

Affixation in Javanese Language Uttered by Sumber Agung Villagers

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ABSTRACT

This research studies about affixes. The purposes of this research to identify the kinds of affixes, the process and the function of affixation in Javanese Language uttered by Sumber Agung villagers. This research uses descriptive qualitative method. Data are gained through participating technique, recording technique, and writing technique. The data are analyzed with theories proposed by Yule (1985) and Connor-Linton (2006). The data are presented through informal method. The results of this research show that there are 65 words of Javanese Language which are embedded with affixes. There are 4 kinds of affixes; prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and confixes. The five kinds of prefixes include {ng-}, {di-}, {ben-}, {ke-}, and {ny-}. The five kinds of suffixes include {-e}, {-ne}, {-an}, {-ane}, and {-en}, 1 word is involved in one kind of infix that is {-cici-}, and 5 words are involved in 2 kinds of confixes. The two confixes include {di--i} and {ng--i}. The process of affixes of this research includes derivational and inflectional affixation. The affixes have function of forming noun, verb, adjective, adverb, and numeric.

Key Words: Prefix, Suffix, Derivational Affixation, Inflectional Affixation, Function of Affixation

I. INTRODUCTION

Morphology is the study of word structure (Katamba, 2000: 19). In addition, Alwasilah (1993: 110) states that morphology is the branch of linguistics which is study of morphemes, analysis the structure, form, and classify of words. In other words, morphology is the study of word structure or word formation with the goal to create new word. One point that has important role in word formation is affixation. The base word gets additional word in the beginning, middle, or in the end.

According to O'Grady (1997: 123) says that an extremely common

morphological process in language is affixation, the addition of an affix. There are three types of affixes, such as: prefix, suffix, and infix. Prefix is an affix that is attached to the front of its base. Suffix is an affix that is attached to the end of its base. Infix is a type of affix that occurs within a base. Meanwhile, Katamba (2000: 44) states that affix is a morpheme which only occurs when attached to some other morpheme or morphemes such as a root or stem or base. In other words, affixation is a process of added affixes in the root word. It can appear in the beginning (prefix), in the middle (infix),

or in the end of a root word (suffix). Affixation can be occurred in some part of speech, such as noun, adjective, and verb.

Affixation is not happened in English only. This phenomenon also can be found in Sumber Agung Village of Rimbo Ilir Sub District. The population comes from Central Java, Yogyakarta, East Java, and West Java. In Sumber Agung Village, they consider that Javanese Language as their mother tongue, so they use Javanese Language when they speak each other. This is one reason why the writer chooses Sumber Agung Village as the location to do the research.

Furthermore, Sumber Agung Village has three levels of Javanese Language. Basically, those levels of language are different. It has different formation, function, and situation when they used it. According to Poedjasoedarma (in Badruddin 2011) states that the Javanese Language is divided into three basic styles:

1. *Ngoko* is plain style which is appropriately used for intimate or informal relationship.
2. *Madya (Kromo)* is the middle level which expresses formality or intermediate degree. It is semi-formal and semi-polite level.
3. *Krama (Kromo Inggil)* is the highest level to address high status people with the purpose to show great respect and formality.

Those levels of Javanese Language can find in Sumber Agung Village. *Ngoko* used among Sumber Agung Villagers to communicate each other. They used it when they speak with their friends and when they do their activities. Then, *Madya (Kromo)* is used when they speak with someone who is older than them. And the last, *Krama (Kromo Inggil)* is used in ceremony of wedding party of Javanese Culture. Based on the explanation above, *Madya* and *Krama* are Javanese Language that is seldom used. In contrast, *Ngoko* as low level of Javanese Language is easy to

found in their daily conversation. Look at examples below three levels of Javanese Language:

1. Ngoko
*Aku arep **madang** disek.*
2. Madya (Kromo)
*Kulo ajeng **nedi** rien.*
3. Krama (Kromo Inggil)
*Kulo ajeng **dahar** rien.*

From the examples above can be seen the word *madang*, *nedi*, *dahar* have the same meaning is “*makan*” or “eat”. There are three kinds of word “eat” in Javanese Language which is used in different situation base on it levels.

Base on the phenomenon in Sumber Agung Village, Ngoko is the easiest than Madya and Krama and usually use among Sumber Agung villagers in their daily life. They add affixes to the root word. The explanations of affixes in Javanese Language are presented below!

Example 1:

*Ngomonge koe arep masak tek malah **nyapu**?*

*Katanya kamu akan masak kok malah **menyapu**?*

“You said that you would cook but you are sweeping right now”

The root word is “*sapu*” (noun) *sapu*.

The formulation is prefix {*ny-*} + noun verb.

{*ny-*} + *sapu* ‘*nyapu*’ *menyapu*.

The prefix {*ny-*} morphologically has the function of forming a verb. When the word “*sapu*” is added by prefix {*ny-*}, it becomes verb “*nyapu*”. In this context occurs deletion of letter “s”. The type of process happened is derivational affixation; that is, add prefix in the root word.

Example 2:

*Aku **dikon** guru ku nggolek adah Montea rong puloh.*

Saya disuruh guru saya mencari tempat Mentea dua puluh buah.

“I asked by my teacher looking for twenty of Montea place”.

The root word is “*kon*” (verb) *suruh*.

The formulation is prefix {*di-*} + verb verb.

{*di-*} + *kon* ‘*dikon*’ *disuruh*.

The prefix {*di-*} morphologically has the function of forming a verb. When the word “*kon*” is added by prefix {*di-*}, it becomes verb “*dikon*”. The type of process happened is inflection affixation; that is, add prefix in the root word.

In this research the writer uses descriptive qualitative method. Mahsun (2011: 257) explains that qualitative method focuses on the meaning and describes the data which are not a group of number but rather of oral words and written words. Furthermore, the writer uses descriptive qualitative method because the writer describes the data that have collected like spoken language of Ngoko, both oral and written language among Sumber Agung Villagers.

.This research uses primary data because the data had taken from spoken data. The data of this research had taken from the utterance that produced by Javanese people in Sumber Agung Village. There are 13 informants as the

Base on explanation above, in this research the writer studies about the kinds of affixation in Javanese Language. The writer investigates the process and the function of affixation in Javanese Language uttered by Sumber Agung Villagers.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

source of data. The characteristics of informants are:

1. Age 14-50 years old.
2. 2 males and 11 females.
3. Native speaker of the language.

In technique of data collection, the writer uses Observational Technique (*simak method*). According to Mahsun (2011: 92) says that observational technique is the writer listens to the language usage, not only the oral language but also in written language. Meanwhile, Sudaryanto (1993: 133) states that observational technique is a condition of listen to the language usage. It means observational technique can be used in technique of data collection by understanding the language usage, both oral and written language. The writer listens to the

language usage in Sumber Agung Village both oral and written language.

The writer applies some techniques of data collection. They are participating technique (*teknik simak libat cakap*), record technique (*teknik rekam*), and writing technique (*teknik catat*).

Mahsun (2011: 93) defines that participating technique is the writer pays attention to what the dialogue is talked about (he/ she is involved in the dialogue). In this case the writer directly involves and pays attention to the dialogue occurs in Sumber Agung Village. Furthermore, record technique is record to the dialogue from the speaker. Meanwhile, Bungin (2007: 119) states that in record technique uses medium like camera, tape recorder, and others. In this research the writer records the dialogue from 13 informants

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Affixation is the process of forming new word in terms of derivational affixation and inflectional affixation. Affixes are basically classified into four kinds; prefix, suffix,

of Sumber Agung Villagers use mobile phone. The informants do not know when the writer records them. It is intended to get data more accurately. The last writing technique is the writer writes some utterances from 13 informants that have recorded.

After all of the data have collected, the next step is analyzing the data. There are some steps that are done by the writer, such as:

1. Making a list the data that is related with affixation.
2. Classifying the data base on the form of prefix, suffix, infix, and confix.
3. Analyzing the data base on the theory used. The writer finds out the kind of prefix, suffix, infix, and confix with the process and the function of affixation.

infix, and confix. However, the writer discusses prefixes, suffixes, infix, and confix found in Javanese Language. Affixes have a function of forming new parts of speech; verb, adjective, noun, adverb, and numeric. Data of this

research are words uttered by Sumber Agung Villagers that comprise affixes. The words are Javanese Language vocabulary, particularly words uttered in Ngoko Level.

3.1 Prefixes in Ngoko Language Level of Javanese

Prefixes are affixes that are added in front of the base. There are 5 affixes of Javanese Language found in this research. They are: {ng-}, {di-}, {ben-}, {ke-}, and {ny-}.

1. Prefix {ng-}

There are 2 words in Ngoko Language Level of Javanese found in the data. Those words are forming verb. The words are:

1. *Ngobat* (verb; spray)
2. *Nggoreng* (verb; fry)

The word “*ngobat*” has a process of derivational affixation. Meanwhile, the word “*nggoreng*” has a process of inflectional affixation. The explanations of affixes from those words are presented below.

Example

Om Bayer ***ngobat*** gelo.
Om Bayer sedang menyemprotkan pestisida.

“Uncle Bayer is spraying the pesticide”.

The root word is “*obat*” (noun) *obat*.

The formulation is prefix {ng-} + noun verb.

{ng-} + *obat* ‘*ngobat*’
menyemprotkan pestisida.

The prefix {ng-} morphologically has the function of forming a verb. When the word “*obat*” is added by prefix {ng-}, it becomes verb “*ngobat*”. The type of process happened is derivational affixation; that is, add prefix in the root word.

Example

Tak pengeng ***nggoreng*** mbah mu, Ni.

Saya larang nenek kamu untuk tidak menggoreng, Ni.

“I forbid your grandmother not to fry”.

The root word is “*goreng*” (verb) *goreng*.

The formulation is prefix {ng-} + verb verb.

{ng-} + *goreng* ‘*nggoreng*’
menggoreng.

The prefix {ng-} morphologically has the function of forming a verb. When the word “*goreng*” is added by prefix {ng-}, it becomes verb “*nggoreng*”. The

type of process happened is inflectional affixation; that is, add prefix in the root word.

2. Prefix {di-}

It found in the data below

1. *Ditinggal* (verb; be left)
2. *Digodok* (verb; be boiled)

The word “*ditinggal*” has a process of derivational affixation. The other words have a process of inflectional affixation. The following are two examples of prefix {di-}.

Example

Aku ndue seng talenan malah ditinggal Yuni enek Bungo.

Aku punya yang pakai tali tapi ditinggal Yuni di bungo.

“I have that wear string but it is left by Yuni in Bungo”.

The root word is “*tinggal*” (noun) *tinggal*.

The formulation is prefix {di-} + noun verb.

{di-} + *tinggal* ‘*ditinggal*’

The prefix {di-} morphologically has the function of forming a verb. When the word “*tinggal*” is added by prefix {di-}, it becomes verb “*ditinggal*”. The type of process happened is derivation

affixation; that is, add prefix in the root word.

Example

Kambele ora sah digodok yo.

Kelapanya tidak direbus, ya?

“The coconut is not boiled, right?”

The root word is “*godok*” (verb) *rebus*.

The formulation is prefix {di-} + verb verb.

{di-} + *godok* ‘*digodok*’
direbus.

The prefix {di-} morphologically has the function of forming a verb. When the word “*godok*” is added by prefix {di-}, it becomes verb “*digodok*”. The type of process happened is inflection affixation; that is, add prefix in the root word.

3. Prefix {ben-}

There is 1 word in Ngoko Language Level of Javanese found in the data. That word is forming an adverb. The word is:

1. *Bendino* (adverb; every day)

The word has a process of derivational affixation. The following is the example of prefix {ben-}.

Example:

Panas koyo emboh gek latihane bendino.

Panas banget dan latihannya setiap hari.

“The weather is very hot and the practice is done every day”.

The root word is “*dino*” (noun) *hari*.

The formulation is prefix {*ben-*} + noun adverb.

{*ben-*} + *dino* ‘*bendino*’
setiap hari.

The prefix {*ben-*} morphologically has the function of forming an adverb. When the word “*dino*” is added by prefix {*ben-*}, it becomes adverb “*bendino*”. The type of process happened is derivational affixation; that is, add prefix in the root word.

4. Prefix {*ke-*}

1. *Kepidak* (verb; be trampled)

Example

Kepidak tek kui engko Ni hapene.

Nanti Hpnya akan terinjak, Ni..

“The mobile phone will be trampled later, Ni!”

The root word is “*pidak*” (verb) *injak*.

The formulation is prefix {*ke-*} + verb verb.

{*ke-*} + *pidak* ‘*kepidak*’
terinjak.

The prefix {*ke-*} morphologically has the function of forming a verb. When the word “*pidak*” is added by prefix {*ke-*}, it becomes verb “*kepidak*”. The type of process happened is inflection affixation; that is, add prefix in the root word.

5. Prefix {*ny-*}

1. *Nyiram* (verb; spray)

Those words have a process of inflectional affixation. The following is the example of prefix {*ny-*}.

Example:

Arep nyiram kembang.

Mau menyiram bunga.

“I will spray the flower”.

The root word is “*siram*” (verb) *siram*.

The formulation is prefix {*ny-*} + verb verb.

{*ny-*} + *siram* ‘*nyiram*’
menyiram.

The prefix {*ny-*} morphologically has the function of forming a verb. When the word “*siram*” is added by prefix {*ny-*}, it becomes verb “*nyiram*”. In this context occurs deletion of letter “s”. The

type of process happened is inflection affixation; that is, add prefix in the root word.

3.2 Suffixes in Ngoko Language Level of Javanese

Suffixes are affixes that are added in the end of the base. There are 5 affixes of Javanese Language found in this research. They are: {-e}, {-ne}, {-an}, {-ane}, and {-en}.

1. Suffix {-e}

1. *Mangkate* (verb; go)

They have a process of inflectional affixation. The following is an example of suffix {-e} that forms a verb.

Example:

Wonge **mangkate** sesok mulehe seloso, yo?

Dia berangkatnya besok terus pulangnye selasa, ya?

“He will go tomorrow and will be back on Tuesday, right?”

The root word is “*mangkat*” (verb) *berangkat*.

The formulation is verb + suffix {-e} verb.

mangkat + {-e} ‘*mangkate*’
berangkatnya.

The suffix {-e} morphologically has the function of forming a verb. When the

word “*mangkat*” is added by suffix {-e}, it becomes verb “*mangkate*”. The type of process happened is inflectional affixation; that is, add suffix in the root word.

The two words that form adjective are:

1. *Duwure* (adjective; tall)

They have a process of inflectional affixation. The following is an example of suffix {-e} that forms an adjective.

Example:

Lemarine sak **duwure**.

Lemari itu sangat tinggi.

“The cupboard is very tall”.

The root word is “*duwur*” (adjective) *tinggi*.

The formulation is adjective + suffix {-e} adjective.

duwur + {-e} ‘*duwure*’
tinggi.

The suffix {-e} morphologically has the function of forming an adjective. When the word “*duwur*” is added by suffix {-e}, it becomes adjective “*duwure*”. The type of process happened is inflectional affixation; that is, add suffix in the root word.

2. Suffix {-ne}

The following are two examples of suffix {-ne} that forms a verb.

Example

Tibone ki enek ngendi?

Jatuhnya dimana?

Fall where.

“Where did he fall?”

The root word is “tibo” (verb)
jatuh.

The formulation is verb + suffix {-ne}
verb.

tibo + {-ne} ‘*tibone*’
jatuhnya.

The suffix {-ne} morphologically has the function of forming a verb. When the word “tibo” is added by suffix {-ne}, it becomes verb “tibone”. The type of process happened is inflectional affixation; that is, add suffix in the root word.

Example

Kono ki **tangine** engko jam rolas
nak dibel kancane

Dia kalau bangun nanti jam 12
jika ditelpon temannya.

“He gets up at 12 o’clock when
his friend is calling him”.

The root word is “tangi” (verb)
bangun.

The formulation is verb + suffix {-ne}
verb.

tangi + {-ne} ‘*tangine*’
bangun.

The suffix {-ne} morphologically has the function of forming a verb. When the word “tangi” is added by suffix {-ne}, it becomes verb “tangine”. The type of process happened is inflectional affixation; that is, add suffix in the root word.

3. Suffix {-an}.

The word that forms verb is:

1. *Boncengan* (verb; hitchhike)

It has a process of inflectional affixation. The following is an example of suffix {-an} that forms a verb.

Example:

Aku karo mamakmu **boncengan**.

Saya dengan ibumu naik motor
boncengan.

“Your mother hitchhike me on
motorcycle”.

The root word is “bonceng” (verb)
bonceng.

The formulation is verb + suffix {-an}
verb.

bonceng + {-an} ‘*boncengan*’

The suffix {-an} morphologically has the function of forming a verb. When the word “bonceng” is added by suffix {-an}, it becomes verb “boncengan”.

The type of process happened is inflectional affixation; that is, add suffix in the root word.

The word that forms noun is:

1. *Gorengan* (noun; fried) (see appendix, no

It has a process of derivational affixation. The following is an example of suffix {-an} that forms a noun.

Example:

Kae ki nggon ngisor mejo gorengan opo?

Yang dibawah meja itu gorengan apa?

“What are kinds of fried under the table?”

The root word is “goreng” (verb) *goreng*.

The formulation is verb + suffix {-an} noun.

goreng + {-an} ‘*gorengan*’

The suffix {-an} morphologically has the function of forming a noun. When the word “goreng” is added by suffix {-an}, it becomes noun “gorengan”. The type of process happened is derivational affixation; that is, add suffix in the root word.

The word that forms numeric is:

1. *Pitulasan* (numeric; seventeen independence day)

It has a process of derivational affixation. The following is an example of suffix {-an} that forms a numeric.

Example:

Pas pitulasan pas jemuah.

17 Agustus jatuh pada hari Jum'at.

“The independence day is on Friday”.

The root word is “pitulas” (noun) *tujuh belas*.

The formulation is noun + suffix {-an} numeric.

pitulas + {-an} ‘*pitulasan*’
tujuh belas Agustus.

The suffix {-an} morphologically has the function of forming a numeric. When the word “pitulas” is added by suffix {-an}, it becomes numeric “pitulasan”. The type of process happened is derivational affixation; that is, add suffix in the root word.

4. Suffix {-ane}

1. *Deretane* (noun; line)

It has a process of inflectional affixation. The following is an example of suffix {-ane} that forms a noun.

Example:

Deretane Café Pak Haji yok'an?

Sederet dengan Café Pak Haji juga ya?

“Is it in the same line with Pak Haji Café, right?”

The root word is “*deret*” (noun)
deret.

The formulation is noun + suffix {-
ane} noun.

deret + {-*ane*} ‘*deretane*’
sederet.

The suffix {-*ane*} morphologically has the function of forming a verb. When the word “*deret*” is added by suffix {-*ane*}, it becomes verb “*deretane*”. The type of process happened is inflectional affixation; that is, add suffix in the root word.

The word that forms adverb is:

1. *Itungane* (noun; count)

It has a process of derivational affixation. The following is an example of suffix {-*ane*} that forms an adverb.

Example:

Itungane per ons ikan-ikan bakare.
Dihitung per ons ikan-ikan bakar itu.

“The roasted fishes count per ounce”.

The root word is “*itung*” (noun)
hitung.

The formulation is noun + suffix {-
ane} adverb.

itung + {-*ane*} ‘*itungane*’
dihitung.

The suffix {-*ane*} morphologically has the function of forming an adverb.

When the word “*itung*” is added by suffix {-*ane*}, it becomes adverb “*itungane*”. The type of process happened is derivational affixation; that is, add suffix in the root word.

5. Suffix {-*en*}

1. *Kumbaen* (verb; wash)

Those words have a process of inflectional affixation. The following is the example of suffix {-*en*} that forms a verb.

Example:

Mak kumbaen klambiku.

Ma, cucikan baju saya.

“Please, wash my cloth Mom”.

The root word is “*kumbah*” (verb)
cuci.

The formulation is verb + suffix {-*en*}
verb.

kumbah + {-*en*} ‘*kumbaen*’
cucikan.

The suffix {-*en*} morphologically has the function of forming a verb. When the word “*kumbah*” is added by suffix {-*en*}, it becomes verb “*kumbaen*”. In this context occurs deletion of letter “h”. The type of process happened is

inflectional affixation; that is, add suffix in the root word.

3.3 Infixes in Ngoko Language Level of Javanese

Infixes are affixes that are added in the middle of the base and it is less common of prefixes and suffixes. There is 1 affixes of Javanese Language found in this research. That is {-cici-}.

1. Infix {-cici-}

There is 1 word in Ngoko Language Level of Javanese found in the data. This word is forming verb, it is:

1. Pecicilan (verb; play around)

The word has a process of derivational affixation. The following is the example of infix {-cici-}.

Example:

Salahe ngaji pecicilan.

Salah siapa saat mengaji malah bermain.

(Who is wrong when read the Quran while playing)

The root word is “*pelan*” (adjective) *pelan*.

The formulation is *pe* + infix {-cici-} + *lan* verb.

pe + *cici* + *lan* *pecicilan*
bermain

The infix {-cici-} morphologically has the function of forming a verb. When the word “*pelan*” is added by infix {-cici-}, it becomes verb “*pecicilan*”. The type of process happened is derivational affixation; that is, add infix in the root word.

3.4 Confixes in Ngoko Language Level of Javanese

Confixes are affixes that are added in front of and in the end of the base. There are 2 affixes of Javanese Language found in this research. They are: {di--i} and {ng--i}.

1. Confix {di--i}

Dikumbai (verb; be washed)

Those word have a process of inflectional affixation. The following is the example of confix {di--i}.

Example:

Klambine Mbah Surep wes dikumbahi kabeh.

Pakaiannya Nenek Surep sudah dicuci semua.

“Surep’s clothes are ready washed”.

The root word is “*kumbah*” (verb) *cuci*.

The formulation is prefix {di-} + verb + suffix {-i} verb.

{di-} + *kumbah* + {-i} *kumbai*
dicuci.

The confix {di--i} morphologically has the function of forming a verb. When the word “*kumbah*” is added by confix {di--i}, it becomes verb “*kumbai*”. In this context occurs deletion of letter “h”. The type of process happened is inflectional affixation; that is, add confix in the root word.

2. Confix {ng--i}

There is 1 word in Ngoko Language Level of Javanese found in the data. That word is forming verb:

1. *Nggoleki* (verb; looked for)

This word has a process of inflectional affixation. The following is the example of confix {ng--i}.

Example:

Fandi dek ingi gor nggoleki Om Bayer wae.

Fandi kemarin mencari Om Bayer saja..

The root word is “*golek*” (verb) *cari*.

The formulation is prefix {ng-} + verb + suffix {-i} verb.

{ng-} + *golek* + {-i} *nggoleki*
mencari

The confix {ng--i} morphologically has the function of forming a verb. When the word “*golek*” is added by confix {ng--i}, it becomes verb “*nggoleki*”. The type of process happened is inflectional affixation; that is, add confix in the root word

IV. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Base on the findings, the writer concludes that: Kinds of affixes in Javanese Language uttered by Sumber Agung Villagers can be classified into four kinds, they are; prefixes, suffixes, infixes and confixes. There are 5 prefixes in Javanese Language; {ng-}, {di-}, {ben-}, {ke-}, and {ny-}. There are 5 suffixes in Javanese Language; {-e}, {-ne}, {-an}, {-ane}, and {-en}. There is 1 infix in Javanese Language; {-cici-}. There are 2 confixes in Javanese Language; {di--i} and {ng--i}. The process of affixes in Javanese Language uttered by Sumber Agung Villagers includes; derivational affixation and inflectional affixation. The function of affixation in Javanese Language uttered by Sumber Agung Villagers is to form:

verb, adjective, noun, adverb, and numeric.

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