



INDONESIAN AFFIXATION ATTACHED TO ENGLISH WORDS IN ADOLESCENT TABLOID

Dede Jihan Rasika

University of Lampung

jihandede@gmail.com

Abstract

This paper analyzes the pattern of Indonesian affixation which is attached to English words found in four famous Adolescent Tabloid namely Keren Beken, Gaul, Fantasi, and Genie. The data were collected by reading the tabloids and taking notes of English words that are being attached by Indonesian affixes. The patterns of those words were analyzed whether or not the affixation changed the word class of English words. From the analyses, it is revealed that Indonesian affixation can be attached to English words. After being attached to English words, Indonesian affixes changed the word class of English words.

Keywords: affixation, affix, prefix, suffix, English, Indonesia

To cite this article:

Rasika, D. J. (2022). Indonesian Affixation Attached to English Words in Adolescent Tabloid. *Journal of Research on Language Education*, 3(1), 28-32.

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, the use of English is a must in everyday life. The ability to learn English is considered important to not be left behind. Yet, an effect of learning English as a secondary language for Indonesian people is that we often mixed it up with the Indonesian language. This interesting phenomenon can be found in our daily lives. The use of these two languages in a sentence is often used in our conversations with friends, in tabloids, newspapers, magazines, postings on social media, and also in a variety of books. This paper analyzed the use of English words with the addition of Indonesian affixes to them. Affixation is included as a branch of morphology.

According to Aronoff and Fudeman (2005), morphology is a study of form or forms. Morphology refers to the mental system involved in word formation or to the branch of linguistics that deals with words, their internal structure, and how they are formed. This statement is quite similar to Malmjaer (2005) that stated morphology is a part of linguistics that is a concern in word-formation. So, morphology is a study of how the word is formed. There are a variety of common morphological processes in human languages, such as affixation, utilization, internal change, suppletion, stress and tone placement, reduplication, and compounding.

O'Grady, Droblovsky, and Kamba (1996), as cited in Malmjaer (2005), stated that words have an internal structure that consists of smaller units organized concerning each other in a particular way. A morpheme is the smallest abstract unit in a language and also the smallest linguistic piece with a grammatical function. A morpheme may consist of a word, such as *hand*, or a meaningful piece of a word, such as *-ed* of *looked*, that cannot be divided into smaller parts that have meaning. Another way in which morphemes have been defined is a pairing between sound and meaning. Some words consist of one single morpheme and others consist of two or more morphemes. A word with one morpheme is called a simple word and with two or more morphemes is a complex word. New words can be formed through affixation, a way of adding an affix to the root, stem, or basis. A phenomenon that is often found in our daily lives is the adding of Indonesian affixes to English words. According to Malmjaer (2005), affixation is a common morphological process in language. Adding an affix into one word enables us to create a new meaning of the word or even a new class of words. There are three types of affixes. First, an affix that is added to the front of its root is called a prefix. Second, an affix that is added to the back of its root is called a suffix. The third one is infix, which is a type of affix that occurs within the root. Affixation is a process of changing lexeme into complex words. The affixation process occurs when a bound morpheme is placed on a free morpheme. In addition, Chair (2008:87) argues that affixes can change the meaning, type, and function of a basic word or basic form. Affixation in English occurs with the addition of

prefix and suffix.

This paper tries to find out the Indonesian affixes which are attached to English words as are evident in the adolescent Tabloid and How these affixes change the meaning and word classes of the English words. This paper analyzed the phenomena of adding Indonesian affixes to English words. The data source of the analyses was taken from 4 popular adolescent Tabloids. These tabloids consist of language phenomena analyzed through the content about youth lifestyle and entertainment world which make it easier to analyze. The sentences are of which often found in our daily lives nowadays.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The main concern of this paper is analyzing Indonesian affixation which is attached to English words. Affixation is one of the morphological processes that are 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. The affixation process occurs when a bound morpheme is placed on a free morpheme orderly. In addition, Chaer (2003:87) argues that affix is the 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 that is added to the front base while suffixation is a bound morpheme that is added to the back base.

The 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 purely English words and borrowing English words. Words and terms that come from the 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 becoming Indonesian words can be done through three types; translation process, borrowing process, and combination between translation and Borrowing process.

This paper found several types of research which are related to the topic. First, a journal entitled *the English borrowings* and *The Indonesian-English Code-Switching* in two collections of blog short-stories written by anna Marietta da silva. This journal analysis two books by raditya dika: *babi ngesot*, *datang tak diundang pulang tak berkutang*, and *manusia setengah salmon*. This topic was chosen because, in dika's book, there has been a lot of English borrowing and code-switching. The analysis reports the investigation of how many English borrowing occurred and compared to code-switching, the types of borrowing, the frequency of code-switching occurrences, the type of code-switching, and the lexical categories of the words borrowed. The purpose of the analysis is to reveal the role of English in Indonesia's contemporary literature, one of which is the published collection of blog short stories.

The frameworks applied in the analysis in the typology of borrowing by Haugen (1965) and classification of code-switching by Poplack (1980). The analysis shows borrowing accounted for 84% (712 incidents), while the intra-sentential code-switching comprised 11% (89 incidents), the inter-sentential code-switching 3% (27 occurrences) and tag-switching encompassed 2% (19 occurrences). Hence, this analysis predominantly uses loanwords as many as 647 occurrences (93%), whereas loan-blends accounted for only 5% or 38 incidents, phonological adaptation 2% or 11 incidents. The contemporary Indonesian literary discourse can present evidence of how the Indonesian language has "welcomed" and "befriended" English as one consequence of the increasing contact with English.

Second, a thesis was written by Khusnul Khotimah entitled *Analysis of Indonesian Affixes in English words* found in "*mobile guide*" edition 54-59. The analysis explains the process of Indonesian affixes of English words and analyzes the change of word class found in English word which contains Indonesian affixes in *mobile guide* edition 54-59. This topic was chosen because the *mobile guide* magazine contains some foreign language that contains Indonesian affixes. The framework used in the research is adopted from morphology proposed by katamba (1993). Also, it uses a theory of the affixation process by O'Grady and Guzamn (1996). The procedure of the research is collecting the data from *mobile guide* edition 54-59.

There are 182 English words which contains Indonesian affixes. Prefix : me (me-resize, me-register, etc.), meng (men-upload, meng-install, etc.) mem (mem-backup), men (men-download, men-tag, etc.). suffix: -nya (background-nya), -kan (connect-kan), -an (settinga-an). Konfix di-kan (di-sinkronisasi-kan), me-kan (memaksimalkan), meng-kan (menginformasikan), men-kan (mendefinisikan), mem-kan (memaksimalkan), meng-kan (menginformasikan),men-kan (mendefinisikan), mem-kan (memproyeksikan), men-nya (mendownloadnya), meng-nya (mengaksesnya), pe-an (penginstallan), pen-nya (pengdownloadnya).

The affixation process between English words and Indonesian affixes found in the mobile guide edition 54-59 which are mostly found are prefixes meng-, di-, ter-. The affixation process also changes the word class. In the English, to the Indonesian language, the word class changing often occurred from noun to verb, adjective to the verb, and verb to noun.

Third, the is a journal by Siregar (2012) cited in da silva which investigated the types, and the dominant type of code-mixing and code-switching in teen-lit novels, such as *Fairish*, *Dealova*, and *Me Versus High*

Heels. The dominant type of code-mixing was unit insertion with a noun as the unit which was mostly inserted and code-switching was inter-sentential. Code-mixing and code-switching were used to adjust to circumstances, media of communication, topic function and purpose of communication, and formality.

Inflection is the process of adding inflection morphemes to a word, which may indicate a grammatical category that does not change the meaning and the word class. For example in English, inflection suffix *-ed* and *-s* are past tense markers and plural markers. On the other hand, derivational is the process to create a new word from an existing word, sometimes by simply changing the meaning and grammatical category of the word class. For example, English derivational suffix *-ness* in word 'sick' change word class from adjective 'sick' to noun 'sickness'. Derivational affixes will create a new word from an existing word. The new word formed from these derivational affixes will change the meaning of the word class.

According to Harimurti (2007), the functions of Indonesian affixes are verb-forming and noun-forming. Prefix that forms verb is *me-* and *di-* (*me-minum*, *di-minum*, *di-goreng*, etc). For noun forming, the example of the affixation is suffix *-an* (*mimum-an*, *goreng-an*, etc). For suffix *-nya*, the function of this suffix is to largely nominalize a word. So whatever the word class of a word is, the result after the word being attached by the suffix *-nya* is noun. Suffix *-nya* in English could be called as determiner and pronoun.

RESEARCH METHOD

The data for this paper is taken from four popular adolescent tabloids which are *Keren Beken*, *Gaul*, *Fantasi*, and *Genie*. The tabloids reflect an emerging linguistic phenomenon of Indonesian contemporary literary works which is marked by the transfer of spoken into written discourse. This paper used a qualitative methodology in analyzing the data used. The technique which is used in this research is the recording technique using the following steps: (1) data collection, collecting data from the 4 tabloids. (2) data selection, selecting the data which has been collected. (3) data classification, classifying the data according to its category or its characteristics. (4) data analysis, analyzing the Indonesian affixation which is attached to English words. (5) conclusion, concluding the result of the analyses.

Here are the samples of Indonesian affixation attached to English words:

1. *Kamu sudah nge-add Facebook aku belum?*
2. *Hijab ala turki bakal nge-trend dikalangan anak muda muslim tahun ini.*
3. *Tahun ini lagi musim lagu pop di-mix dengan lagu dangdut jadi pop-dut.*
4. *Keluarga besar melakukan iuran buat nge-vote Tiwi di ajang pencarian bakat ini.*
5. *Sebelum melakukan pengecatan, rambut harus di-bleaching terlebih dahulu.*

Data findings

The followings are the data in form of sentences that contain Indonesian affixation attached to English words found in the tabloids.

1. Prefix

- a. *Sama seperti SOCOM, PS2 men-support killzone dengan team option dan clan.*
- b. *Diakuinya, awalnya sering diundang nge-host diacara teman-temannya.*
- c. *Ujar Okty yang nge-fans sama Krisdayanti.*
- d. *Dia rela mengocek kantong dalam dalam untuk men-up-date make-up yang dia gunakan.*
- e. *Agak nge-rock tapi ada juga sisi melankolisnya.*
- f. *Mereka berlima diwajibkan nge-groove lewat lagu yang pernah dipopulerkan oleh Glen Fredly*
- g. *Harus berusaha maksimal, jangan cepat nge-down kalau gagal.*

2. Suffix

- a. *Ini yang ngebuka mind-nya untuk mengikuti audisi.*
- b. *Setiap mau mulai theme song-nya bulu kuduk gue langsung berdiri.*
- c. *Sementara untuk aksesoris, Bungan mengaku sebagai orang yang moody-an*
- d. *Sekarang Joy lagi happy happy-nya karena menang Indonesian Idol.*
- e. *Kadang muncul sifat cool-nya kalau di depan gue.*
- f. *Tentu saja dia rajin merapihkan poninya itu lewat hair sylish-nya*
- g. *Seluruh bintang film dating diacara road show-nya film garapan Rudy Soedjarwo itu.*

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

PREFIX

This paper found English words that were added with three prefix *men-*, *di-*, *nge-*. These words are *men-support*, *di-bleaching*, *nge-groove*, *men-update*, *di-mix*, *nge-host*, etc. In the Indonesian language, the prefix *di-* has a function to declare a place or a passive form. While the prefix *men-* has a function to declare an active

form and a verb. The function of the prefix *nge-* is similar to *men-*, this kind of prefix is considered as slang in the Indonesian language.

1. *men-support*

“fitur ini berfungsi untuk *me-support* data game online dalam kapasitas besar”

The root of the word is “support”. It has the word class of verb and noun. According to Cambridge advanced learner’s dictionary “support” means to encourage someone or something. After being attached by prefix *men-*, the word class of *men-support* is still a verb.

2. *nge-host*

“berbekal sering *nge-host* di acara ulang tahun dan pernikahan temannya, pemuda ini menjadi lebih PD”

The root of the word is “host”. It has the word class of noun. According to Cambridge advanced learner’s dictionary “host” means a person who introduces guests and performers. After being attached by the prefix *nge-*, the word class of *ngeh-host* changes to the verb.

3. *di-bleaching*

“sebelum melakukan pengecatan, rambut harus *di-bleaching* terlebih dahulu”

The root of the word is “bleaching”. It has the word class of noun. According to Cambridge advanced learner’s dictionary, “bleaching” means a strong chemical used for cleaning things or removing color from things. After being attached by prefix *di-*, the word class of *di-bleaching* changes to verb (in passive form).

SUFFIX

This paper found Indonesian suffixes of *-nya* and *-an* which are attached to an English word in the tabloids. Those are (*service-nya*, *hair stylish-nya*, *moody-an*,). The suffix *-nya* and *-an* in the Indonesian language function to form a noun and to largely normalize a word.

1. *Service-nya*

“berhubung *service-nya* agak mahal, gue harus irit”

The root of the word is “service”. It has the word class of verb and noun. According to Cambridge advanced learner’s dictionary, “service” means the act of dealing with customers in a shop, restaurant, etc. After being attached by the suffix *-nya*, the word class of *service-nya* is still a noun.

2. *moody-an*

“sementara untuk aksesoris, bungan mengaku sebagai orang yang *moody-an*”

The root of the word is “moody”. It has the word class of adjective. According to Cambridge advanced learner dictionary, “moody” means when someone’s mood changes suddenly. After being attached by the suffix *-an* the word class of *men-support* is still an adjective.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data, the writer can conclude several things. The pattern of Indonesian affixation which is attached to English words in the adolescent tabloid is usually marked by punctuation or dash (-). Also, the English words do not change even it has been attached with Indonesian affixes. The paper found only two kinds of affixes which are prefix (*men-support*, *di-bleaching*, *nge-host*) and suffix (*moody-an*, *service-nya*).

After being attached by Indonesian affixes, some of the English word’s meanings and word-class change. As for the prefix which is found in the tabloids (*nge-*, *men-*, and *di-*), has changed the word class of English into a verb. This is because the Indonesian prefix basically from the word class of a word becomes a verb. As a suffix *-nya* and *-an* form a noun and adjective. As result, the Indonesian affixation in the tabloid changes the word class into verb and noun. So, the affixation *me-*, *men-*, *di-*, *-nya*, *-an* are derivations because they change the word class from the root word.

REFERENCES

- Arronoff, M., & Fudeman, K. (2005). *What is Morphology?*. Victoria: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.
- Chaer, A. (2003). *Linguistik Umum*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Chaer, A. (2008). *Morfologi bahasa indonesia: Pendekatan Proses*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Da Silva, A. M. (2013). The English Borrowings and the Indonesian-English Code-switching. *k@ta: a biannual publication on the study of language and literature*, 15(1), 9-18. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.9744/kata.15.1.9-18>
- Departemen Pendidikan Nasional. (2007). *Pedoman Umum Pembentukan Istilah: Edisi ketiga*. Jakarta: Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional.
- Dobrovolsky, M., O’Grady, W., & Katamba, F. (1996). Interfaces. In W. O’Grady, Contemporary Linguistics (pp. 245-365). Edinburgh: Longman Pearson Educational Ltd.
- Fantasi Tabloid Remaja. (2004). Edisi 558 TH-XI.
- Gaul Tabloid TV Remaja. (2004). Edisi 37 Tahun III.
- Genie news lives entertainment tabloid. (2005). Edisi 08-Tahun ke II.

- Haugen, E. (1965). The analysis of linguistic borrowing. *Language*, 26, 210-331. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2307/410058>
- Katamba, Francis. (1993). *Modern Linguistics: Morphology*. Great Britain: Macmillan Press Ltd.
- Keren Beken Tabloid Remaja. (2004). Edisi Tahun V.
- Khotimah, K. (2012). Analysis of Indonesian Affixes in English Words Found in Mobile Guide Edition: 54-59. Faculty of Humanities, Diponegoro University Semarang.
- Kridalaksana, H. (2007). *Pembentukan kata dalam bahasa indonesia*. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Malmjaer, K. (2005). *The linguistics Encyclopedia* (2nd Edition). London: Routledge.
- Oxford Dictionary. (2013). Retrieved 03 04, 2013, from Oxford University Press.
- O'Grady, W., & Guzman, V.P. (1996). *Morphology: The Analysis of Word Structure*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- O'Grady, W., Nobrovolsky, M., & Katamba, F. (1997). *Contemporary Linguistics An Introduction, Adaption of Contemporary Linguistics Analysis*. England: Copp. Clark Pitman Ltd.
- Poplack, S. (1980). Sometimes I'll start a sentence in Spanish Termino En Espanol: toward a typology of code-switching. *Linguistics*, 18(7-8):581-618. DOI: 10.1515/ling.1980.18.7-8.581
- Siregar, A. (2012). "pragmatic dalam linguistic". *Diklat*. Fakultas Sastra USU.

BIOGRAPHY OF AUTHOR

Dede Jihan Rasika is the author of the article. She is a master's graduate of Teacher Training and Education Faculty at the University of Lampung and currently working as an English lecturer. She has been teaching English since 2010 and is passionate about teaching and studying linguistics & pedagogy.