CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The writer realizes that in doing her research, she needs to base her study on the theories available, that is the linguistic theories. A review of related theories underlying the analysis of this research are presented in the first part, and the second part will be the related study as a reference.

II. 1. Related Theories

Based on the standard Indonesian grammar in Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia, **affixation** is one of the processes of verbs derivation. Beside affixation, there are two other processes; transposition and reduplication. In this case, the writer chooses the affixation theory for the basis of her analysis on the use of non-standard Indonesian affixes as verb markers used in *Asian Glitz Magazine*. This part will be divided into three subparts; morphemes, affixation process, and morphophonemic process.

II. 1. 1. MORPHEME

Carol Jean Godby, in her book Language Files she defines a morpheme is the minimal unit that has a meaning or grammatical function. There are two types of morphemes. The morpheme, which can stand alone as words are free morphemes (Indonesian e. g. air *water*, kerja *work*, hari *day*, etc). The morphemes have defined as "*a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function*" shows different morpheme serve different purposes. Morpheme, which derive new words by either changing **the meaning** (*happy* vs. *unhappy*, both are adjectives) or **part of speech** (syntactic category, *ripe* an adjective vs. *ripen* a verb) or both is called **derivational morpheme** such as beauty-beautiful. While morpheme, which change

neither **part of speech** nor **meaning,** but only refine and are extra grammatical information about the existing meaning of words are called **inflectional morpheme.** For example *cat* and *cats* are both nouns and have the same meaning refer to the same thing, cats with plural morpheme **{-s}** shows that they are more than one. Therefore, morphemes, which serve grammatical function, never create a different word but only a different form of the same word. The **derivational morphemes** and **inflectional morpheme** are both bound morpheme and called **affixes**.

II. 1. 2. STANDARD INDONESIAN AFFIXATION PROCESS

Based on <u>Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia</u>, **affixation** is the process of attaching affixes to bases in order to vary its function and modify meaning. In Indonesian grammar, prefixes are needed to derive verbs (2000, p.104). It is also proved that most of the morphological work in English is performed by affixes. Based on Alwi's definition, **an affix** is a bound form (or morpheme), which is functioned to derive word (2000, p. 31).

In Indonesian, there are three types of affixes; they are *prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and confix.*

1. **Prefix** is an affix that is attached to the front of its base (2000:31).
2. **Suffix** is an affix that is attached to the end its base (2000:31).
3. **Infix** is an affix, which is placed inside the word. This form is rarely used as verb markers.
4. **Confix** is the combination between prefix and suffix as a unity of usage

In Indonesian grammar, prefixes and suffixes are often used in deriving words, especially as verb markers (2000, p. 102). Through **affixation,** verb can be derived by using prefix **{meng-}, {ber-}** and **{per-}** and suffixes **{-kan}** and **{-i}.** In a certain use, for instance in the passive sentence, there are also prefix **{ter-}** and **{di-}.** Besides, there are confix; the

combination between prefixes and suffixes **{meng--kan}**, **{meng--i}**, **{per--kan}** and **{per--i}.**.

II. 1. 2. 1. Verb derivation with *prefix* **{meng-}**

Transitive verbs can be derived by attaching prefix **{meng}**- to bases, which are syntactically verb; for instance *beli* (to buy), *cari* (to seek), and *ambil* (to take). The bases should be verb and should not be noun or adjective (2000, p. 119). Based on Indonesian grammar, attaching prefix **{meng-}** does not change the part of speech; in order to make the verb properly in use in formal context or setting.

Examples:

Bases		**{meng-}**	**English**
beli	→	**mem**beli	(to buy)
cari	→	**men**cari	(to seek)
lihat	→	**me**lihat	(to see)
ambil	→	**meng**ambil	(to take)

Intransitive verbs can be derived by attaching prefix **{meng}**- to bases; most verbs that belong to this group are derived from noun and adjective.

Examples:

Bases		**{meng-}**	**English**
darat	→	**men**darat	(to land)
kecil	→	**meng**ecil	(to become smaller)
luas	→	**me**luas	(to become wider)

II. 1. 2. 2. Verb derivation with *prefix* **{ber-}**

In deriving verbs, prefix **{ber-}** can be attached to bases; noun, adjective, verb. The use of prefix **{ber-}** cannot be compounded with suffix **{-i}.** If the bases are noun, prefix **{ber-}** should be appeared with the bases. Yet, if the base is already a verb, such as **jalan** (to walk), the use of prefix **{ber-}** is also functioned as "formal markers".

Examples:

Bases		{ber-}	English
temu	→	**ber**temu	(to meet)
istri	→	**ber**istri	(to have wife)
jalan	→	**ber**jalan	(to walk)
kerja	→	**ber**kerja	(to work)

Generally, verbs that used confix **{ber--kan}** can be followed by a noun as its object, since verbs with suffix **{ber-}** have syntactically different meaning.

Examples:

Waktu itu kami tidak **ber**senjata**kan** pistol   (correct)

(At that time we did not have pistol as a weapon)

Waktu itu kami tidak **ber**senjata**kan**   (incorrect)

II. 1. 2. 3. Verb derivation with *suffix* **{per-}** and *confix* **{per--kan}** and
   {per--i}

The verbs, which are derived with these affixes, (**{per-}** and confix **{per-kan}** and **{per--i}**) are in a small number. Verb with prefix **{per-}** will be an exclamation verb. Fro example {per-} + besar = *perbesar* (make it bigger!). While active verbs which are use to make a statement are derived by attaching prefix **{meng-}** that precedes prefix **{per-}**

Examples:

{meng-}	**{per-}**	verb	English
{mem-}	{per-}	banyak	(to multiply)
{mem-}	{per-}	besar	(to make bigger)

The following examples are some verbs with prefixes **{meng-per-}** and they need suffix **{-kan}** in order to have syntactically meaning.

{meng-}	{per-}	verb	{-kan}	English
{meng-}	{per-}	bincang	{-kan}	(to discuss)
{meng-}	{per-}	banding	{-kan}	(to compare)

The following examples are some verbs with prefixes **{meng-per-}** and they need suffix **{-i}** in order to have syntactically meaning.

{meng-}	{per-}	verb	{-i}	English
{meng-}	{per-}	baik	{-i}	(to repair)
{meng-}	{per-}	baru	{-i}	(to renew)

II. 1. 2. 4. Verb derivation with *prefixes* **{di}-** and **{ter-}**

Affixes **{di}-** and **{ter-}** are prefixes**,** which are used to construct passive verbs.

Examples:

Active	Passive	English
memaka**i**	**di**paka**i**	(to use – to be used)
menembak	**di**tembak	(to shoot – to be shot)
memberbesar	**diper**besar	(to make bigger – to be made bigger).

The difference between the uses of prefixes **{ter-}** and **{di-}** is on the meaning. There are two general meaning on the use of prefix **{ter-};**

1. It shows that the verbs happens by "accident"

   Kertas itu *ter*bawa angin.   (The papers are gone with the wind)

   The wind here is **not expected** to bring the papers.

2. It is also used to replace "dapat di + base" (in English: can be + verb 3), which is put after a negative statement

   (tidak) terbeli →   (tidak) dapat dibeli   (cannot be bought)

II. 1. 2. 5. Verb derivation with *suffix* **{-kan}** and confix **{meng- -kan}**

Verb with suffix **{-kan}** can be used as an exclamation verb. For example *jalan* (walk) +**{-kan}** = jalankan mobil itu! (run this car!).

However, some Indonesian bases need this confix in order to make a statement. For examples the word *mengerja, membicara, memboleh* are not used in Indonesian for it does not have any meaning, except when these words are used with the confix. **{meng- -kan}**

Examples:

bicara   →   **mem-**bicara-**kan**   (to talk about)

The use of this confix **{meng---kan}** also applied on some nouns and adjectives, which are derived into verb.

Examples:

Adjectives		**{meng---kan}**	
besar	→	mem-besar-kan	(to be made bigger)
luas	→	me-luas-kan	(to be made wider)

II. 1. 2. 6. Verb derivation wit *suffix* **{-i}** and confix **{meng- -i}**

In the active form, verb with suffix **{-i}** can also be preceded with prefix **{meng-}**. There are some nouns, which definitely need the confix **{meng- -i}** to derive verb.

Examples:

{meng-}	nouns	**{-i}**	**English**
{me-}	restu	{-i}	(to approve)
{meng-}	air	{-i}	(watering)

II. 1. 3. STANDARD INDONESIAN MORPHOPHONEME

The prefixes **{meng-}, {per-}, {ber-}, and {ter-}** will change into another forms when it is attached to bases, depending on the first phoneme that is attached to. The process of phoneme change into another form, which is based on the first phoneme called **morphophonemic process** (2000, p.109). The Indonesian morphophonemic rules will be presented in table on the next page:

Prefixes and its Morphophonemic forms

Affixes and Morphophonemic		The First Phoneme of base	Examples of Verbs
{Meng-}	{Meng-}	/a/, /i/, /u/, /e/, /o/, /k/, /g/, /h/	Meng + ambil Meng + harap
	{Mem-}	/b/, /p/, /f/	Mem + babat
	{Men-}	/c/, /j/, /sy/, /d/	Men + cari Men + jadi
	{Me-}	/l/, /m/, /n/, ñ/, / /, /r /, /y/, /w/	Me + makan Me + rawat
	{Meny-}	/c/, /s/, /j/	Meny + sapu
	{Menge-}	One syllable	Menge + tik
{Ber-}	{Ber-}	/l/	Ber + layar
	{Be-}	/r/	Be + runding
{Per-}	{Per-}	/l/	Per + lebar
	{Pe-}	/r/	Pe + rendah
{Ter-}	{Ter-}	/p/	Ter + pilih
	{Te-}	/r/	Te + rasa

II. 2. Related Study

The writer is going to use the study of "A Study of Affixation of English Loanwords in "Economics & Business Issues of Surabaya Post Newspaper" that is written by Hyasni Mahargini Palupi (2001), as her related study. Palupi made a study on the affixation of English loanwords combined with Indonesian bound morphemes in "Economics & Business Issues" of Surabaya Post Newspapers. She wanted to know the English loanwords combined with Indonesian affixes in "Economics & Business Issues" of Surabaya Post Newspapers and whether or not the English loanwords follow the Indonesian morphophonemics.

In her study, Palupi used descriptive approach. She collected the data from Surabaya Post Newspapers by getting the data on "Economics & Business Issues" randomly and identifying the English loanwords, which were combined with Indonesian bound morphemes.

Palupi applied some theories of morphology concerning morpheme and allomorph, the type of morphemes, morphological process and Indonesian morphophonemics theory. In analysing the data, she discussed the data part by part concerning English loanwords combined with Indonesian bound morphemes by using the pattern of Indonesian morphophonemics. Thus, she would find out whether the pattern English loanwords follow the pattern of the Indonesian morphophonemics or not.

Through the analysis, Palupi found out that there were four prefixes, two suffixes, and six simulfixes in Indonesian bound morphemes, which were combined with English loanwords on Surabaya Post Newspapers. From the data collected, most of the loanwords follow the Indonesian morphophonemics and some others do not follow the Indonesian morphophonemics.

The two writers conduct a similar study of affixes. Yet, the writer conducts a study of the affixes in non-standard Indonesian while Palupi conducts a study of affixes on English loanwords. They also apply printed media as their source of data, but they choose different type of printed media. Palupi takes Surabaya Post Newspapers as the source of data and it

inspires the writer to apply Asian Glitz Magazine as a source of data. Surabaya Post Newspaper has different language style from Asian Glitz Magazine. This different language styles cause the different on their language they study. Palupi takes affixes combined with English loanwords while the writer takes the non-standard Indonesian affixes.

Palupi applies more theories than the writer. She uses the theories of morphology concerning morpheme and allomorph, the type of morphemes, morphological process and Indonesian morphophonemic theory. The writer applies the theory of morpheme, standard Indonesian affixation, and standard Indonesian morphophonemic process.

Palupi's study is very helpful for the writer in her study. Firstly, this study inspires the writer to take a printed media as source of data. Secondly, the writer may get related theories as her references. Later, in collecting the data the writer will use the same procedure as Palupi's study; reading carefully and also identifies the data, then classified them into prefixes, suffixes, and confix; the combination prefix and suffix. Because of the different questions of the problem, in analyzing the data, she will use different procedures; she will analyze the data part by part based on the types of affixes. In short, the writer used the above study for her reference.