

## Chapter I

### Introduction

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#### 1.1. Background of the Study

Aceh located in tip western of Sumatra Island. It is connoted with Arabic, China, Europe and Hindi. Acehnese consists of trilingual that are Acehnese, Gayonese and Alasnese. It is used in seaboard, meanwhile, Gayonese and Alasnese are used in Aceh hinterland. Acehnese is influenced by four languages, namely, Arabic, Chinese, European and Hindi. Language majority in use is Acehnese. Acehnese is known as spoken language, when Acehnese wants to communicate through writing they apply Indonesian letters

As other languages in the world, even though Acehnese is merely a spoken language, it has owns morphemes. In science term, everything related to morphemes and the forms of words in a language is called morphology.

Morphology in Acehnese covers basic words, derivational, inflectional, prefixes, infixes and suffixes, while in general it differs on morphology of contemporary Acehnese and this study is concerned on contemporary of Acehnese.

Most human beings begin speaking their native language between the ages of one or two years but they do so with little or without conscious thought on their part. They will probably find it very difficult to begin, or even impossible, to explain what they do when they speak their language. In this case, it also occurs in the young

generation in Aceh. Most of them are difficult to communicate by using Acehnese when they talk in the official events like, speech or rhetoric.

There are many mistakes in composing words of daily conversation in Aceh language, especially in Active and Passive voice. Most of people in Eastern and Northern Aceh differ in speaking active and passive forms. For Example: Eastern Aceh said / *jih ijep ie* / 'She drinks water' (Active form). / *le ñan dijep le jih* / 'The water is drunk by her' (Passive voice). Northern Aceh said, / *Jih dijep ie* / 'She drinks water' (Active Voice). / *le ñan dijep le jih* / 'The water is drunk by her' (Passive voice). Prefix [ *i* ] does not occur in verb form in Acehnese, and also [ *di* ] is loan word from Indonesian. Most Acehnese people use prefix [ *di* ] at active form in daily conversation, May be it caused by the influence of loan words from Indonesian. It actually should be said *jih jep ie* / *ʃih ʃep i* / → She drinks water (Active form), and *ie nyan jjep le jih* / *i: ñan ʃjep le ʃih* / → Water is drunk by her (Passive form). What we talk above, it is just parts of illustration which occur in daily conversation. There are more other mistakes done by Acehnese.

Morphemes are so called words construction because they are used to derive new words and meanings. They might be prefixes, infixes, and suffixes in Acehnese. have lexical function, they create new words out of the existing words or morphemes their addition. There are more other mistakes done by Acehnese one of them such the following description:

**Table: 1 The Active and Passive Voice of Acehnese Uttered Wrongly**

Spoken by Eastern Acehnese		Spoken by Northern Acehnese	
English	Acehnese	English	Acehnese
1. She drinks water	jih ijep ie	The water is drunk by her	le nyan dijep le jih
2. Sister throw the dog	Kak irom aseï	The dog is thrown by Sister	Asei nyan dirom le Kak
3. They kick the ball	Awak nyan isipak bola	The ball kicked by them	Bola nyan disipak le awak nyan

Whole actually when the Acehnese follow correctly the sentences 'rules, the sentences must be stated such the following:

**Table: 2 The Active and Passive Voice of Acehnese Uttered Correctly**

Active voice		Passive Voice	
English	Acehnese	English	Acehnese
1. She drinks coffee	jih jep kupi /jih jep kupi/	The coffee is drunk by her	Kupi nyan jiejep le jih
2. Sister threw the dog	Kak rom aseï /kak rom aseï/	The dog is thrown by Sister	Asei nyan jiom le Kak
3. They kick the ball	Awak nyan sipak bola /awak ñan sipak bahban/	The ball kicked by them	Bola nyan jiiisipak le awak nyan

1). The mistakes prefix (ji) to (di) often takes place. Those mistakes actually occur because of the acculturation of Acehnese and Indonesian. This is the way of Acehnese contemporary.

The number of words existing within a language varies from one language to another and no one knows exactly the fixed number of words owned by a language. Anyhow, investigation in the sources and the making of words have been carried out by many distinguished scholars and linguists. The linguists agree on three main resources of words, i.e. origin words, loans, and newly- formed words. Whereas, with respect to the word- making, some processes are identified to involve such as compounding, affixation, and conversation, etc. (Cassidy 1954).

2.) Of course, this acculturation leads to increase the number of words existing within Acehnese.

The morphological processes which involve in the making of newly formed in the production of new words. Therefore, a morphological process may either be a class- maintaining or a class-changing one.

**Table 3. Morphological Process Involves the Contemporary of New word**

English	Old Word in Acehnese	New Word in Acehnese
Tomato	Sumantri /sumantri/	Tomat
Cake	Ap /ap/	Kue
Pretty	Cedah /tʃedah /	Lagak
Hot	Ugop / ugop /	Su:um
Towel	Ija pawe /ija pawō/	Andok
Hit	Hamək /hamək/	Poh
Brother	Polem / polem /	Abang
Sister	Cupo / tʃupə /	Kakak

The present study is an attempt to describe Acehnese morphology, uttered by Acehnese speaker, which morphological are there in contemporary Acehnese. There are several morphological processes in contemporary Acehnese, namely, compounding, affixation, derivation, inflection and conversation.

## 1.2 Research Problem

Dealing with the background described above, the problem of the study can be formulated as follows:

- a. What morphological processes are there in contemporary Acehnese?
- b. What types of morphemes are there in contemporary Acehnese?
- c. What affixations owned by contemporary Acehnese morphemes?

## 1.3 Objectives of the Study

The study has the objectives as in the following:

- a. to find out the morphological processes in contemporary Acehnese morphemes
- b. to find out the types of morphemes in contemporary Acehnese?
- c. to find out the affixations owned by contemporary Acehnese?

## 1.4 Scope of the Study

The study restricted on investigation of the Acehnese morphemes which undergo the change of word in contemporary Acehnese speakers. Morphological process occurs in contemporary Acehnese language is caused by the influence of the other languages which brought by outsiders to Aceh or by Acehnese themselves who interact with outsiders. Thus, the study is not concerned with such issues as error analysis as far as the constructions made by Acehnese speakers in daily conversation.

### 1.5 Significance of the Study

The findings of the study are expected to be beneficial as follows:

Firstly, the writer expects that the finding of the study would be useful especially for Acehnese speakers and the people who want to study the language especially in learning Acehnese language.

Secondly, the observers of Acehnese are expected to attempt to develop the grammar book in Aceh not only Acehnese but also the others will be able to learn Acehnese structurally.