

Morphophonemic Analysis of the Novel Ingkar by Boy Candra: Phoneme Changes, Phoneme Additions, and Phoneme Deletions

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Abstract

Along with the times and advances in technology, language is also experiencing changes which result in the formation of new vocabulary and new variations of morphemes. To understand the process of change, researchers are encouraged to conduct research in the field of morphophonemics. This study examines the morphophonemic processes in Boy Candra's novel "Ingkar," focusing on phoneme changes, additions, and disappearances. This research focuses more on the morphophonemic processes in the prefixes meN- and peN. This study is done in qualitative ways because information is obtained by describing words or sentences that contain morphophonemic processes. The research instrument is the researcher himself with the help of an indicator table to make it easier for the researcher to process the data. The data collection technique is in the form of a listening technique, with basic tapping techniques and advanced techniques, namely proficient free-involved listening. The findings align with Ramlan's theoretical framework, which outlines specific phoneme transformations based on morpheme interactions. Key observations include the transformation of the phoneme /n/ to /m/ when meN- and peN- join words with certain prefixes, and the addition of phonemes in specific morphological environments. These patterns illustrate the dynamic interplay between morphology and phonology in Indonesian. The recommendations for further research suggest comparative analyses across different genres and dialects, as well as cognitive and psycholinguistic studies to deepen understanding of morphophonemic processing. This research contributes to a comprehensive understanding of morphophonemics in Indonesian, with implications for linguistic theory, language teaching, and computational applications.

Keywords: Novel analysis; morphophonemics, phonem changes; phoneme additions; phoneme deletions

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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia, an archipelago of thousands of islands, is renowned for its rich linguistic diversity. Among these islands, Pulau Sumatra stands out as one of the largest, inhabited by various tribes, each with its unique regional language. This diversity mirrors the intricate cultural identities within the island. Chaer (2011) posits that language is a system of arbitrary symbols in the form of sounds, used by a speech community for communication and self-identification. As a structured system, language comprises rules and patterns governing sound systems, word formation, and sentence structures. Any deviation from these norms can disrupt communication. Chaer (2011) further notes that language serves as a medium for individuals to work together and communicate within a

social context. While other forms of communication, such as sign language or symbols, exist, language remains the primary tool for conveying thoughts and emotions.

Effendi and Wahidy (2019) argue that language mirrors human life activities, enabling the comprehension and communication of complex ideas. Misnawati (2013) highlights the role of greetings as morphemes, words, or phrases that vary according to the relationship between speakers. Greetings are used to address, greet, and refer to others in conversation, often using words from the speaker's vocabulary or proper nouns and dialects. Weijnen et al. (2016) describe dialects as linguistic variations used by a community to distinguish themselves from neighboring communities, even when the relationships are close (Chaer, 2011).

Morphophonemics, a linguistic discipline, examines phonemic changes resulting from the interaction of different morphemes (Ramlan, 1983). This process involves changes, additions, or deletions of phonemes when basic morphemes combine with affixes, such as prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and confixes. The novel "Ingkar" by Boy Candra serves as an excellent case study for exploring morphophonemic processes. This research employs Ramlan's theory to analyze the morphophonemic changes in the novel, particularly focusing on the phonemes meN- and peN-. "Ingkar" is a compelling novel that delves into themes of love, friendship, and betrayal, making it a bestseller among teenagers. The novel's rich use of morphophonemic elements, especially in the phonemes meN- and peN-, makes it a valuable resource for studying linguistic phenomena. Boy Candra, a prolific author, has produced numerous bestsellers, with "Ingkar" being one of his notable works published in 2020. This novel captivates readers with its engaging storyline and offers a unique opportunity to explore the intricacies of Indonesian morphophonemics.

The motivation for this research stems from the recognition that language evolves alongside technological advancements, leading to the emergence of new vocabulary and variations in morphemes. In linguistics, the transformation of word forms is a key aspect of morphophonemic studies. The presence of morphophonemic phenomena in the phonemes meN- and peN- within "Ingkar" represents an intriguing area of study. This research aims to expand the understanding of Indonesian word formation resulting from morphophonemic processes, specifically focusing on the morphemes meN- and peN- in Boy Candra's novel. This study aligns with Al-Muthi'ah's research on morphophonemics in morphemes such as {meN-}, {peN-}, {ter-}, {ber-}, and the phoneme /r/ in {ber} within speech texts. However, it distinguishes itself by concentrating on the morphophonemic processes of {meN-} and {peN-} in a novelistic context, utilizing Ramlan's theoretical framework. By examining these processes, this research seeks to illuminate the dynamic nature of language and its evolution in contemporary Indonesian literature.

The exploration of morphophonemic changes in Boy Candra's "Ingkar" offers valuable insights into the linguistic landscape of Indonesia. Studying morphophonemics, particularly the phonemes meN- and peN-, in the context of a popular novel, underscores the importance of understanding language as a living, evolving system (Sugiarti & Oktaviani, 2022). This research contributes to the academic field of linguistics and enhances the appreciation of Indonesian literary works as rich sources of linguistic phenomena. Through this investigation, readers can gain a deeper understanding of how language shapes and is shaped by cultural and social dynamics, reaffirming the intricate relationship between language and identity in Indonesia.

Various aspects of Boy Candra's novels have been analyzed to provide a comprehensive understanding of his work. Anggraini (2022) examines the character education values in the novel, focusing on attributes like faith, piety, honesty, intelligence, toughness, and caring. Purnama et al. (2022) highlight the use of comparison figures in

the form of parables, shedding light on the stylistic aspects of the novel. Azizah (2021) explores speech acts within the novel, particularly illocutionary speech acts. Lumbanraja (2023) discusses the personality aspects proposed by Sigmund Freud, such as id, ego, and superego, in Boy Candra's novel "Trauma." Putri et al. (2019) analyze word formation processes in Boy Candra's short story collection, focusing on affixation, reduplication, and composition. Sugiarti & Oktaviani (2022) delve into the psychological aspects of character personalities in the novel "Trauma." Basara et al. (2020) examine the language style in the novel "An Effort to Forget," providing insights into linguistic elements. Irenius et al. (2022) conduct a behavioristic psychological analysis of characters in "Trauma," emphasizing stimulus-response interactions. Ramadhani et al. (2023) research persona deixis in the novel "Pada Senja Yang Bringmu Go," contributing to the understanding of linguistic elements in Boy Candra's works. Saputra (2023) explores character education values in the novel "Rindu Yang Baik Untuk Kisah Yang Pelik," adding to the discourse on moral lessons in Candra's writings. Masri (2023) provides insights into language style and diction in the novel "Satu Hari di 2018," enriching the understanding of Boy Candra's literary techniques.

The novelty of this study lies in its focused exploration of morphophonemic processes within the context of contemporary Indonesian literature, specifically through the analysis of Boy Candra's novel "Ingkar." While previous research has examined various aspects of Boy Candra's works, such as character education values, speech acts, psychological aspects, and language styles, this study uniquely concentrates on the morphophonemic changes involving the phonemes meN- and peN-. By applying Ramlan's theoretical framework, this research offers a detailed examination of how these phonemes interact with basic morphemes to form new word structures, thus contributing a fresh perspective to the field of Indonesian linguistics.

Moreover, this study addresses the dynamic nature of language evolution in response to technological advancements and cultural shifts. As new vocabulary and morpheme variations emerge, understanding these changes becomes crucial. The focus on morphophonemic processes in a popular novel like "Ingkar" highlights the practical application of linguistic theory to real-world language use in literature, making the findings relevant not only to linguists but also to educators and literary scholars. This intersection of linguistics and literature provides an innovative approach to studying language, emphasizing its living, evolving nature. Additionally, the research extends the current discourse on morphophonemics by situating it within the framework of Indonesian regional languages and dialects. By examining a bestselling novel that resonates with a broad audience, the study bridges the gap between academic linguistic analysis and everyday language use. This approach underscores the relevance of morphophonemic studies in understanding the broader linguistic landscape of Indonesia, particularly how regional languages and dialects influence and enrich the national language.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Design

This study employs a qualitative descriptive research design, which is an appropriate choice for exploring the research issues at hand. According to Mahsun (2017:73), a research method encompasses the way research is conducted, including the materials, educational content, tools, research pathways, variables, data to be provided, and data analysis techniques. This comprehensive approach ensures that all aspects of the research are systematically addressed. The qualitative descriptive research method is particularly suitable for this study, as it focuses on understanding and describing specific phenomena in depth. In this case, the research aims to explore the morphophonemic processes in the novel "Ingkar Karya" by Boy Candra. By employing a qualitative descriptive design, the

study can provide a detailed examination and interpretation of the text, capturing the nuances and complexities of the morphophonemic processes present.

This method allows for a rich and comprehensive understanding of the subject matter, as it involves analyzing the text in its entirety and considering various contextual factors. The detailed examination facilitated by this approach is essential for uncovering the intricate patterns and structures within the novel. Moreover, the qualitative descriptive design is flexible, enabling the researcher to adapt the research process as new insights emerge, which is crucial for a thorough exploration of the novel's linguistic features. Therefore, the qualitative descriptive research design is an appropriate and effective method for this study, as it provides a systematic and thorough approach to understanding the morphophonemic processes in "Ingkar Karya." It ensures that the research is conducted rigorously, allowing for a detailed and nuanced interpretation of the text.

Research Object

The object of this research is the novel "Ingkar Karya" by Boy Candra, published in 2020 and consisting of 350 pages. This novel serves as the primary data source for the study, with a particular focus on words and sentences that exhibit morphophonemic processes. By examining these specific linguistic elements, the research aims to uncover underlying patterns and mechanisms within the novel's language use. This detailed analysis is crucial for readers, as it provides deeper insights into the linguistic intricacies of the text, enhancing their understanding and appreciation of the novel. Through the exploration of morphophonemic processes, the study seeks to reveal the complexity and richness of the language employed by Boy Candra, contributing to a more comprehensive interpretation of the novel's stylistic and structural features.

Data Collection Technique

The main research instrument in this study is the researcher, who conducts observations and listens to the text, identifying and analyzing relevant linguistic phenomena. This approach aligns with qualitative research practices, where the researcher plays a crucial role in data collection and interpretation. Data collection in this research is conducted through systematic observation and listening techniques. The researcher meticulously examines each word and sentence in the novel "Ingkar Karya" to identify instances of morphophonemic processes. These processes encompass any phonological changes that occur in the formation of words and phrases. Consequently, the collected data includes all words and sentences within the novel that display these specific linguistic features. By employing this method, the researcher ensures a thorough and detailed analysis of the morphophonemic processes in the text, contributing to a comprehensive understanding of the novel's linguistic characteristics.

Data Analysis

The data analysis in this research follows qualitative data analysis methods as outlined by Miles and Huberman, employing an inductive approach based on the obtained data to develop patterns and relationships. The analysis process is both interactive and continuous, ensuring data saturation by thoroughly examining and re-examining the data until no new information emerges. The first step, data reduction, involves selecting, focusing, simplifying, and transforming the data collected from the novel "Ingkar Karya." This step is essential for managing the extensive amount of data and concentrating on the most pertinent information relevant to the study's objectives.

The next step, data display, organizes and presents the reduced data in a manner that facilitates easy interpretation and conclusion drawing. This involves utilizing tables, charts, or other visual aids to clearly illustrate the findings, making it easier to identify patterns and relationships within the data. The final step in the data analysis process is drawing conclusions and verifying the findings. This step involves interpreting the data to

identify recurring themes and relationships and ensuring that the conclusions are robust and well-supported by the data. Alongside qualitative data analysis techniques from Miles and Huberman, this research also employs distribution analysis, as suggested by Sudaryanto (1993: 15-16), to examine the distribution of linguistic elements such as words, phrases, clauses, and syllables within the novel, providing a deeper understanding of the structural and functional aspects of language use in the text.

Ensuring the validity of the data is paramount in qualitative research. This study employs credibility testing and data triangulation to establish data validity. Credibility, which refers to the trustworthiness and reliability of the data, is achieved through prolonged engagement with the text, persistent observation, and member checks, where findings are verified with other sources or experts in the field. Data triangulation involves using multiple data sources, methods, and perspectives to validate the findings, including source triangulation (comparing data from different parts of the novel or related texts), technique triangulation (using different data collection and analysis methods to cross-verify the findings), and time triangulation (collecting data at different times to ensure consistency and reliability). Ethical considerations are integral to the research process, ensuring that all data collection and analysis procedures are conducted with integrity and respect for the original work of Boy Candra. Proper citation and acknowledgment of the novel and any additional sources used in the research are maintained throughout the study, although the research is subject to certain limitations, such as the confinement to a single novel and the potential for researcher bias in qualitative analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Morphophonemics is one of the disciplines that studies the phonemic changes caused by the meeting of some morphemes such as free morphemes with affix morphemes. Morphophonemic events can arise due to the affixation process that occurs when the affix is combined with the root word. Such affixes may include prefixes, infixes, suffixes, and confixes. But the affixation that researchers focus on is meN- and peN-. The results of this study explain that in the novel Ingkar work of Boy Candra contains morphophonemic process. From the data found more morphophonemic process with the type of phoneme changes as many as 34 data, while the addition of 50 data phonemes, and removal of 11 data phonemes. Here is the description.

Research Findings

Table 1. Phoneme Changes in Ingkar Novel by Boy Candra

Data Code	Data Code Data	Interpretation Data
H1/P1/K1/M1	has <u>been</u> <u>accompanied</u> so far	in the word " accompany" phoneme changes occur, because morphemes meN- are joined with words beginning /t/, so that the phoneme/ N / turns into the phoneme /n /
H2/P2/K1/M4	<u>repeat</u> the scene	on the word "repeat" the phoneme changes because the morpheme meN- joins the word beginning /u/ , then the phoneme/ n / changes to the phoneme /ng/
H2/P3/K4 / M7	down <u>watering</u> the Earth	in the word" watering" the phoneme changes because the morpheme meN- joins the word beginning /s/ , so that the phoneme/ n /turns into the phoneme/ny/.
H2/P3/K1/M8	<u>bring</u> it up to this point	in the word " bring it" there is a change in phonemes, because morphemes meN- combine with words starting with phonemes /b/ , then the phonemes/ n / turn into phonemes /m/
H156 / P2/K6 / M110	they <u>support</u> each	other in the word "support" phoneme changes occur because the morpheme meNjoins the word that

Data Code	Data Code Data	Interpretation Data
H169/P1/K8 /M112	Fahmi <u>slandered</u>	begins with the phoneme / t /, then the phoneme/ n /turns into the phoneme/n/
H274/P2/K4 / M141	<u>clasping</u> the waist	him in the word "slandered" there is a change in the phoneme,because the morpheme meNjoins the word that begins with the phoneme/f/, so that the phoneme/ n / turns into a phoneme / m/
H300 / P2/K3/ M150	<u>introduction</u> management	in the word " clasping" phoneme changes, because the morpheme meNjoins the word that begins with the phoneme /d/, so that the phoneme /n/ turns into a phoneme /n/

Description

H: page	PR : phoneme change
P: paragraph	PN: phoneme addition
K: sentence	PH: phoneme omission

In the sentence "already accompanied so far," the word "accompany" undergoes a morphophonemic process involving a phonemic change. This change occurs because the morpheme {meN-} joins a word with a prefix phoneme /t, d, s/ as seen in the word {teman} (friend). As a result, the phoneme /N/ transforms into the phoneme /n/. The morphophonemic process can be decomposed into {meN-i} + {teman} = menemani (accompany). In the sentence "repeat the scene," the word "repeat" experiences a morphophonemic process involving a phoneme change. This change is due to the morpheme {meN-} joining words that begin with the phonemes /k, g, x, h, A, i, u, e, and o/, as in the word {ulang} (repeat). Consequently, the phoneme /N/ turns into the phoneme /ng/. The process can be decomposed into {meN-} + {ulang} = mengulang (repeat).

In the sentence "down watering the Earth," the word "watering" undergoes a morphophonemic process involving a phonemic change. This change occurs because the morpheme {meN-} joins a word that begins with the phonemes /s, sy, c, j/, as seen in the word {sirami} (flush). As a result, the phoneme /N/ turns into the phoneme /ny/. The process can be decomposed into {meN-} + {sirami} = menyirami (watering). Additionally, in the sentence "bring it to this point," the word "bring" undergoes a morphophonemic process involving a phonemic change. This change occurs because the morpheme {meN-} joins a word that begins with the phonemes /b, p, f/, as in the word {bawa} (bring). As a result, the phoneme /N/ changes to the phoneme /m/. The process can be decomposed into {meN-} + {bawa} + {nya} = membawanya (bring it).

In the sentence "they support each other," the word "support" undergoes a morphophonemic process involving a phonemic change. This change occurs because the morpheme {meN-} joins a word that begins with the phonemes /t, d, s/, as in the word {tunjang} (crutch). Consequently, the phoneme /N/ turns into the phoneme /n/. The process can be decomposed into {meN-an} + {tunjang} = menunjang (support). In the sentence "Fahmi slandered him," the word "slander" undergoes a morphophonemic process involving a phonemic change. This change occurs because the morpheme {meN-} joins a word that begins with the phonemes /b, p, f/, as in the word {fitnah} (slander). As a result, the phoneme /N/ turns into the phoneme /m/. The process can be decomposed into {meN-} + {fitnah} + {nya} = memfitnahnya (slander him).

In the sentence "clasping the waist," the word "clasping" involves a morphophonemic process with a phonemic change. This change occurs because the

morpheme {meN-} joins a word that begins with the phonemes /t, d, s/, as seen in the word {dekap} (clasp). As a result, the phoneme /N/ turns into the phoneme /n/. The process can be described as {meN-} + {dekap} = mendekap (holding). In the sentence "introduction to management," the word "introduction" undergoes a morphophonemic process involving a phonemic change. This change occurs because the morpheme {peN-} joins a word that begins with the phonemes /k, g, x, h, a, i, u, e, and o/, as in the word {antar} (inter). Consequently, the phoneme /N/ turns into the phoneme /ng/. The process can be described as {peN-} + {antar} = pengantar (introduction).

Table 2. Addition of Phonemes in the Novel Ingkar Works of Boy Candra

Data Code	Data Code Data	Interpretation Data
H2/P2/K5 /M6	<u>feelings</u> that are difficult to explain	in the word "feeling" there is an addition/?/ due to the meeting of the peN-an with a word ending in the phoneme /a/
H3/P1/K3 /M11	<u>proses</u> <u>this maturation process</u> <u>this maturing process</u>	in the word "maturation" occurs addition/?/ due to the meeting of peN-an with a word ending in phoneme / a /
H7/P3/K4/M24	<u>wiping</u> tears	on the word "wiping" the addition of "menge" occurs due to the meeting of meN-an with a word consisting of one syllable
H7/P4/K1 / M27	<u>checking</u> the cat	on the word "checking" there is an addition of "menge" because of the meeting of meN-an with a word consisting of one syllable
H40 / P4/K3 /M87	<u>escape</u> will be lonely life	in the word "escape" there is an addition of/ y /because of the meeting of men-an With the basic form ending in/i /

Description

H: Page	PR :phoneme change
P: paragraph	PN: phoneme addition
K: Sentence	PH: phoneme omission

In the sentence "feelings that are difficult to explain," the word "feeling" undergoes a morphophonemic process involving phoneme addition. This addition occurs because the morpheme {peN-an} joins words ending in the vowel /a/, as in the word {rasa} (taste). As a result, an additional glottal phoneme /?/ is inserted. The morphophonemic process can be decomposed into {peN-an} + {rasa} = perasaan (feelings). In the sentence "this maturation process," the word "maturation" experiences a morphophonemic process involving phoneme addition. This addition happens because the morpheme {peN-an} joins words ending in the vowel /a/, such as the word {dewasa} (adult). Consequently, the phoneme /N/ gets an additional glottal phoneme /?/. The process can be decomposed into {peN-an} + {dewasa} = pendewasaan (maturation).

In the sentence "wiping tears," the word "wiping" undergoes a morphophonemic process involving phonemic addition. This addition occurs because the morpheme {meN-} joins the monosyllabic form, as seen in the word {lap} (wipe). As a result, the phoneme /N/ gets an additional phoneme /menge/. The process can be decomposed into {meN-} + {lap} = mengelap (wiping). In the sentence "check the cat," the word "check" contains morphophonemic processes involving phonemic addition. This addition happens because the morpheme {meN-} joins the monosyllabic form, as in the word {cek} (check). Consequently, the phoneme /N/ gets an additional phoneme /menge/. The process can be decomposed into {meN-} + {cek} = mengecek (check). Meanwhile, in the sentence "escape will be lonely life," the word "escape" undergoes a morphophonemic process

involving phoneme addition. This addition occurs because the morpheme {peN-an} joins words ending in the vowel /i/, such as the word {lari} (run). As a result, an additional phoneme /y/ is added. The process can be decomposed into {peN-an} + {lari} = pelarian (escape).

Table 3. The disappearance of phonemes in the novel Ingkar work of Boy Candra

Data Code	Data Code Data	Interpretation Data
H2/P6/K1 / M9	<u>passing</u> days	in the word “passing” phoneme omission occurs. The disappearance is due to the joining of the morpheme meN-with words that begin with the phoneme /l/, so that the phoneme/ N / in meN- is lost or missing.
H8/P1/K1 /M30	<u>achieved</u> many achievements	in the word “achieve” the disappearance of the phoneme disappearance occurs due to the joining of the morpheme meN- with words that begin with the phoneme/ r/, so that the phoneme/ N / in meN- lost or disappeared.
H14/P3/K4 / M74	it is indeed <u>a</u> slacker	in the word “slacker” there is a disappearance of phonemes. The disappearance is due to the joining of the morpheme peN-with words that begin with the phoneme /m/, so that the phoneme/ N / in meN- is lost or missing.
H114/P4/K2 / M100	<u>spit</u> in the face of the former	in the word “spit” phoneme removal occurs. The disappearance is due to the joining of the morpheme meN-with words that begin with the phoneme/ l/, so that the phoneme/ N / in meN- is lost or missing.
H135/P6/K1 / M106	Supreme <u>ponder</u> trip	on the word “ponder” occurred disappearance. The disappearance is due to the joining of the morpheme meN-with words that begin with the phoneme /r/, so that the phoneme/ N / in meN- is lost or missing.

Description

H: page	PR: phoneme change
P: paragraph	PN: phoneme addition
K: sentence	PH: phoneme omission

In the sentence "feelings that are difficult to explain," the word "feeling" undergoes a morphophonemic process involving phoneme addition. This addition occurs because the morpheme {peN-an} joins words ending in the vowel /a/, as in the word {rasa} (taste). As a result, an additional glottal phoneme /ʔ/ is inserted. The morphophonemic process can be decomposed into {peN-an} + {rasa} = perasaan (feelings). In the sentence "this maturation process," the word "maturation" experiences a morphophonemic process involving phoneme addition. This addition happens because the morpheme {peN-an} joins words ending in the vowel /a/, such as the word {dewasa} (adult). Consequently, the phoneme /N/ gets an additional glottal phoneme /ʔ/. The process can be decomposed into {peN-an} + {dewasa} = pendewasaan (maturation). In the sentence "wiping tears," the word "wiping" undergoes a morphophonemic process involving phonemic addition. This addition occurs because the morpheme {meN-} joins the monosyllabic form, as seen in the word {lap} (wipe). As a result, the phoneme /N/ gets an additional phoneme /menge/. The process can be decomposed into {meN-} + {lap} = mengelap (wiping).

In the sentence "check the cat," the word "check" contains morphophonemic processes involving phonemic addition. This addition happens because the morpheme {meN-} joins the monosyllabic form, as in the word {cek} (check). Consequently, the phoneme /N/ gets an additional phoneme /menge/. The process can be decomposed into {meN-} + {cek} = mengecek (check). In the sentence "escape will be lonely life," the word "escape" undergoes a morphophonemic process involving phoneme addition. This addition occurs because the morpheme {peN-an} joins words ending in the vowel /i/, such as the word {lari} (run). As a result, an additional phoneme /y/ is added. The process can be decomposed into {peN-an} + {lari} = pelarian (escape).

Discussion

The acquisition of morphophonemic data in Boy Candra's novel "Ingkar" highlights the dynamic and intricate nature of phoneme changes that occur when free morphemes join with affix morphemes. These morphophonemic changes align with theoretical framework of Ramadhani et al. (2023), which delineates specific phoneme transformations based on morpheme interactions. A prominent example is the transformation of the phoneme /n/ to /m/ when the morphemes meN- and peN- combine with words beginning with the prefixes /b, p, f/. This change is evident in various linguistic constructions within the novel and underscores the adaptability of phonemes based on their morphological environment. The morphophonemic analysis is needed to get comprehension in reading activities (Austin et al., 2022; Anglin, 1993).

Additionally, when the morphemes meN- and peN- join words starting with /t, d, s/, the phoneme /n/ remains unchanged, except when the phoneme /s/ is retained, which typically occurs in foreign language contexts. This illustrates a nuanced rule where certain phonemes maintain their original form depending on specific morphological conditions. Furthermore, the interaction of meN- and peN- with words that have the prefixes /s, sy, c, j/ results in the phoneme /n/ changing to /ny/. This phoneme switch highlights the influence of specific initial sounds on the resultant phoneme within a word, reflecting the sensitivity of phonemes to their phonological surroundings. It is in line with Kotze (2005) who argues that the morphotactic rules have to be supplemented with morphophonemic or alternation rules which would provide for sound changes emanating from the application of the morphotactic rules, to eliminate ungrammatical forms

Moreover, the morphemes meN- and peN- cause the phoneme /n/ to transform into /ng/ when they join words beginning with /k, g, x, h, a, i, u, e, and o/. This transformation exemplifies how initial phonemes can significantly affect the morphophonemic outcome in language. Another noteworthy change occurs when the morphemes ber- and per- join base words, causing the phoneme /r/ to turn into /l/. This particular phoneme change further demonstrates the systematic nature of morphophonemic processes and their role in shaping the phonological structure of words in the novel. The patterns observed in Boy Candra's "Ingkar" provide a practical illustration of Ramlan's theoretical framework, emphasizing the dynamic interplay between morphology and phonology in the Indonesian language.

The acquisition of morphophonemic data in "Ingkar" also reveals several instances of phoneme addition, where interaction between different morphemes leads to the introduction of new phonemes. This phenomenon aligns with Ramlan's theory on morphophonemics, which offers a framework for understanding these changes. For instance, when the morphemes meN- and peN- attach to monosyllabic words, the phoneme /n/ often receives an additional phoneme /menge/. This addition indicates a complex morphological process that modifies the word's phonetic structure, ensuring that phonological rules are maintained while allowing for the seamless integration of morphemes into the word.

Another scenario occurs when the morphemes -an, to-, -an, peN-an, and per-an join words ending in the vowel /a/. In these instances, the words gain an additional glottal phoneme /ʔ/. This phoneme addition highlights the influence of vowel endings on morphophonemic transformations, providing insights into how certain morphological environments trigger specific phonetic changes (Yuliati & Unsiah, 2018; Zaim, 2018). Furthermore, when the morphemes peN-an, to-an, and per-an combine with words ending in vowels /a, i, u, o, aw/, they receive additional phonemes /w/ or /y/. This change illustrates the adaptability of the language's phonological system, where vowel endings prompt the inclusion of semivowel sounds to maintain phonetic harmony and morphological integrity (Nurhayati, 2015; Syamsuar, 2023). These patterns of phoneme addition observed in "Ingkar" exemplify Ramlan's theoretical concepts, demonstrating the intricate relationship between morphology and phonology in the Indonesian language.

In addition to phoneme changes and additions, the novel "Ingkar" also presents instances of phoneme disappearance, where specific phonemes are omitted in certain morphological contexts. One key observation is that when the morphemes meN- and peN-combine with words beginning with the phonemes /l, r, y, w, a, i, u, e, o/, the phoneme /n/ tends to disappear. This disappearance highlights how certain initial sounds of words influence the morphophonemic structure, leading to the omission of specific phonetic elements to maintain phonological coherence (Nurhayati, 2015; Syamsuar, 2023). This process aligns with Ramlan's theoretical framework, which accounts for such phonological adjustments in morphophonemic contexts.

Additionally, when affix morphemes such as ter-, ber-, and per- join with a free morpheme beginning with the phoneme /r/ or whose first syllable ends in /ər/, the phoneme /r/ disappears. This phenomenon demonstrates how the presence of the /r/ sound within specific morphological contexts can lead to its elimination, ensuring a smoother phonetic flow within the word structure (Koutsoudas, 1964; Ayufitriani, 2022). These patterns of phoneme addition and disappearance in the novel "Ingkar" illustrate the intricate morphophonemic processes at play, confirming Ramlan's theoretical insights. They reveal the dynamic nature of language, where morphemes interact in complex ways to produce phonological changes that enhance the fluidity and coherence of speech.

Previous studies on morphophonemic analysis provide a broader context for understanding these phenomena. For instance, a study by Putri and colleagues (2019) examined the morphophonemic processes in Indonesian verbs and found similar patterns of phoneme change and addition, reinforcing Ramlan's theories. Another relevant study by Sari (2020) analyzed morphophonemic alterations in Javanese and highlighted the role of vowel harmony and consonant clusters in shaping morphophonemic outcomes, further supporting the observations made in "Ingkar." These studies collectively underscore the systematic nature of morphophonemic processes across different languages and dialects within Indonesia, offering a comprehensive understanding of how morphological and phonological rules interact.

In conclusion, the acquisition of morphophonemic data in Boy Candra's novel "Ingkar" illustrates a range of phoneme changes, additions, and disappearances that align with Ramlan's theoretical framework. These morphophonemic processes underscore the dynamic interplay between morphology and phonology in the Indonesian language, revealing how specific morphemes and phonemes interact to produce coherent and fluid linguistic structures. By examining these patterns within the novel, we gain valuable insights into the intricate nature of morphophonemic phenomena and their broader implications for linguistic theory and analysis. The findings from "Ingkar" not only contribute to our understanding of Indonesian morphophonemics but also resonate with observations from previous studies, reinforcing the systematic and universal aspects of these linguistic processes.

CONCLUSION

The comprehensive analysis of morphophonemic data in Boy Candra's novel "Ingkar" highlights a rich tapestry of phoneme changes, additions, and disappearances, all of which align closely with Ramlan's theoretical framework. The observed phenomena demonstrate how specific initial phonemes and morphological environments trigger systematic transformations, ensuring phonological coherence and morphological integrity within the language. The transformation of the phoneme /n/ to /m/ when morphemes like meN- and peN- combine with words starting with /b, p, f/, or the change of /n/ to /ny/ with prefixes /s, sy, c, j/, and /n/ to /ng/ with /k, g, x, h, a, i, u, e, o/, exemplify the dynamic nature of these morphophonemic processes. Additionally, the phenomenon where /r/ turns into /l/ when the morphemes ber- and per- join base words, and the disappearance of /n/ or /r/ in certain phonological contexts, underscores the intricate and rule-governed behavior of phoneme transformations in the Indonesian language as depicted in the novel.

These patterns of phoneme change, addition, and disappearance are not unique to "Ingkar" but resonate with broader linguistic observations in Indonesian and other languages, as supported by previous studies. The morphophonemic adjustments observed in the novel affirm the systematic interaction between morphology and phonology, which is pivotal for maintaining linguistic fluidity and coherence. Studies on Indonesian verbs and Javanese morphophonemics corroborate these findings, reinforcing the universal applicability of Ramlan's theories across different linguistic contexts. By delving into the morphophonemic intricacies within "Ingkar," this research provides a deeper understanding of the dynamic processes governing phoneme behavior in Indonesian, offering valuable insights that extend beyond the novel to enrich the broader field of linguistic study. This analysis not only validates existing theoretical models but also highlights the evolving nature of language, where morphophonemic rules adapt and transform to maintain phonological harmony and enhance communication.

RECOMMENDATION

Given the intricate morphophonemic processes observed in Boy Candra's novel "Ingkar," further studies could delve deeper into the systematic nature and underlying principles of these phoneme changes, additions, and disappearances. Future research could explore a comparative analysis across different genres of Indonesian literature to see if similar morphophonemic patterns emerge. This could involve a broader corpus of texts, including contemporary novels, classical literature, and even spoken language data, to identify any variations or consistencies in morphophonemic processes. Additionally, researchers could examine how these morphophonemic rules apply across various regional dialects and languages within Indonesia, offering insights into the universal and language-specific aspects of morphophonemic transformations. Such studies would not only validate the findings from "Ingkar" but also contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of the morphological and phonological interplay in the Indonesian linguistic landscape.

Moreover, investigating the cognitive and psycholinguistic aspects of morphophonemic processing could provide a richer understanding of how speakers of Indonesian perceive and produce these phoneme changes. Experimental studies involving native speakers could be designed to test their intuitive grasp of morphophonemic rules, such as reaction time experiments or eye-tracking studies during reading tasks. Additionally, developmental studies could explore how children acquire these morphophonemic patterns, shedding light on the learning processes and stages involved. By integrating insights from theoretical linguistics, psycholinguistics, and language

acquisition, future research could offer a holistic view of morphophonemics in Indonesian, bridging the gap between descriptive findings and cognitive mechanisms. This multifaceted approach would not only enhance the theoretical framework established by Ramlan but also provide practical implications for language teaching, computational linguistics, and natural language processing applications in Indonesian.

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