

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

Language has many definition and function, John Lyons in his book *Language and Linguistics: An Introduction*, come to a conclusion that as an object of linguistic study, language, has two primary meanings: an abstract concept, and a specific linguistic system. John Lyons come to this conclusion after quoting and analyzing 5 definition of language from 5 different expert or source. (1981: 3 – 8) Quoted directly from his book:

The five definition of 'language' quoted and briefly discussed above have served to introduce some of the properties which some linguists have taken to be essential features of languages as we know them. Most of them have taken the view that language are systems of symbols designed, as it were, for the purpose of communication. (1981: 8)

Bajo is one out of thousands of traditional languages in Indonesia. The Bajo language itself comes from the island of Sulawesi and is spoken by several villages. However, the focus of the researcher is the Bajo language found in South Halmahera Regency, North Maluku, precisely in Bajo Village. Bajo language is not only the language used daily where the Bajo tribe is located, but can be a unifying language for the Bajo tribe in Indonesia and outside the Indonesian archipelago.

The use of the Bajo language used by the community is very unique, especially in Bajo Village, Kayoa sub-district, South Halmahera district. However, people also often use Indonesian or what is commonly referred to as Malay. This is because there are migrants who marry and settle into the Bajo community, as well as other tribes who often come to trade in Bajo Village. Automatically, the

people of Bajo Village use Malay as a medium of communication with traders or those who are married to them. Because considering the majority of the population in Bajo Village work as fishermen, the sea products they get are sold to buyers outside Bajo Village. For this reason, of course, in communicating, they use Malay language so that they can understand each other.

The Bajo language is unique and distinctive because it has an accent that when heard by listeners who come from outside the village or Bajo tribe, it sounds like Bugis because Bajo is also one of the languages originating from the island of Sulawesi. However, the researcher's concern and interest in conducting research on the Bajo language is not the accent but the words suffixes, infixes and prefixes, or commonly referred to as affixes that create or produce new words, can also mean the same or produce new meanings.

Based on the description above, the researcher chose the Bajo language as a research with the title *Affixes Of Bajo Language In Kayoa Sub-District South Halamahera Regency* for the reasons explained in the previous paragraph. And because the researcher herself comes from Bajo Village, and is a native speaker, and fluent in Bajo language, making it easier in the data collection process. The reason of the researcher use Morphological Approach in this study is because, an affix is a part of bound morpheme, and morpheme is one of the area that the study of morphology covers.

## **1.2 Statements of the Problem**

1.2.1 What are the forms of affixes in Bajo Language?

1.2.2 What are the multiple affixation process in Bajo Language?

## **1.3 Scopes of the Study**

According to the statements of problems above, the researcher focus on getting the data of words in Bajo Language that use affixes, regardless of how many affix is used, recognizing what kind of affixes being used, and given an example for how each words used in Bajo Language.

#### **1.4 Objectives of the Study**

Based on the statements of the problem and the scope of the study above, there are two objectives which are:

1.4.1 To identify and divide the use of affixes in Bajo Language.

1.4.2 To analyze the uses of affixes in Bajo Language.

#### **1.5 Significances of the Study**

1.5.1 Theoretical Significances

1.5.1.1 The result of this research is expected to broaden the reader's knowledge about one of the traditional language in Indonesia, Bajo Language

1.5.1.2 Would enrich the study of linguistic related to Morphological Theory in the affixes department, especially if linked to the Bajo Language.

1.5.2 Practical Significances

1.5.2.1 Can be used as a reference for a further study conducted by different researchers. Since future researchers may conduct an analysis about Bajo Language from a different point of view.

1.5.2.2 This study could be used as a basis, or guideline for students who will conduct research related to traditional language.

#### **1.6 Review of Related Literatures**

To support this study, the researcher tries to look at previous studies related to this research, some of previous studies are as follows, first is a scientific journal by R. Suhendro, Paternus Hanye and Patriantoro (2019) entitled

*Afiks Dalam Bahasa Dayak Jangkang Kecamatan Jangkang Kabupaten Sanggau* focuses on the form, meaning and function of words in Dayak Language after an affix attached to it. The author of this scientific journal concludes that based on data analysis they have done, in the Dayak language, there are four forms of affixes, bo-, N-, le-, and so-. The four forms of affixes are in position as a prefix, so in Dayak language there are no other type of affix that can be found except prefix.

Secondly, the researcher found a thesis by Fiska Andani (2021) a student from Universitas Negeri Raden Intan Lampung, entitled *An Analysis Of Using Derivational Affixes In The Speech Text By Commissioner Kyriakides At Press Conference On Covid 19*. This study focuses on describing the morphology roles in the speech text by Commissioner Kyriakides at press conference on Covid 19. The objectives of this study is (1) To know how many kinds of derivational process found in the speech text delivered by Commissioner Kyriakides at press conference on Covid 19. (2) To know the functions of the derivational affixes found in the speech text delivered by Commissioner Kyriakides at press conference on Covid 19.

Lastly, the researcher found a script entitled *Reduplikasi Bahasa Bajo* by Mayang Cikitasari (2013), this study focuses on describing the form of reduplication of the Bajo language, describing the grammatical category of Bajo language reduplication, and lastly describing the meaning of Bajo language reduplication as a reduplication process. The author of this script conclude that; (1) There are three forms of Bajo language reduplication, namely complete, partial and reduplication accompanied by affixes. Reduplication accompanied by affixes is divided into three namely reduplication accompanied by prefixes,

suffixes and confixes. (2) The Bajo language reduplication category is divided into four, namely Bajo language reduplication which are categorized as nouns, verbs, adjectives and numerals. (3) The meaning of reduplication in the Bajo language is described based on the form of reduplication namely complete, partial reduplication and reduplication accompanied by the addition of affixes.

Each of the previous studies has significance to this study. The significance of the first study is it give an example of a research about affixation based on another traditional Indonesian language, it becomes somewhat of a guidance to the researcher on how to collect the data in this study. The difference between the first study and the researcher's is the subject matter are different, the first study research about Dayak Jangkang Language, while the researcher's focus on Bajo Language.

The significance the second study is it contributes a lot of affixes theoretical base to this study, the theory contained in the second study gives the researcher's a lot of inspiration and inspiration on whose theory the researcher should use. The difference between the second study and the researcher's is the second study talks about derivational affixes, while the researcher focus on 3 types of affixes.

Then lastly the significance of the last study is it gave the researcher a deeper understanding of Bajo Language, and the difference between the last study and the researcher's is, this study only focuses on affixation in Bajo Language, not its reduplication.

## **1.7 Theoretical Bases**

### **1.7.1 Definition Of Morphology**

Mark Aronoff and Kristen Fudeman in their book *What is Morphology?*, explain that the term morphology is generally attributed to the German poet, novelist, playwright, and philosopher Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749–1832), who coined it early in the nineteenth century in a biological context. Its etymology is Greek: morph- means 'shape, form', and morphology is the study of form or forms. In Linguistics morphology refers to the mental system involved in word formation or to the branch of linguistics that deals with words, their internal structure, and how they are formed.

Dr. George Kolanchery (2015: 161) in his research journal *Analytical Components Of Morphology In Linguistics* explain that the term 'morphology' takes its origin from two words; (1) morph- which means form, shape etc, and (2) –ology which means study of something. He mentions a German linguist August Schleicher named morphology as a sub-discipline of linguistics in 1859 for the first time. Year after year it has evolved as one of the major part of linguistics. It is the study of internal structure of words which are the smallest independent units of language.

#### 1.7.2 Definition Of Morpheme

The journal *Analytical Components Of Morphology In Linguistics* by Dr. George Kolanchery define a morpheme as the minimal meaningful unit that cannot be further subdivided. He gave the example of the words; knowing, knowingly, unknowingly. The last two words can be subdivided as knowing and –ly, and unknowing and –ly. Here un-, knowing, and –ly are called morphemes.

The word morpheme itself is composed of two morphemes; (1) morph which comes from the Greek word meaning form and (2) –eme which is also

found in phoneme, lexeme etc. The exact meaning of –eme itself is difficult to characterize outside linguistic theory.

### 1.7.3 Definition Of Affixes

Francis Katamba in his book *Morphology* classify Morphemes into 2 which are Roots and Affixes. A root is the irreducible core of a word, with absolutely nothing else attached to it. It is the part that is always present, possibly with some modification, in the various manifestations of a lexeme.

An affix is a morpheme which only occurs when attached to some other morpheme or morphemes such as a root or stem or base. No word may contain only an affix standing on its own, like –s or –ed or –al or even a number of affixes strung together like –al –s.

### 1.7.4 Type Of Affixes

The book *Morphology* by Francis Katamba divide affixes into 3, Prefix, Infix and Suffix.

#### 1.7.4.1 Prefix

A prefix is an affix that attached before a root or stem or base words, for example:

- 1) This news delivers an accurate information.  
The number you gave me is inaccurate.
- 2) It is hard to find a decent guy these days.  
He wore an indecent outfit.
- 3) She has a kind face.  
Do not make an unkind remark about her.

- 4) I make my bed.  
I will remake the proposal.
- 5) I read a lot of fantasy novel.  
I always reread my favorite novel.
- 6) You have a tidy apartment.  
He has an untidy hair.

As we can see from the example above, the underlined word before and after the affixation each has a different meaning, the affixation that happens in those words are:

No.	Root Word	Prefix	Turns Into
1	Accurate	In-	Inaccurate
2	Decent	In-	Indecent
3	Kind	Un-	Unkind
4	Make	Re-	Remake
5	Read	Re-	Reread
6	Tidy	Un-	Untidy

#### 1.7.4.2 Infix

An Infix is an affix inserted into the root itself. Infixes are very common in Semitic languages like Arabic and Hebrew as we will see in section. But infixing is somewhat rare in English. Sloat and Taylor (1978) suggest that the only infix that occurs in English morphology is -n- which is inserted before the last consonant of the root in a few words of Latin origin, on what appears to be an arbitrary basis.



In fact, infixation of sorts still happens in contemporary English, however the infixation isn't in a form of morpheme, but in a form of an entire word is actively used to form words. Curiously, this infixation is virtually restricted to inserting expletives into words in expressive language that one would probably not use in polite company. For example:

No	Root Word	Infix	Turns Into
1	Kalamazoo (a place name)	-goddamn-	Kalama-goddamn-zoo
2	Kangaroo	-bloody-	Kang-bloody-roo
3	Guarantee	-friggin-	Guaran-friggin-tee

#### 1.7.4.3 Suffix

A suffix is an affix that attached after a root or stem or base words, for example:

- 1) He was very kind to me.  
Kindly remind me of the next event.
- 2) He is always quick to catch on to things.  
Please go quickly.
- 3) I can't wait that long.  
That waiter is really rude.
- 4) The play was fun.  
He is a tennis player.
- 5) Can I borrow this book?  
I have lots of books.
- 6) I need to buy a beach mat.  
The mats are made from 100% wool material.

- 7) I can jump really high.  
She just jumped into the pool.
- 8) I am going to walk the dog.  
I walked a lot.

As we can see from the example above, the word before and after the affixation each has a different meaning, the affixation that happens in those words are:

No	Root Word	Suffix	Turns Into
1	Kind	-ly	Kindly
2	Quick	-ly	Quickly
3	Wait	-er	Waiter
4	Play	-er	Player
5	Book	-s	Books
6	Mat	-s	Mats
7	Jump	-ed	Jumped
8	Walk	-ed	Walked

#### 1.7.5 Multiple Affixation

According to Kristel Van Goethem, a researcher that works for the Institute for Language and Communication at University of Louvain, in her journal entitled *Affixation In Morphology*, explain that the occurrence of recursive affixation varies significantly from language to language. Repetition of the same affix can be used to modify a word's meaning. The same holds for different prefixes and suffixes being attached to the same word. For example:

- 1) Please put a respect on her name.

You are being very disrespectful right now.

2) I believe that you are capable of great things.

Unbelievably, the children slept through all of this.

3) Many people generalize from conclusion alone.

There is an overgeneralization of Asian in Hollywood media.

4) I design activities to reinforce student's interpretative skills.

There are many misinterpretation of feminism.

5) This plan is not conducive for learning.

Here is a preplanning tutorial.

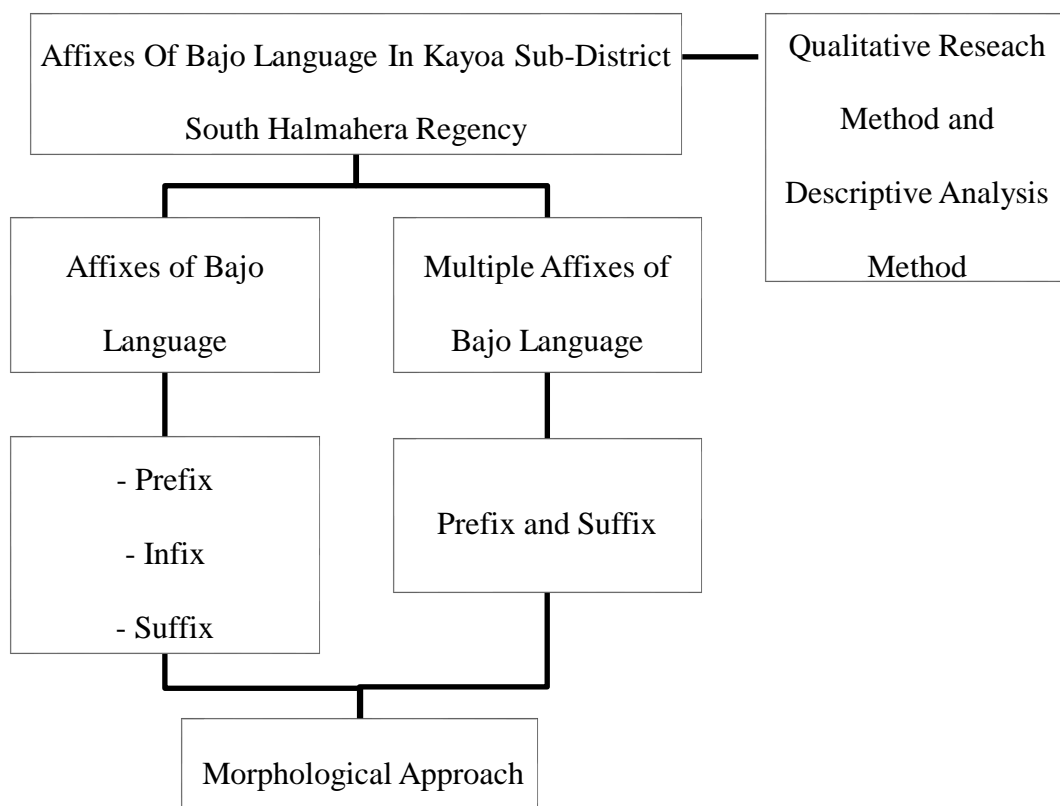
6) I charge my phone frequently.

I am in desperate need to recharging my energy.

As we can see from the example above, the word before and after the affixation each has a different meaning, the affixation that happens in those words are:

No	Root Word	Prefix	Suffix	Turns Into
1	Respect	Dis-	-ful	Disrespectful
2	Believe	Un-	-ly	Unbelievably
3	Generalize	Over-	-ation	Overgeneralization
4	Interpretative	Mis-	-ation	Misinterpretation
5	Plan	Pre-	-ing	Preplanning
6	Charge	Re-	-ing	Recharging

## 1.8 Conceptual Scheme



Based on the conceptual scheme above, it illustrates that the researcher would like to analyze affixes of Bajo Language which is a traditional language that comes from Kayoa Sub-District South Halmahera Regency. Therefore the researcher only focuses on words in Bajo Language that either use prefix, infix or suffix, and the words that uses multiple affixation.

## 1.9 Method and Technique

This section discusses the aspects of dealing with the research method which is used to analyze the novel. Those aspects are (1) Method of the study; (2) Data and Data source; (3) Data Collection and Analysis.

### 1.9.1 Method of the Study

Based on the data source, the researcher applies 2 methods to the data and analysis part of this study. The first method is Qualitative Research Method,

Qualitative Research Method stated by Iskandar (2009), is a research that adheres to a naturalistic or phenomenological paradigm which is descriptive in nature so that when collecting data, in general a writer can find research data in the form of words, images, the data here referred to are interview transcripts, field data notes, personal documents, photos, camera, notes and others

The second method Descriptive Analysis Method, Descriptive Analysis Method stated by Ratna (2004), is done by describing the facts, then followed by analysis.

#### 1.9.2 Data and Data Sources

The primary sources of data in this research is the Bajo Language that used within Bajo Village. The data are taken from at least one native speakers of Bajo language and one person who migrate to Bajo Village for 20 plus years.

#### 1.9.3 Data Collection and Analysis

There are some steps, which are used to collect and analyze the data of this study. They are as follows:

1.9.3.1 Collecting the words in Bajo language that have a different meaning when affixes attached to them.

1.9.3.2 Creating a table

1.9.3.3 Translating the root words without affixes found in Bajo Language into English.

1.9.3.4 Translating the words after affixes attached to them from Bajo Language into English.

1.9.3.5 Drawing the conclusion based on the result of the analysis.