

**MORPHOPHONEMIC PHENOMENA
IN THE BALINESE LANGUAGE SPOKEN BY
MOSLEM SPEECH COMMUNITY IN BANGRAS**

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ABSTRACT

The research objectives are to identify the phonemes and morphemes, and to describe the morphophonemic changes in the Balinese language spoken by Moslem Speech Community in Bangras. This research was in form of qualitative research. The data were obtained through three domains of language use namely family, friendship, and neighborhood domain. There were five instruments that were used by the researcher in collecting the data, namely researcher, recorder, word lists, and sentence lists. The data were collected through observation method. There were four steps of data analysis model namely, data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion. The results of the research showed that there were eight kinds of phonemes, ten kinds of morphemes, and four kinds of morphophonemic changes. The phonemes were /p/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /ñ/, /ɳa/, /h/ and /ʔ/. The morphemes were prefixes {ma-} and {N-}, suffixes {-ne} and {-ang}, and circumfixes {ng-ang}, {ng-in}, {ka-an}, {N-ang}, {pa-an}, and {ng-ang}. There were four kinds of morphophonemic changes in affixation, namely phoneme omission, phoneme addition, assimilation, and dissimilation. In phoneme omission, there were *melincer* and *nganteang*. The phoneme addition was *sapaine*, *ngaduin*, and *kabacaan*. In assimilation, there were *nekep*, *nyocok*, *ngae*, *mayah*, *ngebeng*, *ngenjenkang*, and *penyeluhan*. The dissimilation was *putihang* and *ngantehang*.

Keywords: phonemes, morphemes, morphophonemic changes, the Balinese Language in Bangras

**FENOMENA MORFOFONEMIK BAHASA BALI YANG DIGUNAKAN
OLEH KELOMPOK MUSLIM BANGRAS**

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ABSTRAK

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi fonem dan morfem, dan menggambarkan perubahan morfonemik dalam Bahasa Bali digunakan oleh Kelompok Muslim di Bangras. Penelitian ini berbentuk penelitian kualitatif. Data diperoleh melalui tiga domain penggunaan bahasa yaitu keluarga, pertemanan, dan tetangga. Ada empat instrumen yang digunakan oleh peneliti dalam mengumpulkan data, yaitu peneliti, perekam, daftar kata, dan daftar kalimat. Data dikumpulkan melalui metode observasi. Ada empat langkah model analisis data yaitu, pengumpulan data, reduksi data, tampilan data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada delapan jenis fonem, sepuluh jenis morfem, dan empat jenis perubahan morfonemik. Fonem-fonem itu adalah /p/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /ñ/, /ŋa/, /h/ dan /ʔ/. Morfemnya adalah awalan {ma-} dan {N-}, sufiks {-ne} dan {-ang}, dan konfiks {ng-ang}, {ng-in}, {ka-an}, {N-ang}, {pa-an}, dan {ng-ang}. Ada empat jenis perubahan morfonemik dalam afiksasi, yaitu penghilangan fonem, penambahan fonem, asimilasi, dan disimilasi. Dalam penghilangan fonem, ada *melincer* dan *nganteang*. Penambahan fonem yang ada adalah *sapaine*, *ngaduin*, dan *kabacaan*. Dalam asimilasi, ada *nekep*, *nyocok*, *ngae*, *mayah*, *ngebeng*, *ngenjenkang*, dan *penyeluhan*. Disimilasi yang ada adalah *putihang* dan *ngantehang*.

Kata kunci: fonem, morfem, perubahan morfonemik, Bahasa Bali Bangras