

## **AFFIXATION STRUCTURE CHANGES OF BAHASA INDONESIA ON NEWSPAPER ARTICLES OF THE 1800S, 1900S, AND 2000S PERIODS**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Language is always in a state of change (Aitchison, 2004; Trask, 2010; Keller, 1994). The changes can be seen in a very fast time frame, but more often in a slowly time thus the changes are not seen directly in a moment. To see the process of language change, we can find it by paying attention to language as spoken or by language as communication system that show in written language. Koran as a written language saw how the language used by community with the real time. This study was conducted by using descriptive analysis method. This study aims to find out the changes in Indonesian language structure in three periods of time, the 1800s, 1900s, and 2000s. The theory of affixation which explain by Kridalaksana (1989), and looking at the changes from time to time will use as main theory. This research focused on the morphology term of affixation. Data were obtained from articles that taken from newspapers published during that period (Bianglala, 1869; Bintang Timor, 1885; Kompas, 1933 & 1966, and Kompas, 2017). This study shows that there are changes in the affixation pattern from time to time, which is on the rules of writing, especially in the *di-* prefix that is indistinguishable form *di* as preposition, because there is no consistency of the use of the discontinuity of the forecasts, then the prefix *-me*, the prefix *ka-*, the prefix *ke-*, the suffix *-i*, suffix *-ken*, suffix *-kan*, and suffix *-an* have also a different pattern in each period, especially when the affix used in the combination of affixes structure.

Keywords: Affixation, language change, morphology

### **INTRODUCTION**

Everything in this world is constantly changing (Aitchison, 2004). It also occurs in language, which is always changing, thus making the difference between the language spoken by parents and the language used by their children. Every language is always changing (Trask, 15: 2010). Hermann Paul in Keller (1994: 6) states that the state of language that undergoes continuous change can not be separated from the part of its nature. The forms of change can take place from the smallest linguistic level of phonology, to the greatest extent of syntax and even discourse. The existence of speech changes, can cause a change in meaning, and certainly can cause grammar changes.

In terms of grammar, the Indonesian language still needs to be constantly updated. Therefore, with the study of the grammar of Indonesian language is expected to help enrich the Indonesian language and facilitate the understanding of Indonesian language learners and users of the language itself. The learner's difficulties in determining the use of the word *berimbuhan* also become one of the important parts in the Indonesian language, this is the underlying researcher to examine more deeply how the process of changing the structure of affixasi in the Indonesian language. Affixation is one of the processes of the formation of a new word in a language (Manova, 2015), certainly has an important role in a change of language as change in other levels.

This research is not intended to determine the error or truth in a language use, but to see the facts that exist in the field that the language changed even if only seen in one aspect of the level of morphology. To see the changes can be seen through written media such as Indonesian newspapers. Indonesian as it is known together is a cohesive language with Malay language, so that newspapers used in this study started from the 1800s who already use Malay Indonesian. The research aims to determine the changes that occur

in the morphological aspects of affixation. The newspapers used in this study are the *Bianglala Newspaper* in 1866, the newspaper in 1993, *Kompas newspaper* in 1966, and *Kompas newspaper* in 2017.

## **METHOD**

Slametmuljana (1957) describes an explanation of a word category can be a formation word. The word formation is divided into the suffix -an, kean, peran, pe (r) -an. There is also a suffix as a pronoun, and as a word of numbers. Slametmuljana also classifies a word-like form of a prefix ber-, prefix me-, prefix per-, prefix ter-, prefix ke-, suffix -i, suffix -kan, and suffix -an.

The formation through a process of formation called affixation. Affixation is a process that converts lexemes into complex words. In this process, lexem (1) changes its shape, (2) into a certain category, so that the status of a word (or if it has changed the category status), (3) has changed a little. The affixes form a system, so the occurrence of words in Indonesian is a series of related processes (Kridalaksana, 2010). Then, Kridalaksana also explained that the affix in Indonesian consists of:

- A. Prefix, the affix placed on the base. For example: di-, me-,ber-.ke-, ter, pe
- B. Infix, the affix placed inside the base. Examples: -el-, -er-, -em-, dan -in-.
- C. The suffix, the affix placed behind the base. Example: -an, -kan, -i.
- D. Simufliks, an affix manifested by segmental features that are merged on the base. In Indonesian the simufliks are manifested by the nasalization of the first phoneme of a basic form, and its function is to form verbs or to verbize nouns, adjectives or other word classes. Next example: coffee - coffee, soto - nyoto, sate - nyate, speeding - speeding.
- E. The confix, an affixture consisting of two elements, one in front of the basic form and one behind the basic form; And serves as a divided morpheme. The confix must be distinguished from the combination of affixes. The confix is a morpheme with a grammatical meaning. Examples: ke-an, pe-an, per-an, ber-an. The basic word 'case' examples are present. We do not know the form of 'adaan, ayau keada'; So the here is a confix.
- F. The combination of affixes, ie combinations of two affixes or more that join the base. This affix is not a special type of affix, and is merely a combination of affixes having their own grammatical forms and meanings, appearing together on a basic form, but derived from a different process. For example: me, i-i, meperkan-, memper-i, ber-kan, kan, kan, peran, and so on. 'Entrust' a basic form with a combination of two affixes, one prefix (believe) and one suffix (me (N) -favor).

In the General Spellings Guidelines of Indonesian Language (PUEBI, 2016: 16) issued by the Agency for Language Development and Development (Badan Languages), compounded words (prefix, insertion, suffix, and combination of prefix and suffix) are written in combination with their basic form. For example: walking, sustainable, simplify, ge-metar, painting, will, repair.

The method used in this research is descriptive analysis method. The data used are the affixed words contained in articles in newspapers of the 1800s, 1900s and 2000s. In order to represent the 1800s newspapers, several words were added in the 1869 *Boranlala Newspaper* article and the *Bintang Baru newspaper* in 1885; For the 1900s newspapers a few words were added to articles in the *Kompas Newspaper* of 1933 and 1966; And for the 2000s newspapers were taken several words affixed in *Compass Newspaper* in 2017.

## **ANALYSIS**

The data collected from articles in newspapers of the 1800s, 1900s, and 2000s were screened and selected for presentation in this journal. Judging from the choice of words used in newspaper articles from year to year shows the existence of changes ranging from the use of vocabulary commonly used daily in the conversation is still widely used in newspaper articles the period of the 1800s and continues to decrease down to the 2000s. It indicates a change of language in terms of writing influenced by spoken language (which in KBBI used the term 'conversation'). Thus, a very distant change will feel the difference in

newspaper articles in the period of the 1800s that still use the vocabulary of speech as a formal writing language, with the period of 2000s that already have its own rules that can be used in formal writing. The difference looks good in terms of spelling and choice of words, as well as some sentence structure. It also affects the use of affixation patterns in the Indonesian language from time to time. Discussion of the results of this research analysis presented perperiod, starting from the period 1800s, then 1900s, and last 2000s.

#### • The 1800s period

Data in the 1800s show that (1) there has not been a consistent pattern of prefixed writing in- that distinguishes it from the foregoing word, so that the writing pattern can be both separated from its base and combined with its base, as in *berafiks* 'Boewat ', 'in hoekoem ', whose writing pattern is the same as the ' in hand 'word, separated from the following word. In addition, the data also found in the form of words consisting of the front word in which *penulsiannya* combined with the following words, namely the word 'in'. The pattern of writing in the 1800s is still dominated by using a separate writing pattern from the base. Likewise for writing patterns on *confix* and *affix* combinations such as 'in alahken', 'in brentihken', 'in fikirken', 'in jihiken', 'in moelai', 'in oekoerin', and 'in peladjarken'.

(2) There is an affixed pattern typical of the 1800s, namely the use of the prefixed *ka*-pattern, the suffix *-ken*, which is then found also in the combination of *ka-an*, *ken-ken*, as in 'kadoewa', 'Keterangan', 'kapandeian', 'ka-oenjoekan', 'kalihatan', 'in berdiriken', 'peladjarken', 'mendjalanken', 'poelangken', and others. There is also a suffix pattern, but in smaller amounts like the word 'tetepkan'. The writing of the word as mentioned earlier was influenced also by the pronunciation structure of the speakers of the language of that period, as did Soeharto, the 2nd President of the Republic who used to say [ken] for writing.

There are (3) Patterns of suffix *-i* and suffix *-in*, preceded by dashes (-) after the base word attached to the suffix. The pattern can be seen in some of the following data: 'get-i', 'get-in', 'mempoenja-i', 'moenta-in', and others.

In that period it turns out that not only / p /, / s /, / k /, and / t /, is decayed when it encounters a prefix, but there is (4) decay on a word beginning with the letter / c /, The word 'carita' which later became 'menjaritaken'. In this study also found (5) the existence of some words *berafiks* that have been very rarely used even did not close the possibility of no longer used, as in the word: 'dijadiken' current pattern is not commonly used but closer to the word 'make' 'Berpake' nowadays the more commonly used word is the word 'wear', 'berpoekoel' currently more commonly used word is the word 'beating' which states the meaning of 'mutual', 'bertahoe' is currently a word that is more often used is a word 'Knowing', 'berroesoeh', 'peladjarken', 'in senggaki', 'melindoeng', 'panghoeloe', 'peringettan', 'prisoner', and 'sadoewit'.

#### • The 1900s period

In this period, change begins to show by showing some peculiarities as in the writing pattern of suffix *-an* written after vowel / a / hence writing using two dots above the second a, as in 'tjeritaän', 'pemboekaän'. In addition, there is also data showing the writing by using quotes one before the suffix *-an*, as in the word 'persedia'an'.

If in the 1800s the prefix- and the preposition-writing prefixes were more widely segregated, then in this period the data collected showed the opposite, ie more were combined although there was still no consistency in distinguishing which 'in' the foreground and Where 'di' is the prefix.

#### Afiks

'didoega'  
'ditoeroenkan'  
'dikasihkan'  
'di akoei'

#### Kata Depan

'dikemoedian hari'  
'didalam'  
'dibawah'

Another word that shows the peculiarities in this period is the use of the word 'to feel' which is now more commonly used the word 'feel' without any affinity be-, 'menyepat' which is currently commonly used is the word 'accelerate', 'kasenangan' which is currently Commonly used are 'likes', and 'handles'.

#### • Period of the 2000s

In this period, consistency in prefix and prefix writing is already beginning to be seen, ie the writing is combined with a word following the di- prefix, and the writing is separated from the word following the 'in' word.

<b>Prefiks</b>	<b>Kata Depan</b>
'dipakai'	'di rumah'
'diduga'	'di kantor'
'dijerat'	'di telapak tangan'
'ditanya'	'di kota'

Given these differences it is easy to know which ones are the foreground and di- which are affixes. Likewise in the writing of confix or affix combinations such as 'controlled', 'done', 'reported', 'contacted', and others.

If in the previous period there is no difference in the writing of a decaying word ie the word with the prefix p, s, k, t, then in this period appeared some words that use inconsistent as in:

- |                     |                  |                     |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| (1) 'memunyai'      | 'mempunyai'      | me(N)-punya-i       |
| (2) 'memengaruhi'   | 'mempengaruhi'   | me(N)-pengaruh-i    |
| (3) 'memertahankan' | 'mempertahankan' | me(N)-per-tahan-kan |

Data (1) is said to have 'possess' because it is deemed to have a basic word to have, so that when given affix must be melted. However, most people still use the word 'to have' because the nasal sounds produced from 'possess' are not yet familiar to society. Likewise in Data (2). While in data (3), people tend to use the word 'defensive' more often than 'keep'. Other non-confusing beresons having the same pattern as (1), (2), and (3) above are:

- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| (1) 'memastikan'     | me(N)-pasti-kan     |
| (2) 'mempersulitkan' | me(N)-per-sulit-kan |

In Data (4) and (5) there is no inconsistency, so it does not cause confusion. The word 'definite' which experiences a combination of affixes that starts from 'make sure' and turns to 'make sure' remains dissolved, because the word 'sure' as a base word begins with the letter / p /. The word 'difficult' as the base word makes it obviously not melting, because 'per' in Data (5) is an affix, not a base word.

Although the language is always in a state of change, but in formal writing it is necessary to determine a uniform rule, so that the consistency of the rule-makers of language is needed as an important part in the Indonesian language enrichment, as well as not to confuse language users, especially those who are studying the language of both citizens Foreign countries and citizens of Indonesia itself. Instead of changing a rule that is commonplace and agreed upon by the public, it is better to make additional rules about exceptions in some words, just as English has regular forms and irregular verbs.

## CONCLUSION

The change in a language runs naturally, for a living language is bound to change, in line with the changing use of the language itself by its users. Indonesian language undergoes structural changes in the morphological level, ie affixation. The change is seen from data taken from several articles in several newspapers published in the period of the 1800s, 1900s, and 2000s. In the 1800s to the 1900s (1) there has not been a consistent pattern of prefixed writing in- that distinguishes it from the preposition, in contrast to the newspapers of the 2000s that have firmly distinguished between the prefix and the foreground. The

typical affix patterns in the 1800s period are the suffix -ken, and the prefix ka, the writing of the always-accompanied suffix -i and -in suffix, and / c / which melt when affixed to the prefix.

In the 1900s writing the suffix -an, using the letter ä when preceded by the word with the last letter a. Meanwhile, in the 2000s the luluh was just a basic word with the prefix / p /, / s /, / k /, and / t /. On prefixes there are some confusing inconsistencies, such as 'affect', 'retain', and 'have'. So from this research, it can be seen that one aspect can be so influential in showing change in a certain language, especially if each level can be analyzed to detail. The existence of consistency in the language will minimize change or direct change into something that is easy to predict.

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