

GRAMMATICAL SEMANTIC CONSTRAINS OF DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES OF MINANGKABAUENESE USED IN *SINGGALANG*DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan kendalasemantik gramatikal yaitu kendala dalam menentukan makna yang terbentuk karena proses gramatikal yang dialami oleh bahasa minangkabau yang terdapat dalam Koran *Singgalang* khususnya pada kolom *Palantadan* menemukan afiks derivasi yang banyak mengalami kendala semantik gramatikal. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptif kualitatif. Data dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh kata dalam kalimat yang mengalami kendala semantik gramatikal dari afiks derivasi bahasa Minangkabau dalam Koran *Singgalang* khususnya di kolom *Palanta* tahun 2012-2013 yang terdiri dari 75 artikel. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa kendalasemantik gramatikal dalam afiks derivasi yang dapat dialami oleh seluruh tipe afiksasi : prefix,(65%),{*pa-*},{*ba-*},{*di-*},{*ta-*},dan {*maN-*}.Suffix (10%), {*-an*}dan confix(25%){*ma-an*},{*di-i*},{*di-an*},dan{*ka-an*}.Kendala dalam menentukan makna yang terbentuk karena proses gramatikal disebabkan oleh variasi dalam proses pembentukan suatu kata.

Kata Kunci:*Semantik Gramatikal,Minangkabunese,afiks derivasi, Prefix, suffix, infix, and confix.*

A. Introduction

Language is a basic need of human being to interact each other. As a tool of communication, people use it to express their needs, ideas, thoughts, and feelings. As creative creatures, they can also develop their language when they cannot find the literal language to deliver the expression that they want to express. It cannot be separated from the culture or the society in which it belongs because it is an important part of culture. Schendel (2001:55) states that the change faced by the language is caused by many factors. One of them comes into contact with others. Language has variation in words. So, that people can create new words.

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The process of create new words is called word formation.

Word formation is the process of creating a new word that is used in daily communication. According to Yule (1985: 52-53), word formation is a study of the processes whereby new words come into being in a language. Words can be divided into different kinds of morphemes such as roots and affixes and in this situation word formation happened. A word may be an existing word which is created into a new one. Consequently, several forms of words are found in language. A characteristic of all human language is the potential to create new words to the categories of noun, verb, adjective, and adverb. They are opened in the sense that new members are constantly being added.

New words are made on the basis of patterns of meaning correspondence between existing words. It is not only creating new words but also creating new meaning. Furthermore, those new words are the existing words are likely to undergo certain morphological processes. One of the processes is known as affixation. This process is characterized by adding an affix to a base. A base is a form to which any affixes can be added. It can be free morpheme, the one that can stand alone, for instance, *Greek*, *luck*, and *strong*, or a bound morpheme, the one that is dependent on other morphemes and is identical with affixes.

An affix is a bound morpheme with which it is differed from the positions of the attachment. It is called a prefix when it is placed before a base. When a bound morpheme is attached after a base, it is called a suffix. An affix which is inserted into a base is named as an infix. Confixes are bound morphemes which attached a base in the same time.

The words *fixable*, to which the suffix *{-able}* is applied. In this word, the addition of the suffix *{-able}* to the verb *fix* converts the verb into adjective as well as effect on a new meaning of the new word. So, the new word now carries the meaning of able to be fixed. The word *fixable* is a little bit different in their derivational affixes. Whatever the addition are, it appears that derivations can control the usage of words. It means that the process try to optimize the used words or to avoid wordiness and grammatical semantic constrain. For example, in English, the readers are confused to add the correct affixes into the word “*stop*” as it may be attached with the two prefixes *{un-}* and *{non-}* as in *unstop* and *nonstop*. In fact, both of them have difference meaning. For *unstop*, this word has no meaning because *{un-}* should be followed by adjectives. For *nonstop*, this word has a meaning, that is break. The use of “*unstop*” in a sentence causes deviation both in the use of structure and its meaning. This is known as grammatical semantic constrain. Minangkabaunese has variant in word formation. There are grammatical semantic constrains in Minangkabaunese. For example:

Samaso ketekapak tu bacito-cito jadi pa-ninju.

When small father that desire being PREF-boxing

As a child he dreamed of becoming a boxer.

The grammatical semantic constrain can be seen in the underlined word. The word “*paninju*” is a new word formation through derivational process as it is a combination of base “*tinju*” and prefix “*pa-*”. The word means that someone like a boxer. In fact, through the context found in the sentence, someone has the profession as athlete. The constraint occurs as a result of assimilation process in

which “*r*” is assimilated by “*n*”. The correct form should be “*patinju*”.

However, they also may face difficulties in comprehending the right meaning from derivational affixes. As a consequence, derivational affixes tend to be applied in the words of different text, both spoken and written. Since written text provides data of derivational affixes, the study prefers to use one of the forms, particularly a column in newspaper for analysis.

Newspaper is a medium to convey information to the public. Its main concern is placed on how to present the information in a good writing. As an authentic local newspaper, the writer believed that the choices of the derived words or even the formation are exact enough, so it can facilitate to analyze them. In this study the writer only took the data from some articles in the newspaper due to the limited to do the research. Based on those reasons, the writer was curious to investigate grammatical semantic constrains of derivational affixes in Minangkabaunese in the articles.

The purposes for doing this research are (1) Finding out the grammatical semantic constrains of derivational affixes of Minangkabaunese used in *Singgalang* daily newspaper especially in *Palanta* columns and (2) Finding out the type of derivational affixes that frequently contain grammatical semantic constrains.

B. Research Methods

This research is a kind of descriptive qualitative research because this research describes and explains about the grammatical semantic constrains of derivational affixes of Minangkabaunese used in *Singgalang* daily newspaper. Nazir (2007:54) states that descriptive research was to describe, picture or draw the factual and accurate facts in systematic and have a relationship with inter phenomena that are being observed. This research also describes the types of derivational affixes by exploring the concept or phenomenon.

The data of this research were all of grammatical semantic constrains of derivational affixes through the sentences found in *Singgalang* daily newspaper in 2012-2013 editions and consisted of 75 articles. There were several instruments for collecting the data. They were writing equipment such as pen, paper, book, and ruler.

The data were collected by reading the article in *Palanta* columns. Then the grammatical semantic constrains of derivational affixes were identified by underline them with using pen then codifying. After all of the grammatical semantic constrains were marked, the data were tabulated into the table and after that the data were analyzed.

C. Findings and Discussion

1. Grammatical Semantic Constrains of Derivational Affixes of Minangkabaunese Used in *Singgalang* daily Newspaper.

There were 283 derivational affixes in *Singgalang* daily newspaper especially in *Palanta* columns published on 2012-2013 editions and consisted

of 75 articles. There were only 40 of 283 derivational affixes that got grammatical semantic constraints.

a. The Use of Prefix {mang-}

There is prefix {maN-} in Minangkabau. This prefix can combine with class of words: noun, verb, adjective, and adverb. It has five allomorphs of prefix {maN-} such as: {mam-}, {man-}, {mang-}, {many-}, and {ma-}. Prefix {mang-} can happen if the words start with velar consonant /k/ and /g/. The word *kasan* + prefix {mang-} become *mangasan* like the example below but for this word is not suitable with context.

(1) *Den raso jo caro bantuak tadi tu, indak ma-ngasanbana*

I feel with way form this, no PEF- impression very

Permainan guru tu dowh.

Game teacher that

I think the way the teacher's game was not memorable teacher once.

The grammatical semantic constraint can be seen in the underlined word. The word “*mangasan*” is a new word formation through derivational process as it is a combination of base “*kasan*” and prefix “*mang-*”. The form of “*mang-*” appears if the word or base starts with velar consonant such as : /k/ and /g/. The word means that the giving the impression to the others about the teacher's way. In fact, through the context found in the sentence, the process of make an impression. The constraint occurs as a result of using incorrect form of affixes. The form of affixes that can be used to give correct meaning of the word is prefix “*ba-*” as in “*bakasan*”. By using this affixes, the meaning is that the process of giving the impression to the others about the teacher's way.

b. The use of prefix {mam-}

The form of {mam-} appears if the word or base starts with consonant inhibitory /p/ and /b/. It is important things that consonant inhibitory unvoiced /p/ released into the sound basis. For example, the prefix {mam-} + *pilih* become *mamiliah*. This word has meaning as “process”, but the example below not suitable if use derivational affixes of *mamiliah*.

(2) *Nan murah ma-miliah katua kelas nyo!*

Which cheap PEF-choose leader class

The easy ones are class president election.

The grammatical semantic constraint can be seen in the underlined word. The word “*mamiliah*” is a new word formation through derivational process as it is a combination of base “*pilih*” and prefix “*mam-*”. The word means that the process of choosing the head of class. In fact, through the context found in the sentence, the process of choosing the chairperson not in special moment. The constraint occurs as a result of using incorrect form of affixes. The form of affixes that can be used to give correct meaning of the word is affix “*pa-an*” as in “*pamiliahan*”. By using this affix, the meaning is that the process of choosing the chairperson in class with the choosing way.

c. The use of Suffix {-an}

There are three suffixes in Minangkabaunese such as: *{-an}*, *{-kan}*, and *{-i}*. The suffix *{-an}* only can combine with verb. The result of this combine is nominalization. For the example below the word *caliakan* is not suitable in context.

(3) *Ijankan sato, caliak-anse indak dapek.*

Do not follow, see-SUF only not can

We are not allowed to participate nor to see.

The grammatical semantic constrain can be seen in the underlined word. The word “*caliakan*” is a new word formation through derivational process as it is a combination of base “*caliak*” and suffix “*-an*”. The word contains imperative meaning that is asking someone to see. In fact, through the context found in the sentence, the meaning is not asking others to seem but the act of seeing is done by the speaker himself. This inappropriateness of meaning is known as grammatical semantic constrain. Therefore, the form of prefix that should be used to give correct meaning of the word is prefix “*man-*” as in “*mancaliak*”.

There are many grammatical semantic constrains that are found in *Singgalang* daily newspaper especially in *Palanta* columns. It is not only prefixes but also suffixes and confixes. All of derivational affixes are constructed with some ways. Even, there are some derivational affixes that do not relevant with their original word. Besides, not all of the derivational affixes are followed by the original words. It caused the reader has already known about context of the news. Derivational affixes that are used in the local newspaper made the news become short, brief, economic, and interested. Derivational affixes can limit the space which is available to explain the news. The uses of derivational affixes are also make the grammatical semantic constrains of derivational affixes. Sometimes the using of derivational affixes can make the variants of the meaning. The readers have to have the high comprehending in articles especially in Minangkabaunese.

2. Type of Derivational Affixes that Frequently Contain of Grammatical Semantic Constrains.

Derivational affixes were found in *Singgalang* daily newspaper especially in *Palanta* columns were constructed in some ways. First, derivational affixes in *Singgalang* daily Newspaper were constructed through taking the first morpheme to the base and becomeing the words but in sentences there are derivational affixes which are not suitable to use and make varieties meaning.

The findings are shown in the following table.

No	Type of derivational affixes that contain grammatical constrains	Frequency	Percentage
1	Derivational Prefixes	26	65 %
2	Derivational Suffixes	4	10%

3	Derivational Confixes	10	25%
Totally		40	100 %

There were three things that can be concluded based on the table above. First, the percentages of types of prefixes, suffixes and confixes were found in *Singgalang* daily newspaper especially in *Palanta* columns in Minangkabau language. From the table above, it could be said that the grammatical semantic constrains of using prefixes in *Palanta* columns occurred twenty six times (65%), such as: {*pa-*}, {*ba-*}, {*di-*}, {*ta-*}, and {*maN-*}. The grammatical semantic constrains of using suffixes in *Palanta* columns occurred four times (10%) such as: {*-an*} and the use confixes in *Palanta* columns occurred ten times (25%) such as: {*ma-an*}, {*di-i*}, {*di-an*}, and {*ka-an*}. In *Singgalang* daily newspaper especially in *Palanta* columns, grammatical semantic constrain involving the use of infixes is not found.

This research is different with the previous research that had already been conducted, was Liawati (2006) conducted a research entitled “The Affixation of Minangkabaunese of PulauPunjung Dialect”. The researcher found the kinds of derivation the process and the meaning of Derivation in PulauPunjung dialect. Then, FikaMaulinasari (2008) the title was “The error of derivational affixes in English”. The grammatical error of derivational affixes in English happened because these are some affixes that are not frequently used in English in this time. The data of her research were only the grammatical in word formation in English. Overall, the topic of these two researchers is similar, to study about grammatical semantic constrains of derivational affixes of Minangkabaunese. However, the purpose of this research is to find out the grammatical semantic constrains of derivational affixes of Minangkabaunese used in *Singgalang* daily newspaper especially in *Palanta* columns.

D. Conclusion and Suggestions

The purposes of this research are to analyze the word formation and grammatical semantic constrains of derivational affixes and to find out the types of derivational affixes that contain of grammatical semantic constrains in *Singgalang* daily newspaper, especially in *Palanta* columns. In this research, the researcher finds three kinds of derivational affixes in morphological process. They are prefix, suffix, and confixes, which are combined with the base of word to form new words.

The functions of affixation; verb, noun, and adjective, and the meaning of affixation: process, event, to do something, to bring something, to do something with a tool, to become, to make something, characteristics, tool, to do something for other person, something to be, command, can see each other, distance, to make away, to make increase, one place, to make in, to burning something, to make hot, to make fix. For those processes, the knowledge of morphology, derivational

affixes are needed to get the right meaning of derivational affixes in Minangkabau.

Since this research is done just to find out the grammatical semantic constraints of derivational affixes of Minangkabau used in *Singgalang* daily newspaper especially in *Palanta* columns by classifying into types of derivational affixes, it is suggested for the further researcher to continue the research. There are derivational affixes that get grammatical semantic constraints not found yet. It is expected for the next researcher to find out the other derivational affixes which get grammatical semantic constraints. It can be from the other newspaper, magazine, movie script, news recording, daily conversation or the other media that can become the source of the data.

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