

A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF AFFIXES IN RAKHINE (ARAKAN) LANGUAGE OF MYANMAR

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Abstract

This article delves into the morphosyntactic analysis of the Rakhine language, focusing on key aspects such as constituent order, grammatical categories (including tense markers), adpositional phrases, comparatives, the pronominal system, demonstratives, adverbs, structures of questions, and case markers. The study aims 1) to study the derivational affixes in Rakhine (Arakan) language of myanmar, 2) to describe the types of the derivational affixes in Rakhine (Arakan) language of myanmar and 3) to analysis the formation of the derivational affixes in Rakhine (Arakan) language of myanmar. The study showcases the unique linguistic features of Rakhine, emphasizing its syntax and morphology through detailed examples and analysis. Data was gathered through thesis, articles, journals and conducting interviews to enrich the qualitative exploration of the language. The research is to contribute to a deeper understanding of Rakhine morphosyntax, shedding light on its grammatical structures and linguistic dynamics within the community.

Key words: Rakhine (Arakan), Morphology, Analysis, Affix, Language, Culture

Introduction

Arakanese, also known as Rakhine, is a language closely related to Burmese and is sometimes regarded as a dialect of it. There is a common belief in literature that Arakanese (Rakhine) is a more 'ancient' or 'pure' form of Burmese compared to Standard Burmese. This belief usually means that Arakanese pronunciation is thought to be closer to the Written Burmese than Standard Burmese pronunciation is. However,

both Arakanese and Standard Burmese have evolved separately since the language adopted its current written form.

Rakhine State is situated in Myanmar on the western coast which is bordered by Chin State to the north, Magway Region, Bago Region and Ayeyarwady Region to the east, the Bay of Bengal to the west and the Chittagong Division of Bangladesh to the northwest. It is located approximately between latitudes 17°30' north and 21°30' north and longitudes 92°10' east and 94°50' east. Rakhine Yoma separated Rakhine State from central Burma from North to South. It has an area of 36,762 square kilometres (14,194 sq mi) and its capital is Sittwe.

Morphology is the study of morphemes and how they combine to create words. A morpheme is the smallest unit of meaning within a language. The patterns or rules that speakers intuitively understand govern how these smaller units come together to form words, and how they function and interact in speech.

According to Plag in 2003 stated that suffixes is divided into nominal suffixes, verbal suffixes, adjectival suffixes, and adverbial suffixes. Morphology process of derivational suffixes in the novel is very interesting and need to be discussed. Affixation are adding a prefix to the base, with or without a change of word class, example: author – co-author. And adding a suffix to the base, with or without a change of word class, example: drive – driver. The base is the root word and the affix is the bound morpheme that is added to it. For example, in the word unfaithful, un and ful are affixes. The process of adding such particles is called Affixation. These bound morphemes are either suffixes or prefixes. Some languages make use of infixes too. The general term for suffix, prefix and infix is affix. So, the process in which an affix is added is known as Affixation. The British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) is a British public service broadcaster. Its headquarters are at Broadcasting House in London and is the world's oldest national broadcasting organization and the largest broadcaster in the world by number of employees. It employs over 20,950 staff in total, 16,672 of whom are in public sector broadcasting. The total number of staff is 35,402 when part-time, flexible, and fixed-contract staff are included.

The affixation in Rakhine (Arakan) spoken language is divided into inflectional and derivational. Inflectional is the affixation which leads a changing of grammatical meaning without change the word class, for example the word ပြော[prò] and အပြော[əprò], whereas derivational is the affixation which leads a formation of new lexemes, a changing of word class, and a changing of meaning, for example the word စား[sà] and စားစွာ[sàsawà]. Affixation is divided into prefixes and suffixes.

This article deals with morphological particles which are affixes in Rakhine language. This research is expected to be useful and relevant theoretically and practically. The significance of the research can be seen as follow. Theoretically, this research helps in learning Rakhine affixes, especially the derivational affixes that change the class of root or base in the part of speech. Practically, the result of this research is expected to give precious contributions to lecturers, university students and future researcher. for the lecturers, this research might become a meaningful contribution in teaching vocabulary. for the university students, this research hopefully can be used to study both the affixes which are inflectional and derivational. for the future research, the result of this research is expected to be previous research for those who are interested in doing similar field of research.

Objectives of Study

1. To study the derivational affixes in Rakhine (Arakan) language of myanmar
2. To describe the types of the derivational affixes in Rakhine (Arakan) language of myanmar
3. To analysis the formation of the derivational affixes in Rakhine (Arakan) language of myanmar

Research Methodology

In this article paper, a comprehensive approach was employed, drawing insights from both secondary and primary sources. Secondary sources, including articles, books, journals, gazettes, records, and online materials related to Indigenous language issues, formed the initial groundwork for the study. Simultaneously, primary data was gathered from six people, a prominent residence for numerous Rakhine

communities. Extensive conversations were conducted with key informants from the Rakhine community, involving face-to-face informal interviews complemented by audio data collection using a voice recorder. This dual-method strategy allowed for a nuanced exploration of the Rakhine language, emphasizing a qualitative analysis with a specific focus on morphosyntactic structures. The research aimed to provide a comprehensive understanding of the linguistic dynamics within the Rakhine community.

Results

1. To study the derivational affixes in Rakhine (Arakan) language of myanmar

Morphology is the arrangement and relationships of the smallest meaningful units in a language. So, what does this really mean? Every human language depends on sounds. When specific sounds are put together in a specific way, words, phrases, and finally sentences can be created. This is how messages are sent and received. In order to understand morphology, you need to know the term morpheme, which is the smallest unit of a word with meaning. That meaning is how language conveys messages. Morphemes are more than just letters. When a number of letters are put together into a word part that now has meaning, then you have a morpheme. Morphology studies how these units of meaning, or word parts, can be arranged in a language.

1.1. Word

In linguistics, a word is the smallest unit of grammar that can stand alone as a complete utterance, separated by spaces in written language and potentially by pauses in speech (Crystal: 2003). This construct with a morpheme, which is the smallest unit of a meaning but will not necessarily stand its own.

In Rakhine language, a word may consist of a single morpheme (for example: နားလည် [nàle], လုပ် [louʔ], ကျေနပ် [kjenɛʔ], စား [sà], ကဇတ် [gazeʔ], နိုင်ငံရီး [naĩŋɛ̀]), or several (နားလည်မှု [nàlehmu], လုပ်စွာ [louʔswà], ကျေနပ်ခြင်း [kjenɛʔkhrɔ̃], စားစွာ [sàswà], ကဇတ်စွာ gazeʔswà, နိုင်ငံရီး [naĩŋɛ̀]), whereas a morpheme may not be able to stand

on its own as a word (in the words just mentioned, these are **hmu**, - **swà**, - **khṛṣ**, -**swà**, - **swà**, -**rè**).

A complex word will be typically including a root and one or more affixes (**nàle** - **hmu**, **lou?** - **swà**, **kjene?** - **khṛṣ**, **sà** - **swà**, **gəzɛ?** - **swà**, **naĩŋɛ** - **rè**), or more than one root in a compound (မုန်တို - ဖတ် [moŋtì -phɛ?], ဝါး - တုတ် [wà- tou?]). Words can be put together to build larger element of language, such as phrases (ပကာဒါထီး - တစ်လုံး [pəkàdàθi-ti? loù]) clauses (ပြန်ဗျာယ်ငါ [prɛ̃bjɛŋā]) and sentences (အရီးသတင်းဖတ်နီရေခါ အကျွန် ထမင်းချက်နီရေ [əriθədɔ̃zəphɛ?nìrɛ əkhà ətewɛ̃ thəmin̩ tɛhɛnìrɛ]).

1.2. Morpheme

The object of morphology is morpheme. Morpheme is the minimal unit of word building in language. Morpheme is defined as the smallest unit in language utterances which has meaning. Mark Aronoff & Kristen Fudeman stated that morpheme is a meaningful linguistic unit that cannot be divided into smaller meaningful parts.

According to Carstairs in 2022 stated that Morpheme is the smallest parts of word. Morpheme is the smallest linguistic elements with a meaning/ grammatical function: over-estim-at-ion; dis-pleas- ure; nerv- ous; electr-ic; walk-ed; tree-s; who's some morphemes consist of a single sound (sing-s. Walk ed), though not all sounds are morphemes (since most sounds don't have meaning in themselves). It is very important to speak about morpheme, because morpheme arrangements are treated under the morphology of language including all the communication of the words or part of the words. In the Rakhine language, such as the function of morpheme: အ-စူး [ə-sù], နားလည်မှု [nàle-hmú], အပြောသမား [ə-prɔ̃-θəmà], အတို့အကြုံ [ə-twí-ə-kroũ] etc.

A morpheme is a class of forms that have the same meaning or grammatical function, which are distributed non-contrastively-either in mutually exclusive environments or in free variation. In linguistics, a morpheme is the smallest grammatical unit in a language. The field of study dedicated to morphemes is called morphology.

Morphemes that can stand alone to function as words are called free morphemes. They comprise simple words (i.e., words made up of one free morpheme)

and compound words (i.e., words made up of two free morphemes). Every word comprises one or more morphemes. A morpheme may consist of a word, such as (လား [là] လာ [lā], နီ[nì], ထိုင်[thaĩ], စား[sà] သောက် [θau?]), or a meaningful part. Another way in which morpheme has been defined is as a pairing between sound and meaning. We have purposely chosen not to use this definition. Some morphemes have no concrete form or no continuous form. Some linguistics describe morphemes as the smallest recurrent elements of grammatical patterning and leave meaning out of the definition. Morphemes that can only be attached to another part of a word (cannot stand alone) are called bound morphemes.

1.3. Free Morpheme

A free morpheme is a morpheme (or word element) that can stand alone as a word. Also called an unbound morpheme or a free-standing morpheme. According to Fernandez and Cairns in 2010, free morphemes are individual words, like dog or bite that can appear alone or with other morphemes. Free morphemes are a morpheme that can stand as word, thus giving them free status. Words such, “people”, “work”, “pretty”, “run”, are all examples of free morphemes according to linguistics. Free morphemes on the other hand, to word off root the strong. It can stand alone as a word. Free morphemes are individual words in Rakhine language, such as ကျီ[teĩ], ကြင်း[krɔ̃], ကြိုင်း[kraĩ], ခတ်[khɛ?], ခြီ[kri], တိန်[tɛ̃], တိန်း[tɛ̃], ထွတ်[thwɛ?], ညင်[ɲɔ̃], ရှား[hɾà], ခွတ်[khwɛ?], စုတ်[sou?], ညော[ɲaũ], ညောင်း[ɲaũ], တန့် [tɛ̃], တွက်[tɔ̃], နပ်[te?], ပျင်[pjɔ̃], မိန်း[meĩ], မွတ်[mwɛ?], ရွီ [rwi], ရွီ[rwi`], ဝါ[wa`], သီ[θi], ဟိ[hi], အီး[i`], ဆိုင်[shaĩ], စိ[si] etc.

Clark in 1977 stated that free morpheme is the morpheme that can stand alone has independent word. Free morpheme is one which may stand alone in a language, without requiring the presence of additional morphemes in order to be freely pronounceable as a word. On the other hand, a free morpheme can stand as an independent word.

1.4. Bound Morpheme

A bound morpheme is a word element that cannot stand alone as a word, including both prefixes and suffixes. Free morphemes, on the other hand, can stand alone as a word and cannot be broken down further into other word elements. Attaching a bound morpheme to a free morpheme, like adding the prefix "မ[*mə*]" to the verb "လုပ် [*lou?*]," creates a new word or at least a new form of a word, like "မလုပ်[*məlou?*]" Represented in sound and writing by word segments called morphs, bound morphemes can further be broken down into two categories; derivational and inflectional morphemes.

Bound morpheme is those word that cannot stand by themselves, such as; -တိ [*ti*] of အချေတိ [*ə ɛ̃ti*], -တေ [*tē*] of အိပ် [*ei?tē*] or Bound Morpheme is attached to the front of a root or stem. For example: the prefix (မ[*mə*]-) attaches to the front of stem the word-‘မစား[*məsà*]’“. Example of bound morpheme are given such as; -ရေ [*re*], -တေ [*te*], -စို [*phó*], ဝေ[*we*], -စွာ [*swà*]. The bound of root: -[*re*], -[*te*], -[*phó*], -[*we*]-[*swà*], occur in numerous other words as prefixes and suffixes. The -ရေ [*re*] is a suffix that changes the noun into an adjective. This means that -[*re*] is also a bound morpheme. The free morpheme may be generally considered as the set of separate word forms. When the free morpheme is combination with bound morpheme, the basic word forms involved is technically known as the stem.

1.5. Inflectional

Other morpheme changes neither parts of speech nor meaning, but only refine and give extra grammatical information about the already the existing meaning of word are called as the inflectional morphemes. Inflectional morphemes predictably influence the base words to signal a change in quantity, person, gender, tense, or the like while leaving the base word's class unchanged. Inflectional morphemes are considered more predictable because there are in the closed set of accepted inflectional morphemes, which include the pluralizing "-တိ[*ti*], ရှိ[*ró*]" the regular present tense "တေ[*tē*], ရေ[*rē*]" the regular past tense "ဗျယ်[*bjē*], ယာ[*jà*], ပြီးယာ[*brìjā*],

ပြီးဗျယ်[bribjē], ယင့် [jǎ]" the future tense"-ဖို့ [phó], ခ [khá], ခဖို့ [kháphó], ဖို့ဗျယ် [phóbjiē], ဗျယ်ယာ [phójā], မေ [mē], လိမ့်မေ[leĩmē], ကေ[ḡē], ပြီးကေ [brigē], ခါ [khā], ခင်[-khǎ]

Sari in 1988 argues that morphemes which serve a purely grammatical function, never creating a different word, but only different form of the same word, are called inflectional morphemes.

1.6. Derivational

Some morpheme derives or create new words by either changing the meaning of the part of speech are called derivational morphemes. derivational morphemes are considered lexical because they influence the base word according to its grammatical and lexical class, resulting in a larger change to the base. Derivational morphemes include suffixes like "မှု [hmú]," "ရေ[rē]," and "တေ[tē]" and prefixes like "မ [mǎ]," "အ [ǎ]" and "တ [ta]." Andrea DeCapua describes this class of morphemes in her book "Grammar for Teachers" as having "to do with the vocabulary of language" wherein derivational morphemes "form an open set to which new words or word forms are frequently added." Oftentimes, these additions change the part of speech of the base word they're modifying, though that is not necessarily always the case, leading to derivational morphemes to be considered less predictable than their inflectional counterparts.

These are sometimes called derivational morphemes because when they are conjoined to other morphemes (or words) a new word is derived, or formed, and, as noted, the derived word may be in a different grammatical class than the underived word. Thus, when verb is conjoined with the suffix- ရေ[rē] the result is an adjective, as in လိမ့် [leĩ + ရေ[rē] +အရေ [ǎē]. Rachmadie in 1990 said that derivational are morpheme that change the part of speech of the root or base. Derivational morpheme serve as an important means by which new words may be created in most language.

1.7. Affixes

Affixes includes morpheme. It can be added to other morpheme (root/base) which is constructing a word formation and new meaning, the following are the further

explanation. Procter in 1980 stated that affix is a group of letters or sounds added to the beginning of a word or the end of the word. Affix is basically a morpheme which is generally attached to the base morpheme, which is either the root or to a stem in order to add to the formation of a word.

An affix (in modern sense) is a morpheme that is attached to a word stem to form a new word or word form. Affixes may be derivational, like English -ness and pre-, or inflectional, like English plural -s and past tense -ed. They are bound morphemes by definition; prefixes and suffixes may be separable affixes. Affixations, the linguistic process speakers use form different words by adding morphemes (affixes) at the beginning (prefixation), the middle (infixation) or the end (suffixation) of words.

In the Rakhine language, there have prefixation, infixation and suffixation of words. For example; prefixation: က[ga], တ[tə], ပ[pə], ဗ[ba], မ[ma], အ[a], etc., infixation: က[ga], တ[tə], ပ[pə], န[na], ဗ[ba], အ[a], and suffixation: ရေ[rē], ဣ[sō], က[ga], ဒေါ[dò], ရာ[rā], လေ[lé], တောင်[daũ], ပိုင်[paĩ], အနှံ့ [əhnoù], အတိုင်း[ətaĩ], ပါးက[bàgá], ပါးမာ[bàgá], မာ[mā] etc.

In the formation of words with the process of affixation, affix that was the basic for forming words. affixes are a linguistic form that the word is an element directly and not words or principal words, which have the capability inherent in other forms to form new words or principal words. affixes an unbound form that can be added at the beginning, end or middle of a word that Richards in 1992 said. Other experts say, affixes are bound form which when added to the other shapes will change the meaning of the grammatical that Kridalaksana in 1993 said.

2. To describe the types of the derivational affixes in Rakhine (Arakan) language of myanmar

Derivational affixes are morphemes (the smallest units of meaning) that are added to a root or base word to create a new word, often changing its meaning and sometimes its grammatical category (part of speech). Derivational affixes can be classified into several types based on their function and the way they modify words.

Here are the primary types of derivational affixes. Following the types of affix are found in Rakhine language.

The types of affixes	Location	Function/ example
prefix	Before the root	Alters meaning without changing word class (e.g., အစူး "ə" in "əsù") = "thorn"
Suffix	After the root	Changes meaning and/or word class (e.g., "ကဇတ်စွာ" sṁ "kazeʔsṁ") = "toy"
Infix	Inside the root	Inserted within the word (e.g., "တစ်ချက်ချေကြည့်" "tiʔtchaʔeekrí") = "just look"
Prefix and infix	Before and inside the root	ပ-ပ[pə] (ပရောပရာ[pə-rə-pə-rī]) = "fraternize"

2.1. Prefixation

Prefixation in linguistics refers to the process of adding a prefix to the beginning of a root word or base word to create a new word. A prefix is a type of derivational affix that modifies the meaning of the base word without changing its grammatical category (in some cases, it may change the word class as well). Prefixation is a common morphological process in many languages, including Rakhine language. In the language, prefix is rare, not many. For example: [ə], [ma].

အ [ə] is prefix which have before a noun change verb to noun in Rakhine language. For example: အစူး [əsù = thorn]. The word "əsù" has two morphemes which are [ə] can change a verb to a noun, and [sù] here is a verb which means "thorn". In the word, there is [ə] before a verb [sù] so [ə] is a prefix for [sù]. the word [əsù] is a noun and also, a word and two morphemes.

အလုပ် [əlouʔ = job]. The word " əlouʔ" has two morphemes which are [ə] can change a verb to a noun, and [louʔ] here is a verb which means " job ". In the word, there is [ə] before a verb [sù] so [ə] is a prefix for [louʔ]. the word [əlouʔ] is a noun and also, a word and two morphemes.

မ [mə] is prefix which have before a noun change verb to noun in Rakhine language. For example: မကစေ [məkəʃe? = don't play]. The word "məkəʃe?" has two morphemes which are here [mə] means "negative" to a a verb, and [kəʃe?] is a verb which means "play". In the word, there is [mə] before a verb [kəʃe?] so [mə] is a prefix for [kəʃe?]. the word [məkəʃe?] is a verb and also, a word and tow morphemes.

မလာ: [mələ = don't go] The word "mələ " has two morphemes which are here [mə] means "negative" to a verb, and [lə] is a verb which means "go". In the word, there is [mə] before a verb [lə] so [mə] is a prefix for [lə]. the word [mələ] is a verb and also, a word and tow morphemes.

Prefixation is the morphological process in which a prefix is added to the beginning of a base word to create a new word. This process modifies the meaning of the base word, and in some cases, it may also change its grammatical category. Prefixes can indicate negation, direction, intensity, repetition, and other meanings.

2.2. infixation

In linguistics, infixation refers to the process by which an affix (a morpheme that modifies the meaning of a word) is inserted within the root or base of a word, rather than at the beginning (prefixation) or at the end (suffixation). Infixation is less common than prefixation and suffixation in most languages, but it does occur in some languages, especially in certain types of morphological systems. An example of infixation can be found in languages like Tagalog (a language of the Philippines), where affixes are inserted into the middle of the root word to convey a specific meaning or grammatical function. The following affixes are found in Rakhine language. [tə], [mā] are in infix which is rare in the language. Example:

တ [tə] is an infix which joins into a word or more. For example: စနစ်ကျ [sənai?dʒá] means "system" which is a noun. When တ [tə] is added into the word, the noun "system" changes စနစ်တကျ [sənai?tədʒá] = "systematically" as adverb so it is used as an infix with the word or words. It can change word form and new meaning.

မ[má] is an infix which joins into a word or more. For example: မတော် [mátō] means "not suitable" which is an adjective. တရား [tərà] means "justice" which is a noun.

When [má] is added into the two words, the words change an adverb as" မတော်မတရား [mátōmátarà] = "unjustly" so it is used as an infix with the word or words. It can change word form and new meaning.

Infixes are a fascinating and less common form of affixation that occur inside the root word, providing modifications that can alter meaning, tense, or even create new emphases within a language and they highlight the rich variety of morphological processes across the world's languages.

2.3. Suffixation

In linguistics, suffixes are a type of affix that are added to the end of a root word or base form to modify its meaning or function. Suffixes can alter the grammatical category (such as turning a noun into a verb), create tense or aspect forms, show possession or plurality, and more. A suffix is added to the end of a root or base word. It follows the main part of the word and cannot stand alone. In the Rakhine language, there are a lot of suffixations which are: ရှိ [ró], တိ [ti], ကို [ko], [θó], မာ [mā], နန့် [né], ကြောင့် [grau], အတွက် [ətó], တေ [tē], ရေ [rē], ဗျယ် [bjē], ပြီးဗျယ် [bribjē], ယင့် [jō], ယာ [jā], ခရေ [khārē], ခယင့် [khájō], ဖို [phó], ခ [khá], မေ [mē], ဖိုဗျယ် [phóbjē], လီ [li], ဖိ [phi], ဗလင် [bəlō], ကား [khà], ဒီ [khi], ဒီဖိ [khìphi], နီရေ [nìrē] etc. Example:

ရှိ [ró] is suffix which has after a single noun can change plural noun in Rakhine language. For example: ဆရာရှိ [sharā ró = teachers]. The word "sharā ró" has two morphemes. [sharā] means "teacher" which is a single noun, and [ró] is a suffix which means "plural". In the word, there is [ró] after a noun [sharā] so [ró] is a suffix for [sharā]. the word [sharā ró] is a plural noun and also, a word and tow morphemes.

တိ [ti] is suffix which has after a single noun can change plural noun in Rakhine language. For example: ပန်းပွင့်တိ [pāpwōti = flowers]. The word "pāpwōti" has two morphemes. [pāpwō] means "flower" which is a single noun, and [ti] is a suffix which means "plural". In the word, there is [ti] after a noun [pāpwō] so [ti] is a suffix for [pāpwō]. the word [pāpwōti] is a plural noun and also, a word and tow morphemes.

တေ [tē] is suffix which has after a verb can change present tense in Rakhine language. For example: ချိုက်တေ [ei?tē = love]. The word "ei?tē" has two morphemes.

[**ei?**] means "love" which is a verb, and [**tē**] is a suffix which means " present tense". In the word, there is [**tē**] after a verb [**ei?**] so [**tē**] is a suffix for [**là**]. the word [**ei?tē**] is a present tense verb form and also, a word and tow morphemes.

ယဉ် [**jñ**] is suffix which has after a verb can change past participle form in Rakhine language. For example: ပြောယဉ် [**prñjñ** = said]. The word " **prñjñ** " has two morphemes. [**prñ**] means " say" which is a present form, and [**jñ**] is a suffix which means " past participle". In the word, there is [**jñ**] after a verb [**prñ**] so [**jñ**] is a suffix for [**prñ**]. the word [**prñjñ**] is a past participle verb form and also, a word and tow morphemes.

A suffix is a crucial element in word formation, modifying the meaning or grammatical function of the base word. By attaching to the end of a root, suffixes enable a language to expand its vocabulary and express a variety of meanings and grammatical relationships.

2.4. Prefixation and infixation

Some affixes are found using as prefixation and infixation which are: " က-က [gə- gə], တ-တ [tə- tə], ပ-ပ [pə- pə], ဗ-ဗ [bə- bə], မ-မ[mə], အ-အ [ə- ə] etc.

က - က [gə-gə] – on verb: ကတုန်ကယင် [gə-doũ-gə-jñ] means "trembly". The affixes are as prefix and infix in a verb (တုန် [doũ]). When the verb is added [gə-gə] as prefix and infix, the verb form changes adverb form of manner and it modify a verb directly. Example, ကတုန်ကယင်လားရေ [gədoũgəjñ làrē] means "go trembly".

တ-တ [tə-tə] – on verb: တမိတမော[tə-mítəmó] means " for a long time". The affixes are as prefix and infix in a verb [မိမော[mímó]. When the verb is added [tə-tə] as prefix and infix, the verb form changes adverb form and it modify a verb directly. Example, တမိတမောကြည့်ရေ [tə-mítəmókríre] means " see for a long time".

အပူတပြင်း[ə-pūt-ə-brñ] means "instantly". The affixes are as prefix and infix in a word which is not divided and modify a verb directly. Example, အပူတပြင်းရှာရေ [ə-pūt-ə-brñ hràrē] means " look for instantly" etc.

အ-အ [ə- ə] – on verb: အတို့အကြံ [ə-twí-ə-kroũ] means "experience". The affixes are as prefix and infix in a verb [တို့ကြံ twí-kroũ]. When the verb is added [ə- ə] as prefix and infix, the verb form changes a noun form "အတို့အကြံ [ə-twí-ə-kroũ]".

In the Rakhine spoken language, the affixes are found as prefix and infix. Both prefixes and infixes are important in morphological processes, shaping the meaning of words. Understanding how prefixes and infix's function helps us better understand linguistic patterns, word formation, and the diverse ways in which languages express meaning.

3. To analysis the formation of the derivational affixes in Rakhine (Arakan) language of myanmar

3.1. Constituent Order

Constituent order refers to the sequence in which components like subjects, objects, and verbs appear in a sentence. In languages like Rakhine, the typical sentence structure follows the SOV (Subject-Object-Verb) pattern. This means that in Rakhine, the sentence begins with the subject, followed by the object that the subject interacts with, and concludes with the verb that indicates the action or state as in (1 – 3)

1. $\text{tewãno } \text{təũgo } \text{lārē} = \text{ကျွန်တော်ကျောင်းကိုလားရေ။}$
 sub [tewãno] + obj [təũ] [go -obj- suff] + V[lā] + [rē – v-suff]
 I school go.
2. $\text{əsei?kē } \text{sà } \text{phēnērē} = \text{အစိတ်ကေ စာဖတ်နီရေ။}$
 sub [əsei?kē] + obj [sà]+ V [phē] + [nērē -v- suff]
 child letter is reading.
3. $\text{mòthá pha? } \text{ṇā } \text{prē } \text{phójā} = \text{မိုးထဖက် ငါပြန်ဖို့ယာ။}$
 T [mòthá pha?] + sub[ṇā] + V [prē] + [phójā = v-suff]
 I will go back tomorrow.

3.2. Grammatical Categories

Tense plays a fundamental role in the Rakhine spoken language and is denoted by distinct markers positioned after the main verb. These markers serve to differentiate between various tenses. For instance, "တေ-tē" and "ရေ-rē" are used for

the present tense, " ပြီးယာ-brijā" and " ခယာ-khájā" for the past tense, and " ဇံ-phó" and " လိမ္မေ-leímē" for the future tense. This tense marker system enables Rakhine speakers to articulate precisely when an action took place or will take place in relation to the present moment.

3.2.1. "tē" and "rē" are used in present tense as in (1-2)

1. mrógolàgē?tē = မြို့လားကတ်တေ။
obj [mró] + [go -obj-suff] + V [là] + [gē?- v-suff] + [tē - vp-suff]
= go to city. [mró – city] + [go – to] + [làgē?tē - go].
2. ei?golārē = အိမ်ကိုလာရေ။
obj [ei?] + [go-obj-suff] + [lā-v] + [rē-vp-suff]
= come home. [ei?go- home] + [lārē - come]

3.2.2. "brijā" and "khájā" are used in past tense as in (1- 2)

1. θad̥zā phe?brijā = သတင်းစာဖတ်ပြီးယာ။
obj [θad̥zā] + V [phe?] + [brijā - v-pt-suff]
= read news. [θad̥zā - news] + [phe?brijā - read]
2. thámìn sàkhájā = ထမင်းစားခယာ။
obj [thámìn] + V [sà] + [khájā - vpt-suff]
= ate rice. [thámìn- rice] + [sàkhájā - ate]

3.2.3. "phó" and "khá" are used in future tense as in (1-2)

1. tɛàũgo làphó = ကျောင်းကို လားဖို့။
obj [tɛàũ] + [go – obj-suff] + V[là] + [phó-vf-suff]
= will go to school. [tɛàũ- school] + [go- to] + [làphó- will go]
2. dehmāthaĩleímē = ဒေမှာထိုင်မ့်မေ။
pl [de] + [hmā - pl-suff] + V[thaĩ] + [eímē-vf-suff]
= will sit here. [dehmā - here] + [thaĩleímē - will sit]

3.3. Informational question

An "informational question" is a type of question that seeks specific information or details using question words such as who, what, where, when, why, and how. These questions are designed to elicit factual responses and are often used to inquire about unknown information. In Rakhine Language, we found "လေး-လဲ ", "ရောင်-raũ", "ချင်း- ခံ", to make informational question as in (1-3)

1. mṁzālālē = မင်းဇာလားလေး။
 sub [mṁ] + Q-pro-n [zā] + V[là] + [lē-Q]
 = Where do you go? [mṁ - you] + [zā - where] + V-[là] + [lē-?]
2. ìjaũ zìgə zā wēlā raũ = အီးယောင်ဈီးကဇာဝယ်လာရောင်။
 sub [ìjaũ] + pl [zì] + [gə -pl- suff] + Q-pro-n[zā] + V [wēlā] + [raũ-Q]
 = what does mother buy form market? [ìjaũ- mother] + [zì – market] +
 [gə- form] + [zā - what] + [wēlā - buy] + [raũ-?]
3. ṇìezāti jūlāē = ညီသျှဇာတိယူလာချင့်။
 sub [ṇìez] + Q-pro-n[zāti] + V [jūlā] + [ē-Q]
 = What does younger brother bring? [ṇìez - younger brother] + [zāti -
 what] + [jūlā - bring] + [ē-?]

3.4. Yes/No question

A yes/no question is a type of question that can typically be answered with a simple "yes" or "no." These questions are designed to prompt a direct affirmative or negative response. In Rakhine Language, we found "là and mənà" to make informational question as in (1-2).

1. mṁtháminṁsàphólà = မင်းထမင်းစားဖို့လား။
 sub [mṁ] + obj [tháminṁ] + V [sà] + Vf-suff [phó] + [là-Q]
 = Will you eat rice? [mṁ – you] + [tháminṁ – rice] + [sàphó- will eat] + [là-?]
2. mṁṇágoθirēmənà = မင်းငါ့ကိုသိရမနား။
 sub [mṁ] + obj [ṇágo] + V [θi] + V-suff[rē] + [mənà]
 = Do you know me? [mṁ - you] + [ṇágo – me] + [θirē] + [mənà -?]

3.5. Case marker

Case markers in the Rakhine language are used to modify common nouns, indicating specific grammatical relationships or functions within sentences.

"bàgá-ပါးက" is used to make common nouns, indicating subject case indicating specific grammatical relationships or functions within sentences.

Example: θúbàgá ṇágō phoũti?loũ pìrē = သူ့ပါးကငါ့ကိုဖုန်းတစ်လုံးပီးရေ။

Sub [θúbà [gá- SC] + Ind-obj [ṇá[gō-suff] + D-obj [phoũ] + Inde-art [ti?loũ] + V[pì [rē-suff]

= He gives me a phone. [θúbàgá- He] + [ηágo- me] + [phoũ- phone] + [ti?loũ-a] + [pìrē- gives].

"gō-ကို" is used to make common nouns, indicating objective case within sentences. Example: mògo ɛi?tē = မင်းကိုချိုက်တေ။

Obj [mò [gō- obj-c] + V [ɛi? [tē-suff]

= love you. [mògo – you] + [ɛi?tē - you].

"nē-နဲ့" also is used to make common nouns, indicating preposition objective case within sentences. Example: əmi nē nìrē = အမိနဲ့နီရေ။

P-obj [əmi [nē - p-obj-c] + V[nì]+ [rē - v-suff]

= stay with mother. = [əmi- mother] + [nē – with] + [nìrē - stay]

"thí-ထိ" is used to make common nouns, indicating time case within sentences. Example: shēmini?thí saũpà = ဆယ်နာရီထိစောင့်ပါ။

T [shēnārì [thí-t-c] + V [saũ] + [pà-v-suff]

= Waite until ten minutes. = [shēmini? - ten minutes] + [thí- until] + [saũpà-waite]

"ró- ရို" is used to make common nouns and pronouns, indicating plural case in sentences. Example: ηàróMraukOOgō əlelàrē = ငါရို မြောက်ဦးကိုအလည်လားရေ။

sub [ηà [ró-plural case -sub-suff] + obj[mraukOO] + [gō - obj-suff] + V [əlelà] + [rē-v-suff]

= We visit Mrauk OO. = [ηàró- We] + [MraukOOgō - Mrauk OO] + [əlelàrē - visit]

Conclusion

This article is to explore the linguistic and cultural complexities of the Rakhine community. Through an analysis of the morphosyntactic aspects of the Rakhine language, it seeks to not only comprehend its structural intricacies but also advocate for its preservation in the face of modernization and global influences. By examining the historical background, linguistic features, and cultural importance of the Rakhine people, this study emphasizes the necessity of protecting their language as a

vital part of their identity and heritage. Moreover, by showcasing the rich traditions, literature, and artistic achievements of the Rakhine, the article seeks to amplify their voices and contribute to the wider conversation on linguistic diversity and cultural conservation. Ultimately, it is hoped that this research will spark greater recognition, appreciation, and support for the Rakhine language and culture, ensuring its continued vitality and contribution to the cultural fabric of Rakhine for future generations.

Discussion

Based on the data collection and research findings above, affixes in Rakhine language are found. In the Rakhine language, the formations of word are similar with Myanmar language but many roots and affixes are difference. Rakhine language is monosyllabic language by most scholars. In Rakhine language, there are prefix, suffix, infix and prefix - infix which are four types. Prefixes are not many. [ə] and [ma]. are used most. the suffixes are found most in the language. They indicate noun, adjective, subject, object, preposition-object, verb, time and location cases. the affixes "hmu, khrō, swà and rē" can change roots to nouns and also in the affixes, rē is a suffix of verb and adjective forms and the affix swà also indicates subject case. The affixes [tē], [rē], [bjē], [brībje], [jō], [jā], [khārē], [khájō], [phó], [khá], [mē], [phóbjē], [li], [phi], [bəlō], [khà], [khì], [khiphi] and [nirē] are after verbs. They express verbs and tenses. In most language, infixes are rare according to many research papers and also including Rakhine language. The infixes [tə] and [mā] reveal adverbs. The affixes [gə- gə], [tə- tə], [pə- pə], [bə- bə], [mə], [ə- ə] are prefix and infix which describe adverbs. However, in the Rakhine language, the affixes are found as Myanmar language but when the formations of word are built, the Rakhine affixes are difference with it so Rakhine (Arakanese) is a more 'ancient' or 'pure' form of Burmese compared to Standard Burmese. In article, the types of affixes, functions and formations are analyzed but the article is not complete for all affixes in the Rakhine (Arakan) language but they are expressed as much as the researcher. This article is to explore the linguistic and cultural complexities of the Rakhine community.

Suggestion

1. To explore affixes between Rakhine language and Myanmar standard language.
2. To study Rakhine (Arakan) morphology in western Myanmar.
3. To study comparison between Rakhine (Arakan) language and other language as English and Thai.

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