

CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF VERB FORMATION AFFIXATIONS IN MINANGKABAU AND INDONESIAN LANGUAGES

Dini Widyasari¹, Agus Iryana²

¹Department of Indonesian Language Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education Banten-Indonesia

²Department of Indonesian Language Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Banten-Indonesia

2222210028@untirta.ac.id

ABSTRACT

The importance of this research topic is to make it easier for people in Indonesia to learn the Minangkabau language and understand the differences and similarities in affixation patterns in the Minangkabau language and Indonesian. The method used in this research is a qualitative descriptive research method. Sugiyono (2017:16) explains the meaning of research methods, research methods are defined as a scientific way to obtain valid data with the aim of discovering, developing and proving certain knowledge. So, in the end it can be used to understand, solve and anticipate problems. This method is a problemsolving process method that is investigated by describing or writing down the current state of the research subject based on visible or existing facts. The results of the research found similarities and differences in affixation patterns forming verbs in Minangkabau and Indonesian.

Keywords: *affixation; contrastive analysis; Indonesian; Minangkabau language.*

INTRODUCTION

The background to the problem solved in this research is the use of the Minangkabau language in the community around the author. The definition of regional language (Minangkabau language) is a language spoken in a region/place within a national state, whether a small region or part of it. Meanwhile, the definition of Indonesian is the official language of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and also the language of the unity of the Indonesian nation. Then, there is also the meaning of the affixation that forms the verb itself. From various sources that the author has read, the author can conclude the meaning of affixation, namely a process in morphology that commonly occurs in world languages. Apart from that, this affixation is also an element of word formation that will form new main words. From this understanding, we can conclude that a language will definitely undergo an affixation process, for example in Minangkabau and Indonesian. Finally, there is the meaning of contrastive analysis. Contrastive analysis is an activity that tries to compare B-1 structures with B-2 structures to identify differences between the two languages.

Reviews of research conducted previously by other researchers that are relevant to this research are as follows: Purba (2013), Hidayah (2014), Asmoko (2014) and Hardyanti (2017). In 2013, Purba conducted research in his journal with the title "Formation of Potential Verbs in Indonesian and Japanese Sentences". This research describes the process of forming potential verbs in Indonesian and Japanese. Then, explain the similarities and differences in the formation of potential verbs from the two languages. Research from Purba (2013) really helps

International Conference on Learning Community (ICLC)

the author understand the process of verb formation. Purba's research (2013) and this research both examine the process of verb formation.

In 2014, Hidayah conducted research in his journal with the title "Verbs in Manado Malay". This research describes verbs in Manado Malay and explains various forms of verbs, such as basic verbs, derived verbs, joining process verbs, and compound verbs. This research from Hidayah (2014) really helps the author in understanding verb affixation. Hidayah's research (2014) and this research both examine verb affixation.

Furthermore, in the same year, namely 2014, Asmoko conducted research in his thesis with the title "Formation of Derivative Verbs in Javanese with Indonesian Based on a Dictionary (Contrastive Analysis)". This research discusses the formation of derivative verbs, then explains the morphological processes (one of which is about affixation) and explains prefixed verbs, simulfixes and confixed verbs. This research from Asmoko (2014) also really helps the author in understanding the formation of derivative verbs.

Finally, research from Hardyanti in 2017, conducted research in her thesis with the title "Comparison of Verb Forming Affixes in Indonesian and Javanese". This research discusses affixes that form verbs, then explains the comparison of the process of forming verbs with affixations in Indonesian and Javanese, and compares the grammatical meaning of affixes that form verbs in Indonesian and Javanese. This research from Hardyanti (2017) is also very helpful for the author in understanding verb-forming affixations. Hardyanti's (2017) research and this research both discuss verb-forming affixation.

Then, the novelty of this research is that this research is different from previous research because in this research there is a description of the categories of basic forms of derived verbs, a description of the affixes that form verbs, as well as a discussion of the grammatical meaning of affixes from the Minangkabau and Indonesian languages. Apart from that, this research also has other novelties, such as finding similarities and differences in affixation patterns forming verbs in the two languages, types of affixes in both languages, and various variations and uniqueness of the grammatical meaning of the two languages.

The statement of scientific novelty regarding this manuscript is as follows: This research is different from Purba's (2013) research, namely regarding the focus of the research. Purba's (2013) research focuses on the formation of potential verbs in Indonesian and Japanese sentences. Meanwhile, this research focuses on the formation of derivative verbs in Minangkabau and Indonesian.

This research is very different from Hidayah's (2014) research, namely regarding language criteria. In Hidayah's research (2014), the language criteria were Manado Malay, while this research was based on Minangkabau and Indonesian. If Asmoko's (2014) research examines verb-forming affixes in Javanese and Indonesian, then this research examines verb affixations in Minangkabau and Indonesian languages. The difference between this research and Hardyanti's research is that Hardyanti's (2017) research examined verb-forming affixes in Indonesian and Javanese. Meanwhile, this research examines verb affixation in Minangkabau and Indonesian.

The problem or research hypothesis in this study is the existence of symptoms or phenomena of regional language extinction. In the problem solved in this research, there are several factors that cause various regional languages to become extinct, nearly extinct, or threatened with extinction. One of them is the nationalization of the Indonesian language. Because, it is encouraged to strengthen the strong spirit of nationalism. Indonesian is not only a medium for teaching in schools, colleges and other educational institutions, but there are special Indonesian language subjects that must be studied by students from elementary school (SD) to university.

The next factor is globalization, especially in the fields of technology and informatics. The real impact on the environment around the writer is that the younger generation, like the writer himself, prefers to use popular slang. Because, it is considered "cooler" than the local language itself because of the fear of being labeled as hick, old-fashioned, and so on.

Another factor is the practice of intermarriage. For example, the author's own parents practiced marrying partners from regions whose regional language was different between their father's side (Minangkabau) and their

mother's side (Betawi). This encouraged the writer's family to "compromise" by using the national language, namely Indonesian, in their daily language and communication.

The aim of this research is to make it easier for people in Indonesia to learn the Minangkabau language, to describe the categories of basic forms of derived verbs in Minangkabau and Indonesian, describe verb-forming affixes in Minangkabau and Indonesian, and describe the grammatical meaning of affixes in Minangkabau and Indonesian. Then, to understand the differences and similarities in affixation patterns in Minangkabau and Indonesian. Also, this research aims to find similarities and differences in verb-forming affixation patterns in Minangkabau and Indonesian.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses descriptive qualitative research methods. Sugiyono (2017:16) explains the meaning of research methods, research methods are defined as a scientific way to obtain valid data with the aim of finding, developing and proving certain knowledge. So, in the end it can be used to understand, solve and anticipate problems. This method means a problemsolving process method that is investigated by describing or writing down the current state of the research subject based on visible facts or as they really are. The research position in this qualitative research as a human instrument functions as determining the research focus, selecting information as a data source, collecting data, assessing data quality, analyzing data, interpreting data, and making conclusions about the findings (D. Sugiyono, 2013).

The data sources in this research were obtained from two data sources, including primary data and secondary data. Primary data sources were obtained from Ramlan's book entitled "Indonesian Language Morphology, Descriptive Review" as well as direct interviews along with survey results with the author's father who is Minang. Meanwhile, secondary data sources in this research were obtained from various internet sources.

Data collection techniques/instruments in this research used structured interview techniques. In this structured interview, the author has created a list of questions systematically. This research also uses various research instruments such as recorders. Apart from these collection techniques, the author also uses data collection techniques through survey results obtained from filling out questionnaires. Questionnaire is a data collection method that is carried out by giving a set of written questions to respondents to answer.

Based on the type, questionnaires are divided into two types, namely open questionnaires and closed questionnaires. However, this research used data collection techniques/instruments with closed questionnaires. A closed questionnaire is a questionnaire that provides answers for the research object to choose from.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

International Conference on Learning Community (ICLC)

Result

The definition of regional language (Minangkabau language) is a language spoken in a region/place within a national state, whether a small region or part of it. Meanwhile, the definition of Indonesian is the official language of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and also the language of the unity of the Indonesian nation. Then, there is also the meaning of the affixation that forms the verb itself. From various sources that the author has read, the author can conclude the meaning of affixation, namely a process in morphology that commonly occurs in world languages. Apart from that, this affixation is also an element of word formation which will form new main words. From this understanding, we can conclude that a language will definitely undergo an affixation process, for example in Minangkabau and Indonesian. Finally, there is the meaning of contrastive analysis. Contrastive analysis is an activity that tries to compare B-1 structures with B-2 structures to identify differences between the two languages.

The principles of research results or state of the art are that previous research serves to analyze and enrich the research discussion, as well as differentiate it from the research currently being conducted. This research included three international journals of previous research related to the concept of contrastive analysis of verb-forming affixations. The three journals are theoretical studies in this research which contain the theories used in the research. These journals include;

Table 1. Research Results of Contrastive Analysis of Verb Formation Affixations in Minangkabau and Indonesian Languages.

No	Title, Research, and Year of Research	Research Results
1	A Contrastive Analysis of Morphological and Syntactic of English and Indonesian Adjectives (Luthfi Auni dan Abdul Manan 2023)	Tells about the characteristics of adjectives in English and Indonesian. This journal discusses the similarities and differences in adjective features in two languages through parallel comparisons using a contrastive analysis approach. The conclusion of this qualitative method is that similarities and differences are found in almost all aspects of adjectives in the two languages.
2	A Contrastive Analysis between English and Indonesian in Novel (David Togi Hutahaeon 2019)	Tells about the types, differences and similarities of English and Indonesian suffixes. This journal discusses the English and Indonesian novel entitled "The Rainbow Troops and Laskar Pelangi" by Andrea Hirata and translated by Angie Kilbane to focus more on the differences and similarities between English and Indonesian suffixes. The conclusion results using this qualitative method are analyzing English and Indonesian suffixes, analyzing the process of derived word classes after adding suffixes,

		the differences between English and Indonesian, any adverb suffixes in English, and the differences between Indonesian and English suffixes, namely Various nominal Indonesian suffixes and examples.
3	Affixation in English and Arabic: A Contrastive Study (Zainab Kadim Igaab dan Israa Ali Kareem 2017)	Tells about affixations in English and Arabic to arrive at the similarities and differences between the two languages. This journal discusses describing, analyzing and comparing affixations in English and Arabic by defining them, showing how to classify affixes and illustrating their types. The conclusion of this descriptive, analytical and comparative method is that affixations are found in the languages being compared. English deals with types of affixes through the affixation process.

Discussion

Data Analysis Results

In this research, the author uses various related theoretical categories, such as:

- 1) Word class classification: Verb;
- 2) Morphology;
- 3) Morphological Process: Affixation;
- 4) As well as the results of the morphological process: the grammatical meaning of a word.

1) Word class classification: Verb

Verbs or verbs are words that describe a job or activity. In general, this verb functions as a predicate in the sentence structure (Padmosoekotjo through Mulyana, 2007: 55). We can differentiate these verbs or verbs into two types based on their form, namely: Origin verbs (verbs that can stand alone without affixes in a syntactic context) and Derivative verbs (verbs that must or can use affixes, depending on the level of formality of the language and on syntactic position (Alwi, Hasan, 2003: 98). This derivative verb can also be defined as a verb that is formed through affixation, reduplication, or compounding known by observing the following things: semantic behavior, syntactic behavior, and morphological form.

Derivative verbs are verbs that are formed through (1) transposition, namely a process of word derivation that shows the transition of a word from one syntactic category to another without changing its form. (2) affixation, is the addition of affixes to the base. And (3) reduplication, namely repetition of a basis.

2) Morphology

Morphology is part of the science of language or linguistics. Etymologically, the word morphology comes from the word morph which means 'form' and the word logos which means 'science'. So, literally the word morphology means 'the science of form'. In linguistic studies, morphology means 'the science of forms and word formation' (Chaer, 2008).

Morphology is a part of linguistics that discusses the intricacies of words and the influence of changes in word form on the class and meaning of words or morphology studies the intricacies of words and the function of changes in word form, both grammatical and semantic functions (Ramlan, 1987: 21).

The author knows that there are many definitions of morphology from several experts. However, in this research the author can only explain the meaning of morphology from two expert opinions according to the reference book that the author has.

Based on the expert opinions above, the author can conclude regarding the meaning of morphology. Morphology is a part of linguistics that studies the intricacies of words and functions to analyze word structures and determine the class of words.

3) Morphological Process: Affixation

According to Chaer (2008: 25) the morphological process is basically the process of forming words from a basic form through affixing (in the affixation process), repetition (in the reduplication process), merging (in the composition process), shortening (in the acronymization process), and status change (in the conversion process).

Meanwhile, according to Ramlan (1987: 51-52) the morphological process is the process of forming words from other units which are their basic forms. The morphological process in Indonesian is divided into three processes, namely affixation, reduplication and composition.

Indonesian Affixation

According to Muslich (2008: 38) the affixation process is the formation of words by affixing affixes to the basic form. In line with Muslich's opinion, Ramlan (1987:54) the affixation process is the process of affixing affixes, namely affixing affixes to a unit, whether the unit is a single form or a complex form to form a word. Meanwhile, Chaer (2007:177) suggests that affixation is the process of affixing affixes to a base or basic form. In this process the elements (1) basic or basic form are involved; (2) affix; and (3) the resulting grammatical meaning.

Thus, the author can conclude that affixation is the process of adding affixes to the basic form of a word. In this affixation process, we will get to know the term affix. An affix is a bound grammatical unit in a word which is an element that is not a word and is not the subject of a word, which has the ability to attach to other units to form new words or subject matter (Ramlan, 1987: 55).

According to Chaer (2007: 178), judging from the position attached to the base form, prefixes, infixes, suffixes, confixes, interfixes and transfixes are usually distinguished.

- Prefix

It is an affix that is added in front of the basic form, such as (me-) in the word cooking.

- Infix

It is an affix added in the middle of the basic form. In Indonesian, for example, the infix (-el-) in the word bubble and (-er-) in the word veil.

- Suffix

It is an affix that is added to the final position of the basic form. In Indonesian, for example the suffix (-an-) in created words and the suffix (-kan) in combined words.

- **Confix**

It is an affix in the form of a divided morpheme, the first part of which is positioned at the beginning of the form and the second part is positioned at the end of the basic form. In Indonesian, there are confixes (per-, -an) as found in beginning words.

- **Interfix**

Is a type of infix or connecting element that appears in

the process of combining two elements. We often encounter interfixes in Indo-German languages.

- **Transfix**

These are affixes in the form of vowels that are added to the entire base.

Affixation of Minangkabau Language

Affixations in the Minangkabau language actually generally have similarities and differences with Indonesian. Like Indonesian, Minangkabau language also has several types of affixes. The types of affixes in both languages are also the same, there are prefixes, suffixes, infixes and confixes.

a) Prefix, namely an affix to the left of the base form;

b) Suffix, namely an affix to the right of the base form;

c) Infix, namely an affix inserted into the basic form;

d) Confix, which is a process of attaching some affixes to the left or inserting some affixes in the base form accompanied by simultaneously stringing some other affixes to the right of the base form.

Verb-forming affixes in the Minangkabau language can be divided into prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and confixes.

The prefixes are (ba-), (di), (ka-), (ma), (pa1-), (pa2-), (sa-), and (ta-). The suffixes in Minangkabau are (-en), (-i), (-ken), (-nyo), and (-se). The confixes in Minangkabau are (ka-...-en), (pa-...-en). The infixes in Minangkabau are (-al-), (-am-), and (-ar-). The Minangkabau language itself generally has no less than twenty affixes.

4) Results of the morphological process: Grammatical Meaning of a Word

According to Ramlan (1987:28), the morphological process or word formation process has two results, namely form and grammatical meaning. Grammatical form and meaning are actually two things that are closely related. If the form is the physical form, the grammatical meaning is the content of the form or form. New grammatical meanings emerge in a grammatical process, both morphological and syntactic processes. According to Chaer (2007:290), grammatical meaning only exists if grammatical processes occur, such as affixation, compositional reduplication, or sentenceization. Grammatical meaning is the meaning that arises as a result of the grammatical process itself. For example, in adding the prefix (ber-) to the basis of 'road' to 'walk', the grammatical meaning of 'stepping one's feet moving forward' appears. In the process of repeating the word big, becoming big, the grammatical meaning of 'many big' appears. Grammatical meaning in Indonesian is very complex. This happens because there are so many tools and language in the grammatical process and can provide various possible meanings.

CONCLUSIONS

- Word class classification: Verb

Verbs or verbs are words that describe a job or activity. In general, this verb functions as a predicate in sentence structure. We can differentiate these verbs or verbs into two types based on their form, namely: Original verbs and derived verbs which must or can use affixes, depending on the level of formality of the language and the syntactic position. These derivative verbs can also be defined as verbs that are formed through affixation, reduplication, or compounding.

According to Alwi, et, al, the characteristics of verbs or verbs can be known by observing the following: semantic behavior, syntactic behavior, and morphological form. Derivative verbs are verbs that are formed through transposition, namely a process of deriving words that shows the transition of a word from one syntactic category to another without changing its form. affixation, is the addition of affixes to the base. Morphology is part of the science of language or linguistics. Etymologically, the word morphology comes from the word morph which means 'form' and the word logos which means 'science'. So, literally the word morphology means 'the science of form'. In linguistic studies, morphology means 'the science of word forms and formation'.

According to Ramlan, the morphological process is the process of forming words from other units which are their basic forms. The morphological process in Indonesian is divided into three processes, namely affixation, reduplication and composition.

- Affixation of Indonesian

According to Muslich, the affixation process is the formation of words by adding affixes to the basic form. In line with Muslich's opinion, Ramlan believes that the affixation process is a process of affixing affixes, namely affixing affixes to a unit, whether the unit is a single form or a complex form to form a word. Meanwhile, Chaer stated that affixation is the process of affixing affixes to a base or basic form. In this process the basic elements or basic forms are involved; affix; and the resulting grammatical meaning.

Thus, the author can conclude that affixation is the process of adding affixes to the basic form of a word. In this affixation process, we will get to know the term affix. An affix is a bound grammatical unit in a word which is an element that is not a word and is not the subject of a word, which has the ability to attach to other units to form new words or word stems.

According to Chaer, judging from the position attached to the base form, prefixes, infixes, suffixes, confixes, interfixes and transfixes are usually distinguished.

- Prefix

It is an affix that is added in front of the basic form, as in the word cooking.

- Infix

It is an affix added in the middle of the basic form. In Indonesian, for example, infixes on the word bubble and on the word veil.

- Suffix

It is an affix that is added to the final position of the basic form. In Indonesian, for example, the suffix in the word creates and the suffix in the word combine.

- Confix

It is an affix in the form of a divided morpheme, the first part of which is positioned at the beginning of the form and the second part is positioned at the end of the basic form. In Indonesian, there is confix, which is a

process of attaching some affixes to the left or inserting some affixes in the base form accompanied by simultaneously stringing other parts of the affix to the right of the base form.

Verb-forming affixes in the Minangkabau language can be divided into prefixes, suffixes, infixes and confixes.

- Results of the morphological process: The grammatical meaning of a word

According to Ramlan, the morphological process or word formation process has two results, namely form and grammatical meaning. Grammatical form and meaning are actually two things that are closely related. If the form is the physical form, the grammatical meaning is the content of the form or form. New grammatical meanings emerge in a grammatical process, both morphological and syntactic processes. According to Chaer, grammatical meaning only exists if grammatical processes occur, such as affixation, reduplication of composition, or sentenceization. Grammatical meaning is the meaning that arises as a result of the grammatical process itself. For example, in adding a prefix to the basis of 'walk' to 'walk', the grammatical meaning 'stepping forward, moving forward' appears. In the process of repeating the word big to big, the grammatical meaning 'many big' appears. Grammatical meaning in Indonesian is very complex. This happens because there are so many tools and language in the grammatical process and can provide various possible meanings.

REFERENCES

- Auni, L., & Manan, A. (2023). A contrastive analysis of morphological and syntactic aspects of English and Indonesian adjectives. *Studies in English Language and Education*, 10(1), 403-423.
- Nalendra, A. R. A., Shidiq, F., & Zede, V. A. (2021). Contrastive Analysis of Ngoko Madiunan Javanese and Indonesian. *Basastra: Journal of Language, Literature and Teaching*, 9(1), 166-177.
- Hutahaean, D. T. (2019). A contrastive analysis between English and Indonesia in Novel. *Journal of English Teaching as a Foreign Language*, 5(1), 71-80.
- Suryani, S., Fitriyah, L., & Supangat, S. (2019). Verb Forming Affixes in Indonesian and Arabic (Contrastive Analysis). *Journal of Words (Language, Literature and Their Study)*, 7(1 Apr)
- Igaab, Z. K., & Kareem, I. (2018). Affixation in English and Arabic: a contrastive study. *English Language and Literature Studies*, 8(1), 92-103.
- Mena, V. V., & Saputri, K. (2018). A contrastive analysis between English and Indonesian prefixes and suffixes in the descriptive texts of student's textbooks. *English Community Journal*, 2(1), 175-182.
- Mirdayanti, I., Safa, N. A., & Kaharuddin, K. (2018). Contrastive analysis of Arabic and Indonesian verb formation and its implications in Arabic language learning. *Journal of Cultural Studies*, 6(2), 258-267.
- Hardyanti, S., Wagiran, W., & Utami, S. P. T. (2017). Comparison of Indonesian and Javanese Verb Forming Affixes. *Journal of Indonesian Literature*, 6(1), 28-34.
- Putri, R. A. (2017). Contrastive Analysis of Javanese Reduplication with Indonesian. *Arkhaiis-Journal of Indonesian Language and Literature*, 8(2), 126-135.
- Supangat, N., Astuti, S., & IHANR, E. (2015). Contrastive Analysis of Japanese and Javanese onomatopoeia. *Japanese Literature*, 1(2).