

Combined Affixed Vocabulary in the Text Book of Indonesian Language in Junior High School

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Abstract: Indonesian language textbooks have important functions for teachers and students. For teachers the textbook is the main teaching material in the class. For students the textbook is an important learning material for understanding the subject matter delivered by the teacher. With this important function, the choice of words contained in the textbook must be in accordance with the student's grade level so that the vocabulary that has been learned can support the understanding of the material at the next level. At the moment there is no grading in the vocabulary in the textbook, specifically the grade in words that have been formed from several affixes or referred to as combined affixed vocabulary. The formation and use of vocabulary is more complex when compared to words that only have prefixes, suffixes, or infixes. The focus of this study is to discuss combined affixed vocabulary with more than two affixes. The corpus of this study is grade VII, VIII, and IX Indonesian Language textbooks. The study was conducted using a qualitative approach and content analysis method. The data used are Grade VII Indonesian Language Textbooks, Grade VIII, and Grade IX which refer to the 2013 Curriculum. The study was conducted in DKI Jakarta, Indonesia. The results show that there were 12 patterns of words that had more than two affixes, namely [*di-(per-(D-kan))*], [*di-(per-D-i)*], [*(di-(ber-D-kan))-lah*], [*(di-(per-D-kan))-nya*], [*mem-(per-D-i)*], [*mem-(per-D-i)-nya*], [*mem-(per-(D-kan))*], [*(pe-(ber-D)-an)*], [*pe-(per-D)-an*], [*(per-(ber-D)-an)-nya*], [*ke-(ber-D)-an*], and [*ke-(ter-D)-an*]. Some of them are accompanied by clitics. This study reveals the frequency of the twelve patterns at each level. Based on the frequency, a special gap can be proposed for the pattern of combined affixed vocabulary.

1 INTRODUCTION

Indonesian, like most languages in the world, recognizes patterns of word formation. One pattern of word formation is by affixing. Affixing recognizes various forms. There are some forms which only add prefixes, suffixes, infixes, or confixes. Affixing can also put several affixes together in the form of combined affixes. Combined affixes which contain more than two affixes can be termed complex combined affixes. This complexity increases when affixes are combined with clitics. Both have differences that can also be combined in one condition (Anderson, Stephen R., 2005). The differences between both forms have also been

examined by Zwicky who found at least six differences between the two (Zwicky and Pullum, 1983). To understand the complex combined affixes, one needs an introduction to other simpler forms. For example, the word *pembelajaran*. One must know the form of *ajar* and *belajar* first, then he or she can understand the form of *pembelajaran*. The technique to understand vocabulary, in this case word formation by affixation, is the one thing that is needed by students.

Considering the diversity of word formation patterns, classifying word formation patterns is very important. Especially when it comes to textbooks. For teachers, textbooks are the main teaching materials in the classroom. Teachers can use

textbooks to guide them in giving subject matter. For students, textbooks are important learning materials for understanding the subject delivered by the teacher. Because of this important function, the choice of words contained in the textbook must be in accordance with the student's level so that the vocabulary that has been learned can support the understanding of the material at the next level. Very important to present classifying in word formation patterns that should appear in Indonesian textbooks.

Word formation can be done through several processes, 1) merging words, 2) derivation of zero, 3) affixation, and 4) other forms of derivation. Word formation that is done by affixation produces derivative words. Affixation is a productive process in Indonesian language. Affixation is the addition of affixes, either prefixes, suffixes, confixes, or infixes to the primary base, secondary base, and tertiary base (*Badan Bahasa*, 2017: 118). Affixation, according to the Indonesian Language Standard Grammar, is carried out by four components of affixes, namely prefix, suffix, confix, and infix. Matthews stated that there are five types of affixes, namely prefix, suffix, infix, circumfix, and superfix (1997: 11). The modern linguist Katamba claimed that there are three types of affixes, namely prefix, suffix, and infix (1994: 44). However, not all types of affixes that exist in the languages of the world are found in Indonesian, for example, the circumfix type.

The affixed words research done by Grangé, Philippe (2013) discusses free forms and bound forms in Indonesian. Grange found 72 combinations of free forms and bound forms. All bound forms are not classified into simple or complex forms. However, we can easily sort out that an affixed word that contains more than two bound forms is a form that can be categorized as complex rather than a free form that only gets one bound form.

2 METODOLOGY

The focus of this study is to discuss combined affixed vocabulary with more than two affixes. The corpus of this study is the Indonesian Language textbooks of grade VII, grade VIII, and grade IX. The study was conducted using a qualitative approach and content analysis method, while the design of the study is combined affixed vocabulary with more than two affixes. Creswell (2009) stated that qualitative inquirers use theory in their studies in several ways. This research also belongs to descriptive study since it just collected and analyzed

the combined affixed vocabulary with more than two affixes in Indonesian Language textbooks. The subjects of the study are photographs, art objects, videotapes, or any forms of sound (Creswell, 2009). Here the researchers use texts from the Indonesian Language textbooks of class VII, class VIII, and class IX. Data refers to a collection of organized information, usually the result of experience, observation, and experiment. These may consist of numbers, words, or images, particularly as measurements or observations of a set of variables (Yin, 2011). The data in this study was collected using the following steps: first, researchers chose the textbook. Second, the researchers described and listed all the words containing combined affixed vocabulary with more than two affixes in each class. Third, the researchers described word formation pattern. Fourth, the researchers compared the data of each class. Fifth, the researcher proposed the distribution of forms of combined affixes in each class.

3 RESULT

The results show that there are 12 forms of complex affixes in Indonesian Language textbooks of grade VII, VIII, and IX. These combined affixes have more than two affixes so that in their formation patterns they also go through several stages.

Table 1 : 12 forms of complex affixes in Indonesian Language

No.	Complex Combined Affix Pattern	Grade VII	Grade VIII	Grade IX
1	[<i>di-(per-(D-kan))</i>]	√	√	√
2	[<i>di-(per-D-i)</i>]	√	√	-
3	[<i>(di-(ber-D)-kan)-lah</i>]	-	√	-
4	[<i>(di-(per-D)-kan)-nya</i>]	-	-	√
5	[<i>mem-(per-D)-i</i>]	√	-	√
6	[<i>mem-(per-D)-i-nya</i>]	√	√	-
7	[<i>mem-(per-(D-kan))</i>]	√	√	√
8	[<i>(pe-(ber-D)-an)</i>]	√	√	√
9	[<i>pe-(per-D)-an</i>]	√	√	√
10	[<i>(per-(ber-D)-an)-nya</i>]	-	√	-
11	[<i>ke-(ber-D)-an</i>]	√	√	√
12	[<i>ke-(ter-D)-an</i>]	√	√	√

3.1 Combined Affix[di-(per-(D-kan))]

The combined affix pattern [di- (per- (D-kan))] contains the basic form (D), prefix di-, prefix per-, and suffix -kan. The first stage of affixation is adding suffix -kan to the basic form. For example, the word *siap* becomes *siapkan*. This form becomes the base for the next form by adding the prefix per- so that the word becomes *persiapkan*. The form *persiapkan* can be the base for other form by adding the prefix di-, resulting in *dipersiapkan*. The formation of the word can be modeled as follows.

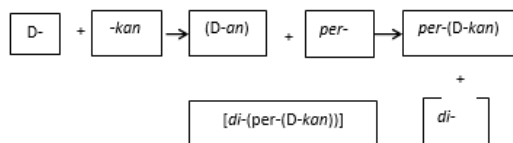


Figure 1: Combined Affix[di-(per-(D-kan))]

Some basic words apparently cannot follow this pattern because the resulting form is not always common. For example, the words *hatikan*, *soalkan*, *kirakan* and *kenankan*. The suffix -kan in that form does not appear on its own, but together with the prefix per- so that the basic form becomes *perhatikan*, *persoalkan*, *perkirakan*, and *perkenankan*.

The words with the pattern [di- (per- (D-kan))] are found in the textbooks of each class. In class VII textbooks there are 9 words, in class VIII 13 words, and in class IX 5 words. Such composition conveys that the vocabulary with this pattern has been introduced since class VII and repeated in class VIII and class IX. With this repetition, students can obtain examples of these patterns from various contexts of use.

The basic words that are often attached to the affixes di-, per-, and kan- are the words *siap*, *guna*, *anugerah*, *boleh*, *dengar*, *hati*, *kenan*, *bantu*, *hitung*, *kenal*, *kira*, *laku*, *tanya*, *temu*, *timbang*, *rebut*, and *soal*.

Table 2 : Words with [di-(per-D-kan)] Pattern Grade VII, VIII, and IX

No	Words Grade VII	No	Words Grade VIII	No	Words Grade IX
1	dipersiapkan	1	diperbantukan	1	diperebutkan
2	dipergunakan	2	diperbolehkan	2	dipergunakan
3	dianugerahkan	3	diperdengarkan	3	diperhatikan

4	diperbolehkan	4	dipergunakan	4	dipersiapkan
5	diperden	5	diperhatikan	5	dipersoalkan
6	diperhatikan	6	diperhitungkan		
7	diperkenankan	7	diperkenalkan		
8	dipersiapkan	8	diperkirakan		
9	dipertemukan	9	diperlakukan		
		10	dipersiapkan		
		11	dipertanyakan		
		12	dipertemukan		
		13	dipertimbangkan		

3.2 Combined Affix [di-(per-D-i)]

The combined affix pattern [di- (per-D-i)] contains the basic form (D), prefix per-, prefix di-, and suffix -i. However, the presence of the prefix per- and suffix -i together thus forms a confix per-...-i. The first stage of affixation is adding confix per-...-i to the basic form. In the textbook, there are basic word *baik* which becomes *perbaikian* and basic word *baharu* which becomes *perbaharui*. The word *baharu* is not a standard form. If *baharu* is replaced with the word *baru*, a reference in the dictionary, it becomes *perbarui*. Then the form is added with the prefix di-, resulting in *diperbaiki* and *diperbaharui* (*diperbarui*). The formation of the word can be modeled as follows.

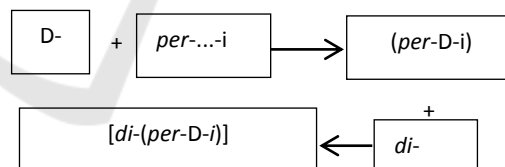


Figure 2: Combined Affix[di-(per-(D-i))]

The words with the pattern [di- (per-D-i)] appear only in class VII and class VIII, each of which has two words. The vocabulary is the same, *diperbaiki* and *diperbaharui*, whose basic words are *baik* and *baru*, respectively. In class IX the vocabulary with that pattern does not appear. With this fact, it can be said that the pattern is not productive. Even so, in other corpus we will find a variety of other vocabulary patterns, such as words *diperlengkapi*, *diperingati*, *dipersenjatai*, *dipergauli*, *diperlucuti*, dan *diperantarai*.

Table 3: Words with $[di-(per-D-i)]$ Pattern Grade VII, VIII, and IX

N o.	Grade Class VII	N o.	Word Grade VIII	N o.	Word Grade IX
1	diperbaharui	1	diperbaharui	0	
2	diperbaiki	2	diperbaiki		

3.3 Combined Affix $[(di-(ber-D)-kan)-lah]$

The combined affix pattern $[(di-(ber-D)-kan)-lah]$ contains the basic form (D), the prefix *ber-*, suffix *-kan*, prefix *di-* and clitic *-lah*. The first stage of affixation is adding prefix *ber-* to the basic form. For example, the word *laku* becomes *berlaku*. In addition, another possible form is adding *-kan* to the basic form, resulting in *lakukan*. When the two affixes are used, the word becomes *berlakukan*. The word *berlakukan* can act as a basic word for other forms by adding the prefix *di-*, resulting in *diberlakukan*. This form is added with the clitic *-lah* and becomes *diberlakukanlah*. The formation of the word can be modeled as follows.

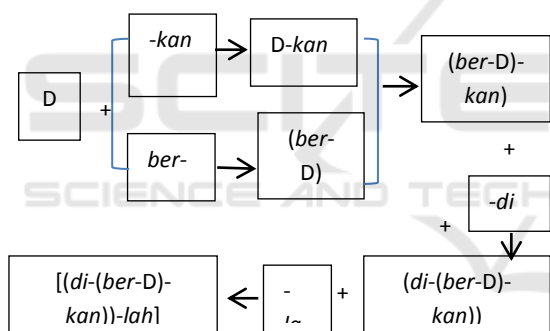


Figure 3: Combined Affix $[(di-(ber-D)-kan)-lah]$

Table 4 :Words with $[(di-(ber-D)-kan)-lah]$ pattern Class VII, VIII, and IX

No.	Word Grade VII	No.	Word Grade VIII	No.	Word Grade IX
0		1	diberlakukanlah	0	

The word with the pattern $[(di-(ber-D)-kan)-lah]$ is only found in class VIII, which has one word. There are no such patterns in other classes, both in class VII and in class VIII. This fact conveys that the pattern is not productive. Even so, we will find other forms in other corpus, such as *diberhentikanlah* and *diberdayakanlah*.

3.4 Combined Affix $[(di-(per-D-kan))-nya]$

The combined affix pattern $[(di-(per-D-kan))-nya]$ contains the basic form (D), the prefix *per-*, suffix *-kan*, prefix *di-* and clitic *-nya*. The first stage of affixation is adding the confix *per...-kan* to the basic form. For example, the word *juang* simultaneously gets the prefix *per-* and suffix *-kan*, resulting in the word *perjuangkan*. After that, there is an addition of prefix *di-*, which results in *diperjuangkan*. The form *diperjuangkan* can be the basis for other forms by adding clitic *-nya*, resulting in the word *diperjuangkannya*. In terms of syntax, the word *diperjuangkannya* is a form of a clause because it has two functions, as a predicate and an object. The formation of the word can be modeled as follows.

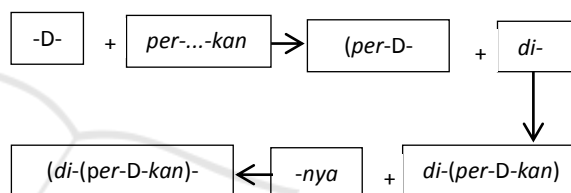


Figure 4: Combined Affix $[(di-(per-D-kan))-nya]$

Table 5 :Words with $[(di-(per-D-kan))-nya]$ Pattern Class VII, VIII, and IX

No.	Grade VII	No.	Word Grade VIII	No.	Word Grade IX
		1	diperjuangkannya		

The word with the pattern $[(di-(per-D-kan))]$ is only found in class IX, which has one word. There is no such pattern in other classes, both in class VII and in class VIII. This fact conveys that the pattern is not productive. Even so, in other corpus we will find other forms, such as *diperhatikannya*, *diperlihatkannya*, dan *diperlakukannya*.

3.5 Combined Affix $[mem-((per-D)-i)]$

The combined affix pattern $[mem-((per-D)-i)]$ contains the basic form (D), the prefix *per-*, suffix *-i*, and prefix *mem-*. The first stage of affixation is adding the prefix *per-* to the basic form. For example, the word *ajar* becomes *pelajar*. After that, there is an addition of the suffix *-i*, resulting in the word *pelajari*. The form *pelajari* can be the basis for other forms by adding prefix *me-*, resulting in the

word *mempelajari*. The formation of the word can be modeled as follows.

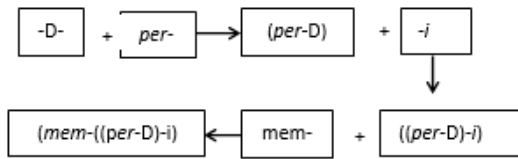


Figure 5: Combined Affix [mem-(per-D-i)]

Table 6: Words with [mem-(per-D-i)] Pattern Class VII, Class VIII, and Class IX

No.	Word Grade VII	No.	Word Grade VIII	No.	Word Grade IX
1	mempelajari	0		1	memperbaiki
2	memperbaiki			2	mempelajari

The word with the pattern [mem - ((per-D) -i)] is only found in class VII and class IX. This pattern is not found in class VIII. Even so, in other corpus we will find other forms, such as *memperbodohi*, *mempermaklumi*, dan *memperlindungi*.

3.6 Combined Affix [mem-((per-D)-i)-nya]

The combined affix pattern [mem-(per-D-i)-nya] contains the basic form (D), the prefix per-, suffix -i, the prefix mem-, and the clitic -nya. The first stage of affixation is adding the prefix per- to the basic form. For example, the word *ajar* becomes *pelajar*. After that, there is an addition of the suffix -i, resulting in the word *pelajari*. The form *pelajari* can be the basis for other forms by adding prefix me-, resulting in the word *mempelajari*. This form is added with clitic -nya, resulting in the word *mempelajarinya*. The formation of the word can be modeled as follows.

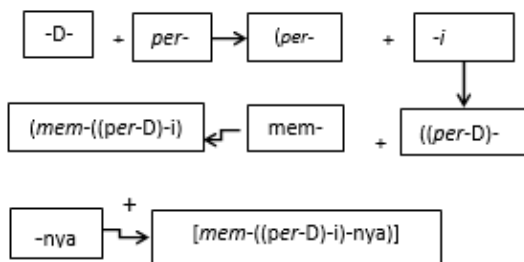


Figure 6: Combined Affix [mem-(per-D-i)-nya]

Table 7: Words with [mem-(per-D-i)-nya] Pattern Grade VII, VIII, and IX

No.	Word Grade VII	No.	Word Grade VIII	No.	Word Grade IX
1	mempelajari nya	1	mempelajari nya		

The word with the pattern [mem - ((per-D) -i)] is only found in class VII and class VIII. This pattern is not found in class IX. It can be said that this form does not have many applications. Even so, in other corpus we will find other forms, such as *mempermakluminya* dan *memperbaikinya*.

3.7 Combined Affix [mem-(per-(D-kan))]

The combined affix pattern [mem- (per-(D-kan))] contains the basic form (D), suffix -kan, prefix per-, and prefix mem-. The first stage of affixation is adding the suffix -kan to the basic form. For example, the word *dengar* becomes *dengarkan*. After that, there is an addition of the prefix per-, resulting in *perdengarkan*. Next, this form becomes the base for the other forms by adding the prefix mem-, which results in *memperdengarkan*. The formation of the word can be modeled as follows.

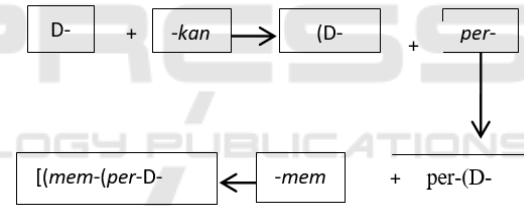


Figure 7: Combined Affix [mem-(per-D-kan)-nya]

Words with the pattern of [mem-(per- (D-kan))] are found in all classes. This pattern can be said to be productive. In class VII there are 10 words found, class VIII 8 words, and class IX 8 words. The basic words using the pattern are *dengar*, *guna*, *hati*, *ingat*, *kenal*, *siap*, *tahan*, *taruh*, *timbang*, *tonton*, *juang*, *kira*, *lihat*, *tanya*, dan *malu*.

Table 8: Words with [mem-(per-(D-kan))] Pattern Grade VII, VIII, and IX

No.	Word Grade VII	No.	Word Grade VIII	No.	Word Class IX
1	memperden garkan	1	memperguna kan	1	memperhati kan
2	mempergun akan	2	memperhatik an	2	memperinga tkan
3	memperhati kan	3	memperjuang kan	3	memperjuan gkan
4	mempering atkan	4	memperkirak an	4	memperken alkan

5	memperken alkan	5	memperlihat kan	5	memperlaku kan
6	mempersiap kan	6	mempersiapk an	6	mempermal ukan
7	mempertah ankan	7	mempertahan kan	7	mempertaha nkan
8	mempertaru hkan	8	mempertanya kan	8	mempertim bangan
9	mempertimbangka n				
10	mempertont onkan				

3.8 Combined Affix [(pe-(per-D))-an]

The combined affix pattern [(pe- (per-D)) - an] contains the basic form (D), prefix per-, prefix pe-, and suffix -an. The first stage of affixation is adding the prefix per- to the basic form. For example, the *ajar* becomes *pelajar*. After that, there is an addition of prefix pem-, which results in *pemelajaran*. The form then becomes the base for other forms by adding suffix -an and it becomes *pemelajaran*. The formation of the word can be modeled as follows.

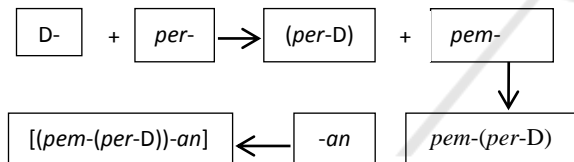


Figure 8: Combined Affix [(pem- (per-D)) -an]

The word with pattern [(pem- (per-D)) -an] is found in all levels of the class despite being in a limited number. This pattern can be said to be unproductive. In class VII, there are 2 words, class VIII 1 word, and class IX 1 word. The basic words used in the pattern are *ajar* and *oleh*.

Table 9 : Words with [(pem- (per-D)) -an] Pattern Grade VII, VIII, and IX

No.	Word Grade VII	Word Grade VIII	Word Grade IX
1	pemelajaran	pemelajaran	pemerolehan
2	pemerolehan	pemerolehan	

3.9 Combined Affix [(pe-(ber-D))-an]

The combined affix pattern [(pe-(ber-D))-an] contains the basic form (D), the prefix ber-, prefix pe-, and suffix -an. The first stage of affixation is adding the prefix ber- to the basic form. For example, the word *ajar* becomes *belajar*. After that, there is an addition of prefix pem- and it becomes *pembelajar*. This form then becomes the base for other forms by adding suffix -an, resulting in the word

pembelajaran. The formation of the word can be modeled as follows.

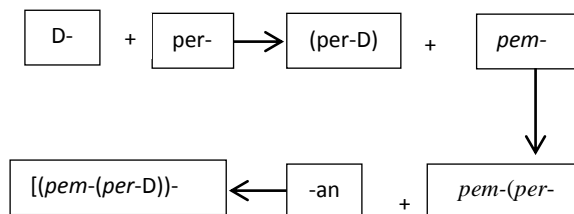


Figure 9: Combined Affix [(pe- (ber-D)) -an]

Words with pattern [(pem-(ber-D)) -an] appear in all grades despite being in a limited number. This pattern can be said to be unproductive. In grade VII there are 2 words, grade VIII 2 words, and grade IX 3 words. The basic words used in the pattern are *ajar*, *daya*, and *laku*.

Table 10 : Words with [(pem-(ber-D)) -an] Pattern Grade VII, VIII, and IX

Grade VII		Grade VIII		Grade IX	
No.	Word	No.	Word	No.	Word
1	Pembelajaran	Pembelajaran	1	pembelajaran	
2	pemberdayaan	Pemberdayaan	2	pemberdayaan	
				3	pemberlakuan

3.10 Combined Affix [(pe-(ber-D)-an)-nya]

The combined affix pattern [(pe-(ber-D)-an)-nya] contains the basic form (D), the prefix ber-, prefix pe-, suffix -an, and the clitic -nya. The first stage of affixation is adding the prefix ber- to the basic form. For example, the word *ajar* becomes *belajar*. After that, there is an addition of prefix pem-, which results in the word *pembelajar*. The form then becomes the base for other forms by adding suffix -an, resulting in the word *pembelajaran*. The form is added with the clitic -nya and it becomes *pembelajarannya*. The formation of the word can be modeled as follows.

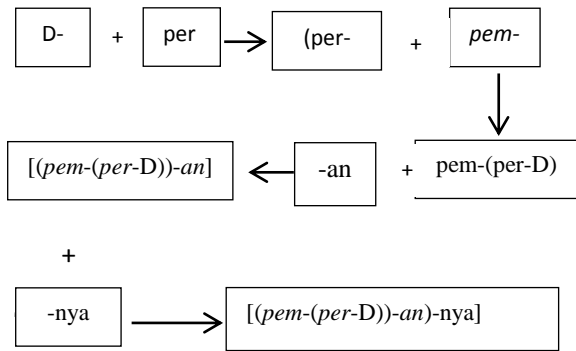


Figure 10: Combined Affix [(pem-(ber-D))-an]-nya]

The word with the pattern [(pem-(ber-D))-an]-nya appears only in class VIII. This pattern can be said to be unproductive and appears very limited. The basic word used in the pattern is *ajar*.

Table 11 : Words with [pe-(ber-D)-an]-nya] Pattern Grade VII, VIII, and IX

Grade VII		Grade VIII		Grade IX	
No.	Word	No.	Word	No.	Word
					pembelajarannya

3.11 Combined Affix [ke-(ber-D)-an]

The combined affix pattern [ke-(ber-D)-an] contains the basic form (D), the prefix ber- and confix ke-...-an. The first stage of affixation is adding the prefix ber- to the basic form. For example, the word *hasil* becomes *berhasil*. After that, there is an addition of confix ke-...-an, which results in the word *keberhasilan*. The formation of the word can be modeled as follows.

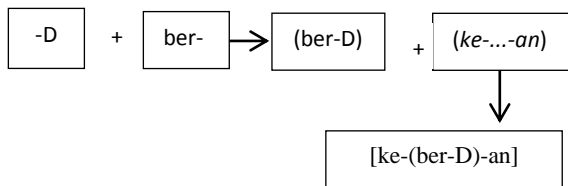


Figure 11: Combined Affix [ke-(ber-D)-an]

Words with the [ke-(ber-D)-an] pattern are found at all grades even though there are not many. In grade VII there are 4 words, in class VIII 3 words, and in class IX there are 2 words. The basic words used in the pattern are *hasil*, *limpah*, *sama*, *ada*, *ragam*, *irama*, and *manfaat*.

Table 12 : Words with [ke-(ber-D)-an] Pattern Grade VII, VIII, and IX

No	Grade VII Word	No	Grade VIII Word	No	Grade IX Word
1	Keberhasila n	1	keberagama n	1	keberhasilan
2	Keberlimpa han	2	keberiramaa n	2	kebermanfaa tan
3	Kebersamaa n	3	kebersamaa n		
4	Keberadaan				

3.12 Combined Affix [ke-(ter-D)-an]

Words with the [ke-(ter-D)-an] pattern are found at all levels of the class even though there are not many. In grade VII there are 4 words, in class VIII 3 words, and in class IX there are 2 words. The basic words used in the pattern are *hasil*, *limpah*, *sama*, *ada*, *ragam*, *irama*, and *manfaat*.

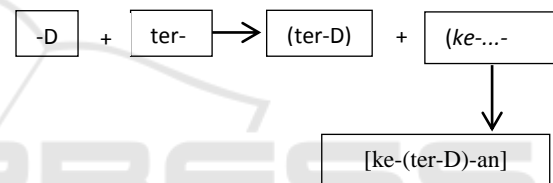


Figure 12: Combined Affix [ke-(ter-D)-an]

Words with the pattern [ke-(ter-D)-an] are found in all levels of the class even though there are not many. In grade VII there are 2 words, in class VIII 5 words, and in class IX there are 6 words. The basic words used in the pattern are *kejut*, *lambat*, *libat*, *padu*, *rinci*, *puruk*, *tarik*, *asing*, *baca*, *paut*, *pengaruh*, and *tindas*.

Table 13 : Words with [ke-(ter-D)-an] Pattern Grade VII, VIII, and IX

Grade VII		Grade VIII		Grade IX	
Word	No.	Word	No.	Word	No.
keterkejutan	1	keterlibatan	1	keterasingan	
keterlambatan	2	keterpaduan	2	keterbacaan	
		3	keterperincian	3	keterpautan
		4	Keterpurukan	4	keterpengaruh an
		5	Ketertarikan	5	keterpurukan
				6	keter tindasan

4 CONCLUSION

The most complex form with regard to the number of affixes and clitics attached is supposed to be at the end of class IX. In textbooks, complex forms appear without levels.

For example, the form [*mem* - ((*per*-D) -*i*)] does not appear in class VIII textbooks. However, the [*mem*- (*per*-D-*i*)] form appears in class VIII. On the contrary, the complex form [*per*-D-*i*] does not even appear in class IX. In fact, the pattern [*mem*- (*per*-D-*i*)-*nya*] is more complex than the pattern [*mem*- ((*per*-D) -*i*)].

What happens with the pattern [(*per*- (*ber*-D) -*an*) -*nya*] and the pattern [(*di*- (*ber*-D) -*kan*)) -*lah*] is similar. Both patterns only appear in grade VIII. It is better that the combined affix patterns appear in grade IX after first introducing simpler forms in grade VII and grade VIII.

This study mapped the complex combined affix patterns found in the secondary school textbooks. The researchers describe complex combined affixes which are ascertained to appear in higher levels, in the form of complex combined affixes. Regarding the basis for the levels, the affixation should have been examined first, especially the affixes that exist in the textbooks of the elementary school level. However, because the data not yet available, the study start from all vocabulary contained in the middle school textbook.

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