Parole: Journal of Linguistics and Education, 10 (2), 2020, 124-135

Available online at: https://ejournal.undip.ac.id/index.php/parole

Morphological Analysis of Manggarai Language

Stephanus Mangga*

Nanzan University, Nagoya, Japan

A B S T R A C T

This study was a morphology descriptive analysis of Manggarai language (BM) which was focused on three areas those are language typology based on the level of morphological use namely analytic, synthetic, and polysynthetic; morpheme identification; and morphological process. Therefore the aim of this study was to describe them. Data used in this study were library data which were collected using simak method and introspection method. The data were analyzed using agih method. Besides, there are three main results of the analysis data in this study. The first showed that BM is the analytic language because morphologically words in BM are monomorphemic. The second finding showed that bound morphemes in BM not related to affixation, but they are related to the combination of synonyms and clitictation. The last finding found that there is no affixation in the morphological process, but it is only compound words and reduplication.

A R T I C L E I N F O

Paper type:
Research Article

Article history:
Received 14/02/2020
Revised 21/06/2020
Published 26/10/2020

Keywords:
- Manggarai language,
- Morphology,
- Clitic

1. Introduction

The basic concept of morphology is a word because words contain form and meaning. It is a linguistic sub-discipline that deals with the form and meaning of words (Booij, 2005, p. 5). It can be said that morphology is the study of the relationship between form and meaning of words.

Words can be abstract, and they can also be concrete. Abstract words are generally called lexemes whereas concrete words are commonly called word forms such as those used in a phrase or clause. Haspelmath stated that a dictionary word is also called a lexeme and a text word is also called a word form (Haspelmath, 2002, p. 2). Lexeme generally consists of one constituent and becomes an entry word in the dictionary. While word forms are always possible to consist of two or more constituents. For example, in Indonesian, there are lexeme *lihat* which has the word forms *melihat, dilihat, terlihat, memperlihatkan,* and *diperlihatkan.* The words *melihat, dilihat,* and *terlihat,* each of them consists of two constituents namely *me-* and *lihat*; *di-* and *lihat*; *ter-* and *lihat*. Whereas the words *memperlihatkan* and *diperlihatkan,* each of them consists of four constituents namely *mem-per-lihat-kan*; *di-per-lihat-kan.* The relationship between the form and meaning of these words can be analyzed morphologically. The process of analysis is called morphological analysis.

Morphological analysis might be done in every language, and it depends on the language typology based on the level of morphological use namely analytic, synthetic, and polysynthetic. One of the languages which can be analyzed using a morphological view is BM that is used by Manggarai people in *Nusa Tenggara Timur*. This language was also used as data in this study, so the focus of this study was analyzing BM using morphological views. Besides, the morphological analysis of BM was done because an analysis of BM is rare to be analyzed using a morphological view. Some researchers may analyze this language, but they usually analyze BM in general like Verheijen (Verheijen, 1948), Datang (Datang, 1995), and Gande (Gande, 2015) who analyzed reduplication in BM. An analysis of the morphological of BM using BM is rare to be done. That becomes one main reason for doing this research. Furthermore, this study focused on morphological analysis of BM, and it covered three areas those are language typology based on the level of morphological use namely analytic, synthetic, and polysynthetic; morpheme identification; and morphological process.

Those three areas were analyzed using two main theories namely language typology and perspective of morphology. Morphological analysis of a language depends on language typology is based on the level of

E-mail addresses: manggastephanus@gmail.com (Stephanus Mangga)

morphological use which is divided into three namely analytic, synthetic, and polysynthetic (Haspelmath, 2002, pp. 4–5). A language whose morphology is rationally relatively simple (not complex) is called analytic language. One characteristic of analytic language is that the words are monomorphemic. Languages with analytic typologies are also called isolation languages. Meanwhile, a language whose morphology plays an important role is called synthetic language. One characteristic of synthetic languages is that the words are polymorphic. Meanwhile, languages that have an extraordinary amount of morphology and may have many compound words are called polysynthetic languages. Also, the perspective of morphological analysis contains two perspectives namely paradigmatic and syntagmatic (Booij, 2005, p. 8). When morphology is interpreted as a study of systematic correspondence of forms and meanings between words in a language, then the perspective is paradigmatic, where word classes are the starting point of the morphological analysis. Meanwhile, when morphology is understood as the study of the internal constituent structure of words, then the perspective is syntagmatic. Then the basic thing analyzed in the syntagmatic approach is morpheme-based morphology. It refers to free and bound morpheme. Free morphemes refer to morphemes which can stand alone. This morphemes include content words namely nouns, adjectives, adverbs, verbs. Then bound morphemes are morphemes which can not stand alone. They involve conjunctions, prepositions, articles, pronouns, and auxiliary verbs.

Those theories were supported by two previous studies. The first was Booij who analyzed the morphology of Dutch (Booij, 2019). His study showed a complete description of Dutch morphology like the inflectional system, the derivation, the compounding, the interface of morphology and phonology, the interaction between morphology and syntax, the separable complex verbs, and the morphology and the architecture of grammar. The second study came from Albert, MacWhinney, Nir, and Wintner studied morphological analysis of the corpus of transcribed oral Hebrew using the CHILDES database (Albert et al., 2013). Their data were spoken interaction between children and adults. The result of their analysis showed that there was a high-quality morphologically-annotated CHILDES corpus of Hebrew, along with a set of tools that can be applied to new corpora.

Those two previous studies have similarities with this study that is the focus of analysis namely morphological analysis. However, there were some differences between them. Booij used the Dutch language, and Albert, MacWhinney, Nir, and Wintner used Hebrew while this study used BM. Then Booij's study contained huge areas as stated above, and Albert, MacWhinney, Nir, and Wintner focused on morphological analysis of CHILDES corpus of Hebrew whereas this study covered language typology based on the level of morphological use namely analytic, synthetic, and polysynthetic; morpheme identification; and morphological process.

2. Research Methods

The research method of this study was divided into three namely data collection, data analysis, and data presentation method. The first was the data collection method which used *the simak* method. It is a method used to view the use of language (Sudaryanto, 2015, p. 203). In other words, this method means that the writer paid attention to written BM data. He scrutinized the written data of BM which were taken from previous studies that have been published in existing libraries. Those data were reviewed or read by him. After viewing the data, noted and introspection techniques were used because each data needed to be noted, and the introspection technique was used because the writer was the native speaker of BM, so he used his knowledge of BM to support the data collection.

The second method was data analysis. It used *agih* method by dividing data into several elements. The *agih* method means that the writer split the data based on their classification. The instrument of *agih* method is clear; it is always taken from the parts of the object target research itself (Sudaryanto, 2015, p. 19). The *agih* method was combined with *teknik bagi unsur*. It is dividing the lingual unit of data into several parts (Sudaryanto, 2015, p. 37). Based on the method and technique, analyzing the data were began by classifying (separating) the data according to its type. The determination of type here relating to morphemes in BM. It was done based on free and bound morpheme.

The third method was the data presentation analysis method. It used formal and informal methods. These are the formulation with ordinary words and the formulation with signs or symbols. In other words, it was written using words in the form of sentences.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Morphological Analysis of BM

Knowing whether a language is polysynthetic, synthetic, or analytic (isolation) is the first step to enter the morphological analysis stage of BM. The typology of BM was determined based on those three criteria.

3.1.1. BM: Analytic Language

Morphologically, words in BM generally consist of one morpheme or monomorphemic. Languages with monomorphemic nature generally have at least four characteristics. It does not have a marker of the time; there are no gender markers for a pronoun (Finegan, 2010, p. 60). Referring to this characteristic, in BM there are no markers. For example, to state an action that has been taken, BM uses another separate word, like *poli + verba* like *poli hang* 'sudah makan', *poli inung* 'sudah minum', *poli porong* 'sudah nonton', *poli weli* 'sudah beli'. Moreover, to express an action that is taking place, BM uses another separate word like *reme + verba* seperti *reme hang* 'sedang makan', *reme toko* 'sedang tidur', *reme cebong* 'sedang mandi', *reme duat* 'sedang kerja', *reme pika* 'sedang menjual'. BM is also not familiar with gender markers in the use of its words.

The words are generally invariable or permanent; no affixation (Crystal, 1987, p. 293). Referring to this feature, in BM there is no affixation in verbs. In BM verbs are fixed. This is very visible in the form of active and passive verbs where there is no change in the form at all. The passive form in BM is not determined by the affixation of the verb but is analytically characterized by the presence of an oblique agent *li/l/le* (Mangga, 2013). For example in Indonesian language *ambil* (active verb) > *diambil* (passive verb). The word *ambil* in BM is *emi*, where the active form is *emi* and the passive form is *emi + li/l/le...* ('taken by...'). Oblique agent *li* is used when the pronoun that follows is a proper name like *li ema* 'by father', *li amang* 'by uncle', *li Ande* 'by Ande', *li ende* 'by ibu'. Oblic agent *le* is generally used for pronouns preceded by consonants, such as *le hau* 'by you', *le meu* 'by you'. Oblique agent *l* is used when the pronoun that follows is preceded by a vowel, where its presence is considered an inseparable marker because it undergoes a contraction process like *li + aku* > *laku* 'by me', *li + ami* > *lami* 'by us'.

It lacks derivational and inflectional morphology (Crystal, 1987, p. 293). The examples of inflectional relationships are lexeme forms *insula* 'island' in Latin (Haspelmath, 2002, p. 14), namely *insula – insulae* (singular - plural nominative), *insulam – insulas* (singular - accusative plural), *insulae – insularum* (single - plural genitive), *insulae – insulis* (single - plural dative), *insula – insulis* (singular plural ablative). Examples of derivational relationships are like reading lexeme 'read' in the family of English words (Haspelmath, 2002, p. 14), namely *read, readable, unreadable, reader, readability, reread*. Referring to this characteristic, BM does not have these two forms of morphological relationship.

The nouns do not have a plural form morphologically (Haspelmath, 2002, p. 7). One example of an analytic language is Yoruba (one of the regional languages in Nigeria). Yoruba is categorized as an analytic language (Haspelmath, 2002, p. 4). After all, it has almost no morphology, because it requires a high level of analysis. Besides, Yoruba is an example of a language that does not have a morphological plural noun form. Like Yoruba, BM is classified as an analytic language because it does not have a morphological plural noun form. To express the plural noun, BM uses the word pointer *so'o* ('these' – plural) and *situ* ('those' – plural). They are similar to *these* and *those* in the English language. The difference, in English nouns that are explained by these or those, must also be written in the plural (subject to inflection affixes). The noun subject to the inflection affix is placed after these or those. Whereas in BM nouns that are explained by *so'o* or *situ* do not change form (not subject to inflection affixes). And the noun is placed before the *so'o* or *situ*. The singular form *so'o* is *ho'o* and the singular form *situ* is *hitu*. For example, *this/that stone > these/those stones*, in BM is stated with *watu ho'o/hitu > watu so'o/situ*. The other examples are *this/that girl > these/those girls*, in BM is stated with *inewai ho'o/hitu > inewai so'o/situ*. From these two examples, it is clear that morphologically the singular and plural noun forms in BM are fixed or the same. As a result, there are no morphological plural nouns in BM. To express or express plural nouns, BM uses the formula noun + *so'o* or noun + *situ*.

Based on the description of the characteristics mentioned above, it can be said that the words in BM are invariable, do not recognize affixation (except clicitation), and do not recognize gender markers. The fundamental reason why BM has these characteristics is that morphologically the words BM are generally monomorphemic. Therefore, it can be said that morphologically BM is classified as an analytic language.

3.2. Identification of BM Morpheme

3.2.1. Free Morpheme

In general, morphemes in BM are identified as free morphemes and are monomorphemic. Its nature applies not only to nouns but also to other types of words such as verbs, adjectives, numeral, adverbs, and pronouns. For more details, it can be seen in table 1 to 7 below. Tables 1 to 6 are classified as lexical morphemes whereas table 7 is grouped as a grammatical morpheme.

Table 1. Noun

No	BM	Meaning
1	*haju*	wood
2	*saung*	*leaf*
3	*watu*	*stone*
4	*wae*	*water*
5	*lime*	*hand*
6	*wa'i*	*foot*
7	*ulu*	*head*
8	*lo'ang*	*room*
9	*lewing*	*pan*
10	*ema*	*father*
11	*ende*	*mother*
12	*ro'eng*	*child*
13	*empa*	*grandchild*
14	*ka'e*	*brother*
15	*hue*	*husband*
16	*wote*	*son-in-law*
17	*weki*	*body*
18	*sa'i*	*forehead*
19	*gipi*	*mustache*
20	*wound*	*stomach*
21	*lele*	*armpit*
22	*gelu*	*arm*
23	*toko*	bone
24	*nomber*	sweat
25	*siri*	pole
26	*loce*	mat
27	*kope*	chopper
28	*nio*	coconut
29	*koja*	bean
30	*comu*	onion
31	*kaba*	buffalo
32	*japi*	cow
33	*kakel*	butterfly
34	*wani*	bee
35	*poco*	mountain
36	*golo*	hill
37	*towe*	sarong
38	*deko*	pants
39	*giwang*	earrings

Table 2. Verb

No	BM	Meaning
1	*lonto*	sit
2	*lako*	walk
3	*hang*	eat
4	*weli*	buy
5	*senget*	listen
6	dere	sing
7	*inung*	drink
8	*mburuk*	run
9	*cau*	touch
10	*nggao*	hug
11	*ongga*	hit

12	*hamar*	touch
13	*lelo*	see
14	*nuk*	remember
15	*teti*	lift
16	*wedi*	step on
17	*weda*	kick
18	*denur*	push
19	*eko*	carry
20	*wuli*	move
21	*pola*	*carry*
22	*pujut*	picked up
23	*par*	rise
24	*kolep*	go down
25	*sae*	dance
26	*jera*	order
27	*cero*	fry
28	*adong*	trick
29	*momos*	suck
30	*leti*	ride
31	*wincang*	bite
32	*loas*	born
33	*tuke*	climb
34	*mama*	chew
35	*kodel*	swallow
36	*tako*	steal
37	*ndol*	pull
38	*pongo*	bunch
39	*tengguk*	bow
40	*wa'u*	down
41	*hopi*	crawl
42	*tapa*	burn
43	*teneng*	cook
44	*mbele*	kill
45	*paki*	cut
46	*pari*	dry in the sun
47	*gega*	play
48	*soak*	whispered
49	*imus*	smile
50	*roi*	sweeping
51	*ngaji*	pray
52	*tura*	confess
53	*reis*	greet
54	*rema*	accompany

Table 3. Adjective

No	BM	Meaning
1	*mecik*	sweet
2	*pa'it*	bitter
3	*heo*	sour
4	*wegit*	expensive
5	*tadang*	far
6	*ruis*	near
7	*kolang*	hot
8	*ces*	cold
9	*mut*	warm
10	*rantang*	afraid
11	*mboat*	arrogant
12	*bugu*	diligent
13	*ngonde*	lazy
14	*rani*	fierce
15	*harat*	sharp
16	*dempul*	blunt
17	*bakok*	white
18	*wara*	red
19	*ta'a*	green

20	*nderos*	yellow
21	*neni*	black
22	*di'a*	good
23	*da'at*	bad
24	*ritak*	shame
25	*wau*	smell
26	*molas*	pretty
27	*reba*	handsome
28	*mese*	big
29	*koe*	small
30	*mendo*	heavy
31	*geal*	light
32	*neges*	spoiled
33	*saki*	dirty
34	*nggelok*	clean
35	*mberes*	strong
36	*leges*	weak
37	*langkas*	tall
38	*radak*	short
39	*regis*	rude
40	*rang*	itchy
41	*mas*	hot
42	*gelang*	fast
43	*hejol*	slow

Table 4. Numeral

No	BM	Meaning
1	*ca*	one
2	*sua*	two
3	*telu*	three
4	*pat*	four
5	*lima*	five
6	*enem*	six
7	*pitu*	seven
8	*alo*	eight
9	*ciok*	nine
10	*cepulu*	ten
11	*ceratus*	hundred
12	*cesebu*	thousand
13	*bakareha*	half
14	*do*	many
15	*cekoe*	few

Table 5. Adverb

No	BM	Meaning
1	*eta*	top
2	*wa*	down / north
3	*awo*	East
4	*sale*	South
5	*sili*	south / between the highlands and lowlands
6	*lau*	parallel to the north
7	*le*	parallel to the south
8	*olo*	front
9	*musi*	back
10	*cupu*	side
11	*one*	inside
12	*pe'ang*	outside
13	meseng	yesterday
14	*diang*	tomorrow
15	*cesua*	the day after tomorrow
16	*to'ong*	later

Table 6. Pronoun

No	BM	Meaning
1	*aku*	I
2	*hau*	you
3	*ite*	you (polite form)
4	*hia*	he/she
5	*ami*	we
6	*meu*	you
7	*ise*	they

Table 7. Grammatical morpheme

No	BM	Meaning	Example
1	*be*	in (preposition)	*be pe'ang* 'outside' *be+one* > *bone* 'inside' *be+eta* > *beta* 'above'
	To	to (preposition)	*ngger awo* 'eastward'
2	*Hi*	An **article** used at the beginning of a person's name or at the beginning of a word that refers to a person. In Indonesian language, it means ***si***.	***hi*** *Sius* 'Sius' ***hi*** *amang* 'uncle', ***hi*** *ema* ' father')
	Agu	and (conjunction)	*haju agu watu* 'wood and stone'
3	*Hot*	that (conjunction)	*emi hot wara* 'take that red one'
	ga	Particle used to emphasize meaning of words and in Indonesian word is interpreted as ***lah***	*lako ga* → *berjalan* ***lah*** → walk
4	*ko*	Particle used to emphasize meaning of words and it is usually found in question sentences. In Indonesian word is interpreted as ***kah.***	*hau ko* → *kamu* ***kah?*** → you are?
5	*aeh* *olee* *goo* 'wow'	really (interjection) ouch (interjection) wow (interjection)	

3.2.2. Bound Morpheme

The monomorphemic nature of BM has implications for the absence of morphological relationships in the form of derivations and inflections in words. Therefore, BM does not have divided morphemes; they are base morphemes generally. However, it does not mean that there is absolutely no bound morpheme in BM. There are two groups of bound morphemes found in BM.

In the form of base morphemes which together with other base morphemes (free morphemes) form a synonym combination (synonym reduplication). Second, in the form of clitic (proclitic and enclitic). Both the first and the second are categorized as bound morphemes in BM because they will not appear in utterances if they are not combined with other morphemes. Therefore, morpheme identification in BM is not related to affixation, but it is related to the merging of synonyms and clitic.

3.2.3. Bound Morpheme with Combination of Synonym

Bound morphemes in the merging of BM synonyms are categorized as *a unique morpheme*. It happens because the bound morpheme can only be joined and/or combined with one particular morpheme. The following examples in Table 8 show the merging of synonyms in BM formed from the merging of free morphemes + bound morphemes.

Table 8 *Examples of bound morpheme with combination of Synonym*

No	Example
1	*wuli* 'meronta' + *ungkal* 'geliat' > *wuliungkal* 'meronta-ronta'
2	*kenta* 'menghardik' + *wengas* 'mengatai' > *kentawengas* 'mengata-ngatai'
3	*mempo* 'punah' + *moreng* 'punah' > *mempomoreng* 'musnah'
4	*bapa* 'dungu' + *bengot* 'dungu' > *bapabengot* 'bodoh/tolol'

The following example in Table 8 shows the merging of synonyms in BM formed from the merging of free morphemes + bound morphemes. For example (1) the bound morpheme is the *ungkal* 'geliat'. For example (2) the bound morpheme is wengas 'mengatai'. For example (3) the bound morpheme is *moreng* 'punah'. For example (4) the bound morpheme is *bengot* 'dungu'. These morphemes (*ungkal*, *wengas*, *moreng*, and *bengot*) are unique, because they can only be joined with certain morphemes. The morpheme may only join the morpheme of the *wuli*; *wengas* morpheme can only be joined with the morpheme *kenta*; *moreng* morpheme can only be joined by a morpheme mempo; *bengot* morpheme can only be joined by the *bapa* morpheme.

The free and bound morphemes on table 8 above can be shown in the following examples in table 9. The technique used is the paradigmatic technique. In Indonesian for example, *segar* is a free morpheme, while *bugar* is bound morpheme. Therefore, a *mukanya segar* is an acceptable utterance; while **mukanya bugar* is an unacceptable utterance. With such a technique it can be seen that each example (a) is an acceptable utterance, whereas each example (b) is an unacceptable utterance.

Table 9: Examples of bound and free morpheme

No	Example
1	a. *neka wuli bail* jangan gerak terlalu 'Jangan terlalu bergerak!' b. **neka ungkal bail*
2	a. *kenta aku=y* hardik saya=ES.3T. 'Ia menghardik saya.' b. **wengas aku=y*
3	a. *pande mempo taung=s ga* buat musnah semua=ES.3J. PP. 'Musnahkanlah semuanya!' b. **pande moreng taung=s ga*
4	a. *neka senget ata bapa hitu* jangan dengar orang bodoh itu 'Jangan dengar orang yang bodoh itu!' b. **neka senget ata bengot hitu*

The following examples in Table 10 shows the synonym combination in BM formed from the merge of bound morpheme + bound morpheme. Combined bound morpheme + bound morpheme as seen on table 10 can be said as a merged definitely. Just because the two are combined, an acceptable and understandable meaning is created. When the two morphemes are separated or left to stand on their own, it is rather difficult to define their respective meanings. This is similar to combining synonyms of two morphemes bound in Indonesian, such as *sangkut-paut*. When *sangkut* and *paut* are separated individually, it is rather difficult to define their respective meanings.

Table 10: Examples of bound and bound morpheme

No	Example
1	a. *cigi + lagat > cigilagat* 'terbangun' b. *cigilagat le denge reweng daku=s* terbangun karena dengar suara saya=ES.3J. 'Mereka terbangun karena mendengar suara saya.' c. **cigi le denge reweng daku=s* d. **lagat le denge reweng daku=s*
2	a. *hara + hangga > harahangga* 'bermalas-malas' b. *neka harahangga eme jera lata tu'a* jangan malam kalau perintah oleh orang tua 'Jangan bermalas-malas kalau diperintah oleh orang tua!' c. **neka hara eme jera lata tu'a* d. **neka hangga eme jera lata tu'a*
3	a. *mbete + rina > mbeterina* 'berlumuran' b. *mbeterina le dara manuk lime=n* berlumuran oleh darah ayam tangan=EG.3T 'Tangannya berlumuran darah ayam.' c. **mbete le dara manuk lime=n* d. **rina le dara manuk lime=n*

The difference of merging synonyms that are formed from bound morphemes + bound morphemes between Indonesian and BM is that in Indonesian the affixation of bounded morphemes remains potentially inseparable and thus produces a certain meaning according to the type of affixes imposed on the morpheme. Whereas in BM, these morphemes are unique because they can only combine with one particular morpheme. This is by the principle that *a morpheme that can only be combined with one morpheme is called a unique morpheme* (Ramlan, 2012, p. 45). The morphemes are very limited in number. Besides, BM bound morphemes do not have the potential to be affixed and therefore do not have the potential to be separated. So it can be said that the merging of two synonymous morphemes (unique morphemes) in a BM is a merger which is to be reduced.

3.2.4. Clitic

BM is familiar with proclitic and enclitic. Proclitic in BM consists of di =, de =, and d =. All three are allomorphs. The word that is usually the host of these three proclitics is nouns categorized as pronominal. Proclitic in = attached to or applies to human names. For example in = Sius 'belongs to Sius', in = ema 'belongs to father', in = amang 'belongs to uncle'. Proclitic = attached also to the third-person singular and plural third person (PR.3T and PR.3J). The singular third and plural third-person pronouns in BM are hia 'he' and ise 'them' respectively. In the process of clititation in = on these two pronouns there is a sound metathesis namely in = + hia> diha 'belongs to him'; and di = + ise> dise 'theirs'.

Proclitic de = attached to or applies to non-human self-names and applies to position names (social status). For example de = Mori-Keraeng 'belongs to God', de = Dewa 'belongs to Dewa', de = code 'belongs to monkey', de = japi 'belongs to cow', de = camat 'belongs to camat', de = lurah 'belongs to lurah' . Proklitik de = also applies to second and singular second plural person pronouns (PR.2T and PR.2J). The second singular and plural pronouns in BM are hau 'you' and meu 'you' respectively. When these two-person pronouns are attached to the pro = deit, then the form created is de = + hau> de = hau 'yours' and de = + meu> de = meu 'belongs to you'.

Proclitic d = applies to singular first and plural first pronouns (PR.1T and PR.1J). The first person singular and plural first pronouns in BM are respectively me 'me' and ami 'us'. The result of the formation is d = + i> d = me 'mine' and d = + am> d = ami 'our'.

In contrast to proclitic which only states ownership, enclitic in BM besides stating ownership also states the subject. The enclosure in BM that states ownership is = g, = m, = n, = gm, = s, and = d. Meanwhile, the enclitic in BM stating the subject is = k, = km, = h, = hm, = y, and = s. How the two groups are used can be seen in the following description.

The first is enclitic which states ownership (genitive/possessive). The enclitics = g and = gm respectively represent ownership of the singular first and plural first pronouns (EG.1T and EG.1J). Examples are *mbaru* = g 'my house' and *mbaru* = gm 'our house'. With the same meaning, both forms can also be expressed with *mbaru* d = me ‘my house’ and *mbaru* d = ami ‘our house’.

The enclitics = m and = s respectively represent ownership of second and singular second-person plural pronouns (EG.2T and EG.2J). Examples are mbaru = m 'your house' and mbaru = s 'your house'. Both can also be expressed with mbaru de = hau 'your house' and mbaru de = meu 'your house'.

The enclitics = n and = d respectively represent ownership of singular and plural third-person pronouns (EG.3T and EG.3J). Examples are mbaru = n 'their house' and mbaru = d 'their house'. Both can also be expressed with mbaru diha 'home' and mbaru in 'their house'.

The enclitic = g, = gm, = m, = s, = n, = d In addition to being attached to a noun, it can also be attached to a verb that is for the purpose of verbalization nomination (noun deverbal). By meaning it still states ownership (possessive / genetive). For example, the verb of the shop 'sleep' when it is nominalized will be shop = g 'sleep (me)', shop = gm 'sleep (us)', shop = m 'sleep (you)', shop = s' sleep (you guys) ', shop = n' sleep (him) ', shop = d' sleep (they) '.

The second is the enclitic which states the subject. The enclitics = k and = km respectively represent subjects for singular first and plural first persons (ES.1T and ES.1J). The enclitics = h and = m respectively represent subjects for second and singular second persons (ES.2T and ES.2J). The enclitics = y and = s respectively declare subjects for singular and plural third persons (ES.3T and ES.3J).

The pronouns' economics are attached to the verb if the verb is intransitive. But for transitive verbs, the pronominal encloses of the subject are attached to nouns that function as objects. Examples for intransitive verbs are fatigue = k ‘I cried’ (retang = k bao ‘I cried earlier’); retang = km ‘we cried’, retang = h ‘you cried’, retang = m ‘you cried’, retang = y ‘he cried’, retang = s ‘they cried’. Examples for transitive verbs are hang muku = k 'I eat bananas', hang muku = km' we eat bananas', hang muku = h 'you eat bananas', hang muku = m' you eat bananas', hang muku = y ' he eats bananas', hangs muku = s' they eat bananas'.

3.3. Morphological Process in BM

In general, morphological processes are distinguished by affixing, reduplication, and compounding (Cahyono, 1995, p. 145). BM morphological processes can be analyzed based on the three morphological processes. As mentioned in the previous section that in BM there are no derivational affixes and inflectional affixes, it can be said that the process of affixing is not contained in BM. Morphological processes contained in BM are only reduplication and compounding processes. The following is only described as the compounding process in BM (for the BM reduplication process can be seen in Mangga, 2019). The compounding process in BM is formed by the process of combining two basic morphemes. Based on the class of forming words, compound words in BM are divided into several categories as can be seen in the following description.

1. Compound words consisting of nouns + nouns

An example is *mbaru gendang* 'traditional house' (*mbaru* means 'house'; gendang means 'traditional musical instrument stored in a traditional house'); *wae eyes* 'spring water' (*mata* means 'eye'; *wae* means 'water'); *seng saung* ‘paper money ’(*seng* means‘ money ’; *saung‘* leaf/paper ’); *wela padut* ‘papaya flower’ (*wela* means ‘flower’; *padut* means ‘papaya’); *bako kope* ‘sarong machete’ (*bako* means ‘sarong’; *kope* ‘machete’); *wua tuka* 'child' (*wua* means 'fruit'; *tuka* means 'belly').

2. Compound words consisting of nouns + adjectives

Examples are *ata tu'a* 'parent' (*ata* means 'person'; *tu'a* means 'parent'); *wae ta’a* 'raw water' (*wae* means 'water'; *ta'a* means 'raw'); *weki neni* ‘black body’ (*weki* means ‘body’; *neni* means ‘black’); *wulang gerak* ’bright moon’ (*wulang* means‘ moon ’; *gerak* means‘ bright ’); *muku te'e* 'ripe banana' (*muku* means 'banana'; *te'e* means 'ripe'); *haju dango* ‘dry wood’ (*haju* means ‘wood’; *dango* means ‘dry’); *isung lempe* ‘snub nose’ *(isung* means ‘nose’; *lempe* means ‘snub’).

3. Compound words consisting of nouns + number words

An example is *wulang lima* ‘five month’ (*wulang* means‘ month ’; *lima* means‘ five’); *mu’u ca* ‘quiet’ (*mu’u* means ‘mouth’; *ca* means ‘one’); *weki sua* ‘pregnant’ (*weki* means ‘body’; *sua* means ‘two’); *lime ca* 'one hand' (*lime* means 'hand'; *ca* means 'one'); *dureng alo* ‘rain for eight days’ (*dureng* means rainy season ’; *alo* means‘ eight ’).

4. Compound words consisting of nouns + verbs

For example: *tete tapa* bakar roasted yam ’(*tete* means‘ yam ’; *tapa* means‘ burnt ’); *latung kokor* 'boiled corn'

(*latung* means 'corn'; *kokor* means 'boiled'); *ema dading* biological father '(*ema* means' father '; *dading* means' gave birth '); *tuak kapu* 'welcome drink' (*tuak* means traditional drink '; *kapu* means' welcome '); *koja cero* fried beans '(*koja* means' peanut '; *cero* means' fry ').

5. Compound words consisting of nouns + adverbs

Examples are *wela pe'ang* 'child of cheating' '(*wela* means' flower'; *pe'ang* means' outside '); *wulang olo* last month '(*wulang* means' month '; *olo* means' ahead '); *wulang musi* 'next month' (*musi* means 'behind'); *ata one* 'insider' (*ata* means 'person'; *one* means 'in'); *uma cimping* 'neighbor's garden' *(uma* means 'garden'; *cimping* means 'side').

6. Compound words consisting of adjectives + nouns

Examples are *tu'a golo* 'village leader' (*tu'a* means 'old'; *golo* means 'village'); *tu'a teno* 'land divider' (*teno* means 'land'); *mek bekek* 'responsibility' (*mese* means 'big'; *bekek* means 'shoulder'); *langkas* 'high moral' (*langkas* means 'high'; *nawa* means 'moral'); *botek ndesi* 'dead man' (*botek* means 'rotten'; *ndesi* means 'pumpkin').

7. Compound words consisting of numbers + nouns

Examples are *ca nai* 'one heart' (*ca* means 'one'; *nai* means 'heart'); *ca beo* 'village' (*beo* means 'village'); *telu ranga* 'three types' (*telu* means 'three'; *ranga* means 'appearance / type'); *lima wase* 'five rope' (*lima* means 'five'; *wase* means 'rope / tie').

8. Compound words consisting of verbs + nouns

Examples are *hena lime* 'hit' (*hena* means 'hit'; *lime* 'hand'); *pari leso* 'sun' (*pari* means 'sun'; *leso* means 'sun'); *cau lime* 'handshake' (*cau* means 'hold'); *pujut mu'u* 'ask for mercy' (*pujut* means 'grazing'; *mu'u* means 'mouth').

9. Compound words consisting of verbs + adjectives

Examples are *tawa ta'a* 'laughing sourly' (*tawa* means 'laughing'); *hena ces* 'cold' (*ces* means 'cold'); *tombo do* 'chatty' (*tombo* means 'talk'; *do* means 'many'); *tura di'a* 'thank you' (*tura* means 'convey'; *di'a* means 'good'); *tombo* message 'brag' (*mese* means 'big').

As mentioned above, one of the features of compound words is that the two words combined cannot be intertwined with such conjunctions. With this feature, it can be proven whether the examples of BM compound words that have been described above are really as compound words or not. Conjunctions in BM are *hot*. Thus, it can be proven that * *wela hot padut* 'flower of papaya' is an unacceptable utterance. What is acceptable is *wela padut*. Another example, * hot five days 'five months' is an unacceptable utterance. What is acceptable is *wulang lima*. Likewise the example of other compound words above becomes unacceptable if hot conjunction is inserted; and therefore it can be proven that these examples are compound words found in BM.

4. Conclusion and Suggestion

Morphologically, BM is an analytic or isolation language, because the majority of morphemes are monomorphemic. Thus, it can be said that most morphemes in BM are free morphemes. The monomorphemic characteristic is not only for nouns, but it can be found in verbs, adjectives, numerals, and pronouns. The monomorphemic characteristic led to the absence of morphological relations in the derivation and inflection in BM words. Even though the majority are monomorphemic, in BM there are also bound morphemes, but they are not related to affixation, but are related to the process of combining synonyms and clitictation. Because it is not related to affixation, the morphological process in BM also does not recognize affixation, but only compound words and reduplication. As a result, BM which is categorized as the analytic or isolated language has a morphological process particularly on that language. Moreover, the things which can not be stated in this study were whether in the analytic or other isolated language are also contained compound words and reduplication which were similar to BM. Consequently, a similar study should be done to other languages that are similar to BM.

References

Albert, A., MacWhinney, B., Nir, B., & Wintner, S. (2013). The Hebrew CHILDES Corpus: Transcription and Morphological Analysis. *Language Resources and Evaluation*, *47*(4), 973–1005. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10579-012-9214-z

Booij, G. (2005). *The Grammar of Words: An Introduction to Linguistic Morphology*. Oxford University Press Inc.

Booij, G. (2019). *The Morphology of Dutch*. Oxford University Press.
Cahyono, B. (1995). *Kristal-Kristal Ilmu Bahasa*. Airlangga University Press.
Crystal, D. (1987). *The Cambridge Encyclopaedia of Language*. Cambridge University Press.
Datang, F. A. (1995). *Reduplikasi Morfemis Bahasa Manggarai*. http://lib.ui.ac.id/detail.jsp?id=20271981#parentHorizontalTab2
Finegan, E. (2010). *Language: Its Structure and Use*. Wadsworth.
Gande, V. (2015). Reduplikasi Morfemis Bahasa Manggarai-NTT. In L. I. . Satyawati, M.S., Jayantini, I.G.S.R., Purnawati, K.W., Adnyani, N.L.P.S., Koroh (Ed.), *Proceedings The 7th International Seminar on Austronesian – Non Austronesian Languages and Literature* (pp. 601–610). Udayana University.
Haspelmath, M. (2002). *Understanding Morphology*. Arnold.
Mangga, S. (2013). *Bentuk Pasif dalam Bahasa Manggarai*. Universitas Gadjah Mada.
Ramlan, M. (2012). *Morfologi Suatu Tinjauan Deskriptif*. CV. Karyono.
Sudaryanto. (2015). *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa: Pengantar Penelitian Wahana Kebudayaan Secara Linguis*. Duta Wacana University Press.
Verheijen, A. . (1948). *Woordherhaling in het Manggarais*. Tijdshrift voor Ind. Taal.