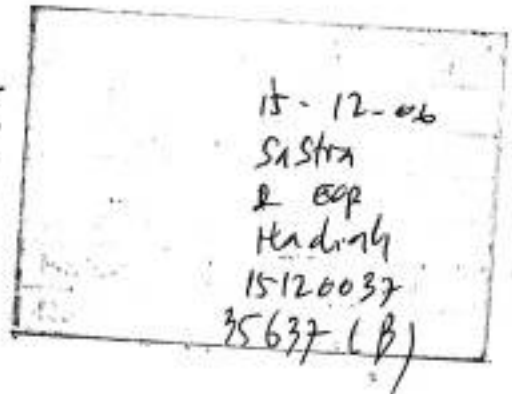


MAKASSARESE MORPHOPHONEMICS



A Thesis

Submitted to the Faculty of Letters Hasanuddin University
In partial fulfillment of the requirements to obtain a Sarjana
Degree in English Department

HASRULLAH
F 211 020 07

FACULTY OF LETTERS
HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY
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2006

SKRIPSI
MAKASSARESE MORPHOPHONEMICS

Disusun dan Diajukan oleh

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Telah dipertahankan di depan Panitia Ujian Skripsi
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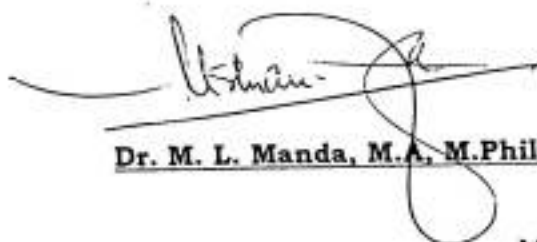
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Sesuai dengan surat tugas Dekan Fakultas Sastra Universitas Hasanuddin Nomor : 309/J 04.11.1/pp.27/2006, kami menyatakan menerima dan menyetujui skripsi ini untuk diteruskan ke panitia ujian skripsi Jurusan Sastra Inggris Fakultas Sastra Universitas Hasanuddin.

Makassar, November 2006

Konsultan I



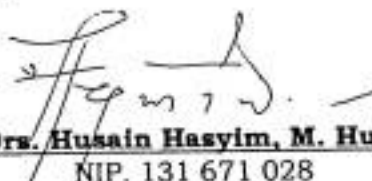
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**UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN
FAKULTAS SASTRA**

Pada hari ini Rabu, 15 November 2006, Panitia Ujian Skripsi menerima dengan baik skripsi yang berjudul :

"MAKASSARESE MORPHOPHONEMICS"

Yang diajukan dalam rangka memenuhi salah satu syarat ujian akhir guna memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Jurusan Sastra Inggris pada Fakultas Sastra Universitas Hasanuddin.

Makassar, 15 November 2006

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Penguji I

Penguji II

Konsultan I

Konsultan II

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The writer realizes that this thesis is very far from the so the critic would highly appreciated.

Makassar, November 2006

Hasrullah

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ABSTRAK

Hasrullah; Makassarese Morphophonemics; dibimbing oleh M.L. Manda and Sitti Sahraeny.

Penulisan skripsi ini bertujuan untuk memperkenalkan bahasa Makassar kepada semua orang yang ingin lebih dalam mempelajari bahasa tersebut. Dalam hal ini, penulis hanya membatasi pembahasan pada morfofonemik bahasa Makassar. Penelitian ini mencoba menggambarkan perubahan-perubahan apa saja yang terjadi terhadap kata-kata dalam bahasa Makassar setelah memperoleh penambahan afiksasi dimana penulis hanya membatasi penelitiannya pada prefiks atau awalan {a-} saja.

Dalam rangka mencapai tujuan tersebut, penulis mengadakan penelitian pustaka dan penelitian lapangan. Dengan melalui penelitian pustaka, penulis mengumpulkan beberapa data yang dianggap sangat berhubungan dengan penelitian tersebut. Penulis terjun kelapangan untuk memperoleh data semaksimal mungkin, dengan mewawancarai 5 orang warga Desa Jipang yang dianggap menguasai bahasa Makassar. Adapun wawancara yang diberikan secara spontan dan setelah itu penulis mencoba mencatat jawaban-jawaban yang dilontarkan oleh warga tersebut.

Data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan langkah-langkah sebagai berikut : *Pertama*, Penulis mengumpulkan data-data ke dalam satu daftar. *Kedua*, Penulis memisahkan data-data tersebut ke dalam dua bagian: Kata dasar dan afiks. *Ketiga*, dengan pemisahan itu, penulis menganalisis perubahan morfofonemik tiap kata. *Keempat*, penulis akhirnya membuat kesimpulan berdasarkan hasil analisis.

Hasil yang diperoleh dari analisis tersebut, yaitu : *Pertama*, prefiks {a-} berfungsi mengubah kelas kata dalam bahasa Makassar. *Kedua*, prefiks {a-} berfungsi menjadikan kata-kata dalam bahasa Makassar dapat diujarkan. *Ketiga*, bahasa Makassar memiliki tipe-tipe morfofonemik seperti : Assimilasi, penambahan bunyi, penghilangan bunyi, dan perubahan bunyi konsonan.

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Indonesia is a country surrounded by groups of islands or archipelagoes. Therefore, Indonesia has a lot of local languages, interestingly it has only one national language that unite the nation of Indonesia, that is Bahasa Indonesia. It is necessary to know that some regional languages in Indonesia have been learned systematically but some others have not been learned yet. Makassarese is one of the regional languages which has been learned in Makassarese regions.

In this thesis the writer attempts to introduce Makassarese. The writer is interested in showing this language from its morphological aspect particularly its morphophonemic change. Hence, the writer decided to choose this following title, "Makassarese Morphophonemics".

The writer chooses the title because he himself is Makassarese and the language is daily communication. So, in this thesis the writer would like to introduce his own language and to find problems in Makassarese. Hopefully this study can become a valuable contribution for those who want to study Makassarese. Eventually this can help them in learning Makassarese easily and at least this can be a comparison to the other regional languages.

1.2 Identification of The Problem

In the research, the writer puts forward to these following problems:

1. People who learn Makassarese don't know Makassarese Morphophonemics.
2. Makassar people can not prove what makes the Morphophonemic change of a word after combining with an affix.

1.3 Scope of problem

In this thesis, the writer just limits the problem on prefixes of Makassarese which will be disclosed its morphophonemic change after combining with words. So, this study does not include infixes and suffixes. This is because most of prefixes in Makassarese have morphophonemic change while infixes and suffixes have not. The writer also wants to analyze Makassarese Morphophonemic from nouns and verbs.

Prefixes in Makassarese are ma-, a-, pa-, pi-, ta-, na-, ka-, paka-, piti-, and si-. But in this case the writer just limits his analysis on prefixes ma-, and a-. Because in comparing to all of the prefixes, those two prefixes dominantly influence the words which follow them.

1.4 Statement of The Problem

In this thesis the writer puts the problem as follows:

1. What are morphophonemic results brought about by the processes of affixation?
2. What kinds of morphophonemics does Makassarese has?

1.5 Objective of Writing

By looking from statement of problem, those are two problems that the writer found, so here are the answers;

1. To elaborate morphophonemic result of Makassarese
2. To disclose morphophonemic types in Makassarese.

1.6 Significance of writing

The writer is interested in the title because he comes from Makassar. He also wants to introduce Makassarese to all the people and gives advantages for those who want to learn Makassarese in predicting some problems in learning Makassarese.

CHAPTER II PREVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Previous Studies

After reading many theses in the library of Faculty of Letter, Hasanuddin University, the writer finds some theses whose studies are almost the same as this thesis, as follows:

1. Suharyono (1998) with his thesis, "Afiks Pembentuk Kata Kerja Bahasa Jawa dan Bahasa Inggris (suatu Studi Kontrastif)". He focuses his thesis on verbs forming Affixes in Javanese and English.
2. Ader Laepe (1996) with his thesis, "Suffixes in Muna and English Language (A contrastive analysis)". He focuses his thesis on suffixes between the two languages.
3. Husni Husain (1987) with her thesis, "Proses Pembentukan kata kerja Bahasa Makassar Dialek Konjo dan bahasa Inggris (Suatu Studi Perbandingan)". She focuses her thesis on Morphological process of verbs in Makassarese and English.

This thesis is absolutely different from them. As we know the first and the second theses focus on contrasting English to Javanese and Muna, the third thesis is contrasting English to Makassarese, while this thesis focuses on Makassarese only which specifies Makassarese Morphophonemics.

2.2 Theoretical Background

The focused material of this thesis is morphophonemic change which occurs to a word after combining with an affix in this case, the writer is going to analyze that matter.

2.2.1 Morphology

Nida in Tarigan (1980 : 30) says, "Morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words." Then Verhaar (1995 : 52) says, "Morfologi atau tata bentuk : Ingg. Morphology, dulu morpemics) adalah bidang linguistic yang mempelajari susunan bagian-bagian kata secara granatical".

The definition of morphology is also explained by Pateda (1988 : 71), he says, "Morfology is the study of internal structure of words".

From those definitions above, the writer put three things which are learned in morphology, as follows :

- a. Form
- b. Form of words and their changes
- c. Meaning which appears as a result of the word change.

On the other hand, in studying morphology, we focus study on morpheme and word only.

2.2.1.1 Morpheme

Stageberg (1979 : 87) says :

"Morpheme is a short segment of language that meets three criteria:

1. It's a word or part of word that has meaning
2. It cannot be divided into smaller meaning full parts without violations of its meanings without meaningless remainders.
3. It recurs in differing verbal environments with a relatively stable meaning."

By looking at the definition of morpheme where a morpheme is a word or part of a word that has meaning. We can see the words in Makassarese such as : *kanre* (rice) and *attayang* (to wait). *Kanre* belongs to a word that has meaning and *attayang* (a (t) + *tayang*) where a (t) belongs to a part of the word "tayang".

For more obvious, the definition of morpheme is also explained by Hockett in Pateda (1988 : 72), he says, "morpheme are the smallest individually meaning full elements in the utterances of a language." Also Ramelan in Pateda (1988 : 72) says, "Morfem adalah bentuk yang paling kecil, bentuk yang tidak mempunyai bentuk lain sebagai unsurnya.

After reading those definitions, we can say that in Makassarese *ni-* and *parek* (to make) in the form niparek (made/passive voice), both are morphemes because there is the form parek has no more smaller part because we can not divide the form parek into *pa* + *rek*. If we divide the form parek into *pa* + *rek*, it means that *pa* and *rek* don't have a meaning anymore.

Morpheme may be described as "free", or "bound". A free morpheme is one that can be uttered alone with the meaning. We can see examples of free morpheme in Makassarese such as *kanre* (rice), *tena* (no), *ballak* (house) and so on, whereas a bound morpheme is one that cannot be uttered alone with the meaning. So, it can only occur as part of another word, such as *pa-* in *pasikola* (student), *a-* in *ammaca* (to read), *ma-* in *mappalak* (to ask), and so on. Free morpheme may of course also form a part of compound words, such as *ballak* + *garring* (hospital), *mata allo* (sun) and so on.

underlying form, are called affixes". The definition of affix can also be seen by Ramlan (1985 : 50), he says :

"Affix ialah gramatik terikat yang di dalam suatu kata merupakan unsure yang bukan kata dan bukan pokok kata yang memiliki kesanggupan melekat pada satuan-satuan ~~...~~ membentuk kata atau pokok kata baru."

Finally the writer gets the point that affix is a bound morpheme which cannot stand itself as a word but it needs a word to form a new word.

In general, affixes consist of three kinds : prefixes, infixes, and suffixes.

1) Prefix

In Merriam Webster Collegiate Dictionary (eleventh edition, 2003 : 979) explains, "prefix is an affix attached to the beginning of a word, base, or phrase and serving to produce a derivative word or an inflectional form". Pateda (1988 : 78) also defines, "prefiks ialah afiks yang harus dilekatkan di sebuah morfem dasar untuk membentuk kata yang berfungsi dalam ujaran." We can see examples in Makassarese : prefix a- in ammaca (a- + baca), attinro (a- + tinro), assikola (a- + sikola), aklampa (a- + sikola), and many more.

2) Infix

"Infix is a derivational or inflectional affix appearing in the body of a word". (Merriem Webber Collegiate Dictionary, 2003 : 640). For example in Makassarese infix -um- in sumelang (to dive) and infix -im- in simombalak (to sail).

3) Suffix

"Suffix is an affix occurring at the end of a word, base or phrase". (Merriem Webster Collegiate Dictionary, 2003 : 1248). We can see in Makassarese, the suffix -i in lompoi (lompo + i), batui (batu + i), etc.

2.2.1.4 Morphophonemics

Ramelan (1992 : 126) states, "The change in form from the base into the other allomorphs is called 'morphophonemic' change or alternation, while the study of morphophonemic change of morphemes in differing environments is called 'morphophonemics'.

As Ramlan has stated that morphophonemic change, that is, change of the base of a morpheme into the other allomorphs, he also explained that there are 9 morphophonemic types, as follows:

1) Assimilation

Assimilation is a process by which a sound of a morpheme is made similar to that of another morpheme to which the former is added. For example : the change from the base of the Indonesian activating morpheme (men-) into /m̄m-/ in the environment of /-beli/, which results in the combination /m̄mbeli/. In the example above the sound /n/ of /m̄n-/ is changed into /m/ in order to be made similar to the sound /b/ of /-beli/. The sounds /m/ and /b/ share certain phonetic features in that both are voiced and bilabial sounds. The change of /n/ into /m/ is conditioned by the following sound /b/ of the verb stem, and such assimilation is said to be regressive assimilation.

If the change of sound is conditioned by a preceding sound - such as the allomorphs of the English past tense morpheme /id/, /t/, and /d/, the distribution of which is determined by the preceding sound of the verb stem, whether it is an alveolar stop, a voiceless sound or a voiced sound - the assimilation is called 'Progressive Assimilation'. The change from /d/ into /t/ in the environment of a verb of a stem like

/help/, which results in the new form /helpt/ from /help/ + /d/, is called assimilation of 'voicing', because the basic form /d/ loses its voicing so that both sounds /p/ and /t/ become voiceless. The change from (men-) into /m̩m-/ in m̩mbeli is called assimilation of point of articulation, because both sounds /m/ and /b/ share one feature, that is, their points of articulation are both bilabial.

2) Addition of Sounds

This morphophonemic change happens the base of a morpheme is changed in form by adding one or more sounds. For example English morphemes like /bɪŋ/ or /strɔŋ/ there is an addition of the sound /g/ when combined with comparative and superlative morpheme /-ə/ and in /-ɪst/, thus /bɪŋgə/ and bɪŋgɪst/.

3) Loss of Sounds

In this case, a word will lose its sound after combining with an affix. Examples from English are, for instance, the morpheme soft + /-ən/ which become softən, thus the sound /t/ in soft is lost; piano + /ɪst/

which become pianist, thus the sound /ou/ in piano is lost.



4) Vowel Change

Sometimes the morphophonemic change also refers to the change of a vowel sound found in the base.

Some examples in English, for instance, :

- Prefer /prɪfə/, which becomes /prefə'rɪʃns/ before /-ɪʃns/, where /ɪ/ is changed into /e/.
- Symbol /sɪmbəl/, which becomes /sɪmbə'lik/ before /-ɪk/, where /ə/ is changed into /ɔ/.

5) Consonant Change

A word may also undergo consonantal changes after combining with other morphemes, like in :

- /pəmlt/ which becomes /pə'mɪsɪbel/ before /-ɪbel/, where /t/ is changed into /s/.
- /dɪvəld/ which becomes /dɪvɪsɪbəl/ before /-ɪbel/, where /ə/ is changed into /z/.
- /li:f/ which becomes /li:vz/ before /-z/, where /f/ is changed into /v/.

6) Stress shift

In most cases, however, this stress shift is accompanied with other changes, like consonantal or vowel changes.

Examples :

/sɪntæks/ becomes /sɪntæktɪk/ before /-ɪk/

/ɛrð/ becomes /ɪrætlɪk/ before /-ɪk/

7) Synthesis

This is a fusion of two consonants or vowels which is brought about by combining two morphemes and become one sound. In this case the morpheme boundary is, of course, very difficult to identify since the two morphemes are interlocking.

Some illustrations from English are :

- /ækt/ + /-yðn/ becomes /æksɪðn/, where /t/ and /y/ become /s/.
- /prɛs/ + /-yð/ becomes /prɛsɪð/, where /s/ and /y/ becomes /s/.
- /divaɪd/ + /-yð/ becomes /divɪʒðn/, where /d/ and /y/ becomes /ʒ/

8) Dissimilation

Though in combining morphemes it is more common to have assimilation, in which sounds are made similar to each other, if sometimes happen that

sounds are made dissimilar to each other. For example in English prefix (in-) becomes :

/-il/ before /li:ɡəl/, thus /illi:ɡəl/.

/-ir/ before /regyulə/, thus /ir regyulə/.

/-im/ before /pɔ:sibəl/, thus /impɔ:sibəl/.

/-in/ before /sʌfisiənt/, thus /insʌfisiənt/.

But if it is found before /noubəl/, (in-) becomes (ig-), thus /ignoubəl/. So the sound /n/ of /in-/ is changed into /ɡ/, so as to be different from the sound /n/ of noubəl which is called 'dissimilation'.

9) Suppletion

This is a type of morphophonemic change in which the allomorph is completely different in phonemic structure from the base. This cannot be predicted from the phonological structure of the base, and the distribution of such allomorphs is therefore morphologically conditioned. The number of such cases is usually limited.

In English the plural allomorph /-ən/ is an example of suppletion, since it is phonemically different from the base /z/. Thus the morpheme /ɔ:kz/ + the plural morpheme /-z/ become /ɔ:kən/ and not /ɔ:kz/. Another example is the verb (go) which becomes /wen-/ before the past tense morpheme /t/, thus we have the combination /went/, and not /gout/.

Beside Ramlan's statement, actually In Makassarese there is one morphophonemic type that we call "gemination". The noun "gemination" means the doubling of a word or phrase or the act of copying or making a duplicate of something. For example : the word "ballak" becomes "abballaq" , "cawaq-cawaq" becomes "accawaq-cawaq" and many more.

CHAPTER III METHODOLOGY

In analyzing a language or more, it's necessary to get accurate data in order to produce a good research. The data that writer gets are

a. Primary Data

The writer got data from the books or theses at library. He took data which are related to his thesis.

b. Secondary Data

The data at library were not enough in supporting this thesis, so the writer went to the area of Makassarese native speaker in order to get more data.

3.1 Library Research

In this research the writer used the library as one of the objects in collecting data. Because the library, the writer can get data which have relations to the research by reading some books, articles, theses and brochure. The writer read them and did quotations directly or indirectly. Then the quotations are referring to the theoretical background of this thesis by reading some books and article which contain theories to support the research. Then the quotations indirectly, where the writer read the books, articles,

theses and brochure by using note-taking system. After reading them, he understood them and noted part of the books or the others which are considered supporting the research. And finally he arranged them by using his own sentences.

3.2 Field Research

The writer felt that library research was not enough in supporting this thesis. Because sometimes the books or theses that we read at the library got errors. So, the writer needed another method to support his research in order to make a good thesis. And the method was field research.

In this research, the writer was directly going to the location which will be the next object of research. In this field research, the writer used methods as follows:

3.2.1 Method for Collecting Data

To find out the data which were needed, the writer used two techniques in collecting data :

a. Interview

This method is done in getting data from Makassarese native speakers. The writer interviewed Makassarese native speakers by giving some questions spontaneously. He got data from the answer of Makassarese native speakers. Because this

thesis is talking about Makassarese morphophonemics, so the writer gave some questions which are related to the title.

b. Note Taking

Apparently, interview was not enough to get more data because the writer can not catch the whole answers of Makassarese native speakers, so the way to solve the problem was by notetaking. The writer noted part of their answers that he thought very important for his research. This note taking was really helpful for the writer to remember and to understand again the result of interview.

3.2.2 Method for Analyzing Data

In analyzing the data, the writer used descriptive qualitative method where this more focuses on process. From these followings the writer put forward his work procedures :

- a. Step 1 : the writer put data into a list where the data are Makassarese words which have combined with affixes.
- b. Step 2 : The writer separated the data into two parts, the are base and affix.
- c. Step 3 : By separating words into base and affix, the writer analyzed its morphophonemic change.

d. Step 4 : The writer finally made general conclusion based on the analysis.

3.3 Population and Sample

3.3.1 Population

The population of this research is Makassarese native speaker who live in a village called Jipang Village, Bontonompo Subdistric, Gowa Regency, South Sulawesi. The writer choosed the place with two reasons. First, he comes from Jipang and the second, people in Jipang are dominantly Makassarese native speakers.

3.3.2 Sample

Sample is based on non random sampling where the writer chooses only 5 person in Jipang who really master Makassarese.

CHAPTER IV
DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS



4.1 Data Presentation

In this thesis, the writer will show the data from the table of consonant and vowels with their distribution.

Table of consonants and their distribution

Consonant	Its distribution
- Baju	→ Aqbaju
- Ballaq	→ Aqballaq
- Biscang	→ Aqbiscang
- Baine	→ Abbaine
- Buraqne	→ Abburaqne
- Baqji	→ Ammaqji
- Buno	→ Ammuno
- Buang	→ Ammuang
- Boya	→ Abboya
- Bicara	→ Abbicara
- Bangung	→ Ambangung
- Cera	→ Aqcera
- Cincing	→ Aqcincing
- Cawa-cawa	→ Aqcawa-cawa
- Carammeng	→ Aqcarammeng
- Cakko	→ Anyuyakko

CHAPTER IV
DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS



4.1 Data Presentation

In this thesis, the writer will show the data from the table of consonant and vowels with their distribution.

Table of consonants and their distribution

Consonant		Its distribution
- Baju	—————→	Aqbaju
- Ballaq	—————→	Aqballaq
- Biseang	—————→	Aqbiseang
- Baine	—————→	Abbaine
- Buraqne	—————→	Abburanqne
- Baqji	—————→	Ammaqji
- Buno	—————→	Ammuno
- Buang	—————→	Ammuang
- Boya	—————→	Abboya
- Bicara	—————→	Abbicara
- Bangung	—————→	Ambangung
- Cera	—————→	Aqcera
- Cincing	—————→	Aqcincing
- Cawa-cawa	—————→	Aqcawa-cawa
- Carammeng	—————→	Aqcarammeng
- Cakko	—————→	Anyuyakko

Consonant		Its distribution
- Dodoroq	—————→	Aqdododoroq
- Dasi	—————→	Aqdasi
- Dengka	—————→	Aqdengka
- Goloq	—————→	Aqgoloq
- Ganrang	—————→	Aqganrang
- Heleng	—————→	Aqheleng
- Jeqneq	—————→	Aqjegneq
- Jikeq	—————→	Aqjikeq
- Jama	—————→	Anjama
- Joqjoq	—————→	Anjoqjoq
- Jakkalaq	—————→	Anjakkalaq
- Kanre	—————→	Angnganre
- Kacamata	—————→	Akkacamata
- Kelong	—————→	Akkelong
- Kaluruq	—————→	akkaluruq
- Kutang	—————→	Akkutang
- Konci	—————→	Anngonci
- Kokkoq	—————→	Angngokkoq
- Kekkeq	—————→	Angngekkeq
- Kioq	—————→	Akkioq
- Kulle	—————→	Akkulle
- Lipaq	—————→	Aqlipaq
- Lampa	—————→	Aqlampa

Consonant		Its distribution
- Lesang	—————→	Aqlesang
- Lange	—————→	Aqlange
- Lumpaq	—————→	Aqlumpaq
- Langngereq	—————→	Allangngereq
- Motoroq	—————→	Aqmotoroq
- Mata	—————→	Aqmata
- Motereq	—————→	Ammotereq
- Mattung	—————→	Ammattung
- Pareq	—————→	Aqpareq
- Rasa	—————→	Anrasa
- Rabba	—————→	Anrabba
- Rokoq	—————→	Anrokoq
- Sangko	—————→	Annyyangko
- Susu	—————→	Annusu
- Songkoloq	—————→	Annyyongkoloq
- Sintereq	—————→	Annyyintereq
- Sempaq	—————→	Annyyempaq
- Suntiq	—————→	Annyyuntiq
- Sikkoq	—————→	Annyyikkoq
- Sassa	—————→	Assassa
- Solong	—————→	Assolong
- Topi	—————→	Attopi
- Talipong	—————→	Attalipong

Consonant		Its distribution
- Tukaq	—————→	Attukaq
- Tuiq	—————→	Attuiq
- Tunu	—————→	Attunu
- Tulung	—————→	Annulung

Table of vowels and their distribution

Vowel		Its distribution
- Anaq	—————→	Aqanaq
- Ammaq	—————→	Aqammaq
- Ingkong	—————→	Aqingkong
- Ukkuruq	—————→	Anggukuruq
- Ukiriq	—————→	Anggukiriq
- Uruq	—————→	Angguruq
- Erang	—————→	Anggerang
- Olo	—————→	Anggolo

Here are the data that the writer gets from Makassarese native speakers :

I. Makassarese words which combined with Prefix (aq-) where its bases are derived from nouns :

- aqanaq (anaq)	(to have a child)
- aqammak (ammaq)	(to have a mother)

- abbaju (baju)	(to wear a shirt)
- abballaq (ballaq)	(to have a house)
- abbiseang (biseang)	(to go by boat)
- abbaine (baine)	(to have a wife)
- abburakne (buraqne)	(to have a husband)
- acceraq (ceraq)	(bleed)
- accincing (cincing)	(to wear ring)
- accawa-cawaq (cawaq-cawaq)	(to wear underwear)
- accarammeng (carammeng)	(to look in the mirror)
- addodoroq (dodoroq)	(to make dodol cake)
- addasi (dasi)	(to wear tie)
- aqgolok (goloq)	(to play football)
- aqganrang (ganrang)	(to hit)
- aqheleng (heleng)	(to wear helmet)
- aqingkong (ingkong)	(to have a tail)
- aqjeknek (jeqneq)	(to take a bath)
- aqjike (jikeq)	(to wear jacket)
- annganre (kanre)	(to eat)
- akkacamata (kacamata)	(to wear glasses)
- akkelong (kelong)	(to sing)
- akkaluruq (kaluruq)	(to smoke)
- akkutang (kutang)	(to wear brassiere)
- anggonci (konci)	(to lock)

- aqlipak (lipaq)	(to wear sarong)
- aqmotoroq (motoroq)	(to go by motorcycle)
- aqmata (mata)	(to stay up and talk all night)
- aqodoloq (odoloq)	(to brush teeth)
- ammupuq (pupuq)	(to fertilize)
- ammekang (pekang)	(to fish)
- ammaroq (paroq)	(to rasp)
- aqroq (roq)	(to wear skirt)
- aqrante (rante)	(to wear necklace)
- assandalaq (sandalaq)	(to wear sandals)
- assapatu (sapatu)	(to wear shoes)
- assaluara (saluara)	(to wear trousers)
- assampo (sampo)	(to wear shampoo)
- assabung (sabung)	(to wear soap)
- anynyangko (sangko)	(to cut something with a sickle)
- annusu (susu)	(to suckle on the breast)
- anynyongkoloq (songkoloq)	(to make songkolok[food])
- anynyintereq (sintereq)	(to lighten by using senter)
- attopi (topi)	(to wear hat)
- attalipong (talipong)	(to call by using telephone)
- attukaq (tukaq)	(to go upstairs)

NOTE : Those words can also be put prefix (maq-), for example
 abballak → mabballak, abbiseang → mabbiseang,
 abbaine → mabbaine, and so on.

- aqlipak (lipaq)	(to wear sarong)
- aqmotoroq (motoroq)	(to go by motorcycle)
- aqmata (mata)	(to stay up and talk all night)
- aqodoloq (odoloq)	(to brush teeth)
- ammupuq (pupuq)	(to fertilize)
- ammekang (pekang)	(to fish)
- ammaroq (paroq)	(to rasp)
- aqroq (roq)	(to wear skirt)
- aqrante (rante)	(to wear necklace)
- assandalaq (sandalaq)	(to wear sandals)
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- attukaq (tukaq)	(to go upstairs)

NOTE : Those words can also be put prefix {maq-}, for example
 abballak → mabballak, abbiseang → mabbiseang,
 abbaine → mabbaine, and so on.

II. Makassarese words which combined with prefix {aq-} where its bases are derived from verbs:

- anngajaraq (ajaraq)	(to teach)
- anngangkaq (angkaq)	(to lift)
- ammaqji (bakji)	(to hit)
- ammuno (buno)	(to kill)
- ammuang (buang)	(to throw)
- abboya (boya)	(to find)
- abbicara (bicara)	(to talk)
- ambangung (bangung)	(to get up)
- anynyakko (cakko)	(to hide)
- addengka (dengka)	(to pound)
- anngerang (erang)	(to bring)
- annginung (inung)	(to drink)
- anjama (jama)	(to touch; to work)
- anjokjoq (jokjoq)	(to point out)
- anjakkalaq (jakkalaq)	(to catch)
- anngokkoq (kokkoq)	(to bite)
- anngekkeq (kekkeq)	(to tear)
- akkioq (kioq)	(to call)
- akkulle (kulle)	(to be able)
- aqlampa (lampa)	(to go)

4.2 Analysis

1.

❖ aqanak	→	a (q) + anaq (child)
❖ aqammaq	→	a (q) + ammaq (mother)

Analysis :

To combine the words *anak* and *ammaq* with prefix {aq-}, we have put sound /q/ which is usually called addition of sound . In this case the words *anak* and *ammaq* get addition of sound /q/ after combining with prefix{aq-} (aq- + anak becomes / aqanak). If the words *anak* and *ammaq* don't get addition of sound /q/, so they can not be combined with prefix {aq-} and they have no meaning. (aq- + anak becomes /aanak/ → false) or (a- + ammaq becomes /aammaq/ → false)

- 2.
- | | | |
|-------------|---|--------------------------|
| ❖ abbaju | → | a (b) + baju (shirt) |
| ❖ abballaq | → | a (b) + ballaq (home) |
| ❖ abbiscang | → | a (b) + biscang (boat) |
| ❖ abbaine | → | a (b) + baine (woman) |
| ❖ abburakne | → | a (b) + burakne (man) |

Analysis :

After paying attention to those words such as *abbaju*, *abballak*, *abbiscang*, *abbaine*, and *abburakne*, they have the same changes in combining with prefix {aq-} where they get addition of sound b where {aq-} + baju becomes /abbaju/; {aq-} + ballak becomes /abballak/; {aq-} + biscang becomes /abbiscang/; {aq-} + baine becomes /abbaine/; {aq-} + burakne becomes /abburakne/ and not /abburakne/ and not /abaju/, /abballak/, /abbaine/, /aburakne/ or anything else. Or we can also say that all of the words get gemination process where after combining with prefix {aq-}, the first alphabet of those words /b/ get doubling.

- 3.
- | | | |
|---------------|---|----------------------------------|
| ❖ accera | → | a (c) + cera (blood) |
| ❖ accincing | → | a (c) + cincing (ring) |
| ❖ accawa-cawa | → | a (c) + cawa-cawa (underwerar) |
| ❖ accarammeng | → | a (c) + carammeng (mirror) |

sound /q/ (aqdodorok and aqdasi), it is hard to utter them. So, those words should get addition of sound /d/ in order to make similar to the first sound of those words and eventually it is easy to utter them.

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|----|-------------|---|--------------------------|
| 5. | ❖ aqgoloq | → | a (q) + goloq (ball) |
| | ❖ aqganrang | → | a (q) + ganrang (drum) |

Analysis :

This is an opposite from the analysis of number 4 where the words *golak* and *ganrang* don't get addition of sound /g/ but they need addition of sound /q/ to combine with prefix {aq-}. So, {aq-} + *golak* becomes /aqgolak/ and not /aggolak/ or {aq-} + *ganrang* becomes /aqganrang/ and not /agganrang/. The reason is that if they get addition of sound /q/, they are easy to be uttered, while if they get addition of sound /g/, it is hard to utter them. After combining them with prefix {aq-}, they are changing from nouns to verbs.

- | | | | |
|----|------------|---|---------------------------|
| 6. | ❖ aqheleng | → | a (q) + heleng (helmet) |
|----|------------|---|---------------------------|

Analysis :

In this case, if the word *heleng* gets addition of sound /h/, Makassarese can not utter it properly and it has no meaning. The way to combine it with prefix {aq-} is by putting sound /q/ on it, so that {aq-} + *heleng* becomes /aqheleng/ and not /ahheleng/ or even /aheleng/.

7. ❖ aqingkong → a (q) + ingkong (tail)

Analysis :

In combining the word *ingkong* with the prefix {aq-} in order to make *ingkong* becomes verb, between prefix {aq-} and the word *ingkong* must be put sound /q/ so that {aq-} + *ingkong* becomes /aqingkong/ and not the others.

8. ❖ aqjekne → a (q) + jekne (water)
❖ aqjikeq → a (q) + jikeq (jacket)

Analysis :

To combine prefix {aq-} with the words *jekne* and *jike* we have to put sound /q/ after prefix {aq-}, so that {aq-} + *jekne* becomes /aqjekne/ and not the /ajjekne/ or even /ajekne/; and a *jikeq* becomes /aqjikeq/ and not /ajjikeq/ or even (ajike). This morphophonemic change is called a shift of stress.

9. ❖ akkacamata → a (k) + kacamata (glasses)
❖ akkelong → a (k) + kelong (song)
❖ akkaluruq → a (k) + kaluruq (cigarette)
❖ akkutang → a (k) + kutang (brassiere)
❖ annganre → a (ngng) + kanre (rice)
❖ anngonci → a (ngng) + konci (key)

Analysis :

The words *kacamata*, *kelong*, *kaluruq* and *kutang* have the same changes after combining with prefix {aq-} where those words get addition of sound /k/ or we can also say doubling process (gemination) to make similar to the first sound of those words /k/. So, {aq-} + *kacamata*, *kelong*, *kaluruk* and *kutang* become /akkacamata/, /akkelong/, /akkaluruk/, and /akkutang/. The words 'kanre' and 'konci' are different from them. Even though their first sounds are the same but their morphophonemic changes are different. This is because after the words *kanre* and *konci* are combined with prefix {aq-}, the sound k of those words are lost and replaced with one of allomorphs of morpheme {aq-} (it is angng-). So, {aq-} + *kanre* becomes /angnganre/ and {aq-} + *konci* becomes /angngonci/. Those two words have two morphophonemic changes. First, the first sound of these words are lost where it is called lost of sound k and second, the sound k is replaced with angng- where it is called assimilation.

10. \diamond aqlipaq \rightarrow a (q) + lipaq (sarong)

Analysis :

The word *lipak* gets addition of sound /q/ after combining with prefix {aq-} where {aq-} + *lipak* becomes /a'lipak/. If it gets addition of sounds ℓ where a- (ℓ) + *lipak* becomes /allipak, so it has no meaning and also it cannot be uttered.

11. ❖ aqmotoroq → a (q) + motoroq (motorcycle)
 ❖ aqmata → a (q) + mata (eye)

Analysis :

The word *motorok* gets *mata* get stress to be combined with prefix {aq-} where {aq-} + motoroq and {aq-} + mata become /aqmotoroq/ and /aqmata/. Actually the sound /q/ is almost the same as the sound (k) so that the people sometimes think that {aq-} + motorok and {aq-} + mata can also become /aqmotoroq/ and /aqmata/.

12. ❖ aqodoloq → a (q) + adoloq (toothpaste)

Analysis :

It is impossible to put addition of sound (o) in the word odolok. Because if it is combined with prefix {aq-} and get addition of sound o, so {aq-} + odolok becomes /aodolok/ where it is can not be uttered and meaningless. In this case addition of sound /q/ so that {a-} + odolok becomes /aqodolok/.

13. ❖ ammupuq → a (m) + pupuq (fertilizer)
 ❖ ammekang → a (m) + pekang (fishhook)
 ❖ ammaroq → a (m) + paroq (rasp)

Analysis :

Those three words have two morphophonemic changes. First, those words get addition of nasal sound (m) and second, the first sound of those words are changed into m (p is changed into m) where this change is called consonant change because p and m, both are consonants. P is changed into m by the reason to make similar to the sound m, and also because they are bilabials.

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|-----|-----------|---|----------------------------|
| 14. | ❖ aqroq | → | a (q) + rok (skirt) |
| | ❖ aqrante | → | a (q) + rante (necklace) |

Analysis :

Prefix {aq-} which combined with the words *rok* and *rante* functions in changing the class of word noun to verb, we have to put sound /q/ between them. So, {aq-} + rok and {aq-} + rante becomes /aqrok/ and /aqrante/. This change is called a shift of stress.

- | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|---|--|
| 15. | ❖ assandalaq | → | a (s) + sandalaq (sandals) |
| | ❖ assapatu | → | a (s) + sepatu (shoes) |
| | ❖ assaluara | → | a (s) + saluara (trousers) |
| | ❖ assampo | → | a (s) + sampo (shampoo) |
| | ❖ assabung | → | a (s) + sabung (soap) |
| | ❖ anynyangko | → | a (ny ny) + sangko (sickle) |
| | ❖ annusu | → | a (n) + susu (milk) |
| | ❖ anynyongkoloq | → | a (ny ny) + songkoloq (songkolok/food) |
| | ❖ anynyintereq | → | a (ny ny) + sintereq (senter) |

Analysis :

The words *sandalak*, *sapatu*, *sampo*, and *sabung* which combine with prefix {aq-} get addition of sound (s). But if we pay attention to the words *sangko*, *susu*, *songkolok* and *sinterek*, apparently they don't get addition of sound (s) even their first sounds are the same as the words *sandalak*, *sapatu* etc. It means that the words *sangko*, *susu*, *songkolok* and *sinterek* have the other morphophonemic changes. By separating those words from their bases such as {aq-} + *sangko* becomes /anynyangko/, {aq-} + *songkolok* becomes /anynyongkolok/ and {aq-} + *sinterek* becomes /anynyinterek/, the writer concludes that after combining with prefix {aq-}, the words *sangko*, *sinterek* and *songkolok* get addition of sound (nyny) so that {aq-} + (anyny) becomes anyn'susu' (s) is replaced with the sound (n) which is called consonant change.

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 15. | ❖ attopi | → | a (t) + topi (hat) |
| | ❖ attalipong | → | a (t) + talipong (telephone) |
| | ❖ attuka | → | a (t) + tuka (stairs) |

Analysis :

In this case, those three words (*topi*, *talipong*, *tuka*) only have one morphophonemic change where they get addition of sound (t). So, a- + *topi* becomes /attopi/, a- + *talipong* becomes /attalipong/, and a- + *tuka* becomes /attuka/. By combination of them with prefix {aq-} the part of speech of them are changing from nouns to verbs.

17. ❖ angngajaraq → a (ngng) + ajaraq (teach)
 ❖ angngangkaq → a (ngng) + angka' (lift)

Analysis :

The morphophonemic change that those words have is assimilation. In combining the prefix {aq-} with the words *ajaraq* and *angkaq*, between them are put sound (ngng) in order to be made similar to the words *ajaraq* and *angkaq*. This process we called gemination process (doubling). This change is different from the words *anak* and *ammak* where those words get sound /q/, while this does not. So, {aq-} + *ajaraq* becomes /angngajaraq/ and not /aqajaraq/; and {aq-} + *angkaq* becomes /angngangkaq/ and not /aqangkaq/.

18. ❖ ammaqji → a (m) + bakji (hit)
 ❖ ammuno → a (m) + buno (kill)
 ❖ ammuang → a (m) + buang (throw)
 ❖ abboya → a (b) + boya (find)
 ❖ abbicara → a (b) + bicara (talk)
 ❖ ambangun → a (m) + bangun (get up)

Analysis :

To combine the words *bakji*, *buno* and *buang* with the prefix {aq-}, we have to put nasal sound (m) and the first sound of those words (b) is replaced with the sound (m) because the sound /b/ and

/m/ share the certain phonetic features in that both are voiced and bilabial sounds. This is called assimilation. Then the words *boya* and *bicara*, its change is not assimilation but those two words get addition of sound (b) so that {aq-} + *boya* and {aq-} + *bicara* becomes, /abboya/ and /abbicara/. Last, the word *bangun* is also the same as the word *baqji*, *buno* and *buang* in combining with prefix {aq-}. The difference is the first sound of *bangun* is (b) is not replaced with another sound so {aq-} + *bangun* becomes /ambangung/ and not /ammangung/.

19. ❖ anynyakko → a (nyny) + cakko (hide)

Analysis :

In this case, the prefix {aq-} is added by sound (nyny) to combine with the word *cakko*. Then the first sound of *cakko* is lost so that {aq-} + *cakko* becomes /anynyakko/ and not /accakko/ or anything else. Its change is gemination and loss of sound.

20. ❖ addengka → a (d) + dengka (pound)

Analysis :

The change of this word is also the same as the words *addasi* and *addodorok* where the word *dengka* gets addition of sound (d) in order to be made similar to the first sound of 'dengka'.

21. ❖ angngerang → a (ngng) + erang (bring)

Analysis :

The word *erang* gets addition of sound (ngng) to combine with prefix {aq-}. This change is called gemination process (the doubling of the sound /ng/.

22. ❖ angnginung → a (ngng) + inung (drink)

Analysis :

This change is also the same as the analysis of number 21. Probably, if the first sound of a word is vowel, so it must be put sound (ngng) after prefix {aq-}. For example the words *erang* and *inung*. The first sound of those words are e and i where both are vowels. So, a- + inung becomes /angnginung/. It's still prediction.

23. ❖ anjama → a (n) + jama (work)
❖ anjoqjoq → a (n) + joqjoq (point out)
❖ anjakkalaq → a (n) + jakkalaq (catch)

Analysis :

These three words gets addition of nasal sound (n) and not (m) or (ng). If those words get addition of sound (m) or (ng) so they become /amjama/, /amjokjok/, /amjakkalak/. If we utter them, it's so hard and absolutely they have no meaning.

So the addition of sound (n) is very exact because the sound (n) and the first sound of those words (j) are almost the same, and it's easy to utter them.

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------|---|----------------------------|
| 24. | ❖ angngokkoq | → | a (ngng) + kokkoq (bite) |
| | ❖ angngekkeq | → | a (ngng) + kekkeq (tear) |
| | ❖ akkiq | → | a (k) + kioq (call) |
| | ❖ akkulle | → | a (k) + kulle (able to) |

Analysis :

The words *kokkok* and *kekkek* get addition of sound (ngng) after combining with prefix {aq-}. Beside that, the first sound of those words (k) are lost so that a- + *kokkok*, *kekkek*, become /angngokkok/ and /angngekkek/. The changes that those two words have are gemination and loss of sound. If we compare those words to the words *kiok* and *kulle*, they have different changes in combining with prefix {aq-}. The words *kiok* and *kulle* get addition of sound (k).

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------|---|----------------------------|
| 25. | ❖ aqlampa | → | a (q) + lampa (go) |
| | ❖ aqlesang | → | a (q) + lesang (move) |
| | ❖ aqlange | → | a (q) + lange (swim) |
| | ❖ aqlumpa | → | a (q) + lumpa (jump) |
| | ❖ allanggereq | → | a (l) + langgereq (hear) |

Analysis :

The words *lampa*, *lesang*, *lange* and *lumpak* have the same changes in combining with prefix *a-* where each from word get addition of sound /q/. But word *langngerek* is different from them where after prefix {aq-}, the sound (l) is added by the reason to be made similar to the word *langngerek*.

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------|---|----------------------------|
| 26. | ❖ ammotereq | → | a (m) + motereq (return) |
| | ❖ ammattung | → | a (m) + mattung (fall) |

Analysis :

By looking at those words, they have the same morphophonemic changes where they get addition of nasal sound (m). If only they are added by the sound (n), so a (n) + moterek becomes /anmoterek/, it is hard for Makassarrese to utter the word.

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------|---|---------------------------------|
| 27. | ❖ anngolo | → | a (ngng) + olo (pass) |
| | ❖ anngondang | → | a (ngng) + ondang (run after) |

Analysis :

This change is similar to the analysis of the word *erang* and *ingkong*. The words *olo* and *ondang* also get addition of sound (ngng). In general if prefix {aq-} is combined with the words which their first sounds are vowel, so they get addition sound (ngng).

- 28.
- | | | |
|-------------|---|-----------------------------|
| ❖ ammelaq | → | a (m) + pelaq (make lost) |
| ❖ ammutaraq | → | a (m) + putaraq (turn) |
| ❖ ammolong | → | a (m) + polong (cut) |
| ❖ ammake | → | a (m) + pake (wear) |
| ❖ appalaq | → | a (p) + palaq (ask) |
| ❖ appareq | → | a (p) + pareq (make) |

Analysis :

In combining the words *pelak*, *putarak*, *polong* and *pake* with prefix {aq-}, the addition of nasal sound (m) is needed. Then the first sound of those words are replaced with the sound (m). The sound (p) is changed into (m) because the sound (m) and (p), both are bilabial sounds. This change belongs to assimilation. The changes of the words *palak* and *parek* are different from the words *pelak*, *putarak*, *polong* and *pake*. The words *palak* and *parek* get addition of sound (p) so that they become /appalak/ not /ammalak/, and /apparak/ not /ammarek/.

- 29.
- | | | |
|-----------|---|------------------------|
| ❖ anasa | → | a (n) + rasa (get) |
| ❖ anrabba | → | a (n) + rabba (fall) |
| ❖ anroko | → | a (n) + roko (wrap) |

Analysis :

It is necessary to put nasal sound (m) among prefix {aq-} and the words *rasa*, *rabba*, and *roko*. This change is different from the analysis of number 14 where the words *rok* and *rante* get stress. That's why after combining with prefix {aq-}, the words *rasa*, *rabba* and *roko* become /anrabba/, /anrasa/, /anroko, and not /aqrabba/, /aqrasa/ or /aqroko/.

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 30. | ❖ anynyempaq | → | a (ny ny) + sempaq (kick) |
| | ❖ anynyuntiq | → | a (ny ny) + suntiq (inject) |
| | ❖ anynyikkoq | → | a (ny ny) + sikkoq (tie) |
| | ❖ assassa | → | a (s) + sassa (wash) |
| | ❖ assolong | → | a (s) + solong (melt) |

Analysis :

The words *sempak*, *suntik* and *sikkok*, get addition of nasal sound (ny ny) to be combined with prefix {aq-}. The reason why they must get sound (ny ny) because if they don't, so the words can not be uttered and they don't have meaning too. Then, after they are combining one each other, the first sound of each word is lost (the sound s in *sempak*, *suntik* and *sikkok* are lost) so they become /anynyempak/, /anynyuntik/, and /anynyikkok/. This is different from the words *sassa* and *solong* where they don't get addition of nasal sound (ny ny) but they get addition sound (s) and their first sounds are not lost. So they become /assassa/ and /assolong/.

- 31.
- | | | |
|--------------|---|---------------------------|
| ❖ annaggalaq | → | a (n) + taggalaq (hold) |
| ❖ annokdoq | → | a (n) + tokdoq (prick) |
| ❖ annoboq | → | a (n) + toboq (stab) |
| ❖ annaba | → | a (n) + taba (touch) |
| ❖ attayang | → | a (t) + tayang (wait) |
| ❖ attuiq | → | a (t) + tuiq (blow) |
| ❖ attunu | → | a (t) + tunu (burn) |

Analysis :

In this case, the words *taggalaq*, *tokdoq*, *toboq* and *taba* have the same changes in combining with the prefix {aq-}. They get addition of nasal sound (n) and to make similar to the sound (n) the first sound of is word is replaced with the sound (n), so those words get assimilation and after that the first sound of each words is replaced with the sound n (t is changed into n) which is called consonant change.

The morphophonemic changes that the words *tuik* and *tunu* have are not the same as them. The words *tuik* and *tunu* only get addition of sound (t) without adding the sound (n) or replacing the first sound of those words with another sounds.

- 32.
- | | | |
|----------------|---|--------------------------------|
| ❖ angngukkuruq | → | a (ngng) + ukkuruq (measure) |
| ❖ angngukiriq | → | a (ngng) + ukiriq (write) |
| ❖ angnguruq | → | a (ngng) + uruq (massage) |

- 31.
- | | | |
|--------------|---|---------------------------|
| ❖ annaggalaq | → | a (n) + taggalaq (hold) |
| ❖ annokdoq | → | a (n) + tokdoq (prick) |
| ❖ annoboq | → | a (n) + toboq (stab) |
| ❖ annaba | → | a (n) + taba (touch) |
| ❖ attayang | → | a (t) + tayang (wait) |
| ❖ attuiq | → | a (t) + tuiq (blow) |
| ❖ attunu | → | a (t) + tunu (burn) |

Analysis :

In this case, the words *taggalaq*, *tokdoq*, *toboq* and *taba* have the same changes in combining with the prefix {aq-}. They get addition of nasal sound (n) and to make similar to the sound (n) the first sound of is word is replaced with the sound (n), so those words get assimilation and after that the first sound of each words is replaced with the sound n (t is changed into n) which is called consonant change.

The morphophonemic changes that the words *tuik* and *tunu* have are not the same as them. The words *tuik* and *tunu* only get addition of sound (t) without adding the sound (n) or replacing the first sound of those words with another sounds.

- 32.
- | | | |
|----------------|---|--------------------------------|
| ❖ angngukkuruq | → | a (ngng) + ukkuruq (measure) |
| ❖ angngukiriq | → | a (ngng) + ukiriq (write) |
| ❖ angnguruq | → | a (ngng) + uruq (massage) |

Analysis :

The morphophonemic changes that these three words have are similar to the analysis of the words *erang*, *ajaraq* and *ondang* where they get add addition of nasal sound (ngng) after combining with the prefix {aq-}.

After analyzing all of the data, the writer is going to conclude the morphophonemic change of Makassarese :

- ❖ If prefix {aq-} is combined with Makassarese words whose first sounds are (a), so after prefix a- we put nasal sounds (ngng) or addition of sound (q).
- ❖ If prefix [aq-] is combined with Makassarese words whose first sounds are (b), the may have three changes such as assimilation (where the sound b is replaced with m), addition of sound (b) (we can also say gemination process), or consonant change (b is replased with m)
- ❖ If prefix {aq-} is combined with Makassarese words whose first sounds are (c) and (d), so the just have one change where they get addition of sound c and d (gemination/doubling process).
- ❖ If prefix {aq-} is combined with Makassarese words whose first sounds are (e) and (u), the get addition of nasal sounds (ngng) where the process we call "gemination".

- ❖ If prefix {aq-} is combined with Makassarese words whose first sounds are (g) and (h), they just get addition of sound (q).
- ❖ If prefix {aq} is combined with Makassarese words whose first sounds are (i) and (o), they get addition of nasal sounds (ngng) or addition of sound (q) where both we call " gemination".
- ❖ If prefix {aq-} is combined with Makassarese words whose first sounds are (j) and (r), they get addition of nasal sound (n) or addition of sound (q).
- ❖ If prefix {aq-} is combined with Makassarese words whose first sounds are (l) and (m), they get addition of sound (l) and (m) or additiond consonant change.
- ❖ If prefix [aq-} is combined with Makassarese words whose first sounds are (s), they may have three changes such as addition of sound (nyny) that we call "gemination", addition of sound (s), or loss of sounds (s).
- ❖ If prefix {aq-} is combined with Makassarese words whose first sounds are (t), they may have three changes such as addition of nasal sound (n), addition of sound (t), or consonant change where the sound (t) is replaced with the sound (n).

For more obvious, the writer describes Makassarese morphophonemic in a table :

The 1 st sound of a wort	The Change of a Word After Combining with Prefix a-				
	Assimilation	Addition of sound gemination	Loss of sound	Consonant change	A shift of stress
a		angng-			a' (q)
b		a (b)		b → m	
c		a (c)			
d		a (d)			
e		angng-			
g					a (q)
h					a (q)
i		angng-			a (q)
j	an-				a (q)
k	angng-	a (k)	(k) is lost		
l		a (l)			a (q)
m		a (m)			a (q)
o		Angng-			a (q)
p	am-	a (p)		p → m	
r		An-			a (q)
s	anyny-	a (s)	(s) is lost		
t	an-	A (t)		t → n	
u		Angng-			

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

Finally, this is the last chapter of this thesis. After getting all of the data from Makassarese native speakers in Jipang Village and then analyzing their morphophonemic changes, the writer concludes that the combination of prefix {a-} with Makassarese words has two functions:

1. Prefix {a-} functions in changing the part of speech of Makassarese words.
2. Prefix {a-} functions in making Makassarese words can be used in utterances.

Based on Ramlan's statement who stated that there are nine morphophonemic types such as assimilation, addition of sounds, loss of sounds, vowel change, consonant change, stress shift, synthesis, dissimilation, and suppletion, the writer concludes that after combining prefix {a-} with Makassarese words, apparently morphophonemic changes Makassarese has are assimilation, addition of sounds, loss of sounds, consonant change and It means that Makassarese only has four

morphophonemic types especially for prefix {a-} . So, this will make easier for those who want to learn Makassarese, for example if they want to make verbs from nouns, they only combine Makassarese words with prefix {a-} or {ma} by focusing on Makassarese morphophonemic types.

5.2 Suggestion

The writer realizes that this thesis is very far from the perfectness, so he needs suggestions from readers. And he suggest that if there are some of the readers want to make research whose analysis are similar to this thesis, it is better for them to analyze Makassarese morphophonemics where Makassarese words are derived from adjectives because this thesis analyzes Makassarese words which derived from nouns and verbs.



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