

**Affixation in the Text of *Pasambahan Manjapuik Marapulai*
Speech by Yus Dt Parpatiah on YouTube Channel**

THESIS

Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements to Obtain Strata One (S1) Degree



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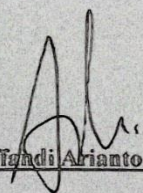
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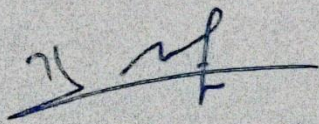


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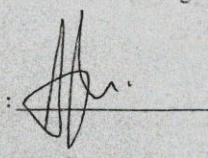
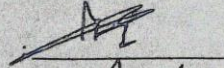
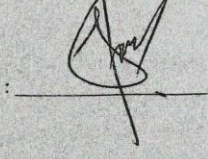
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Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa tugas akhir dengan judul "*Affixation in the Text of Pasambahan Manjapuik Marapulai Speech by Yus Dt Parpatiah on YouTube Channel*" adalah benar merupakan hasil karya saya, bukan merupakan plagiat dari karya orang lain. Apabila suatu saat terbukti saya melakukan plagiat, maka saya bersedia diproses dan menerima sanksi akademis maupun hukuman sesuai dengan hukuman dan ketentuan yang berlaku, baik di institusi Universitas Negeri Padang, maupun masyarakat dan negara.

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By the name of Allah Almighty, the Lord of the world, who has been giving the writer His guidance, mercy, blessing, and health to complete this academic requirement. Shalawat and salam are forever for a noble character, the prophet Muhammad SAW., who has brought the human beings from the darkness to the lightness and from the bad character to the good one. I am truly grateful also for the never-ending supports, love and care of my beloved parents, the heroes of my life, Bahsan and Nurhayani. They give me more than they have. Thank you so much Mom, Dad. Please keep becoming my inspiration. This thesis is intended to complete a partial requirement for the award of Undergraduate degree in English Department of Universitas Negeri Padang with titled *“Affixation in the Text of Pasambahan Manjapuik Marapulai Speech by Yus Dt Parpatiah on YouTube Channel”*

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Finally, the writer really realizes that are many weaknesses in the thesis. Therefore, constructive critiques and suggestion are needed in order to improve this thesis.

Padang, February 2025

The writer

ABSTRACT

Sari, Rini Yulia. 2025. Affixation in the Text of *Pasambahan Manjapuik Marapulai* Speech by Yus Dt Parpatiah on YouTube Channel. English Language and Literature Department. Faculty of Languages and Arts. Universitas Negeri Padang.

This research analyzed the affixation in the text of *Pasambahan Manjapuik Marapulai* Speech by Yus Dt Parpatiah. This research used descriptive qualitative method. The results showed there are 11 types of affixes in the *Pasambahan* transcript text. These words have the addition of affixes and some do not. The presented affixes are the *prefixes* *ma-*, *ba-*, *ta-*, *di-*, *sa-* and *pa-*, *suffixes* *-kan*, and *-an*, and *confix* *di-kan*, *pa-an* and *ma-kan*. The researcher also found omitted affixes, they are *prefixes* *ma-*, *ba-*, and *confixes* *pa-an*.. Addition of these affixes to word, some change the word class and meaning (derivational), and some remain the word class and meaning (inflectional). There are the addition of some affixes to the word, and also even have no affixes. This happens because Yus Dt Parpatiah as a speaker uses simple and short words by omitting some affixes, in order to make pronunciation easier. The researchers also found that Yus Dt Parpatiah uses the language of literary works in his speech.

Keywords : Morphology, Affixation, *Pasambahan*

ABSTRAK

Sari, Rini Yulia, 2025. Affixation in the Text of *Pasambahan Manjapuik Marapulai* Speech by Yus Dt Parpatiah on YouTube Channel. Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni. Universitas Negeri Padang.

Penelitian ini menganalisis afiksasi dalam teks Pidato *Pasambahan Manjapuik Marapulai* karya Yus Dt Parpatiah. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan ada 11 jenis afiksasi dalam teks transkrip *Pasambahan* tersebut. Kata-kata tersebut ada yang mendapatkan penambahan afiks dan ada yang tidak. Afiks yang disajikan adalah prefiks *ma-*, *ba-*, *ta-*, *di-*, *sa-* dan *pa-*, sufiks *-kan*, dan *-an*, dan konfiks *di-kan*, *pa-an* and *ma-kan*. Peneliti juga menemukan afiks yang dihilangkan, yaitu prefiks *ma-*, *ba-*, dan konfiks *pa-an*. Penambahan afiks-afiks tersebut ada yang mengubah kelas kata dan makna kata (derivasional), ada pula yang tetap mempertahankan kelas kata dan maknanya (infleksional). Ada yang hanya menambahkan beberapa imbuhan pada kata, dan ada juga yang tidak memiliki imbuhan. Hal ini terjadi karena Yus Dt Parpatiah sebagai penutur menggunakan kata-kata yang sederhana dan pendek dengan menghilangkan beberapa imbuhan, untuk mempermudah pengucapan, peneliti juga menemukan bahwa Yus Dt Parpatiah menggunakan bahasa karya sastra dalam pidatonya.

Kata kunci : Morfologi, Afiksasi, *Pasambahan*

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Human needs language as a means of communication to socialize. It means that the role of language in everyday life is very important to express thoughts, ideas and intentions to others. It shows that the relationship between language and society is inseparable. Language and human are often considered as an inseparable unity because language is inherent in human life. Therefore, language belongs to humans which is one of the main distinctions with other creatures (Siregar, 2011).

As part of culture, language is also the most important communication tool in human life. Basically, culture is communication; a system of signs used to express meanings and ideas (Jufrizal et al., 2015). Culture as communication also means that human inventiveness and creativity and their results need to be passed on and conveyed from one generation to another by using language. The general idea of culture is that something is disseminated, passed on from one period to the next through human actions in direct or indirect interaction, especially with linguistic signs.

In linguistic studies, languages may have very distinct types of morphological structures and this has shaped the basis for various typological classifications. Languages are classified into three types by a widely used, if slightly altered, typology: isolating, agglutinating, and inflecting (Schendl, 2001). Words in languages that isolate, like Chinese, typically have a single

morpheme; in languages that agglutinate, like Turkish, words have multiple morphemes, but each morpheme is formally neatly distinct and has a single meaning. In inflecting languages such as Latin or Greek, on the other hand, morpheme boundaries are frequently blurred, and several meanings may be compressed into one form; in Latin *am.as* 'you love', for example, the inflection 'as' carries the meanings '2nd person, singular, present, indicative' (also the above analysis of *teaches*).

Languages, their formation and structure, as well as the meanings of words and sentences in a language, are all the subjects of linguistics. The branch of linguistics dealing with the relationship between meaning and form, within words and between words", is popularly known as morphology. Morphology means literally "the study of form- particularly, the forms of words (Fasold, 2006). Morphology is applied in words, for instance, by adding a plural ending to the word cat /kæt/ to change its form to cats /kæts/ and its meaning to 'more than one cat.' This is also called affixation. According to Francis Katamba (2006), there are three kinds of affixes, consisting of prefixes, infixes, and suffixes. Additionally, the theory said that morphemes can be broken down into two main functional categories: derivational and inflectional, which may change the word class and meaning. English and Minangkabau developed in very different ways in terms of morphological typology. English has simplified its morphology over time, becoming more analytic. In contrast, Minangkabau maintains a rich and agglutinative affixation structure, remaining productive in forming new words through prefixes, suffixes and infixes.

Minangkabau is part of the Austronesian language family, which is generally known to have a richer and more complex morphological structure. Like Malay, Minangkabau has many affixes that function to form verbs, nouns and adjectives. Morphological process is a way of forming words by connecting one morpheme with another morpheme. Because we connect morphemes into words, morphemes are the smallest morphological form, while the largest is the word. There are two morpho-logical processes in word formation, which are affixation and reduplication (Samsuri, 1978). In Minangkabau language, according to their position on the base word, affixes can be divided into three groups: prefixes that are placed in the beginning, suffixes at the end, and confixes that function as an inseparable pair where affixes are placed in front and behind the base word (Moussay, 1998).

Previous researches have been done on affixation in several studies. One of study affixation was conducted by Syafei et al. (2020). This study described the process of verb affixation in Arabic and Minangkabau language. The result showed that affixes in Arabic consist of certain letters that have been set while those in Minangkabau language consist of morphemes. Arabic has its own pattern of turning basic verbs into command verbs while in Minangkabau language it uses suffix to make basic verbs as command verbs.

Affixation researches have been widely conducted about English, Arabic or others languages. In the Minang language, affixes studies have also been conducted, such as analyzing affixation in a few regions in Minangkabau, the study of affixation focused on Prefix in Grammatical Meaning of Minang Kabau

Language by Irhamni & Nasution (2024). Specifically, the prefix /ba/ functions to indicate possession or use of something in verb form, to transform nouns relating to driving and riding into verbs, and to signify production. Then, the study of affixation was conducted by Angelita et al. (2022). This study of affixation described the form, function and meaning that occurs in the morphological process of the Minang language in Simpang Empat, West Pasaman. Also the study of affixation focused on circumfix (ka-an) in Minang Language subdistrict Sei Geringging Pariaman by Adrallisman (2021).

In addition, there are also studies related to oral literary works in Minangkabau, the study was conducted by Laili et al. (2023). They examined the affixation of the Minangkabau language in the Mandu Paja poem to describe its usage. This research found (1) the use of prefixes such as *di-*, *ba-* (with an allomorph *bar-*), *sa-*, *maN-*, *ta-* (with an allomorph *tar-*), *ka-*; (2) the use of suffixes, including *-an*, *-kan*; (3) the use of combined prefixes and suffixes, such as *di-kan*, *ma-kan*, *di-i*. The formation of words includes derivatives and inflections.

Oral literary works are one of the Minangkabau cultures that must be introduced to the younger generation so that they can be preserved through generations. The oral literary works include *petatah petitih*, *pantun gurindam*, *Pasambahan* and others. *Pasambahan* is applied to ceremonial events such as *marriage*, *death*, *eating*, *drinking*, and *so on*. However, this research only focuses on *Pasambahan* in marriage because *Pasambahan* is mostly applied in marriage. *Pasambahan* is a literary work that uses several figurative sentences,

which makes some words a little difficult to recognize and understand, especially for the younger generation who have been influenced by other cultures and languages. The sentences used in *Pasambahan* are rarely used in daily life.

Morphological processes in language differ in many contexts, such as in the language of literary works and formal language, although both use the same morphological rules at their base, there are some differences in how those morphological processes are applied (Sapir, 1921). The language of literary works is often more creative and style-oriented, which causes certain morphological processes to be more prominent in an attempt to create artistic effects and emotions. The authors of literary works often play with derivation to create new words or add shades of meaning. They may add affixes that are not common in everyday speech. Formal languages, such as those used in academic, official or legal contexts, tend to be more rigid and follow clear and systematic grammatical rules. Morphological processes in formal languages are more consistent and functional compared to literary languages. Derivation processes in formal languages tend to be more limited and do not focus on creating innovative new words, but rather on clarity of meaning. In formal languages, inflection is used strictly to indicate grammatical features such as tense, aspect, and number, according to established rules.

Therefore, this research focused on affixation in one of the oral literary works in Minangkabau, *Pasambahan Manjapuik Marapulai* by Yus Dt Parpatiah, by examining the affixation, it can be seen how the language used by

Yus Dt Parpatiah, whether it is formal or literary language. Whether there are affixes that are present or omitted (absent) in words or sentences in the *Pasambahan* text, similar with the study was conducted by Sunandar (2022), examined Errors of Inflectional Affixes on Students' Writings, he found some omitted affixes, the result showed that they are past tense –ed (need/needed), 3rd person present singular –s (mean/means), and plural –s/es (*tourist/ tourists*).

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Minangkabau is known as a language that is rich in the use of affixes in various forms of communication, including in customary contexts such as *Pasambahan*. *Pasambahan* is a form of traditional speech used in important ceremonies in Minangkabau society. As a highly structured and formal form of communication, *Pasambahan* has a rich language, especially in the use of affixes to clarify the meaning, function, and position of words in sentences. However, in-depth studies on affixation in *Pasambahan* texts are still limited.

Difficulties in identifying derivational and inflectional affixes in *Pasambahan* texts, mainly because the language style in *Pasambahan* tends to be more poetic and often uses word forms that rarely exist in everyday conversation. Based on these issues, this study seeks to identify, describe and analyze the types of affixes used in *Pasambahan* texts, as well as understand the grammatical functions of these affixes in the context of Minangkabau language and culture. Research on affixation in Minangkabau is quite small such as there are only a few studies that analyze affixes in a few regional languages in Minangkabau. Whereas in Minangkabau many objects can be studied further in

linguistic studies. This research aimed to bridge the understanding of affixation in *Pasambahan* texts, whether they belong to formal language or traditional literary works, especially the works of Yus Dt. Parpatiah by analyzing presented or omitted their affixes.

1.3 Scope and Limitation

This research focused on the analysis of affixation in Minangkabau *Pasambahan* texts, but has some limitations set to maintain a more focused and specific scope. This research only analyzed *Pasambahan* texts that have been documented in written and audio-visual forms that are publicly available, especially from the works discussed by Yus Dt. Parpatiah. The *Pasambahan* that studied is *Pasambahan* at marriage (*Pasambahan Manjapuik Marapulai*), by Yus Dt Parpatiah. This research limited the analysis to the grammatical function of affixes in *Pasambahan* texts, focusing on on their types and grammatical functions (derivational or inflectional), such as how affixes (prefixes, suffixes, dan confixes) affect the formation of noun and verbs.

1.4 The Formulation of the Problem

Based on the limitation of the research problem, the formulation of this research can be formulated into “What are the affixations in the text of *Pasambahan Manjapuik Marapulai Speech* by Yus Dt Parpatiah on YouTube Channel?.”

1.5 Research Questions

The research questions of the problem in this research are as follow :

1. What are the affixes found in the text of *Pasambahan Manjapuik Marapulai* Speech by Yus Dt Parpatiah on YouTube Channel?
2. What are the types and the grammatical functions of affixation in the text of *Pasambahan Manjapuik Marapulai* Speech by Yus Dt Parpatiah on YouTube Channel?
3. Are there affixes that are presented or omitted the text of *Pasambahan Manjapuik Marapulai* Speech by Yus Dt Parpatiah on YouTube Channel?

1.6 The Objectives of the Research

The research objectives of this research are as follow :

1. To find out the affixes found in the text of *Pasambahan Manjapuik Marapulai* Speech by Yus Dt Parpatiah on YouTube Channel.
2. To find out the types and the grammatical functions of affixation in the text of *Pasambahan Manjapuik Marapulai* Speech by Yus Dt Parpatiah on YouTube Channel.
3. To find out affixes that are presented or omitted (absent) in the text of *Pasambahan Manjapuik Marapulai* Speech by Yus Dt Parpatiah on YouTube Channel.

1.7 Significance of the Research

The research's importance can be illustrated in the following ways.

1. Theoretically, this study aids in the learning of affixation that alter the class of a root or base in a section of a word. Conducted affixes based on position they are prefix, suffix, and confix in Minangkabau.
2. The practical application of the research's findings is anticipated to benefit lecturers, college students, and upcoming researchers. For the lecturers, this research may have a significant impact on vocabulary instruction; for university students, it is hoped that it will be utilized to learn affixation conducted in Minangkabau.

By learning about affixation, readers gain knowledge about the structure and construction of words in Minangkabau. In addition, it is intended that readers of this study would gain knowledge of some Minangkabau literary masterpieces that are becoming extinct slowly, enabling the new generation, which is presently impacted by other cultures, to recognize these literary works.

1.8 Definition of Key Terms

To anticipate any misunderstanding or unknown about the terms used in this research, the researcher explains some of the terms in this research as follows :

1. Morphology : The branch of linguistics related to the association between meaning and form, within words and between words, is

known as morphology. Morphology simply means 'the study of form' - specifically, the forms of words.

2. Affixation : Affixation is the addition of a morpheme or affix to an existing word to produce a new word. It is a new word with a distinct meaning and a different form of that word.
3. *Pasambahan* Speech : *Pasambahan* speech is an oral literary work in Minangkabau, which is used at ceremonial events. One example used at weddings is the *pasambahan* "Manjapuik Marapulai".

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

Affixation is the addition of a morpheme or affix to an existing word to produce a new word. It is a new word with a distinct meaning and a different form of that word. From the analysis of the data, the researcher found 30 words in the text of *Pasambahan Manjapuik Marapulai* Speech by Yus Dt Parpatiah that contain affixes. There are 11 types of affixes found in the text of *Pasambahan Manjapuik Marapulai* Speech tetx, these words have the addition of affixes and some do not. The presented affixes are the prefixes *ma-*, *ba-*, *ta-*, *di-*, *sa-* and *pa-*, suffixes *-kan*, and *-an*, and confix *di-kan*, *pa-an* and *ma-kan*. The researcher also found omitted affixes, they are prefixes *ma-*, *ba-*, and confixes *pa—an*. Addition of these affixes to word, some change the word class and meaning (derivational), and some remain the word class and meaning (inflectional). Researchers also found that Yus Dt Parpatiah uses the language of literary works in the text of *Pasambahan Manjapuik Marapulai* Speech, there are affixes that omitted in words they used. It happen to make the pronunciation easier.

5.2 Suggestion

The researcher gives suggestion to the upcoming researcher or especially to students of Department of English Literature. After done the reasearch of affixation, the future researchers are suggested who interested in researching

about affixation especially affixation in literary works, they are suggested to study about affixation in different object, because in Minangkabau there are a lot of literary works that can be analyzed. The researcher also hopes the upcoming researchers can study about affixation in other literary works and find the types of language or what affixes that present and absence in it.

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