Indonesian Affixation Attached to English Words in *Poconggg Juga Pocong*

Dimas SetyaKusuma

0707860

Abstract

This paper analyzes the pattern of Indonesian affixation which is attached to English words found in the book *Poconggg Juga Pocong* written by @poconggg. The data were collected by reading the novel 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.

Introduction

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

Dimas Setya Kusuma, 2014
Indonesian Affixation Attached to English Words in Poconggg Juga Pocong
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia | repository.upi.edu | perpustakaan.upi.edu

which is concern in word formation. So, basically morphology is a study of how word is formed. There are varied of common morphological processes in human languages, such as affixation, clitization, 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 which consists of smaller units organized with respect to each other in a particular way. Morpheme is the smallest abstract unit in a language and also the smallest linguistic pieces 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 which has meaning. Another way in which morphemes have been defined is as 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 simple word and with two or more morphemes is complex word. New words can be formed through affixation, a way of adding affix to the root, stem, or basis.

A phenomenon which is often found in the 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 word. 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 suffix. The third one is infix, which is a type of affix that occurs within root. Affixation is a process of changing lexeme into complex words. Affixation process occurs when a bound morpheme is placed on a free morpheme. In addition, Chaer (2008:87) argues that affix 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 analyzed phenomena of adding Indonesian affixes to English words. The data source of the analyses was taken from a book entitled *Poconggg Juga Pocong* by @poconggg. This book consists of language phenomena analyzed through conversations in it which make it easier to analyze. The conversations are of which often found in the daily lives nowadays.

Dimas Setya Kusuma, 2014
Indonesian Affixation Attached to English Words in Poconggg Juga Pocong
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia | repository.upi.edu | perpustakaan.upi.edu

Research Question

This paper is guided to answer the following research questions:

1. How is the pattern of Indonesian affixes which are attached to English words as evidenced in the book *Poconggg Juga Pocong*?
2. How these affixes change the meanings and word classes of the English words?

Literature Review

The main concern of this paper is in analyzing Indonesian affixation which is attached to English words. This paper found several researches 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 analyzes 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 books, there have been a lot of English borrowings and code-switching. The analysis report the investigations of how many English borrowings occurred compared to code-switching, the types of borrowings, the frequency of code-switching occurrences, the type of code-switching and the lexical categories of the words borrowed. The purpose of the analyses is to reveal the role of English in Indonesian contemporary literature, one of which is the published collection of blog short stories. The frameworks applied in the analysis are typology of borrowings by Haugen (1956) and classification of code-switching by Poplack (1980).

The analysis shows English 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 used 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 an evidence of how Indonesian language has 'welcome' and 'befriended' English as one consequence of the increasing contact with English.

Second, a thesis 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

Dimas Setya Kusuma, 2014
Indonesian Affixation Attached to English Words in Poconggg Juga Pocong
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia | repository.upi.edu | perpustakaan.upi.edu

Indonesian affixes in English words and analyzes the change of word class found in English words which contains Indonesian affixes in *Mobile Guide* Edition: 54-59. This topic was chosen because *Mobile Guide* magazine contains some foreign languages that contain Indonesian affixes. The framework used in the research is adopted from Morphology proposed by Katamba (1993). Also it uses a theory of affixation process by O'Grady and Guzman (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-* (*meng*-upload, *meng*-install, etc.), *mem-* (*mem*-backup, *meng*-import, etc.), *men-* (*men*-download, *men*-tag, etc.), *ber-* (*ber*-touchscreen, *ber*-volume, etc.), *ter-* (*ter*-copy, *ter*-update, etc.), *di-* (*di*-convert, *di*-forward, etc.). Suffix: *-nya* (background-*nya*), *-kan* (connect-*kan*), *-an* (setting-*an*). *Konfiks*:*di-kan* (*di*-sinkronisasi-*kan*), *me-kan* (memaksimal*kan*), *meng-kan* (*meng*informasi*kan*), *men-kan* (*men*definisi*kan*), *mem-kan* (*mem*proyeksi*kan*), *men-nya* (*men*download*nya*), *meng-nya* (*meng*akses*nya*), *pe-an* (*peng*install*an*), *pen-nya* (*peng*download*nya*).

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-*, and *ter-*. The affixation process also changes the word class. In English to Indonesian language, the word class changing often occurred from noun to verb, adjective to verb, and verb to noun.

Third, there 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 noun as the unit which was mostly inserted, and of code-switching was intersentential. Code-mixing and code-switching were used to adjust to circumstances, media of communication, topics, function and purposes of communication, and informality.

Inflection is the process of adding inflectional morphemes to a word, which may indicate grammatical category that does not change the meaning and the word class. For example, in English, inflectional suffix –ed and –s are past tense marker and plural marker. On the other hand, derivational is the process to create a new word from an existing word, sometimes by simply changing meaning and grammatical category of word class. For example, English derivational suffix –ness in word 'brightness' changes word class from adjective 'bright' to

Dimas Setya Kusuma, 2014
Indonesian Affixation Attached to English Words in Poconggg Juga Pocong
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia | repository.upi.edu | perpustakaan.upi.edu

noun 'brightness'. Derivational affixes will create a new word from an existing word. The new word formed from this derivational affixes will change the meaning and the word class

According to Harimurti (2007), the function of Indonesia affixes are verb-forming and noun-forming. Prefix that forms verb are *me-* and *di-* (*me-makan*, *me-masak*, *di-makan*, *di-masak*, etc). For noun-forming, the example of the affixation is suffix *–an* (*makan-an*, *masak-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.

Methodology

The data for this paper is taken from a book entitled *Poconggg Juga Pocong* written by @poconggg. The name of the author of the book was taken from his Twitter account. In my opinion, the reason why the author used his Twitter account, @poconggg, for his name on this book instead of his real name, is because he wanted to conceal his real identity in order for him to feel free to write in this book. This book is also published as an effect of the popularity of his Twitter account. This is also to attract the readers to increase the selling of the book, perhaps, with the author's real name written on the book, the readers will not be aware that this book is a compilation of his tweets or postings on his social media, Twitter. The book reflects 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 record technique by means of the following steps: (1) Data collection, collecting the data from the book; (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 are attached to English words; (5) Conclusion, making a conclusion from the results of the analyses.

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

1. Semua berjalan dengan normal sampai akhirnya gue kenal dengan jejaring sosial yang waktu itu *nge-*hits, Twitter!
2. Hal lain yang gue suka dari menonton film adalah quotes-*nya*.

Dimas Setya Kusuma, 2014
Indonesian Affixation Attached to English Words in Poconggg Juga Pocong
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia | repository.upi.edu | perpustakaan.upi.edu

3. Disc Jockey – yang entah kenapa kepalanya dimiring-miringin, yang muterin lagu Far East Movement – Like a G6 yang *di*-remix sama Jump Around-*nya* House of Pain.

4. Semuanya berjalan lancar sampai akhirnya gue memutuskan untuk ngajak Dea *nge*-date.

5. Di saat cowok-cowok lain dengan gentle-*nya* ngelapin air mata pasangan, gue cuma bias ngeliatin Dea.

Data Findings

Following are the data in form of sentences which contain Indonesian affixation attached to English words found in the book *Poconggg Juga Pocong*:

1. Prefix

   a. Kalimat ini secara nggak langsung *men*-suggest anak kecil buat main jauh-jauh sama orang yang nggak dikenal.

   b. Semua berjalan dengan normal sampai akhirnya gue kenal dengan jejaring sosial yang waktu itu *nge*-hits, Twitter!

   c. Semuanya berjalan lancer sampai akhirnya gue memutuskan untuk ngajak Dea *nge*-date.

   d. Lalu, gue pun ngebuat sayembara: yang berani foto dengan satpam dan nge-*share* fotonya di Twitter, bakalan masuk di buku gue

   e. *Disc Jockey* – yang entah kenapa kepalanya dimiring-miringin, yang muterin lagu Far East Movement – *Like a G6* yang *di*-remix sama *Jump Around*-nya House of Pain.

   f. …, sedangkan gue terlihat seperti kedebong pisang yang abis *di*-airbrush.

   g. Biasanya cewek yang cakep-cakep gue pilih buat *di*-confirm duluan.

2. Suffix

   a. Hal lain yang gue suka dari menonton film adalah quotes-*nya*.

   b. Di saat cowok-cowok lain dengan gentle-*nya* ngelapin air mata pasangan, gue Cuma bias ngeliatin Dea.

   c. …gue masih belum bias buka *profile*-nya karena belum di-*confirm* sama dia

   d. Pas cowok ini megangin pensil, dubber-*nya* ngomong, "Ini pensil".

   e. Pas gue buka profile picture-*nya*, lebih mirip lutung diare yang lagi kanker sariawan.

Dimas Setya Kusuma, 2014
Indonesian Affixation Attached to English Words in Poconggg Juga Pocong
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia | repository.upi.edu | perpustakaan.upi.edu

f. Gue curiga iklan ini join-*an* sama iklan obat masuk angin.

Discussions

This paper found English words which were added with three prefix *men*-, *di*- and *nge*-. These words are *men*-suggest, n*ge*-hits, *nge*-date, *nge*-share, *di*-remix, *di*-airbrush, *di*-confirm. In Indonesian language, prefix *di*- has a function to declare a place or a passive form. While the prefix *men*- has function to declare an active form and a verb. Basically the function of prefix *nge*- is similar to *men*-, this kind of prefix is considered as slang in Indonesian language.

1. *Men*-suggest.

   "Kalimat ini secara nggak langsung *men*-suggest anak kecil buat main jauh-jauh sama orang yang nggak dikenal."

   The root of the word is 'suggest'. It has the word class of verb. According to Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary, the definition of 'suggest' means to mention an idea, possible plan or action for other people to consider. After being attached by the prefix men-, the word class of *men*-suggest is still a verb.

2. *Nge*-hits

   "Semua berjalan dengan normal sampai akhirnya gue kenal dengan jejaring sosial yang waktu itu *nge*-hits, Twitter."

   According to Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 'hit' means a thing or a person that is very popular or successful. Based on the sentence above, 'hits' refer to Twitter. The word class of 'hit' is noun. After being attached by the prefix *nge*-, the word class of *nge*-hits changed to verb.

3. *Nge*-date

   "Semuanya berjalan lancar sampai akhirnya gue memutuskan untuk ngajak Dea *nge*-date."

   According to Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 'date' means a social meeting planned in advance, such as one between two people who are or might

Dimas Setya Kusuma, 2014
Indonesian Affixation Attached to English Words in Poconggg Juga Pocong
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia | repository.upi.edu | perpustakaan.upi.edu

become a partner. The word class of 'date' is a verb. There is no change in word class after the word 'date' is attached by prefix *nge-*.

4. *Nge*-share

"Lalu, gue pun ngebuat sayembara: yang berani foto dengan satpam dan *nge*-share fotonya di Twitter, bakalan masuk di buku gue!"

According to Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 'share'is a verb which means to tell someone else about your thoughts, feelings, ideas, etc. After being attached by the prefix *nge-*, the word class of the word is still a verb.

5. *Di*-remix.

"Disc Jockey – yang entah kenapa kepalanya dimiring-miringin, yang muterin lagu Far East Movement – Like a G6 yang *di*-remix sama Jump Around-*nya* House of Pain".

The root of 'remix' is actually 'mix' which is a verb. This word is attached with an affix re-. Based on Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary 'mix' means put (different substances or things) together to make one new substance or thing. Prefix re- means again. So, 'remix' means put (different substances or things) together to make one new substance or thing again. While for *di*-remix, although this word has been attached with the prefix di-, still this word class is a verb.

6. *Di*-airbrush.

"Sedangkan gue terlihat seperti kedebong pisang yang abis *di*-airbrush."

The word class of 'airbrush' is a noun. Based on Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 'airbrush' is a machine that scatters paint using air pressure, which is used for painting or for delicate improvement work on photographs. When prefix *di-* is attached to 'airbrush', the word class of the word changes. It becomes a verb.

7. *Di*-confirm

"Biasanya cewek yang cakep-cakep gue pilih buat *di*-confirm duluan."

The word class of 'confirm' is a verb. According to Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 'confirm' means to accept someone formally as a full member of the

Dimas Setya Kusuma, 2014
Indonesian Affixation Attached to English Words in Poconggg Juga Pocong
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia **|** repository.upi.edu **|** perpustakaan.upi.edu

Christian Church at a special ceremony. In this case, confirm here refers to Facebook. When we want to be friend with someone on Facebook, we must send a request to them. Then the person will confirm our friend request if they want to be our friend in Facebook. When prefix *di-* is attached to it, it will become *di*-confirm in which the word class is still the same, a verb.

This paper found six Indonesian suffixes of *–nya* and *–an* which are attached to English words in the book. Those are quotes-*nya*, gentle-*nya*, dubber-*nya*, profile picture-*nya*, profile-*nya* and join-*an*. The suffix *–nya* and *–an* in Indonesian language function to form a noun and to largely normalize a word.

1. Quotes-*nya*.

   "Hal lain yang gue suka dari menonton film adalah quotes-*nya*".

   According to Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 'quote' means to repeat the words that someone else has said or written. Its word class is verb. After it has been attached with the suffix *–nya*, the word class becomes a noun.

2. Gentle-*nya*.

   "Di saat cowok-cowok lain dengan *gentle*-nya ngelapin air mata pasangan, gue Cuma bias ngeliatin Dea".

   According to Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary,the definition of 'gentle'is calm, kind or soft. The word class of 'gentle' is an adjective. When this word is being attached by the suffix –nya, the word class becomes a noun. This is because when we translated the sentence into English, it becomes "When other guys wiping their girls' tears with gentleness, …"

3. Dubber-*nya*.

   "Pas cowok ini megangin pensil, *dubber*-nya ngomong, 'Ini pensil'".

   According to Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 'dub' is to change the sounds and speech on a film or television program, especially in different languages.The word class of 'dub' is a verb. After it is attached by the suffix –er, it becomes 'dubber' (someone who does dubbing) and the word class is noun. When this word is attached by suffix –nya, the word class is still a noun. It happens because

Dimas Setya Kusuma, 2014
Indonesian Affixation Attached to English Words in Poconggg Juga Pocong
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia | repository.upi.edu | perpustakaan.upi.edu

the Indonesia suffix –*nya* in dubber-*nya* refers to determiner (*the*) in English. So, the word class of dubber-*nya* still a noun.

4. Profile picture-*nya* and Profile-*nya*

"Pas gue buka *profile picture*-nya, lebih mirip lutung diare yang lagi kanker sariawan".

"Gue masih belum bias buka *profile*-nya karena belum di-*confirm* sama dia".

According to Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary, the definition of 'picture' is a drawing, painting, or photograph, etc. While 'profile' means a side view of a person's face. The word class of both words is noun. These words are popular in Facebook, profile picture is a photograph we put on our profile in Facebook account. According to Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 'profile' is a noun means a side view of a person's face. After being attached by the suffix –*nya*, the word class does not change. It happens because this is an objective pronoun (in this case his or her), which means that it is used as the object of a verb or preposition.

5. Join-*an*.

"Gue curiga iklan ini *join*-an sama iklan obat masuk angin."

According to Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 'join' means to connect or fasten things together. The word class of 'join' is a verb. After being attached by the suffix –an, the word class of join -*an* is noun.

Conclusion

After analyzing the data, the writer can conclude several things:

The pattern of Indonesian affixation which is attached to English words in the book *Poconggg Juga Pocong* is usually marked by a punctuation or dash (-). Also, the English words do not change even it has been attached with Indonesian affixes. This paper found only two kinds of affixes which are prefix (*men*-suggest, n*ge*-hits, *nge*-date, *nge*-share, *di*-remix, *di*-airbrush, *di*-confirm) and suffix (quotes-*nya*, gentle-*nya*, dubber-*nya*, profile picture-*nya*, profile-*nya* and join-*an*).

Dimas Setya Kusuma, 2014
Indonesian Affixation Attached to English Words in Poconggg Juga Pocong
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia | repository.upi.edu | perpustakaan.upi.edu

After being attached by Indonesian affixes, some of the English words' meaning and word class change. As for the prefix which were found in the book (*nge-*, *men-*, and *di-*), has change the word class of English into verb. This is because Indonesian prefix basically form word class of a word becomes a verb. As suffix *–nya* and *–an* basically form a noun, most of the English words that were attached to these suffixes also become a noun. As results, the Indonesia affixations in the book change the word class into verb and noun. So, the affixation *nge-*, *me-*, *di-*, *-nya*, *-an* are derivation because they change the word class from the root word.

References

@Poconggg (2011). *Poconggg juga Pocong*.Ciganjur: Bukune.

Aronoff, M., & Fudeman, K. (2005).*What is Morphology?*. Victoria: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.

Chaer, A. (2003). *Linguistik Umum*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

da Silva, A. M. (n.d.). The English Borrowings and the Indonesian-English Code-switching in Two Collections of Blog Short-Stories.*K@ta*.

Malmjaer, K. (2005). *The Linguistics Encyclopedia* (2nd Edition). London: Routledge

Khotimah, K. (2012). Analysis of Indonesian Affixes in English Words Found in *Mobile Guide* Edition: 54-59. Faculty of Humanities, Diponegoro University Semarang.

Dimas Setya Kusuma, 2014
Indonesian Affixation Attached to English Words in Poconggg Juga Pocong
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia | repository.upi.edu | perpustakaan.upi.edu