

**DERIVATIONAL AND INFLECTIONAL MORPHEMES IN ENGLISH AND
BATAK PAKPAK LANGUAGE**

*Submitted In partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
English Education Program*

Skripsi

By

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ABSTRACT

Limbong, Juanita Novaria. "Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in English and Batak Pakpak Language". Skripsi : English Education Program of the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Medan, 2017.

The objectives of this study are to find out Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in English and Batak Pakpak Language in term of form and to find out similarities and dissimilarities of the Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in English and Batak Pakpak Language. This study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative. The data were obtained by applying a documentary technique. The findings showed that there were some similarities and dissimilarities of derivational and inflectional morphemes in English and Batak Pakpak languages. The similarities are both languages are formed by prefix and suffix. Both languages have similar, they can attached by noun, verb, adjective and adverb. They also have differences, the formation of derivational in English is only formed by prefix and suffix. While in Batak Pakpak languages are forming by prefix, suffix, infix, and confix. Inflectional in English is only formed by suffix. While in Batak Pakpak languages, they are prefix, suffix, infix, and confix. In conclusion, there are similarities and dissimilarities of derivational and inflectional morphemes between English and Batak Pakpak languages.

Keywords: *Derivational, inflectional morphemes.*

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Hopefully the findings of this research are expected to be useful for those who read this study and interested to the topics. Finally, the researcher realizes that her study is still far from being perfect in spite of the fact she has done her best in completing this work. Therefore, constructive criticism, comments, suggestions are welcomed for further improvement of this study.

Medan, April 201

The Researcher

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a very important means of communications between human beings. They are part of environment. With language people can interact with one another to form a social relation in their society. Language is human speech. Someone can communicate his or her ideas, emotion, believe or feelings to somebody else as they share a common code that make up the language. There are many other of communication used by humans, example gestures, nods, flags, smiles, acting, dancing, etc. It means that people use words to communicate with other societies. People always use language either in written and spoken form to convey messages, desires, or human needs. <http://www.Google.vo.id.wikipedia> (2011), language is method of human communication either spoken or written consisting of the use of words in structured and conventional way. And language also can transfer knowledge from one person to another and from one generation to another. So without language, it is impossible for human to do something.

Indonesia has thousand of ethnic groups, each ethnic groups has different language, one of them is the Pakpaknese has Pakpak language. The writer will reserch in Batak Pakpak language because that language is her native language or mother tongue. Batak Pakpak language is one of the local language that it mustmaintained by people as affluance of varieties of language in Indonesia. There are five sub ethnic groups or Suak Pakpak namely Suak Sim-sim, Keppas, Boang, Kelasen and Pegagan. The area or district of Pakpak is in North

Sumatera, Dairiregency and Pakpak Bharat regency are bounded by other regencies such as the regency of karo (to the north), simalungun (to the east), mandailing (to the south), and aceh (to the west). Batak Pakpak have been contrast with other ethnic groups. The contrasts have result in the mixture of tribes or cultures including language. Pakpaknese always uses this language in their daily conversation, beside Indonesia language, their national language.

Each language in the world has its own system but there can be similar or difference. Linguistics has many kinds of sub system. Linguistics is the science of language. Based on linguistics view, language can be seen from phonology, morphology, structure of grammar, syntax, semantic, and pragmatic, etc. However, this skripsi only focus on describing and analyzing in the morphology side. In morphology, word can be formed by using morpheme, as a basic unit of word in human language, including derivational and inflectional which are as a part of morpheme. Morpheme forms which do not stand alone is bound morpheme, which stand alone is free morpheme. The example of bound morpheme in English are: er, ish, un, dis, im, etc. The example of free morpheme in english are cook, young, boy, etc. While bound morpheme in Batak Pakpak language consist of four types such as prefix, suffix, infix and confix. The example of free morpheme in Batak Pakpak language such as kade, ise, dakan, etc.

Morphology is also a systematic study of morpheme or how morphemes join to form words. A word may consist of single morpheme or a number of morphemes. Sibarani (2002:3) state a morpheme is the smallest meaningful

elements into which words can be analyzed. Morpheme can be seen from affix, the process attaching the affix is called affixation. Thus the list of morpheme must contain both derivational affixes and inflectional affixes, or inflectional morphemes as they are sometimes called. Derivational morpheme is attaching process affixes to the words is to form or develop word and meaning from the base. And otherwise, inflectional morpheme is not to form or to develop new words but for grammatical process.

In the research, the researcher would like to analyzed Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in English and Batak Pakpak Language in term of form and finding similarities and dissimilarities. These two features would be investigated in the aspect of the word held by two language. All these points are taken in order to contrast in Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in English and Batak Pakpak Language. The researcher choose Batak Pakpak Language to be analyzed because this language that contrast to English has uniqueness, similarities, dissimilarities in both languages and the other reason is the researcher come from Batak Pakpak family.

1.2 The Identification of Problem

The problem is research could be identified as follows:

1. The similarities of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in English and Batak Pakpak Language in term of form?
2. The disimilarities of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in English and Batak Pakpak Language in term of form?

1.3 The Scope and Limitation

In this analysis the researcher concentrates on the analysis Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes between English and Batak Pakpak which concern in the aspect of form and to find out whether there are similarities and dissimilarities between of Affixes in English and Batak Pakpak Language the researcher limit the analysis on several prefix,suffix, infix, confix in English and Batak Pakpak Language.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

Based on the background explanation, the problems of the study are formulated as the following:

1. Are the similarities of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in English and Batak Pakpak Language in term of form?
2. Are the dissimilarities of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in English and Batak Pakpak Language in term of form?

1.5 The Objectives of the Study

Basically, the objectives of this study are:

1. To describe the similarities of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes between English Batak Pakpak Language in term of form.
2. To describe the dissimilarities of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes between English Batak Pakpak Language in term of form.

1.6 The Significance of the Study

The significance this analysis are:

a. Theoretically:

1. Students of English who are trying to study more on Batak Pakpak Language
2. To introduce the students about Batak Pakpak language
3. To give the students an explanation about Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in English and Batak Pakpak language.

b. Practically

To the readers:

1. Develop the reader's understand about the similarities and dissimilarities of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in English and Batak Pakpak Language.

To the researcher:

To give provide the other researcher practical references deals the similarities and dissimilarities between Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in English and Batak Pakpak Language.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

In this chapter the writer explains the derivational and inflectional morphemes, and to complete this thesis, a library research is conducted and some relevant books will also be taken as references to support of the contents and analyses. It is necessary to give some clear theories to avoid misunderstanding in defining the terms that are used in this study. The following terms are used in this study.

2.2 Contrastive Analysis

A contrastive analysis is a theory which analyses two or more languages, the similarities and the dissimilarities, and understanding the easiest way to figure out the problems in learning a language. Contrastive analysis can guide the learners to learn a certain language based on their understanding of the similarities and differences.

According to Naibaho (2006), contrastive analysis is a method of analysis whereby the similarities and dissimilarities of two or more languages (or subsystems of languages) are made explicit.

2.3 Morphology

Morphology is the study of word structure. Syal and Jindal (2002:65), explain that morphology is a systematic study of morphemes or how morphemes

join to form word. According to sibarani (2002:1), the term morphology comes from the ancient Greek word morph which means “form” and logos which means “science”. Since the dominant term of form in linguistics referred to the form of word, morphology is therefore the science of form of word. Morphology is also called the branch of linguistics studying how words are structured and how they are put together from smaller parts. For example, the English word unfriendly is formed from friend, the adjective forming suffix _ly and the negative prefix un _ in the following list, all word except the last can be divided into part, each of which has some kind of independent meaning.

Example:

Unhappiness	un+happy+ness
Horses	Horse+es
Talking	talk+ing
Yes	Yes

Yes has no internal grammatical structure. It could analyze its constituent sound, /j/e/s/, but none of these has a meaning in isolation. By contrast, horse, talk, and happy plainly have a meaning as do the elements attached to them (the affixes): -un carries a negative meaning: -ness expresses a state or quality: -s expresses plural: and -ing helps to convey a sense of duration.

Donald (2011) defines that morphology is a way of studying language or linguistics. It is about the way words are put together, their internal structure. Morphology is the part of linguistics that studies patterns of word formation

within and across languages. Morphology tries to formulate rules that show the knowledge of the speakers of those languages. In addition, Haspelmath (2002:1), describes that morphology is the study of the internal structure of word. Morphological research aims to describe and explain the morphological patterns of human language. After observing the definitions of morphology above, it can be concluded that morphology is a branch of linguistics which is concerned with study of morphemes and their different forms and the way how morphemes are constructed to form words.

2.4 Morpheme

After discussing morphology, it is very important to discuss morpheme, because morpheme arrangements under the morphology of language include all communication of the word or part of the words.

Katamba (2006:24) states that a morpheme is the smallest difference in the shape of a word that correlates with the smallest difference in word or sentence meaning or grammatical structure. According to Sibarani (2002:3), a morpheme is the smallest meaningful elements into which word can be analyzed. The word “morpheme” is derived from the Greek word *morph*, meaning “form”. Sibarani (2002:4) describes that may be also defined as the minimal linguistics sign, a grammatical unit in which there is an arbitrary union of a sound and a meaning and that cannot be further analyzed. Many word are themselves morphemes, such as (good) and (book); they cannot be broken down in to smaller units that in

themselves carry meaning. But many other words consist of more than one morpheme as in the following list.

Table Examples of Words that It can be Broken in to Smaller Units

Words	New Words	Element of Morpheme
True, bad	True, bad	One morpheme (can not be broken in to smaller units)
True	Untrue, truly	Two morphemes
True	Untruely, intolerable	Three morphemes
True, gentleman	Untruthful, gentlemanliness	Four morphemes
True, gentleman	Untruthfulness, ungentlemenliness	Five morphemes

Morpheme is combination of sounds that have meaning, states that Beth (2011). A morpheme does not necessarily have to be a word. Example: the word cats have two morphemes. Cat is a morpheme, and s is a morpheme. Every morpheme is either a base or an affix. An affix can be either a prefix or a suffix. Cat is the base morpheme, and s is a suffix.

Furthermore, morpheme is a minimal. Meaningful unit in the grammatical system of language defined by Syal and Jindal, (2002:65). In addition, Tumanggor

(2004:3) explains that morphology is the study of morpheme and their arrangements in informing word. From the linguistics explanation above, it can be concluded that a morpheme is the smallest meaningful part of language which has meaning and is arranged grammatically.

2.5 Free and Bound Morphemes

According to Sibarani (2002:22-23), free morphemes are linguistics forms which can be used on its own or which can exist as independent word. And bound morphemes are linguistic forms which are never used alone but must be used with another morpheme. A list is presented in table.

Table Example of the Free and Bound Morphemes

Free morphemes	Bound morphemes	Formation
Happy	Un-	Unhappy
Legal	Il	Illegal
Polite	Im-	Impolite
Tunjuk	-el-	Telunjuk
Getar	-er-	Gemetar
Memory	-ize	Memorize
Deep	-ly	Deeply

2.6 Morphological Process

Every language has different ways in the formation of a word. Therefore, it is important to know how a word is constructed and how a word can be performs a new word. In this case, it is called a morphological process. Or in the other words, the proccess morphology in the way to form words by combining one morpheme with other. The base form may be word, phrases, and also the combination of word. This process is known as affixation or derivational and inflectional morphemes.

2.6.1 Affix

Sibarani (2002:26) defines that an affix is a bound morpheme which are added to a words which change the meaning/ category or the grammatical function of the word. The main classes of affixes are the prefix, infix and suffix. Prefix is the affixes which are added to the beginning of a word.

The english prefix im- changes the meaning of a word to its opposite: possible- impossible. Infix is the affixes which are added within a word. The Pak-pak language infix – in-shows that a verb is in passive: suan “to plant” sinuan “to be planted”. Suffix is the affixes which are added to the end of a word. The english suffix –s shows the grammatical information of plural: chair – chairs.

English just recognizes two types of affixes: prefix and suffix even though in many languages, infixation is a normal as morphological process. According to Haspelmath (2003:18) word forms is an inflectional paradigm generally share (at least) one longer morpheme with a concrete meaning and distinguished from each other in that they in addaition contain different shorter morpheme with an abstract

meaning were called affixes. Obviously, by definition affixes are bound morphemes. There are types of affixes, they are:

a. Prefix

A prefix is an affix attached before a root or stem or base like re-, un-, and in-, example are: re-make, un-kind, in-decent, in-active, non-stop, re-play, un-tidy, in-accurate, il-legal, and en-large.

b. Suffix

A suffix is an affix attached after a root, like -ly, -er, -ist, -s, -ing and -ed;

Table Examples of Suffixes

Suffix	Word	New Words
-ly	Quick	Quick-ly
-er	Wait	Wait-er
-ed	Jump	Jump-ed
-ive	Creat	Creat-ive
-ize	Memory	Memory-ize

c. Infix

An infix is an affix inserted into the root itself. The adding of bound morphemes inside the bases is called infix, but English language does not have infixes. We can see infix in Pak-pak language, they are:

kesah +um = kumesah.

suan+ in=sinuan.

d. Confix

As written in [www.wisegeek.com/what -is-a-confix](http://www.wisegeek.com/what-is-a-confix) (2011), confix is derives from Latin roots, con means “with” and fix means “attach” in this context. Unlike a prefix which is attached to the front of a root, or a suffix which is attached to the end, a confix is derived an attached to both ends. Furthermore, Tumanggor (2004:8) explains that a confix is a process of attaching an affix in the beginning and the end of base word.

Example in Batak Pakpak language:

Words	New words
Berngin + ke – en	Kebernginen
Lolo + ke – en	Keloloan

2.7 Derivational and Inflectional morphemes

After discussing morphology, morphemes and types of morphemes, it is very important to explain about derivational and inflectional as part of morphemes. Mathews (as cited in Pateda 2002, p.4) states “Morphology is simply a term for that branch of linguistics which is concerned with the forms of words in different uses and constructions”. Morpheme includes in a process of affixes. There are four types of affixes such as, prefixes, suffixes, infixes and confixes. Affixes morphemes can be divided into two major functional categories, namely

derivational and inflectional morphemes or affix: this reflects recognition of two principal word building process: inflection and derivation.

According to Booij (2007:72), derivational is formation of lexemes by means of affixation, root and pattern morphology. By this means, they all share a core meaning although they are spelled and pronounced differently.

For examples:

Words	New words
See, sees, seeing, saw, seen	SEE
Sleep, sleeps, sleeping, slept	SLEEP
Jump, jumps, jumped, jumping	JUMP

So, the lexeme may conclude that it is the smallest unit of language whether written or spoken. The continuation of this study, the derivational and inflectional morphemes will be explained briefly:

2.7.1 Derivational morpheme

Katamba (2004:47) describes that derivational morpheme is a (bound) morpheme creating new words by changing either the meaning (happy vs. Unhappy) or the part of speech. Both are adjective but with opposite meanings; obey vs. Dis-obey both are verbs but with opposite meanings. Furthermore, while a derivational may move a base into a new words class example kind as adjective and kindly as adverb.

Beth (2011) defines that derivational morpheme is this type of morpheme changes the meaning of the word or the part of speech or both. Derivational morphemes often create new words. Example: the prefix and derivational morpheme un added to invited changes the meaning of the word.

Sibarani (2002:40) explains that derivational morphemes have four characteristics. There are four characteristics of derivational morphemes: (1) change meaning or part of speech, example – ment forms nouns, such as judgement, from verbs, such as judge, (2) typically indicate semantic relations within the word, example the morpheme – ful in painful has no particular connection with any other morpheme beyond the word painful, (3) typically occur with only some members of a class of morphemes, example the suffix – hood occurs with just a few nouns such as brother, neighbor, and knight but not with most others, example friend, daughter, candle, and (4) typically occur before inflectional suffixes, example in chillier, the derivational suffix – y comes before the inflectional – er. From the linguistics explanation above, it can be concluded that a derivational morpheme is the attaching process affix to the words is to form or to develop word and meaning from the base.

2.7.1.1 Examples of Derivational Morphemes in English

The table common derivational prefixes and suffixes, the classes of the bases to which they can be attached and the words that are thereby formed, it will be obvious that in order to determine which morpheme a particular affix.

The example are used in the tables N for noun, V for verb, ADJ for adjective ADV for adverb and (N) ABS for abstract noun.

Table Example of Prefixes

Prefix	Word Class of Input Base	Meaning	Word Class of Output Word	New Word
In-	Adj	Not	Adj	In-accurate
Un-	Adj	Not	Adj	Un-happy
Dis-	Adj	Not	Adj	Dis-honest
Re-	V	Again	V	Re-write
En-	N	Put in	V	En-cage
Ir-	Adj	Not	Adj	Ir-regular

Table Example of Suffixes

Suffix	Word Class of Input Base	Meaning	Word Class of Output Word	New Words
-hood	N	Status	N	Child-hood
-er	V	“agent whodoes whatever the verb indicates”	N	Reader
-ly	Adj	Manner	Adv	Kind-ly
-less	N	Without	Adj	Power-less
-ful	Adj	Very	Adj	Cheer-ful

-ness	Adj	Condition	N	Good-ness
-ize	N	Cause	to V	Pressur-ize
		become		

2.7.1.2 Examples of Derivational in Batak Pakpak Language

Tumanggor (2004:8) states that an affix in Pakpak is the same as with affix in English, where affixation in Pakpak is a process of combination the base word with affix. The attaching process affix to the words is to form or to develop word and meaning from the base called derivational process. The table list some of examples Derivational morphemes. They are in derivational prefix, suffix, infix, confix.

a. Prefix

A prefix is the process of attaching an affix in the beginning of the stem or word. The example of affixation in Pakpak language are take from Tumanggor (2004). In pakpak language prefixes have six kinds namely, (I-), (ki-), (me-), (mer-), (per-), and (ter-).

Table Example of Prefixes in Batak Pakpak Language

Prefix	Word of Input Base	Class	New words	Word Class of output Word	Meaning
i-	N		i-pangkur	V	To be hoe(to get,to become)
ki-	N		Ki-terutung	V	Looking for durian(to do the action)
ki-	N		Ki-rana	V	Looking for a story
Me-	Adj		Me-nengget	V	To shock,to make someone surprise
Mer-	N		Mer-ende	V	To sing
Per-	Adj		Per-biar	N (status)	Fear man(to call someone as
Ter-	V		Ter-pangan	Adv	To cause or to make, to eat

Se-	N	Se-kalak	N	A person(the number)
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b. Suffix

A suffix is the process which is attached at the end of a base form. In Pak-pak language suffixes have four kinds they are, (-en), (-i), (-ken), and (-su).

Table Example of Suffixes in Batak Pakpak Language

Suffix	Word Class	New words	Word Class	Meaning
	Of Input Base		of Output Word	
-i	Adj	Ntajem-i	V	To make sharper
Ken-	N	Susu-ken	V	To suckle
En-	V	Pangan-en	N	Food
-su	V	Tasak-su	Adj	To indicate something over

c. Infix

An infix is a process of attaching an affix in the middle of base word. In Pak-pak language infixes have two kinds they are, (-um-) and (-in-).

Table Example of Infixes in Pakpak Language

Infix	Word Class Of Input Base	New words	Word Class of Output Word	Meaning
-Um-	N(kessah)	<u>K</u> umesah	V	To take a breath(doing something)
-in-	V(suan)	<u>S</u> inuan	N	Plant (the result from the action)
-um-	N(tatak)	T <u>u</u> matak	V	To dance(doing something)

d. Confix

A confix is a process of attaching an affix in the beginning and the end of base word. In Pak-pak language confixes have three kinds they are, (ke...en), (mer...en) and (si...na).

Table Example of Confixes in Pakpak Language

Confix	Word Class of Input base	New words	Word Class of Output Word	Meaning
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Si-na	Adj(nggara)	Singgarana	Adj	Hottest(indicate degree)
mer-en	V(ajar)	Mersiajaren	Adv	Mutual teaching
Ke-en	Adj(mbalang)	Kembalangen	N	Loss something
ke-en	V(tubuh)	Ketubuhen	N	Born(indicate something)
Mer-en	N(sori)	Mersisorien	Adv	To comb(to be repeated cause)

2.8 Inflectional Morpheme

Sibarani (2002:38-39) describes that inflectional morpheme is a bound morpheme creating a different form of the same word by changing neither part of speech nor meaning, but only refines and give extra grammatical information about the already existing meaning of a word. There are four characteristics of inflectional as presented: (1) do not change meaning or part of speech, example big and bigger are both adjectives, (2) typically indicate syntactic or semantic relation between different words in a sentence, example the present tense morpheme –s in waits shows agreement with the subject of the verb (both are third person singular), (3) typically occur with all members of some large class of morphemes, example the plural morpheme –s occurs with most nouns, and (4)

typically occur at the margins of words, example the plural morphemes-s always come last in a word. As in babysitters or rationalizations.

Katamba (2002) also explains that an inflectional morpheme does not alter the word class of the base to which it is attached. Inflectional morphemes are only able to modify the form of a word so that it can fit into particular syntactic slot. Thus, book and books are both nouns referring to the same thing, kind of entity. The -s ending merely carries information about the number of those entities. The grammar dictates that a form mark as Plural (normally by suffixing -s).

After observing the definitions of inflectional morpheme above, it can be concluded that inflectional morpheme is not to form or to develop new words but only for grammatical process.

2.8.1 Examples of Inflectional Morpheme in English

Sibarani (2002:39-40) explains that there is no inflectional prefixes in English but some other language do. The inflectional morphemes are all suffixes in English. There are only eight of them in English and the following list, (see the table).

Table Example of Inflectional Morpheme in English

Suffix	Stem	Function	New Words
-s	N	Plural	Book-s
s-	V	3 person singular, present tense	Sleep-s
ed-	V	Past tense	Walked-ed
Ing-	V	Progressive	Walk-ing

Er-	Adj	Comparative degree	Tall-er
En-	V	Past participle	Eat-en
-‘s	N	Possessive	Chair’s
-est	Adj	Superlative	Tallest

2.8.2 Example of Inflectional in Pakpak Language

Tumanggor (2004:8) states that an affix in Pakpak is the same as with affix in English. The examples of inflectional prefix, suffix, infix and confix are presented in Table.

Table Some Prefixes in Pakpak Language

Prefix	Word Class of Input Base	Examples	Word Class of Output Word	Meaning
Ki-	V	Ki-aleng	V	To pick up
Mer-	Adj	Mer-kelsoh	Adj	Become sad(sad)
Per-	N	Per-juma	N	To call someone as farmer

Table Some Suffixes in Pakpak Language

Suffix	Word class of Input Base	examples	Word Class of Meaning	Meaning
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		Output Word		
-en	Adj	Ngkerah-en	Adj	Dryer (comparative)
-i	V	Suan	V	To ask someone to plant(cause to become)

Table Some Infixes in Pakpak Language

Infix	Word Class of Input Base	Examples	Word Class of Output Word	Meaning
-in-	N (kail)	Kinail	N	Fishes (the result from the action)

Table Some Confixes in Pakpak Language

Confix	Word Class of Input Base	Examples	Word Class Of Output Word	Meaning
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Mer-en	Adj (geddang)	Mersigeddangen	Adj	Become longor indicate degree
Ke-en	Adj (lolo)	Keloloan	Adj	Become happy

2.9 Conceptual Framework

In this world, each language has similar words with other languages because at first all of languages are same and derived from one language, and then develop to be several language families. In developing in the words, English and Pakpak languages have equal form and equal way namely are by adding affix morpheme to the base of word. If an affix attach on the beginning of word called prefix and if attach on the end of word called suffixes.

Affix can change the word class like change to be noun and noun can change to be adjective and etc. And affix also can't change the word, like verb can develop to be verb, noun to be noun, and etc. The process of attaching the affix is called affixation. The attaching process affix to the words or affixation is to form or develop word and meaning from the base, called derivational process or morphemes. And otherwise affixation is not to form or to develop new words but only for grammatical process called inflectional morpheme.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

This research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative design. The data will be obtained by doing library research. Qualitative method more effort to comprehend certain situation, that mind to comprehend a phenomenon of research subject, such as behavior, perception, motivation, and action.

Sugiono (2015:15) argues that qualitative research method used to examine the condition of natural objects, where the researcher is as a key instrument, sampling conducted the data sources combined.

By using a descriptive qualitative design, the researcher does not intend to find out a new theory but to describe the real meanings of derivational and inflectional morphemes or affixes.

3.2 Source of Data

In order to get available data, this data was taken from written data as the sources of the data. Some references books are modern Linguistics-Morphology, document, article, data from browsing internet, Introduction to Morphology, Morfologi nomina bahasa Pakpak Dairi, etc.

3.2 The Technique of Collecting Data

The data were collected by employing documentary technique, for example is by reading English and Pakpak language books that are relate to the

study. All of the data was acquired by doing library research to get available references of derivational and inflectional morphemes in Batak Pakpak language. So the data were taken from English text and Pakpak text.

3.4 The Technique of Analyzing Data

In analyzing the data, the writer takes some steps as in the following:

Collecting the data of derivational and inflectional morphemes of English and Batak Pakpak languages from written data.

1. Classifying the data of derivational and inflectional morphemes in Pakpak language in terms of form.
2. Identify the similarities and dissimilarities of derivational and inflectional morphemes between English and Pakpak language.
3. Classifying the data by aspects of derivational and inflectional morphemes in English and Pakpak languages in terms of form.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Data Analysis

As mentioned in the previous chapter, the data for English and Batak Pakpak language were obtained by documentary technique. In this research, the information has been collected to support and make data more accurate. It was also added by reading some reference books to complete the data. After the data had been collected, the writer tried to contrast of aspects the Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in English and Batak Pakpak language that are shown in the following section.

4.1.1 Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in Terms of Form

Basically, the derivational in English has more prefixes and suffixes than Batak Pakpak Language. However in this researcher, the researcher analyze Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme in terms of Form.

In English

a. Prefix

Prefix dis, en, de does not have any change when it is attached to the base beginning with vowel or consonant phonemes.

Example: dis- + able = disable ‘make unable to do something’

en- + close = enclose ‘put a wall, fence, etc round’

de + base = make lower in value’

b. Suffix

Suffix – al, ful, ion,ism does not change the form when it is attached to the base.

Example: arrive + -al = arrival ‘act of arriving’

help + -ful = helpful ‘giving help’

rehabitate + -ion = rehabilitation ‘rehabilitating’

critic + -ism = criticism ‘the work of a critic’

c. Infix

Absent in English

d. Confix

Absent in English

In Batak Pakpak language

a. Prefix

Prefix i, ki, me can be attached to the base forms started with vowel and consonant phonemes.

Example: i + dapet = idapet ‘to be found’

Ki + embah = kiembah ‘to bring’

Me + buat = mebuat ‘to take’

b. Suffix

Suffix –i, does not have any change when it is attached to the base form.

Example: suan + i = suani ‘to plant’

Pangan + ken = panganken ‘to eat’

c. Infix

Infix -um, in have any change when it is attached to the base form.

Example: kessah + um = kumessah ‘to breathe’

kail + in = kailin ‘to fishing’

d. Confix

Confix -ke -en, si-na have any change when it is attached to the base form.

Example: lolo + ke-en = keloloan ‘happiness’

4.1.2 Similarities

Based on the analyses some similarities between Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in English and Batak Pakpak Language, there are:

- a. There are both English and Batak Pakpak Language can be divided into two forms, they are derivational and inflectional morpheme.
- b. Both English and Batak Pakpak Language have two morphemes, namely free and bound morpheme.
- c. The formation of Derivational both English and Batak Pakpak Language are formed by prefix and suffix to the base word.
- d. The aspects of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes both English and Batak Pakpak Language can be attached by noun, adjective, verb, and adverb.
- e. The meaning of base form has been changed by the process of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes.

4.1.3 Disimilarities

Based on the analyses some disimilarities between Derivational and Inflectionaal Morphemes in English and Batak Pakpak Language, there are:

- a. The formations of derivational in English only have two types, namely prefix and suffix and In Batak Pakpak language has four types prefix, suffix, infix, and confix.
- b. The formations of inflectional in English only one type such suffix and In Batak Pakpak language has four types prefix, suffix, infix, and confix.
- c. There is no the form of inflectional prefix in English and In Batak Pakpak language has process of inflectional prefix.
- d. Derivational prefix can be attached adjective to form adjective and verb to form verb and In Batak Pakpak language it is absent.
- e. There are no infix and confix in English and Those are present in Batak Pakpak language.
- f. There are no meaning or function of prefix in English and The meaning or function of prefix in Batak Pakpak language: Result of, to do the action, to make, to cause, to have, to get, to become, to call someone as.
- g. The meaning or function of suffix in English: Condition, Quality of, member of, group of, full of, without, the manner of, state or tense and They are absent in Batak Pakpak language
- h. The meaning or function of prefix in English: Not or Opposite of, wrongly or badly, above, beyond, after, before, and between or among and In Batak Pakpak language they are absent.

4.2 Discussion

Katamba (2002) explains that an inflectional morpheme does not alter the word class of the base to which it is attached. Inflectional morphemes are only able to modify the form of a word. Thus, book and books are both nouns referring to the same thing, kind of entity. The –s ending merely carries information about the number of those entities. The grammar dictates that a form mark as plural (normally by suffixing –s). Derivational and inflectional morphemes divide into four positions, namely: prefix, suffix, infix, and confix.

After did the researcher the findings, there are similarities and dissimilarities of derivational and inflectional morphemes in term of form in English and Batak Pakpak language. The study of the similarities and dissimilarities of two or more languages is very important to understand them, especially in learning languages and teaching. English teachers in teaching derivational and inflectional morphemes especially in Pakpak Bharat and Dairi regency in order they can present their teaching material about derivational and inflectional morphemes in English by giving examples that can be found in Batak Pakpak Language, so that the student are easier to understand derivational and inflectional morphemes.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusions

Based on the analyses in the previous chapter, some conclusions can be formulated as follows: The similarities are:

1. Both English and Batak Pakpak languages can be divided into two forms; they are Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes.
2. Both English and Batak Pakpak languages have two morphemes, namely free and bound morphemes.
3. The formation of Derivational both English and Batak Pakpak languages are formed by prefix and suffix to the base word.
4. The aspects of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes both English and Batak Pakpak languages can be attached by noun, adjective, verb, and adverb, and
5. The meaning of base form has been changed by the process of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes.

Based that, both English and Batak Pakpak Languages also have some disimilarities are:

1. The formations of Derivational in English only have two types, namely prefix and suffix. While in Batak Pakpak Language has four types prefix, suffix, infix, confix.
2. There is no the form of inflectional prefix in English, while in Batak Pakpak Language has process of inflectional prefix.

3. In English, derivational prefix can be attached adjective to form adjective and verb to form verb, while in Batak Pakpak Language it is absent.
4. In Batak Pakpak Language, derivational prefix can be attached adjective to form noun and verb. While in English it is absent.
5. The meanings or functions of prefix in English: not or opposite of, wrongly or badly, above, beyond, after, before, and between or among. But in Batak Pakpak Language they are absent.
6. The meanings or functions of prefix in Batak Pakpak Language: result of, to do the action, to make, to cause, to have, to get, to become, and to call someone as. But they are absent in English.
7. The meanings or functions of suffix in English: Condition, Quality of, member of, group, full of, without, the manner of, state or tense. But they are absent in Batak Pakpak Language, and
8. The meanings or functions of infix and confix in Batak Pakpak Language: doing and something, the result from the action, to indicate something, to be repeated cause, and comparative. But they are absent in English.

5.2 Suggestions

Being interested in analysis Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes between English and Pakpaknese Language, the researcher tries to give some suggestions as follow:

1. The analysis of this thesis is limited. Therefore, the researcher suggests students of English Department who are interested in this field, to do further research, particularly about the grammatical form concern.
2. The researcher hopes this thesis could be a reference for those who want to do further in English and Pakpaknese language.
3. The researcher realizes that the analysis of Pakpaknese language as one of the local languages in Indonesia is still very new in the number of people who are interested to analyze it. The researcher hopes those who care about the existence of Pakpaknese Language should do some attempts in developing it.
4. Last but not least, the researcher fully realizes that this thesis is still far from being perfect, therefore any constructive criticism will be highly appreciated.

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