STUDY OF KARONESE AFFIXATION IN FORMING VERB

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ABSTRACT

This study deals with affixation of Karo Language in forming verb. The objectives of this study are to describe the morphological process of affixation in forming verbin Karo language as well as to describe the function and the grammatical meanings of affixation in forming verb in Karo language. The method of research is library research by reading some books related to this study. The instruments of collection data used tape recorder. The technique of analysis data is documentary technique namely identifying the data, classifying the data and finding the dominant type of affixation in Karo language. The findings showed that there are four kinds of Karonese affixation in forming verb namely: (1). Prefix occurs 51 (48%). (2). Infixes occurs 3 (2%), (3). Suffixes occurs 43 (30%) and (4). Confixes occurs 18 (10%) and the total occorences is 119. So the dominant type of affixation found in Karonese in forming verb is Prefix occurs 51(48%). The function of affixation in Karo language are derivational and inflectional, derivational is change the meaning after attached by affix to the stem for example: {er-} + lajang → /erlajang/, /lajang/ means 'alone', prefix {er-} is inserted, it becomes /erlajang/ means 'going' and inflectional is does not change the meanings after attached by affix to the stem for example: ayak + {-i} → /ayaki/ , /ayak/ means 'running', suffix {-i} inserted, it becomes /ayaki/ means "running" . The grammatical meanings of affixation in Karo language in forming verb are process and activity for example /ersada/ 'gathered' meaning of affix {er-} is as process and /erjuma/ ' farming' meaning of affix {er-} is as activity .

INTRODUCTION

Langauge is a means of communication to interact one another to express feeling and ideas. The function of language is to communicate with other people in terms of getting message or information to the listener try to understand the ideas that convey and shared

the information. It mans that communication is the act of transmitting from one person to another person.

Bloomfield (1957:1) states that language is an arbitrary system of sound symbols which are used by a group or community as a tool of communication to interact each other and to understand each other among themselves.

In this globalization era, language has changing process, not only in the human intercation in the society but also it can be seen in the improvement of language in business, economy, science and technology. English is called the language of science and technology because mostly as beneath science and technology pointed in English.

In Indonesia English is regarded as a foreign language, it has been included in the curriculum of education and it is compulsary to study from elementary up to the university. Beside that, in indonesia there are many local language to study in the school, the local language is regarded as the first language (L1) for the learners in any part of district such as Karo language, Batak language, Mandailing language in North Sumatera.

This thesis is one of the local languages in North Sumatera to study in this thesis research. This is because the writer is one of native speaker of Karonese language would like to develop the Karonese language in the term of linguistic distribution to indonesian as well as giving contribution in the vocabolary and meaning.

This thesis deals with A Study of Karonese Affixation in Forming Verb, to study of references no one has ever conducted the research in this subject matter. The writer as native speaker of Karo language and his first language (L1) wish to investigate to the charateristic of affixation in the study of morphology branch of linguistic study.

Another important things (reasons) is that to give much contribution to the study of morphological process especially in Karo language as a local language and those may compared with another local languages in indonesia or any oher language or non local language such as English.

The result of this thesis also will give the contribution to develop the study of Karo language by involving in the curriculum of education to the study, start from elementary

school as muatan local (local study language) in education especially in Karo district Tanah Karo North Sumatera.

District of Karo divided into three parts main places, namely: Karo Berneh or Karo Jahe situated in Pancur Batu,Medan, Deli Serdang, and Binjai. Karo Gugung situated in Tiga Binanga, Juhar, Munthe and Pernantin, Karo Gunung situated in the part of mountains such Kaban Jahe, Berastagi, Tiga Panah and Simpang Empat. Commonly, the languages of Karo used by the community as a tool to communicate one and another and they shared the meaning to get the understanding, the only difference among them is in dialect

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK
Morphology

Nida (1949:19) states that morphology as the study of word structure, then Bloomfield (1993-207) said that morphology includes the constructions of words and part of words. After observing the definitions of morphology above, it can be concludedthat morphology is a branch of linguistic which is concerned with the study of morphemes and their different forms and the way how morphemes are constructed to form words.

Morphemes

Morpheme is the smallest unit among the five fundamental units ofgrammatical description ifthey are placed in the rank order from the smallest to the largest, Syal and Jind define a morpheme as minimal meaningful units in grammatical system of language.

Affixation

Finochairo (1987: 375) states that sometimes the addition comes at the beginning of the base word or the root and sometimes it comes at the end,this addition is called affixation.Affixation is a process of the result of attaching or adding an affix to a root or

also said as a process of adding an affixation a morph or singular in order to form a new word.

And Further Hartman (1972:2) says that affixation is a process of the result of attaching or adding an affix to the root, affixation is the addition of a affixes to the base or various combination of morphemes. Crystal also stated (2008:15) that affix is the collective term for the types of formative that can use only when added to another morpheme(the root or stem).

Karonese language

Karonese language is a language that used by Karonese to communicate and interaction each other, this language has been used for years and it has been develop in the community and improvement in the linguistic study. Commonly, Karo language deals with the intonations, vocabolary and morphological process such as affixation. In Karo language has four types of affixation they are: prefix, infix, sufix and confix.

Prefix

Shald dan Jidal (2002:62) saysthat prefix is affixes which appear at the beginning of the base.Katamba and Sothan (2006:45) states a prefix is an affix attached before a root, stem or base. There much prefix in Karo language according to (G .Tarigan) in forming of verb, such prefix *er-, en-,nge-,ng-* and etc.

i) Prefix {en-}and{ *er-*}

Ex   :   la nge begi ndu turang? soraku {*er-*} lebuh man kena

suari ras berngi (karo)

Do not you hear me lover? Iam calling you

everytime (English)

- {en-}   + desken   →   /endesken/ 'sorounding'
- {en-}   + cari   →   /encari/   'looking for'

Infix

Katamba and Stonham (2006:45) an infix is an affix inserted the root itself, infixes are common in some language, however infixing is rare in English, Yule (1985:56) says there is a third type of affix, not normally to be found in English, but fairly common in

some other languages, in Karo language have just little of infix in Karonese in term of verb such infix {*-i-*}and*{-in-}*

      i)   Infix {*-i-*}

      Ex : k-i-pan lalap dahin na .(karo)

      He always eats (english)

         -    k   + {-i-} + pan/kpan →/kipan/ 'eating'

Suffix

    Gleason (1955; 59) says that suffixes are affixes which follow the root with which they are most closely associated for example, suffix (is) in the word boyish, Ninda (1949:69) states that suffixes are bound elements which follow the root, In karonese there only {*ken}* and {*-i}* as suffix and did not change the meaning after and before added by suffix (G Tarigan) there some examples of suffix in Karo, namely:

  i) Suffix {*- ken*}

      In karonese almost all of the verb can added by {*-ken*}and have same meaning before and after added by {*-ken*}

      Ex : ula min mela, turi{-ken} aja (Karo)

      Do not shame, just tell me   (English)

        -   turi   + {-ken}   →   /turiken/   ' telling'

Confix .

    Confix is an affix attached after and before a root or stem. Commonly confix in Karo language does not not different with prefix and suffix, almost all of preix and suffix sometime can become as confix (G Tarigan) there a example of Confix :

i). {i-} + tama + {-ken} → /itamaken/ 'put into'

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research used descriptive method in order to analysis Karonese affixation (Nazir, M.1998). It is conductive to give in depth analysis in order to reveal the dominant types of affixation in Karonese in term of verb, the analysis are explained to show. The Technique of Collection Data is to show the dominant affixation. Method of collected data isusing documentary technique through formal conversation from ouditioner and native speaker of Karonese by record they conversation and by library research and read some book of Karo dictionaryor read all references that related to this study as the required information of the research Karo language. The techique for analizying data are :(1).Reading the data that have been gathered from all of the references.(2).Identyfing the data that related with the subject matter (Karo affixation) such prefix, infix, suffix and confix in Karo language (3).Classifying the data into group of affixation (prefix, infix, suffix and confix).(4). Analysis the process of affixation based on the form, distribution, function and grammatical. (5). Percentage the process of affixation based on the occurences that found in the data.

Research Findings

There are four types of affixation in karo language , the total occurences of prefixes is occurs 51 (48%), infixes occurs 3 (2%) , Suffix occurs 43 (30%) , confix occurs 22 (12%) from the percentage , the most dominant type of affixation in Karo language is prefix with total occurences 51 (48%).

Conclution

1. There are some types in Karo language :

    -prefix Ex; {er-} + sada → /ersada/ ' gathered'

    - infix Ex : senuan + {-in-} → / sinuan/ 'planting'

    -suffix Ex : ceda + {-ken} →/cedaken/ 'destroying'

    -confix Ex: {i-} + usaha + {-ken} →/iusahaken/ 'trying'

2. The function of affixation :

    - derivational : /lajang/ means ' alone if {er-} inserted it will change the word and meaning becomes /erlajang/ means 'going'

    - inflectional : /ayak/ means 'running if {-i} inserted it will not change the form /ayaki/ means 'running'

    3. The grammatical meanings

    a. Process : /sada/ {er-} inserted it become /ersada/ means 'gathered' here {er-} as process.

    b. Activity : /juma / {er-} inserted it become /erjuma/ means 'farming here {er-} as activivity.

    4. There are four types of affixation in karo language , the total occurences of prefixes is occurs 51 (48%), infixes occurs 3 (2%) , Suffix occurs 43 (30%) , confix occurs 22 (12%) from the percentage , the most dominant type of affixation in Karo language is prefix with total occurences 51 (48%).

Suggestion

Based on the conclusion above, the following suggestions are offered :

1. It is suggested to readers of this thesis that it is important to know about affixation in English and Karo and How they differented and similiarited of using the term of verb .

2. Learners should pay attention on the use of morpheme as clear as possible because it will increase the collection of their vocabularies .

3. For English Departement Students, this would very helpful to make this study as references for problem solving of the difference and similiarities of English and Karo affixation.

4. This study also can be used for additional reference for those who want to make further studies in this field by choosing another source data or maybe make a research on spoken language .

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