

**Grammatical Semantic Constrains of Derivational Affixes of  
Minangkabaunese Used in *Singgalang* Daily Newspaper**

**Thesis**

*Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Strata One (S1)  
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HALAMAN PERSETUJUAN SKRIPSI

GRAMMATICAL SEMANTIC CONSTRAINS OF DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES OF  
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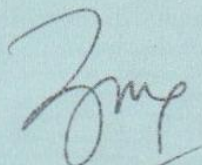
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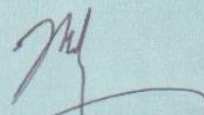
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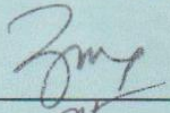
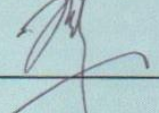
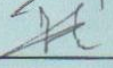
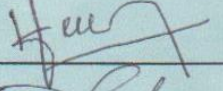
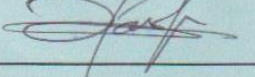
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## ABSTRAK

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan kendala semantik gramatikal yaitu kendala dalam menentukan makna yang terbentuk karena proses gramatikal yang dialami oleh bahasa minangkabau yang terdapat dalam Koran *Singgalang* khususnya pada kolom *Palanta* dan 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 kendala semantik 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 grammatikal disebabkan oleh variasi dalam proses pembentukan suatu kata.

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Ririn Ritama

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## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **A. Background of the Problem**

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. Schendl (2001) 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. The process of creating 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 (2006), 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 different 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 ketek apak 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 the someone like a boxer. In fact, through the context found in the sentence, someone has the profession as an athlete . The constraint occurs as a result of assimilation process in which “*t*” 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.

## **B. Identification of the Problem**

The study of derivational affixes is the main concern of morphological studies. However, this study can also be combined with other linguistic studies. The study can be done based on morphophonemic aspects in which the study investigates about the phonological rules that take place in the process of derivation such as assimilation, deletion, or addition. The study can also be done based on morphosyntactic analysis in which the study investigates the structure of combination of newly created words in sentences. The study can also be done based on grammatical semantic in which the study investigates the process of creating words in relation to their sentence structure and meaning.

## **C. Limitation of the Problem**

This study is limited to the analysis of grammatical semantic constrains in derivational affixes processes of Minangkabaunese language. To avoid the wider explanation and diverge the major topic in this research, the researcher used *Singgaling* daily newspaper especially in *Palanta* columns as the object of the study. The edition is limited only to 75 articles.

## **D. Formulation of the Problem**

Related to the identification and the limitation of the research above, the

problem of this study can be formulated as:”What are the grammatical semantic constrains of derivational affixes in Minangkabaunese found in *Singgalang* daily newspaper, especially in *Palanta* columns?”

#### **E. Research Questions**

Referring to the formulation of the problem above, the research questions of this research were as follows:

1. What are the grammatical semantic constrains of affixes of Minangkabaunese used in *Singgalang* daily newspaper in 2012-2013 edition that consisted at 75 articles especially in *Palanta* columns?
2. What are the types of derivational affixes that contain grammatical semantic constrains?

#### **F. Purposes of the Study**

The main purpose of this research was to analyze the type of derivational affixes of Minangkabaunese used in *Singgalang* daily newspaper, especially in *Palanta* columns. Thus, related to the questions above, this study is aimed at:

1. Finding out the grammatical semantic constrains of affixes of Minangkabaunese used in *Singgalang* daily newspaper especially in *Palanta* columns.
2. Finding out the types of derivational affixes that contain grammatical semantic constrains.

## **G. Significance of the Study**

This research is hoped to give the contributions both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the result of this research is expected to provide a reference and a discovery about linguistics phenomenon in written form especially through local daily newspaper. Also, this research can be a reference for next research which is related to this subject especially for word form.

## **H. Definition of the Key Terms**

In order to avoid misunderstanding of some conceptual terms that may appear later on, it is necessary to make clear definition of key terms used in this research. The following definitions help the readers get idea of the key terms used in this research:

1. Derivational Affixes are affixes by means of which one word is formed (derived) from another in form a different words class from the original.
2. Minangkabau Language consists of number of dialects which vary from region to region. It is one of the important tools of communication in social interaction among the society in West Sumatra.
3. Singgalang newspaper is a daily newspaper from Padang talks about many topics and provides Minangkabaunese in *Palanta* columns.
4. Grammatical semantic constrains studies about bother of "rule" that prohibits speakers from building a particular kind of sentence so that make an ambiguity the meaning.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

#### A. The Overview of Morphology

Morphology is the study of word structure. The study of words is at the interface between phonology, syntax, and semantics. Words are combined together to form phrases and sentences. Their forms often reflect to their syntactic function and their parts are often composed of meaningful smaller places. According to Mathew (1974), morphology is simply a term for the branch of linguistics, which is concerned with the form of words in different uses and construction.

Fromkin et al (2000) state that morphology is the study of words and their structure. It means that morphology is one of the studies about the structure of words. Words are meaningful linguistic units that can be combined to form phrases and sentences. Words are not the smallest units of meaning because they may contain more than one morpheme. Besides, they may be simple or complex. The word *promised* has two parts, *promise* and *{-ed}*; *friends* is composed of *friend* plus *{-s}*; and *carefully* can be divided into *careful* itself composed of *care* plus *{-ful}* and *{-ly}*, and the word *headschoool* consists of two words, *head* and *school*, which form a compound. From the words mentioned above, we can see that words can be divided into even smaller parts.

Furthermore, Fromkin et al (2007:76) state that morphology is the study of the internal structure of words and of the rules by which words are formed. It

means that the meaning of morphology is the science of word forms. Booij (2007) also states that morphology is the sub-discipline of linguistics that deals with such patterns. It means that morphology can choose structure of words as well. For example the word *walk* is based; *walks*, *walked*, and *walking* are forms. Knowledge of a language includes knowledge of the systematically in the relationship between the form and meaning of words. The words *walks*, *walked*, and *walking* show a relationship in form and meaning of a systematic nature. According to Irwansyah (2009), morphology is the study of the morphemes of a language and of how they are combined to make word. It means that morphology is the study about morpheme, meaning, and the process of additional words. Besides, it can make the word become sentence and have the meaning.

In conclusion, morphology is one of the study of word formation and the internal structure of words. Part of our linguistic competence includes knowledge of the rules of how morphemes combine and the study of word formation is linked to the derivational morpheme.

## **B. Morpheme**

Morphemes are the minimal meaningful units which may constitute words or parts of words or the smallest meaning unit of language. Words are potentially complex units, composed of even more basic units, called morphemes. A morpheme is the smallest part of a word that has grammatical function or meaning. For example, *sawed*, *sawn*, *sawing*, and *saws* can be analyzed into the morphemes {*saw*} + {-*ed*}, {-*n*}, {-*ing*}, and {*s*}, respectively. Zaim (1994: 4) states that morphemes are words that has meaning and cannot be divided into smaller

meaningful parts without violation of its meaning or without meaningless remainders.

Stockwell and Minkova (2001) say that morpheme is the smallest unit that carries meaning and each word must consist at least of one morpheme. For example: *tables*, it is the word that contains the morpheme *table* and the plural morpheme *{-s}*. Morpheme must be able to stand alone to yield meaning independently of its general context.

According to Fromkin et al (2007), morpheme is the linguistic term for the most elemental unit of grammatical form. Morphemes are the minimal meaningful units that may constitute words or parts of words or the smallest meaning unit of language. From the explanation above, morpheme cannot be broken down into smaller units that in themselves carry meaning and more than one morpheme can constitute a word.

There are two kinds of morphemes; free morpheme and bound morpheme. Free morpheme is one that can be identified alone with meaning. It means that a free morpheme can stand itself and has a meaning. According to Rubba (2004), a free morpheme is a kind of morpheme uttered alone with meaning. Its meaning fully occurs alone. For example, morphemes like *book*, *woman*, *table*, and *man* may constitute words by themselves and also have meaning, these are free morphemes. Function words like *to*, *it* and *be* are also free morphemes.

Bound morpheme is one that cannot be identified alone without a free morpheme. It means that a bound morpheme that cannot stand alone and must be attached to other morpheme. Bound morpheme is unlike the free morpheme.

Rubba (2004) defines bound morpheme as a morpheme that cannot stand alone as independent word, but must be attached to another morpheme or word. Kies (2008) subcategorizes morphemes into two large sub groups: Lexical morphemes and grammatical morphemes. Lexical morphemes have consistent meaning beyond whatever grammatical information they also carry. Lexical morphemes are subcategorized into bases and affixes. Grammatical morphemes, on the other hand, function only to express grammatical information. Some grammatical morphemes such as propositions like *under, to or of*, and those are called *function words*.

In conclusion, the form of morpheme is in word formation. Started from a small word into how can word form in word formation after attached by affixes. By analyzing word formation in derivational process, the variety or different of morpheme can be seen. By using morphology, the linguists will be able to find the differences of derivation in language, especially in derivational affixes.

### **C. Affixation**

Affixation is a process of forming new words by means of affixes to root words. Kridalaksana (1992) says that affixation is the process in which lexeme change into complex word. O'Grady et al (1993) define affixation or the addition of affix is an extremely common morphological process in language. Then, According to Ramlan (1993), an affix is a grammatical unity, which has an ability to attach to other element in order to form a word. Zaim (1999) and Kridalaksana (1992) say there are basically four kinds of affixes:



Prefixes are those morphemes that occur before a base, as an *import*, *prefix*, *reconsider*. In other words, prefixes are added to the beginning of free morphemes. Prefixes in English are a small class of morphemes. The prefixes in Minangkabunese are {*sa-*}, {*pa-*}, and {*ba-*}. The examples of the use of prefix are: *sarancak*, *pandapek*, and *bajudul*.

Suffixes are bound morphemes that occur after a base, like *shrinkage*, *failure*, *realize*, *nails* and *dreamed*. Suffixes may pile up to the number of three or four, whereas prefixes are commonly single, for the negative *un-* before another prefix. The base norm plus the four suffixes {*-al*}, {*-ize*}, {*-er*}, {*-s*}. When suffixes multiply like this, their order is fixed: there is one and only one order in which they occur. The suffix in Minangkabaunese is {*-an*}. The examples of the use of suffix are: *caritoan*, *layan*, and *matian*.

Infixes are bound morphemes that are inserted in a base. Indonesia language uses infixes quite extensively. For example bound morpheme {*-em-*} can be inserted in a base *jari*, becomes *jemari*. This kind of affix is not as popular as suffixes and prefixes because it is not found in some languages. English, for example, does not have infixes.

Confixes are bound morphemes that occur before and after a base at the same time. For example in Minangkabaunese, bound morpheme {*ba-an*} can be attached to a base *carito*, becomes *bacaritoan*. It means that {*ba-an*} is attached to a base *carito* at the same time. The other examples are: {*ma-an*}, {*ba-an*}, {*ma-i*}. The examples of the use of confix are: *mangatoan*, *balanjoan*, and *manjatuhi*.

An affix is a bound morpheme that occurs before or behind base. According to Rosa (2008), Affix is a morpheme added to a word to change its function or meaning. Affixes have two quite different functions. The first is to participate in the formation of new words which is called derivational affixes. In the word formation the root as the nucleus of derivation for example: *reorganization* as an example. The base is *organ* (noun). Thus, in this derivation the suffix *{-ize}* must be added first, resulting *reorganize* (verb), *{re-}* must come next, and then the word becomes *reorganize*. The last affix added to this stem is *{-ation}*. It becomes *reorganization*. The second, function of affixes are to fulfill syntactic rules that called inflectional affixes. It does not participate in word formation.

They are added to the base only to make the structure of phrases or clauses grammatically correct. Inflectional is the modification of words according to their grammatical functions, usually by employing variant word. It is the process in building the word without change the meaning of words. It determined by the rules of syntax. There are a total of eight bound inflectional affixes:

English Inflectional Morphemes	Example
-s      third-person singular present	<i>He wait-s at home</i>
-ed      past tense	<i>He wait-ed at home</i>
-ing      progressive	<i>He is eat-ing the donut</i>
-en      past participle	<i>Julie has eat-en the donuts</i>
-s      plural	<i>He ate the donut-s</i>
-‘s      possessive	<i>Nisa’s hair is short</i>

-er comparative

*Nisa has short-er hair than Karin*

-est superlative

*Nisa has the short-est hair*

Compared to many languages of the world, English has relatively little inflectional morphology. Some languages are highly inflected. Affixation process consists of two parts; root and affixes. It means that affixation is the study of morphological process which is root combine with affixes to become complex words. Furthermore, Kemmer in Rosa (2008) gives some properties of affixes: Subordinate part of word, not necessarily present some words occur without any affixes, multiple affixes can occur in a word, dependent (bound) elements have more schematic (non specific) content: often grammar like function, can either precede or follow their roots (prefixes and suffixes, respectively), position for a given affix with respect to root is fixed and affixation process consists of two parts; root and affixes.

For some properties above can be said that, affixation is the study of morphological process which is root combine with affixes to become complex words. Geert Booij (2007) says that the root morpheme carries the major component of the word's meaning and belongs to lexical categories. Noun (N), verb (V), adjective (A), and preposition (P) are the class word that able to have additional affixes. In discussing affixation, it is also necessary to know the meaning of base that can create confusion with the root.

In conclusion, affixation is the process of combination between root and bound morpheme or affixes that lead to change of word-class. It can also say that affixation is the word formation that can modify the structure of word by adding

some element to it, in order to mark a grammatical contrast, especially the change of word-class.

#### **D. The Concept of Grammatical Semantic Constrains**

Grammar has become the most important point to be mastered by language learners since the centuries old tradition as language learning dominating by Latin and Greek in the early era (Tonkyn: 1994). He explains more that in the early era, the term grammar became the linguistics term that had a wide meaning the whole study about language. This wide meaning might be taken into account that on the early development of linguistics. The purpose of linguistics to describe the grammar is to make people able to produce and understanding language. He adds that grammar is a formal device that uses a number of rules that in combination can separate all of the sentences of a language.

The theories above describe that the basic concept that establishes language both in mind and in action is the grammar. As a kind of parts in human life, speaker of a language may vary their language patterns and styles, but they cannot use language without rules (grammar) the mistakes in pronounced and choosing words might be forgiven but the mistakes made in grammar will cause misunderstanding of the messages or even failure in communication. So that language and grammar come to be essential in Harley (1995).

Semantics is the study of meaning communicated through language. Semantics is the study of meaning in language Kridalaksana (1992). Semantics deals with the literal meaning of words and the meaning of the way they are

combined, which is taken together form the core of meaning, or the starting point from which the whole meaning of a particular utterance is constructed.

Lexical semantics studies the meaning of words: ‘content’ words like tiger, daffodil, inconsiderate, and woo, rather than ‘from’/ ‘grammatical’ words like the, of, than, and so on. Grammatical semantics aspects of meaning which have direct relevance to morphology and syntax. Logical semantics relations between natural language and formula logical system, propositional and predicate. Lyons (1979) states Linguistic semantic can be taken to be concerned with aspects of information conveyed through language which (a) are not encoded by generally accepted convention in the linguistic form used, but which (b) none the less arise naturally out of and depend on the meanings conventionally, the linguistic form used.

Chaer (1995) explains that the grammatical semantic constrains happened because some factors that are: 1) developing the knowledge and technology 2) socialism 3) the differences of usage of words 4) there are association 5) the differences of catching 6) the differences of argumentation 7) there is abbreviation 8) process grammatical. The meanings of all linguistic expressions vary with the context in which they occur. Grammatical semantics studies aspects of meaning which have direct relevance to syntax.

In conclusion, grammatical semantic are understood as a rule of systems that established a language. A speaker of a language has to understand the rules so that he/she can produce acceptable and understandable language. The grammar controls the common arrangement and relationship of words into a sentence.

Following the rules will create an effective and efficient of semantic in language. If the rules not obeyed, however, there will be disorderly and acceptable languages. Human languages grow and develop with a get of systematically rules that naturally followed by the speakers of the language.

#### **E. Minangkabau Language**

Minangkabau language is an Austronesian language spoken by minangkabau people of West Sumatra, in the western part of Riau and in several cities throughout Indonesia by migrated Minangkabau who often trade or have a restaurant it is also spoken in a part of Malaysia. This is due to great grammatical similiraties between the Minangkabau language and Malay. There is some controversy regarding the relationship between the two. Some see Minangkabau as a dialect of Malay, while the others think of Minangkabau as a propet Malay language. Considering relationship between Minangkabau language and Malay language, some controversy exists because they have a particularly similar grammatical structure.

According to Moussay (1998:26), most of Minangkabau people are bilinguals. They speak Minangkabau language as their mother tongue and Indonesian language as their second language since Indonesian language is the national language of the country. Another unique characteristic of the Minangkabaunese comes into play when analyzing the morphology and the system used in writing styles and modern script. Minangkabau's morphology presents major problems for the analysis of voice. First, many of the Minangkabau affixes are multifunctional. Second, some of the affixes are difficult to distinguish

since they have an overlapping distribution and or function in a similar semantic domain.

The changing of morphological in Minangkabaunese is related to affixation. According to Moussay in Jufrizal (2007), there are 32 affixes in Minangkabaunese: 15 prefixes (*ba-*, *bar-*, *baka-*, *ta-*, *baku-*, *basi-*, *ka-*, *tar-*, *mampa-*, *mampar-*, *mampasi-*, *tasi-*, *man-*, *pa-*), 14 confixes ( *ba-an*, *baka-an*, *basi-an*, *manga-I*, *ka-an*, *mampa-I*, *mampa-kan*, *manga-kan*, *mampar-I*, *mampar-kan*, *mampasi-I*, *mampasi-kan*, *man-I*, *man-kan* ), 3 suffixes (*-an*, *-i*, *-kan*).

This is one example of the uses of affixation in prefix of Minangkabaunese: prefix {*ma-*} can be attached to the base *sikek* became *manyikek* (not only *sikek*), the conducting of morphemes to create new words is called morphological process. Prefixes can attach one form of base through morphological process in affixation in changing of phoneme, class of word and meaning. Affixation is kind of the productive process in Minangkabaunese. It shows characteristic of language to create new words by native speaker. But, it can make constrain in grammatical semantic in writing form.

## **F. Previous Related Studies**

There were some researcher that had done about derivational affixes; the first writer was Liawati (2006) conducted a research entitled “The Affixation of Minangkabaunese of Pulau Punjung Dialect”. The researcher found the kinds of derivation the process and the meaning of Derivation in Pulau Punjung dialect. In this analysis, she found the kinds of affixes, prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and confixes after attached in base. The process of derivation in this analysis is the

addition of affixes into the base of words to become new words. Then, she found the meaning of affixes such as: to use, to give, to prepare, to do, to place, to explain repetition, to tell possibility and to state condition.

Mulyani (2004) in her thesis “An Analysis of Affixation in Harun Yahya’s Book Darwinism Refuted” concludes that affixes in English can be subdivided into prefix and suffix. The form of prefix *a-, in-, de-, mis-, re-, im-, pre-, sub-, under-, un-, en-, over-, dis-, fore-, non-, out-, ir-, and pro-* do not change the form when they are attached to base form, and in distribution, they can be attached to *noun, adjective, verb, or adverb* base form. Those prefixes also do not change the function. While the most suffixes such as *-ment, -tion, -al, -ful, -ary, and ly*, change the form if attached to base form.

Next researcher was Fika Maulinasari (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. From the findings, the writer found of derivational affixes from the item answered incorrectly by the informant. It can be said that almost half of the informant produced the errors of derivational affixes.

The grammatical errors of derivational affixes are informant produces fourteen affixes. Those affixes are the prefix *de-, non-, -age, and fore, anti-, -ify, -ant, mal-, -ion, -ive-, ize, en, and out*. In avoiding the errors derivational affixes the informant should understand more about derivational affixes.

Syam (2009) in his thesis “A Brief Study of Affixation in A Tale of Two Cities by Charles Dickens concludes that the most suffixes change the form and

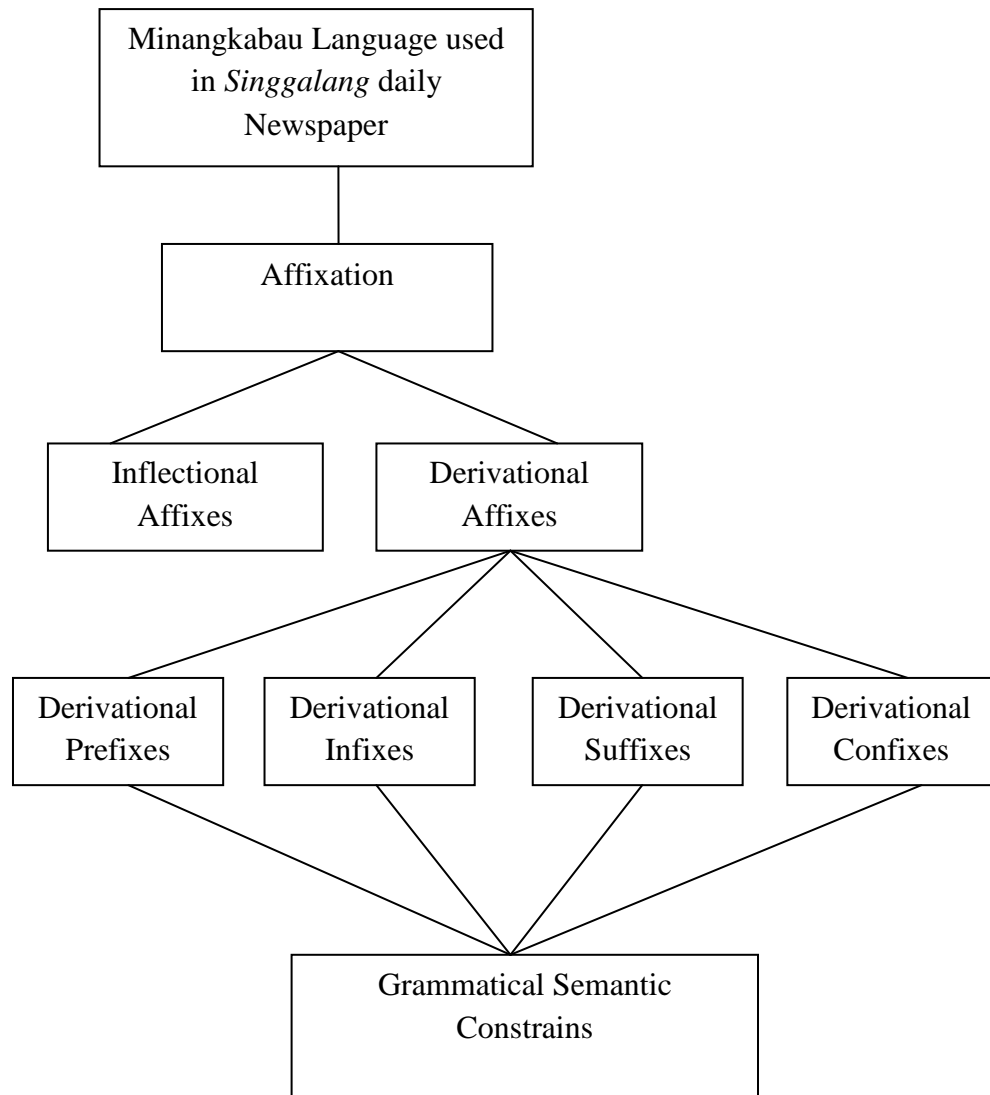


function if they attached to the base forms. Prefix *pre-*, *re-*, *a-*, *al-*, *in-*, *un-*, *dis-*, *mis-*, *be-*, *im-*, *under-*, *en-*, *over-*, *out-*, and *fore*, do not change form when they attached to the base forms. But Prefix *pro-* changes the form when it is attached to the base form in which started by vowel /a/.

This research has some similarities with those findings, especially about the topic of the research that belongs to morphological process including affixation, especially in derivational affixes. However, this research is different in the topic that researched. The researcher has analyzed the derivational affixes and grammatical and semantics constrains of derivational affixes of Minangkabaunese.

## **G. Conceptual Framework**

Grammatical semantics constrains of derivational affixes in Minangkabaunese can be found in literary work, like writing news. One of them is in the *Singgalang* daily newspaper. There are some topics that can be found in that daily newspaper. The topic provide of derivational affixes. This study will try to find the grammatical and semantic constrains that appeared in *Singgalang* daily newspaper, especially in *Palanta* columns. This study can be illustrated as below:



## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### A. Conclusion

In this research, the researcher found three kinds of derivational affixes in morphological process. They are prefix, suffix, and confix, which are combined with the root or the base to form new words. From the data analysis, it can be concluded that grammatical semantic constraints can happen in: *{pa-}*, *{ba-}*, *{di-}*, *{ta-}*, *{mam}*, and *{man-}* suffixes: *{-an}* and confixes: *{ka-an}*, *{di-an}* and *{ma-an}*. From those affixes, the researcher can find the types of affixation; inflectional and derivational, the function 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, is needed to get the right meaning of derivational affixes in Minangkabaunese. There are percentages of grammatical semantics constrain of derivational affixes in Minangkabaunese: derivational prefixes (65%), Derivational suffixes (10%), and derivational confixes (25%). The grammatical semantics constraints frequently appear in derivational prefixes.

## **B. Suggestions**

From what has been found through this study, the writer recommends others who want to do the similar research to analyze other kinds of derivational affixes in some aspects. There are several ways of analyzing the grammatical semantic constrains of derivational affixes in Minangkabaunese such as analyzing based on morphophonemic and morphoposyntactic. There is also a more complicated way in analyzing by comparing grammatical semantic constrain in two languages such as Minangkabaunese and Indonesia language.

Therefore, the researcher suggests everyone who is interested in morphology to do the research related to the affixation process or other branches of morphological process, which might be also found in the other language. Moreover, theories which were used in this study can be applied for further studies.

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