

**AN ANALYSIS OF AFFIXATION PROCESS IN KUMANGO SUB-
DIALECT OF BATU SANGKAR REGENCY**

THESIS

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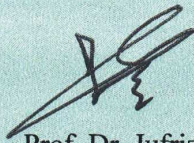
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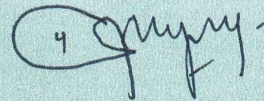
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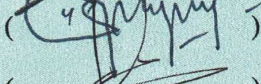
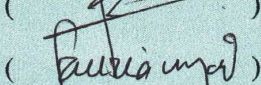
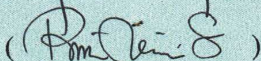

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ABSTRAK

Indriani, Deswita. 2012. “An Analysis of Affixation Process in Kumango Sub-dialect, of Batu Sangkar Regency”, *Skripsi*. Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni. Universitas Negeri Padang.

Penelitian ini membahas tentang pembelajaran morfologi, khususnya dalam proses pembentukan kata melalui afiksasi yang ditemui dalam dialek Kumango, salah satu dialek yang ada di Batu sangkar, Sumatera Barat. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan tipe, fungsi, dan makna dari afiks yang ada dalam dialek tersebut. Penelitian yang dilakukan oleh peneliti dalam bidang ini termasuk kedalam kajian morfologi. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptif. Metode ini digunakan untuk mendapatkan gambaran tentang tipe, fungsi, dan makna dari afiks yang terdapat dalam sebuah kata yang memiliki afiks.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa dialek Kumango memiliki sistem afiks dalam proses pembentukan sebuah kata. Dari sistem afiks tersebut didapatkan tiga jenis afiks dengan bentuk yang berbeda pada setiap jenisnya.

1. Ada delapan bentuk prefiks yang ditemui pada dialek ini, yaitu: /*boa-*/, /*di-*/, /*koa-*/, /*man-*/ (/*mam-*/, dan /*mang-*/), /*moa-*/ (/*mo-*/, /*moam-*/, /*moan-*/, dan /*moany-*/), /*poa-*/ (/*poan-*/, /*poang-*/, /*pom-*/, dan /*pon-*/), /*soa-*/, dan /*toa-*/.
2. Kemudian terdapat empat bentuk suffiks, yaitu: /*-an*/, /*-i*/, /*-lah*/, dan /*-nyoa*/.
3. Sementara pada sirkumfiks terdapat Sembilan bentuk, yaitu: /*boa-an*/, /*di-an*/, /*koa-an*/, /*man-an*/ (/*mam-an*/), /*moa-an*/ (/*moam-an*/, /*moan-an*/, dan /*moang-an*/), /*moa-nyoa*/ (/*moang-nyoa*/), /*moa-i*/ (/*moang-i*/, dan /*moany-i*/), /*poa-an*/ (/*poan-an*/, /*poang-an*/, dan /*pong-an*/), dan /*soa-nyoa*/.

Bentuk-bentuk afiks tersebut dapat melekat pada kata-kata dari kelas verb, noun, adjective, dan numeral hingga terbentuk kata baru dari kelas verb, noun, adjective, numeral, dan adverb. Kata-kata yang terbentuk setelah penambahan afiks lebih banyak yang ditemukan dalam kelas kata kerja (V) dan kata benda (N) walaupun kelas kata sifat (Adj), kata bilangan (Numeral), dan kata keterangan (Adv) juga banyak ditemui pada penambahan afiks pada kata dasar. Penambahan afiks yang mengubah kelas kata juga ditemui dalam dialek ini. Dalam artian, afiks yang melekat pada sebuah kata dasar mengubah kelas kata sebelumnya menjadi kelas kata baru. Kemudian, peneliti juga menemukan adanya alomorf dari afiks karena dipengaruhi oleh huruf awal atau inisial dari kata dasar tempat afiks tersebut melekat.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRAK	i
AKCNOWLEDGMENT	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	
A. Background of the Problem	1
B. Identification of the Problem	5
C. Limitation of the Problem	6
D. Formulation of the Problem	6
E. Research Questions	7
F. Purposes of the Research	7
G. Significance of the Research	7
H. Definitions of the Key Terms.....	8
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	
A. The Basic Concept of Morphology	9
B. The Basic Concept of Morpheme.....	10
C. The Basic Concept of Dialect.....	15
D. Affixation	17
E. Kinds of Affixation.....	18
F. Previous Studies.....	22
G. Theoretical Framework	23
CHAPTER III METHOD OF THE RESEARCH	
A. Type of Research	25
B. Data and Source Data	25
C. Instrument of the Research	26
D. Technique of Collecting Data	26
E. Technique of Data Analysis	27

**CHAPTER IV DATA DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS, RESEARCH
FINDINGS, AND DISCUSSION**

A. Data Description and Analysis	28
B. Research Findings	34
C. Discussion	98

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion	101
B. Suggestion	102

BIBLIOGRAPHY

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

The Minangkabau language is one of the local languages in Indonesia. The Minangkabau language is an Austronesia language spoken by the Minangkabau-people of West Sumatera. Nowadays, there are nineteen regencies and cities with variation of Minangkabau dialects in West Sumatera Province. The Minangkabau language has several dialects. Every region has one dialect, sometimes differing between nearby villages. Moreover, in the Minangkabau language itself is also already there are many dialects depending on their respective area.

Communications between Minangkabau people have different dialects in several areas. It means that each area has a unique dialect in language itself that indicates the characteristics of each regions. The Minangkabau language has many dialects and villages are separated by the river even to have different dialect. They are usually using it in daily communication. These dialects are classified based on geographical factors. According to Ansyar (1979: 1), the Minangkabau language consists of eight dialects, namely *Tanah Datar* dialect, *Agam dialect*, *Lima Puluh Kota* dialect, *Padang Pariaman* dialect, *Solok* dialect, *Sawah Lunto/Sijunjung* dialect, *Pasaman* dialect, and *Pesisir* dialect. These dialects named based on Minangkabau areas consists of *Tanah Datar*, *Agam*, *Limah Puluh Kota*, and *Rantau* area. The dialects are *Rao Mapat Tunggul*, *Muaro Sungai Lolo*,

Payakumbuh, Pangkalan-Lubuk Alai, Agam-Tanah Datar, Pancungsoal, Kotobaru, Sungai Bendung Air, and Karanganyar, the *Agam-Tanah Datar* dialect (*Baso Padang* or *Baso Urang Awak* "our (people's) language") is often using and has become a kind of standard. The dialect of Minangkabau is similar to Malay, which formed the basis of the national language of Indonesia. Some linguists argue that Minangkabau is the basis of modern Malay.

Tanah Datar District is one district that located in the province of West Sumatra, Indonesia, with the capital of Batu Sangkar $0^{\circ} 27'12'' \text{S } 100^{\circ} 35'38'' \text{E}$ / $0.45333^{\circ} \text{S } 100.59389^{\circ} \text{East}$. This is the smallest district to total area 133 600 ha (1336 km²), with the population based on the census in 2006 was 345,383 souls, divided into 14 districts, 75 villages, and 395 ellipse. Tanah Datar has some areas, such as *Batipuh, Simabur, Lima Kaum, Sungai Tarab, Salimpauang, Tabek Patah, Saruaso, Padang Gantiang Lintau, Sungayang*, etc. Sungai Tarab is a sub-district in Tanah Datar district, West Sumatra, Indonesia. The capital of the regency is Batu Sangkar. Tanah Datar is divided into 14 sub districts; *Batipuh, Batipuh Selatan, X Koto, V Kaum, Lintau Buo Utara, Lintau Buo, Padang Ganting, Pariangan, Rambatan, Salimpaung, Sungai Tarab, Sungayang, Tanjung Emas*, and *Tanjung Baru*. Kumango is one of the villages in Sungai Tarab. It is located near Batu Sangkar, the capital of Tanah Datar district. (Retrieved from <http://www.tanahdatargo.id>)

Every area does not have the same dialect because every area has a unique and different dialect. The researcher chooses Kumango sub-dialect that is one of small village in Sungai Tarab area, Batu Sangkar Regency, West Sumatra

Province because it has a unique dialect. If the people of Kumango communicate, they sometimes use unique particles, such as *o*, *du de*, or *e* in almost every sentence. People in Batu Sangkar usually use this dialect in daily activity, especially in Kumango. Kumango sub-dialect in Batu Sangkar language is one of the regional languages used by the native speaker in Kumango as their communication media in daily conversation. The position of Kumango sub-dialect in Batu Sangkar language is not different from another dialect, namely as regional languages which still exists, develop and used by Kumango speaker as their language interaction.

The people in Kumango sub-dialect always use affixation in their language to communicate. Affixation is an extremely common process in morphology, especially in word formation. The process combines the non-root and root or word based. In this process, according to Kirdalaksana (1989: 28) lexeme changes into a complex word. This case involves some aspects; there are (1.) root or base of word, (2.) Affixes (3.) grammatical meaning resulted. Affixes based on the effect may be classified as derivational and inflectional. Both of processes influence the word's form as the result of the addition of an affix. In discussing affixation, it is also important to know the meaning of base that infect, can create confusion with the root. Affixation actually is not only found in English language, Indonesia or other languages, but it also found in the local language like Kumango sub-dialect, one of local languages exists in Batu Sangkar Regency, West Sumatera. Similar with other languages, Kumango sub-dialect itself has its own rules in the process of word formation. Affixation is one of the processes

found in that sub dialect.

According to Geert Booij (2007:29), affix consists of four parts, namely prefix, suffix, infix, and circumfix. Affix is a morpheme added to a word to change its function or meaning. Prefix is an affix that is added in front of the word. Suffix is an affix that is added to the end of the word. Infix is an affix that is inserted inside the word. Circumfix is an affix that combination of prefix and suffix. From the explanation, the researcher concludes affixes have types, functions, and meanings. These affixes can also be found in Kumango language. There are some examples sentences in Kumango sub-dialect that have affix:

1. Anak jantan tu *toa-todua* di biliak de.

That boy is falls asleep in the bedroom.

2. Lah lamo ambo *mo-ngona-nyoa* de.

I remind it for a long time.

From the example 1, it can be said that each base changing verb *todua* to adjective *toatodua* after the addition of prefix *toa-*. It shows that he unintentional to falls asleep in the bedroom. From example 2, the word *mangananyoa* has circumfix *mo-* and *-nyoa*. It can be said that each base change adjective *kona* to verb *mongonanyoa*. It means that there are unique languages that have special unique dialect. This dialect from the two examples above gives a different dialect from other dialects. The word formation through affixation becomes a productive way in forming new words in Kumango sub-dialect. All of these processes function to form a new word that use to change the class of word. Kumango sub-dialect also has other unique particles, such as *e*, *de*, and *o* in the

end of the sentences. Those words do not have meaning, but it is one of the characteristics of Kumango sub-dialect.

Related to above explanation and examples, the researcher is interested to do a research about affixation of word formation in Kumango sub-dialect it's differences with standard Minangkabaunese. The researcher decided to choose this topic as the subject of the study since this sub-dialect has more differences than other dialects, such as standard Minangkabaunese, such as *Tanah Datar dialect*, *Agam dialect*, *Lima Puluh Kota dialect*, *Padang Pariaman dialect*, *Solok dialect*, *Sawah Lunto/Sijunjung dialect*, *Pasaman dialect* and *Pesisir dialect*. Kumango sub-dialect has different in word formation with another dialect. The researcher wants to introduce Kumango sub-dialect to the reader so that other people know Kumango sub-dialect well because it has uniqueness in word formation, differences with other dialects, and sometime has a little similarity with another dialect in Minangkabau language. Kumango sub-dialect is used as a connection in the process of communication by people in Kumango village.

The researcher focused in the process of word formation, especially the affixation in Kumango sub-dialect. Besides, there were no studies about this sub-dialect before. Whereas, there are many changes of word formation that will observed in this sub-dialect.

B. Identification of the Problem

In connection with the background mentioned above, there are some problems associated with the affixation of Minangkabau language that need to be

answered through this research. This study has been done based on the morphology, namely affixation analysis. It would be given formation of a word to become a new word with a different meaning than the first word with attaching of affixes something. Actually, there are many affixations found in the daily conversation in Kumango sub-dialect.

Related to this case, there were many research problems that could be studied, such as the forms of affixation, the function of the affixation, and also the significance of the affixes in forming of a word.

C. Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification above the study is limited to the affixation in Kumango sub-dialect. In this research, the researcher analyzed the affixation process that found in Kumango sub-dialect that is the types of affixation, the function of affixation, and the meaning of affixation. The researcher focused on prefixes, suffixes, and circumfixes because there is no infix in Kumango sub-dialect.

D. Formulation of the Problem

Related to the previous background and limitation of the problem, this research is formulated into: “What are the types of the process of affixation, the functions of the process of affixation, and meanings after having the process of affixation found in Kumango sub-dialect?”

E. Research Questions

The formulation of the research above elaborate in the following research questions:

1. What are the types of the process of affixation in Kumango sub-dialect?
2. What are the functions of the process of affixation in Kumango sub-dialect?
3. What are the meanings after having the process of affixation in Kumango sub-dialect?

F. Purpose of the Research

The purpose of this research were to identify:

1. To describe the types of the process of affixation in Kumango sub-dialect.
2. To describe the function of the process of affixaton in Kumango sub-dialect.
3. To describe the meaning after having the process of affixation in Kumango sub-dialect.

G. Significance of the Research

The result of this research will be useful for the student's knowledge and additional information about the affixation process in Kumango sub-dialect. Besides, this research can also be used to support the next research in the development and establishment of local language in Indonesia especially in Kumango's language and also linguistic study in general. Then the result can also develop the knowledge of the readers about the nature of Kumango sub-dialect and create awareness toward the development of traditional language as the root

of national language. As the result, the research has concrete shape of the young generation's concern in protecting and perpetuating the Kumango sub-dialect of Batu Sangkar. The researcher also hopes this research can help the people who want to analyze and study how to speak in Kumango sub-dialect.

H. Definitions of the Key Terms

Affixation: A process of forming new words by means of affixes to root words.

Morphology: A study of word formation and the internal structure of words.

Morpheme: Minimal meaningful unit which may constitute of words or parts of words or a smallest meaningful unit of language.

Dialect: Variety of language that may different from other varieties of language.

Sub-dialect: A subdivision of dialect.

Kumango sub-dialect: A kind of regional language that exists in Nagari Kumango, Sungai Tarab Sub-district, Batu Sangkar Regency, West Sumatera.