

## **MORPHOLOGICAL TYPOLOGY OF RIAU MALAY LANGUAGE** **TIPOLOGI MORFOLOGI BAHASA MELAYU RIAU**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this research is to explain the morphology typology of Riau Malay Language (RML). Linguistic typological studies on regional languages still need to be done because there are still more grammatical questions about regional languages that have not been analysed in their entirety. Typological research is language research based on the characteristics or types that are dominant in the language that can be used as a basis for morphological classification. This morphological typological study was conducted as an effort to participate in the development of regional languages. This research is a field research that was carried out in the Riau Province, Indonesia. The data was sourced from oral and written data. The data collection uses the refer method and the analysis of data is by the *Agih* method with the sloping technique, replace and lift. The results of data analysis are presented using informal methods. The theory used in this study follows Jufriзал (2004) and Comrie (1989). The results showed that RML affixes consisted of {meN}, {beR}, {teR}, {di-}, {peN}, {pe}, {peR-}, {ber-}, and {bese}; infix {-em-}, {-el-}, and {-er-}; suffix {-an}, {-kan} and {-i}; confix {peN-an}, {peR-an}, {ke-an}, {ber-an}, and {se-nye}; The combination of affixes {memeR-(-kan, -i)}, {me-kan}, and {di-kan} can be attached to the basic form consisting of nominal, verbal, adjective, adverb, and numeralia. Affixation that occurs can change the class of words (derivational processes) or not change the clasxs of words (inflectional process). Based on segmentability and invariance ofx RML affixes, it was found that RML is an agglutinative type of language.

Keywords: Morphological typology; Affixation; Riau Malay Language; Grammar

### **ABSTRAK**

*Tujuan kajian ini adalah untuk menjelaskan tipologi morfologi Bahasa Melayu Riau (RML). Kajian tipologi linguistik mengenai bahasa serantau masih perlu dilakukan kerana masih terdapat banyak soalan tatabahasa mengenai bahasa serantau yang belum dianalisis sepenuhnya. Penyelidikan tipologi adalah penyelidikan bahasa berdasarkan ciri-ciri dominan atau jenis dalam bahasa yang boleh digunakan sebagai asas klasifikasi morfologi. Kajian tipologi morfologi ini dilakukan sebagai usaha untuk turut serta dalam pembangunan bahasa serantau. Kajian ini adalah penyelidikan lapangan yang dijalankan di Provinsi Riau, Indonesia. Data diperoleh daripada data lisan dan bertulis. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kaedah rujukan dan analisis data oleh kaedah Agih dengan teknik miring (kecondongan), teknik ganti dan teknik angkat. Hasil analisis data dibentangkan menggunakan kaedah informal. Teori yang digunakan dalam kajian ini mengikuti Jufriзал (2004) dan Comrie (1989). Hasil keputusan menunjukkan bahawa affixes RML terdiri daripada {meN}, {beR}, {teR}, {di}, {peN}, {pe}, {peR-}, {berb}, dan {bese}; infix {-em-}, {-el-}, dan {-er-}; akhiran {-an}, {-kan} dan {-i}; confix {peN}, {peR}}, {sing}, {end}, dan {nye}; Gabungan afiks {memeR - (-kan, -i)}, {kan-kan}, dan {di-kan} boleh dilampirkan kepada bentuk asas yang terdiri daripada nominal, verbal, kata sifat, kata keterangan, dan angka. Kesan yang berlaku boleh mengubah kelas perkataan (proses derivatif) atau tidak mengubah garis kata (proses infleksi). Berdasarkan kesertentaaan dan invarian x dilekatkan RML, didapati bahawa RML adalah jenis bahasa agglutinatif.*

*Kata kunci: Tipologi morfologi; Afiksasi; Bahasa Melayu Riau; Tatabahasa*

## INTRODUCTION

Language classification based on the similarity of characteristics or types is called language typology. Language typology can be done based on the similarity of phonological, morphological, syntactic, and semantic characteristics. Until now the research that has led to the morphological typology of RML has not yet existed. This RML typological study is carried out based on language typology, especially grammatical typology at the morphological level. The morphological aspect that is the subject of this research is related to the grammatical feature of RML morphology which is limited to morphemes, bound morphemes, free morphemes, affixation, derivative morphemes, and inflected morphemes.

RML is one of the regional languages in Indonesia. Riau is a province in Indonesia located in the central part of the island of Sumatra, which is along the coast of the Malacca Strait. Riau Islands are divided into separate provinces in July 2004. The capital and largest city of Riau is Pekanbaru. RML was given the position as the root of the national language and became the Indonesian language. RML as a regional dialect still exists today and in its development away from the Indonesian language (Kridalaksana: 1980). This research relates to morphology in the field of RML morphosyntax has been carried out by Hasan, et al (1983) and Lubis, et al (1990). Both of these studies only discuss morphology grammatically related to the understanding of morphemes, morpheme classification, description of RML affixes, reduplication, composition and examples. Both of these studies have not analyzed the morphological typology of RML.

This research was conducted with a linguistic typology approach that was descriptive qualitative in nature. The research data is sourced from the use of RML both oral and written, oral data collection is done by adopting interview methods with basic techniques involving the fishing techniques and face-to-face and non-face-to-face advanced techniques. In addition, the listening method with record technique is also applied (Mahsun: 2005). Furthermore, the collected data was analyzed by using the *agih* method with the basic technique for the direct element and the advanced technique in the form of deleting, changing and expanding techniques. Next, the morphological typology of RML is sought. The results of data analysis are presented using informal methods.

## THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Language classification can be done in various ways depending on its objectives. The technical term of typology refers to groupings of languages based on the characteristics of the word and sentence order. Based on morphological typology Comrie (1995) mentions languages in this world can be grouped into four, namely (1) isolative languages (languages that have no morphological processes). For example Chinese, Vietnamese, and so on; (2) the language of agglutination (a language that has a morphological process, words can consist of more than one morpheme and the boundary between morphemes (words can be easily separated, for example Hungarian, Indonesian, etc.). In agglutinative languages a word can consist of two or more morphemes and clearly shows the boundaries of the morpheme. For example in Indonesian the words *pe + tani*, *pe + malas*, *di + persembahkan*, etc. (3) fusional or inflected language (a language whose morpheme is realized with affixes but is generally not easy and unclear to separate/determine the morpheme/affix that manifests the word or morpheme), for example Latin, Arabic, Hebrew, and Sanskrit. In the language of flexion, the boundary between morphemes in a word is not clearly visible. Every morpheme that expresses different concepts blends with other morphemes. For example, the declination of nouns in Russian contains two numeri (singular and plural) and six cases (nominative, accusative, genitive, dative, instrumental, and prepositional). (4) Polysynthetic or incorporation language (the language that has the possibility of taking a number of lexical morphemes and merging them together into a single word, for example Greenlandic Eskimo, English, etc.). (See Comrie: 1983; Mallinson and Blake: 1981 and Jufriзал, 2004).

Schlegel laid the foundation of morphological typology by using a basic morpheme (stem) and bound morphemes as the basis for its classification. He distinguishes (a) affixed languages and (b) flexy languages (the languages that experience internal changes in the root of words such as *sing-sang-sung*). Keraf (1990) says in an agglutinative language, a word can consist of two or more morphemes which clearly can show the boundaries of the morpheme. The word agglutinative comes from the Latin *aglutinare* language which means 'attaches to' or 'binds itself to'.

Nouns in Turkish undergo changes or declinations based on numbers and cases. The numerical system consists of two (singular and plural) and the cases are six (nominative, accusative, genitive, dative, locative, and ablative). Each element of a noun can be segmented into its lexical form and numerical affix (zero for singular, and -lar for plural) and the affix of the case is like (zero for nominative, -i for accusative, -in for genitive, -a for dative, -da for locative, and -dan for ablative, as seen in the paradigm for the following word *adam* k l k2 `.

Cases	Singular	Plural
Nominatif	Adam	adam-lar
Akusatif	adam-i	adam-lar-i
Genitif	adam-in	adam-lar-in
Lokatif	adam-da	adam-lar-da
Ablatif	adam-dan	adam-lar-dan

In the example above it appears plural affixes overtake the affix of the case. Furthermore, he classifies agglutinative languages based on two things, namely segmentability and invariance. The term segmentability is related to a word or construction that can be insulated on a number of morphemes or not for example in Turkish and Indonesian, each word can be clearly stated or the parts or morphemes that make up it, In Indonesian the words *membawa*, *memukul*, dan *mengambil* consist of *me + bawa*, *me + pukul*, dan *me + ambil*, whereas in Latin and Sanskrit languages as well as verbs or nouns are not easily segmented over the morpheme that forms them. For example in Turkish, the first person plural suffix of a verb can be segmented into *yap -ar -iz`* we make `and *yap - sa - k`* if we make` (conditional). In the examples above, one finds cases of certain changes (variations) whereas in other cases there is an invariance of morpheme forms or the word is maintained.

This variant of the morpheme form can be predicted based on the phonological or morphophonemic rules of a language. In Turkish, for example plural morphemes are determined by harmony. There is *laki-laki`* and */ev-ler/* rumah-rumah. */-lar/* after the back vowel and */-ler/* after the front vowel, whereas in the Indonesian language based on the homorgan nasal principle, the form */pukul/* change into */mukul/* and the basic form */bawa/* do not change, but the morpheme */me -/* which is in that example it changes to */mem-/.Cases like this cannot be considered as destroyers of invariance but that variation is a result of another rule, namely vocal harmony (nasalization).*

In the 20th century Safir explained morphological typology through three parameters, parameter 1 related to grammatical concepts such as concrete basic concepts, derivational concepts, concrete relational concepts, and pure relational concepts, parameter 2 by combining grammatical concepts that languages can be classified become (1) isolative language, (2) agglutinative language, namely language that can add elements of affixes to the root,(3) fusional language, which is a foreign language that adds certain affixes to the root element, but in the affixation process there is fusion in the root element or its affixes (4) language symbolism which is a more extreme case of irregular, unclear fusional language the element of affixes, but what appears to be only internal changes in words, such as in English *sing* and *sang*, *goose* and *geese*. Parameter 3 is based on the level of incorporation (synthetic) between the elements or grammatical concepts, namely how complex the merger that occurs between basic concepts and affixes that results in three levels of merging namely analytical languages such as Chinese, synthetic languages such as Latin and Arabic, language polysynthetics such as Eskimo and Amerindian.

Greenberg (1974) proposed five parameters to determine the morphological typology. One of which is the agglutinative index as the basis for determining agglutinative languages. The agglutinative index is related to the problem of segmentability and invariance. Segmentability concerns the question of whether or not a word is divided into morphemes clearly, whereas the problem of invariance involves changing whether or not a morpheme is.

The agglutinative language shows that words can be clearly segmented over their morphemes, while the morphemes do not change in form. In Indonesian, a word can generally be segmented like, *pen-de-ri-ta*. The word *me-ngarang* and *menekan* can be predicted to occur based on the morphophonemic rule, that is the initial voiceless consonant of the nasalized base will get a nasal homorgan. Parameter 1 explains the number of morphemes in a construction without questioning the types of morphemes. Parameter 2 describes the construction that occurs because of the combination of

morphemes to form a word. Parameter 3 questions both the morpheme class relating to the basic morpheme (root morpheme), derivational morpheme, and inflection morpheme. Parameter 4 relates to the number of affixes contained in a construction, and parameter 5 questions the attempt to connect words to each other in a construction, namely sentences.

Morpheme is the smallest form that cannot be divided into smaller parts. Various linguists argue about morphemes such as (Mahsun: 2007, Kridalaksana: 1980, Muslich: 2008, Arifin and Junaiyah: 2007, Chaer: 2008, Katamba: 1993, Samsuri 1981, Nasution: 2010, and Ramlan: 1990).

The next discussion about this morpheme can be seen in Verhaar (2000). Linearly it also divides morphemes into segmental morphemes and supra segmental morphemes. Nida (1962) divides the morpheme into root and non-root morphemes. Sapir (1949) has begun to question the language in terms of grammatical concepts and studied morphological typology which begins with examining the concepts of basic words or elements of words in the form of nouns, verbs, and adjectives followed by derivational concepts, namely expressions of the basic words or root elements or internal modifications of the basic word or root word. This concept gives an additional meaning to the root word, such as imbuhan {pe-}, {pe-an}, {ke-}, and {di-} in Indonesian and suffix {-tor}, {-er}, and {-ing} in English.

Affixation is the process of affixing affixes to a unit that is either single or complex. Judging from its distribution, affixes can be divided into prefixes, infixes, suffixes, and based on how to attach affixes, they are called confixes and affix combinations (Pateda: 2002, Verhaar: 2000 and Mahsun: 2002). In addition to dividing affixes from its distribution, the distribution of affixes is also associated with the inflection and derivation processes.

For example, the word *recreates* can be analyzed consisting of a prefix /re-/, a *create* root and a suffix /-s/. Prefixes /re-/ form new *recreate* lexemes from the basic form of *creation*, while suffixes /-s/ form other words from *recreate* lexemes. So the prefix /re-/ is derivational while the suffix /-s/ is inflectional. Polysynthetic or incorporation language (the language that has the possibility of taking a number of lexical morphemes and merging them together into a single word, for example Greenlandic Eskimo, English, etc.). (See Comrie, 1983; Mallinson and Blake: 1981, and Jufrizal, 2004).

Based on the explanation above, it can be explained that the above theories and frameworks are used to determine the morphological typology of RML. In this study, the researcher adopted the opinion of Sapir (1949) and Greenberg (1974) as the theoretical basis for analyzing the morphological typology of RML and adapted to the existing types. This study begins with the study of morphology in the form of grammatical typology studies which are limited to the distribution of RML affixes, the nature of grammatical and semantic nature of RML affixes that meet the basic form and then look for the morphological typology of RML. Typological review is based on two things, namely segmentability and invariance. Segmentability is related to whether or not a number of morphemes can be partitioned. The invariance is related to the occurrence of bound morpheme variations attached to the basic form. To determine the morphs contained in RML can be analyzed through the principle of determining morpheme (Nida: 1962).

## **RESEARCH RESULTS**

### **MORPHOLOGICAL TYPOLOGY**

This research begins with a structural study of morphology because structural studies are a preliminary study towards the study of typology. To examine the morphological typology in this paper, a description of morphemes, the number of morphemes in a construction, bound morphemes, free morphemes related to the class of words, root, stem, allomorph, morphophonemic, derivational and inflective processes will be described. To determine the morphological typology of RML, it is based on two things, namely segmentability and invariance so that the grammatical and semantic nature of RML affix will be able to bridge between morphology and morphological typology. To find out the morphs in RML can be done in two ways, namely (1) comparing the repetitive parts and (2) making substitutions. For example: *mendonga* 'hear' comes from *doŋa* 'hear' and *mengamba* 'draw' comes from the *gamba* 'image'. The form /me-/ on the two morphological lines above can be identified as a separate morph and semantically has no meaning and can be considered as morpheme

bound to affixes. The morph /*doja*/ and /*gamba*/ is also morph that can stand alone because it has meaning and includes free morphemes.

### Affixation of Riau Malay Language

The results of the analysis show that the morphological processes in the form of affixation in RML are in the form of prefixes, infixes, suffixes, and confixes. Prefix-shaped affixes are {*meN-*}, {*beR-*}, {*teR-*}, {*di-*}, {*peN-*}, {*se-*}, {*peR-*}, {*ke-*}, dan {*bese-*}; infiks {-*em-*}, {-*el-*}, and {-*er-*}; sufiks {-*an*}, {-*kan*}, dan {-*i*}. Besides the confix is found {*peN-an*}, {*ke-an*}, {*beR-an*}, dan {*se-nye*}, combination affix, and join affixes {*mempere-(kan, i)*}, {*dipere-kan*}, {*me-kan*}, dan {*di-kan*}.

#### a) Prefixation of Riau Malay Language

##### a. Prefix {*meN-*}

1. /*suro*/ 'suruh' → /*menyuro*/ 'menyuruh'
2. /*puta*/ 'putar' → /*memuta*/ 'memutar'
3. /*gosok*/ 'gosok' → /*menggosok*/ 'menggosok'

##### b. Prefix {*beR-*}

1. /*aja*/ 'ajar' → /*belaja*/ 'belajar'
2. /*harap*/ 'harap' → /*berharap*/ 'berharap'
3. /*jam*/ 'jam' → /*berjam-jam*/ 'berjam-jam'

##### c. Prefix {*teR-*}

1. /*ato*/ 'atur' → /*teratur*/ 'teratur'
2. /*hibo*/ 'hibur' → /*terhibur*/ 'terhibur'
3. /*kesan*/ 'kesan' → /*terkesan*/ 'terkesan'

##### d. Prefix {*di-*}

1. /*tago*/ 'tegur' → /*ditegur*/ 'ditegur'
2. /*balek*/ 'balik' → /*dibalik*/ 'dibalik'
3. /*olo*/ 'ulur' → /*diulur*/ 'diulur'

##### e. Prefix {*peN-*}

1. /*mabok*/ 'mabuk' → /*pemabok*/ 'pemabuk'
2. /*cuci*/ 'cuci' → /*penyuci*/ 'penyuci'
3. /*hibo*/ 'iba' → /*pengiba*/ 'pengiba'

##### f. Prefix {*se-*}

1. /*puluh*/ 'puluh' → /*sepuluh*/ 'sepuluh'
2. /*saba*/ 'sabar' → /*sesaba*/ 'sesabar'
3. /*namo*/ 'nama' → /*senamo*/ 'senama'

##### g. Prefix {*peR-*}

1. /*istri*/ 'istri' → /*peristri*/ 'peristri'
2. /*hamba*/ 'hamba' → /*perhamba*/ 'perhamba'
3. /*aja*/ 'ajar' → /*pelaja*/ 'pelajar'

##### h. Prefix {*ke-*}

1. /*tiga*/ 'tiga' → /*ketiga*/ 'ketiga'
2. /*hendak*/ 'hendak' → /*kehendak*/ 'kehendak'
3. /*kasih*/ 'kasih' → /*kekasih*/ 'kekasih'

##### i. Prefix {*bese-*}

1. /*tegangleher*/ 'tegangleher' → /*besetegangleher*/ 'salingbertegangleher'
2. /*tikaman*/ 'tikaman' → /*besetikaman*/ 'salingbertikaman'
3. /*salaman*/ 'salaaman' → /*besesalaman*/ 'salingbersalaman'

#### b) Infixation of Riau Malay Language

##### a. Infix {-*em*}

1. /*tali*/ 'tali' → /*temali*/ 'temali'

2. /geto/ ' getar` → /gemeto/ ' gemetar`
3. /tuRon/ ' turun` → /temuRon/ ' temurun`

**b. Infix {-el-}**

1. /tunjok/ ' tunjuk` → /telunjok/ ' telunjuk`
2. /gembung/ ' gembung` → /gelembung/ ' gelembung`
3. /patok/ ' patuk` → /pelatok/ ' pelatuk`

**c. Infix {er-}**

1. /gigi/ ' gigi` → /gerigi/ 'gerigi`
2. /suling/ ' suling` → /seruling/ 'seruling`
3. /bendang/ ' terang` → /bendeRang/ ' benderang`

**c) Suffixation of Riau Malay Language**

**a. Suffix {-an}**

1. /ikat/ ' ikat` → /ikatan/ ' ikatan`
2. /lempa/ ' lempar` → /lempaRan/ ' lemparan`
3. /uko/ ' ukur` → /ukoRan/ ' ukuran`

**b. Suffix {-kan}**

1. /kaba/ ' kabar` → /kabakan/ ' kabarkan`
2. /mundo/ ' mundur` → /mundokan/ ' mundurkan`
3. /gele/ ' gilir` → /gelekan/ ' gilirkan`

**c. Suffix {-i}**

1. /turon/ ' turun`/turon/ → ' turuni`
2. /campo/ ' campur` → /campoRi/ ' campuri`
3. /gele/ ' gilir` → /gelei/ ' giliri`

**d) Confixation of Riau Malay Language**

**a. Confix {peN-an}**

1. /singgah/ ' singgah` → /penyinggahan/ ' pesinggahan`
2. /cat/ ' cat` → /pengecatan/ ' pengecatan`
3. /hapus/ ' hapus` → /pengapusan/ ' penghapusan`

**b. Confix {peR-an}**

1. /bekal/ ' bekal` → /pebekalan/ ' perbekalan`
2. /ingat/ ' ingat` → /peRingatan/ ' peringatan`
3. /hitung/ ' hitung` → /peRitungan/ ' perhitungan`

**c. Confix {ke-an}**

1. /esok/ ' esok` → /keesokan/ ' keesokan`
2. /datang/ ' datang` → /kedatangan/ ' kedatangan`
3. /gembira/ ' gembira` → /kegembiraRean/ ' kegembiraan`

**d. Confix {beR-an}**

1. /musoh/ ' musuh` → /beRmusohan/ ' bermusuhan`
2. /datang/ ' datang` → /beRdatangan/ ' berdatangan`
3. /ule/ ' ulur` → /beRuleRan/ ' beruluran`

**e. Confix {se-nye}**

1. /kiRe/ ' kira` → /sekiRanya/ ' sekiranya`
2. /andai/ ' andai` → /seandainye/ ' seandainya`
3. /baik/ ' baik` → /sebaiknye/ ' sebaiknya`

**e) Affix Combination of Riau Malay Language**

**a. Affix Combination {mempeR-(kan, i)}**

1. /mudah/ ' mudah` → /mempeRmudah/ ' mempermudah`
2. /sile/ ' sila` → /mempersilekan/ ' mempersilakan`
3. /ingat/ ' ingat` → /mempeRingati/ ' memperingati`

**b. Affix Combination {dipeR-(kan)}**

1. /lambat/ ' lambat` → /dipeRlambat/ ' diperlambat`
2. /ingat/ ' ingat` → /dipeRingatkan/ ' diperingatkan`

3. /boleh/ ' boleh` → /dipeRbolehkan/ ' diperbolehkan`

**c. Affix Combination {me-kan}**

1. /hancu/ ' hancur` → /menghancurkan/ ' menghancurkan`

2. /jolo/ ' jalur` → /menjolokan/ ' menjulurkan`

3. /kate/ ' kata` → /mengatekan/ ' mengatakan`

**d. Affix Combination {di-kan}**

1. /kabo/ ' kabur` → /dikabokan/ ' dikaburkan`

2. /koto/ ' kotor` → /dikotokan/ ' dikotorkan`

3. /lage/ ' laga` → /dilagekan/ ' dilagakan`

The examples listed above are classified based on two things, namely segmentability and invariance. Segmentability questions whether a word or construction can be partitioned on a number of morphemes or not. Each of the words listed above clearly shows the barriers or morphemes that form them. These words also have clear invariance. The occurrence of bound invariant variations in the example above is due to vocal harmony (nasalization). Every free morpheme does not change form so clearly it can be identified directly. The incorporation of standard affixes mechanically at the roots that never changes including the agglutinative type language. Each morpheme represents a grammatical meaning.

### **Morphophonemics of Riau Malay Language**

In this study the morphophonemic process is associated with the occurrence of phonemic changes that join with other morphemes in order to form words (affixation). Some phonological events that occur as a result of the morpheme meeting at the time of the formation of the word are the phoneme emergence process, phoneme change process, and phoneme assimilating process.

Regarding the above explanation, the RML affix morpheme undergoing the morphophonemic process is the prefix {meN-} which has an allomorph in the form of /mem-/ , /men-/ , /meny-/ , /meng-/ , /menge-/ , dan /me-/ , prefiks {beR-} which has an allomorph in the form /beR-/ , /be-/ , /bel-/ , dan /beRe-/ , prefiks {te-} which has an allomorph in the form /teR-/ , dan /te-/ , prefiks {peR-} which has an allomorph in the form /peR-/ , /pe-/ , dan /pel-/ , prefiks {peN-} which has an allomorph in the form /pem-/ , /pen-/ , /peny-/ , /peng-/ , /penge/ , dan /pe-/ .

### **The Feature of Grammatical and Semantic Riau Malay Language Affixes Forming Verbs**

As a linguistic unit, these affixes have functions and meanings. The function intended here is a categorical function that changes the basic form from a certain category to another category. The meanings discussed in this affix morpheme are grammatical meanings. In connection with that, the affix that forms the verb found is affix {meN-}, {beR-}, {peR-}, {teR-}, {di-}, {-kan}, {beR-kan}, and {beR-an}.

#### **Prefix {meN-}**

The prefix {meN-} can form adjectives derived from the basic form of nouns. The meaning it causes is to express the meaning 'to be', for example /mengoeh/ 'mengeras'; 'do something according to the basic form, for example /melempa/ 'throw'; 'use' for example /nail/ 'memaku'; 'become', 'process'; /petrified/ 'membatu'; 'live as' for example /menduda/ 'widowed'; 'sound' for example /meowing/ 'mengeong'; 'go to' for example /decline/ 'land'; 'search for or collect' for example /caning/; 'resembling' for example /parrotting/; 'adding to something' for example /mengapu/ 'whitewash'; 'condition' for example /mengantuk/ 'sleepy'; 'say' for example /mengaku/ 'confess'. The examples are as follows;

1. *Lumputanah yang di hutantu dah mem-batu dah.*  
' The mud in the forest has become a rock'

2. *Dio me-ngapudinding-nyo yang kototu.*  
'He chalked up the dirty wall'

### **Prefix {beR-}**

The prefix {beR-} can form verbs derived from adjectives and numeral nouns. The meaning contained in the prefix {beR} states 'strives as a livelihood' for example /*besawah*/ 'live by working the rice fields (as an occupation)'; 'obtain', 'produce'.

### **Affixes Forming Nouns**

Some RML noun-forming affixes are {peN-}, {ke-}, {peR-}, {-el}, {-an}, {ke-an}, PeN-an}, and {peR-an}. These affixes can form nouns derived from verbal, adjective, and numeral. The meanings caused by these affixes include 'actors', 'people who are', 'profession', 'objects that is', 'tools', 'results', 'process', 'abstract'. An example in the sentence:

*Banyakmanis-an yang di-hiding-kannyopadoacaratu.*  
'Many sweets are served at the event.'

### **Affixes Forming Adjectives**

Adjective-forming affixes found in the formation of the Riau Malay word are {peN-}, {meN-}, {pe-}, {ter-}, {-em}, {-an}, and {-i}. These adjective affixes are derived from the words categorized as verbs and nouns. The meaning caused by these affixes includes 'nature and fondness to do'; 'habits'; 'in a state of'; 'repetitive'; 'related to'. The example is in the sentence as follows:

*Anaktu g-em-enta se- tolakke- tahu-an men-cuRi*  
'The child trembled after being caught stealing.'

### **Affixes Forming Numerical**

The numerical-forming affixes are {-se}. Numerical forming affixes originating from the basic form of nouns and verbs. The meaning of affixes is 'one'; 'whole'. The example is as follows:

*Di ambek-nyokuetu se-potong*  
'He takes a piece of cake'

Based on the above explanation which has been analyzed according to the bounded morpheme and free morpheme, inflection and derivation morpheme, allomorph, morphophonemic and stem, it can be determined that RML is included in the agglutinative language type. Segmentability is related to the problem of whether or not a word is divided into its morphemes clearly, while invariance is related to changing whether or not a morpheme is separated from its basic form. The problem of segmentability then questions whether or not a construction can be called a number of morphemes.

The agglutinative language clearly shows that words can be clearly segmented between their morphemes while the morpheme does not change its form. The agglutinative language chooses words that contain several morphemes which are always clearly distinguishable from one another. Each morpheme presents a grammatical meaning and a boundary between the morpheme can easily be separated. The bounded morph in the form of affixes and can be identified individually in other words in a type of agglutinative relationship expressed in words and it is phonologically visible.

## **CONCLUSION**

The RML affixes found are prefixes {meN}, {beR}, {teR}, {}, {peN-}, {a}, {peR-}, {ke}, and {bese}; infiks {-em}, {-el}, dab {-er-}; suffix {-an}, {-kan}, and {-i}; confix {peN-an}, {peR-an}, {ke-an}, {ber-an}, and {se-nye}; affix combinations {mempR - (-kan, -i)}, {me-kan}, and {put} can be attached or joined to the basic form in the form of nominal, verbal, adjective, adverb, and

numeralia. Therefore these affixes have an important role in the RML morphology process. Based on the segmentability and invariance of the RML morpheme, it can be said that RML includes an agglutinative language morphologically.

Grammatical affixation in RML can change word classes (derivational processes) such as changes from nouns, adjectives, pronouns, and numerals to verb categories, changes from verbs, adjectives, and numerals to noun categories, changes from verb and noun categories to categories adjectives, changes in adjective categories to adverb categories, and changes from categories of nouns and verbs to numeralia categories or not changing word classes (inflectional processes) such as from verb categories to verbs and from noun categories to nouns.

The discussion of typological data that has been done also shows the existence of semantic influences that occur with the presence of affixes attached to the basic form of RML. The morphological characteristics of grammatical and semantic feature also apply to agglutinative languages in a cross-language manner. Thus it can be said that RML belongs to the family of western hemisphere Malay languages that are agglutinative in general.

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