A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MORPHOLOGICAL TYPOLOGIES OF RIAU MALAY AND DELI LANGUAGES

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Abstract
This study aims to describe the study of morphological typologies of Riau Malay and Deli languages. The Riau Malay language emphasizes more on its use for harmonious social relations, courtesy, noble character among themselves. Deli Malay is geographically located in Sumatra, to be precise in North Sumatra and is included in parts of the Sumatran language group which in its development are still used in daily communication. In this study a descriptive approach was used because it was in accordance with the research objectives, namely to describe form, meaning, and function in affixation, reduplication, and composition in Riau and Deli Malay. The analysis in this study uses descriptive techniques, according to one of the characteristics of descriptive research. This means that the data analyzed is descriptive in the form of words that contain morphological processes, both single words and complex words contained in the morphological processes of Deli and Riau Malay. As a result of research on the morphology of the Riau Malay language, it can be concluded that, in general, morphology and syntax have many similarities with the morphology and syntax of the Indonesian language. This is because the two languages are the same family. Meanwhile, Deli Malay at first glance is similar to Indonesian with a thick Malay accent and shorter and faster pronunciation.
Keywords: Riau Malay, Deli Malay, Morphology, Comparative Study.

Introduction

Malay is the fourth largest language spoken in the world. According to statistics on the use of languages in the world, Malay speakers are estimated to number around 260 million people (Rahman & Singh, 2021). In Indonesia, the Malay language was originally the language of

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the indigenous population in the Sumatra and Malay Peninsula regions (Adelaar, 2000). The Malay language is divided into several varieties of languages in the archipelago, such as Riau Malay, Palembang Malay, Bangka Malay, Jakarta Malay, Manado Malay, Deli Malay and so on (Ahyat, 2014).

Riau Malay is the language used by the people of Riau, mainland Malays and Coastal Malays. Mainland Malays are Malay communities who live on the mainland, while coastal Malays inhabit the seaside or islands in Riau province. What is unique is that the Akit people who live in the Meranti Islands, the language they use is classified as Malay because more than 80 percent of the vocabulary they own and practice in everyday life is similar to Malay (Fauzi & Widayati, 2019). Linguistic phenomena like this need to be researched so that the local genius that characterizes Akit does not become extinct. Research that has been done on the Riau Malay language includes; (1) Hasan et al. (1983) "Morfologi dan Sintaksis Bahasa Melayu Riau (The Morphology and Syntax of Riau Malay)"; (2) Dahlan (1985) ""Pemetaan Bahasa Melayu Riau dan Jambi (Mapping Riau and Jambi Malay)"; (3) Tambusai (2020) (Tipologi Morfologis dan Struktur Argumen bahasa Melayu Riau (Morphological Typology and Argument Structure of Riau Malay)", (4) Martius (2012) "Studi Gejala Fonemis antara Bahasa Melayu Riau Dialek Kampar dan Bahasa Indonesia (sebuah Pendekatan Historis, [Study of Phonemic Symptoms between Riau Malay, Kampar Dialect and Indonesian (a Historical Approach)]"

Malay has long been an intermediate language (linguafranc) in the archipelago (Farid, 2017). This is because the Malay language has democratic characteristics. Based on the evidence, it can be said that Indonesian comes from the Malay Archipelago. And it has been developed as the standard Malay language since the heyday of Raja AH Haji in the Riau Malay Sultanate. Socio-linguistically, the Malay language, especially the Riau Malay language, emphasizes its use for harmonious social relations, courtesy, and noble character among themselves. Meanwhile, structurally, Riau Malay and Archipelago Malay have phonemes that are not much different from those in Indonesian. This fact shows that Riau Malay and Indonesian are not much different, except in their use, because Indonesian is the official language, while Riau Malay is the language of daily conversation (Martius, 2012).

Garim et al. (2017) states that morphology, namely (a) the field of linguistics that studies morphemes and their combinations; (b) part of the structure of language which includes words and parts of words, namely morphemes. Meanwhile, according to Simanjuntak et al. (2022) morphology as a branch of linguistics examines problems related to word structure. In Indonesian grammar books, the points

discussed in morphology are the problem of word formation in the context of word classification or word class, the problem of forms and types of affixes, and the problem of the meaning of affixes. Tubagus et al. (2021) states that morphology is a linguistic subdiscipline that examines the forms, processes and processes of word formation (Herman, van Thao and Purba, 2021). In the Big Indonesian Dictionary, it is stated that morphology is a branch of linguistics about morphemes and their combinations; morphology. Meanwhile, according to Afria et al. (2021) morphology is that part of linguistics which discusses or studies the intricacies of word forms and the effect of changes in word forms on word class and meaning. Based on these definitions, it can be concluded that morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies and examines the relationship between one morpheme and another to form a word. Thus, morphology can be seen as a subsystem in the form of a process that processes lexemes into words.

In the Linguistic Dictionary (in Trias, 2010) it is stated that the morphological process is the process that turns lexemes into words, in this case lexemes are input and words are output, the main morphological processes are zero derivation, affixation, reduplication, abbreviation, composition, back derivation. Hanafi (2020) states that there are four processes of affixing affixes, namely prefixes, infixes, suffixes and simulfixes. Meanwhile, Zuhri et al. (2022) states that the morphological process is the event of forming morphemes or combining one morpheme with another to become a word. The various morphological processes are as follows. 1) word formation by adding affix morphemes to the basic forms; 2) word formation by repeating basic forms; 3) word formation by combining two or more basic forms. The statement can be explained that the morphological process is a process that connects one morpheme to another from its basic form. In this case, the morphological process described by Adha & Dania (2020) focuses on forming words from their basic forms. According to Indriyana Savitri & Ayu Widiastuti (2018) the morphological process focuses on the process of converting lexemes into words. Meanwhile, Nisa (2020) states that morphological processes occur due to the formation and merging of one morpheme with another morpheme so that it becomes a word.

Language is a symbol of sound that is obtained from a human speech tool and a tool for communicating between each other (Silalahi et al., 2022). Language is categorized into two parts, first language can be said as a meaning that is implied in the flow of sound. Both languages can also be said as a means to stimulate an auditory tool that is owned by humans. According to (Sudarno, 1994), almost all languages in Indonesia have similarities in form and similarities between one language and another (Chang et al., 2018; Herman et al., 2022). Deli Malay is one of the languages belonging to the Austronesian (Malay–

Polynesian) family (Tanjung et al., 2022). Deli Malay is geographically located in Sumatra, to be precise in North Sumatra and is included in parts of the Sumatran language group which in its development are still used in daily communication.

The morphology of Deli Malay produces several basic words after removing affixes from Deli Malay words and can then be further developed for other studies using Deli Malay. Malay as a regional language, especially Deli Medan Malay and its surroundings, is a regional language which is classified as having a small amount of research. It seems that the researchers of the Deli Medan Malay language are only Dutch, who work part-time. C Hooykaas (in Nur et al., 2021) once wrote several sentences in Deli Medan Malay which were very far from the actual research objective. Perhaps C Hooykaas intends to state that Malay is a regional language that needs to be studied. Prof. Dr. Roolvink (in Trybudiman, 2020) has also discussed the specifics of the Deli Malay dialect, but not in its entirety and not in depth. Thus, the morphological process is the process of word formation caused by the formation and merging of one morpheme with another morpheme so that it becomes a word. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the comparison of the morphological typology of Riau and Deli Malay.

Research Methods

This research approach uses a descriptive approach. The descriptive approach in this study was chosen because it is in accordance with the research objectives, namely to describe form, meaning, and function in affixation, reduplication, and composition in Riau and Deli Malay. Thus, the descriptive approach in this study is to describe a number of data corpus that are in accordance with the research being conducted (Creswell, 2018; Herman, Saputra, Ngongo and Fatmawati, 2022). This study, in describing the affixation, reduplication and composition of Riau and Deli Malay, was carried out carefully and considered the problems in the data. This study uses literature study, namely folklore and rhymes in Riau and Deli Malay languages which are strengthened by field studies in the form of interviews to obtain data orally.

The population in this study were all Deli Malay and Riau Malay vocabularies which contain morphological processes, both single words and complex words. The samples of this study were all vocabularies containing morphological processes in Deli and Riau Malay in Deli Serdang and Bengkalis Regencies. The reason for taking the sample was because the population of the two regencies were native Malays who had the ability and proficiency in Deli and Riau Malay, so that the purity and authenticity of the data from the selected

informants was maintained. It is hoped that this research will also obtain data and information about morphological processes correctly and accurately.

This study used two techniques in data collection, namely document analysis, observation, literature study, and interview and observation techniques (Sugiyono, 2017). The interviews in this study used closed interview techniques, namely interviews where the questions referred to the questions that had been prepared by the researcher. This interview technique was conducted to obtain oral data in the form of single words or complex words in Deli and Riau Malay. Next is the listening technique, in which the researcher listens to folk stories and rhymes in the Deli and Riau Malay languages. Listening is carried out to obtain data in the form of single words or complex words that contain morphological processes from written forms. In addition to conducting interviews and listening techniques, the researcher also uses himself as a data source because the researcher is also a native speaker of Deli and Riau Malay.

The analysis in this study uses descriptive techniques, according to one of the characteristics of descriptive research (Doyle et al., 2020). This means that the data analyzed is descriptive in the form of words that contain morphological processes, both single words and complex words contained in the morphological processes of Deli and Riau Malay. Next, the author abstracts the phenomena resulting from the recording obtained from the specified informants, then makes a categorization or grouping.

Results and Discussion

Riau Malay Language Morphology

The types of morphemes in Riau Malay are:

1) Free morphemes consist of

/bile?/ 'kamar'

/tiijgkap/ 'jendela'

/parigi/ 'sumur'

/jamban/ 'kakus'

/beti?/ 'pepaya'

2) The bound morpheme consists of prefix, suffix, and combination of prefix and suffix.

Prefix: me-, Le-, se-, di-, ke-, pe-

Suffix: -an, -kan, -nya

Combination of prefix and suffix: ke-an,pe-an, be-an, se-nya

In the formation of Riau Malay words there are also morphological processes that occur through affixation, reduplication, and composition events. In the event of affixation, morphophonemic processes can also occur, namely changes in certain phonemes due to morphological processes.

In Riau Malay the prefixes me- and pe- have a high frequency of use and undergo a morphophonemic process as a result of morphological processes when combined with the basic forms of noun classes, verbs, and adjectives.

1. If meN- is combined with the basic form which has initial phonemes /p/ and /b/, then N changes to /m/ and the phoneme /p/ dissolves. Example on the word below.

/baleʔ/	'balik'	/məmbaleʔ/	'məmbalik'
/bedə/	'beda'	/məmbedəkan/	'məmbedəkan'
/bual/	'cakap'	/məmbual/	'bərcakap'
/bəsa/	'besar'	/məmbəsa/	'məmbəsar'
/pike/	'pikir'	/məmike/	'məmikir'
'/puta/	'putar'	/məmuta/	'məmutar'

2. If penN- is combined with the basic form which has initial phonemes /p/ and /b/, then N changes to /m/ and the phoneme /p/ dissolves. Example on the word below.

/beŋaʔ/	'bohong'	/pəmbeŋaʔ/	'pembohong'
/bunoh/	'bunuh'	/pəmbunuh/	'pembunuh'
/belə/	'bela'	/pəmbelə/	'pembela'
/pəloʔ/	'peluk'	/pəməloʔ/	'pemeluk'
/puta/	'putar'	/pəmuta/	'pemutar'

3. If meN- is combined with a base form that has the initial phonemes /t/ and /d/, then N changes to /n/ and the phoneme /t/ dissolves. Example on the word below

/tareʔ/	'tarik'	/mənareʔ‡/	'menarik'
/taroʔ/	'letak'	/mənaroʔ/	'meletakkan'
/deŋa/	'dengar'	/məndeŋa/	'mendengar'
/dugə/	‡duga‡	/məndugə/	'menduga'

As a result of research on the morphology and syntax of the Riau Malay language, the following conclusions can be formulated. In general, the morphology and syntax of Riau Malay have many similarities with the morphology and syntax of Indonesian. This is because the two languages are the same family. The morphological aspects of the Riau Malay language that can be described as a result of this study are:

1. Free morpheme and bound morpheme in Riau Malay.

Examples of free morphemes: /bile?/, /tinkap/, perigi/, /jamban, /beti?/.

Examples of bound morphemes: /me-, be-, te-, se, di-, ke, pe-, -an, -kan, -ne, -er-, -el-, -em-/.

2. The morphological processes of Riau Malay include affixation, reduplication, and composition.

Examples of affixations are:

Prefix: /me-, be-, te-, se-, di-, ke-, pe-/.

Suffix: /-an, -akan-, -ne/.

Infix: /-el-, -en-, -em-/.

Example of reduplication: /bandabanda/ (Noun), /akaakaan/(Noun), /sayomayo/(Noun), /putaputa/ (Verb), /mandegadaga/ (Verb).

Deli Malay Language Morphology

Morphology is a formation of several words and their innermost parts. The formation of some of these words in Deli Medan Malay is not much different from the morphological process in Indonesian (Zuindra & Mulyadi, 2020). In the process of repetition and compounding can be said simultaneously. The difference that is often found is only in the process of affixing. There are several differences between the form of the Indonesian attachment and the bound form in Deli Medan Malay.

Discussion of morphological processes, only discussed with processes that are commonly used and have a high frequency. Therefore the Deli Medan Malay language reveals a possible change from the bound form based on the data collected. The bound forms such as –el, -em and –er as in the form of titles, shaking, teeth are not discussed because their use frequency is very low.

The various kinds of bound forms found in Deli Medan Malay are shown in the table below.

Table 1.1 Bound Forms of Deli Malay

No	Prefix	Suffix	Combination
1	*me-*	*-i*	*be- … -an*
2	*be-*	*-ke*	*pe- … -an*
3	*te-*	*-an*	*ke- … -an*
4	*pe-*		
5	*Pe2-*		
6	*di-*		
7	*ku-*		
8	*kau-*		
9	*se-(sa-)*		
10	*Dipe*		

Among these dependent forms, which have only one form, such as di-, ku-, kau-, ke-,: some have various variations, such as se-sa; and some have an allomorph. Here are given the conditioned forms together with their variations and allomorphs.

Bound form:

me- have allomorphs /men-/, /mem-/, /meny-/,/meng-/;

be- have allomorphs /ber-/,/bel/ has a very low frequency

te- have allomorphs /ter-/;

pe- have allomorphs /pen-/; /pem-/ ,/peny/ , /peng-/;

pe2- have allomorphs /

se- varies with /sa-/,

The following is the usage data of the prefix bound form:

1. Bound form me-

a. Bound form me- if it is attached to a word whose initial phoneme is a consonant, /b/ and /p/, the me- bound form changes to /mem/ and is followed by the loss of /p/.

Table 1. 2 Compound prefix Me- (/b/, /p/)=Mem-

No	Prefix	Affixes Words	Basic Word
1	*Mem-*	*Membuke*	*buke'*
2	*Mem-*	*Memakei*	*Pakei*
3	*Mem-*	*Memikul*	*Pikul*
4	*Mem-*	*membace'*	*Bace*
5	*Mem-*	*Memangkas*	*Pangkas*

b. The me- bound form when it is attached to a word whose initial phoneme is a consonant, /d/ , /t/, then the bound form me- changes to /men/ and is followed by the loss of /t/.

Table 1.3 Compound prefixes Me- (/d/, /t/) = Men-

No	Prefix	Affixes Words	Basic Word
1	*Men-*	*Mendengar*	*Dengar*
2	*Men-*	*Menderita*	*Derita*
3	*Men-*	*Mendendam*	*Dendam*

c. The me- bound form is attached to a word whose initial phoneme is a consonant, /j/ and /c/, as well as /s/, then the bound form changes to /meny/ and is followed by the loss of /s/.

Table 1.4 Compound prefix Me- (/j/ /c/, /s/)= Meny-

No	Prefix	Affixes Words	Basic Word
1	*Meny-*	*Menyale*	*Jele*
2	*Meny-*	*Menyamah*	*Jamah*
3	*Meny-*	*Menyubit*	*Cubit*
4	*Meny-*	*Menyube*	*Cube*
5	*Meny-*	*Menyucuk*	*Cucuk*

d. The me- bound form when it is attached to a word whose initial phoneme is a consonant, /g/, /k/, /h/, or a vowel, then the me- bound form changes to /meng/ in the event that the consonant /k/ is missing, while the consonant /h/ is always not pronounced because the consonant /h/ which is at the beginning of a word is generally never pronounced in the Malay Deli dialect.

Table 1.5 Compound prefix Me- (/g/ /k/, /h/)=Meng-

No	Prefix	Affixes Words	Basic Word
1	Meng-	Mengguncang	Guncang
2	Meng-	Menggumam	Gumam
3	Meng-	Mengupas	Kupas
4	Meng-	Menghapus	Hapus
5	Meng-	Menguneng	Kuneng
6	Meng-	Mengasi	Kasi
7	Meng-	Mengabir	Kabir

2. Bound form be-

a. The bound form be- if it is attached to a word whose phoneme starts with a vowel, then be- changes to ber-, whereas in teaching words the variations of forms, namely ber-, and bel- are like teaching (berajar), and learning (belajar), which have different meanings.

Table 1.6 Compound prefix Be- (vowel) = Ber-

No	Prefix	Affixes Words	Basic Word
1	Ber-	Beradat	Adat
2	Ber-	Beratuk	Atuk
3	Ber-	Berarus	Arus
4	Ber-	Beradek	Adek
5	Ber-	Beranjung	Anjung
6	Ber-	Beralas	Alas

b. The bound form be- when it is attached to a word whose initial phoneme is a consonant, be- does not change, for example:

Table 1.7 Combined prefix Be- (consonant) = Be-

No	Prefix	Affixes Words	Basic Word
1	Be-	Bedaun	Daun
2	Be-	Bebohong	Bohong
3	Be-	Belari	Lari
4	Be-	Benasik	Nasik
5	Be-	Besunat	Sunat
6	Be-	Berambut	Rambut

3. Pe1-Bound Form

a. The pe- bound form when it is attached to a word whose initial phoneme is a consonant, /b/ and /p/, then $pe1$ – will change to pem, followed by the disappearance of /p/.

Table 1.8 Compound prefix Pe- (consonant, /b/, /p/) = Pem-

No	Prefix	Affixes Words	Basic Word
1	Pem-	Pembeli	Beli
2	Pem-	Pembace	Bace
3	Pem-	Pemangkas	Pangkas
4	Pem-	Pemuje	Puje
5	Pem-	Pemarut	Parut
6	Pem-	Pembalut	Balut

b. The pe- bound form when it is attached to a word whose initial phoneme is a consonant, /d/ and /t/, then $pe1$– will change to pen-, followed by the disappearance of /t/.

Table 1.9 Compound prefix Pe- (consonants, /d/, /t/) = Pen-

No	Prefix	Affixes Words	Basic Word
1	Pen-	Pendinding	Dinding
2	Pen-	Penumbuk	Tumbuk
3	Pen-	Penambah	Tambah
4	Pen-	Penimbun	Timbun
5	Pen-	Penderas	Deras
6	Pen-	Pendurhake	Durhake

c. The pe- bound form when it is attached to a word whose initial phoneme is a consonant, /j/, /c/ and /s/, then pe- will change to peny, while the consonant /s/ disappears.

Table 1.10 Compound prefix Pe- (consonant, /j/, /c/, /s/) = Peny-

No	Prefix	Affixes Words	Basic Word
1	Peny-	Penyarut	Carut
2	Peny-	Penyanggul	Sanggul
3	Peny-	Penyabar	Sabar
4	Peny-	Penyunjung	Junjung

| 5 | Peny- | Penyale | Jale |

d. The pe- bound form when it is attached to a word whose initial phoneme is a consonant, /g/ /k/, /h/ or a vowel, then $p1$ – will change to /peng/, in this case the consonant /k/ is missing, while /h/ is always not pronounced.

Table 1.11 Compound prefix Pe- (consonant, vowel, /g/, /k/, /h/) = Peng-

No	Prefix	Affixes Words	Basic Word
1	Peng-	Penggugat	Gugat
2	Peng-	Pengikis	Kikis
3	Peng-	Pengukur	Gugur
4	Peng-	Penghisap	Hisap
5	Peng-	Pengharap	Harap

4. pe2- Bound Form

a. The bound form $p2$ – when attached to a word whose initial phoneme is a vowel, $pe2$ – becomes per-, while in ajar (teaching) words, $p2$ – changes to pel- .

Table 1.12 Compound prefix Pe2- (vowel) = Per-

No	Prefix	Affixes Words	Basic Word
1	Per-	Perajuk	Ajuk
2	Per-	Peringus	Ingus
3	Per-	Peranak	Anak
4	Per-	Perangkat	Angkat
5	Per-	Perolok	Olok

b. The bound form $p2$ – when attached to a word whose initial phoneme is a consonant $pe2$ – does not change.

Table 1.13 Combined prefix Pe2- (consonant) = Pe-

No	Prefix	Affixes Words	Basic Word
1	Pe-	Pebuat	Buat
2	Pe-	Pelari	Lari
3	Pe-	Pebuncit	Buncit
4	Pe-	Pedagang	Dagang

5	Pe-	Pedendam	Dendam

The people of Deli Serdang Regency who are of the Deli Malay ethnicity use the Deli Malay language in their daily lives, especially those who live on the coast such as in Percut Sei Tuan District, Pantai Labu District, and Hamparan Perak District. The size of the area and the many other tribes living in Deli Serdang Regency, such as the Batak, Mandailng, Minang Kabau, Acehnese, Javanese, and so on allow for language contact between speakers of Deli Malay and speakers of other regional languages which eventually gives rise to dialect variations. Deli Malay in Deli Serdang Regency.

Conclusion

The morphological processes that can occur with basic morphemes are affixation, reduplication, and composition. In general, the process that occurs with base morpheme other than bound base is almost the same as using bound base morpheme. The affixation process can also include prefixation, infixation, suffixation, infixation, confixation, and join affixes. Reduplication produces repetition in the form of complete repetition, affixed repetition, and repetition with phoneme changes. In the formation of Riau Malay words there are also morphological processes that occur through affixation, reduplication, and composition events. In the event of affixation, morphophonemic processes can also occur, namely changes in certain phonemes due to morphological processes. As a result of research on the morphology of Riau Malay, it can be concluded that, in general, the morphology and syntax of Riau Malay have many similarities with the morphology and syntax of Indonesian. This is because the two languages are the same family. Deli Malay is the language used by the Deli Malay people who live in Deli Serdang Regency. Its distribution includes the old Deli, coastal areas, the banks of the river Deli and Labuhan. The Deli Malays speak Deli Malay. At first glance Deli Malay is similar to Indonesian with a thick Malay accent and a shorter and faster pronunciation.

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