



ANALYSIS OF INDONESIAN AFFIXES IN ENGLISH WORDS FOUND IN
MOBILE GUIDE EDITION: 54-59

A THESIS

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
the Sarjana Degree Majoring Linguistics in English Department
Faculty of Humanity Diponegoro University

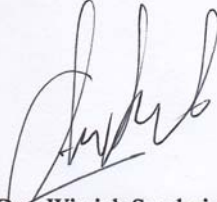
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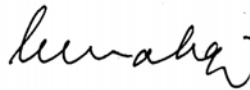
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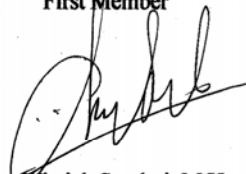
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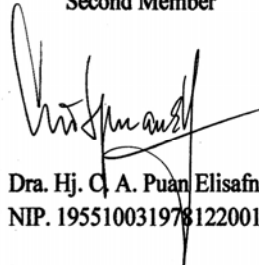
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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

Family is not an important thing, it's everything

(Michael J. Fox)

Being deeply loved by someone gives you strength,

while loving someone deeply gives you courage

(Lao Tzu)

This paper is dedicated to

My beloved family and

To everyone who helped me accomplish this paper.

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9. All of the people who cannot be mention to write here but always stay in my heart.

The writer realizes that this paper is still far from being perfect. Therefore, any suggestion towards the improvement of this report will be useful and openly accepted. Finally, the writer hopes that this report will be very useful for the reader's knowledge.

Semarang, 24 July 2012

Khusnul Khotimah

ABSTRAK

Bahasa merupakan alat komunikasi yang sangat penting didalam kehidupan kita. Seiring berkembangnya jaman bahasa juga menjadi salah satu alat komunikasi untuk semua masyarakat dari berbagai belahan dunia. Bahasa Inggris merupakan salah satu bahasa internasional yang bisa kita gunakan untuk berkomunikasi dengan masyarakat dari berbagai belahan dunia. Penggunaan bahasa Inggris yang meluas inilah yang menyebabkan terjadinya proses affiksasi antara bahasa Inggris dengan imbuhan bahasa Indonesia. Penelitian ini mengkaji mengenai kata-kata yang terdapat didalam majalah *Mobile Guide* edisi 54-59. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan proses affiksasi yang terjadi pada kosakata bahasa Inggris yang mendapat imbuhan bahasa Indonesia yang terdapat di majalah *Mobile Guide* edisi 54-59. Selain itu penulis juga ingin mendeskripsikan terjadinya perubahan kelas kata pada proses affiksasi yang terjadi pada kosakata bahasa Inggris yang mendapat imbuhan bahasa Indonesia.

Teori yang digunakan penulis dalam penelitian ini adalah teori affiksasi yang dikemukakan oleh beberapa pakar linguistic seperti, Katamba (1993), O'Grady dan Guzman (1996), Harimurti (2007), dan Ramelan (1992).

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif yaitu penulis mengidentifikasi kata-kata bahasa Inggris yang mengalami proses afiksasi dengan imbuhan bahasa Indonesia. Sumber data yang diteliti merupakan sebuah teks tertulis, maka penelitian ini menggunakan metode dokumentasi dan Simak Bebas Libat Cakap. Metode analisis data yang digunakan penulis adalah metode agih dan perluas. Penulis menemukan ada 182 kata bahasa Inggris yang mengalami proses afiksasi dengan imbuhan bahasa Indonesia yang terdapat pada majalah *Mobile Guide* edisi 54-59. 101 kata diantaranya merupakan prefiksasi proses, 43 merupakan sufiksasi proses, dan 38 lainnya merupakan konfiksasi proses.

Dari analisis yang telah dilakukan, penulis menarik kesimpulan bahwa kosa kata bahasa Inggris yang mengalami proses afiksasi dengan imbuhan bahasa Indonesia terjadi pada tiga jenis imbuhan bahasa Indonesia, yaitu: prefiks, sufiks dan konfiks. Adapun perubahan kelas kata yang sering terjadi adalah dari kata kerja menjadi kata benda ataupun kata sifat maupun sebaliknya.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Language is a tool for communication. If we talk to foreigners, we automatically have to use a language that can be understood by them. English is one of the languages that can be used to communicate with foreigners who come from various parts of the world. This situation motivates us to study or to master English.

English has become an international language because it is learned by people around the world. Even in our country, English has become one of the lessons in schools from kindergartens (TK) to universities. Almost every parent provides private English course to their children in order to make them successful in achieving proficiency in English.

In studying English, we must learn the grammatical structure of that language. The grammatical structure of English is very different from the grammatical structure of our language, the Indonesian language. In addition, the morphological process in English is also very different from that in the Indonesian language. The people who are learning English need to know the English grammar and the English morphological process clearly.

The increasing of English speakers in the world means that English has an important function. For example, if we see the news on television, newspapers, magazines, internet etc, it will always include English vocabulary. The Indonesian language becomes one of the languages affected by English as standard language. Various magazines always contain English vocabulary. The word which are combined with affixes, either a prefix or a suffix in the Indonesian language. The addition of Indonesian affixes in English words (Pure English words and borrowing English words) must have a specific purpose. This is why the writer is interested in analyzing the affixation process.

Affixation is one of morphological process in language. Many people analyze morphological process in their study, but most of their study does not discuss affixation in detail. That is why the writer is interested in analyzing affixation process in detail. The writer only discusses the process of affixation found in Indonesian affixes in English words, the purpose and the change of word class in affixation process found in Indonesian affixes in English words in *Mobile Guide* edition: 54-59. The writer chooses *Mobile Guide* based on the consideration that this magazine contains some foreign languages that contain Indonesian affixes. *Mobile Guide* Edition: 54-59 consist of some attractive news about *android* program in Samsung mobile and some attractive mobile phone applications. So the writer thinks that there are many people who read this

magazine that consists of English words formed from English words and Indonesian affixes.

B. Scope of the Study

This study focuses on analyzing of Indonesian affixes in English words or affixation process. In this case, the English words which contain Indonesian affixes can be categorized as pure English word and borrowing English word. The analyzing of Indonesian affixes in English words relates to the kind of affixation process, and the change of word class caused by the affixation process.

The data for this study are taken from *Mobile Guide* Edition 54 in October 2011 to 59 in March 2012. The analysis focuses on Indonesian affixes in English words.

C. The Purpose of the Study

The purposes of the study are:

1. To explain the process of Indonesian affixes in English words found in *Mobile Guide* edition: 54-59.
2. To analyze the change of word class found in English words which contain Indonesian affixes in *Mobile Guide* edition: 54-59.

D. Underlying Theories

In this thesis, the writer adopted the theory of Morphology proposed by Katamba (1993: 19), who states that the focus of studying morphology is on how to analyze morpheme and their combination in forming words. The word can be seen as a representation of a lexeme (the vocabulary items that listed in the dictionary) that is associated with certain morpho-syntactic properties

Furthermore, there is a theory of affixation process by O'Grady and Guzman (1996: 138), who argue that affixation is the addition of affixes; it means additional of affixes. However, in the Indonesian affixation the writer uses theory "*Pembentukan Kata dalam bahasa Indonesia*" proposed by Harimurti. According to Harimurti, affixation process is not merely a change basic word, but also the formation of lexeme class in the Indonesian language, namely: affixes form verbs, affixes form adjectives, affixes form nouns, affixes form adverbs, affixes form numeral, and affixes form interrogatives (2007: 31)

E. Research Method

The writer uses descriptive qualitative method in this research. According to Issac and Michael (1987:46), descriptive research is used to provide a systematic, factual, accurate description of situation or area of interest. Meanwhile, Moleong (2001:3) states that qualitative method is a research procedure, which produces oral or written text from people and their observable habit as descriptive data. The writer uses this type of research because the data that writer uses is English

words (Pure English words and borrowing English words) – not numbers - which get Indonesian affixes process.

The technique used to collect data is documentation by collecting data from *Mobile Guide* edition 54-59. This research also uses *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap* to collect the data, and then continued with note taking method which means the writer rewrite the data, then makes classification of English words which contain Indonesian affixes according to the kind of Indonesian affixes.

Koenjaraningrat defines population as the entire object of research (1997: 115). The population of this research is all English words which contain Indonesian affixes in *Mobile Guide* edition 54-59.

Samples are part of the data that will be analyzed (Nawawi, 1998: 149). In determining the sample, the writer uses purposive sampling method which the sampling taken randomly from the population according to particular criteria based on purpose of the research. In this terminology, the writer focuses on words that are related to the research. Mardalis says that purposive sample method is a method in which the chosen samples have to be able to represent the population (2003: 58). In this case, the writer found more than a hundred English words which contain Indonesian Affixes. The writer only takes some samples to be analyzed according to the kind of affixation process based on the purpose of this research.

In this study the writer uses *agih* method. *Agih* methode analyzes the overall system of language or rules that are set in the language based on the behavior or characteristics of language units (Sudaryanto, 1993: 15). After the data are analyzed, the writer classifies data based on the theory used in this research. The result of the classification data is in accordance with the affixation process and morphophonemic process

F. Previous Study

The writer uses “Proses Morfologis pada Lirik Lagu The Beatles in Album “A Collection of Beatles Oldies” by Astini Nurul Hidayati/A2B606016 as a reference in arranging her thesis “The Process of Affixation Found in Word Formed from English Word and Indonesian Affixes in *Mobile Guide* Magazine Edition: 54-59”. Astini has explained all of morphology process completely and clearly. But there are some samples of each morphology process that are not appropriate and clear. So, the writer will try to develop Astini’s research. However, the writer will focus on one of morphology process, affixation process which includes morphophonemic process.

G. Organization of the Writing

This thesis is divided into five chapters as follow:

CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the introduction including background of the study, scope of the study, purposes of the study, underlying theories, research method, previous study and organization of writing.

CHAPTER II : LITERARY REVIEW

This chapter describes the theoretical background of morphology and affixation.

CHAPTER III : RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter provides the methodology of research, the type of the research, population and sample, the method of collecting data and method of analyzing data.

CHAPTER IV : DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter provides the research finding and the data analysis of English words which contain Indonesian which consist of: affixation process (prefix, suffix, *konfik* and *simulfik*), morphophonemic process (Assimilation, loss of

sound, additional of sound), and the change of word class and the purpose of affixation process.

CHAPTER V : CONCLUSION

This chapter contains the summary of the whole analysis according to the result of the research.

CHAPTER II

LITERARY REVIEW

A. Morphology

The study of language is called linguistics. Language is used not only to communicate with others but also influence, persuade, motivate or even provoke others. Morphology is one of linguistic field. According to Katamba, “Morphology is the study of the internal structure of words” (1993:2). While O’Grady and Guzman, (1996: 132) explain that morphology is the system of categories and rules involved in word formation and interpretation. In addition Ramelan defines morphology as “another level of studying or analyzing the expression system of language which is concerned with the identification of morphemes and the ways in which they are distributed or combined into longer utterance” (1992:110). From the definition above, the writers assume that morphology is one of linguistic field that study the word formation process.

1. Lexemes and Words

Lexemes are the vocabulary items that are listed in the dictionary (O’Grady, 1997:132). Lexemes will be written in capital letters in the dictionary. For example, lexeme *Speak* has some different realization *spoke*, *spoken*,

speaking, but they all have a core meaning although they are spelled and pronounced differently.

Katamba (1993: 19) defines words as a representation of a lexemes that is associated with certain morpho-syntactic properties (morphological properties such as noun, adjective, verb, adverb, pronoun, preposition, conjunction and syntactic properties such as tense, aspect, mood, gender, number, etc.

2. Morpheme and Allomorph

A morpheme is one of the components of word structure. According to Katamba (1993:24), morpheme is the smallest difference in the shape of a word that correlates with the smallest difference in grammatical structure. Therefore a morpheme cannot be divided into a smaller unit. For example, morpheme 'pen' cannot be torn apart into p-e-n, because they do not have meaning when these are separated.

A morpheme can be divided into bound morphemes and free morphemes. Bound morphemes can only occur when they are attached to free morpheme. Common bound morpheme in English such as *-ed* (past tense marker), *-s* (plural marker), *-er*, *-pre* and etc. Free morpheme is morpheme that can stand alone without being attached to other morpheme. The examples of free morpheme are *house*, *rainbow*, *man*, *book*, *coffee* and etc. Bound morpheme can be classified into inflectional and derivational morphemes.

Inflectional morphemes are those which do not change the form class or meaning, but Derivational morphemes are those which change the form class or the meaning.

For example:

Inflectional : Read (verb) + -ing : reading (verb)

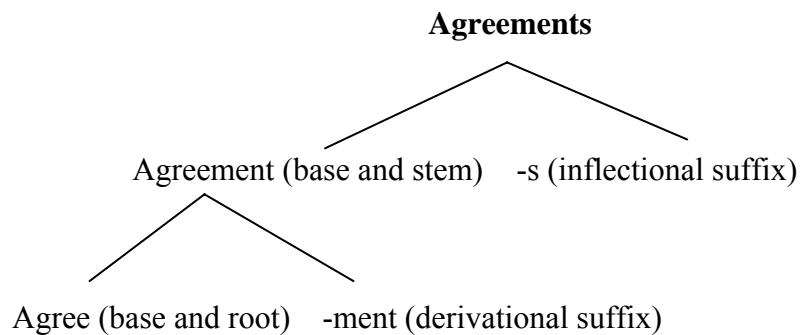
Derivational : Beauty (Noun) + -full :beautiful (adjective)

When allomorph represents the same morpheme, they are grouped together and called allomorph of that morpheme (Katamba, 1993: 26). In addition, O'Grady and Guzman stated that "the variant forms of a morpheme are called allomorphs" (1996: 135). In English, the past tense marker of regular verb, which is spelled *-ed*, is realized in speech by /id/ (if the verb ends in /d/ or /t/), /d/ (if the verb ends in any voiced sound except /d/), or /t/ (if the verb ends in any voiceless sound except /t/). Therefore, /id/, /d/, and /t/ are grouped together as allomorph of the past tense morpheme in English and those allomorphs can also be called complementary distribution, because complementary distribution is allomorphs represent the same meaning or serve the same grammatical function and they are never found on identical contexts. (Katamba, 1993:27)

3. Root, Stem, and Base

Root, stem and base are all terms in linguistic to designate that part of word that remains when all affixes have been removed. Katamba stated that, “a root is irreducible core of a word with absolutely nothing else attached to it. It is the part that always present, possibly with some modification, in the various manifestation of a lexeme” (1993:41). While, a base is any unit whatsoever to which affixes of any kind can be added. The stem is part of a word that exists before any inflectional affixes that have been added (Katamba, 1993:45). In otehr words, all roots are bases. Bases are called stems only in the context of inflectional morphology (Katamba, 1993:45)

For example:



Root = agree

Stem = agreement

Base = agree, agreement

B. Affixation

Affixation is one of morphological processes that commonly found. According to Harimurti, affixation is a process of changing lexeme into complex words (2007:28); According to O'Grady and Guzman affixation is the addition of affixes (1996: 138), it means additional of affixes. Affixation process occurs when a bound morpheme is placed on a free morpheme orderly. In addition, Chaer (2003:87) argues that affix is thing that can change the meaning, types, and function of a basic word or basic form. Affixation in English occurs with the addition of prefix and suffix. Prefixation is a bound morpheme which is added to the front base while suffixation is a bound morpheme which is added to the back base.

Affixation process of Indonesian affixes in English words is one of the morphological processes. The English words which contain Indonesian affixes can be categorized as pure English word and borrowing English word. Words and terms that come from English language will get parable process from English becomes Indonesian words when join with Indonesian affixes. According to *Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan* (1995: 23), the process of English words becomes Indonesian words can be done through three types; translation process, borrowing process, and combination between translation and Borrowing process.

Translation process is divided into two types, namely direct translation and indirect translation. Meanwhile, the process of borrowing is divided into four stages, that is:

1. Borrowing process by adapting the spelling and pronunciation

For example: system [sɪstəm] = sistem [sɪstəm]

2. Borrowing process by adapting the spelling without adapting the pronunciation

For example: file [faɪl] = fail [fail]

3. Borrowing process by adapting the pronunciation without adapting the spelling

For example: access [ˈækses] = akses [akses]

4. Borrowing without adapting the spelling and the pronunciation

For example: print [print] = print [print]

1. Inflectional and derivational

Inflection is the process of adding inflectional morphemes to a word, which may indicate a grammatical category that does not change the meaning and the word class. For example in English, inflectional suffix *-ed* and *-s* are past tense marker and plural marker.

On the other hand, derivational is the process to create a new word from an existing word, sometimes by simply changing meaning and

grammatical category or word class. For example, English derivational suffix *-ness* in word 'brightness' changes word class from adjective 'bright' to noun 'brightness'. Derivational affixes will create a new word from an existing word. The new word formed from this derivational affixes will change the meaning and the word class. The most affixation process of Indonesian affix in English word changes the word class from Noun to Verb or from Verb to Noun.

Other examples of inflectional and derivational affixes are as follows:

For example:

Go (verb)	+	-ing	: going (verb)
Beauty (Noun)	+	-full	: beautiful (adjective)

In the example above, the first example 'going' the suffix *-ing* does not change the form class or meaning class of the stem 'go'. Therefore the suffix is called an inflectional suffix. In the second example, beautiful, the suffix *-ful* can change the form class of the stem 'beauty', and therefore the morpheme is called derivational morpheme or the suffix is called derivational suffix.

The additional of prefixes or suffixes that does not change the word class is called inflectional affixes. On the other hand, if the additional prefixes or suffixes change word class, they are called derivational affixes.

2. Kind of Indonesian Affixes

According to Harimurti, there are five types of Indonesian affixes (2007:25). Indonesian affixation is *prefiks* (prefix), *sufiks* (suffix), *infiks* (infix), *simulfiks*, and *Konfiks*.

1. *Prefiks* (prefix)

Prefiks is an affix that is placed in the front of basic words (free morphemes). According to S. Takdir Alisjahbana (1980 : 40), prefix *di-*, *ke-*, *ter-* has function to declare place and pasif form.

Example: *me-* (*mereproduksi*), *di-* (*diakses*), *ke-* (*ke depan*), *ter-* (*terdeteksi*), *per-* (*perkuda*), *se-* (*sebagai*), *ber-* (*berjalan*) etc.

2. *Sufiks* (suffix)

Sufiks is an affix which is placed in the behind of basic words.

Example: *-an* (*bacaan*), *-i* (*surgawi*) *-wi* is allomorph suffix *-i*, *-in* (*jalanin*)

3. *Infiks* (infix)

Infix is an affix that is placed inside the basic of words

Example: *-el* (*gelembung*), *-em* (*gemetar*), and *-er* (*gerigi*).

4. *Simulfiks*

Simulfiks is an affix which is manifested by segmental characteristics that melted on the bottom. It functions is to form the basic verb.

(*soto* = *nyoto*, *sate* = *nyate*)

5. *Konfiks*

Konfiks is an affix which consists of two elements, in front of the basic form and behind the basic form.

Example: *me-kan* (*merahasiakan*), *pe-an* (*pekerjaan*), *per-an* (*perkuliahan*), and *ber-an* (*berpakaian*).

According to Harimurti, (2007: 31) affixation process does not merely change basic word, but also change the formation of lexeme class in the Indonesian language, namely: affixes form verb, affixes form adjective, affixes form nouns, affixes form adverbial, affixes form numeral, and affixes form interrogative.

3. Function of Indonesian Affixations

There are some kinds of Indonesian affixations: prefixes *me-*, *di-*, *air-*, *to-*, *ter-*, *pe-*, *per-*, *se-*, suffixes *-an*, *-a*, *-i*, infixes *-el*, *-er*, *-er*, and *-in*, and *Konfiks* *-el*, *-er*, *-er*, and *-in* etc. All of these Indonesian affixes have their own function and meaning. According to Harimurti (2007: 37-40), the function of Indonesian affixes are as follows:

1. Verb-Forming

Prefixes : *me-* (*memasak*), *ber-* (*berlari*), *ter-* (*terkendali*)

	and <i>ke-</i> (<i>ketawa</i>)
Suffix	: <i>-in</i> (<i>bacain</i>)
Combination	: <i>me-i</i> (<i>menanami</i>), <i>me-kan</i> (<i>melarikan</i>)
Combination affixes	: <i>memper-</i> (<i>mempersuami</i>), <i>diper-</i> (<i>diperistri</i>), <i>memper-kan</i> (<i>mempersoalkan</i>), <i>diper-kan</i> (<i>diperlihatkan</i>), <i>N-in</i> (<i>ngeduluin</i>), <i>ter-R</i> (<i>tergopoh-gopoh</i>), <i>per-kan</i> (<i>persuamikan</i>), <i>per-</i> <i>I</i> , (<i>perbaiki</i>) and <i>ber-R</i> (<i>berempat-empat</i>)
<i>Konfiks</i>	: <i>ber-an</i> (<i>bersinggungan</i>), <i>ber-R-an</i> (<i>berpeluk-</i> <i>pelukan</i>), <i>ber-kan</i> (<i>berasaskan</i>), and <i>ke-an</i> (<i>kehilangan</i>)

2. Adjectival-Forming

Prefixes	: <i>se-</i> (<i>sebesar</i>), <i>ter-</i> (<i>terpanas</i>), <i>ber-</i> (<i>bernafsu</i>), <i>me-</i> (<i>merakyat</i>), and <i>pe-</i> (<i>pendiam</i>), <i>se-</i> (<i>sebesar</i>), <i>ter-</i> (<i>terpanas</i>), <i>ber-</i> (<i>bernafsu</i>), <i>me-</i> (<i>merakyat</i>), and <i>pe-</i> (<i>pendiam</i>),
Infixes	: <i>-em-</i> (<i>gemetar</i>), and <i>-in-</i> (<i>kesinambungan</i>)
<i>Konfiks</i>	: <i>ke-an</i> (<i>kesepian</i>)
Combination affixes	: <i>me- i</i> (<i>mencintai</i>), and <i>me-kan</i> (<i>mengesankan</i>)
Suffixes	: <i>-an</i> (<i>kampungan</i>), <i>-al</i> (<i>individual</i>), <i>-il</i> (<i>prinsipil</i>), <i>-iah</i> (<i>harafiah</i>), <i>-if</i> (<i>efektif</i>), <i>-ik</i>

(*petriotik*), *-is* (*praktis*), *istis* (*optimistis*) and *-i* (*manusiawi*)

3. Noun-Forming

Suffixes : *-an* (*catatan*), *-at* (*hadirat*), *-si* (*politisi*), *-ika* (*fisika*), *-in* (*hadirin*), *-ir* (*importir*), *-ur* (*direktur*), *-ris* (*direktris*), *-us* (*politikus*), *-isme* (*humanisme*), *-is* (*spesialis*), *-isasi* (*organisasi*), *-isida* (*fungisida*), *-ita* (*biduanita*), *-or* (*deklamator*), and *-tas* (*universitas*)

Prefixes : *ke-* (*kekasih*), *pe-* (*penyanyi*), and *se-* (*sekantor*)

Combination affixes : *pemer-* (*pemersatu*), *keber-an* (*keberhasilan*), *kese-an* (*keserasian*), *keter-an* (*keterikatan*), *pember-an* (*pemberlakuan*), *pemer-an* (*pemerolehan*), *penye-an* (*penyerasian*), *perse-an* (*persesuaian*), and *perseke-an* (*persekemakmuran*)

Konfiks : *ke-an* (*kebakaran*) , *pe-an* (*pengotoran*), and *per-an* (*pertunjukan*)

4. Adverbial-Forming

Konfiks : *se-nya* (*sebaiknya*), and *se-R-nya* (*selambat-lambatnya*)

5. Numeral-Forming

Suffix : *-an* (*puluhan*)

Prefixes : *ke-* (*kelima*) and *ber-* (*berlima*)

Konfiks : *ber-R* (*berpuluh-puluh*)

6. Interrogative-Forming

Suffix : *-an* (*apaan*)

Prefix : *me-* (*mengapa*)

Combination affixes : *me-kan* (*mengapakan*) and *N-in* (*ngapain*)

C. Morphophonemic

The changing of word class caused by affixation process also results the morphophonemic process. According to Harimurti, morphophonemic is a subsystem that connects morphophonemic morphology and phonology (2007:183). In addition Ramelan states that “*Morfofonemik adalah proses yang mempelajari perubahan-perubahan fonem yang timbul sebagai akibat pertemuan morfem dengan morfem lain*” (1992:75). This means that morphophonemic occurs if some affixes meet phoneme in a basic word. This case can also occur when Indonesian affixes meet English phoneme in English basic words (pure English word, and borrowing English word). There are three process of

morphophonemic in Indonesian (Ramelan, 1992: 75), that is assimilation, loss of sound (phoneme), and additional of sound (phoneme).

In Indonesian language, morphophonemic process can be seen on prefix *me-*. In affixation process, prefix *me-* change into *mem-* (*membaca*), *meny-* (*menyapu*)-, *meng-* (*menghibur*)-, and *menge-* (*mengepel*). This changes of prefix *me-* is according to the phonological rule. Morphophonemic process indicates the variety of allomorph from one morpheme. Not only prefix *me-* that has some variety of allomorph but also prefix *pe-*, *ber-*, and *ter-*.

Zaenal and Juaniyah are grouping the morphophonemic process into four groups. The groups are morphophonemic process of prefix *meng-*, morphophonemic process of prefix *ber-*, morphophonemic process of prefix *per-*, morphophonemic process of prefix *ter-*.

1. Morphophonemic prefix *meng-*

There are seven phenomenons in morphophonemic process in prefix *meng-*, namely:

- a. If prefix *meng-* is added to the base that is begun with phoneme / a /, / i /, / u /, / e /, / o /, / k /, / h /, / v /, prefix *meng-* does not change.

For example: *mengawali*, *mengikuti*, *mengubah*, *mengekor*, *mengarang*, *menghitung*

- b. If prefix *meng-* is added to the base that is begun with phoneme / l /, / m /, / n /, / r /, / y /, or / w /, prefix *meng-* will change into *me-*.

For example: *melalui, meronta, meyakini, mewariskan*

- c. If prefix *meng-* is added to the base that is begun with phoneme / d /, or / t /, prefix *meng-* will change into *men-*.

For example: *mendengar, menulis*

- d. If prefix *meng-* is added to the base that is begun with phoneme / b /, / p /, or / f /, prefix *meng-* will change into *mem-*

For example: *membawa, memarkir, memfitnah.*

Phoneme / f / is from foreign language, so it cannot be assimilated. In the word *patuhi* and *pakai* phoneme / p / is melted.

- e. If prefix *meng-* is added to the base that is begun with phoneme / c /, / j /, or / s /, prefix *meng-* will change into *men-*, and *meny-*,

For example: *mencubit, menjadikan, menjajakan, menyapu* (phoneme / s / in the word *sapu* is melted when get affix *meng-*)

- f. If prefix *meng-* is added to the base that has one syllable prefix *meng-* will change into *menge-*.

For example: *mengelas, mengerem, mengepel, mengebom*

2. Morphophonemic prefix *per-*

There are three phenomenons in morphophonemic process in prefix *per-* namely:

- a. Prefix *per-* does not change if it is added to the base that is begun with phoneme / r / or base that has ended syllable / er /

For example: *perasa, peraba, pekerja, peserta*.

- b. Prefix *per-* changes into *pel-* if it is added to the base *ajar*

For example: *pelajar, pelajari*

- c. Prefix *per-* doesn't change if it joins with other base that is not a verb

For example: *perdalam, perluas, perkaya, perindah, perbaiki*

3. Morphophonemic prefix *ber-*

There are four phenomenons in morphophonemic process in prefix *ber-*

- a. If prefix *ber-* is added to the base that is begun with phoneme / r /, prefix

ber- will change into *be-*

For example: *beransel, berupa, berenang, berendam*

- b. If prefix *ber-* is added to the base with the first syllable that is ended with

-er, prefix *ber-* will change into *be-*.

For example: *ber + kerja : bekerja*

ber + serta : beserta

- c. If prefix *ber-* is added to the certain base will change into *bel-*.

For example: *ber + ajar : belajar*

- d. If prefix *ber-* is added to the base that not mention above, prefix *ber-* does not change.

4. Morphophonemic prefix *ter-*

There are two phenomenons in morphophonemic process in prefix *ter-*, namely:

- a. Prefix *ter-* which is added to the first base with syllable that is ended with / er /, phoneme / r / in the prefix *ter-* can appear or disappear.

For example: *ter + percaya* : *terpercaya or tepercaya*

ter + cermin : *tercermin*

- b. If prefix *ter-* is added to the base that not mention above, prefix *ter-* does not change.

For example: *terbawa, terpilih, etc*

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter deals with the research method used in this research. A research may be defined as an activity of collecting, processing, analyzing, and presenting the data systematically and objectively to solve a problem.

A. Type of Research

Affixation process is one of morphology process. The aim of this research is to analyze the process of Indonesian affixes in English words found in *Mobile Guide* edition 54-59. The writer uses descriptive qualitative method in this research. According to Issac and Michael (1987:46), descriptive research is used to provide a systematic, factual, accurate description of situation or area of interest. In addition, Mardalis defines descriptive research does not test a hypothesis or as a hypothesis, it merely describes information according to variable that observed (1989:26). Meanwhile, Moleong (2001:3) states that qualitative method is a research procedure, which produces oral or written text from people and their observable habit as descriptive data. The writer uses qualitative method because the data that writer uses is English words (Pure English words and borrowing English words) -not numbers- which contain Indonesian affixes.

B. Data Sources, Population and Sample

Arikunto (1998: 114) says that data resources are subject where the data are found in the research. There are two types of data resources, primary data and secondary data. Primary data are obtained when the data are the authentic and the researcher gets the data by him or herself (original data). The secondary data are obtained through the second partly and usually in a form of the authentic resources copy (copy the original data). The data used in this research is primary data. The writer collects the data by herself. In this case, the data are taken from *Mobile Guide* edition 54-59; those are English words (Pure English words and borrowing English words) which contain Indonesian affixes.

Koenjaraningrat defines population as the entire object of research (1997: 115). In addition, Mardalis explains that population is all of the sources from which the sample are taken (1989: 53). The population of this research is all English words which contain Indonesian affixes.

Samples are part of the data that will be analyzed (Nawawi, 1998: 149). Sample represents the whole population. In determining the sample, the writer uses purposive sampling method. Mardalis says that purposive sample method is a method in which the chosen samples have to be able represent the population (2003: 58). The sampling taken randomly from the population according to particular criteria based on purpose of the research. In this terminology, the writer focuses on words that are related to the research. According to Arikunto

(1998:107), when the subjects are no more than a hundred, it is better to take them all. Furthermore, if the subject is in a bigger number, it takes partly between 10-15% and 20-25%. In this case, the writer found more than a hundred English words which contain Indonesian Affixes. The writer will take some samples to be analyzed, according to the kind of affixation process. The writer will give two or three samples for each kind of affixation process randomly.

C. Method of Collecting Data

As the data of this research are taken from written text, the writer decided to use documentation method. Documentation method is a method of collection by studying books, transcription, newspaper, magazine, etc (Arikunto, 1998: 149). The writer also uses *metode simak libat bebas cakap*. Sudaryanto says that *metode simak libat bebas cakap* is a method of collecting data since the writer only acts as an observer without taking part on the process of creating the data sources (1993: 133). The writer uses some magazine as the source data. The writer also uses some books as the instrument, so here, the writer uses library study to support the collecting data. As Koetjaraningrat states that library study is reading, learning, and examining activities from books or expert scholar paper related to the problem. To sum up, the method of collecting data used by writer, firstly the writer reads and classifies written sources related to the research problem from some books and *Mobile Guide*. Then the writer applies *teknik catat*, which is technique of rewriting the data using a certain writing tool (Sudaryanto,

1993: 135). The last, the writer enlists the English words which contain Indonesian affixes.

D. Method of Analyzing Data

Sudaryanto (1993: 13-17) argues that there are two kinds of methods in analyzing data; they are *Padan* (Identify) and *Agih* (Distributional). *Agih* method is used since the language itself becomes the determiner of the research. While *Padan* method is a method in which determiner is outside, unbound, and not a part of the relevant language. In this research the writer uses *Agih* method. Furthermore, the writer uses advance technique that is *perluas*. *Perluas* technique is implemented by extending the concerned lingual unit to the right or left, and the expansion itself uses certain elements. In the study the writer performs some steps in analyzing data as follows:

1. The writer reads the *Mobile Guide* edition 54-59.
2. The writer gives an underline to the English words which contain Indonesian affixes.
3. The writer rewrites the English words which contain Indonesian affixes.
4. The writer classifies the English words which contain Indonesian affixes according to the kinds of Indonesian affixes.
5. The writer identifies the affixation process that occurs on English words which contain Indonesian affixes.

6. The writer identifies the change of word class that occurs on English words which contain Indonesian affixes.
7. The writer identifies the morphophonemic process that occurs on English words which contains Indonesian affixes.

The writer concludes the affixation, the change of word class and the morphophonemic process.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS DATA

This chapter presents the data analysis of affixation process in English words which contain Indonesian affixes. The writer finds 182 English words which contain Indonesian affixes. The analysis below will explain this affixation process in English words which contain Indonesian affixes in *mobile Guide* magazine, edition 54-59.

A. Affixation

Affixation processes that occur in English words which contain Indonesian affixes include the pure English words and borrowing English words. Pure English words mean English words which contain Indonesian affixes without any pronunciation and spelling change. Borrowing English words means English words that are borrowed into Indonesian words with any pronunciation and spelling change. Commonly, Indonesian affixes which join with Pure English words is marked by mark of punctuation or hyphen (-). For examples: *mem-posting*, *meng-upload*, *meng-copy*, *di-download*, *upgrade-nya*, *men-switch*, *me-resume* and etc. On the other hand, Indonesian affixes which join with Borrowing English words are Indonesian affixes which join with English words borrowed into Indonesian words. For examples: *diintegrasikan*, *mensinkronisasikan*, *direkomendasikan*, *didonlot*, and etc.

Based on five affixation process explained by Harimurti on the theoretical framework; prefix, suffix, infix, *simulfiks*, and *konfiks*, the writer finds three processes of affixation occur in English words which join with Indonesian affixes as follows:

No	Affixation Process	Kind of Indonesian Affixes	Number	Example
1.	Prefix	<i>meng-</i> (<i>me-</i> , <i>mem-</i> , <i>men-</i>)	45	<i>mengakses</i>
		<i>di-</i>	27	<i>di-zoom</i>
		<i>ber-</i>	18	<i>bervariasi</i>
		<i>ter-</i>	11	<i>berinstal</i>
2.	Suffix	<i>-nya</i>	33	<i>aplikasinya</i>
		<i>-an</i>	3	<i>update-an</i>
		<i>-kan</i>	7	<i>koneksikan</i>
3.	<i>Konfiks</i>	<i>meng-kan</i>	20	<i>mengaktifkan</i>
		<i>di-kan</i>	9	<i>dikoneksikan</i>
		<i>ter-kan</i>	1	<i>tersinkronisasikan</i>
		<i>meng-nya</i>	6	<i>mengaksesnya</i>
		<i>pe-an</i>	1	<i>penginstalan</i>
		<i>pe-nya</i>	1	<i>pendownloadnya</i>
Total			182	

1. Prefix

a. Prefix *me-* (allomorph prefix *meng-*)

The writer finds eight English words which contain prefix *meng-* with any allomorph changes on this prefix *meng-* into *me-*. The eight English words which contain prefix *me-*. The eight English words which contain prefix *me-* can be divided into pure English words and borrowing English words. Pure English words which contain prefix *me-* are *me-restore*, *me-resize*, *me-mark* and *me-resume*. Borrowing English words which get prefix *me-* are *merespon*, *meregister*, *meminimalisir*, and *mereproduksi*. The use of prefix *meng-* with any allomorph changes of this prefix *meng-* into *me-* is in accordance with that stated in the theory (see page 22)

1) *me-resize*

“untuk mendapatkan gambar dengan ukuran ini Anda dapat meng-crop atau *me-resize* gambar sesuai ukuran”

(*Mobile Guide*, 02/2012: 83)

resize from word size (N) : *ukuran*

me-resize (V) : *me- + resize (V)*

Prefix *me-* is allomorph of prefix *meng-*. Prefix *me-* is placed into word “resize”. It doesn’t make a category change

2) *me-register*

“mutewatch ini juga dilengkapi dengan sensor built-in yang akan meregister gerakan anda dan secara otomatis menyesuaikan kekuatan gerakan”

(Mobile Guide, 11/2011: 49)

register (V) : mendaftarkan

me-register (V) : me+register (V)

Prefix *me-* is attached into word “register”. It doesn’t have any category change

b. Prefix *meng-*

The writer finds twenty English words which get prefix *meng-*. Pure English words which get prefix *meng-* are *meng-copy*, *meng-edit*, *meng-uninstall*, and *meng-upload*. Prefix *meng-* which is attached into borrowing English words are *mengakomodasi*, *mengklaim*, *mengakses*, *mengeksekusi*, *mengevaluasi*, *mengidentifikasi*, *menginstal*, *menginstalasi*, *mengkalkulasi*, *mengklaim*, *mengkonfirmasi*, *mengkonsumsi*, *mengkonversi*, *mengkustom*, *mengontrol*, and *mengultimatum*. The use of prefix *meng-* which does not make change allomorph prefix *meng-* is in accordance with that stated in the theory (see page 22)

1) *Mengakses*

“Anda dapat dengan mudah mengakses email, daftar kontak serta kalender via iCloud, Apple mail atau Outlook seperti biasanya.”

(*Mobile Guide*, 01/2012: 31)

akses/ akses (N) : *jalan masuk*

mengakses (V) : *me- + akses (N)*

Prefix *meng-* which is attached into word *akses* (access) results a change of category word *akses* (access) from Noun into Verb.

2) *meng-uninstall*

“Tentunya anda akan berpikir untuk segera meng-uninstall aplikasi baru tersebut, masalahnya anda bahkan tidak bisa masuk ke homescreen.”

(*Mobile Guide*, 02/2012: 49)

uninstall (V) : *melepas*

meng-uninstall (V) : *meng-+uninstall (V)*

Prefix *meng-* is attached into word “uninstall”. It doesn’t make a category change.

c. Prefix *mem-* (allomorph prefix *meng-*)

The writer finds eight English words which contain prefix *meng-* with any allomorph changes of this prefix *meng-* into *mem-*. Pure English words which contain prefix *mem-* are *mem-backup*, *mem-bookmark*, *mem-import*,

mem-pause, and *mem-posting*, Borrowing English words which contain prefix *mem-* are *memblok*, *memfasilitasi*, and *memverifikasi*. The use of prefix *meng-* with any allomorph changes of this prefix *meng-* into *mem-* is in accordance with that stated in the theory (see page 22). The writer also finds the change of prefix *meng-* into *mem-* when it is added to the base that is begun with phoneme / i / (*mem-import*) and / v / (*memverifikasi*). The changing of prefix *meng-* into *mem-* in the words *mem-import* and *memverifikasi* is not in accordance with the theory.

1) *mem-backup*

“Berikut langkah untuk *mem-backup* dan *me-restore* kembali kontak *BBM* anda” (*Mobile Guide*, 02/2012: 68)

backup (N) : *cadangan*

mem-backup(V) : *mem-+backup*(N)

Prefix *mem-* is allomorph of prefix *meng-*. Prefix *mem-* is added into word “*backup*”. It makes a category change of word *backup* from Noun into Verb.

2) *mem-import*

“untuk *mem-import* file, tap file untuk membukanya”

(*Mobile Guide*, 01/2012: 87)

import (V) : *memasukan*

mem-import (V) : *mem-+import*(V)

Prefix *mem-* is placed into word “import”. It doesn’t have any category changes.

d. Prefix *men-* (allomorphs prefix *me-*)

The writer finds eight English words which contain prefix *me-* with any allomorph changes on this prefix *me-* into *men-*. Pure English words which contain prefix *men-* are *men-download*, *men-switch*, *men-tag*, *men-translate*, and *men-setting*. Prefix *men-* which is attached into borrowing English words are *mendeteksi*, *mendominasi*, and *mentransfer*.

1) *men-download*

“Ada android market tempat anda *men-download* aplikasi, baik yang gratisan maupun membayar” (*Mobile Guide*, 12/2011: 20)

download (V) : *menyalin*

men-download(V) : *men-+ download* (V)

Prefix *men-* is allomorph of prefix *meng-*.prefix *men-* is placed into word “download”. It doesn’t make a category changes

2) *men-switch*

“Selain itu jika anda belum paham dalam menggunakannya atau *men-switch* dengan ponsel lama, anda dapat menanyakan *service-servicenya*”

(*Mobile Guide*, 12/2011: 84)

switch(V) : *mengganti*

men-switch (V) : *men-+ switch*

Prefix *men-* is added into word “switch”. It doesn’t have any category changes.

From the analysis above, the writer assumes that prefix *meng-* with any allomorph prefix *meng-* (*me-*, *mem-*, *men-*) causes a category of word class changes. The change of word class is from Noun into Verb (verb-forming). It is in accordance with the theory see page 18). If the word class of English base is Verbal, prefix *meng-* doesn’t make a category change of word class.

e. Prefix *ber-*

The writer finds eighteen English words which contain prefix *ber-* without any allomorph changes on this prefix *ber-*. Pure English words which contain prefix *ber-* are *ber-finishing*, *ber-touchscreen* and *ber-volume*. Prefix *ber-* which is attached into borrowing English words are *beradaptasi*, *berbasis*, *berinteraksi*, *berkapasitas*, *berkarakter*, *berkomentar*, *berkonsentrasi*, *berkualitas*, *beroperasi*, *bersensor*, *bersertifikat*, *berteknologi*, *bertransaksi*, *bertransisi*, *bervariasi*, and *berkarakter*. The use of prefix *ber-* which does not make change allomorph prefix *ber-* is in accordance with that stated in the theory (see page 24). Prefix *ber-* will change into *be-* only when it is added to the base that is

begun with phoneme / r / and to the base with first syllable that ended with *-er* (bekerja).

1) *berkarakter*

“Saat anda membuka back cover , anda akan menemukan slot memori eksternal yang sudah berkarakter hotswap”

(Mobile Guide, 03/2012: 19)

karakter / character (N) : watak

berkarakter (V) : ber-+karakter

Prefix *ber-* is added into word *karakter* (character). It makes a category change of word *karakter* from Noun into Verb class.

2) *Berkomentar*

“pihak apple sendiri belum mau berkomentar terhadap rumor tersebut” (Mobile Guide, 01/2012: 5)

komentar/ Comment (N) : pendapat

berkomentar (V) : memberikan pendapat

berkomentar (V) : ber-+komentar

Prefix *ber-* is placed into word *komentar* (comment). It makes a change of category class *komentar* from Noun into Verb class.

It can be seen that prefix *ber-* produces a category change of word class from Noun into Verb (verb-forming). It is in accordance with the

theory (see page 18). If the word class of English base is Verb, prefix *ber-* wouldn't make a category change of word class.

f. Prefix *ter-*

The writer finds eleven English words which contain prefix *ter-* without any allomorph changes on this prefix *ter-*. Pure English words which contain prefix *ter-* are *ter-copy*, *ter-instal*, and *ter-update*. Borrowing English words which get prefix *ter-* are *terakomodasi*, *terdeteksi*, *terdistribusi*, *terinspirasi*, *terintegrasi*, *terintegritas*, *terkoneksi*, and *terminalisir*. The use of prefix *ter-* which does not make change allomorph prefix *ter-* is in accordance with that stated in the theory (see page 24). Prefix *ter-* will change when it is added to the first base with syllable that is ended with / er /, phoneme / r / in the prefix *ter-* can appear or disappear.

1) *ter-copy*

“Setelah sukses ter-copy ke microSD, cabut kartu memori tersebut”

(Mobile Guide, 12/2011: 77)

copy (V) : menyalin

ter-copy (V) : ter+copy (N)

Prefix *ter-* is placed into word “copy”. It doesn't make a category of word class change.

2) *ter-update*

“Ponsel akan *ter-update*, waktu yang berlangsung untuk proses ini tergantung jaringan PC anda” (*Mobile Guide*, 12/2011: 78)

update (V) : *diperbarui*

ter-update (V) : *ter-+update*

Prefix *ter-* is placed into word *update*. It doesn't produce a category of word class changes

According to the analysis above, the writer concludes that prefix *ter-* is Verb Forming. It is in accordance with the theory (see page 18).

g. Prefix *di-*

The writer finds twenty seven English words which get prefix *di-* without any allomorph changes on this prefix *di-*. Pure English words which contain prefix *di-* are *di-bundle*, *di-convert*, *di-develop*, *di-download*, *di-forward*, *di-hidden*, *di-hold*, *di-instal*, *di-launch*, *di-modding*, *di-pause*, *di-posting*, *di-scrool*, *di-sounding*, *di-uninstal*, *di-upgrade*, *di-upload*, and *di-zoom*. Borrowing English words which get prefix *di-* are *didisain*, *diakses*, *diakuisisi*, *didominasi*, *diinterogasi*, *dikontrol*, *diminimalisir*, *diprediksi*, and *diroot*. Prefix *di-* has function to declare place and pasive form.

1) *di-develop*

“sisi ini cukup bisa menjadi nilai jual yang pastinya akan cukup diperhitungkan oleh pabrikan lain, dan pastinya kedepannya akan di-develop sendiri oleh Samsung” (Mobile Guide, 03/2012: 36)

develop (V) : mengembangkan

di-develop (V) : di-+ develop

Prefix *di-* is placed into word *develop*. It doesn't make a category of word class changes.

2) *di-posting*

“judul dan artisnya akan tampil disini, namun jika kita tau, belum tentu lagu tersebut yang di-posting karena tergantung ketersediaan di server iTunes.” (Mobile Guide, 11/2011: 71)

posting (V) : memasang

di-posting (V) : di-+ posting

Prefix *di-* is attached into word “posting”. It doesn't make a category of word class changes. Word *posting* should be place with word *post* according to theory of Indonesian passive form.

It can be seen from the analysis above. The writer concludes that prefix *di-* has function as verb forming and declare pasive form. It is in accordance with the theory (see page 18). If the word class of English base is Verb, prefix *di-* wouldn't make a category of word class change.

2. Suffix

a. Suffix *-nya*

The writer finds thirty three English words which get suffix *-nya*. The thirty three English words which contain suffix *nya-* can be divided into pure English words and borrowing English words. Pure English words which contain suffix *nya-* are *background-nya, branded-nya, browser-nya, custom-nya, developer-nya, fans-nya, glossy-nya, headband-nya, high-nya, outdoor-nya, pattern-nya, player-nya, preorder-nya, puzzle-nya, receiver-nya, setting-nya, slider-nya, softkey-nya, speaker-nya update-nya,* and *upgrade-nya*. Suffix *nya-* which is attached into borrowing English words are *aksesnya, aktifasinya, aplikasinya distribusinya, efeknya, fungsionalitasnya, karakteristiknya, kompetitornya, koneksinya, , subtitelnya,* and *suksesornya*.

1) *developer-nya*

“untuk dapat menentukan apakah game tersebut *J-RPG (Japanese Role Playing Game)* atau bukan tidak harus dilihat dari *developr-nya* yang berasal dari Jepang.” (Mobile Guide, 01/2012: 76)

developer (N) : *pengembang*

developer-nya (N) : *developr+-nya*

Suffix *-nya* is placed into word *developer*. It doesn't make a category of word class changes.

2) *aksesnya*

“Konsep trackball dipuji banyak kalangan kerana aksesnya yang lebih nyaman dan cepat” (Mobile Guide, 02/2012: 10)

akses/ akses (N) : jalan masuk

aksesnya (N) : akses+-nya

Suffix *-nya* is attached into word *akses* (access). It doesn't produce a change of word class's category.

According to the analysis above, the writer summarizes that suffix *-nya* always join with English word that has Noun category and suffix *-nya* has function as Noun-forming. It is in accordance with the theory (see page 19). Suffix *-nya* doesn't make word class category change.

b. Suffix *-kan*

The writer finds six English words which contain suffix *-kan*. Pure English words which contain suffix *kan-* is *highlight-kan*, five other of English word which get suffix *kan-* are borrowing English words. They are *aktifkan, koneksikan, spesifikasikan, sinkronisasikan, and rekomendasikan*.

1) *Highlight-kan*

“Jika ponsel anda bukan ponsel layar sentuh, maka highlight-kan salah satu menu yang ingin anda pindahkan, lalu tekan lama tombol menu hingga muncul menu pop-up yang sama” (Mobile Guide, 02/2012: 38)

highlight (V) : menyoroti

highlightkan (V) : highlight+ -kan

Suffix *-kan* is added into word *highlight*. It doesn't have any category change.

2) *koneksikan*

“Berikutny, koneksikan kabel data ke PC dan ponsel android anda”

(Mobile Guide, 12/2011: 78)

koneksi is a borrowing word from English word “connection”

koneksi/ connection(N) : sambungan

koneksikan (V) : koneksi+ -kan

Suffix *-kan* is placed into word *koneksi*. It makes a category change of word *koneksi* from Noun into Verb class.

From to the analysis above, the writer concludes that suffix *-kan* has function as a Verb Forming. It is in accordance with the theory (see page 18).

c. Suffix *-an*

The writer finds four English words which contain suffix *-an*. Four English words which get suffix *-an* that writer finds are pure English words. They are *download-an, setting-an, update-an, and backup-an*.

1) *Setting-an*

“bicara kualitas jepretan, dengan beragam settingan didalamnya, menghasilkan gambar yang tajam dan meminimalisir efek berkabut yang kerap dihindangi ponsel local kebanyakan” (Mobile Guide, 10/2011: 23)

Setting (N) : pengaturan

Settingan (N) : setting+ -an

Suffix *-an* is placed into word *setting*. It does not makes category change of word *koneksi*.

2) *Update-an*

“tak hanya menampilkan update-an status atau posting komentar dan unek-unek, tapi sudah melibatkan berbagai fasilitas menarik semisal paduan lokasi via peta digital” (Mobile Guide, 02/2012: 74)

update (V) : diperbarui

updatean (N) : update+-an

Suffix *-an* is attached into word *update*. It produces a category change of word *update* from Verb class into Noun class.

From the analysis, it can be seen that suffix *-an* has function as a Noun Forming. It is in accordance with the theory (see page 18).

3. *Konfiks*

a. Konfiks di-kan

The writer finds nine English words which contain *konfiks di-kan*. They are *diakselerasikan*, *diaplikasikan*, *didistribusikan*, *diimplementasikan*, *diintegrasikan*, *dikolaborasikan*, *dikoneksikan*, *direkomendasikan*, and *disinkronisasikan*. These nine English words which contain *konfiks di-kan* are borrowing English words.

1) *Diaplikasikan*

“mudah digunakan dan dapat diaplikasikan pada photo beragam ukuran” (*Mobile Guide*, 01/2012: 19)

aplikasi/ application (N) : *penggunaan*

diaplikasikan (V) : *di- + aplikasi +-kan*

konfiks -kan is placed into word *aplikasi (application)*. It causes a category change of word *aplikasi* from Noun into Verb class.

2) *disinkronisasikan*

“harus diupload ke iTunes dulu, baru disinkronisasikan, sudah begitu, kita tetap harus menghadapi kenyataan bahwa tidak semua bitrate yang didukung oleh ipad 2” (*Mobile Guide*, 01/2012: 19)

Sinkronisasi / synchronize (V) : *menyamakan*

disinkronisasikan (V) : *di- + sinkronisasi + -kan*

konfiks di-kan is added into word *sinkronisasi (synchronize)*. It doesn't make a category of word class change.

According to the analysis above, the writer summarizes that *konfiks di-kan* has function as a Verb Forming. It is in accordance with the theory (see page 18).

b. Konfiks me-kan

The writer finds four English words which contain *konfiks me-kan* with any allomorph changes on the prefix. Prefix *meng-* changes into *me-*. These nine English words which contain *konfiks me-kan* are borrowing English words. They are *merilekskan*, *merekomendasikan*, *menonaktifkan*, *merealisasikan* and *memaksimalkan*.

1) *merilekskan*

“Tampilan cerah dan cute menjadi keunggulan game ini, warna cerah dan latar belakang yang menawan dan music yang indah sedikit merilekskan mata dan telinga dari 90 level dan 6 lokasi yang ada”
(*Mobile Guide*, 01/2012: 75)

rileks/ relax (V) : menenangkan

merilekskan (V) : me-+rileks+-kan

konfiks me-kan is attached into word *rileks* (relax). It doesn't makes a category of word class change.

2) *memaksimalkan*

“*sangat disayangkan memang, mengingat seharusnya dapat memaksimalkan fungsi tablet Android dengan mengunduh dan menginstal ratusan ribu aplikasi yang tersedia di Android market*” (Mobile Guide, 01/2012: 75)

maksimal/ maximal (Adj) : maksimal

memaksimalkan(V) : me-+maksimal+-kan

konfiks me-kan is placed into word *maksimal (maximal)*. It makes a category change of word *maksimal* from Adjective into Verb class.

It can be seen from the analysis above that *konfiks me-kan* has function to form Verb class. It is in accordance with the theory (see page 18).

c. *Konfiks meng-kan*

The writer finds ten English words which contain *konfiks meng-kan*. English words which contain *konfiks meng-kan* are *mengaktifkan, mengklasifikasikan, mengkombinasikan, mengkoneksikan, mengefektifkan, mengimplementasikan, menginformasikan, mengintegrasikan, mengkategorikan, and mengoptimalkan*.

1) *mengintegrasikan*

“Dengan People App, Anda kini dapat mengintegrasikan semua akun jejaring social milik Anda dalam satu wadah” (Mobile Guide, 03/2012: 8)

Integrasi/ integrate (V) : menyatupadukan

Mengintegrasikan (V) : meng- + integrasi + -kan

konfiks meng-kan is placed into word integrasi (integrate). It doesn't produce a category change.

2) *Mengoptimalkan*

“Pada section Mobile Guid, Anda akan mendapatkan software untuk PC yang mampu membantu Anda untuk mengoptimalka penggunaan ponsel Android dan banyak game dan software format Android” (Mobile Guide, 03/2012: 5)

Optimal (ADJ) : Paling bagus

Mengoptimalkan(V) : meng- +optimal+ -kan

konfiks meng-kan is placed into word ”optimal”. It results a category change of word optimal from Adjective into Verb class.

According to the analysis above, the writer concludes that *konfiks meng-kan* has function as a Verb Forming. It is in accordance with that stated in the theory (see page 18).

d. Konfiks *men-kan*

The writer finds four English words which contain *konfiks me-kan* with any allomorph changes on the prefix. Prefix *meng-* changes into *men-*. All of these English words which contain *konfiks me-kan* that writer finds are borrowing English words. They are *mendeskripsikan*, *mendefinisikan*, *mendelegasikan*, and *mendistribusikan*.

1) *Mendeskripsikan*

”ZAP sendiri merupakan fitur pemilah track yang mendeskripsikan berupa penggalan-penggalan lagu (reff, chorus, lead) yang ada diponsel” (Mobile Guide, 11/2011: 24)

deskripsi/ description (N) : gambaran

mendeskripsikan (V) : men- +deskripsi+ -kan

konfiks men-kan is attached into word *deskripsi* ”description”. It makes a category change of word *deskripsi* from Noun into Verb class.

2) *Mendefinisikan*

”Fitur utama yang dimiliki Skyvi antara lain adalah melakukan panggilan, menjadi penunjuk jalan, mendefinisikan kata, menyediakan info cuaca dan waktu, menjadi teman mengobrol ... “(Mobile Guide, 03/2012: 89)

definisi/ definition (N) : Ketentuan

mendefinisikan(V) : men- +definisi+ -kan

konfiks men-kan is placed into word *definisi* "definition". It makes a category change of word *definisi* from Noun into Verb class.

According to the analysis above, the writer assumes that *konfiks men-kan* has function as a Verb Forming. It is in accordance with that stated in the theory (see page 18).

e. *Konfiks mem-kan*

The writer finds two English words which get *konfiks me-kan* with any allomorph changes on the prefix. Prefix *meng-* changes into *mem-*. They are borrowing English words; *mempresentasikan* and *memproyeksikan*.

1) *Mempresentasikan*

"Aplikasi ini memungkinkan Anda untuk *mempresentasikan PowerPoint*" (*Mobile Guide*, 03/2012: 89)

Presentasi/ presentation (N) : penyajian

Mempresentasikan (V) : mem- +presentasi+ -kan

konfiks mem-kan is attached into word *presentasi* "presentation. It has any category change of word *presentasi* from Noun into Verb class.

2) *memproyeksikan*

"Melalui layar proyektornya, mampu *memproyeksikan gambar hingga besaran layar seluas 42 inchi*" (*Mobile Guide*, 10/2011: 17)

Proyeksi/ projection (N) : Sorotan

Memproyeksikan (V) : mem- +proyeksi+ -kan

konfiks mem-kan is added into word *proyeksi* "projection". It makes a category change of word *proyeksi* from Noun into Verbal class.

According to the analysis above, the writer assumes that *konfiks men-kan* has function as a Verb Forming. It is in accordance with that stated in the theory (see page 18).

f. *Konfiks men-nya*

The writer finds two English words which get *konfiks me-nya* with any allomorphchanges on the prefix. Prefix *meng-* changes into *men-*. Pure English word which contains *konfiks men-nya* is *men-downloadnya*. Borrowing English word which get *konfiks men-nya* is *mendesainya*.

1) *Mendesainya*

"Pada dasarnya universal charger ini tidak berbeda jauh dengan universal charger lainnya, akan tetapi Nokia mendesainya dengan bentuk yang lebih elegan." (*Mobile Guide*, 11/2011: 55)

desine/ design (N) : *model or pola*

mendesainya (N) : *men- +desain+ -nya*

konfiks men-nya is placed into word *desain* "design". It doesn't make a category of word class change.

2) *Men-downloadnya*

“Dengan aplikasi ini memungkinkan kamu untuk mengakses lebih dari 1777 ringtones dan SoundFx tanpa biaya tambahan untuk mendownloadnya.” (Mobile Guide, 10/2011: 72)

Download (V) : *menyalin*

Mendownload (V) : *men- +download+ nya*

konfiks men-nya is added into word “download”. It doesn’t produce a category change.

According to the analysis above, the writer assumes that *konfiks men-nya* has function as a Verb Forming. It is in accordance with that stated in the theory (see page 18).

g. Konfiks meng-nya

The writer finds four English words which contain *konfiks meng-nya*. They are *mengaksesnya*, *mengaktifkannya*, *mengimportnya*, and *menginstalnya*. All of these English words which contain *konfiks meng-nya* that writer finds are borrowing English words

1) *mengaksesnya*

“Anda bisa mengaksesnya via kabel data dengan profil koneksi mass storage” (Mobile Guide, 10/2011: 15)

akses/ access (N) : *jalan masuk*

mengaksesnya (V) : *meng- +akses+ -nya*

konfiks meng-nya is attached into word *akses* "access". It has any category change of word *desain* from Noun class into Verb class

2) *menginstalnya*

"*kita masih ingat beberapa aplikasi yang terpaksa 'diusir' sementara dari appstore karena memperlambat dan mengganggu kinerja ponsel yang menginstalnya*" (*Mobile Guide*, 01/2012: 1)

Install/Install (V) : *memasang*

Menginsatalnya (V) : *meng- + install+ -nya*

konfiks meng-nya is placed into word "install". It doesn't make a category of word class change.

From the analysis above, the writer assumes that *konfiks men-nya* has function as a Verb Forming. It is in accordance with that stated in the theory (see page 18).

h. *Konfiks pe-an*

The writer finds one English word which contain *konfiks pe-an*. That is borrowing English word; *penginstalan*.

"*sebabnya banya, mulai dari penginstalan yang kurang sempurna, atau terlalu banyaknya aplikasi yang disematkan sehingga memperlambat kinerjanya*" (*Mobile Guide*, 12/2011: 74)

Instal is a borrowing word from English word "install"

Install/Install (V) : *memasang*

peginsatalan (N) : *peng- + instal+ -an*

konfiks peng-an is placed into word *install* “install”. It makes category change of word *instal* from Verb into Noun class

According to the analysis above, the writer concludes that *konfiks peng-an* has function to form Noun. It is in accordance with that stated in the theory (see page 19).

i. Konfiks Pen-nya

The writer finds one English word which gets *konfiks pen-nya*, with any allomorph changes on this prefix. Prefix *pe-* change into *pen-*, that is *pen-downloadnya*.

“*Jika rating dan komentarnya bagus, juga jumlah pen-downloadnya banyak, berarti aplikasi tersebut cukup populer dan layak pula untuk anda unduh.*” (*Mobile Guide*, 03/2012: 75)

Download (V) : *menyalin*

pendownloadnya (N) : *pen- +download+ nya*

konfiks pen-nya is placed into word “download”. It makes a category change of word *download* from Verb into Noun class.

According to the analysis above, the writer assumes that *konfiks pen-nya* has function to form Noun class category. It is in accordance with that stated in the theory (see page 19).

B. Word Class

The affixation process of Indonesian affixes in English words will make a category of word class change. In this case, English word class doesn't always change after it gets Indonesian affixes. The changing of word class which often occurs in English words that contain Indonesian affixes are from Noun to Verb, adjective to Verb, and Verb to Noun. According to the theory explained by Harimurti (2007: 37-40), the function of Indonesian affixes are to form Verb class, Noun class, Adjective class, Adverb class, and Numeral class. From the analysis of affixation process above the writer assumes that Indonesian affixes have function to:

1. Form Verb class

1. prefixes *me-*, *ber-*, *ter-*, and *di-*
2. suffixes *-kan*
3. *konfiks di-kan, me-kan, and me-nya*

2. Form Noun class

1. Suffix *-nya and -an*
2. *Konfiks pe-an and pe-nya*

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

A. Conclusion

After analyzing the data, the writer can conclude several things:

Affixation processes that occur in English words which contain Indonesian affixes here include the pure English words and borrowing English words. Commonly, Indonesian affixes which join with Pure English words is marked by mark of punctuation or hyphen (-). There are three process of affixation occurs in English words which join with Indonesian affixes that is ; prefix, suffix and konfiks. Three prefixes *meng-*, *di-*, and *ter-* are very often occur in the affixation process between English word and Indonesian affixes. The writer founds 182 words which get affixation process that occur in English words which contain Indonesian affixes in Mobile Guide magazine edition 54-59.

Based on the research, the process of affixation occurs in English words which join with Indonesian affixes makes category of word class change. The changing of word class which often occurs in English words that contain Indonesian affixes is from Noun to Verb, adjective to Verb, and Verb to Noun. Indonesian affixes that has function as Verbal-Forming are prefixes *meng-*, *ber-*,

ter-, *di-*; suffixes *-kan*; konfiks *di-kan*, *meng-kan*, and *meng-nya*. In other hand Indonesian affixes that has function as Nominal-Forming are Suffix *-nya*, *-an*; Konfiks *pe-an* and *pe-nya*. From the analysis above, the writer conclude that affixation process of Indonesian affixes in English words found in *Mobile Guide* edition 54-59 is in accordance with that stated in the theory. Although writer finds one of Indonesian affix that does not in accordance with the theory. The changing of prefix *meng-* into *mem-* in the words *mem-import* is not in accordance with the theory. In the theory when prefix *meng-* is added to the base that is begun with phoneme / i /, prefix *meng-* is not change.

B. Recommendation

The writer realizes that this thesis is not perfect, but the writer will be glad if there are some readers who can use this thesis for further research. The writer also hopes that this thesis can be a reference for the next similar research. Hopefully this thesis will be expanded the reader's knowledge on linguistic, especially on morphology.

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Appendix

A. PREFIXES

1. ber-
 - a. Beradaptasi : adaptation
 - b. Berbasis : base
 - c. Berfinishing : ber-finishing
 - d. Berinteraksi : interaction
 - e. Berkapasitas : capacity
 - f. Berkarakter : character
 - g. Berkomentar : commentary
 - h. Berkonsentrasi : concentration
 - i. Berkualitas : quality
 - j. Beroperasi : operation
 - k. Bersensor : censor
 - l. Bersertifikat : certificate
 - m. Berteknologi : technology
 - n. Bertouchscreen : ber-touchscreen
 - o. Bertransaksi : transaction
 - p. Bertransisi : transition
 - q. Bervariasi : variation
 - r. Bervolume : ber-volume

2. di-
 - a. di bundle : di-bundle
 - b. Diakses : access
 - c. Diakuisisi : acquisition
 - d. Diconvert : di-convert
 - e. Didevelop : di-develop
 - f. Didisain : design
 - g. Didominasi : domination
 - h. Didownload : di-download
 - i. Diforward : di-forward
 - j. Dihidden : di-hidden
 - k. di-hold : di-hold
 - l. diinstal : install
 - m. Diinterogasi : interrogation
 - n. Dikontrol : control
 - o. Dilaunch : di-launch
 - p. Diminimalisir : minimize

q. Dimodding	: di-modding
r. Dipause	: di-pause
s. Diposting	: di-posting
t. Diprediksi	: prediction
u. Diroot	: di-root
v. di-scrol	: di-scrol
w. disounding	: di-sounding
x. diuninstal	: di-uninstall
y. diupgrade	: di-upgrade
z. diupload	: di-upload
aa. di-zoom	: di-zoom

3. me-

a. Mereproduksi	: reproduction
b. Memark	: me-mark
c. Meminimalisir	: minimize
d. Merespon	: response
e. Merestore	: me-restore
f. Meresume	: me-resume
g. Me-register	: register
h. Me-resize	: me-resize

4. meng-

a. Mengakomodasi	: accommodation
b. Mengklaim	: claim
c. Mengakses	: access
d. Mengcopy	: meng-copy
e. Mengedit	: meng-edit
f. Mengeksekusi	: execution
g. Mengevaluasi	: evaluation
h. Mengidentifikasi	: identification
i. Menginstal	: install
j. Menginstalasi	: installation
k. Mengkalkulasi	: calculation
l. Mengklaim	: claim
m. Mengkonfirmasi	: confirmation
n. Mengkonsumsi	: consumption
o. Mengkonversi	: conversion
p. Mengkustom	: custom
q. Mengontrol	: control
r. Mengultimatum	: ultimatum
s. Menguninstall	: meng-uninstall

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| t. Mengupload | : meng-upload |
| 5. mem- | |
| a. Membackup | : mem-backup |
| b. Memblok | : block |
| c. Membookmark | : mem-bookmark |
| d. Memfasilitasi | : facilitation |
| e. Memfokuskan | : focus |
| f. Memimpor | : import |
| g. Mempause | : mem-pause |
| h. Memposting | : mem-posting |
| i. Memverifikasi | : verification |
| 6. men- | |
| a. Mendeteksi | : detect |
| b. Mendominasi | : domination |
| c. Mendownload | : men-download |
| d. Menswitch | : men-switch |
| e. Mentag | : men-tag |
| f. Mentranslate | : men-translate |
| g. Mentrasfer | : men-transfer |
| h. Mensetting | : men-setting |
| 7. ter- | |
| a. Terakomodasi | : accommodation |
| b. Tercopy | : ter-copy |
| c. Terdeteksi | : detection |
| d. Terdistribusi | : distribution |
| e. Terinspirasi | : inspiration |
| f. Terinstal | : install |
| g. Terintegrasi | : integration |
| h. Terintegritas | : integrities |
| i. Terkoneksi | : connection |
| j. Terminimalisir | : minimize |
| k. Terupdate | : ter-update |

B. SUFFIXES

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. -nya | |
| a. Aksesnya | : access |
| b. Aktifasinya | : activation |
| c. Aplikasinya | : aplication |
| d. Backgroundnya | : background-nya |
| e. Brandednya | : branded-nya |

f. Browsernya	: browser-nya
g. Customnya	: custom-nya
h. Developernya	: developer-nya
i. distribusinya	: distribution
j. efeknya	: effect-nya
k. Fansnya	: fans-nya
l. Fungsionalitasnya	: functionality
m. Glossynya	: glossy-nya
n. Headbandnya	: headband-nya
o. Highnya	: high-nya
p. Karakteristiknya	: characteristic
q. Kompetitornya	: competitor
r. Koneksinya	: connection
s. Outdoor-nya	: outdoor-nya
t. Patternya	: pattern-nya
u. Playernya	: player-nya
v. Preordernya	: preorder-nya
w. Puzzlenya	: puzzle-nya
x. Receivernya	: receiver-nya
y. Rumornya	: rumor-nya
z. Settingnya	: setting-nya
aa. Slidernya	: slider-nya
bb. Softkeynya	: softkey-nya
cc. Speakernya	: speaker-nya
dd. Subtitelnya	: subtitle
ee. Suksesornya	: successor
ff. Updatenya	: update-nya
gg. Upgrade-nya	: upgrade-nya

2. -kan

a. Aktifkan	: active
b. Highlightkan	: highlight-kan
c. Koneksikan	: connection
d. Spesifikasikan	: specification
e. Sinkronisasikan	: synchronize
f. Rekomendasikan	: recommendation

3. -an

a. downloadan	: download-an
b. Settingan	: setting-an
c. Update-an	: update-an
d. Backup-an	: backup-an

C. KONFIKS

1. di-kan
 - a. Diakselerasikan : acceleration
 - b. Diaplikasikan : application
 - c. Didistribusikan : distribution
 - d. Diimplementasikan : implementation
 - e. diintegrasikan : integration
 - f. Dikolaborasikan : collaboration
 - g. Dikoneksikan : connection
 - h. Direkomendasikan : recommendation
 - i. disinkronisasikan : synchronization

2. me-kan
 - a. Merilekskan : relax
 - b. Merekomendasikan : recomendatio
 - c. Menonaktifkan : non-active
 - d. Memaksimalkan : maximal

3. meng-kan
 - a. Mengaktifkan : active
 - b. Mengklasifikasikan : classification
 - c. Mengkombinasikan : combination
 - d. Mengkoneksikan : connection
 - e. Mengefektifkan : effective
 - f. Mengimplementasikan : implementation
 - g. Menginformasikan : information
 - h. Mengintegrasikan : integration
 - i. Mengkategorikan : categorize
 - j. Mengoptimalkan : optimal

4. men-kan
 - a. Mendeskripsikan : description
 - b. Mendefinisikan : definition
 - c. Mendelegasikan : delegation
 - d. Mendistribusikan : distribution

5. mem-kan
 - a. Mempresentasikan : presentation

- b. Memproyeksikan : projection
- 6. men-nya
 - a. Mendesainnya : design
 - b. Mendownloadnya : mendownload-nya
- 7. meng-nya
 - a. Mengaksesnya : access
 - b. Mengaktifkannya : active
 - c. Mengimportnya : meng-import-nya
 - d. Menginstalnya : install
- 8. ter-kan
 - Tersinkronisasikan : synchronize
- 9. Pe-an
 - Penginstalan : install
- 10. Pen-nya
 - Pendownloadnya : pen-download-nya

