theoretical problem of nominalization was also carried out by Grange, 2008; Archa, 2011; Grange, 2015.

Problematic forms of nominalization (Taher, 2015). As far as the researchers have found, studies have yet to be found that compare nominalization in Banyumasan Javanese and Central Javanese.

The research conducted by Ati Rahmawati was entitled "Javanese Denominal Verbs in the 2008 Djaka Lodang Magazine (Morphological Study)". This research discusses the morphological study of denominal verbs derived from nouns. The results of this study found six changes in the types of denominal verbs, namely changes in the types of transitive active verbs derived from concrete nouns, changes in the types of intransitive active verbs derived from concrete nouns, changes in intransitive active verbs derived from abstract nouns, changes in the types of imperative verbs derived from concrete nouns, changes in the types of conditional verbs derived from concrete nouns, changes in the types of passive verbs derived from nouns.

METHODOLOGY

The research method used regarding the nominalization of verbs in the Banyumasan language is a qualitative descriptive method using primary and secondary data sources. Primary data sources were obtained by conducting direct interviews with native speakers of Banyumas and Central Javanese languages, as well as added intuition from the author, who is a native speaker of Banyumas. Secondary data sources were obtained from previous research journals relevant to this research. After the data is obtained, the data will be analyzed using a typological approach where the Banyumasan language and Central Javanese language data will be compared with previous studies to describe the similarities and differences in the nominalization of the two languages and language in general.

Data Acquisition Methods

The data in this article are sentences in Banyumasan and central Javanese in terms of verb nominalization and affect their function in sentences. All sentences that have markers in verbs are collected and grouped according to their respective functions. The data sources that the authors use are primary and secondary data that the authors obtain from direct interviews with native speakers of Banyumas, from the internet, dictionaries, and general books.

Data Analysis Methods

The data obtained is then classified based on the shape and distribution of phatic markers in sentences, then differentiated by studying the typology of phonological and syntactic features, namely tonal variants of phatic markers in imperative, declarative, and interrogative sentences. After that, the data is tested to find out typological characteristics through the position of phatic markers contained in existing sentences and how they function in sentences. Phonological studies, especially the acoustic characteristics of each marker tested whether it affected the function of the sentence.

The presentation of the results was carried out both formally and informally so that an understanding can be obtained of the phatic markers in the three languages and the acoustic elements that cause phatic markers to have different functions in sentences.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Typology of Banyumasan Language Nominalization

The typological form of nominalization in the Banyumas language can be interpreted as a form of using a verb or adjective as a noun, with or without morphological changes, so that the word can act as the head of a noun phrase. Nominalization exists in languages around the world. Some languages allow verbs to be used directly as nouns, while others require some form of morphological transformation. In this study, the researcher wanted to see how far the form of a verb changes to a noun if it gets an affix. Adding prefixes with the affix 'ny-'.

The data found from the research results related to changes in the type of transitive active verbs originating from verbs are as follows.

(1) Cawuk   to be   Nyawuk
     Rumana   nyawuk   gelas
     Rumana : nom   act- take the glass
     <u>Rumana takes glass</u>
(2) Sumed   to be   Nyumed
     nyong   nyumed   kompor
     1SG   act- turn on   stove
     <u>I turn the stove</u>

The datum (1) contains the word 'nyawuk', the datum (2) contains the word 'nyumed'. The word comes from the essential words, 'cawuk' and 'sumed', which undergo a process of adding a prefix with the affix 'ny-'. In the word formation, there is a change in morpheme, called a morphophonemic process, because {N-} meets the phoneme /s, or c/, then it changes to {ny-}. The words 'cawuk' and 'sumed' start with the section the phoneme/s, c/, so the phonemes change to 'ny-', which forms the words 'nyawuk' and 'nyumed', which change their function from verbs to nouns.

When viewed from the semantic meaning, the function of using the words 'cawuk' and 'sumed' in polymorphemic verb units states 'something that is…' and 'result' tend to occupy arguments. The use of these words in polymorphemic verb units states that the meaning of 'doing an action' tends to occupy the predicate function.

(1) Nyong nyumed stove
(2) Nyong nyumed

The word 'nyumed' is a verb, but in example 1, the meaning is more acceptable when compared to the example in number 2. The difference is in the nuances. If it is a verb, the sentence must first indicate the existence of an object in the sentence. In the second sentence, there is no object found from what the subject has done. It is because the subject is not a persona or personified form.

The data found from the research results are related to changes in the type of transitive active verbs that come from verbs that have changed their form to a noun form.

(3) Jiot becomes Njiot
     Rika takes a book
     2SG act- take the book. You take the book
(4) Slash to Slash
     Nyong slashed pring
     2SG act-cut bamboo
     I cut bamboo

In data (3), there is the word 'njiot' meaning 'to take,' and in quote number 4, there is the word 'nebas' meaning 'to cut.' The word comes from the essential words, namely 'jiot' and 'slash', which undergo a process of adding a prefix with the affix 'n-'. In the word formation, there is a change in morpheme, called a morphophonemic process, because {N-} meets the phonemes /t,d, th, dh/, then it changes to {n-}. The words 'jiot' and 'slash' start with the phoneme /t, j/, then the phoneme changes to n-and the word changes its function from a verb to a class of nouns.

In its semantic function, when viewed from the meaning of the semantics, the function of using the words 'jiot' and 'slash' in polymorphemic verb units states 'something that is …' and 'result' tends to occupy arguments. Semantically, meaning, 'jiot' and 'slash' can be words that act at a particular time. The use of these words in polymorphemic verb units states that the meaning of 'doing an action' tends to occupy the predicate function.

(3) Nyong slashes Pring
(4) Nyong freed

The word 'nebas' is a verb, but in example 3, the meaning is more acceptable when compared to the example in number 4. The difference is in the nuances. If it is a verb, the sentence must first indicate the existence of an object in the sentence. The sentence above can give the meaning of cutting bamboo. In the second sentence, there is no object found from what the subject has done. This is because the subject is not a persona or personified form. The data found from the research results are related to changes in the type of transitive active verbs that come from verbs that have changed their form to a noun form.

Adding Suffix with the affix 'na-'

The data found from the research results related to changes in the type of transitive active verbs originating from verbs are as follows.

(5) Nukok become nukokna
   nukokna meatballs
   act-buy meatballs buy meatballs

The quote at number 5 contains the word 'nokokna' meaning 'buying'. The word comes from the primary word 'nukok', which undergoes the process of adding a suffix joined with the affix '-na'. In the word formation, there is a change in morpheme, which is called a morphophonemic process because {N-} meets the suffix '–na', the word changes its function from a verb to a noun word class.

If the data above is a form of nominalization in the Banyumasan dialect of Javanese, then the data below is data derived from Central Javanese, namely Javanese from the Jogja, Solo, and surrounding areas

(5) Rika nukokna meatballs

(6) Rika nukokna

The word 'nukokna' is a verb, but in example 5, the meaning is more acceptable when compared to the example in number 6. The difference is in the nuances. If it is a verb, the sentence must first indicate the existence of an object in the sentence. In the second sentence, there is no object found of what the subject has done. This is because the subject is not a persona or personified form.

In the sentence "Rika nukokna meatballs", one can see the change in the form of the word from the book, which means 'to buy' into a noun form, namely 'nukokna', as well as the activities carried out by the subject in the sentence.

Adding Prefixes with the Affix 'ny-'

The data found from the research results related to changes in the type of transitive active verbs originating from verbs are as follows.

(1) Cangking becomes trumpet
   nyangking bag
   act-tote bags
   Tote bag
(2) Cakot becomes sticky
   Your cat sucks me
   Cat-post: 2SG act-bite Your cat bit me

The datum (1) contains the word 'nyangking', while the datum (2) contains the word 'nyakot'. The word comes from the essential words, namely 'cangking' and 'cakot', which undergo a prefix process with the affix 'ny-'. There is a change in the morpheme called the morphophonemic process in the word formation because the phoneme /s, or c/ meets {N}, so it changes to {ny-}. The words 'cawuk' and 'sumed' start with the phoneme /s, c/, so the phonemes change to 'ny-', which forms the words 'nyawuk' and 'nyumed', which change their function from verbs to nouns.

(1) Your cat sucks at me
(2) Your cat is stuck

The word 'nyakot' is a verb, but in example 1, the meaning is more acceptable when compared to the example in (2). The difference is in the nuances. If it is a verb, the sentence must first indicate the existence of an object in the sentence. In the second sentence, there is no object found from what the subject has done. This is because the subject is not a persona or personified form. In the sentence. "Your cat *nyakot* me", one can see the change in the form of the word book, which means to buy, into a noun form, namely 'nukokna', as well as the activities carried out by the subject in the sentence.

Prefix with 'n-'

The data found from the results of research related to changes in the type of transitive active verbs originating from verbs are as follows.

(3) Takon becomes a nakon
    nakon me
    act-ask me Ask me
(4) Tabok becomes nabok
    Nabok kowe
    act-at 2SG you hit you
(3) Miss Nakoni Inyong
(4) Nakoni's mother

In datum (3), there is the word 'nakon' meaning 'ask'. While in datum (4), there is the word 'nabok' meaning 'to hit'. The word comes from the essential words, 'takon' and 'tabok', which undergo a process of adding a prefix with the suffix /n-/. In the word formation, there is a change in morpheme, which is called a morphophonemic process, because {N-} meets the phonemes /t,d, th, dh/, then it changes to {n-}. The words 'jiot' and 'slash' start with the phoneme /t, j/, then the phoneme changes to n-and the word changes its function from a verb to a class of nouns.

The word 'nakoni' is a verb, but in example (3), the meaning is more acceptable when compared to example (4). The difference is in the nuances. If it is a verb, the sentence must first indicate the existence of an object in the sentence. In the second sentence, there is no object found from what the subject has done. This is because the subject is not a persona or personified form.

In the sentence, "Mum. nakoni inyong", one can see the change in the form of the word book, which means to buy, into a noun form, namely 'nukokna', as well as the activities carried out by the subject in the sentence.

Adding a Suffix with the Affix na-

The data found from the research results related to changes in the type of transitive active verbs originating from verbs are as follows.

(5) Pangan turns to Panganan
    Inyong gawa panganan
    1SG act-bring eat-nom

The datum (5) contains the word 'food'. The word comes from the primary word food which undergoes a process of adding a suffix joined with the affix '-na'. In the word formation, there is a change in morpheme, which is called a morphophonemic process, because {N-} meets the suffix '-na', and the word changes its function from a verb to a noun word class.

If the above data is a form of nominalization in the Banyumasan Javanese dialect and Central Javanese dialect, the researcher wants to see how far the function of the semantic aspect is in each sentence from the language data above.

(1) Inyong gawa Panganan
(2) Inyong gawa

The word 'food' is a verb, but in example (3), the meaning is more acceptable when compared to the example in number 4. The difference is in the nuances. If it is a verb, the sentence must first indicate the existence of an object in the priest. In the second sentence, there is no object found from what the subject has done. This is because the subject is not a persona or personified form.

In the sentence, "Mum. Nakoni Inyong", one can see the change in the form of the word book, which means to buy, into a noun form, namely 'nukokna', as well as the activities carried out by the subject in the sentence.

Banyumasan Nominalization Typology

In the Banyumasan language there are words such as the sentence mengko angger nyong wis finished gole kerjai nyong arep jaluk tulung gawakna barabg – barange nyong nang umahe meaning 'later when I finish work, I want to ask you to help me carry my things. From this sentence, there is a distinctive form of the Banyumas dialect in the morphological aspect, which can be seen in the wordUMNA, which says "Bummon" and gets affixation in the form of the suffix {-na}. The Banyumas dialect marker is the addition of the {-na} confix. The difference in morphological types between Banyumas dialect Javanese and Central Javanese, for example, in the suffixation process, namely the addition of the ending {-ke/ -ake}, for example, is digawake in standard Javanese if in Banyumas dialect Javanese the form {-na} is found in the word digawakna.

Derivative Affixes

English, Indonesian, and Javanese have a derivative affix as a nominal which is quite productive. In Banyumasan, here is an example.

Table 1. Derivative Affix as a Nominal

Basic Form	Category	Meaning	Banyumasan Language	Category	Meaning
Badhog	Verb	Makan	Badhogan	Nominal	Food
Cekel	Verb	Pegang	Pegangan	Nominal	Hold
Cokot	Verb	Gigit	Cokotan	Nomial	Bite

In the Banyumasan language, the productive suffix that turns other elements into nouns is '-an'. Words such as toys, pickles, shipments, and turns are examples of derivations using suffixes. The suffix '-an' is a nominal suffix because it almost certainly refers to the category to which it is attached. Another suffix that is also used to nominalize is '-nya'. In this case, it is mainly used in everyday conversation. Its status can take various forms, namely as a suffix, topic particle, and even a pronoun. An example is in the following sentence

(a) Cakotane filled my hand
(b) Nyong mbadog Pangane Batire
(c) Snag my bag left in my hands

Apart from looking at it from the Banyumasan language perspective, the researcher wants to see the form of the central Javanese prefix, which becomes nominal, including the form of the suffix-an; however, because the codification of the Javanese language has not been completed, variations may appear in some dialects. Nominalized affixation in Javanese includes adding confixes and adding suffixes.

Table 2. Nominalized Affixation in Javanese

Basic Form	Category	Meaning	Banyumasan Language	Category	Meaning
Tulis	Verb	Tulis	Tulisan	Nominal	Write
Waca	Verb	Baca	Wacanan	Nominal	Read
Pangan	Verb	Makan	Pananan	Nominal	Eat

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis in this study, several conclusions were found, namely. Word changes in the process of nominalizing verbs, namely getting '–na', '-n' and '-ny' in transitive verbs derived from action verbs. In the process of changing words in the nominalization process, word formation occurs. Word formation in this study was found to form words through the process of affixes '–na', '-n' and '-ny'. and seen from the various functions and semantic meanings contained therein. Besides, there are similarities and differences in verb nominalization in Banyumasan and Central Javanese. In addition, morphology in Banyumasan Javanese (BJB) and Central Javanese (BJS) has nominals in the form of prefixes, suffixes, and confixes. BJB has a variety of types equivalent to BJS. However, both of these two languages have the nominal confix '-an'. For example, the word 'pangan' becomes 'panganan'.

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