

Morphophonemics in the Lamalera Dialect of Lamaholot

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ABSTRACT

Every language has differences and similarities in its linguistic systems. This is based on the assumption that the languages used by humans around the world come from one common ancestor. However, there are phenomena which are peculiar to each language. Morphophonemic alternation is a universal phenomenon. This means that all languages have this phenomenon. However, there are interesting peculiarities, for example, the morphophonemic alternations in agglutinative languages differ from isolating languages, tonal languages and inflecting languages. Lamaholot language is not agglutinative, nor is it anative (?) nor is it tonal. As a language characterized by neither agglutination, isolation nor tone, Lamaholot language has interesting morphophonemic phenomena to study. There is an elision or elimination of sounds, there is the addition or insertion of sounds, there is the preservation of sounds and certain sounds that are altered due to the addition of other sounds. This uniqueness occurs because Lamaholot Language does not have verb affixes as a strategy for morphophonemic change.

KEYWORDS

Lamaholot language; morphophonemic; elision; insertion

INTRODUCTION

Every language has a very limited sound system. Even so, there are millions of words formed from these very limited sound units. The units called words have a distinctive sound order according to the language system. The units formed are also very diverse, some are in basic form, some are in the derivatives either given an affix or that are formed between one basic form and another.

The formation of new words in agglutinative languages uses affixes as one of the morphological strategies. Indonesian, for example, utilizes a way to form new words with affixes such as the basic unit of *teman* to form a morphological series such as, *menemani*, *ditemani*, *berteman*, *temani* and *pertemanan*. Apart from using affixes, Indonesian uses other strategies such as reduplication, *teman-teman*, compounds such as *teman hidup* and shortening such as, *selingkuh*, *SD*, and so on.

The interesting phenomenon of these affixed forms is that there is a change in the form of monomorphemes into polymorphemes, changes in categories of nouns to verbs via a number of affixes such as, *me-*, *di-*, *ber-*, and *-i*, while the circumfix *per-an* remains in the noun category. There is a change in form such that *me-teman-i* becomes *menemani*. Realization of the sound [t] in the word *teman* replaced by the sound [n]. This pervasive substitution of sounds is a phenomenon where the sound [m] on *me-* dominates the sound [t] causes the sound [t] to disappear and takes the sound [n] as its substitute. Are these two sounds different or the same? Phonological and morphological changes in the case of *me-teman-i* becoming *menemani* is a morphophonemic event.

A morphophonemic process is a process where a morpheme encounters another morphemes that causes changes in shape (Sumadi, 2012: 142, Kridalaksana, 2009: 183, Chaer, 2008: 43, Parera, 2007: 30). These are phonological events that play a role in a morphological process (Ino, 2003: 200). New words are formed by combining morphemes with other morphemes. Morphophonemic processes in Indonesian only occur in the meeting between the realization of the basic morpheme and the realization of the affix (prefix, suffix, infix, or circumfix). This means that the morphophonemic process does not occur at the basic morphemic level within the basic morpheme. Muslich (2010: 41, Soegito, 2014: 7) says that morphophonemic is a change in phonemes as a result of affix affixing process (prefix, suffix, infix, circumfix).

Unlike Indonesian, Lamaholot is a language that is not agglutinative, not isolating, not inflected, nor tonal. Lamaholot language has a number of affixes and clitics (Demon, 2005: 36-43, Demon, 2017: 56-78). The affixes in Lamaholot are used morphologically to form new words. However, the formation of new words with various categories is not the same as in Indonesian.

This study focuses mainly on the morphophonemic process in Lamaholot Language in the Lamalera Dialect. The Lamalera Dialect (LD) is spoken by the Lamalera ethnic group, Wulandoni District, Lembata Regency. What is the morphophonemic process of Lamaholot in DL? How does DL get around the formation of new morphemes?

RESEARCH METHODS

Data were collected using the listening and conversational method. I listened to the speech of DL speakers who were communicating. Apart from listening, data was also collected by chatting. Conversations are set up to elicit speakers to express something by using words that are altered by a morphophonemic process. The data are then interpreted and analyzed using the induction-deduction or deduction-induction reasoning model.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The morphophonemic processes in the Lamaholot language in the Lamalera dialect are elision or removing sounds, adding or inserting sounds, preserving sounds and changing sounds. The morphophonemic process in the Lamalera dialect can be seen in the following description.

Sound Replacement

Substitution, Change and Insertion of Sounds in Transitive Precategorial Verbs

Example (1)

1	<i>Goe, moe, nae, tite, kame, mio, rae</i>	<i>ke, go, ge, teke, meke, ge, reke</i>	<i>kluo</i>	<i>nepen</i>	<i>nuleng</i>
	<i>Goe, moe, nae, tite, kame, mio, rae</i>	<i>kā, go, gā, takā, mākā, gē, rākā</i>	<i>kluo</i>	<i>nepen</i>	<i>nuləng</i>
	Saya, engkau, dia, kita, kami, kamu, mereka	saya=makan, engkau=makan, dia=makan, kita=makan, kami=makan, kamu=makan, mereka=makan	nasi	tadi	pagi
	Saya, engkau, dia, kita, kami, kamu, mereka makan nasi tadi pagi				
	'I,you,S(H)e,we, you, they ate rice this morning'				

Example (1) illustrates the morphophonemic process in LLLD in the form of replacing and changing sounds in the precategorial verb =a 'eat'. Precategorial verbs are verbs that do not have a full syntactic function. This means that the precategorial verb cannot be independent either phonologically, morphologically, syntactically or semantically. In order

to be syntactically complete, the precategorial verb must proclitically cross-reference the pronoun which precede it. The proclitic forms referred to are the initial sound of each pronoun, either singular (**g**)*oe*, (**m**)*oe*, (**n**)*ae* or plural (**t**)*ite*, (**k**)*ame*, (**m**)*io*, (**r**)*ae*. This juxtaposition is the basis for the morphophonemic process in the form of sound replacement and sound change.

The sound replacement appears in the sound /g/ (first singular) is replaced by the sound /k/, the sound /m/ is replaced by the sound /g/ (you singular), the sound /n/ (he/she) is replaced by /g/ and the sound /k/ (you plural) replaced the sound /m/. The replacement of these sounds is due to the phonological aspect. If we observe the sound /g/ and the sound /k/ these are two sounds that have the same distinctive characteristics, namely both velar stops, while the difference is the sound /g/ voiced and the sound /k/ voiceless. The replacement of the sound /m/ (you and you) and the sound /n/ (he/she) with the /g/ sound is also based on the similarity of distinctive features, namely both voiced consonants, while the difference is that the sound /m/ and /n/ are nasal while the /g/ sound is velar. The replacement of the sound /k/ with the /m/ sound is also caused by the similarity of the distinctive features, namely both consonantal sounds, while the difference is that /m/ is a bilabial nasal sound and the sound /k/ is a velar stop sound.

Sound changes occur in the sound /a/ precategorial verb =a 'eat' into a sound /ə/ (I and he/she), sound /o/ (you singular), sound /ə/ (we and they) and sound /ë/ (you plural). If you look closely, there are symptoms of an elevation of the sound /a/ becomes /e/ middle, middle, /ə/ middle, middle, /o/ middle, back, and /ë/ front being confused. In addition to the elevation of the sound, there are also distinctive features, namely syllabic and sonorant. This varied sound change is also influenced by the sound environment in each pronoun.

In addition to replacement, there are also sound insertions. The sequence *-ek-* is inserted in the forms *t=ək=e* 'we eat', *m=ək=e* 'you (pl) eat', *r=ək=e*, 'they eat'. The insertion of the *-ek-* sound functions as a speech emitter (?). The replacement, change and insertion of verb sounds can also be considered in table 1 below.

Table 1. Paradigm of Precategorial Verb Proclitic Cross Reference of LLDL

Gloss		<i>goe</i>	<i>moe</i>	<i>nae</i>	<i>tite</i>	<i>kame</i>	<i>mio</i>	<i>rae</i>	
minum	=enu	k=enu	m=enu	n=enu	t=enu	m=enu	m=enu	r=enu	to drink
bawa	=ate	k=ate	m=ate	n=ate	t=ate	m=ate	m=ate	r=ate	to bring
petik	=eve	k=avə	m=avə	n=avə	t=avə	m=avə	m=avə	r=avə	to pluck
Proclitic		k=	m=	n=	t=	m=	m=	r=	

Insertion of Sounds in Basic Verbs

Insertion of Sounds on Intransitive Basic Verbs

Example (2)

2	<i>Goe, moe, nae, tite, kame, mio, rae</i>	<i>beso=lke, beso=lo, beso=la, beso=lte, beso=lkem, beso=lre, beso=i</i>	<i>kae</i>
	<i>Goe, moe, nae, tite, kame, mio, rae</i>	<i>bəso=lkə, bəso=lo, bəso=la, bəso=lte, bəso=lkəm, bəso=lre, bəso=li</i>	<i>kae</i>
	Saya, engkau, dia, kita, kami, kamu, mereka	datang=saya, datang=engkau, datang=dia, datang=kita, datang=kami, datang=kamu, datang=mereka	sudah
	‘Saya, engkau, dia, kita, kami, kamu, mereka sudah datang’		
	‘I,you,s(h)e, we, you, they have come’		

Example (2) illustrates that there is cross-reference that occurs in the intransitive root verb *bəso* 'come'. The intransitive root verb *bəso* 'come' refers to the subject pronoun in an

enclitic manner. Enclitic forms which are cross-referenced are such as, =*kə* '=I', =*o* '=you', =*a* '=S(H)e', =*te* '=we', =*kəm* '=we', =*re* 'you', =*i* '=they'. This juxtaposition gives rise to the insertion of an /l/ sound in all pronouns. So there are symptoms of lateralization. The insertion of the sound /l/ accompanies the sound /k/ (I, we exclusive), the sound /t/ (we inclusive) and the sound /r/ (they). Phonologically, the inserted sound /l/ is different from the sounds /k/, /t/ and /r/ but there is a distinctive feature that is the same, that they are both consonantal. Semantically, the referent of the cross-referencer is intensified. Examples (1-2) show that both transitive and intransitive precatatorial verbs cross-refer to the subject pronouns proclitically and enclitically.

Insertion of Sound in Transitive Basic Verbs

Example (3)

3a.	<i>Goe, moe, tite, kame, mio</i>	<i>hope</i>	<i>nae/ rae</i>	<i>ute</i>	<i>tana</i>
	<i>Goe, moe, tite, kame, mio</i>	<i>hope</i>	<i>nae/ rae</i>	<i>utə</i>	<i>tana</i>
	Saya, engkau, kita, kami, kamu	beli	dia/mereka	kacang	tanah
	'Saya, engkau, kita, kami, kamu membelikan dia kacang tanah'				
	'I,you, s(h)e, we, you buy(s) him/them peanuts'				
3b.	<i>Goe, moe, tite, kame, mio</i>	<i>hope</i>	<i>r=o/ =ve</i>	<i>ute</i>	<i>tana</i>
	<i>Goe, moe, tite, kame, mio</i>	<i>hope</i>	<i>r=o/ =ve</i>	<i>utə</i>	<i>tana</i>
	Saya, engkau, kita, kami, kamu	beli	dia/mereka	kacang	tanah
	'Saya, engkau, kita, kami, kamu membelikan dia/mereka kacang tanah'				
	'I,you, s(h)e, we, you bought him/them peanute'				

Example (3) shows that the second clause predicate verb (3a, 3b) is a transitive root verb or bivalent verb. The basic verb *hope* 'buy' presents the first argument of the subject function *Goe* 'I', *Moe* 'you', *Tite* 'we', *Kame* 'we', *Mio* 'you' and the second argument which is the object function *nae* 'he' and *rae* 'they' in clause (3a). The object functions *nae* 'he' and *rae* 'they' can be cliticized and attached to the root of the verb *hope* 'buy' so that it becomes *hope =ro* 'buy his/her' and *hope =ve* 'buy them' (clause 3b). There is an insertion of the sound due to the meeting of the final sound of the basic verb *hope* 'buy' combined with the clitic sound =*o* 'his/her' and =*e* 'them' so that it forms a new morpheme *hope=o* and *hope=e*. These two new morphemes are not in the LLDL lexicon, so there needs to be an insertion of sounds that make the two new morphemes semantic. The sound that is inserted is the sound /r/ for the third singular pronoun *nae* 's(h)e' and the sound /v/ for the third plural pronoun *rae* 'they'. What is unique is why the sound /r/ and sound /v/ are inserted? Phonologically, the sounds /r/ and /v/ are two sounds that have the same distinctive characteristic, namely both voiced. These two voiced sounds will affect all the final vowel sounds of transitive root verbs. Vowel sounds are voiced sounds. The insertion of the sounds /r/, /k/ and /v/ can be noticed in a number of verbs in table 2 below.

Table 2. Variation of Insertion of Sounds in Transitive Basic Verbs of LLDL

Glos/Pronomina	<i>goe</i>	<i>moe</i>	<i>nae</i>	<i>tite</i>	<i>kame</i>	<i>mio</i>	<i>rae</i>	English
<i>baku</i>	bangun	<i>baku</i>	<i>baku</i>	<i>baku=ro</i>	<i>baku</i>	<i>baku</i>	<i>baku=ve</i>	to get up
<i>bogo</i>	dorong	<i>bogo</i>	<i>bogo</i>	<i>bogo=ro</i>	<i>bogo</i>	<i>bogo</i>	<i>bogo=ve</i>	to push
<i>bote</i>	gendong	<i>bote</i>	<i>bote</i>	<i>boti=ro</i>	<i>boti</i>	<i>boti</i>	<i>boti=ve</i>	to carry
<i>dene</i>	masak	<i>denə</i>	<i>denə</i>	<i>denə=ro</i>	<i>denə</i>	<i>denə</i>	<i>denə=ve</i>	to cook
<i>veda</i>	pancing	<i>vəda</i>	<i>vəda</i>	<i>vəda=ro</i>	<i>vəda</i>	<i>vəda</i>	<i>vəda=ve</i>	to fishing
<i>giri</i>	sisir	<i>giri</i>	<i>giri</i>	<i>giri=ro</i>	<i>giri</i>	<i>giri</i>	<i>giri=ve</i>	to comb
<i>hode</i>	ambil	<i>hode</i>	<i>hode</i>	<i>hodi=ro</i>	<i>hode</i>	<i>hode</i>	<i>hodi=ve</i>	to take
<i>hope</i>	beli	<i>hopi</i>	<i>hopi</i>	<i>hopi=ro</i>	<i>hopi</i>	<i>hopi</i>	<i>hopi=-ve</i>	to buy
<i>tupa</i>	<i>tupa</i>	<i>tupa</i>	<i>tupa</i>	<i>tupa=ro</i>	<i>tupa</i>	<i>tupa</i>	<i>tupa=ve</i>	to poisson

<i>aka</i>	turun	<i>aka</i>	<i>aka</i>	<i>aka=ko</i>	<i>aka</i>	<i>aka</i>	<i>aka</i>	<i>aka=ve</i>	to decrease
<i>tubuk</i>	tinju	<i>tubuk</i>	<i>tubuk</i>	<i>tubuk=o</i>	<i>tubuk</i>	<i>tubuk</i>	<i>tubuk</i>	<i>tubuk=ve</i>	to box
<i>huak</i>	urut	<i>huak</i>	<i>huak</i>	<i>huak=o</i>	<i>huak</i>	<i>huak</i>	<i>hua</i>	<i>huak=ve</i>	to massage
				=o				=e	

Table 2 describes a morphophonemic process that causes changes in the form of insertion of varied sounds in a number of transitive root verbs. There is an insertion of /k/ and /r/ sounds. The insertion of the sound /r/ in a number of basic verbs ending in vowels occurs because vowels are voiceless sounds so that the presence of the sound /r/ as a voiced sound affects the voiceless sound. The insertion of the sound /k/ in the transitive root verb *aka* 'down' is due to the effect of the sound /k/ on that root verb. There is no sound insertion in the basic verb *huak* 'message' and the *tubuk* 'box' because the verb ends in consonant /k/.

Substitution of Sounds in Transitive Verbs

Example (4)

4.	<i>Goe, moe, nae, tite, kame, mio, rae</i>	<i>gere=ke, gere=ko, gere=va, gere=te, gere=kem, gere=kre, gere=ri</i>	<i>dipi</i>
	<i>Goe, moe, nae, tite, kame, mio, rae</i>	<i>gere=kə, gere=ko, gere=va, gere=te, gere=kəm, gere=kre, gere=ri</i>	<i>dipi</i>
	Saya, engkau, dia, kita, kami, kamu, mereka	ke sini=saya, ke sini=engkau, ke sini=dia, ke sini=kita, ke sini=kami, ke sini=kamu, ke sini=mereka	di sini
	'Saya, engkau, kita, kami, kamu ke sini'		
	'I, you, s(h)e, we, you, they here'		

Example (4) states that the intransitive root verb *gere* 'ascend' is cross-referencing the subject pronoun clitically. A cross-reference clitic is a clitic which corresponds to the initial sound of the pronoun. Even so, there were changes that occurred, such as replacing the sound /g/ *goe* 'I' with the sound /k/, replacing the sound /m/ *moe* 'you' and *mio* 'you' with /k/ and replacing the sound /n/ *nae* 'him' with the /v/ sound. Phonologically, the replacement of the sound /g/ with the /k/ sound is due to the similarity of their phonological features, as both are velar stops. The sound /m/ is replaced with the sound /k/ because they are both consonantal. The sound /n/ is replaced with the sound /v/ because these two sounds have the same distinctive features, namely consonantal and anterior. So the replacement of sounds is based on phonological features. Sound changes in intransitive basic verbs can also be noticed in table 3 below.

Table 3. Sound Replacement in Intransitive Basic Verbs

Gloss/ Pronomina			<i>goe</i>	<i>moe</i>	<i>nae</i>	<i>tite</i>	<i>kame</i>	<i>mio</i>	<i>rae</i>
			<i>I</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>s(h)e</i>	<i>we</i>		<i>you</i>	<i>they</i>
<i>naik</i>	<i>gere</i>	<i>climb</i>	=kə	=ko	=va	=te	=kəm	=kre	=ri
<i>mandi</i>	<i>həbo</i>	<i>take a bath</i>	=kə	=ko	=va	=te	=kəm	=kre	=ri
<i>lari</i>	<i>plae</i>	<i>run</i>	=kə	=ko	=va	=te	=kəm	=kre	=ri
<i>bangun</i>	<i>hogo</i>	<i>get up</i>	=kə	=ko	=ra	=te	=kəm	=kre	=ri
<i>datang</i>	<i>pai</i>	<i>come here</i>	=kə	=ko	=ra	=te	=kəm	=kre	=ri
<i>datang</i>	<i>dai</i>	<i>arrive</i>	=kə	=ko	=ra	=te	=kəm	=kre	=ri
<i>Enclitic</i>			=kə	=ko	=a	=te	=kəm	=kre	=ri

Table 3 shows that sound changes occur in the third singular pronouns. There is a replacement of the sound /n/ *nae* 's(h)e' with the sounds /v/ and /r/. Phonologically, these three sounds have the same distinctive features, namely consonantal and anterior. The

replacement with the sounds /v/ and /r/ is intended as an intensifier. It is pronounced in this way that because the final sound of all transitive root verbs and the clitic form are voiceless vowel sounds. The presence of /v/ and /r/ as voiced sounds greatly affect the voiceless sounds.

Insertion and Penetration of Sounds on the Basic Verb of the LLLD Intransitive

Example (5)

5.	<i>Goe, moe, nae, tite, kame, mio, rae</i>	<i>sole=ngke, sole =ngo, sole =nga, sole =ngte, sole =ngkem, sole =ngre, sole =ngi</i>	<i>dipi</i>
	<i>Goe, moe, nae, tite, kame, mio, rae</i>	<i>sole=ngkə, sole =ngo, sole =nga, sole =ngte, sole =ngkəm, sole =ngre, sole =ngi</i>	<i>dipi</i>
	<i>Saya, engkau, dia, kita, kami, kamu, mereka</i>	<i>terjun=saya, terjun =engkau, terjun =dia, terjun =kita, terjun =kami, terjun =kamu, terjun =mereka</i>	<i>di sini</i>
	<i>‘Saya, engkau, kita, kami, kamu terjun di sini’</i>		
	<i>‘I, you, s(h)e, we, you, they jump in here’</i>		

Example (5) indicates a sound insertion and elision event. There is insertion of the sound /ng/ on all clitics and elision of the sound /k/ in both plural pronouns. The insertion of an /ng/ sound causes all stops to be nasalized. Nasalization occurs because all forms of the enclitics are voiceless sounds, both vowels and consonants. The insertion of the sound /ng/ causes elision of the sound /k/ in the second plural pronoun. This is because the sound /ng/ is a voiced sound so that the presence of the sound /ng/ takes away the voiceless /k/ sound. The insertion of the /ng/ sound can be observed in a number of verbs in table 4 below.

Table 4. Insertion and Penetration of LLLD Intransitive Basic Verb Sounds

Gloss/pronomina	<i>goe</i>	<i>moe</i>	<i>nae</i>	<i>tite</i>	<i>kame</i>	<i>mio</i>	<i>rae</i>	
apung	<i>baə</i>	<i>=ngkə</i>	<i>=ngo</i>	<i>=nga</i>	<i>=ngte</i>	<i>=ngkəm</i>	<i>=ngre</i>	<i>=ngi</i> <i>float</i>
suara(ber-)	<i>alə</i>	<i>=ngkə</i>	<i>=ngo</i>	<i>=nga</i>	<i>=ngte</i>	<i>=ngkəm</i>	<i>=ngre</i>	<i>=ngi</i> <i>voice</i>
selam	<i>hələ</i>	<i>=ngkə</i>	<i>=ngo</i>	<i>=nga</i>	<i>=ngte</i>	<i>=ngkəm</i>	<i>=ngre</i>	<i>=ngi</i> <i>dive</i>
terjun	<i>sole</i>	<i>=ngkə</i>	<i>=ngo</i>	<i>=nga</i>	<i>=ngte</i>	<i>=ngkəm</i>	<i>=ngre</i>	<i>=ngi</i> <i>jump down</i>
Enclitic	<i>=ngkə</i>	<i>=ngo</i>	<i>=nga</i>	<i>=ngte</i>	<i>=ngkəm</i>	<i>=ngre</i>	<i>=ngi</i>	

Insertion of Sound

Insertion sound -en-

Example (6)

6a.	<i>Arik</i>	<i>soko</i>	<i>kremit</i>	<i>pi</i>	<i>lango</i>	<i>ee</i>	<i>pe</i>
	<i>arik</i>	<i>soko</i>	<i>krəmət</i>	<i>pi</i>	<i>lango</i>	<i>əe</i>	<i>pe</i>
	<i>Adikku</i>	<i>bersih</i>	<i>rumpu</i>	<i>di</i>	<i>rumah</i>	<i>muka</i>	<i>itu</i>
	<i>‘Adikku mencabut rumput di depan rumah ini’</i>						
	<i>‘My brother is pulling the grass in front of this house’</i>						
6b.	<i>Rae</i>	<i>horo</i>	<i>s=en=oko</i>		<i>kame</i>		
	<i>Rae</i>	<i>horo</i>	<i>s=ən=oko</i>		<i>kamme</i>		
	<i>Mereka</i>	<i>sembunyi</i>	<i>alat bersih rumput</i>		<i>milik kami</i>		
	<i>‘Mereka menyembunyikan alat (bersih rumput) kami’</i>						
	<i>‘They hide our (grass cleaner) tool’</i>						

Example 6a shows that *soko* "pulls the grass" is a transitive root verb. The insertion of the sound -en- causes this verb to change its form or word category to nominal *s=ən=oko*. Phonologically there is no change, but morphologically and semantically there is change. The insertion of -en- changes the category of the basic verb *soko* "pulling the grass" into a noun *s=ən=oko* "tool to clean the grass" and semantically the verb *soko* "pulling the grass"

denotes an activity while *s=ən=oko* denotes a tool or instrument. Insertion of *-en-* can also be observed in table 5 below.

Table 5. Insertion Sound *-en-* LLLD

Gloss			Sisipan	Makna
<i>tamak</i>	<i>rakus</i>	<i>voracious</i>	<i>m=en=amak</i>	greediness
<i>tali</i>	<i>tambah</i>	<i>add</i>	<i>t=ən=ali=ng</i>	addition
<i>tuno</i>	<i>bakar</i>	<i>burn</i>	<i>t=en=unu</i>	result of
<i>sare</i>	<i>baik</i>	<i>good</i>	<i>s=ən=are=ng</i>	kindness
<i>sobo</i>	<i>sombong</i>	<i>conceited</i>	<i>s=ən=obo=ng</i>	arrogance
<i>səbe</i>	<i>basah</i>	<i>wet</i>	<i>s=ən=əbe</i>	wetness
<i>pait</i>	<i>pahit</i>	<i>bitter</i>	<i>p=ən=ait</i>	bitterness
<i>pəko</i>	<i>pesing</i>	<i>stanch of</i>	<i>p=ən=əko</i>	stench of urine
<i>patil</i>	<i>palang</i>	<i>bolt</i>	<i>p=ən=atil</i>	tool of
<i>putuk</i>	<i>hangus</i>	<i>burnt</i>	<i>p=ən=utuk</i>	charcoal
<i>pəpə</i>	<i>pecah</i>	<i>break</i>	<i>p=ən=epə</i>	fraction
<i>pəbut</i>	<i>guman</i>	<i>murmur</i>	<i>p=ən=ebut</i>	murmur
<i>sedo</i>	<i>senduk</i>	<i>ladle</i>	<i>s=ən=edo</i>	tool of
<i>səgu</i>	<i>asap</i>	<i>smoke</i>	<i>s=ən=əgu</i>	smokeless
<i>gate</i>	<i>ganggu</i>	<i>disturb</i>	<i>k=ən=ate</i>	tool of
<i>holoj</i>	<i>sambung</i>	<i>go on</i>	<i>m=ən=olój</i>	result of
<i>horo</i>	<i>sembunyi</i>	<i>hide</i>	<i>s=ən=oro=ng</i>	hiding place
<i>hape</i>	<i>gantung</i>	<i>hang</i>	<i>m=ən=ape=ng</i>	place of
<i>hamo</i>	<i>sapu</i>	<i>swap</i>	<i>m=ən=amo</i>	tool of

Table 5 illustrates the insertion of *-en-* in the category of adjectives and verbs that become nominalized. This means that the insertion *-en-* changes the word category, both verb and adjective, into a noun category. In addition to changing word categories, insertion also triggers morphophonemic processes such as elision, replacement of sounds and insertion of sounds. The sound /t/ in *tamak* 'greedy' is replaced by the sound /m/ in *m=en=amak* 'greed'. The sound /t/ is replaced due to the influence of the sound /m/ sound in the basic form of 'greedy' *tamak*. The replacement of the sound /t/ is in line with the replacement of the sound /m/, as a sound that has the same characteristics as the sound /n/ in the insertion. The form *tali* 'add' has an added /ng/ sound at the end of the word. The addition of the sound /ng/ is an intensifier. This also occurs in the form *s=ən=are=ng*, *s=ən=obo=ng*, *s=ən=oro=ng* and *m=ən=ape=ng*. A number of basic verbs that begin with the sound /p/ and /s/ do not change but are preserved. The sound /g/ in the form *gate* 'disturb' is replaced with the sound /k/: *k=ən=ate*. Replacement of the sound /g/ with the sound /k/ occurs because the two sounds have the same characteristics, namely velar stops. The sound /h/ in *hamo* 'sweep', *hape* 'hangs' and the *holoj* 'continues' is replaced with the sound /m/ because the sound /h/ is voiceless. In addition, it is also due to the effect of the nasal sound /n/ in the *-en-* insertion. The effect of this nasal sound causes the sound /h/ to be replaced by a new nasal sound /m/.

Insertion Sound -l-

Example (7)

<i>Goe,moe, nae, tite, kame, mio, rae</i>	<i>beso=lke, beso=lo, beso=la, beso=lte, beso=lkem, beso=lre, beso=li</i>	<i>di pi</i>
<i>Goe,moe, nae, tite, kame, mio, rae</i>	<i>bəso=lkə, bəso=lo, bəso=la, bəso=lte, bəso=lkəm, bəso=lre, bəso=li</i>	<i>di pi</i>
<i>Saya, engkau, dia, kita, kami,</i>	<i>datang=saya, =engkau, =dia, =kita, =kami, =kamu,</i>	<i>di sini</i>

kamu, mereka	=mereka	
‘Saya, engkau, dia, kita, kami, kamu, mereka datang di sini’		
‘I,you, he, she, we, you, they came here’		

Example (7) shows that the intransitive root verb *bāso* 'come' is a verb that can cross-reference the subject pronominal enclitically. The cross-referenced enclitics have a form like *goe =e*, *moe =o*, *nae =a*, *tite =te*, *kame =kəm*, *mio =kre*, *rae =i*. This cross-referenced causes the replacement of the sound /g/ with /k/ in the first singular pronoun. This sound replacement is due to the phonological similarity of their features. In addition to sound substitution, there is the insertion of a /l/ sound in all forms of the clitic. This indicates a symptom of lateralization. This means that all clitic sounds are lateral sounds because these sounds are voiced sounds. The sound which dominates the whole form is muted in all the enclosures. Sound replacement and insertion can also be observed in the following example (8).

Example (8)

<i>Goe,moe, nae, tite, kame, mio, rae</i>	<i>tobo=lke, tobo=o, tobo=la, tobo=lte, tobo=lkem, tobo=lre, tobo=li</i>	<i>di pi</i>
<i>Goe,moe, nae, tite, kame, mio, rae</i>	<i>tobo=lkə, tobo=lo, tobo=la, tobo=lte, tobo=lkəm, tobo=lre, tobo=li</i>	<i>di pi</i>
Saya, engkau, dia, kita, kami, kamu, mereka	duduk=saya, duduk=engkau, duduk=dia, duduk=kita, duduk=kami, duduk=kamu, duduk=mereka	di sini
‘Saya, engkau, dia, kita, kami, kamu, mereka duduk di sini’		
‘I,you, he, she, we, you, they sit here’		

Addition of sound / p- /

Example (9)

9a.	<i>Nae</i>	<i>n=enu</i>	<i>tua</i>	<i>aja-aja</i>
	<i>Nae</i>	<i>n=enu</i>	<i>tua</i>	<i>aja-aja</i>
	<i>Dia</i>	<i>dia=minum</i>	<i>tuak</i>	<i>banyak-banyak</i>
	‘Dia minum tuak banyak sekali’			
	‘He drank a lot of tuak’			
9b.	<i>Nae</i>	<i>pe</i>	<i>p=nenu</i>	
	<i>Nae</i>	<i>pe</i>	<i>p=nenu</i>	
	<i>Dia</i>	<i>itu</i>	<i>tuak</i>	
	‘Dia minum tuak banyak sekali’			
	‘He’s drinker’			

Example (9a) states that the precategorial verb \neg *enu* 'drink' is first extended by cross-referencing the third singular subject proclitically. The form *n=enu* 's(h)e drinks' is a derivative verb. This verb will be converted into a noun by adding the sound /p/ at the beginning of the verb *n=enu* so that it becomes *p=nenu*(9b). So the addition of the sound /p/ is considered a nominalizing affix. This nominalizing affix will turn other word categories into nouns as shown in table 4 below.

Table 6. Adding Affix /p/ in LLLD

<i>Glos</i>			<i>p-</i>
<i>=enu</i>	<i>minum</i>	<i>drink</i>	<i>p=nenu</i>
<i>nərək</i>	<i>rapat</i>	<i>close</i>	<i>p=nərək</i>
<i>kima</i>	<i>siput</i>	<i>snail</i>	<i>p=nima</i>
<i>tafuk</i>	<i>ulang</i>	<i>repeatedly</i>	<i>p=nafuk</i>
<i>təna</i>	<i>pesan</i>	<i>message</i>	<i>pnənə</i>

Table 4 reflects the addition of the sound /p/ at the beginning of verbs and nouns that causes changes in word categories, both inflectional and derivational. The addition of the sound /p/ to the precatatorial verb =enu 'to drink' and the root verbs *tafuk* 'repeat' and *təna* 'command' causes the verb category to change to a derived noun. The sound /k/ in the basic *kima* noun 'snail' is deleted and replaced by the sound /n/. The sounds /p/ and /n/ are two sounds that have the same distinctive characteristics, namely that they are both consonantal and coronal. If the sound /k/ is not deleted, the resulting form *p=kima* is unacceptable, both morphologically and semantically.

Addition of sound /m-/

Example (10)

10a.	<i>Nae</i>	<i>bisa</i>	<i>glas</i>	<i>rua</i>		
	<i>Nae</i>	<i>bissa</i>	<i>glas</i>	<i>rua</i>		
	Dia	pecah	gelas	dua		
	‘Dia memecahkan gelas dua buah’					
	‘He broke two glasses’					
10a.	<i>Jaga</i>	<i>glass</i>	<i>m=nise</i>	<i>pe</i>	<i>vo'm</i>	<i>pe</i>
	<i>Jaga</i>	<i>glass</i>	<i>m=nisə</i>	<i>pe</i>	<i>vo'm</i>	<i>pe</i>
	Dia	gelas	pecahan	itu	belakang=engkau	itu
	‘Hati-hati dengan pecahan gelas di belakangmu itu’					
	‘Watch out for that broken glass behind you’					

Example (10) illustrates the addition of the sound /m/ to the root verb *bissa* ‘break’. The addition of this sound /m/ changes the verb category of *bissa* ‘break’ into a noun. The addition of the sound /m/ at the beginning of a verb *bissa* ‘break’ causes the sound /b/ to be deleted. This deletion occurs due to the influence of the nasal sound /m/ on the stop sound /b/. It is true that these two sounds are both bilabial and voiced, but the nasal sound is more dominant, so the sound of the /b/ is removed. The addition of the sound /m/ also affects the sound /a/ in verbs, and it become the vowel /ə/. There is a change from a round, low, central vowel sound /a/ to a non-round, mid vowel sound /ə/. This change in sound to /ə/ occurs due to the influence of the nasal sound /m/ at the beginning of this basic verb. The addition of the sound /m/ can also be noted in table 5 below.

Table 7. Addition of Sound / m / LLLD

<i>-enu</i>	<i>minum</i>	<i>drink</i>	<i>m=n=enu</i>	drinker
<i>malu</i>	<i>lapar</i>	<i>hungry</i>	<i>mn=alu=f</i>	hunger
<i>noni</i>	<i>pamer</i>	<i>show of</i>	<i>mn=oni=ng</i>	arrogance
<i>gate</i>	<i>ganggu</i>	<i>disturb</i>	<i>mn=ati=k</i>	disturber
<i>Noi</i>	<i>tiris</i>	<i>leak</i>	<i>mn=oi=ng</i>	leakage
<i>nərək</i>	<i>rapat</i>	<i>close</i>	<i>m=nərək</i>	crammed
<i>hamo</i>	<i>sapu</i>	<i>sweept</i>	<i>mn=amo</i>	sweep
<i>umə</i>	<i>lubang</i>	<i>hole</i>	<i>mn=uma=ng</i>	perforated

The addition of the sound /m/ greatly affects morphemes. The precatatorial verb =enu ‘to drink’ for example, undergoes changes such as =enu, *n=enu* ‘he=drinks’ and *m=nenu*. ‘(He) likes to drink’. When /mn/ is added to the adjective *mallu* ‘hungry’ it undergoes deletion to /m/. The basic verb *noni* ‘take shoe off’ gets an extra /mn/ sound. One of the /n/ sounds is deleted because there are two /n/ sounds that are the same. Total change occurs in the *gate* root verb ‘disturb’. The sound of glottal /g/ undergoes assimilation due to the influence of the nasal sound. In addition to the consonantal change, there is a change in the sound /e/ of the root verb *gate* ‘to disturb’ to an /i/ sound. In addition, there is also the

addition of the final sound /k/. The addition of the sound /k/ functions as an affirmation, suppressor or intensifier. The sound /n/ in the basic verb *noi* 'leak' is conserved because there are two /n/ sounds which are the same, and there is an added sound /ng/ at the end of the word. The addition of this final sound also acts as an intensifier. Conservation of the sound /n/ also occurs in the root verb *nerek* 'meet'. The laryngeal sound /h/ in the basic verb *hamo* 'sweep' is dripping due to the effect of the addition of the sound /mn/. The addition of the sound /mn/ to the basic noun *ume* 'hole' brings about a change in the sound /e/, which is replaced by the sound /a/ and gets the addition of the sound /ng/. The addition of a sound /ng/ at the end of a word such as, *mn=oi=ng* 'a leak', *mn=oni=ng* 'arrogance', *mn=uma=ng* 'hole' indicates that the sound /ng/ is an intensifier or intensity sound.

Insertion Sound –t-

Example (11)

Goe,moe, nae, tite, kame, mio, rae	lua= <i>tk</i> e, lua= <i>to</i> , lua= <i>ta</i> , lua= <i>te</i> , lua= <i>tkem</i> , lua= <i>tre</i> , lua= <i>ti</i>	kae
Goe,moe, nae, tite, kame, mio, rae	lua= <i>tkə</i> , lua= <i>to</i> , lua= <i>ta</i> , lua= <i>te</i> , lua= <i>tkəm</i> , lua= <i>tre</i> , lua= <i>ti</i>	kae
Saya, engkau, dia, kita, kami, kamu, mereka	datang=saya, =engkau, =dia, =kita, =kami, =kamu, =mereka	sudah
'Saya, engkau, dia, kita, kami, kamu, mereka sudah turun'		
'I. You, s(h)e,we, you, they am/is/are down'		

Example (11) illustrates the insertion of the apicoalveolar stop /t/ sound in all enclitics. Phonologically, the insertion of the sound /t/ in all enclitic forms is due to the similarity of their distinctive features, namely that both are sonorants. The sound /k/ in the enclitic =*tkə* and =*tkəm* cannot be deleted because the sounds /t/ and /k/ are both voiceless sounds.

Adding the sounds /ke/ and replacing the sound /g/

Example (12)

12a.	Nae	gnato	kame	ike
	Nae	gnato	kame	ikə
	Dia	kirim	kami	ikan
	'Dia mengirimkan kami ikan'			
	'He sent us fish'			
12b.	knato	kame	di	oto
	knato	kame	di	oto
	Kiriman	kami	di	oto
	'Kiriman kami ada di oto'			
	'Our shipment is in the car'			

Gnato 'send' in example (12a) is a bivalent root verb. The sound /g/ in the basic *gnato* verb 'send', for example (12b) will be replaced by a sound to become /k/. This sound replacement is a morphophonological symptom as well as a sign of a change in the class of verbs into nouns. Such changes can be observed in table 8 below.

Table 8. Impregnation /g/ and Sound Replacement /n/

gloss		Morfem Baru		Padanan	
<i>gnato</i>	kirim	<i>send</i>	<i>kə=n=ato</i>	kiriman	shipment
<i>gəva</i>	busuk	<i>decay</i>	<i>kə=n=əvə</i>	pembusukan	decomposition
<i>geka</i>	tertawa	<i>laugh</i>	<i>kə=n=eka</i>	gelak tawa	laughter
<i>gova</i>	guling	<i>roll</i>	<i>kə=n=ova</i>	pemerkosan	rapist
<i>guti</i>	to cut	<i>scissor</i>	<i>kə=n=uti</i>	gunting(alat)	scissor

<i>gepa</i>	cerita	<i>tell</i>	<i>kə=n=əpa</i>	berita	news
<i>golo</i>	guling	<i>roll</i>	<i>kə=n=olo</i>	gulung(alat)	rolling
<i>gari</i>	potong	<i>cut</i>	<i>kə=n=əri</i>	potongan	a piece of
<i>glupa</i>	lupa	<i>forget</i>	<i>kə=lupa=ng</i>	kelupaan	forgetten
<i>gui</i>	cungkil	<i>gouge</i>	<i>kə=n=ui</i>	alat...	tool
<i>gənə</i>	wariskan	<i>queath</i>	<i>kə=n=ənə</i>	warisan	inheritance
<i>gulu</i>	potong	<i>chops</i>	<i>kə=n=ulu</i>	potongan	A piece of

Table 8 illustrates the typical morphophonological changes. All sounds /g/ are replaced by the sound /n/. The replacement of the sound /g/ with /n/ is because these two sounds have the same distinctive features, namely that they are both consonantal and voiced. The sound /n/ dominates the sound /g/ because the sound /g/ is a stop while the sound /n/ is a nasal. So the nasal dominates the stop. In addition, the nasal sound /n/ will greatly affect all vowels as voiced sounds, as seen in all basic forms except for the basic form *gnato* 'send' and *glupa* 'forget'. The basic form of *gnato* 'send' undergoes changes such as the impingement of the sounds /g/ and /n/ in the first syllable *gna-to*, is replaced by a /n/ sound. The sound /n/ in the basic form of *gnato* is preserved. This means that there are two /n/ sounds that are adjacent so that one sound /n/ must be deleted. The sound /n/ cannot be inserted into the basic form of *glupa* because of the effect of the lateral sound /l/ in the same syllable as /g/. Thus, it can be said that if the sound /g/ is in one syllable with another consonant sound such as the sound /n/ and /l/ then the two sounds cannot be cleared. The replacement of the sound /a/ in the syllable *kə=n=əva* with the sound /ə/ *kə=n=əvə* is due to the influence or dominance of sound /ə/ on that basic form. The addition of the sound /ng/ to the basic form *kə=lupa=ng* is because the speaker intends to intensify the basic form of *glupa* 'forget'.

Addition of sound /ge-/

Example (13)

13a.	<i>Nae</i>	<i>tobo</i>	<i>meli-meli</i>	<i>di pi</i>		
	<i>Nae</i>	<i>tobo</i>	<i>məli-məli</i>	<i>di pi</i>		
	Dia	duduk	diam-diam	di sini		
	'Dia duduk diam-diam di sini'					
	'He sits here quietly'					
13b.	<i>dari</i>	<i>ata</i>	<i>telo</i>	<i>nawe</i>	<i>nae</i>	<i>gemeli</i>
	<i>dari</i>	<i>ata</i>	<i>təlo</i>	<i>nawe</i>	<i>nae</i>	<i>gəməli</i>
	<i>dari</i>	<i>orang</i>	<i>tiga</i>	<i>itu</i>	<i>dia</i>	<i>pendiam</i>
	'Dari mereka bertiga itu, dia pendiam'					
	'of the three of them, he is quiet'					

Example (13a and 13b) illustrates that the adjective *məli* 'at rest' is reduplicated to *məli-məli* 'silently'. This repetition expresses the meaning of intensity. The addition of the sound /gə-/ causes the adjective to change to a noun. Thus, it can be said that the addition of the sound /gə-/ indicates nominalization or derivation. This change also occurs in a number of basic forms as shown in table 9 below.

Table 9. Addition of Sound /ge/ LLLD

Gloss			Morphophonemic
<i>puluk</i>	kunya	<i>chew</i>	<i>ge=m=uluk</i>
<i>papa</i>	sebelah	<i>beside</i>	<i>gə=m=apa</i>
<i>məmur</i>	kumur	<i>gargle</i>	<i>gə=məmur</i>
<i>mətuk?</i>	decak	<i>muttered</i>	<i>gə=mətuk</i>
<i>klala</i>	tanda	<i>sign</i>	<i>gə=lala</i>

<i>klavər</i>	campuran	<i>blended</i>	<i>gə=lavər</i>
<i>kmoi</i>	sama-sama	<i>gather</i>	<i>gə=moi</i>
<i>gake</i>	ancam	<i>threatening</i>	<i>gə=n=ake</i>

Table 9 illustrates the addition of the prefix /ge-/. The *ge-* prefix attaches to each of the basic forms in table 9 and gives rise to phonological changes. Each basic form that starts with the sound /p/, /k/ and /g/ will take the sound with the nearest phonological and distinctive features. The sound /p/ in the basic form of *puluk* 'chew' and *papa* 'next' is replaced by the sound /m/. The /p/ and /m/ sounds are two bilabial sounds, both consonantal and coronal. Changing the sound /m/ greatly affects the vowel sound that follows it and turns it into a voiced sound. For basic forms that starts with a dorsovelar sound /k/ as in *klala* 'sign', and *klaver* 'blended', when combined with the prefix *ge-* then the sound /k/ will disappear and not be replaced by any sound. There is no replacement of the sound when /k/ is dropped because there is a lateral /l/ sound that is together as one syllable with the dorsovelar sound /k/. The sound /k/ in the basic form of *kmoi* 'together' disappears and is not replaced by another sound because the sound /k/ is in one syllable with the sound /m/, so that the sound /m/ is preserved. The basic forms that start with the sound /m/ do not change when the *ge-* affix is attached because the basic forms begin with a bilabial nasal sound /m/.

Encoding or Internal Change

Internal Change Type I (/e/ to /i/ and /o/ to /u/)

Example (14)

14a.	<i>Nae</i>	<i>gute</i>	<i>ike</i>	<i>nei</i>	<i>kame</i>
	<i>Nae</i>	<i>guti</i>	<i>ikə</i>	<i>nei</i>	<i>kame</i>
	Dia	ambil	ikan	untuk	kami
	'Dia mengambil ikan untuk kami'				
	'He took the fish for us'				
14b.	<i>Nae</i>	<i>guti</i>	<i>ike</i>	<i>nei</i>	<i>kame</i>
	<i>Nae</i>	<i>guti</i>	<i>ikə</i>	<i>nei</i>	<i>kame</i>
	Dia	ambil	ikan	untuk	kami
	'Dia mengambil ikan untuk kami'				
	'He took the fish for us'				

Internal change also occurs in the basic form of *gute* 'take'. The vowel sound /e/ in the second syllable of this basic form undergoes a sound change to /i/. This internal change of /e/ to /i/ is a morphophonological symptom that does not change the class of words or the inflection. However, semantically the change in sound /e/ to /i/ acts as an intensifier. These internal changes can be noted in table 9 below.

Table 10. LLLD Internal Changes

Glos			Morphophonemic
<i>bote</i>	gendong	<i>carry</i>	<i>boti</i>
<i>dore</i>	ikut	<i>follow</i>	<i>dori</i>
<i>hope</i>	beli	<i>buy</i>	<i>hopi</i>
<i>hode</i>	ambil	<i>take</i>	<i>hodi</i>
<i>hore</i>	tuang	<i>pour</i>	<i>hori</i>
<i>gute</i>	ambil	<i>take</i>	<i>gutti</i>
<i>gere</i>	naik	<i>get up</i>	<i>geri</i>
<i>pile</i>	pilih	<i>adopted</i>	<i>pilli</i>

<i>mete</i>	bawa	<i>bring</i>	<i>mæti</i>
<i>hamo</i>	Sapu	<i>swept</i>	<i>hamu</i>
<i>gəto</i>	putus	<i>broken</i>	<i>gətu</i>
<i>belo</i>	potong	<i>slice</i>	<i>belu</i>
<i>tado</i>	tinju	<i>box</i>	<i>tadu</i>
<i>tobo</i>	duduk	<i>sit</i>	<i>tobu</i>
<i>həbo</i>	mandi	<i>take a bath</i>	<i>həbu</i>

Table (10) shows that internal changes occur in basic verbs, where the final sound /e/ turns into a /i/ sound. This change is based on the similarity of phonological features, namely that both are front vowels. There is an indication of a raising in the front vowel from the medium to the upper front. This sound raising actually occurs because of the presence of the object function referred to in an enclitic manner as shown in the following Example (15).

15a.	<i>Rae</i>	<i>bote</i>	<i>nae</i>	<i>nepen</i>	<i>lero</i>
	<i>Rae</i>	<i>bote</i>	<i>nae</i>	<i>nepen</i>	<i>ləro</i>
	Mereka	<i>gendong</i>	<i>poss.dia</i>	<i>tadi</i>	<i>siang</i>
	'Mereka menggendong dia tadi pagi'				
	'He carried him this morning'				
15b.	<i>Rae</i>	<i>bote'ro</i>	<i>nae</i>	<i>nepen</i>	<i>nuleng</i>
	<i>Rae</i>	<i>bote</i>	<i>nae</i>	<i>nepen</i>	<i>nuləng</i>
	Mereka	<i>gendong</i>	<i>poss.dia</i>	<i>tadi</i>	<i>pagi</i>
	'Mereka menggendong anaknya tadi pagi'				
	'They carried his/her child this morning'				
15c.	<i>Rae</i>	<i>boti'ro</i>	<i>nepen</i>	<i>nuleng</i>	
	<i>Rae</i>	<i>bote</i>	<i>nepen</i>	<i>nuləng</i>	
	Mereka	<i>gendong</i>	<i>tadi</i>	<i>pagi</i>	
	'Mereka menggendongnya tadi pagi'				
	'He carried him this morning'				

Examples (15a,15b,15c) illustrate the change in the basic verb *bote* 'carry on the back' as in example (15a) to *boti* as in example (15b). The change of sound /e/ into sound /i/ more is caused by the singular enclitic =*ro* functioning to cross-reference the object *nae* 'he' as shown in Example (15c). If there is no change, the form *bote=ro* in example (15b) is unacceptable and ungrammatical because there is no such form in the Lamalera dialect. So the cause of this morphophonological change is the presence of the enclitic =*ro* as a form of cross-referencing the object.

The sound change /o/ to /u/ can be observed in the verb *hamo* 'sweep', *geto* 'break', *belo* 'cut'. The change in these two sounds is also motivated by the similarity of phonological features, namely that both are back vowels. This change indicates that there is a raising of the sound from the back to the top. The raising of this sound is due to the presence of the third pronouns singular =*ro* and plural =*ve*. The presence of these two singular and plural third clitic pronouns causes a sound change in the form of raising from the medium to the back.

This is not the same as the case of a number of verbs that undergo changes due to cross-referencing the third singular and plural clitic pronouns in an enclitic manner. The verbs *hebo* 'shower' and *tobo* 'sit' also experience a change in the height from mid back to the high back. However, the cause of this change is not due to the clitic pronoun but due to the increase in the valency of the verb. This means that the change of sound /o/ to /u/ is to increase the valence of the verb *hebo* 'shower' and *tobo* 'sit' from monovalent or from

intransitive verbs to verbs that are bivalent or transitive. The change in the valencies of these two verbs can be observed in example (16) below.

Example (16)

16a.	<i>Kame</i>	<i>hebo</i>	<i>nepen</i>	<i>nuleng</i>	
	<i>Kame</i>	<i>həbo</i>	<i>nepen</i>	<i>nuləng</i>	
	Kami	mandi	tadi	pagi	
	‘Kami mandi tadi pagi’				
	‘We took a shower this morning’				
16b.	<i>Rae</i>	<i>hebu</i>	<i>ana</i>	<i>ree</i>	<i>di pi</i>
	<i>Rae</i>	<i>həbu</i>	<i>ana</i>	<i>rəe</i>	<i>di pi</i>
	Kami	mandi	anak	poss. mereka	di sini
	‘Kami memandikan anak mereka di sini’				
	‘We bathe their children here’				

Example (16) states that changing the sound /e/ to /i/ and /o/ to /u/ is a morphophonological strategy of raising the mid sound to a high sound, both front and back. This strategy is used to cliticly circumvent cross-referencing of the third singular and plural object pronouns and only applies to transitive root verbs. Meanwhile, intransitive verbs make use of the sound change from /o/ to /u/ to increase the valency of the verb from intransitive or monovalent to transitive or bivalent.

Type II Internal Changes

Example (17)

17a.	<i>Mate</i> ∅	<i>one</i>	<i>kuma</i>	<i>kae</i>
	<i>Mata</i> ∅	<i>onə</i>	<i>kuma</i>	<i>kae</i>
	Mata=milik dia	dalam	kuning	sudah
	‘Matanya kuning sekali’			
	‘Her/His eyes are yellow’			
17b.	<i>Rae</i>	<i>r=ele</i>	<i>labu</i>	<i>kume</i>
	<i>Rae</i>	<i>r=əle</i>	<i>labu</i>	<i>kumə</i>
	Mereka	mereka=pakai	baju	kuning
	‘Mereka mengenakan baju warna kuning’			
	‘They are wearing yellow clothes’			

Internal changes also occur in the adjective *kumə* 'yellow (color)': the sound /a/ in *kuma* 'yellow' changes to /ə/. These changes are not only limited to segmental changes but also suprasegmental. Segmentally the sound /a/ is converted into sound /ə/ and suprasegmentally there is gemination or sound extension /m/: *kummə*. If you pay attention phonologically, the sound /a/ and the /ə/ sound are the same two sounds based on the back and forth of the tongue. There are indications of an raising of the sound from a middle, bottom and round sound to a middle, medium and non-round sound. This raising strategy is a morphophonological strategy to form new morphemes in LLLD. This change can be observed in the following table 11.

Table 11. Internal Change Type 2

gloos			Internal Change	
<i>mea</i>	merah	red	<i>meə</i>	redness
<i>bura</i>	putih	white	<i>burə</i>	whiteness
<i>bla</i>	panjang	long	<i>blə</i>	length
<i>doa</i>	jauh	far	<i>doə</i>	distance
<i>bela</i>	besar	big	<i>belə</i>	largeness

<i>blola</i>	tinggi	higher	<i>blolo</i>	height
<i>kene</i>	kecil	small	<i>keni</i>	smallness
<i>pəno</i>	penuh	full	<i>mənu</i>	fullness
<i>blome</i>	dalam	in	<i>blome</i>	depth
<i>mata</i>	mati	die	<i>mate</i>	dead
<i>məga</i>	keras	tight	<i>məgə</i>	violence
<i>lola</i>	sepotong	a piece	<i>lolə</i>	a piece
<i>bukut</i>	selubung	veil	<i>mukut</i>	connectedness
<i>butak</i>	bungkus	encase	<i>mutak</i>	packaging
<i>hopət</i>	tutup	close	<i>nopət</i>	nappe
<i>giri</i>	sisir	comb	<i>kiri</i>	comb
<i>kajo</i>	kayu	tree	<i>kajuk</i>	result of ...
<i>vato</i>	batu	stone	<i>vatuk</i>	result of ...

Table 11 shows the internal changes that occur in adjectives, verbs and nouns. Any adjectives that end in an /a/ sound will be converted into /ə/, /ë/, /ë/ sounds. In the morphophonological alternation in verb categories such as *bukut* 'veil' and *butak* 'wrapped', there is a replacement of the sound /b/ by sound /m/. This assimilation and replacement of sounds results in a change in the category of verbs into nouns. Phonologically the sound /b/ becomes /m/ as both are two bilabial sounds. The sound changes also occur in the nouns *vato* 'batu' and *kajo* 'wood'. The final /o/ sound in the noun *vato* 'stone' and *kajo* 'wood' is changed to /u/ and has the added sound /k/. The change in sound /o/ to /u/ and the addition of the sound /k/ do not cause a change in word category but semantically it denotes the resultative. So it can be said that the internal changes cause a change in word categories, an increase in the valence of verbs and a resultative meaning.

Sound Conservation

Other morphophonemic processes such as preserving sounds or phonemes are shown in the following example.

Example (18)

18a.	<i>Rae</i>	<i>leba</i>	<i>tapo</i>	<i>pulo</i>
	<i>Rae</i>	<i>leba</i>	<i>tapo</i>	<i>pulo</i>
	Mereka	pikul	kelapa	sepuluh
	'Mereka memikul sepuluh buah kelapa'			
	'They are carrying ten coconut'			
18b.	<i>Nae</i>	<i>mete</i>	<i>tula</i>	<i>bleba</i>
	<i>Nae</i>	<i>mete</i>	<i>tula</i>	<i>bleba</i>
	Dia	sedang	buat	alat pikul
	'Dia sedang membuat alat pikul'			
	'He is making a pickaxe'			

The addition of the affix *be-* to the basic verb *leba* does not cause changes phonologically but morphologically there is a change in word categories and semantically it indicates tools. This means that adding an affix to a verb will change the verb to become a noun. The addition of the affix to a number of verbs can be seen in table 12 below.

Table 12. Addition of affix to a number of LLLD Verbs

Gloss			Morphophonemic	
<i>lidu</i>	memalang	<i>barred</i>	<i>bəlidu</i>	tool of...
<i>lone</i>	berbaring	<i>lie down</i>	<i>bəlone</i>	pillow
<i>lava</i>	melawar	<i>spin</i>	<i>bəlava</i>	result of...
<i>lava</i>	memintal	<i>spin</i>	<i>bəlava</i>	tool of...

<i>loge</i>	memakai	<i>use</i>	<i>baloge</i>	jewelry
<i>livo</i>	mengisi	<i>fill out</i>	<i>balivo</i>	tool of...

CONCLUSION

Lamaohlot language is not agglutinative, tonal, inflectional nor isolating. Thus, the morphophonological processes in Lamaholot are different from other languages with agglutinative, tonal, inflectional and isolating systems. Even so, the morphophonological processes are universal phenomena so that it is possible to have similarities. The morphophonological processes in Lamaholot Language of Lamalera Dialect include (1) replacement, change and insertion of sounds (transitive and intransitive precategoryal verbs), insertion of lateral /l/ sounds (transitive and intransitive basic verbs), sound replacement (transitive base verbs), insertion and sound assimilation (intransitive basic verb), sound insertion \neg *-en-*, *-l-*, sound insertion of *p-*, sound insertion of *-m*, sound insertion of *-t-*, sound addition of *t-*, sound replacement of /g/, and sound addition of *ge-*, (2) Change of sounds I and II (internal changes I, II), and (3) Sound preservation. Morphophonological processes not only cause various phonological changes but also morphological changes such as changes in word categories of inflection and derivation and semantic changes. The morphophonological changes in this paper can be observed segmentally.

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