

POLYMORPHEMIC CONSTRUCTION IN THE NAMES OF SUNDAHESE TRADITIONAL DISEASES

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Abstract

The title of this research is "Polymorphemic Construction in the Names of Sundanese Traditional Diseases". The purpose of this study is to describe the types of construction and the meaning of polymorphemic names of diseases in Sundanese. The method used in this research is qualitative, which describe the data as it is and analyze it, both in terms of type of construction and in terms of its meaning. Polymorphemic constructions of the names of diseases in Sundanese are very diverse. Based on the type of construction, the names of these diseases can be either (1) affixes + basic form (of the words), (2) reduplications + basic form, (3) a combination reduplication and affixation + basic form, and (4) of the composition. Affix used in type (1) can be prefixes *ka-* and *nga-*, the konfix *ka-an*, and the suffix *-eun*. Basic forms with prefix *ka-*, *nga-*, and konfix *ka-an* are generally verbs. The meaning of the construction is in general 'in a state of basic form'. Meanwhile, basic form with suffix *-eun* is generally a noun; and nouns in this group are generally in the form of animals or food. Interestingly, the meaning of disease which is formed by suffix *-eun* + basic form is 'a disease that physically looks like or resembles an animal that became basic form' or 'sick from eating food that is basic form'. The reduplication that occurs in type (2) generally in the form of reduplication changing the sound (*rarang rorong*, *rucam riceum*). Combined affixation and reduplicated on (type 3) generally in the form of reduplication *dwilingga* + basic form + suffix *-an* or *-eun*. The meaning of the construction is 'a disease or condition looks similar to basic form'. The basic form in the construction may include animals, food, or objects. Meanwhile, the construction in the form of compositions (type 4) is generally formed a core element + attributes. Attributes in this construction can be either (a) the animals, (b) plants, (c) objects, (d) people, and (e) of the body, and (f) certain verbs. The meanings of the construction are (1) a disease or condition such as basic form and (2) a disease caused by basic form, and (3) in a state of basic form.

Keywords: Polymorphemic construction, Basic form, Traditional diseases, Meaning.

1. INTRODUCTION

The types of diseases in Sundanese mostly rely on certain body parts. The parts of the body that contain many diseases in Sundanese is the skin, eyes, stomach/gastrointestinal, throat, legs, and so on. In Sundanese also there is a tendency that the types of disease in certain parts of the body that are described in very specific. Thus, the lexicon to name the type of disease in certain parts of the body it can be very varied. For example, the names of diseases of the skin is represented by the lexicon of *bisul*, *bisul beunyeur*, *bohak*, *borok*, *borok jawa*, *budug*, *bungkul*, *cenang*, *hapur*, *hapur kembang*, *hapur beusi*, *kesrek*, *mata iwakan*, *radang*, *rodek*, *tampek*, *tibar*, *leuncangeun*, *reunghaseun*, *rorombeheun*, *balas bogo*, and so forth. The names of diseases of the eye are represented by the lexicon of *lamur*, *bocos*, *turuwisen*, *keongeun*, *kotokeun*, and so forth. As examples of the names of diseases of the stomach/digestive represented by the lexicon of *mejen*, *salatri*, *kalikiben*, *tajam*, *busung*, *mencret*, *murus*, *nyelengit beuteung*, and so forth.

Based on the construction, the lexicon used to name the types of diseases in the Sundanese language can be constructed as monomorphemic and can also be constructed polymorphemic. Examples of the lexicon of the names of diseases that are constructed monomorphemic are *cenang*, *budug*, *hapur*, *rodek*, *tajam*, *mejen*, *conge*, *sakalor*, and so forth. Examples of the lexicons of the names of diseases that are polymorphemic are *kabebeng*, *kateuhak*, *kaleleban*, *kasurupan*, *keongeun*, *kotokeun*, *jengkoleun*, *lilinieun*, *sesekelan*, *balas bogo*, *hapur kembang*, *bisul beunyeur*, and so on.

Looking at the examples above, it is interesting to study the polymorphemic construction of the names of diseases in the Sundanese language. This construction is very varied, which it can be a combination of affixes and the basic form, and can be a reduplication, it could involve a mix of affixation and reduplication plus basic forms, and can also be the composition. The names of diseases in Sundanese, besides varied in terms of its construction, also vary in terms of its meaning.

Research on the types of diseases in Sundanese have been made. However, these studies generally associated with the ways of traditional medicine used in Sundanese community. In other words, the research was conducted in order to describe the type of disease, the name of traditional medicine, and the way of treatment. Meanwhile, there is almost no research on the names of diseases in Sundanese in terms of linguistics, more specifically in terms microlinguistics. Thus, this research is expected to contribute, particularly in the fields of linguistics, on various construction related to the names of diseases in Sundanese.

In line with the above explanation, the study was formulated as follows: (1) describe and analyze the names of diseases were constructed polymorphemic in Sundanese and (2) describe and analyze the meaning of the names of diseases were constructed polymorphemic in Sundanese.

The method used in this research is qualitative and synchronic method. This method portray the data objectively and factually. The source of research data derived from interviews with informants, from the book *Peperenian Urang Sunda* (2013), and of the *Basa Sunda Dictionary* (2006). The steps of the research are (1) literature, (2) the provision of data, (3) classification of data, (4) analyzing the data, and (5) the conclusion of the results of the data analysis.

2. READER REVIEW

The following section describes some of the terms used in this study. Those terms are morpheme, basic morpheme, affixation, reduplication, composition, and polymorphemic construction. Morpheme is the smallest unit of language with relatively stable meaning and it cannot be divided again into smaller meaningful parts (Kridalaksana, 2008: 158). Basic morpheme is a morpheme which can be expanded with affixes (Kridalaksana, 2008, p. 44).

Affixation is the process or result of adding affixes to the root, base, or stem (Kridalaksana, 2008, p. 3). Reduplication is the process and result of repetition of units of language as a means of phonological or grammatical (Kridalaksana, 2008, p. 208). Meanwhile, the composition is a combination of two or more morpheme which the meaning cannot be interpreted based on the meanings of its elements.

Polymorphemic construction is a construction consisting of two or more morphemes. For example, the name of the polymorphemic construction of disease *hileudeun*; it consists of two morphemes, namely the basic morpheme *hileud* 'worm' and the suffix morpheme *-eun*. *Batuk gangsa* also includes polymorphemic construction because it consists of two morphemes, i.e. morpheme *batuk* 'cough' and *gangsa* 'bronze'; both are free morphemes. Meanwhile, monomorphemic construction is a construction that only consist of a single

morpheme. For example, the name of the disease *hapur* 'phlegm' or *mejen* 'diarrhea' is a monomorphemic construction because it consists of a single morpheme.

3. DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Polymorphemic construction of disease names in Sundanese is formed by (1) affixation, (2) a combination of reduplication and affixation, and (3) composition.

3.1 Affixation

3.1.1 Prefix + *ka* + Basic Morpheme

Examples of disease names in Sundanese that are formed by the basic morpheme + prefix *ka* as follows.

(1) Kabe beng

Kacugak
Kateuhak
kabadi

Kabe beng is formed by the basic morpheme *bebeng* 'bloating' + prefix *ka*-. *Kacugak* is formed by the basic morpheme *cugak* 'thorns /sharps' + prefix *ka*-. *Kateuhak* is formed by the basic morpheme *teuhak* 'too full' + prefix *ka*-. *Kabadi* is formed by the basic morpheme *badi* 'ugly/nasty influence' + prefix *ka*-. Prefix *ka*- in these words means 'in the circumstances'. That is, the disease symptoms are in contact with or in circumstances such as the morpheme basis.

3.1.2 Konfix *ka-an* + Basic Morpheme

Examples of disease names in Sundanese that is formed by the basic morpheme + konfix *ka-an* are as follows.

(2) Kasurupan

Katuralengan
Kapireupeunan
Kabuhulan
Kapengpeongan
Kaleleban

Kasurupan is formed by the basic morpheme *surup* 'possessed by the spirit' + konfix *ka-an*. *Katuralengan* is formed by the basic morpheme *turaleng* 'daydreaming for augmented heart' + konfix *ka-an*. *Kapireupeunan* is formed by the basic morpheme *pireupeun* 'eye intruding dust' + konfix *ka-an*. *Kabuhulan* is formed by the basic morpheme *buhul* 'choke' + konfiks *ka-an*. *Kapengpeongan* is formed by the basic morpheme *pengpeong* 'crazy about someone' + konfix *ka-an*. *Kaleleban* is formed by the basic morpheme *leleb* 'recall continues on the deceased person' + konfiks *ka-an*.

Konfix *ka-an* means in these words 'influenced by' or 'in the circumstances'. That is, the disease symptoms are in contact with or in circumstances such as the basic morpheme.

3.1.3 Basic Morpheme + Suffix *-eun*

Examples of disease names in Sundanese that are formed by basic morpheme + suffix *-eun* are as follows.

(3) Botoleun

Useupen
Jingjingeun
Hileudeun
Keongeun
Kotokeun
Keueusen
Leuncangeun
Reunghaseun
Cacingeun
Peuteuyeun
Jengkoleun

Botoleun is formed by the basic morpheme *botol* 'bottle' + suffix *-eun*. *Useupeun* is formed by the basic morpheme *useup* 'hook' + suffix *-eun*. *Jingjingeun* is formed by the basic morpheme *jingjing* 'toting' + suffix *-eun*. *Hileudeun* is formed by the basic morpheme *hileud* 'worm, caterpillar' + suffix *-eun*. *Keongeun* is formed by the basic morpheme *keong* 'conch' + suffix *-eun*. *Kotokeun* is formed by the basic morpheme *kotok* 'chicken' + suffix *-eun*. *Keueuseun* is formed by the basic morpheme *keueus* 'young banana' + suffix *-eun*. Suffix *-eun* means in these words is 'like' or 'resembles'. Thus, the disease symptoms or shapes like or similar to the basic morpheme.

Leuncangeun is formed by basic morpheme *leuncang* 'standing water' + suffix *-eun*. *Reunghaseun* is formed by the basic morpheme *reunghas* 'similar resinous wood' + suffix *-eun*. *Cacingeun* is formed by the basic morpheme *cacing* 'worm' + suffix *-eun*. *Peuteuyeun* is formed by the basic morpheme *peuteuy* 'petai' + suffix *-eun*. *Jengkoleun* is formed by the basic morpheme *jengkol* 'stinky nut' + suffix *-eun*. Suffix *-eun* means in these words is 'cause of the disease'. Thus, the disease occurs because of the basic morpheme.

3.2. 'Dwilingga' Reduplication Combine with Suffix –eun

Examples of disease names in Sundanese that are formed by 'dwilingga' reduplication + basic form + suffix *eun* are as follows. In 'dwilingga' reduplication the first syllable is repeated.

(4) Sasagueun

Huhuuteun
Leuleugeuteun
Singsireumeun
Lilinieun
Kakadalieun
Kokoloteun
Cacabeeun

Sasagueun is formed by the combination of the 'dwilingga' reduplication + basic morpheme *sagu* 'sago' + suffix *-eun*. *Huhuuteun* is formed by the combination of the the 'dwilingga' reduplication + basic morpheme *huut* 'fine grain leather' + suffix *-eun*. *Leuleugeuteun* is formed by a combination of the 'dwilingga' reduplication + basic morpheme *leugeut* 'sap of jackfruit' + suffix *-eun*. *Singsireumeun* is formed by the combination of the 'dwilingga' reduplication + basic morpheme *sireum* 'ant' + suffix *-eun*. *Lilinieun* is formed by the combination dwilingga + basic morpheme *lini* 'earthquake' + suffix *-eun*. *Kakadalieun* is formed by the combination of the 'dwilingga' reduplication + basic morpheme + *kadali* 'reins of the horses' + suffix *-eun*. *Kokoloteun* is formed by the combination of the 'dwilingga' reduplication + basic morpheme *kolot* 'old' + suffix *-eun*. The meaning the combination of the 'dwilingga' reduplication + suffix *-eun* on these words is 'like' or 'resembles'. So, the symptoms of the disease or condition are similar to the meaning of the basic morpheme.

Cacabeeun is formed by the combination of the 'dwilingga' reduplication + basic morpheme *cabe* 'chilli' + suffix *-eun*. The meaning the combination of the 'dwilingga' reduplication + suffix *-eun* on the word is 'cause of the disease'. So, *cacabeeun* disease occurs because the hand holding chili.

3.3 Composition

The name of the diseases in Sundanese in the form of compositions can be classified based on attributes in the construction of the composition. Based on the data collected, the attributes in the construction of the composition may be an animal, plant, or object.

3.3.1 Animals as Attributes

Examples of diseases in Sundanese name in the form of a composition with the attribute of animals are as follows.

(5) Balas bogo

Batuk bangkong
Batuk gangsa
Mata iwakeun

Bogo 'a kind of catfish' in *balas bogo* attributes to the core elements of *balas* 'reply'. *Bangkong* 'frog' in *batuk bangkong* 'frog cough' is an attribute of the core elements of *batuk* 'cough'. *Gangsa* 'swan' in *batuk gangsa*

'bronze cough' is an attribute of the core elements of a *abtuk* 'cough'. *Iwakeun* 'fish' in *mata iwakeun* 'like the eyes of fish' is an attribute of the core elements of *mata* 'eye'.

Semantically, attributive relationship to a core element represents the resemblance relationship. That is, these diseases symptoms (appearance, voice, or shape) are similar to animals that have these attributes.

3.3.2 Plants as Attributes

Examples of disease names in Sundanese the form of a composition with the attribute of plants are as follows.

(6) Hapur kembang

Geutah bontengeun

Kembang 'flower' in *hapur kembang* is an attribute of the core elements of *hapur* 'tinea versicolor'. Similarly, *bonteng* 'cucumber' in *geutah bontengeun* is an attribute of the core element *geutah* 'sap'.

Semantically, attributive relationship to a core element also expressed the relationships of resemblance. That is, the disease symptoms (shape) are similar to plants that have the attributes.

3.3.3 Objects as Attributes

Examples of disease names in Sundanese in the form of a composition with the object attribute are as follows.

(7) Bisul beunyeur

Hapur beusi

Teluh angel

Teluh baraja

Beunyeur 'rice powder' in *bisul beunyeur* 'a kind of ulcer' is an attribute of the core elements of *bisul* 'ulcers'. *Beusi* 'iron' in *hapur beusi* is an attribute of the core elements of *hapur* 'a kind of tinea versicolor'. *Angel* 'cushion' in *teluh angel* is an attribute of the core elements of *teluh*. Similarly, *baraja* 'tools of war' on *teluh baraja* is an attribute of the core elements of *teluh*.

Semantically, attributive relationship to a core element states the 'similarity' on the composition of *bisul beunyeur* and *hapur beusi*. That is, the disease symptoms (shape or color) are similar to that object of these attributes. Meanwhile, the attributive relationship of the core elements in the composition *teluh angel* and *teluh baraja* states the 'cause of the disease'. That is, the disease occurs because of something to do with that object of these attributes.

3.3.4 Limbs as Attributes

Examples of disease names in Sundanese in the form of a composition with the attribute of limbs are as follows.

(8) Nyeri beuteung

Nyeri suku

Nyeri sirah

Nyeri huntu

Nyeri Panon

The names of diseases of the example (8) have a pattern of *nyeri* + limb. Morpheme *nyeri* 'pain, sick' in the above composition is a core element, while stating morpheme is an attribute of the body. Thus, the composition *nyeri beuteung*, *beuteung* 'belly' is an attribute for a core element of *nyeri*. On the composition of *nyeri suku*, *suku* 'legs' is an attribute for a core element of *nyeri*. On the composition of *nyeri sirah*, *sirah* 'head' is an attribute for a core element of *nyeri*. On the composition of *nyeri huntu*, *huntu* 'tooth' is an attribute for a core element of *nyeri*. Similarly, the composition *nyeri panon*, *panon* 'eye' is an attribute for a core element of *nyeri*.

Attributes relationship to a core element in the composition states the attributive relationship (modifiers). That is, the pain in the names of the above diseases exist or occur in limbs that become the attributes (modifiers).

4. CONCLUSION

The names of diseases in Sundanese, morphemically, are monomorphemic and some are polymorphemic. The polymorphemic names of the diseases are formed through (1) affixation, (2) a combination of reduplication and affixation, and (3) the composition. The most affixes are in the the polymorphemic construction polimorfemik of diseases names in Sundanese are prefix *ka-* , suffix *-eun*, and konfix *ka-an*. In combination with the reduplication and the affixation, reduplication type that is used generally in the form 'dwilingga' reduplication, and the affix that used is the suffix used *-eun*. Meanwhile, in the composition, the attributes may include animals, plants, objects, and limbs.

Semantically, affixation of prefix *ka-* on the basic morpheme states the meaning of 'in the circumstances'. Affixation konfix *ka-an* on the basic morpheme state the meaning of 'suffer' or 'in the circumstances'. Affixation of suffix *-eun* on the basic morpheme states the meaning of 'likeness', 'resembles', or 'cause'. Similarly, the meaning that is posed by the combination of reduplication 'dwilingga' + basic morpheme + suffix *-eun* states the meaning of 'likeness', 'resembles', or 'cause'. Meanwhile, in the composition, the attributive relationship to the core element states the meaning of 'similarity', 'cause' or 'attributive (modifiers)'.

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