

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

Referring to the problem statements in finding out the non-standard Indonesian affixes as verb markers used in Asian Glitz Magazine and in what way the non-standard Indonesian affixation differ from standard Indonesian affixation as verb markers. This chapter is divided into four parts.

The first part is the findings and discussion of the non-standard Indonesian prefixes. The second part will be the non-standard Indonesian suffix. The third part will be the confix of non-standard Indonesian prefixes and suffixes. The last part will present the miscellaneous type. For the first three parts, she will firstly present the table of findings and the discussion will follow the table.

#### IV.I. 1. Non-standard Indonesian Prefixes

The first findings and discussion will be the non-standard Indonesian prefixes. The table below presents the non-standard Indonesian prefixes and the standard Indonesian prefixes, which are replaced.

**Non-standard Indonesian Prefixes**

Non-standard prefixes	The first phoneme of verb	Non-standard Indonesian verb	Standard Indonesian verb	Standard Indonesian Affixes
{nge-}	/g/	nge- <b>g</b> unting	meng- <b>g</b> unting	{meng-}
	/r/	nge- <b>r</b> asa	me- <b>r</b> asa	{me-}
	/l/	nge- <b>l</b> ihat	me- <b>l</b> ihat	{me-}
	/m/	nge- <b>m</b> uat	me- <b>m</b> uat	{me-}
	/j/	nge- <b>j</b> ual	men- <b>j</b> ual	{men-}
	/d/	nge- <b>d</b> ukung	men- <b>d</b> ukung	{men-}
	/c/	nge- <b>c</b> etak	men- <b>c</b> etak	{men-}
	/b/	nge- <b>b</b> ikin	mem- <b>b</b> ikin	{mem-}
{ke-}	/u/	ke- <b>u</b> lang	ter- <b>u</b> lang	{ter-}
	/b/	ke- <b>b</b> ukti	ter- <b>b</b> ukti	{ter-}

The non-standard Indonesian prefixes used in Asian Glitz Magazine are {nge-}, which replaces the standard Indonesian prefix {meng-} and {ke-}, which replaces prefix and {ter-}. It seems that the non-standard prefixes {nge-} and {ke-} cause the standard bases to become non-standard verbs.

#### **The non-standard Indonesian prefix {nge-}**

<u>Non-standard verbs</u>	<u>Standard verbs</u>	<u>English</u>
nge-gunting	meng-gunting	to cut
nge-rasa	me-rasa	to feel

<b>nge-</b> jual	<b>men-</b> jual	to sell
<b>nge-</b> bikin	<b>mem-</b> bikin	to make

The bases of non-standard Indonesian verbs are the same as the bases of standard Indonesian verbs. They have the same spelling and meaning.

**The different system between non-standard Indonesian affixation and standard Indonesian affixation:**

This chart shows clearly that prefix **{meng-}** change into several forms when it is attached to different phonemes.

<b>Standard Indonesian</b>			
<u>Prefix</u>	<u>Morphophonemic Change</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>Standard verb</u>
{meng-}	<b>{meng-}</b>	gunting	meng-gunting
{meng-}	<b>{men-}</b>	jual	men-jual
{meng-}	<b>{me-}</b>	rasa	me-rasa
{meng-}	<b>{mem-}</b>	bikin	mem-bikin

While non-standard prefix **{nge-}** does not change to any form when it is attached to any phonemes.

<b>Non-Standard Indonesian</b>		
<u>Prefix</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>Non-Standard verb</u>
<b>{nge-}</b>	gunting	nge-gunting
<b>{nge-}</b>	jual	nge-jual
<b>{nge-}</b>	rasa	nge-rasa
<b>{nge-}</b>	bikin	nge-bikin

**The difference is** that non-standard Indonesian prefix **{nge-}** attaches to any base, without changing its form in order to adapt with the first phoneme. While, standard Indonesian prefix **{meng-}** will change through morphophonemic process depends on the first phoneme, which is

attached to. Prefix {meng-} will change into {me-} or {men-} or {mem-} or still {meng-} depends on the first phoneme. This process does not happen to non-standard prefix {nge-}.

By looking at the standard Indonesian prefix, which is replaced, it seems that non-standard Indonesian prefix {nge-} is used to make an active form. As seen in the following examples:

#### Active forms

Non-Standard Indonesian	Standard Indonesian	English Meaning
...dan bantuin Jerry buat <b>ngegunting</b> benang...	... dan membantu Jerry buat <b>menggunting</b> benang...	... and help Jerry <b>to cut</b> the threat <b>with scissor</b> ...
... atau <i>malah nggak ngerasa</i> enjoy dengan...	... atau <i>malah</i> tidak <b>merasa</b> senang dengan...	...or not even <b>feel</b> to enjoy with...
Toko kaset dimana-mana bisa <b>ngejual</b> habis produk mereka	Toko kaset dimana-mana bisa <b>menjual</b> habis produk mereka	Every cassette store <b>can sell</b> their product well

#### The non-standard Indonesian prefix {ke-}

Non-standard verbs	Standard verbs	English
<b>ke-ulang</b>	<b>ter-ulang</b>	to be repeated
<b>ke-bukti</b>	<b>ter-bukti</b>	to be proved

From the data collected, there are only two non-standard verbs with prefix {ke-}. The non-standard prefix {ke-} seems to have the same character with the non-standard Indonesian prefix {nge-}. The bases of non-standard Indonesian verbs are the same as the bases of standard Indonesian verbs. They have the same spelling and meaning. By looking at the standard Indonesian prefix, which is replaced, it seems that non-standard Indonesian prefix {ke-} is used to make a passive form. Based on the data collected, the use of standard prefix {ter-} and non-standard prefix {ke-} has the same pattern in attaching their root. These prefixes {ke-} and {ter-} do not change

in to another form in deriving passive verb. Prefix {ter-} will only eliminate <r> when it is attached to the first phoneme /r/. As seen in the following examples:

#### Passive forms

Non-Standard Indonesian	Standard Indonesian	English Meaning
Tapi masa lalu tentunya <i>nggak</i> mungkin <b>keulang</b> lagi.	Tapi masa lalu tentunya tidak <b>terulang</b> lagi.	But the past is impossible <b>to be repeated</b> .
Ini <b>kebukti</b> beberapa tahun mendatang.	Ini <b>terbukti</b> beberapa tahun mendatang.	It <b>is proved</b> several years later.

#### IV.1. 2. Non-standard Indonesian Suffix

The second findings and discussion will be the non-standard Indonesian suffix. The table below presents the non-standard Indonesian suffix, the standard Indonesian suffix, which is replaced and the standard Indonesian prefixes, which seem to be eliminated.

#### Non-standard Indonesian Suffixes

Non-standard base	Non-std Suffix	Standard Indonesian verbs	Std Suffixes which are replaced		Standard Prefixes which seem to be eliminated
			{-kan}	{-i}	
bantu-	<b>{-in}</b>	mem-bantu	-	-	{mem-}
dapet-		men-dapat-kan			{men-}
denger-		men-dengar	-	-	{men-}
tangan-		tangan-i			-
peraga-		mem-peraga-kan			
suka-		suka-i			-
peran-		peran-kan			-
ucap-		ucap-kan			-
nyata-		me-nyata-kan			{me-}
ganggu-		meng-ganggu	-	-	{meng-}

aku-		aku-i			-
guna-		meng-guna-kan			{meng-}

The non-standard suffix used in Asian Glitz Magazine is **{-in}** and the standard Indonesian suffixes which are replaced are **{-kan}** and **{-i}**. Both non-standard Indonesian verbs and standard Indonesian verbs have the same bases. The table also present that the standard Indonesian verbs tend to attach affixes completely. On the other hand, the non-standard verbs seem not to show up any prefixes. All non-standard verbs are active forms. As seen in the following examples:

<u>Non-standard verbs</u>	<u>Standard verbs</u>	<u>English</u>
<b>ucap-in</b>	<b>ucap-kan</b>	to say
<b>suka-in</b>	<b>suka-i</b>	to like
<b>ganggu-in</b>	<b>meng-ganggu</b>	to disturb

#### **The difference system between non-standard Indonesian affixation and standard Indonesian affixation:**

The non-standard suffix **{-in}** is attached to any verbs and if we look at the standard Indonesian verbs, it is found that suffixes **{-kan}** and **{-i}** are replaced by non-standard suffix **{-in}**. It is also found some standard Indonesian verbs, which do not need suffix, but the non-standard verbs always have suffix **{-in}**. It seems that the non-standard suffix **{-in}** and the absence of prefixes on standard bases have produced the non-standard verbs.

By looking at the sentences below, it is obvious that non-standard verbs with suffix **{-in}** in the data collected are active verbs. As seen in the following examples:

### Active forms

Non-Standard Indonesian	Standard Indonesian	English Meaning
... nasehat yang dia <b>ucapin</b> ke <i>gue</i> .	... nasehat yang dia <b>ucapkan</b> ke saya.	... an advice that he <b>says</b> to me.
... atau mereka <i>udah</i> <i>nggak</i> <b>gangguin</b> kamu lagi sejak...?	... atau mereka sudah tidak <b>mengganggu</b> kamu lagi sejak...?	... or they have never <b>disturbed</b> you again since...?

### Non-standard suffix {-in} replaces standard suffix {-kan}

The examples below show us the non-standard suffix {-in} replacing standard suffix {-kan-} and the standard prefixes, which are not presented in non-standard bases.

Non-std. Verbs	Std. Verbs	Std. Prefixes	English
peraga- <b>in</b>	<b>mem-peraga-kan</b>	{ <b>mem-</b> }	to perform
*dapet- <b>in</b>	<b>men-dapat-kan</b>	{ <b>men-</b> }	to get
guna- <b>in</b>	<b>meng-guna-kan</b>	{ <b>meng-</b> }	to use
nyata- <b>in</b>	<b>me-nyata-kan</b>	{ <b>me-</b> }	to reveal
peran- <b>in</b>	peran- <b>kan</b>	<b>none</b>	to play a role

\*The standard base **dapat** seems to be influenced by a certain dialect, which changes phoneme /a/ into /ɛ/. Therefore, **dapat** becomes non-standard base **dapet**.

By looking at the sentences below, it is obvious that non-standard verbs with suffix {-in} in the data collected are active verbs.

### Active forms

Non-Standard Indonesian	Standard Indonesian	English Meaning
... disuruh <b>peragain</b> bermain basket di depan penonton ...	... disuruh <b>memperagakan</b> bermain basket di depan penonton... .	... is asked <b>to perform</b> basket ball in front of the audience...
Sekarang ini <i>doi</i> dengan	Sekarang ini dia dengan	At present, he can <b>get</b>

<i>gampang</i> <b>dapetin</b> order...	mudah <b>mendapatkan</b> order...	order easily...
...dia selalu <b>gunain</b> waktu senggangnya <i>buat</i> latihan main piano.	...dia selalu <b>menggunakan</b> waktu senggangnya untuk latihan main piano.	: ... he always <b>uses</b> his spare time to exercise playing the piano.

### Non-standard suffix {-in} replaces standard suffix {-i}

The examples below show us the non-standard suffix **{-in}** replacing standard suffix **{i-}** and standard prefixes, which are not presented in non-standard bases.

Non-std. Verbs	Std. Verbs	Std. Prefixes	English
suka- <b>in</b>	suka- <b>i</b>	<b>none</b>	to like
aku- <b>in</b>	<b>meng-</b> aku- <b>i</b>	<b>{meng-}</b>	to confess

By looking at the sentences below, it is clear that non-standard verbs with suffix **{-in}** in the data collected are active verbs.

#### Active forms

Non-Standard Indonesian	Standard Indonesian	English Meaning
... yang amat <i>doi</i> <b>sukain</b> .	... yang amat dia <b>sukai</b> .	... which he <b>likes</b> so much.
<i>Gue</i> <b>akuin</b> , <i>gue</i> <i>emang</i> egois, ...	Saya <b>akui</b> , saya memang egois...	I <b>confess</b> , I am selfish...

### Non-standard suffix {-in} replaces “no standard suffix”

The examples below show us some standard Indonesian verbs, which do not need suffix, but the non-standard verbs always have suffix



**{-in}**. Besides, the examples present the standard prefixes, which are presented in non-standard bases.

Non-std. Verbs	Std. Verbs	Std. Prefixes	English
bantu- <b>in</b>	<b>mem</b> -bantu	{ <b>mem</b> }	To help
*denger- <b>in</b>	<b>men</b> -dengar	{ <b>men</b> -}	To listen
ganggu- <b>in</b>	<b>meng</b> -ganggu	{ <b>meng</b> -}	To disturb

\*The standard base **dengar** seems to be influenced by a certain dialect, which changes phoneme /a/ into /e/. Therefore, **dengar** becomes non-standard base **denger**.

By looking at the sentences below, it is clear that non-standard verbs with suffix **{-in}** in the data collected are active verbs.

#### Active forms

Non-Standard Indonesian	Standard Indonesian	English Meaning
...dan <b>bantuin</b> Jerry <i>buat ngegunting</i> benang...	... dan <b>membantu</b> Jerry untuk menggunting benang...	... and <b>help</b> Jerry to cut the threat with scissor...
Tao Ming Se <b>dengerin</b> Xi Men dan Me Cuo bilang <i>kalo...</i>	Tao Ming Se <b>mendengar</b> Xi Men dan Me Cuo bilang kalau...	Tao Ming Se <b>listens to</b> Xi Men and Me Cuo say that ...

### IV.1. 3. The Confix of Non-standard Indonesian Prefixes and Suffixes

The use of confix non-standard prefixes and suffixes in Asian Glitz Magazine is classified into two types. The first confix is **Standard Prefixes** and **Non-standard Suffixes** and the second confix is **Non-standard Prefix** and **Non-standard Suffix**.

#### IV.2. 3. 1. The First Confix; Standard Prefixes and Non-standard

##### Suffixes

This first confix consist of standard prefixes and non-standard suffixes {**di---in**} and {**meng---in**}. The non-standard suffix {**-in**} replaces standard suffixes {**-kan**} or {**-i**}. Since the prefixes is standard, so the function of {**di---in**} derives passive form and {**meng---in**} derives active form.

Std. Prefixes---Non-std Suffixes		Standard Suffixes	Standard Indonesian Verb	English meaning
{ <b>di---in</b> }	{ <b>meng---in</b> }			
-suka-		{-i}	di-suka- <b>i</b>	to be liked
-tampil-		{-kan}	di-tampil- <b>kan</b>	to be performed
	-alih-	{-kan}	meng-alih- <b>kan</b>	to shift
-lupa-		{-kan}	di-lupa- <b>kan</b>	to be forgotten

The examples of active and passive forms:

##### Active form

Non-Standard Indonesian	Standard Indonesian	English Meaning
Jerry <i>nggak</i> jawab <i>malah</i> <b>mengalihin</b> pembicaraan.	Jerry tidak menjawab tetapi <b>mengalihkan</b> pembicaraan.	Jerry does not answer but <b>shifts</b> the topic.

##### Passive forms

Non-Standard Indonesian	Standard Indonesian	English Meaning
Kata-kata dan gambar yang <b>ditampilin</b> <i>emang</i> <i>beda</i> .	Kata-kata dan gambar yang <b>ditampilkan</b> memang berbeda.	The words and pictures that <b>is performed</b> are really different.
...kenangan mereke bukan cuma banyak tapi juga susah <b>dilupain</b> .	... kenangan mereka bukan hanya banyak tapi juga susah <b>dilupakan</b> .	... not only do they have a lot of memories but it is hard to be <b>forgotten</b> .

#### IV.1. 3. 2. The Second Confix; Non-standard Prefixes and Non-standard Suffixes

The confix of non-standard prefixes and non-standard suffixes are {**per---in**}, {**ber---in**}, and {**nge---in**}. The prefixes {per-} and {ber-} seem to be standard but their form is not complete as the standard forms. All combinations perform active forms.

Non-std. Prefixes---Non-std Suffixes			Standard Affixes	Standard Indonesian Verb	English Meaning
{ <b>per---in</b> }	{ <b>nge---in</b> }	{ <b>ber---in</b> }			
		-henti-	{member---kan}	member-henti-kan	to stop
-hitung-			{memper---kan}	memper-hitung-kan	to consider
	-liat-		{me-}	me-lihat	to see
	-rasa-		{me---kan}	me-rasa-kan	to feel
	-wawancara-		(me---i)	me-wawancara-i	to interview
	-biar-		{mem---kan}	mem-biar-kan	to let
	-biaya-		{mem---i}	mem-biaya-i	to fee
	-diskusi-		{men---kan}	men-diskusi-kan	to discuss
	-harga-		{meng---i}	meng-harga-i	to appreciate
	-jaga-		{men-}	men-jaga	to look after
	-deket-		{men---i}	men-dekat-i	to close

The non-standard verb **berhentiin** seems to have incomplete prefix. To derive active form in standard Indonesian **henti** (stop) should be attached with prefixes {**member-**} and suffix {**-kan**}. This pattern occurs on non-standard verb **pertahanin** and both **berhentiin** and **pertahanin** replace suffix {-kan} with {-in}.

### Active forms

Non-Standard Indonesian	Standard Indonesian	English Meaning
...gue lebih <i>milih buat</i> <b>berhentiin</b> proyek ini ...	...saya lebih memilih untuk <b>memberhentikan</b> proyek ini...	...I prefer to <b>stop</b> this project...
Sebetulnya kalian bisa <b>perhitungin</b> kelebihan <i>gue</i> ...	Sebetulnya kalian bisa <b>memperhitungkan</b> kelebihan saya..	Actually, you can <b>consider</b> my talent...

The confix **{nge---in}** replaces the standard affixes **{meng---kan}** or **{meng---i}**. This pattern also occurs in the previous findings and discussion on non-standard prefixes, which found that non-standard Indonesian prefix **{nge-}** attaches to any base without changing its form in order to adapt with the first phoneme. While, standard Indonesian prefix **{meng-}** will change through morphophonemic process depends on the first phoneme, which is attached to. The following chart present **the difference system** between non-standard Indonesian affixation and standard Indonesian affixation:

Prefix **{meng-}** change into several forms when it is attached to different phonemes.

### Standard Indonesian

Prefix	Morphophonemic Change	Base	Standard verb
{meng-}	<b>{men-}</b>	dekat	men-dekat-i
{meng-}	<b>{me-}</b>	rasa	me-rasa
{meng-}	<b>{mem-}</b>	biar	mem-biar-kan

While non-standard prefix **{nge-}** does not change to any form when it is attached to any phonemes.

### Non-Standard Indonesian

Prefix	Base	Non-Standard verb
{nge-}	dekat	nge-deket-in
{nge-}	rasa	nge-rasa-in
{nge-}	biar	nge-biar-in

By looking at the standard Indonesian prefix, which is replaced, it seems that non-standard Indonesian prefix **{nge-}** is used to make an active form. As seen in the following examples:

### Active forms

Non-Standard Indonesian	Standard Indonesian	English Meaning
Kita dibawa untuk <b>ngerasain</b> cintanya Tao Ming Se...	Kita dibawa untuk <b>merasakan</b> cintanya Tao Ming Se...	We are brought <b>to feel</b> Tao Ming Se's love...
<i>Gue ngerasa sedih banget kalo ada yang nggak ngehargain</i> kita...	Saya merasa sangat sedih kalau ada yang tidak <b>menghargai</b> kita...	I feel so sad if there is someone who do not <b>appreciate</b> us...

## IV.1. 4. The Miscellaneous Types

There is a miscellaneous group of non-standard verbs in the data collection, which have non-standard suffix **{-in}** and the non-standard bases, which seem to have incomplete standard prefix. The non-standard suffix **{-in}** here also replaces the standard suffixes **{-kan}** and **{-i}**. By looking at the standard Indonesian verbs, it is found that the non-standard bases seem to have incomplete prefix.

Non-standard verbs	Standard verbs	English
ngusul – <b>in</b>	meng-usul- <b>kan</b>	to suggest
menuh – <b>in</b>	me-menuh- <b>i</b>	to fulfill
ngarep – <b>in</b>	meng-harap- <b>kan</b>	to hope

ngerti – <b>in</b>	mengerti	to understand
nyerita – <b>in</b>	men-cerita- <b>kan</b>	to tell

### The first phoneme /a/, /i/, /u/

The standard verb **mengusulkan** comes from {meng-} usul {-kan} and **ngusulin** might come from the same pattern with the standard verb {meng-} usul {-kan}, but **ngusulin** seems to eliminate phoneme /me/ of prefix {meng-}, therefore, the prefix {meng-} becomes incomplete. Besides, non-standard verbs replace the standard suffix {-kan} with non-standard suffix {-in}. This pattern occurs to all non-standard bases, which seem to have the first phoneme /a/, /i/, and /u/. This miscellaneous group has the same character with the previous group; both of them derive active forms.

The examples below show the non-standard verbs, which seem to have the incomplete standard prefix {meng-}:

<u>Standard Verbs</u>	<u>Non-std. Verbs</u>	<u>English</u>
<b>meng-ada-kan</b>	<b>ngada-in</b>	to hold
<b>meng-ikut-i</b>	<b>ngikut-in</b>	to follow
<b>meng-ungkap-kan</b>	<b>ngungkap-in</b>	to say
<b>meng-alam-i</b>	<b>ngalam-in</b>	to experience
<b>meng-andal-kan</b>	<b>ngandal-in</b>	to rely on
<b>meng-umum-kan</b>	<b>ngumum-in</b>	to notice
<b>meng-atur</b>	<b>ngatur-in</b>	to manage
<b>meng-akhir-i</b>	<b>ngakhir-in</b>	to end
<b>meng-ucap-kan</b>	<b>ngucap-in</b>	to say

### Active forms

Non-Standard Indonesian	Standard Indonesian	English Meaning
Pihak agency <b>ngusulin</b> model rambut ini.	Pihak agency <b>mengusulkan</b> model rambut ini.	The agency <b>suggests</b> the hairstyle.
... fans tetap <b>ngikutin</b> mereka...	... fans tetap <b>mengikuti</b> mereka...	... the fans still <b>follow</b> them...
... dan <b>ngaturin</b> jam makan <i>gue</i> .	... dan <b>mengatur</b> jam makan saya.	... and <b>manage</b> my time for meal.

### The first phoneme /p/

The standard verb **memenuhi** (to fulfill) derived from {**meng-**}penuh{-i}. Based on morphophonemic process prefix {**meng-**} will change into {**mem-**} when it is attached to phoneme /b/, /p/, and /f/ and those phonemes are assimilated. Consequently, {**meng-**}penuh{-i} becomes **memenuhi**. The non-standard verb **menuhin** seems to take the final of morphophonemic process but it is not complete. **menuhin** seems to have incomplete prefix {mem-} and replaces suffix {-i} with non-standard suffix {-in}. The following examples show us the morphophonemic of prefix {meng-} into {mem-} and the non-standard verbs seem to take the final process and do not present its first syllable (me).

Derivation	Std. Verb	Non-std. Verb	English
{ <b>meng-</b> } penuh {-i} →	<b>memenuh-i</b> →	(me) <b>menuh-in</b>	to fulfill
{ <b>meng-</b> } peran {-kan} →	<b>memeran-kan</b> →	(me) <b>meran-in</b>	to play role
{ <b>meng-</b> } putus {-kan} →	<b>memutus-kan</b> →	(me) <b>mutus-in</b>	to decide
{ <b>meng-</b> } perlu {-kan} →	<b>memerlu-kan</b> →	(me) <b>merlu-in</b>	to need
{ <b>meng-</b> } paksa →	<b>memaksa</b> →	(me) <b>maksa</b>	to force
{ <b>meng-</b> } paham {-i} →	<b>memaham-i</b> →	(me) <b>maham-in</b>	to understand

### Active forms

Non-Standard Indonesian	Standard Indonesian	English Meaning
... punya tinggi badan 180 cm dan <b>menuhin</b> syarat buat...	... punya tinggi badan 180 cm dan <b>memenuhi</b> syarat buat...	... has 180 cm height and <b>fulfills</b> the qualification for...
<i>Gue nggak bakal maksain</i> kamu, ...	Saya tidak akan <b>memaksa</b> kamu, ...	I will not <b>force</b> you...

### Standard Indonesian base “mengerti” (understand)

The non-standard verb **ngertiin** (to understand) is the only one verb among the data, which seems to lose the first syllable **me-**, in fact, **mengerti** is not derived from {**me-**} and **ngerti**. In standard Indonesian words, **mengerti** is considered as base, but non-standard verb **ngertiin** seems to lose the first syllable **me-** from **mengerti** and it attaches it with suffix {-**in**}.

### Active form

Non-Standard Indonesian	Standard Indonesian	English Meaning
... dan bisa <b>ngertiin</b> banget perasaan cewek.	... dan bisa sangat <b>mengerti</b> perasaan wanita.	... and can really <b>understand</b> a woman's feeling.

### The first phoneme /h/

While for the verbs, which have first phoneme /h/; **harap** (hope), **hadir** (attend), and **hilang** (lose) seem to lose their phoneme /h/ and the first syllable **me-**. The non-standard verbs seem to take the final process and do not present its first syllable (me).

Derivation	Std. Verb	Non-std. Verb	English
{ <b>meng-</b> } harap {- <b>kan</b> } →	mengharapkan	(me) <b>ngarap</b> -in	to expects
{ <b>meng-</b> } hadir {- <b>i</b> } →	menghadirkan	(me) <b>ngadir</b> -in	to attend
{ <b>meng-</b> } hilang {- <b>kan</b> } →	menghilangkan	(me) <b>ngilang</b> -in	to lose



### Active form

Non-Standard Indonesian	Standard Indonesian	English Meaning
... <i>cowok</i> yang lebih dewasa dalam <b>ngadepin</b> masalahnya.	... pria yang lebih dewasa dalam <b>menghadapi</b> masalahnya.	... man who is more mature in <b>facing</b> his problem.

### The first phoneme /c/

The non-standard verbs **nyeritain** (to tell) and **nyiptain** (to create) seem to have the same first phoneme; /c/. Based on standard Indonesian morphophonemic process {**meng-**} will change into {**men-**} when it is attached to /c/, /j/, /sy/, and /d/. **Nyeritain** (to tell) and **nyiptain** (to create) seem to have the same pattern with standard verbs,

{**men-**} cerita {-kan}

{**men-**} cipta {-kan}

But, the non-standard verbs **nyeritain** and **nyiptain** seem to be influenced by the old rule that {**meng-**} will be assimilated with /c/ become {**meny-**} and replace the suffix {-kan} with non-standard suffix {-in}. The non-standard verbs seem to take the final process and do not present its first syllable (me).

### Active form

Non-Standard Indonesian	Standard Indonesian	English Meaning
Serial ini <b>nyeritain</b> tentang seorang cewek biasa yang ...	Serial ini <b>menceritakan</b> tentang seorang gadis biasa yang...	The serial <b>tells</b> about a simple young lady who...

As conclusion, the writer considers that the non-standard prefixes {**nge-**} and {**ke-**}, the non-standard suffix {-in}, the first confix; non-standard prefixes and suffixes {**di---in**}, {**per---in**}, {**meng---in**}, {**ber---in**} and {**nge---in**}, and the miscellaneous type as the types of non-standard affixes used in Asian Glitz Magazine. Besides she concludes that standard prefixes {**meng-**}, {**ter-**}, {**memper-**}, and {**member-**} and standard suffixes {-kan} and {-i} as the standard affixes which are replaced by the non-standard affixes used in Asian Glitz Magazine. All non-standard Indonesian

affixes seem to cause the standard Indonesian verbs to become non-standard Indonesian verbs.