

**AFFIXATION SYSTEM OF RIMBA LANGUAGE SPOKEN BY ANAK
DALAM ETHNIC GROUP IN MERANGIN-BANGKO**

THESIS

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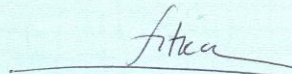
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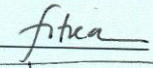

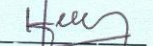
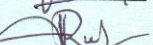
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ABSTRAK

Putri, Wahyuni Eka. 2016. *Affixation System of Rimba Language Spoken by 'Anak Dalam' Ethnic Group in Merangin-Bangko*. Skripsi. Padang.

Sebagai salah satu rumpun bahasa Melayu yang tergolong dalam bahasa aglutinatif, bahasa-bahasa daerah di Indonesia memiliki banyak kesamaan dalam proses morfologi, terutama afiksasi atau pengimbuhan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk meninjau sistem afiksasi dalam bahasa Rimba dengan pengujar suku *Anak Dalam* yang hidup sebagai masyarakat tradisional di pedalaman hutan Bukit Duabelas, Jambi. Penelitian ini bukan hanya sekedar melihat proses afiksasi melainkan sistem, yang berkaitan dengan afiks, fungsi, makna, serta kata baru yang terbentuk.

Dari hasil penelitian, ditemukan afiks-afiks yang digunakan sehari-hari dalam bahasa *Rimba*. Beberapa afiks memiliki kesamaan fungsi dan sedikit perbedaan fonologis dengan bahasa-bahasa Melayu disekitarnya, seperti awalan; *be(r)-*, *do-*, *me-*, *pe-*, *se-*, *te(r)-*; akhiran; *-on*, *-i*, *-ko*; dan awalan-akhiran; *be-on*, *pe-on*, *ke-on*. Afiks lainnya berupa afiks yang tidak umum, seperti awalan *pi-* yang berarti 'tidak', dan akhiran *-a* yang menandai kata benda sebagai topik kalimatnya. Masing-masing afiks, seperti bahasa-bahasa aglutinatif umumnya, hanya memiliki satu fungsi dalam tiap penggunaannya.

Kata kunci: afiksasi, bahasa Rimba

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRAK	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iii
LIST OF FIGURE	v
LIST OF TABLES	vi
LIST OF APPENDICES	vii

CHAPTER I. Introduction

1.1. Background of the Problem	1
1.2. Identification of the Problem	3
1.3. Limitation of the Problem	4
1.4. Formulation of Research Problem	5
1.5. Research Questions	5
1.6. Purpose of the Study	5
1.7. Significance of the Study	6
1.8. Definition of Key Terms	6

CHAPTER II. Review Related Literature

2.1. Morphological Typology	8
2.1.1. Synthesis	9
2.1.1.1. Analytic Language	9
2.1.1.2. Polysynthetic Language	10
2.1.2. Fusion	11
2.1.2.1. Agglutinative Language	11
2.1.2.2. Fusional Language	12
2.2. Morphological Process	13
2.2.1. Morpheme and Word	13
2.2.2. Morphological Process	15
2.2.2.1. Compounding	17
2.2.2.2. Blending	19

2.2.2.3. Reduplication	21
2.2.2.4. Affixation	22
2.2.2.4.1. Affixes.....	22
2.3. Derivational and Inflectional Morphology	26
2.4. Affixation System of Malay Language as an Agglutinative Language ...	28
2.5. Conceptual Framework.....	31
CHAPTER III. Research Method	
3.1. Research Design	32
3.2. Data and Data Source	32
3.3. Instrumentation of the Research	33
3.4. Thechniques of Data Collection	34
3.5. Technique of Data Analysis.....	35
CHAPTER IV. Data Analysis and Discussion	
4.1. Data Description and Analysis	37
4.1.1. Kind of Affixes in <i>Rimba</i> Language	38
4.1.2. The Affixes and Parts of Speech to which the Affixes can be Attached	39
4.1.3. The Category of Affixation System of <i>Rimba</i> Language	57
4.2. Research Findings	59
4.3. Discussion.....	62
CHAPTER V. Conclusions and Suggestions	
5.1.Conclusions.....	66
5.2.Suggestions	67
Bibliography	69
Appendices.....	72

LIST OF FIGURE

Figure 1. Conceptual Framework of Affixation System of <i>Rimba</i> Language	31
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LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Infixes in Philippine and Indonesian Language.....	25
Table 2. Words Made by Modifying Ajar in Malay Language	29
Table 3. <i>be(r)</i> - Attaching to Noun	39
Table 4. <i>be(r)</i> - Attaching to Adjective.....	40
Table 5. <i>be(r)</i> - Attaching to Adverb	41
Table 6. <i>be(r)</i> - Attaching to Verb	41
Table 7. <i>do</i> - Attaching to Verb	43
Table 8. <i>me</i> - Attaching to Adjective	44
Table 9. <i>pe</i> - Attaching to Noun, Adjective, and Verb	46
Table 10. <i>se</i> - Attaching to Adjective	47
Table 11. <i>pi</i> - Attaching to Verb	49
Table 12. <i>-on</i> Attaching to Verb	50
Table 13. <i>-i</i> Attaching to Verb	51
Table 14. <i>ko</i> - Attaching Verb.....	52
Table 15. <i>-a</i> Attaching to Noun	53
Table 16. <i>pe-on</i> Attaching to Verb	55
Table 17. <i>ke-on</i> Attaching to Verb.....	56
Table 18. <i>ke-on</i> Attaching to Adjective	57
Table 19. Kind of Affixes in <i>Rimba</i> Language.....	60
Table 20. Affixes and Parts of Speech to which the affixes can be Attached to ...	61

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Swadesh List of Nouns.....	72
Appendix 2. Swadesh List of Verbs	75
Appendix 3. Swadesh List of Adjectives	77
Appendix 4. Data	79
Appendix 5. General Explanation about <i>Rimba</i> People from Ngandun, <i>Kepala</i> <i>Adat</i>	92
Appendix 6. Conversation with <i>Temenggung</i>	97

CHAPTER I

Introduction

1. 1. Background of the Problem

Anak Dalam ethnic group (AD) in regency Merangin, Jambi, is one traditional society of Indonesian living in *Taman Nasional Bukit Duabelas*. AD is included in one of ethnic groups which has not been studied completely. According to field survey data of WARSI (2004), population number of AD is approximately 1.524 people, consisting of four groups; Air Hitam group, Makekal group, Kejasung group, and Terap-Serengam group. The language used by AD is categorized as proto-Malay (Old Malay). Putri (2014), said that it is pictured that AD who is living in Jambi province has some similarities with other Malay, along the lines of language, art, and other cultural values.

Inspite of the fact that in the daily life, these communities, *Anak Dalam* ethnic group (AD), are often denigrated as *Orang kubu*. Aritonang (2010) says that *kubu* can be interpreted in Malay as the people who live in the wild, dirty, smelly, filled with supernatural powers, stupid, and closed. In fact, they have their own language as one of cultural legacy, which is the member of “proto-Malay family tree”, used for several communication functions. Even in the daily life, AD has their own traditional poetry, songs, and spell; along the lines with one of their law,

dendo seratuy enam puluh kain, dobaia enam puluh, dohilangkko seratuy
‘one hundred and sixty fine fabrics, sixty are payed, one hundred are eliminated’

It means if someone is considered doing mistake *tantang pahamun* (challenge other who is innocent), at the end of their custom meeting, he has to pay his fine in the form of 160 fabrics, 60 fabrics have to be paid immediately by the doer to the victim of *tantang pahamun* on the occasion of 100 more can be paid by installments.

In terms of morphological typology, as it is studied that Malay language is an agglutinative language, which according to Sumer International Linguistics (SIL-2004), is a language whose words can be modified by some affixes and can randomly change the affix and the meaning, *Rimba* language may also experience the same phenomenon because Husin, et all (1986), states that one tribe whose language has a substantial role in Sumatra history is Malay. It shows that Malay language has a massive influence in languages in Sumatra. That statement strengthen the fact that *Rimba* language like other languages in Sumatra has affixation in the process of word formation.

do ayek dotangkop merego kambing, ke darat dotangkop merego kumbang au dotimpo pungur, ke pucuk dokutuk pisau kawi, ke bawah keno masrum dewo, doarak kabangiyang dotimpo langit bebelang, ke pucuk hopi bepucuk, kebawah hopi berurat
'in the water we will be caught by a crocodile, on the land will be caught by a tiger and hit by a *pungur*, to the top will be sticked by a *kawi* knife, to the bottom will be cursed by god, *pagenting* will be hit by a bad sky, in the top there is no sprout, in the bottom there is no root'

In the example, there are some words that are formed by attaching prefix *di-*, *ka-*, and *be(r)-*. Also, some words are formed by attaching suffix *-i*. The used of those affixes are common because they can be found both in *Rimba* language and Malay language.

In some cases, there is a phenomenon of the use of unfamiliar affix in *Rimba* language that cannot be found in other Malay languages like Indonesian language,

Minangkabau language, or Malay language spoken in Riau or Jambi. It is the use of suffix *-a*. Suffix *-a* is only used to noun.

Ibu, akeh tadi ngoli budak-budak trans unjur sokola. Akeh piki au samo awoka, akeh pula sokola.

‘Mam, I just saw some transmigrant children go to school. I think they are just the same with us, I go to school too’

Or,

Ee guding, bepaka lah mati, lah mati

‘Dude, our father is dead, dead’

Both examples, quoted from Manurung (2013), show the use of *-a* in the function of noun modification. In those examples, the use of the suffix is to emphasize that the base is the topic of the sentence. This phenomenon does not exist in the Malay language or the Indonesian language as the member of proto-Malay as well. Since *Rimba* language is one of Proto-Malay local language, this can be a good maintenance to study their deep structural linguistics. Another fact that there no many researchers came to the field makes it has not received massive influences from other language.

1. 2. Identification of the Problem

Because of the lack research about *Rimba* language, there are many language phenomena that can be found while studying the affixation system. Affixation system of *Rimba* language can be studied from several linguistics features such as phonological, morphological, semantic, and/ or pragmatic views.

In phonological views, the allomorphs of each affix can be studied. The studied can be focused to the varian sounds of each affixes while being attached to several type of base. In morphological views, the study can be focused on the affixes and bases that support the process of affixation itself; free morpheme and bound

morpheme. In semantic and pragmatic views, the meaning brought by the process of affixation can be studied both textual meaning and/ or contextual meaning.

Thus, as Akmajian (2001) says that to begin a study of human language, researchers have to investigate first one of the most basic units of linguistic structure: the word (morphological aspect). Thus, in morphological view, the morpheme, smallest bit of the language that has its own meaning, can be studied, either a word or a part of a word. Besides, the rule of new word formation can be studied, like affixation, reduplication, compounding, blending, or clipping.

1. 3. Limitation of the Problem

In understanding a morphological aspect in a language, it is clear about the word structure. A word can be formed from two or more morphemes that can possibly change the meaning when it is combined. The same case as in *Rimba* language, the language experiences the same phenomenon in word formation.

Among some possible problems that can be explored in *Rimba* language, especially in morphological aspect, the researcher chose the research of affixation system. However, this research only focused on the form and structure of words that are formed by a process called affixation. This morphological process is considering as the most important problem to be studied first because of the lack study and the affixes can be a good maintainable legacy of Proto-Malay.

1. 4. Formulation of Research Problem

The problem of this research can be formulated as “What are affixation system of *Rimba* language spoken by *Anak Dalam* ethnic group (AD) in Merangin-Bangko?”

1. 5. Research Questions

Based on the formulation problem, the researcher tries to explore the structure of the smallest independent unit of *Rimba* language by presenting and focusing the study on the following research questions:

- a. What are the kinds of affixes in *Rimba* language?
- b. What are the affixes and parts of speech to which the affixes can be attached?
- c. What category does affixation system of *Rimba* language belong to?

1. 6. Purposes of the Study

The main purpose of this research is to analyze the affixation system of *Rimba* language spoken by *Anak Dalam* ethnic group (AD) in Merangin-Bangko. Thus, related to the questions above, the purposes of the research can be stated as follow:

- a. To find out the kinds of affixes in *Rimba* language.
- b. To find out the affixes and parts of speech to which the affixes can be attached.
- c. To find out the category of affixation system of *Rimba* language belongs to.

1. 7. Significance of the Study

The findings of this research are expected to give contribution both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, these research findings are aimed at

gaining knowledge and providing additional information about the affixation system of *Rimba* language spoken by a traditional society in Meragin-Bangko, which is *Anak Dalam* ethnic group (AD). This research is also expected to improve and expand the theories in Morphology, especially in affixation. In addition, the findings are expected to give contribution to the next researchers on doing further research that concerns about *Rimba* language.

Meanwhile, the findings of this research are expected to give practical contribution in affixation knowledge as a documentation of linguistic study that gives the readers knowledge and information in adding reference about the study. The document then is expected to be a linguistic legacy to be compared in the future.

1. 8. Definition of Key Terms

In order to avoid misunderstanding of some conceptual terms that may appear later on, it is necessary to fix a distinct definition of some key terms used in this research. The definition will help the readers getting the idea of the conceptual term as follows:

Affixation : the process of adding a morpheme (or affix) to a word to create either a different form of that word or a new word with a different meaning.

Rimba language : a language spoken by *Anak Dalam* ethnic group (AD) living in a jungle of Bukit Duabelas National Park, generally known as *Bahasa Kubu*.