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THE MORPHOGRAPHEMIC CHANGES OF NORMAL STUDENTS' SUNDANESE-LANGUAGE HANDWRITTEN WORDS IN PASIRLUHUR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL BANDUNG: DELETION, METATHESIS, AND SUBSTITUTION

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Abstract: Sundanese language is one of Indonesian local languages that is usually used by Sundanese ethnic and/or by other ethnic speakers. Sundanese people acquire it as their first language. The research is about the morphographic changes of normal students' Sundanese-language handwritten words in Pasirluhur Elementary School Bandung: deletion, metathesis, and substitution. The research used descriptive-qualitative method. The aims of the research were to find the morphographic change that was rarely found and the most frequently occurred. The result showed that metathesis is the one and only of morphographic changes that was rarely found, while deletion and substitution were the most frequently occurred.

Keywords: language acquisition; morphographics; normal students; Sundanese language

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia with its diversity has many ethnicities, cultures, religions, races, languages, etc., united by a national language - Indonesian language. The fact that we have Indonesian language to communicate with other ethnicities in the same or different region, does not mean we will always use it. There is a time when we communicate in our own local languages. That makes us need to acquire it as our first language.

Acquiring the first language is the easiest one rather than acquiring other languages which are not the first language, whether it is second language, third language, and other foreign languages. It is easy to acquire since we live in the place where we get it. Since Indonesia consists of

thousands of islands, it makes us have different languages from one to other places. West Java Province is the place where the Sundanese ethnic inhabits and was born. Although there are some Sundanese who do not, mostly they inhabit West Java Province. They speak Sundanese-language as their first language.

Sundanese language is one of Indonesian local languages that is usually used by Sundanese ethnic and/or by other ethnic speakers. Like English that has different dialects, Sundanese language also has various dialects from one to another area. The dialects of Bandung and Priangan areas have become standard dialects that are used in every sector, e.g. education, government, mass media, etc.

The fact that Bandung and Priangan's dialects are used as the

standard of Sundanese language, it triggers us to commit the research regarding the morphographemic changes of normal students' Sundanese-language handwritten words in Pasirluhur elementary school. The normal here, refers to the people who have no disabilities. Psycholinguistically, they may write incorrectly. The error can be because of the lack of knowledge, slip of the pen/hand, or other factors.

Morphographemic change is the combination study of morphology and graphemic change. It identifies the change of word morphologically and graphemically. A word is able to change because of addition, deletion, transposition, or substitution towards one or more letters or even syllables within a word.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Sundanese language is a local language which includes a language group in Java and also classified into Western Indonesian languages, and includes in the major local language in Indonesia that has its own literature tradition, either written or spoken literature (Sumantri *et al.*, 1985). There are many dialects of the Sundanese language. Geographically, there are some dialects of Sundanese language, such as dialects of Banten, Bogor, Cianjur, Purwakarta, Bandung, Sumedang, Cirebon, Kuningan, and Ciamis (Sumantri *et al.*, 1985). The differences of dialects can be seen in intonation, vocabulary, meaning, and the usage of words within sentences (Sumantri *et al.*, 1985).

As the capital of West Java Province, Bandung becomes regional government centre of West Java Province, which means, it also becomes the centre of Sundanese cultural activities so that the dialects of Bandung and the surroundings (Priangan area, e.g Cianjur, Sumedang, etc.) are deemed as the standard of Sundanese language, which is used in general daily conversation among Sundanese people widely in West Java Province and also used in village administration, explanation, speech, books, modules, printed mass media and radio (mainly rural broadcast), and meetings among Sundanese people (Sumantri *et al.*, 1985). According to Lewis as cited in Perwitasari (2019), Sundanese is spoken by approximately 34 million people in Indonesia, making it the second most widely spoken first language in Indonesia after Javanese.

Kidd *et al.* (2018) explains that language acquisition is the process by which speakers acquire the ability to process a target language. Here, the term is used to refer to first (i.e., native) language acquisition (Kidd *et al.*, 2018).

According to Black *et al.* (1986), morphographemics is the area dealing with systematic discrepancies between the surface form of words and the symbolic representation of the words in a lexicon. Furthermore, Black *et al.* (1986) states that such differences are typical/y orthographic changes that occur when basic lexical items are concatenated; e.g. when the stem move and suffix +ed are concatenated they form moved with the deletion of an e+. The term of morphographemics also known as morphographemic

alternations as defined by Ševčíková (2018) as a substitution of a grapheme by another one that occurred during derivation in addition to the proper affixation; the term is used both for the process of replacing a grapheme with another one in a particular morphosyntactic context and for the pair of graphemes occurring in a particular position of the base word and the target word, i.e. for the result of this process. The alternations are identified in a morpheme that is shared by the base and the derivative (Ševčíková, 2018). The occurrence of alternations can be addition, deletion, metathesis, and substitution (BOTH, 2016; Ševčíková, 2018) but addition is excluded from this research.

Ditiya (2017) describe deletion as a process of losing some segment in a word. Deletion is also known as elision which is derived from Latin 'elidere' which means 'to force out' (Bussmann, 1996). The definition of elision based on Bussmann (1996), is the loss of a vowel, consonant, or syllable that commonly occurs in complex consonant clusters (e.g. clothes ~ [klo:z]), in unstressed (stress) syllables (e.g. probably [prabli]).

Metathesis which is derived from Greek 'metáthesis,' literally has meaning 'transposition, change' (Bussmann, 1996). On the book of Routledge Dictionary of Language and Linguistics, Bussmann (1996) describes metathesis as switching of consonants within etymologically related words: nuclear vs nucular, Christian vs Kirsten, Eng. burn vs Ger. brennen. Bussmann (1996) also convey that apart from such individual cases, 'regular'

forms of metathesis can be attributed primarily to syllable structure, e.g. adaptation to universally preferred sound sequences in syllables. In South and West Slavic there is regular metathesis of liquids vis-à-vis Proto-Slavic, cf. PSlav. *berza 'birch' with Church Slavic. brěza, Serb. (Serbo-Croatian) breza, Polish brzoza, Czech bříza (Bussmann, 1996). The theory of Bussmann (1996) also supported by BOTH (2016) who states that metathesis is transposition within a word of letters, sounds, syllables, as in the change from Old English brid to modern English bird or in the confusion of modren for modern.

The definition of substitution based on (Collée, 2018) is a type of error and within this group different errors can be made (e.g. substitution of first/second/third consonant in cluster, substitution due to metathesis, substitution in combination with addition etc.).

METHOD

The research used descriptive-qualitative method. The object of this research is handwritten texts of normal students at Pasirluhur Elementary School Bandung. We took the data from five students. On this paper, the students would be called as student 1, student 2, student 3, student 4, and student 5. From all those five students, we took each one datum which related to deletion, metathesis, and substitution in a student's paperwork. In other words, we identified if there was deletion, metathesis, and substitution on the paperwork of every

single student. So that we are able to compare which morphographemic changes that is rarely found and the most frequently change.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The analysis of morphographemic changes towards the writings of normal students at Pasirluhur Elementary School showed the students mostly deleted and substituted one or more letters and or syllable. The students rarely transposed the letters or syllable within a word. The results of every student can be seen on Table 1.

Table 1 The writing results of the normal students at Pasirluhur Elementary School Bandung

Student	Target writing	Actual writing	Change type
1	MONYET [English 'monkey']	đ MOYET	Deletion
1	ONTA [English 'camel']	đ ONSA	Substitution
2	BEURIT [English 'mouse']	đ BERIT	Deletion
2	KALINCI [English 'rabbit']	đ KELENCI	Substitution
3	PANTO [English 'door']	đ PANT	Deletion
3	JAGONG [English 'corn']	đ JAGUNG	Substitution
4	SIREUM [English 'ant']	đ SIREM	Deletion
4	PATLOT [English 'pencil']	đ PALTOT	Metathesis
4	SAMANGKA [English 'watermelon']	đ SEMONGKO	Substitution
5	KEMBANG [English 'flower']	đ KEMBA	Deletion
5	JANDELA [English 'window']	đ JENDELA	Substitution

The analysis to the fifth students' writing results showed the words that occurred morphographemic changes.

The words are *monyet*, *onta*, *beurit*, *kalinci*, *panto*, *jagong*, *sireum*, *patlot*, *samangka*, *kembang*, and *jandela*



Figure 1 Written word of student 1

According to Sundanese-Indonesian Language Dictionary, the word *monyet* in Indonesian language (English 'monkey') if translated into Sundanese language, it becomes *MONYET*. It means either in Indonesian or Sundanese language, the word of monkey has the same written form, which is *MONYET*. But, on Figure 1, instead of writing *MONYET*, student 1 wrote *MOYET*. The word that was written by student 1 was unusual

because the student left one letter behind. The student did not put letter N between letter O and letter Y, so it became *MOYET*. There is deletion of letter on the word. Because of that, there is alteration in the amount of letters within the word. The word that should consists of six letters, then it became five letters. In this case, student 1 occurred one of morphographic changes which is called deletion.

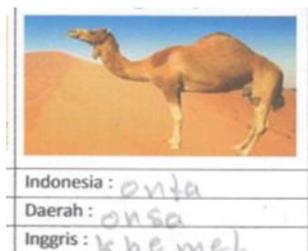


Figure 2 Written word of student 1

Indonesian recognises the animal on Figure 2 as *unta* and the world knows it as camel. Based on Sundanese-Indonesian Language Dictionary, *unta* is known as *ONTA* for Sundasene people. On Figure 2, student 1 did not write *ONTA* but *ONSA*. The student wrote the word by replacing

the letter T in the middle of the word with letter S, so that it became *ONSA*. In this case student 1 experienced morphographic change on her/his writing. The kind of morphographic change is substitution, where there is a change of letter within a word.



Figure 3 Written word of student 2

Figure 3 shows a picture of rat. Rat has its own word form in Sundanese language. Based on Sundanese-Indonesian Language Dictionary, rat which is known as *tikus* in Indonesian language, has word form *BEURIT* in Sundanese language. But in Figur 3 above, student 2 wrote the word *BEURIT* became *BERIT*. Student 2 eliminated a letter in the middle of the

word, namely the letter U. So that the word that should be written *BEURIT* changed to *BERIT*. And the word which was supposed to be six letters, changed to five letters. So in this case, student 2 experienced deletion, one of morphographemic changes that indicated a deletion or omission of letter or syllable within a word.



Figure 4 Written word of student 2

Referring to Sundanese-Indonesian Language Dictionary, the picture above namely *KALINCI* (English 'rabbit') in Sundanese language. As could be seen in the line of 'Daerah' which specifically referred to Sundanese language, student 2 wrote the word *KALINCI* became *KELENCI*.

In this case, the student changed some letters. They were letters A and I. The letter A was changed by letter E, while the letter I was changed by letter E. This indicated that there student 2 occurred substitution when writing the word of *KELENCI*.



Figure 5 Written word of student 3

In Indonesian language, the picture on Figure 5 is known as *panto* (English 'door') and if we translate it into Sundanese language according to its dictionary, namely Sundanese-Indonesian Language Dictionary, it becomes *PANTO*. Instead of writing *PANTO*, student 3 wrote it without letter O so it became *PANT*. The word written by student 3 was unusual because the student omitted the last

letter that should be placed on that word. The student did not put the letter O at the end of the word *PANTO*, so it became *PANT*. Therefore, there is a change in the number of letters in the word. The word which should consist of five letters, then became four letters. In this case, the student occurred one of morphographic changes, which was called deletion.



Figure 6 Written word of student 3

JAGUNG is Indonesian language to refer the picture on Figure 6 or we call it as corn in English. It also has different name in some local places in Indonesia. In West Java, where Sundanese people mostly live there, call it as *JAGONG* as mentioned in the Sundanese-Indonesian Language Dictionary. However, student 3 wrote

the word *JAGONG* as *JAGUNG*. The number of letters was still same, both of them consisted of six letters. The difference was a change towards a letter which was written on that word. The letter which changed was O became letter U. In this case, the student experienced morphographic change, that is substitution.



Figure 7 Written word of student 4

Semut is Indonesian written word for ant, while according to the Sundanese-Indonesian Language Dictionary, its written word in Sundanese language is *SIREUM*. On Figure 7, student 4 wrote the word

SIREUM by deleting a letter U that should be between letters E and M. Because of that, the student wrote *SIREM* instead of *SIREUM*. The word which was supposed to be six letters, then became five letters because one of

the letters was removed from the word. From this phenomenon, we conclude

that student 4 experienced deletion when writing that word.



Figure 8 Written word of student 4

The picture on Figure 8 is known as pencil. In Indonesian language, it is called *pencil*, while in one of local languages in Indonesia, Sundanese language, it is called *PATLOT*. It is based on the Sundanese-Indonesian Language Dictionary. However, as can be seen on that figure, student 4 wrote the word *PATLOT* became *PALTOT*. This indicated that student 4 changed the position of some letters within the word. The letters are letter T and letter L. Both of letters are placed in the

middle of the word but the third and the fourth letters change their position from one to another. The student wrote the third letter by L that should be the place of letter T and vice versa, the student wrote the fourth letter by T that should be the place of letter L. This condition made the word which should be written *PATLOT* changed becoming *PALTOT*. Based on the change, we indicated that the student occurred metathesis.

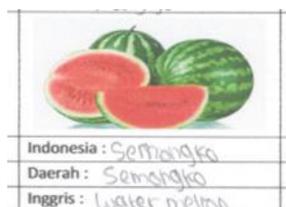


Figure 9 Written word of student 4

Semangka is Indonesian written word for watermelon and there is another name for it in Sundanese language, one of local languages in Indonesia. Based on the Sundanese-Indonesian Language Dictionary, the written word of *semangka* in Sundanese language is *SAMANGKA*. On Figure 9, student 4 did not write *SAMANGKA* but *SEMONGKO*. In this case, the

student substituted two same letters in the middle and the last of word. Both of letters are A. The student substitutes those same letter by the same letters, that are letter O. So that the word that should be written *SAMANGKA* became *SEMONGKO*. This indicated that student 4 experienced substitution when writing the word *SEMONGKO*.



Figure 10 Written word of student 5

Figure 10 shows a picture of flower. In Indonesian language, it is called *bunga* but in Sundanese language, according to the Sundanese-Indonesian Language Dictionary, it is called *KEMBANG*. Student 5 did not write it in Sundanese language based on the Sundanese-Indonesian Language Dictionary. The student

wrote *KEMBA*, not *KEMBANG*. The student deleted two letters in the end of the word, namely letter N and letter G. So that the word *KEMBANG* changed to *KEMBA*. And the word which was supposed to be seven letters, changed to five letters. In this case, student 5 experienced deletion when writing the word *KEMBA*.



Figure 11 Written word of student 5

Based on the Sundanese-Indonesian Language Dictionary, the picture of Figure 11 is called *JANDELA*. It is Sundanese written word for window or in Indonesian languages, it is known as *jendela*. Student 5 wrote it in Sundanese language incorrectly. The word that should be written *JANDELA*, was written *JENDELA* instead. In this case, the student changed the letter A which was in the second position, became letter E. This indicated that the student experienced substitution when writing the word *JENDELA*.

CONCLUSION

Based on the result and discussion, we concluded that morphographic change that rarely found is metathesis, while deletion and substitution are morphographic changes that most frequently occur towards the writings of normal students at Pasirluhur Elementary School Bandung as can be seen in Tabel 2.

Table 2 Morphographemic changes of the normal students at Pasirluhur Elementary School

Bandung				
Target writing		Actual writing	Student	Change type
MONYET [English 'monkey']	ð	MOYET	1	Deletion
BEURIT [English 'mouse']	ð	BERIT	2	Deletion
PANTO [English 'door']	ð	PANT	3	Deletion
SIREUM [English 'ant']	ð	SIREM	4	Deletion
KEMBANG [English 'flower']	ð	KEMBA	5	Deletion
PATLOT [English 'pencil']	ð	PALTOT	4	Metathesis
ONTA [English 'camel']	ð	ONSA	1	Substitution
KALINCI [English 'rabbit']	ð	KELENCI	2	Substitution
JAGONG [English 'corn']	ð	JAGUNG	3	Substitution
SAMANGKA [English 'watermelon']	ð	SEMONGKO	4	Substitution
JANDELA [English 'window']	ð	JENDELA	5	Substitution

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