

Forms of Noun Affixation in Pakpak Language

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Keywords: Noun, Affixation, Pakpak Language.

Abstract: This paper aims to describe the forms of affixation of noun language Pakpak. In order for that purpose to materialize, a structural morphology theory is used. This theory focuses on the morphological process by observing its nominant behavior through semantic behavior, syntactic behavior, and also its morphological behavior. This research is a qualitative research. Thus, the method used is a qualitative method. This is done because the method is a procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or oral data in the language community. The results explain that the prefixes that make up the nouns in Pakpak language consist of /pe-/ and /per-/. Prefix /pe-/ change shape. The affixed / pinned form when encountered with a vowel beginning with the consonant /g/ and /k/. /pe-/ be /pem-/ met with the basic word beginning with the consonant /b/ and /p/. /pe-/ be /peng-/ if meeting the basic word beginning with consonant /l/ and /r/. /pe-/ be /pen-/ if it meets the basic word beginning with consonant /d/, /j/, /s/, and /t/. The suffix that forms the nouns in Pakpak is /-en/ and no form changes are found. The infix that forms the nouns in Pakpak is /-in-/ and no changes are made. The constants that make up the nouns in Pakpak language consist of /ke-en /, /pe-en /, and /per-en/.

1 INTRODUCTION

The morphological process of each regional language varies. It is presented by Akbulut (2017) which says that "The exact part of morphology differs with every dialect, contingent upon the word arrangement of forms utilized as a part of every dialect". This is what makes researchers want to uncover the process of morphology in Pakpak language, especially on the process of productivity of noun formation. Bauer (1983: 63) states that productivity is one of the tools of language that allows the native speaker of the language to produce infinite forms of formation and some of these are newly formed. The affixation process as one of the morphological processes often results in productivity. The example of a branching verb is derived from a prefix / and / spikes 'naked' noun: in the formation of the word the form changes into /menge/. Then, there are also nouns of 'hammered' pickers derived from prefix / peer / and pekpek verbs; in the formation of this word there has been peluluhan / p / on the word pekpek. Meanwhile, the form / p- / changed into / pem- /

The regional language as a supporter of the national language is a source of Indonesian language

development. The contribution of regional languages to Indonesian, among others, the field of phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and vocabulary. Similarly, Indonesian language influences regional language development. The reciprocal relationship between Indonesian and regional languages is complementary in its development. Due to the fact that the importance of the function of regional languages it is necessary to conduct serious fundamental research on the local languages in Indonesia.

Noun behavior in this morphological study involves many aspects, not only the morphological aspects, but also the syntactic and semantic aspects because a speech in Pakpak language communicate must involve the three elements. Moreover, Pakpak language is more difficult to trace its authenticity because it dominates Toba Batak language in Pakpak society. In addition, as a result of the influence of formal education, administration, government, religion, and the progress of mass communication system, especially radio and television and other elements of the word have been and still absorbed into the language Pakpak from the Indonesian language. Nouns such as race, defense, cooperative, and generation have often been used as

part of Pakpak language by native speakers. Such absorption gradually affects the noun system of Pakpak language.

Solin (1988: 112), states that the Pakpak language speakers are bilingual, namely mastering Pakpak language and Toba language even Karo language, in addition to the Indonesian language. According to him, the language of Batak Toba and even Karo language is widely used by Pakpak speakers, especially those who are Christians, who are the majority religion of Pakpak. In overseas, (Medan City) Pakpak language very rarely used Pakpak tribe especially when met with Toba or Karo tribe or other tribe.

2 THEORIES AND METHODS

Affixation is the process of affix affixing on a basic or basic form. The affirmation in Ramlan's view (1987: 50 in Romli 2015) is a bound grammatical unit in which a word is a non-word and not a word element, which has the ability to cling to other units to form a new word or subject. element (1) basic or basic form, (2) affix, and (3) grammatical meaning generated. This process can be inflectional and may also be derivative (Chaer, 2003 in Sutrisna 2017).

The basic or basic form that becomes the basis of the affixation process can be a root, the smallest form that can not be segmented again, such as table, buy, eat, and brush. Can also be complex forms, such as backwardness in the word backwardness, apply to the word impose, and rules on the word regular. It can also be a phrase, such as participating in participation, a mistress's wife at his mistress's wife.

Affix is a form, usually a bound morpheme, which is fixed on a basis in the process of forming words. Seen from its embedded position on the basic shape is usually distinguished the prefix, infix, suffix, and confix. Prefix is the process of forming a word by adding affixes or affixes in front of its basic form or also the process of forming words done by affixing or adding or affixing affixes in front of its basic form. Examples of prefixes or prefixes, ie, di-, ter-, pre-, a-, per-, pert, and so on.

Infix is the process of word formation by adding affix or affix in the middle of its basic form. The added affixes are called infix or inserts. The process of forming the word *telunjuk*, *trembling*, and *serrations*, done by adding infix in the middle of its basic form. For example: -el-, -er-, -em-, dan -in-.

Suffix is a word-forming process that is done by adding or affixing affixes at the end of its basic

form, so the affix is called suffix or suffix. The term also comes from the Latin word *suffixus* which means attached (*fixus*, *figere*). The original suffixes in Indonesian are also very limited. There are many other foreign endings that are incorporated into the Indonesian language, namely -isation, -er, -is, and so on. So some of the foreign endings are called the absorption suffixes from other languages.

A confix is a combined affix formed on a prefix and a suffix that serves to support a particular meaning. Because it supports that particular meaning then confix is not regarded as a prefix or suffix each of which stands alone, but is regarded as an integral form of form. And since morphemes are composite forms and their meanings, they are considered a morpheme, not a combination of two morphemes (Sumadi, 2008). The confix is also called *simulfix* because it is a combination of affixes simultaneously supporting a particular meaning. The basic concept of confix or *simulix* is not the same because the point of view of the naming of confix and *simulphon* is different. *Konfiks* seen from togetherness to support one meaning or one sense, while *simulfix* based togetherness.

Matthews in the book *Morphology* (in Ansari 2008), *An Introduction to the Theory of Word-Structure* divides morphology into two fields, namely inflexional morphology (inflectional morphology) and lexical morphology. In the meantime, belonging to the scope of word formation is merely derivational (lexical) morphology whereas inflexional morphology is not. Even Beard (in Ansari, 2008) in the book *Lexeme Morpheme Base Morphology* explained that if there is a formation of words that have moved the class should also be considered a grammatical relationship. Because the indicated derivation must be functional and the class changes (reclassification). Derivation is said to be functional because of the change of class and its grammatical functions.

In line with Matthews, Chaer (2007: 175) argues that the formation of words derivatively or derivational will form a new word, the word whose lexic identity is not the same as the word base. This is also stated by Akbulut (2017) which says that: *“Changes in derivational morphology permit a root word or stem to involve different word classes, as in obvious (adjective), obviousness (noun), obviously (adverb). It incorporates information of derivational morphology, for example, prefixes (e.g., the dis-in disorganized to demonstrate the antonym of the first, organized), additions (e.g., the -er in seller to show a person who sells), and compounding (e.g.,*

airplane to produce one word combining two words; air and plane)”

This research is qualitative research. Thus, the method used is a qualitative method. This is done because the qualitative method is a procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or oral data in the language community. Therefore, this research also uses descriptive approach. The descriptive approach is done solely on the facts or phenomena empirically alive in the speakers of the language (in Asmadi, 2016).

In the morphological study are known three common approaches, namely Word and Paradigm (WP), Item and Process (IP), and Item and Arrangement (IA) (The Linguistics Encyclopedia, 1995). In the WP approach, words are central and fundamental units in grammar. This approach provides a significant difference between morphology and syntax. This approach also prioritizes the morphosyntax process. Furthermore, this approach avoids morphophonological problems. This approach has advantages in linguistic descriptions, is less successful in the description of certain types of languages. IP suggests relationships between units of one and the other with reference to morphological processes. IP focuses on words, not on words as grammatical elements. According to this approach, each morpheme has a form in which various processes occur. The advantage of IP is that it can do many things to explain word formation. IP has simple and derived forms (simple and derived). Simple point is the basic form (root), while the derivative is the forms that occur from the existing process. However, as with WP, IP also can not

/pe-/ + Borih → pemorih ‘how to wash’
/pe-/ + Buat → pemuat ‘how to take’
/pe-/ + Pekpek → pemekpek ‘how to hit’
 explain all features of all languages. For IA, this approach is related to structural in sentence and systematic bloomfield. IA is a simple approach which is also a combined form. For a simple form, IA uses a morpheme, while for a combined form, IA uses two or more adjacent constituents (immediate constituent). The advantage of IA is that it can explain much about the problem of language description but the advantage lies in the accuracy of using the approach.

Research on the structure of the Pakpak language previously emphasized more on results than the process, where the approach used previously is the IA (Item and Arrangement) approach. In contrast to what the author did in conducting this research. The author prefers the IP approach due to the advantages

and the process. IP focuses on the process of word formation, as the authors analyzed. IP provides information on the process, not on the form (Molino, 1985 in The Linguistics Encyclopedia). In addition, the qualitative research of the author is also more concerned with the process than the results (Djadjasudarma, 1993).

3 NOUN AFFIXATION IN PAKPAK LANGUAGE

The noun affixation process found in the Pakpak language includes (i) **prefix**, i.e. prefix/*pe-/* and/*per-/* (prefix/*pe-/* have the allomorph */peng-/*, */pem-/*, */penge-/*, and */pen-/*), (ii) **infix**, i.e. infix/*-in-/*, (iii) **suffix**, i.e. suffix (*-en-*), and (iv) **confix**, i.e. confix */ke-en/*, */pe-en/*, and */per-en/*. For that, the affixation process in Pakpak language based on the data obtained can be described as follows.

3.1 Prefix/*pe-/*

The prefix */pe-/* pattern undergoes a change in form either attached to the base word that initials vowels as well as consonants, to produce nouns; when */pe/* is attached to the basic form that initials the vowel, */g/* and */k/* then the prefix */pe-/* changes to */peng-/*.
/pe-/ + angin → pengangin ‘how to wind’
/pe-/ + aleng → pengaleng ‘pickup’

If it is attached to the initial base form of */b/* and */p/*, the prefix */pe-/* changes into */pem-/*, while the initial phoneme of the base word will dissolve.

If it is attached to the initial basic form of */l/* and */r/*, the prefix */pe-/* changes to */penge-/*.
/pe-/ + labang → pengelabang ‘how to tackle’
/pe-/ + Lempit → pengelempit ‘how to fold’
 If it is attached to the initial basic form of */d/* and */j/*, the prefix */pe-/* changes to */pen-/*.

/pe-/ + dedah → pendedah ‘guard’

/pe-/ + deger → pendeger ‘dancer’

If it is attached to the initial basic form */s/* and */t/*, the prefix */pe-/* changes to */pen-/*, while the initial phoneme */s/* and */t/* will melt

/pe-/ + suan → penuan ‘how to plant’

/pe-/ + Tutu → penutu ‘pounding’

3.2 Prefix/per-/

The prefix /per-/ does not change in shape, either attached to the basic form of initial vocal and consonant phonemes.

3.3 Infix

In Pakpak language there is one infix that forms a noun, i.e. infix /-in-/

3.4 Suffix

The suffix that forms the nouns in Pakpak is the suffix /-en/. The suffix /-en/ does not change in form when it is attached to the basic form of the final consonant phonemes; when attached to the basic form of the final phoned vowel, the suffix /-en/ undergoes a coding process which is a rule.

ketek + /-en/ → *Keteken* 'smaller'
ugah + /-en/ → *Ugahen* 'boil'

3.5 Confix

In this case, the notion of confixation includes the process of attaching prefixes and suffixes, either sequentially (prefixes occur first and then followed by suffixes or vice versa before suffixing followed by prefixes) or simultaneously.

In Pakpak language there are three types of confix that make up nouns:

- 1) Confix /ke-en/
- 2) Confix /pe-en/
- 3) Confiks /per-en/

3.6 Confiks /ke-en/

The confix /ke-en/ does not change shape, when it is attached to the basic form beginning with the consonant, but the confix /ke-en/ change shape when attached to the base form that begins and or ends by the vowel. The amendment is a code-sounding law contained in Pakpak.

berngin + /ke-en/ → *kebernginen* 'kemalaman'
lolo + /ke-en/ → *keloloen* 'excitement'

3.7 Confiks /pe-en/

The confixed /pe-en/ encoded process when attached to the basic form ends with the vowel, whereas /pe-/ changes in shape according to the initial phoneme of the underlying form which he attaches; this has been described in the discussion of prefixation /pe-/ previous form.

cinar + /pe-en/ → *Pencinaren* 'place to dry'

tokor + /pe-en/ → *Penokoren* 'purchase'

/per-/ + *Oles* → *peroles* 'who has a cloth'

/per-/ + *nange* → *pernange* 'peribu'

3.8 Confiks /per-en/

The prefix /per-/ at/per-en/ does not change, while the suffix /-en/ undergoes a sound change like the encryption process when it is attached to the word ending with the vowel.

/per-en/ + *kuta* → *perkutan* 'village'

/per-en/ + *demu* → *perdemun* 'place united'

4 CONCLUSION

The noun affixation forms in Pakpak language consist of prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and confixes. The prefixes that make up the nouns in Pakpak language consist of /pe-/ and /per-/. Prefix /pe-/ change shape. The affixed /pe-/ pinned form /peng-/ when encountered with a vowel beginning with the consonant /g/ and /k/. /pe-/ be /pem-/ if meeting with the basic word beginning with the consonant /b/ and /p/. /pe-/ be /penge-/ if meeting the basic word beginning with consonant /l/ and /r/. /pe-/ be /per-/ if it meets the basic word beginning with consonant /d/, /j/, /s/, and /t/. The suffix that forms the nouns in Pakpak is /-en/ and no form changes are found. The infix that forms the nouns in Pakpak is /-in-/ and no changes are made. The constants that make up the nouns in Pakpak language consist of /ke-en/, /pe-en/, and /per-en/.

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