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

A THESIS

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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 accomplished this paper.
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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
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APPENDIX
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 are 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* method 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 Hudayati/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.
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 other words, all roots are bases. Bases are called stems only in the context of inflectional morphology (Katamba, 1993:45)

For example:

![Diagram of Agreements]

- **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 [sIstəm] = sistem [sIstəm]`

2. **Borrowing process by adapting the spelling without adapting the pronunciation**
   
   For example: `file [faIl] = fail [fail]`

3. **Borrowing process by adapting the pronunciation without adapting the spelling**
   
   For example: `access ['ækses] = 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:

\[
\text{Go (verb)} + \text{-ing} : \text{going (verb)} \\
\text{Beauty (Noun)} + \text{-full} : \text{beautiful (adjective)}
\]

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)

*Infiks* 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 ke- (ketawa)

Suffix : -in (bacain)

Combination : me-i (menanami), me-kan (melarikan)

Combination affixes : memper- (mempersuami), diper- (diperistri), memper-kan (mempersoalkan), diper-kan (diperlihatkan), N-in (ngeduluin), ter-R (tergopoh-gopoh), per-kan (persuamikan), per-I, (perbaiki) and ber-R (berempat-empat)

Konfiks : ber-an (bersinggungan), ber-R-an (berpeluk-pelukan), ber-kan (berasaskan), and ke-an (kehilangan)

2. Adjectival-Forming

Prefixes : se- (sebesar), ter- (terpanas), ber- (bernafsu), me- (merakyat), and pe- (pendiam), se- (sebesar), ter- (terpanas), ber- (bernafsu), me- (merakyat), and pe- (pendiam),

Infizes : -em- (gemetar), and -in- (kesinambungan)

Konfiks : ke-an (kesepian)

Combination affixes : me- i (mencintai), and me-kan (mengesankan)

Suffixes : -an (kampungan), -al (individual), -il (prinsipil), -iah (harafiah), -if (efektif), -ik
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 (pemeroolehan), penye-an (penyerasian), perse-an (persesuaian), and perseke-an (persekekemakmuran)

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- (mengapel). 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: \[ \text{ter} + \text{percaya} : \text{terpercaya} \text{ or } \text{tepercaya} \]
\[ \text{ter} + \text{cermin} : \text{tercermin} \]

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

For example: \[ \text{terbawa, terpilih, etc} \]
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,
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:

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Affixation Process</th>
<th>Kind of Indonesian Affixes</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Prefix</td>
<td><em>meng-</em>, <em>me-</em>, <em>mem-</em>, <em>men-</em></td>
<td>45</td>
<td><em>mengakses</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>di-</em></td>
<td>27</td>
<td><em>di-zoom</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>ber-</em></td>
<td>18</td>
<td><em>bervarias</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>ter-</em></td>
<td>11</td>
<td><em>berinstal</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Suffix</td>
<td><em>-nya</em></td>
<td>33</td>
<td><em>aplikasinya</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>-an</em></td>
<td>3</td>
<td><em>update-an</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>-kan</em></td>
<td>7</td>
<td><em>koneksikan</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td><em>Konfiks</em></td>
<td><em>meng-kan</em></td>
<td>20</td>
<td><em>mengaktifkan</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>di-kan</em></td>
<td>9</td>
<td><em>dikoneksikan</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>ter-kan</em></td>
<td>1</td>
<td><em>tersinkronisasikan</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>meng-nya</em></td>
<td>6</td>
<td><em>mengaksesnya</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>pe-kan</em></td>
<td>1</td>
<td><em>penginstalan</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>pe-nya</em></td>
<td>1</td>
<td><em>pendownloadnya</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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*”


- 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)*

`acces/ 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 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*


*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 menggunakan atau *men-switch* dengan ponsel lama, anda dapat menanyakan service-servicenya”

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 *terminimalisir*. 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”


*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


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-
   ddevelop 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*


   *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, koneksiya, , subtitelnya, and suksesornya.

1) developer-nya

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

developer (N) : pengembang

developer-nya (N) : developer+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 kerena aksesnya yang lebih nyaman dan cepat” (Mobile Guide, 02/2012: 10)

acces/ 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”

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 dihinggapi 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 make 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, diintegrasiikan, dikolaborasikan, dikoneksikan, direkomendasikan, and disinkronisaskan. 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)

applikasi/ 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) disinkronisaskan

“harus diupload ke iTunes dulu, baru disinkronisaskan, 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
disinkronisaskan (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 meng-instal 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)

*definisii/ definition (N) : Ketentuan*

*mendefinisikan (V) : men- +definisii -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 inch” (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 allomorph changes 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


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, mengaktifkanya, 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) menginsatalnya

“kita masih ingat beberapa aplikasi yang terpaksa ‘diusir’ sementara dari appstore karena memperlambat dan mengganggu kinerja ponsel yang menginsatalnya” (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 banyak, 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
pepinsatalan (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 commentnya bagu, juga jumlah pen-downloadnya banyak, berarti aplikasi tersebut cukup popular 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.
REFERENCES


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. Didisain : design
   f. 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-scrool : di-scrool  
  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. Menginstallasi : installation  
  k. Mengkalkulasi : calculation  
  l. Mengklaim : claim  
  m. Mengkonfirmasi : confirmation  
  n. Mengkonsumsi : consumption  
  o. Mengkonversi : conversion  
  p. Mengkustom : custom  
  q. Mengkontrol : control  
  r. Mengultimatum : ultimatum  
  s. Menguninstall : meng-uninstall
t. Mengupload : meng-upload

5. mem-
   a. Membbackup : mem-backup
   b. Memblok : block
   c. Membookmark : mem-bookmark
   d. Memfasilitasi : facilitation
   e. Memfokuskan : focus
   f. Memimport : 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. Terinstall : 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. Glossy-nya : 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. Patternnya : pattern-nya
u. Playernya : player-nya
v. Preordernya : preorder-nya
w. Puzzle-nya : puzzle-nya
x. Receivernya : receiver-nya
y. Rumornya : rumor-nya
z. Settingnya : setting-nya
aa. Slidernya : slider-nya
bb. Softkeynya : softkey-nya
c. Speakernya : speaker-nya
dd. Subtitelnya : subtitle
e. 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. download-an : download-an
b. Setting-an : 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 : recomendation
   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. Medefinisikan : definition
   c. Mendelegasikan : delegation
   d. Mendistribusikan : distribution

5. mem-kan
   a. Mempresentasikan : presentation
b. Memproyeksikan : projection

6. men-nya
   a. Mendesainya : design
   b. Mendownloadnya : mendownload-nya

7. meng-nya
   a. Mengaksesnya : access
   b. Mengaktifkanya : 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