

Phonological Variations of Ternate Malay Language

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Abstract

The people of North Maluku Province speak Ternate Malay, or North Maluku Malay language, as a medium for interethnic communication. This language is a dialect which is an archipelagic variant of the Malay language. Ternate Malay language underwent several phonological, grammatical, and lexical changes as it developed. The purpose of this Phonological Variations of Ternate Malay language study is to characterize the differences in phonological features between Ternate Malay and Standard Malay language (Indonesian). Both synchronic and diachronic research are conducted. The research findings synchronously demonstrate that MSt and MT have distinct linguistic properties. There is no long vowel in MSt, yet there is no [b] sound in MT. Other than that, there are vowel variations and sounds that match both vowels and consonants. Diachronic studies reveal that substitution is a type of cooperative innovation. Assimilation, syncope, apocope, metathesis, prosthesis, lowering of high vowels, and monophthongization are examples of irregular innovations in MSt and MT. Given that MSt continues to use archaic forms, it may be concluded that whereas MT is an innovative dialect, MSt is a conservative dialect based on the retention and innovation forms shown above.

Keywords: Conservative, Innovative, Phonological Variations, Ternate Malay

INTRODUCTION

There are numerous variations in the Malay language depending on where in Indonesia it is spoken. The Malay language develops and grows among the surrounding regional languages in a number of ways, creating pockets or enclaves that are dispersed over both the eastern and western regions of Indonesia. Because of these linguistic variances, Malay is an intriguing language that linguists are encouraged to study and characterize (Duwilia et al., 2022).

The speakers of each Malay language variety evolved it based on the hue of the area. This phenomenon demonstrates the disparities in Malay language usage between Indonesia's eastern and western provinces (Sari et al., 2022).

North Maluku Province has two distinct Malay language dialects: Bacan Malay and North Maluku Malay, according to the 2005 SIL. However, North Maluku Malay language spoken in Sula Regency has changed significantly over time. These days, the Malay spoken here is more akin to Ambonese Malay. Geographically, the Sula region is near to Maluku province, even though technically Sula Regency is a part of North Maluku Province; as a result, Ambon Malay has a significant influence on the local Malay language.

The Austronesian language group and the non-Austronesian language group are the two major linguistic groupings from which Malay language varieties are spoken in North Maluku. It's probable that the surrounding languages have had an impact on the Malay spoken in this province (Ajam et al., 2023).

The language known as Ternate Malay, or MT for short, differs from the Malay spoken in western Indonesia. It is believed that the Ternate language has an impact on MT. Ternate words frequently have open syllables. It appears in monosyllabic words or words that are absorption elements if it is a closed syllable (Wu, 2023). Similar to this, Ternate has lengthy vowels but no [ə] sound. Moreover, MT exhibits open syllabic word structures and lacks the [ə] sound. Words that include the e pepet sound in the penultimate in Standard Malay or Indonesian (henceforth abbreviated as MSt) will appear in MT as [a], [o], [u], and [i], for instance, as in [tara:ŋ] 'terang', [polo] 'peluk', [gumu:] 'gemuk', and [gili:] 'geli'. Similar to MSt, MT syllable patterns also tend to have open syllables (Farida, 2020). For example, in Ternate Malay, words ending in [Ø] such [basa] 'basah', [tako] 'takut', and [nae] 'naik' include sounds [h, t, and k] at the end.

Differences also exist in syntax; for example, in Standard Malay, the form 'anak kamu' is rendered with *ɲana pe ana* in Ternate Malay (Betty, 2014). It is believed that the Ternate language *ɲana ni ɲofa* had an impact on the form in MT. In Ternate, the form {ni-} designates the second person singular. Similarly, several terms in the lexicon have also been borrowed from the Ternate such as *pongo*, which means 'tuli', *dodomi*, which means 'ari-ari', and *polote*, which means 'meletus'.

Simply put, synchronic and diachronic strategy will be used in this study to obtain an overview of the Ternate Malay language. In order to examine the linguistic features of Ternate Malay in comparison to Standard Malay (BI), as well as the innovation and retention that each of these Malay variants experienced,

synchronic and diachronic analysis will be conducted. The phonological level is the main focus of this study.

METHOD

Method of qualitative description is used in this study. The field fertilizer method is used to gather data while employing note-taking and recording strategies. Structured interviews utilizing the Swadesh list—200 core vocabulary words revised by Blust—are utilized to gather primary data for analysis. The purpose of this study is to characterize the phonology of Ternate Malay language from the perspective of dialectology diachronic; in this sense, the study area designated as the object of analysis is the area where Ternate Malay is spoken in Ternate. Qualitative method is used for data analysis. The data obtained are analyzed synchronistically from the phonological level (Chaer, 2019; James, 2018; Anggriana et al., 2021). To determine the unique traits of Ternate Malay, the analysis's findings are then contrasted with the phonology of standard Malay, in this case, Indonesian.

Subsequently, a diachronic analysis of the data is conducted to identify the forms that undergo innovation and retention. A comparative method is employed with top-down reconstruction techniques to reconstruct ancient languages that will reveal both innovative and conservative forms. Specifically, the form of ancient language etymones at a higher (more ancient) level in This is the Malay protolanguage level in its modern derivative linguistic, with an emphasis on retention and innovation. Using the Proto Malayic (PM) etymones that has been reconstructed by Adelaar.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Description of MS and MT Phonology

The initial stage in the framework of a diachronic study is the synchronous discussion of MT and MSt. A difference was discovered, in which MT has more vowels than MSt, based on observations and comparisons of several fundamental vocabularies between MT and MSt. If in MSt there are five vowels, in MT there are seven vowels consisting of five vowels as found in MSt and two long vowels. The words [bala:] 'belah', [bili:] 'beli', and [tara:ŋ] 'tarang' are examples of words in MT that only have long vowels in the middle and end positions. In MSt, the consonants /h/ and /k/ fill every word place, whereas in MT, they do not appear at the last position. Similar to how /m/ and /n/ are only found in a small number of phrases, most expressions of these two nasal sounds use the sound [ŋ].

The phonological distinctions between MT and MSt with respect to vowel and consonant correspondence and vowel and consonant variations will be succinctly and methodically discussed in this section. These two Malay versions differ phonologically in the following ways:

1.1. Vowel correspondence

Based on the data obtained, the vowel correspondence in MSt and MT was found as follows.

1). In the pre-penultimate syllable, the vowel correspondence [ə ≈ a]/#K- for example in the word:

MSt	MT	
[bəlaŋ]	[balan]	'belakang'
[kəpala]	[kapala]	'kepala'
[səmbuŋi]	[sambuŋi]	'sembunyi'

Two-syllable words, like the one below, also exhibit the vowel [ə] in MSt and [a] in MT correspondence:

2). In the penultimate syllable, a vowel correspondence [ə ≈ a]/#K- is found as in the word:

MSt	MT	
[bəŋkak]	[baŋka]	'bengkak'
[bəlah]	[bala:]	'belah'
[təbaŋ]	[tarba:ŋ]	'terbang'

3). In the ultimate syllable, the vowel correspondence [u ≈ o]/-K# is found as in the word:

MSt	MT	
[takut]	[tako]	'takut'
[jatuh]	[jato]	'jatuh'
[hiduŋ]	[idoŋ]	'hidung'

4). Vowel correspondence is found in the ultimate position [i ≈ e]/-K# as in the word:

MSt	MT	
[jahit]	[jae]	'jahit'
[pasir]	[paser]	'pasir'
[baik]	[bae]	'baik'

5). In the ultimate syllable, the vowel correspondence [a ≈ a:]/-K# is found as in the following example:

MSt	MT	
[bəlah]	[bala:]	'belah'
[təba]	[tarba:]	'terbang'
[bərat]	[bara:t]	'berat'

1.2 Vocal variations

The following vowel variants have been found in MSt and MT:

1). In the penultimate syllable, variations of the vowel sound [ə ~ u/o]/#K- are found in MSt and MT in the word [pərut] ~ [puru/poro/] 'perut'.

2). In the penultimate syllable, variations of the vowel sound [u ~ o]/#K- are found in MSt and MT in the word [kuap] ~ [koap] 'kuap/menguap'.

3). In the penultimate syllable, variations of the vowel sound [ə ~ i]/#K- are found in MSt and MT in the word [bəli] ~ [bili:] 'beli'.

4). In the ultimate syllable, variations of the vowel sound [i ~ i:]/-# are found in MSt and MT in the word [bəli] ~ [bili:] 'beli'.

5). In the ultimate syllable, variations in the vowel sound [au ~ o]/-# are found in MSt and MT in the word [hijau] ~ [ijo]

6). In the penultimate syllable, variations of the vowel sound [i ~ Ø]/#K- are found in MSt and MT in the word [siapa] ~ [sapa] 'siapa'.

When a long vowel appears in an MT word, it will sound the same in the penultimate as it does in the ultimate. The adjustment of the vowel *ə (schwa) in the Pre-Melayic penultimate/pre-penultimate (henceforth abbreviated as PM) into the Ternate Malay dialect resulted in the modification of the penultimate vowel to be adjusted to the long ultimate vowel in MT. The final syllable in MT also has longer vowels in keeping with these modifications. Because the word stress remains the same as in the proto form, it is suspected that the ultimate vowel is lengthened. In PM words with *ə penultimate, the word emphasis is on the last syllable. Despite the change of *ə in MT, the word stress remains on the last syllable, and the final vowel lengthens as compensatory (Wenni, 2019). The final vowel does not lengthen, in contrast to the presence of several words that have had modifications made to the middle vowel while also experiencing changes in word stress. The PM terms *pəgan 'pegang', *bəŋkak 'bengkak', and *pərut 'perut', for instance, are visible. In these three protowords, the last syllable is where the word stress is found. These three protowords became [pegan], [bəŋka], and [poro] in MT after modifications to the middle vowel and word stress that caused them to shift to the pre-final syllable.

1.3 Consonant Correspondence

Based on the data obtained, the consonant correspondence in MSt and MT was found as follows.

1). In the ultimate syllable, the consonant correspondence [N ≈ ŋ]/-# is found as in the following example words:

MSt	MT	
[hutan]	[utan]	'hutan'
[hujan]	[ujan]	'hujan'

2). In the ultimate syllable, a consonant correspondence [t ≈ Ø]/-# is found in the word:

MSt	MT	
[kulit]	[kuli]	'kulit'
[takut]	[tako]	'takut'

3). Correspondence of the consonant [h] with [Ø] is found in the ultimate syllable [h ≈ Ø]/-# as in the example:

MSt	MT	
[jauh]	[jao]	'jauh'
[buah]	[bua]	'buah'

This consonant correspondence is present in words not just in the terminal position but also in the beginning and middle positions, which is as follows:.

4). Consonant correspondence is found in the penultimate syllable [h ≈ Ø]/#- as in the following example:

MSt	MT	
[hiduG]	[idoG]	'hidung'
[hujan]	[ujaG]	'hujan'

5). Position between vowels of the consonant correspondence [h ≈ Ø]/#V – V# is found as in the words:

MSt	MT	
[jahit]	[jae]	'jahit'
[bahu]	[bau]	'bahu'

6). Ultimate syllable of consonant correspondence [k ≈ Ø]/-# is found as in the following example:

MSt	MT	
[duduk]	[dudu]	'duduk'
[garuk]	[garo]	'garuk'

2 Proto Malayic (PM) Reflex on MSt and MT

Referring to Adelaar's (1995) PM reconstruction results, the components of phonological innovation and retention in MSt and MT will be discussed one at a time.

2.1 PM reflex to MT

The following description demonstrates how PM reflex in the area of phonology in MT take the form of retention and invention.

2.1.1 Innovation Occurs Regularly

1). PM phoneme reflex of *A

a. Substitution */A/ > /a/ (pre-penultimate)

Based on existing data, the phoneme *A in PM in the pre-penultimate position changes to /a/, as shown in the following example.

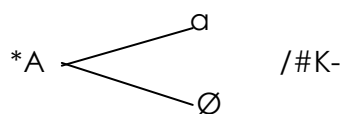
*bAharu > baru 'baru'

b. Disposal of */A/ > /Ø/ (pre-penultimate)

The phoneme */A/ PM in the pre-penultimate corresponds to zero as shown in the data below.

*bAlakan > blakang 'belakang'

Based on these two innovations, can be assumed that *A in the pre-penultimate period experienced a split. This can be seen in the following diagram.



2). PM phoneme reflex of */ə/

There is no schwa phoneme /ə/ in the MT phonological system. The phoneme */ə/ PM has undergone innovation into several forms in MT as seen in the following description.

a. Substitution of */ə/ > /a/ (ultimate)

The phoneme */ə/ PM in the ultimate changes to /a/ as in the following example.

*hatəp > atap 'atap'

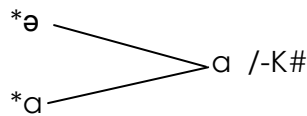
*tikəm > tikam 'tikam'

In relation to this rule, */a/ PM in the same position always remains. This rule can be seen in the following example.

*libar > lebar 'lebar'

*makan > makan 'makan'

The retention of */a/, which results in the merging of two distinct proto phonemes, can be connected to the innovation rule */ə/ > /a/. The following diagram shows the rules for this merger.



b. Substitution of */ə/ > /a/ (penultimate)

In penultimate position, the phoneme */ə/ PM changes to /a/. This rule can be seen in the following data.

*kəriŋ > kari:ŋ 'kering'

*təbəl > taba:l 'tebal'

c. Substitution of */ə/ > /e/ (penultimate)

This substitution is shown in the data below.

*pəgaŋ > pegaŋ 'pegang'

d. Substitution of */ə/ > /o/ (penultimate)

This substitution is shown in the data below.

*pərut > poro 'perut'

e. Substitution of */ə/ > /i/ (penultimate)

An example of this substitution is as follows.

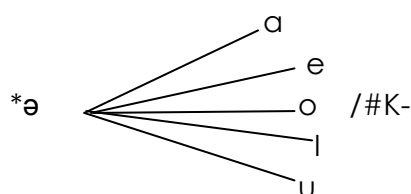
*bəli > bili: 'beli'

f. Substitution of */ə/ > /u/ (penultimate)

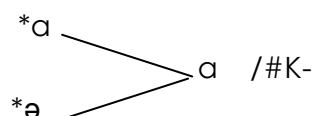
An example of this substitution is as follows.

*pərut > puru 'perut'

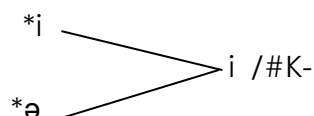
In the penultimate position, a split symptom is indicated by rules b, c, d, e, and f. The following diagram shows the divided symptoms.



The merger symptom is obtained as follows if the split symptom is associated with the retention of *a in the penultimate.



The following merger symptom will be obtained if the retention of *i in the penultimate is likewise linked to the split symptom mentioned above.



3). PM reflex of *u (ultimate)

When the phoneme appears in a closed ultimate or in two non-identical vowels, it frequently transforms to /o/ in MT from the *u PM phoneme in the ultimate. The data below demonstrates this in part.

*inum > minonj 'minum'

*daun > daonj 'daun'

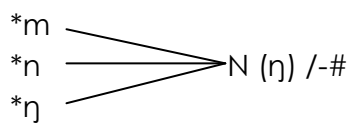
4). PM phoneme reflex of *n, *m, *ŋ /-# > N (ŋ)

Nasal consonant phonemes *n, *m, *ŋ PM in final position change to ŋ in MT as in the following data example.

*tikəm > tikanj 'tikam'

*dingin > dininj 'dingin'

It appears that there has been a nasal phoneme merging process in MT, as indicated by the following diagram, with the invention of the nasal phonemes *n, *m, and *ü PM in ultimate position to form N in MT.



5). PM phoneme reflex of *k > Ø

All *k PM consonants in final position change to Ø in MT. The following is an example of dropping the consonant *k at the end of a word.

*duduk > dudu 'duduk'

*garuk > garo 'garuk'

6). PM phoneme reflex of */h/

The PM *h phoneme is missing in all positions in MT. This deletion of the consonant */h/ can be seen in the example below.

*mirah > mera 'merah'

*putih > puti 'putih'

In MT, the phoneme */h/ PM in the last position is absent. In some words, this phoneme can be found at the beginning and middle of the word. The PM */h/ phoneme may have originally been lost in all places, however it is likely that MST's interference with MT caused this phoneme to return in a few words. For instance, the phoneme */h/ PM is still present at the start and middle of words like [hari] 'hari', [hatij] 'hati', and [(h)idop] 'hidup'.

7). PM phoneme reflex of *ʔ (ultimate)

Glottal block phoneme *ʔ PM is lost in MT as shown in the example below.

*tuhaʔ > tua 'tua'

*anaʔ > ana 'anak'

2.1.2 Innovation that occurs irregularly

1). Lowering of the high vowel before the penultimate

The PM phoneme */i/ in penultimate position changes to /e/ in MT. This rule can be seen in the following data.

*biluk > belok 'belok'

*libar > lebar 'lebar'

This rule, however, is not applicable in other cases. This is so because */i/ is still in the same place in the other variations. Put otherwise, */i/ PM remains observable in MT at the same location as demonstrated in the example that follows.

*hitəm > itanj 'hitam'

*hidun > idonj 'hidung'

2). Lowering of the ultimate front high vowel

*sakit > sake 'sakit'

*jahit > (maN-)jae 'menjahit'

3). Monophthongization

The monophthongization process also occurs in MT, as shown in example below.

*hijaw > ijo 'hijau'

The data above shows that there is a substitution of the diphthong *aw to /o/ in MT.

4). Syncope

The loss of a sound in the middle of a word in MT can be seen by the loss of the *a PM sound as shown below.

*si-apa > sapa 'siapa'

5). Apocope

The loss of the sound at the end of the word in MT is found by the loss of the *t PM sound. Here is an example.

*əmpat > ampa 'empat'

*sakit > sake 'sakit'

The deletion of the *t sound at the end of a word is inconsistent because in a number of words this phoneme still persists, as can be seen in the following data.

*lanjit > lanjit 'langit'

*bərat > bara:t 'berat'

6). Prothesis

Symptoms of adding a sound at the beginning of a word (prothesis) can be seen by adding dental /d/ and nasal sounds, as in the example below.

*ia > dia 'dia'

*inum > minonj 'minum'

7). Metathesis

Metathesis is the process of sound change in the form of exchanging the places of two phonemes. Symptoms of metathesis changes can be observed in the following data.

*dilah > lida 'lidah'

8). Assimilation

In MT, assimilation-related sound alterations take place when the phoneme *ə PM becomes /a/. Regressive and progressive assimilation are two examples of sound assimilation that take place in MT, as demonstrated in the example below..

a. Examples of forms that undergo regressive assimilation.

*bnjak > banka 'bengkak'

b. Examples of forms that undergo progressive assimilation.

*ma-lə(hØ) | m > malan 'malam'

*asəp > asap 'asap'

9). Vowel Lengthening

The PM vowel phoneme in the ultimate undergoes a lengthening process in MT. The following are examples of forms that experience vowel lengthening.

*bəlah > bala: 'belah'

*bəli > bili: 'beli'

2.2 PM reflex to MSt

PM reflex in the form of retention and innovation in the field of phonology in MSt can be seen in the description below.

2.2.1 Innovation Occurs Regularly

1). PM phoneme reflex of *A

a. Substitution of */A/ > /ə/ (pre-penultimate)

Based on existing data, the phoneme *A in PM in the pre-penultimate and penultimate positions changes to /ə/, as shown in the following example.

*tAlinja > təlinja 'telinga'

*bAlakan > bəlan 'belakang'

*tArban > tərban 'terbang'

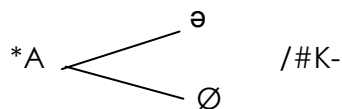
b. Disposal of */A/ > /Ø/ (pre-penultimate)

The phoneme */A/ PM in the pre-penultimate corresponds to zero as shown in the data below.

*kA-iri > kiri 'kiri'

*bAharu > baru 'baru'

Based on these two innovations, can be assumed that *A PM experienced a split during the pre-penultimate period. This can be seen in the following diagram.



2). PM phoneme reflex of */i/

The phoneme */i/ PM in the penultimate changes to /e/ in MSt regularly in the position after the consonant or at the beginning of the position as in the following example.

*biluk > belok 'belok'

*lihər > leher 'leher';

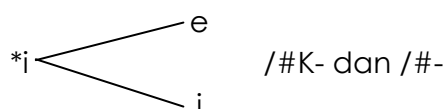
*ikur > ekor 'ekor';

Meanwhile, in the same position the phoneme */i/ still remains as in the following words.

*tikus > tikus 'tikus'

*tidur > tidur 'tidur'

Hence, the phoneme */i/ PM experiences a split in MSt with the following split rules.



3). PM phoneme reflex of */ə/

The phoneme */ə / PM in ultimate position changes to /a/ regularly in MSt as follows.

*ikət > ikat 'ikat'

*dəŋər > dəŋar 'dengar'

4). Refleks fonem PM */h/

The phoneme */h/ PM in both penultimate and ultimate positions changes regularly to / Ø / in MSt as in the following words.

*hisap > isap

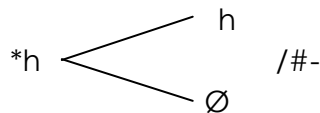
*hatəp > atap

Meanwhile, the phoneme */h/ in the same position still survives in several word forms as follows.

*hati > hati 'hati'

*hiduŋ > hiduŋ 'hidung'

Thus, the phoneme */h/ PM in the penultimate splits in MSt using the following rule.



5). PM phoneme reflex of */Ø/

The phoneme */Ø/ PM in ultimate and penultimate positions changes to /ŋ/ regularly in MSt as follows.

*pəga > pəgaŋ 'pegang'

*dagi > dagaŋ 'daging'

2.2.2 Innovation Occurs Irregularly

1). Lowering of the high vowel before the penultimate

The PM phoneme */i/ in penultimate position changes to /e/ in MSt. This rule can be seen in the following data.

*liħər > leher 'leher'

*libar > lebar 'lebar'

This rule, however, is not applicable in other cases. This is so because */i/ is still in the same place in the other variations. Put differently, */i/ PM remains observable in MSt at the same location as in the example that follows..

*lihat > lihat 'lihat'

*tidur > tidur 'tidur'

2). Lowering of the high vowel after the penultimate

*uraŋ > oraŋ 'orang'

3). Prothesis

Symptoms of adding a sound at the beginning of a word (prothesis) can be seen by adding a dental /d/ sound, a /k/ sound, and a nasal sound, as in the example below.

*inum > minum 'minum'

*amuk > ŋamuk 'nyamuk'

4). Metathesis

Metathesis is the process of sound change in the form of exchanging the places of two phonemes. Symptoms of metathesis changes can be observed in the following data.

*dilah > lidah 'lidah'

5). Assimilation

Assimilation-related changes in MSt occur when the phoneme *| PM changes to /a/. As demonstrated in the example below, progressive assimilation is the method of sound assimilation that takes place in MSt..

*ma-lə(hØ)əm > malam 'malam'

*asəp > asap 'asap'

6). Changes in voiceless sounds

The voiced /g/ in MSt replaces the voiceless PM */k/ phoneme in penultimate position, as shown in the sample below.

*kali > gali 'gali'.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The study's findings concurrently demonstrate that MSt and MT have distinct linguistic traits. /ə/ is not a sound in MT. In the meantime, MS lacks extended vowel sounds. Because MT has longer vowels than MSt, there are more vowels in MT than in MSt. Another characteristic is the vowel correspondence [ə ≈ a]/#K- in the pre-penultimate position as in the words [bəlaŋ] ≈ [balakan], [ə ≈ a]/#K- in penultimate position as in the words [bəlah] ≈ [bala:], [u ≈ o]/-K# as in the words [takut] ≈ [tako], [i ≈ e]/-K# as in the words [baik] ≈ [bae], and [a ≈ a:]/-K # as in the words [belah] ≈ [bala:]. Vowel variations are variations [ə ~ u/o]/#K- as in the words [pərut] ~ [puru/poro/], [u ~ o]/#K- as in the words [kuap] ~ [koap], [ə ~ i]/#K- as in [bəli] ~ [bili:], [i ~ i:]/-# as in [bəli] ~ [bili:], [au ~ o]/-# as in in the word [hijau] ~ [ijo], and the vowel variation [i ~ Ø]/#K- in the word [siapa] ~ [sapa].

Besides vowel correspondences and variations, there are also consonant correspondences, which are consonant correspondences [N ≈ ŋ]/-# as in the words [hutaN] ≈ [utan], [t ≈ Ø]/-# as in the words [lihat] ≈ [lia], [h ≈ Ø]/-# in ultimate as in the words [jauh] ≈ [jao], [h ≈ Ø]/#- in the penultimate as in the words [hidun] ≈ [idon], [h ≈ Ø]/#V-V# in the inter-vowel position as in the words [jahit] ≈ [jae], consonant correspondence [k ≈ Ø]/-# as in the words [duduk] ≈ [dudu].

Joint innovation is seen in diachronic substitution */ə/>/a/ (ultimate), as in the words *ikət>ikat/ika; substitution */i/>/e/ in penultimate, as in the words *lihər>leher; substitution */h/>/Ø/ in the penultimate, as in the words *hisap>isap; and the addition of */Ø/>/ŋ/ in ultimate, as in the words *pəga > pəgaŋ. While these two dialects use *i, a, and u PM as retention mechanisms. Assimilation, syncope, apocope, metathesis, prosthesis, lowering of high vowels, and monophthongization are examples of irregular innovations in MSt and MT.

Based on the aforementioned retention and innovation forms, can be concluded that MSt is a conservative dialect while MT is an innovative dialect because MSt still retains archaic forms. As for the recommendation, since there are

other regional languages spoken in the North Maluku region and little research has been done on them, studies on Phonological Variations in Ternate Malay can serve as a reference for future studies. This allows for the identification of the languages and dialects spoken in this area. In the sake of expanding knowledge, particularly in the area of linguistics, this research can also be added to library collections as reading material.

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