

# Indonesian Verb Prefixes

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from Halle and Clements (1983) *Problem Book in Phonology: A Workbook for Introductory Courses in Linguistics and in Modern Phonology*. MIT Press.

		<u>simple form</u>	<u>prefixed form</u>
1.	'throw'	lempar	mələmpar
2.	'feel'	rasa	mərasa
3.	'represent'	wakil	məwakili
4.	'convince'	yakin	məyakini
5.	'cook'	masak	məmasak
6.	'marry'	nikah	mənikah
7.	'chat'	ṅačo	məṅačo
8.	'sing'	ṅaji	məṅaji
9.	'count'	hituṅ	məṅhituṅ
10.	'draw a picture'	gambar	məṅgambar
11.	'send'	irim	məṅirim
12.	'hear'	dəṅar	məndəṅar
13.	'write'	tulis	mənulis
14.	'help'	bantu	məmbantu
15.	'hit'	pukul	məmpukul
16.	'sew'	ṅahit	məṅṅahit
17.	'note down'	čatat	məṅčatat
18.	'take'	ambil	məṅambil
19.	'fill up'	isi	məṅisi
20.	'invite'	undaṅ	məṅundaṅ

1. What is the underlying representation of the prefix? Why have you selected this form?
2. State the underlying representations of any other alternating morphemes. Then give the rules that are necessary to derive all observed surface forms. (Note: The final [i] in the prefixed forms of 3 and 4 may be considered to be a suffix unique to these two forms.)
3. Do any of the rules need to be ordered? Explain your answer.
4. Give the complete underlying representation of the words *məmpukul* 'hit', *məṅambil* 'take', *məmasak* 'cook', and *məmbantu* 'help'. Then give step-by-step derivations of their surface forms.

Indonesian, a variety of Malay, is the official language of Indonesia. It is spoken as a first language by approximately 23,000,000 speakers, and as a second language by over 140,000,000. It is a Malayo-Polynesian (Austronesian) language.