_____

Mophological Process of Acehnese Verbs in Album Rafly Kande

Istiqamah¹, Putri Ananda Rizkyna², Hijaratunnisa³
¹²³Insitut Agama Islam Negeri Lhokseumawe

Corresponding Author : ¹istiqamah@iainlhokseumawe.ac.id

Abstract

Language is one of the most important elements that influences life and culture, as well as being the main means of human communication. Acehnese is one of the regional languages that still lives in the Aceh region and is used by the majority of the population as a means of expressing their thoughts, feelings and desires. Morphology is the science that studies words and the influence of changes in word form on word groups and meanings. Songs can be interpreted as a variety of rhythmic sounds. This research aims to identify and analyze the morphological processes that occur in verbs in the Acehnese language contained in Rafli's albums. This aims to understand the morphological characteristics of verbs in the Acehnese language used in the context of music or works of art, especially in music albums produced by Rafli Kande. The method used is a qualitative descriptive method. The descriptive method is the presentation of data based on facts in accordance with those contained in Rafli's album. The data collection technique used was the technique of listening and noting the verbs in Rafli Kande's song lyrics. The results of this research show that there are four types of derivative verbs found in the Rafly Kande song album, namely the prefix meu- in the title of the song Aneuk Yatim, the prefix to the title of the song Gisa Bak Punca. The prefix neu- is in the title of the song Hoka Raja Loen, and the prefix geu- is found in the title of the song Rawa Tripa.

Keywords: language, verb, song.

Introduction

Language is one of the most important elements that influences life and culture, as well as being the main means of human communication. Without language, humans would not be able to express feelings, thoughts, emotions, desires and beliefs. Indonesia is a country with diverse ethnicities and cultures, with Indonesian as the unifying language. Indonesian as a unifying language is a language that is held in high esteem by

_____

every tribe in Indonesia. Apart from using Indonesian as the national language, these tribes have their own regional languages and one of them is Acehnese.

The Acehnese language is included in the Chamic language family, a branch of the Malayo-Polynesian language family, a branch of the Austronesian language family, (Riris, 2018:13). The Acehnese language is known for its beautiful melody and depth of meaning. The Acehnese language has become a cultural asset that is worth preserving and studying. In relation to the morphological processes of verbs, the Acehnese language displays diversity and richness that is worthy of further exploration. Music albums, as a medium for artistic expression, often become a stage for regional languages to shine, including Acehnese. In this context, Rafli Kande's album is an interesting focal point for understanding how the morphological process of Acehnese verbs is reflected in musical works of art.

Acehnese is one of the regional languages that still lives in the Aceh region and is used by the majority of the population as a means of expressing their thoughts, feelings and desires. In relation to the function of the Indonesian language, the Acehnese language functions as (1) a supporting tool for the national language, (2) a language of instruction in elementary schools at the initial level in rural areas, (3) a tool for developing and supporting regional culture which is a source for national culture , (Wildan, 2010:3)

Morphology is a science that studies the ins and outs of word form and the influence of changes in word form on word groups and meanings. The morphological level has its largest unit, namely the word. Various guidelines for understanding morphology from these experts serve as the author's guide for defining the meaning of morphology, namely as a linguistic discipline that studies the parts of words and the process of word formation starting from basic words to complex words. To create a word requires a morphological process. The morphological process is the process of forming words from a basic form through affixing, repetition, merging, shortening and changing status. The morphological process is the formation of complex words. There are three types of morphological processes, namely affixation, reduplication, and composition. Samsuri (1983:25) states that the morphological process is a way of forming words by connecting one morpheme with another.

Words are an important element in understanding language as a communication tool. Words are divided into several word classes, one of which is verb. Verbs are words that describe processes, actions, or states. This verb or verb functions as a predicate in a phrase or sentence. Verbs are words that express action, action, or movement. Verbs can build lexical and grammatical identification. Verbs in Acehnese are *duek* 'sit', *jak* 'go', *kalon* 'see' and *pajoh* 'eat'. In the Acehnese language there are three types of basic words, namely one-syllable basic verbs, two-syllable basic verbs, and three-syllable basic verbs. Affixes in the Acehnese language consist of 3 groups, namely: prefixes, infixes and suffixes. Verbs are often used in every song lyric.

Songs can be interpreted as a variety of rhythmic sounds. Songs are the result of works of art in the form of musical compositions that express the thoughts and feelings of the creator through musical elements, namely rhythm, melody, harmony, form, song structure and expression as a unit. Lyrics are a series of words that form a song, usually consisting of several verses and a chorus. So, song lyrics are a literary work in the form

_____

of poetry that contains an outpouring of the heart, the atmosphere of a song and involves the color of the singer's voice and melody.

The song lyrics themselves are used as a means of conveying the message of each word conveyed. One of the famous singers in Aceh is Rafly Kande. His songs often depict the humanist and religious side and highlight local Acehnese culture which is in the spotlight at national and international levels.

In the context of music or songs, language is changed and modified to create certain artistic effects. However, research on the morphology of the Acehnese language in the context of music is still very limited. By analyzing the song lyrics in the Rafli Kande album, we can make a valuable contribution to the field of applied linguistics, especially in relation to musical arts and regional culture. Apart from that, this research can also provide a strong foundation for the preservation and development of Acehnese language and culture.

Previous research in the field of linguistics has highlighted the importance of understanding morphological processes in regional Indonesian languages, including Acehnese. Sneddon (2003) underlines the importance of understanding linguistic structures in the context of modern society. Likewise, Mead (2005) emphasizes the importance of preserving regional languages in the face of contemporary challenges. Research on the morphological processes of verbs in the Acehnese language not only enriches linguistic knowledge, but also supports efforts to preserve and develop regional languages.

Method

Based on the description above, the focus of this research uses qualitative descriptive methods. According to Suharsimi Arikunto (2013: 3), descriptive research is research that is intended to investigate circumstances, conditions or other things that have been mentioned, the results of which are presented in the form of a research report. This research also uses a morphological approach analysis method which analyzes verbs in Acehnese.

Qualitative research is research that does not use statistical principles, but is only guided by linguistic theories that support this research. The data source used is the song album on the Rafly KanDe - Topik YouTube channel. The descriptive method presents data based on facts in accordance with those contained in the album by Rafli Kande. The data collection technique used was the technique of listening and noting the verbs in the song lyrics by Rafly Kande.

Discussion

Verbs are words that express action, action, or movement. Verbs in Acehnese are *duek* 'sit', *jak* 'go', *kalon* 'see' and *pajoh* 'eat'. The Acehnese language has two kinds of verbs as follows.

1) Basic Verbs

In the Acehnese language there are three types of basic words, namely one-syllable basic verbs, two-syllable basic verbs, and three-syllable basic verbs.

Contoh:

a) One-syllable basic verbs: *eu* 'see', *tueng* 'pick up', *ro* 'spill', *bi* 'give' and *jak* 'go'.

_____

Dilon rindu that, rindu that, keuneuk eu rupa..
b) Two-syllable basic verbs: *baca* 'read', *saba* 'patient', *deungo* 'hear' and *jimo* 'cry'.
Deungo lon kisah saboh riwayat
c) The basic verbs are three syllables: *talakee* 'ask', and *meuninggai* 'to die'.
Talakee do'a...taniet bak Allah

2) Derivative Verbs
Verbs in Acehnese that contain prefixes consist of regular prefixes and personal pronoun prefixes (personal prefixes).
a. Prefix *meu-*
Verbs prefix *meu-* can be formed from basic verbs, nouns and adjectives.
Data I

Nyo ka meuninggai...meuninggai.
Meu- + tinggai : *meuninggai*

The data above is a quote from the lyrics of the song entitled A*neuk Yatim* in the 3rd verse stating that the use of the prefix *meu-* is the same as the allomorph form men-. So if the basic form starts with the phoneme | t | is not realized but will be compounded with a nasal sound. The word *meuninggai* which starts with *meu-* is included in the regular verb prefix which means 'died'.

Data 2

Meupat keuh jirat e...jirat
Meu- + pat: *meupat*

The data above is a quote from the lyrics of a song entitled *Aneuk Yatim* in the second verse which states that the prefix *meu-* forms a verb from an adverb, which means causative. Causative is a form of verb that expresses cause or causes. In Aceh the word *meupat* means 'a certain place'.

Data 3

Meubee harom hai sayang
Meu + bee: *muebee*

The data above is a quote from the lyrics of a song entitled Seulanga in the 1st verse which states that the prefix *meu-* forms a verb from the noun bee which means 'smell'. In Acehnese the word *meubee* means 'smelly'.

Data 4

Ta meututo beumeupatot
Meu + tuto: *meututo*

_____

The data above is a quote from the lyrics of a song entitled *Gisa Bak Punca* in the second verse which states that the prefix *meu-* forms a verb from the noun *tuto* which means 'word or talk'. In Aceh the word *meututo* means 'to say or speak'.

Data 5

Meunyo ta meuhoi beuna ta kaweot
Meu + hoi: *meuhoi*

The data above is a quote from the lyrics of the song entitled *Gisa Bak Punca* in the 3rd verse which states that the prefix *meu-* forms a verb from the verb which means to do. In Acehnese the word *meuhoi* means 'to call'.

Data 6

Bit meuteng paneng meupuseng gisa
Meu + puseng: *meupuseng*

The data above is a quote from the lyrics of the song entitled *Gisa Bak Punca* in the second verse which states that the prefix *meu-* forms a verb from the verb, which means to do. In the Acehnese word *meupuseng* which means 'turning'.

Data 7

Meutingkue tijik ban nyang sipadra
Meu + tingkue: *meutingkue*

The data above is a quote from the lyrics of the song entitled *Gisa Bak Punca* in the 6th verse which states that the prefix *meu-* which forms a verb from a verb which means to do, the word tingkue means 'carry'. In Acehnese the word *meutingkue* means 'to carry'.

Data 8

Kadang aneuk.. Tanyoe meupisah
Meu + pisah: *meupisah*

The data above is a quote from the lyrics of a song entitled *Wasiet Keu Aneuk* in the stanza which states that the prefix *meu-* forms a verb from a verb or adjective, which means to do. In the Acehnese language the word *meupisah* means "separate".

Data 9

Gaseh Meugaseh bila meubila
Meu + gaseh: *meugaseh*

The data above is a quote from the lyrics of the song entitled *Meu Taloe Wareh* in the 5th verse which states that the prefix *meu-* forms the verb from the noun *gaseh*. In Acehnese, the word *meugaseh* means 'love'.

Data 10

_____

Bek na nyang meukleh peukabeh rakan
Meu + kleh: meukleh

The data above is a quote from the lyrics of the song entitled *Tapuga Nanggroe* in the 3rd verse which states that the prefix *meu-* forms a verb from the verb which means to do. In Aceh the word *meukleh* means 'separate'.

b. Prefix *peu-*

The prefix *peu-* forms verbs from verbs, nouns, adjectives, number words, personal pronouns and interrogative pronouns.

Data 11

Bek le gop peupriek Aceh mulia
Pue + priek: *peuprik*

The data above is a quote from the lyrics of the song entitled *Gisa Bak Punca* in the 6th verse which states that the prefix *peu-* forms the verb from the verb, which means doing what is stated in the original word. In the Acehnese language *peuprik* which means 'to tear'.

Data 12

Ta peupayong keuneubah maja
Pue + payong: *puepayong*

The data above is a fragment of the lyrics of a song entitled *Gisa Bak Punca* in the 1st verse which states that the prefix *peu-* which forms a verb from a noun means to use as a tool, the word *payong* means 'umbrella'. In the Acehnese language *puepayong* which means 'to cover or protect'.

Data 13

Adat ngon hukom beutapeutudong
Beuta + peu + dong : *beutapeudong*

The data above is a quote from the lyrics of a song entitle *Gisa Bak Punca* in the 1st verse which states that the prefix *peu-* forms a verb from the verb, which means doing what is stated in the original word. In these verbs there is also the addition of the prefix *beu-* which makes the verb mean so, should, presumably, until and must. In the Acehnese language *beutapeudong* which means 'must be established'.

Data 14

Akai geuluwah, geupeubut suroh peujioh teugah
Peu + jioh: peujioh

_____

The data above is a quote from the lyrics of a song entitled *Meu Taloe Wareh* in the 3rd verse which states that the prefix peu- forms a verb from the adjective *jioh* which means 'far'. In the Acehnese language *peujioh* which means 'keep away'.

c. Prefix *neu-*

The function of the prefix *neu-* is to form verbs whose perpetrator is third person singular and plural, who is older and respected by the person you are talking to.

Data 15

Ka dum noe anco donya nyoe neungieng kebit
Neu + nging: neungieng

The data above is a quote from the lyrics of the song entitled *Bumoe* in the 1st stanza which states that the use of the prefix neu- indicates that the action in the verb is carried out in the second person singular and plural, such as the pronoun *droneuh* which means 'master'. Using the prefix *neu-* in verbs makes the use of the word more polite. In the language the word *neungieng* means 'see or show'.

Data 16

Di tanoh parsia trouh neulangkah
Neu + langkah: neulangkah

The data above is a quote from the lyrics of a song entitled *Hoka Raja Loen* in the 4th stanza which states that the prefix *neu-* which forms a verb indicates actions carried out by the second person singular and plural. Using the prefix *neu-* in verbs makes the use of the word more polite. In Acehnese, *neulangkah* means 'to visit'.

d. Prefix *geu-*

The function of the prefix *geu-* is to form verbs whose perpetrator is third person singular and plural, who is older than the speaker.

Data 17

Geukeubah naggroe kasep meusaneut
Geu + keubah: Geukeubah

The data above is a quote from the lyrics of a song entitled *Asai Nanggroe* in the 3rd stanza which states that the use of the prefix *geu-* indicates the action contained in the verb is carried out in the third person singular and plural, such as the pronoun *gobnyan* which means 'he'. In Acehnese the word *geukeubah* means 'he keeps or entrusts'.

Data 18

Geupeugot rumoh bak geupeuniyoh
Geu + peugot: Geupeugot

_____

The data above is a quote from the lyrics of a song entitled *Asai Nanggroe* in the second verse which states that the use of the prefix *geu-* indicates the action contained in the verb is carried out in the third person singular and plural, such as the pronoun *gobnyan* which means 'he'. In Aceh the word *geupeugot* means 'he makes'.

Data 19

> *Geukeubah ceng ngen geuteumimang*
> *Geu + tuemimamg: Geutuemimamg*

The data above is a quote from the lyrics of the song entitled *Asai Nanggroe* in the 4th stanza which states that the use of the prefix *geu-* indicates the action contained in the verb is carried out in the third person singular and plural, such as the pronoun *gobnyan* which means 'he'. In Acehnese the word *Geutuemimamg* means 'he weighs'*.

Data 20

> *Geupuga gampong yoh phon geupeugah*
> *Geu + peugah: geupeugah*

The data above is a quote from the lyrics of the song entitled *Rawa Tripa* in the 5th stanza which states that the prefix *geu-* indicates the action contained in the verb which is carried out in the third person singular and plural, such as the pronoun *gobnyan* which means 'he'. In Acehnese geupeugah which means 'he said'.

From the results of identifying data on the use of Acehnese in Rafli's albums. The author found many verbs (work) in the song's lyrics. Both basic words and verbs have undergone morphological processing. The number of affixes in Acehnese is less than the number of affixes in Indonesian. The affixes in Indonesian are also more complicated than the affixes in Acehnese.

Conclusion
Based on the results of the research analysis, it can be concluded that in the Acehnese language there are several verb morphology processes. In the Acehnese language, three types of basic words are found, namely the one-syllable basic verb: *eu* 'see', the two-syllable basic verb: *saba* 'to be patient', and the three-syllable basic verb: *talakee* 'ask'. In the Rafli song album there are four types of derivative verbs such as: 1) The prefix *meu-* there are 10 data, namely in the lyric piece of the song *Nyo ka meuninggai...meuninggai* in the title of the song *Aneuk Yatim*. 2) The prefix *peu-* has 4 pieces of data, namely in the lyrics of the song *Bek le gop peupriek Aceh Mulia* in the title of the song *Gisa Bak Punca*. 3) The prefix *neu-* has 2 data, namely in the lyric fragment in *tanoh parsia trouh neulangkah* in the title of the song *Hoka Raja Loen*. 4) The prefix *geu-* has 4 data, namely in the lyrics *geupuga gampong yoh phon geupeugah* in the title of the song *Rawa Tripa*.

_____

References

Akbar, Amiruddin, Eko Cahyo Prawoto. (2022). Kajian Morfologi Kosakata dalam Bentuk Variasi Bahasa Slang Komunitas Transgender di Surabaya. *Jurnal DISASTRI (Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia),* 4 (1).

Amalia, Rahma. Kisyani Laksono. (2021). Proses Morfologis dalam Buku Bacaan Literasi "Mengenal Masa Kecil Sastrawan Indonesia" Karya Hasta Indriyana. *Bapala,* 8 (7).

D. Mead, "Aceh: Reconstruction in a Conflict Environment," Asian Survey, vol. 45, no. 4, pp. 590-605, 2005.

Istiqamah. Nurhadi. (2017). Kesalahan Penggunaan Bahasa Indonesia dalam Karya Tulis Ilmiah Mahsiswa KNB Tahun Akademik 2013/2014. *LingTera,* 4 (1).

J. Sneddon, "The Indonesian Language: Its History and Role in Modern Society," University of New South Wales Press, 2003.

Jufridar, Ayi. (2021). *Inspirasi Penyanyi Rafly Kande Bagi Mahasiswa Modul Nusantara.* Diakses pada 10 Maret 2024, dari https://news.unimal.ac.id/index/single/2427/inspirasi-penyanyi-rafly-kande-bagi-mahasiswa-modul-nusantara.

Kaparang, Wendo Wardani. (2021). Proses Morfologis Verba Bahasa Ponosokan, Universitas As-sam Ratulangit. Diakses dari https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/index.php/jefs/article/view/36502.

Luthfian, Elma, dkk. (2020). Meaning Patterns and Potential Forms of Halle Deadjektival Verbs Model in Generative Indonesian Morphology. *Seloka: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia*, 9 (1).

Manangkot, Verra E. (2022). Proses Morfologis Verba Bahasa Melayu Manado. *Kompetensi: Jurnal Ilmiah Bahasa dan Seni,* 1 (07). Diakses dari https://ejurnal.unima.ac.id/index.php/kompetensi/article/view/1988.

Nugraha, Danang Satria. (2022). Identifying Light Verb Constructions in Indonesian: A Direct Translation Approach. *International Journal of Language and Literary Studies,* 4 (3).

Riris Tiani (Mei 2018). "Korespondesi Bunyi Bahasa Aceh dan Bahasa Gayo". *Nusa: Jurnal Ilmu Bahasa dan Sastra*. 13 (2). ISSN 0216-535X.

Sulaiman, Budiman. (1983). *Struktur Bahasa Aceh: Morfologi dan Sintaksis.* Jakarta: Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan bahasa Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan.

Sumja, Ghea Pradita Ratunis. (2020). Representasi Makna Kesendirian pada Lirik Lagu "Ruang Sendiri" Karya Tulus. *Jurnal Penelitian Humaniora*, 25 (2).

Sundana, Lina. Dkk. (2021). Ekologi Alam dalam Hadih Maja Aceh. *Pedagogika: Jurnal Ilmu-ilmu Kependidikan.* 1 (2).

Suparman, Tatang. Proses Morfologis dalam Bahasa Indonesia, Universitas Padjajaran.

Tamnge, Murti Ningsih, dkk. (2021). Analisis Makna Lagu dalam Album Sarjana Muda Karya Iwan Fals. *Jurnal Frasa: Jurnal Keilmuan Bahasa, Sastra, dan Pengajarannya,* 2 (1).

Wildan. (2010). *Kaidah Bahasa Aceh.* Banda Aceh: Geuci.

_____

Zulfahmi, Fahmi. (2020). *Rafly Kande sebagai Icon Terbaik Aceh.* Diakses pada 10 Maret 2024, dari https://www.kompasiana.com/fahmizulfahmi9816/5ebedd42d541df6a4a2bd0 62/rafly-kande-sebagai-icon-terbaik-aceh.