Affixes in Javanese Language on Pojok Kampung News Programs at Jtv

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed at investigating the types of derivational affixes of Javanese verb-formation in Pojok Kampung news programs at JTV. *Pojok Kampung* news programs is one of the TV news programs in Java (Surabaya) that provides information from all aspects of what the current. This study used a descriptive qualitative method by using the theory of structural linguistics to interpretation the grammatical meaning carried out in the process of derivational affixes of Javanese verb-formation. The method of analysing data applied distributional method in terms of classify lexical category from word by word in Javanese derived nouns producing affixation. The object of this proposal is a derivational affixes of Javanese verb formation that exist in Pojok Kampung news programs at JTV. Based on the analysis of the data the findings show that there are three types of derivational affixes of Javanese verb-formation existing in Pojok Kampung news programs, they are: (1) *prefix :nang-, neng-, m-, me-, di-, ke-, ng-;* (2) *suffix: -i, -e, -an, -en; and* (3) *confix: (di-)&(-i), (ng-)&(-ke), (ke-)&(-an), (di-)&(-ke), (me-)&(-i), (ke-)&(-e), (sak-) & (-e), (ng-)&(-i), and (ny-)&(-i).* These types are considered important viewed from the morphology study in the field of linguistics.

Keywords: derivational affixes, Javanese verb-formation, pojok kampung

Introduction

Language is very important for our life which takes part as a communication tool among human. People will get difficulty on expressing their ideas, opinions, and feelings without language. English is world-widely spoken to communicate each other in every fields, such as education, economy, technology, social and cultures. Therefore most countries make English as the first language studied after their native language. Indonesia as a developing country sees that studying English as foreign language is very important to survive in this globalization.

According to Halliday (1994: 76) every language has its own system and there is no language has exactly the same structure. It contains a set of rules and discrete linguistics unit, such as phonemes, morphemes, words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, and the one that are bigger than paragraphs are so functional in context. One of linguistics' branches that studies about the morpheme and the structure of word are called morphology.

Javanese, a member of the Austronesian language family, is spoken in the central and eastern parts of Java. Language and culture are two different aspects; however, they cannot be separated from one another because language is the mirror of the culture and the identity of the speakers. This means that culture plays an important role in the language, which makes possible a language can have specific characteristics or properties which are not owned by other languages.

Bauer (1988) states that derivational affixes may cause a change in category, but that inflectional ones never do, we need a closer definition of category. If we define

category at the coarse level of noun, verb, adjective, then the criterion isolates some derivational affixes. It is clear that Bauer differentiates the concept of derivational affix and inflectional affix in terms of changing the category. Derivational affix changes the category of what as well as the effect to the meaning, while inflectional affix does not change the category or the inflectional structure does not change the meaning.

According to Katamba (1993) sometimes the presence of a derivational affix causes a major grammatical change, involving moving the base from one word-class into another as in the case of *-ment* (suffix), and word-class of input base *govern* (V) and word-class of output word is noun (N) example: *govern-ment*. Meaning result or product of doing the action indicated by the verb. In this case Katamba tends to emphasize the derivational affix on the use of the terms of input base (verb) out and word-class of output word becomes *government.*

In English, affixes are only divided into prefix, suffix and confix. While In Indonesian, affixes take an important role and it is so sensitive because the slightly affixes may cause so far different on meaning. There are four types of affixes, namely prefixes (awalan), suffixes (akhiran), circumfixes (apitan), and infixes (sisipan). These affixes are categorised into noun affixes, verb affixes and adjective affixes. Root words are either nouns or verbs, which can be affixed to derive new words, e.g; masak (to cook) yields memasak (cooks), memasakkan (cooks for), dimasak (cooked) as well as pemasak (a cook), masakan (a meal, cookery). Many initial consonants undergo mutation when prefixes are added: e.g; sapu (sweep) becomes penyapu (broom), panggil (to call) becomes memanggil (calls/calling), tapis (to sieve) becomes menapis (sieves).

Bauer (1988:245) states that Inflectional morpheme is a process of word formation in which the meaning and class of the word doesn't change. Derivation morpheme is a process of word formation which can change the class and meaning of a word.

Subroto (1985) states that in his dissertation "Transposisi dari Adjektiva Menjadi Verba dan Sebaliknya dalam Bahasa Jawa" explained the difference between derivation and inflection. He also mentioned that there are two kinds of derivation, they are transposition and non-transposition. Transpositional derivation changes the word class and non-transposition derivation does not change the word class.

Early research about derivational affixes had been conducted by Zainuddin (2016), the purpose of his research is to investigate the types of derivational affixes of Indonesian noun-formation in newspaper editorial of Kompas. This study used a descriptive qualitative method by using the theory of structural linguistics to interpret the grammatical meaning carried out in the process of derivational affixes of Indonesian noun-formation. The method of analysis data applied distributional method in terms of classifying lexical category of Indonesian derived nouns producing affixation. The object of the study is a derivational affixes of Indonesian noun-formation that exist in newspaper editorial of Indonesian kompas. Based on the analysis of the data the findings showing that there are 7 types of derivational affixes of Indonesian noun-formation exists in the newspaper editorial (tajuk rencana) of kompas namely (1) suffix -an, (2) infix -em- + suffix -an, (3) infix -el-, (4) confix per-an, (5) confix ke-an, (6) confix pe-an and (7) confix pen-an. These types are considered important viewed from

the morphology study in the field of linguistics. This is to say that the phenomena referring to the point of the function of the language is considered.

According to Kridalaksana (1985) stated that morphology is linguistic dealing with morpheme and its combination. The study of morphology covers the smallest unit, which is morpheme, till the largest one, word. Morphology studies the word formation and the changing of function and meaning. Wedhawati (2001) found that ater-ater, prefix, is attached in front of a word. Javanesse prefixes are *anuswara* (*m-, n-, ng-,* and *ny*); *ater-ater* (*a-, maN-, ka-, ke-, di-, sa-, mi-, pa-*, and *mer-*); *pa + anuswara* (*pam-, pan-, pany-, and pang-, pri-, pra-, tar-, kuma-, kami-*, and *kapi*). Productivity of prefixes in Javanese denominal verb. Bauer (1983: 63) stated that productivity is one of the language instruments which enable for the native speaker to produce unlimited formation and some of them are new ones.

The problem can be stated implicitly: What are the derivational affixes found in Pojok Kampung News Programs at JTV? Based on the statement of the problem, the writer determines the objective of the research is to find out the derivational affixes in Pojok Kampung News Programs at JTV.

Figures and Table

Based on news programs recorded on the date, 26/March/2018.

Table 1.
Affixes in Javanese Language in Pojok Kampung News

No	Javanese	Meaning	Derivational	The Basic Word	Word Classes
1	Nangkidul	Barat (west)	Prefix *nang-*	Kidul	N=N
2	Nangisor	Bawah (under)	Prefix *nang-*	Ngisor	N=N
3	Neng-ngarep	Muka (in fronf of)	Prefix *neng-*	Ngarep	N=N
4	Dicekel	Ditangkap (arrested)	Prefix *di-*	Cekel	V=V
5	Dijambret	Dirampok (robbed)	Prefix*di-*	Jambret	V=V
6	Diuber	Dikejar (be pursued)	Prefix *di-*	Uber	V=V
7	Didol	Dijual (on sale)	Prefix *di-*	Dol	N=V
8	Dibedil	Ditembak (shot)	Prefix *di-*	Bedil	V=V
9	Dibidik	Diinci (in detail)	Prefix *di-*	Bidik	V=V
10	Ditubruk	Diterkam (pounced)	Prefix *di-*	Tubruk	V=V
11	Diciduk	Ditangkap (arrested)	Prefix *di-*	Ciduk	V=V
12	Kesendat	Macet	Prefix *ke-*	Sendat	V=V
13	Kejaring	Ketangkap	Prefix *ke-*	Jaring	V=V
14	Ndewe	Sendiri	Prefix *n-*	Dewe	N=N
15	Nyekel	Nangkap (catch)	Prefix *ny-*	Cekel	N=V
16	Nyolong	Mencuri	Prefix *ny-*	Colong	N=V
17	Kelakuanne	Kelakuannya	Suffix *–ne*	Kelakuan	V=V
18	Ukuranne	Ukuran	Suffix *–ne*	Ukuran	N=N
19	Kelimoe	Kelima	Suffix *–e*	Limo	N=N
20	Koyo'ke	Nampaknya	Suffix *–ke*	Koyo'	N=N
21	Nglakokke	Melakukan	Confix *ng- ; -ke*	Lakok	V=V

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22	Ngerasakno	Merasakan	Confix *ng- ; -no*	Rasa	N=V
23	kebongkaran	Kecurian (theft)	Confix *ke- ; -an*	Bongkar	N=N
24	Dipinggirke	Dipinggirkan (marginalized)	Confix *di- ; -ke*	Pinggir	N=N
25	Ngguntingi	Mengguntingi (cut out)	Confix *ng- ; -i*	Gunting	N=V
26	Omaha	Berumahlah (stay home)	Suffix *–a*	Omah	N=V

From the contents of the news of the overall, the result stated as the following:

The prefix found was: ***nang-, neng-, m-, me-, di-, ke-, ng-.** ;* The suffix found was: ***-a, -i, -e, -an, -en.*** ; The confix found was: (***di-)&(-i), (ng-)&(-ke), (ke-)&(-an), (di-)&(-ke), (me-)&(-i), (ke-)&(-e), (sak-)&(-e), (ng-)&(-i), (ng-)&(-i) and (ny-)&(-i).***

Methods

This study was a kind of linguistic study which is designed by using descriptive qualitative research. The aim of this study is to find out derivational prefixes, suffixes and confixes existing in Pojok Kampung News Programs at JTV. The collecting of the data were taken from transcription by mobile phone on Television at 21.00 PM on 26/March/2018. The news shown every day in broadcast Java TV Surabaya. You can also watching this news programs on you-tube. The study was conducted by analysis word by word which were used in Pojok Kampung News Programs.

Discussions

Change the word with affixation as in the word kathok 'celana' (pants) (N) → kathokan 'memakai celana' (wearing pants) (V), nail 'paku' (N) → maku 'memaku' (V). Indonesian and Javanese recognize two kinds of verb forms, namely (1) original verb and (2) derived verbs. Original verbs can stand alone without deep affixes syntactic context, like *adus, turu, lungo, mati*.

Verb derived from verbs using affixes, can be divided into three groups, namely; a. The basic verb is a free base, for example, *singkir* 'singkir', requires affixes to function as a verb so that *nyingkir* 'menepi'; b. Verb which is basically basic free for example *lungo* 'pergi' which can stand alone and can also have affixes for example *nglungoni* 'pergi diam-diam'; c. Verb which is basically basic bound for example *temu* 'temu' which requires an affix so that *nemu*.

One of the morphological processes that exist in Javanese is the affixation process.

a. Prefix (Ater-ater): Prefix or ater is the affix placed on the beginning of the word. The Java language prefix is anuswara ater {m-, n-, ng-, and ny-} ater-ater {a}, {ma-}, {k}, {ke}, {di-}, {sa-}, {mi-}, {p-}, {mer-}, pa + anuswara, *{pam-, pan-, pany, pang-}, {pri-}, {pra-}, {tar-}, {kuma-}, {kami-}, {kapi-}.*

(Wedhawati, 2001).

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b. Suffix (Panambang): Suffix or panambang is an affix attached at the end of the basic words. Javanese suffix, namely*: {-a}, {e}* beralomorf *{-ne, -ipun}, {-i}* beralomorf *{-ni}, {-an}* beralomorf *{-nan}, {-er}, {-ane}, {-ana}, {-ake}* beralomorf *{-ke and aken}, {-ne}, and {-na}.* The use of suffixes like *tukua, bungkuse.*

c. Confix (ater + panambang): Confix is a combination of prefixes and suffixes on basic words. The combination of ater-ater and panambang is: {N + -a, -na, -i, -e, ake}, {di + -e, a, i, ne, ake}, {pa + -an, ane}. Example of confix in Javanese: *padusan, nulisake.*

Bauer (1983: 63) states that productivity is one language equipment that allows native language speakers to be in produce unlimited number of formations and some in among them is a new formation.

Conclusions

The analysis done through the definition of derivational affixes by Sibarani (2002). This study attempts the use of affixes in Pojok Kampung News especially in Javanese Language. This research is done to analyse the kinds of affixes that was used in Javanese Language especially in Programs News there were 40 prefix, 21 suffix and 13 confix. For word-classes there are 18 "noun-noun", 31 "verb-verb" and 6 "noun-verb".

Based on the above analysis and discussion, the writer concluded can be written as follows;

a. Prefix (N) + D, Function: form active verbs, as for the meaning as follows. 'Perform actions or activities in accordance with what is stated on the basic form. Suffix (-a) can continue with words ending in vowels or consonants. Some denominal verb form with the suffix process (-a) for example udana, grimisa, mendunga. Verb function (-a) Formation of imperative verbs, presuppositions, and expectations. Meaning of verbs (-a) as 'command to act on second person'. Confix (N- & -i) if attached to the basic form of the noun will be a verb or denominal verbs, such as the word *paku, gunting, samak* the same as when getting a confix add (N- & -i) become *makoni, ngguntingi, nyamaki*. Function: (N- & -i) form denominal verb includes transitive active verbs with a basic form in the form of base morpheme. Meaning: giving like what is stated in its basic form; apply as stated on the basic form.

b. Prefix (N-) is productive, systematic and open, can be continuously applied, and used in a large number. Prefix (di-) is fair productive, the rule is systematic and fair open. It is used in fair large number, and can be continuously applied. Prefix {ka-}, {ke-}, and {a-} are less productive, and cannot be continuously applied.

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