

**THE EMBEDDING OF INDONESIAN AFFIXES TO ENGLISH
LEXICONS USED BY ENGLISH DEBATING COMMUNITY (EDeC) IN
UNIVERSITAS NEGERI PADANG**

Thesis

Submitted As Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement to Obtain

The Strata One (S1) Degree



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2015

ABSTRAK

Tasrifan, Aga. 2015 : The Embedding of Indonesian Affixes to English Lexicon Used by English Debating Community (EDeC) In Universitas Negeri Padang.

Pencampuran antara bahasa Indonesia dan bahasa Inggris merupakan sebuah fenomena linguistik yang umumnya terjadi pada kelompok-kelompok bilingual. Pada penelitian ini, fenomena pencampuran dua bahasa dijelaskan melalui kaidah morfologi. Data dikumpulkan melalui metode linguistik lapangan pada sebuah kelompok bilingual; *English Debating Community (EDeC)*. Secara rinci, penelitian ini membahas: (1) bentuk-bentuk kombinasi gabungan antara afiks bahasa Indonesia dengan leksikon bahasa Inggris; (2) proses-proses morfologi yang terjadi pada penggabungan afiks bahasa Indonesia dengan leksikon bahasa Inggris; dan (3) alasan yang menjadi sebab dilakukannya penggabungan afiks bahasa Indonesia dengan leksikon bahasa Inggris. Hasil analisis data dan penelaahan secara morfologi menunjukkan bahwa pada proses afiksasi hanya ada dua bentuk-bentuk kombinasi yang dilakukan oleh anggota *EDeC*, yaitu; penggabungan prefiks bahasa Indonesia dengan bahasa Inggris dan penggabungan sufiks bahasa Indonesia dengan bahasa Inggris. Juga, pada analisa penyebab terjadinya pencampuran bahasa Indonesia dengan bahasa Inggris ditemukan bahwa ada faktor-faktor yang memicu terjadinya proses tersebut. Faktor-faktor tersebut ialah, faktor struktural, kefasihan, dominasi bahasa, sikap kebahasaan, dan penggunaan bahasa Indonesia.

Kata/ frasa kunci : *embedding, speech community, affixes, lexicon, morpheme.*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Alhamdulillahirabbil'alamin is the form of gratitude from the writer to the only most merciful, Allah SWT. All the hardworks of the writers that have been put into the process of writing this thesis will not be successful without His will. Also, peace be upon Prophet Muhammad SAW. As his effort in bringing the guidance to everyone following him has benefited them.

The gratitude is especially addressed to my advisors Prof. Dr. Hermawati Syarif, M.Hum and Delvi Wahyuni, S.S, M.A, who patiently guided and helped the writer until the thesis was complete. The gratitude is also extended to all seminar reviewrs and examinars: Prof. Dr. jufrizal, M.Hum, Dr. Hamzah, M.A, and Fitrawati, S.Pd, M.Pd, who gave a valuable constructive feedback towards the thesis thus improved the thesis. Special thanks goes to all lecturers and administrative staff of the English Department.

Special gratitude is addressed to my family: *Mama* Arnis, *Ayah* Effendi, and both of my sisters Della Efni and Suci Ramadhani for their endless support that helped the writer in coping with every ups and downs. The gratitude is also delivered to all friends in English Department generally and batch 2011 specifically. Also, thank you very much for everyone in English Debating Community (EDeC) who now has become *Unit Kegiatan Bahasa Asing (UKBA)*. Finally, a hope is intended that the thesis can give a contribution to readers and English department students who have interest in the same topic.

Padang, July 2016

Writer

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Problem

In the bilingual speech communities, linguistic phenomena that usually occur are lexical interference, code mixing, code switching, or even language change and language death. By the same token, the existence of choosing among two codes or more in the bilingual communities associate with several factors which relate to situation such as location (city or country), formality, gender, status, intimacy, seriousness, and type of activity (Wardhaugh, 2006:99). For example, in Paraguay there are two languages: Spanish and Guarani. Each language has its own purpose to be used. Spanish in Paraguay is a language for power, while Guarani is a language for solidarity. In using the languages, people in Paraguay choose them based on to whom they are going to speak with.

When focusing on the phenomena of communication, Wardhaugh (2006:101) says that we are usually required to select a particular code whenever we choose to speak. As a matter of fact, as an intention to communicate with someone occurs, the language of an individual whom we will communicate with will be an indicator for us to choose our language in order to achieve successful communication. Moreover, he adds that we may also decide to switch from one code to another or to mix codes even within sometimes very short utterances and thereby creates a new code while

communicating. The switch or mix from one code to another code is called code switching/mixing.

As a result, code mixing in the phenomena of communication may arise while communicating despite having one selected-code to speak in a first place. The reason people tend to do a code mixing is because the command of only the single variety of language will be less likely to happen. When communicating by using code mixing or code switching, people may produce several forms. Below are several forms of code mixing or code switching which are taken from Wardhaugh (2006:106):

1. *Todos los Mexicanos were riled up.*
'All the Mexicans were riled up.'
2. *Estaba training para pelear.*
'He was training to fight.'

There is a difference between the forms above. The construction number 1 is a condition where the subject and the predicate of the sentence are communicated with different codes. Meanwhile, the construction number 2 is a condition where the verb of the sentence is communicated with different codes compared to the rest of the class of words. Despite the difference, both of the form is on the same level of analysis, which is syntax.

Moreover, the form of code mixing or code switching do not only exist in the level of syntax but also in smaller level:

3. *Apakah developing countries, ee, kuat mengafford ini tadi?*
'Can developing countries afford this?'

In the construction number 3, the form of code-mixing existed in the level of morpheme. The Indonesian affix {me-} is embedded to English base *afford*. Even if the word *mengafford*, which is by linguists categorized as verb in both English and Indonesian, yet the code that is used in the level of morpheme is different.

The embedding of English base into Indonesian affixes happen quite a lot in one of Universitas Negeri Padang's community, English Debating Community (EDeC), where the members are diverse from almost all departments of undergraduate program. The members also possess an adequate ability to speak and understand Indonesian and English or more. Likewise, the members are demanded to be active in speaking English in their environment. This is because they are already able to speak Indonesian at their daily communication in which create the contact of the two languages in the circumstance when communicating with other members.

This became an interesting phenomenon to be explored due to the existence of the members who were representing bilingual-multilingual speech community in the world because they have the same characteristics; two or more languages which are spoken. The more contact is created, the higher the chance for either social or individual to become bilingualism, multilingualism, or even experience language change. Thus, there is a higher possibility for another speech community around Universitas Negeri Padang to have the same phenomena.

Correspondently, the purpose of this research are to identify the combination forms from the embedding, the morphological process that occur in the embedding, and the factors that influence the speaker in committing the embedding. Moreover, this research is expected to contribute in providing information, specifically on morphology, for other interested researcher(s) about the phenomena of code-mixing in bilingual or multilingual speech community that may happen in other part of the world.

1.2. Identification of the Problem

There are various analyses of the embedding of Indonesian affixes to English lexicons in linguistic studies. By using the theories of sociolinguistics, an analysis about the occurrence of the embedding that exists in various layer of societies' communication can be explored. Also, the comparison of the occurrence of the embedding in two or more social level of society can be made as a continuation. In morphology, there is a possible discussion about the existence of morphological processes in the phenomenon of the embedding. Furthermore, the linguistics phenomena can also be studied from the perspective of historical comparative linguistics by identifying the change(s) of the derivation morpheme's role in the phenomena as a modification in modern conversational exchange and comparing with its previous role.

1.3. Focus of the Research

This research focuses on morphological study. On the focus of morphology there are three analyses. First, an analysis about the describing the combination form in the embedding of English bases with Indonesian affixes which is created by English Debating Community members (EDeC). Next, the analysis about a morphological process that occurred in the embedding of Indonesian affixes to English lexicons. Last, the analysis about the reason of the members in committing the embedding of Indonesian affixes to English lexicons.

1.4. Formulation of the Problem

The problem is formulated into a question: “What are the morphological processes of the embedding English bases with Indonesian affixes?”

1.5. Research Questions

To be precise, research problem are elaborated with several research questions to make the research applicable and conductible.

1. What are the combination form used by EDeC members in the embedding of English bases with Indonesian affixes?
2. What are the morphological processes in the embedding of English bases with Indonesian affixes used by EDeC members?
3. What are factors that trigger EDeC members to use the embedding of English bases with Indonesian affixes?

1.6. Purpose of the Research

Based on the research questions above, the purposes of the research are:

1. To find out the combination form used in the phenomena of the embedding of English bases with Indonesian affixes by English Debating Community (EDeC) members.
2. To describe the morphological process in the embedding of English base with Indonesian affixes used by English Debating Community (EDeC) members.
3. To find the factors that triggering the use of the embedding of English bases with Indonesian affixes by EDeC members.

1.7. Significance of the Research

There are two respective significance outcomes of the research that are expected theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the research is expected to enrich morphological studies especially related with the case of cross-languages. This is to say that the word formation of Indonesian can be affected by the use of English. Also, the research provides an explanation on how one unit of Indonesian language is affected by English lexicons morphologically.

Practically, as this phenomena based on the globalization of English language, in this case is in Indonesia, it is expected that the reader of this thesis has the information about the impact of the globalization of English language toward Indonesian language. This research shows the impact on a

word formation. Word formation of Indonesian is changing drastically by the use of English language whenever they are used interchangeably. Furthermore, the awareness of the reader to maintain the proper morphological system of Indonesian language is also expected to arise along.

1.8. Definition of Key Terms

Embedding : an insertion into a larger construction.

Speech Community : people who are sharing a given language or dialect.

Base : a word that has the principle meaning.

Affixes : a bound morpheme that occurs before or behind a base.

Morpheme : the smallest unit of meaning.