

Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in Pak-Pak Language

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ABSTRACT

The objectives of this study are to find out the derivational and inflectional morphemes in Pak-Pak language in terms of word class, form and meaning and to find out the similarities and differences of the derivational and inflectional morphemes in English and Pak-Pak languages. 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 differences of derivational and inflectional morphemes in English and Pak-Pak 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 Pak-Pak languages are forming by prefix, suffix, infix, and confix. Inflectional in English is only formed by suffix. While in Pak-Pak languages, they are prefix, suffix, infix, and confix. In conclusion, there are similarities and differences of derivational and inflectional morphemes between English and Pak-Pak languages.

Key Words: Derivational, inflectional morphemes

INTRODUCTION

Language is a very important means of communication between human beings. They are part of social 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, emotions, believe or feelings to somebody else as they share a common code that makes up the language. There are many other of communication used by humans, examples gestures, nods, flags, smiles, acting, dancing etc. Language may be performed in spoken, written as well as in the form of signs. 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.co.id.wikipedia> (2011), language is a

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.

Each language in the world has its own system but there can be similar or difference. Linguistics has many kinds of sub system. Linguistic is the science of language. According to Syal and Jindal (2002:13), linguistics is the scientific study of language; by this mean language in general not a particular language. Based on linguistics view, language can be seen from phonology, morphology, structure of grammar, syntax, semantics, and pragmatic.

Based on those data, the writer would like to analyze morphology by focusing in derivational and inflectional affixes or morpheme in Pak-Pak language, and to find out the differences and similarities of derivational and inflectional morphemes between English and Pak-Pak language.

Contrastive Analysis

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

According to James (1980), contrastive analysis is a linguistic enterprise aimed at producing inverted (i.e. contrastive not comparative) two valued typologies (a contrastive analysis) is always concerned a pair of languages) and founded on the assumption that languages can be compared.

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 words.

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 words". Morphology is also called the branch of linguistics studying how words are structured and how they are put together from smaller parts.

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 words. 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 forms words.

1. Morpheme

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

Types of Morphemes

a. Roots

Katamba (1994:41), a root is the irreducible core of a word, with absolutely nothing else attached to it, for example, *walk* is a root and it appears in the set of word-forms that instantiate the lexeme *WALK* such as *walk*, *walks*, *walking*, and *walked*. In that case, word-forms that represent the same morpheme do not share a common root morpheme.

Many words contain a root standing on its own. Roots which are capable of standing independently are called free morphemes. Here some examples of free morpheme, they are : *man*, *book*, *sweet*, *pain*, *tea*, and *wait*, etc.

While only roots can be free morphemes, not all roots are free. Many roots are incapable of occurring in isolation. They always occur with some other word building element attached to them. Such roots are called bound morphemes.

Examples of bound morphemes are (1) –mit become permit, commit, admit, (2) –ceive become perceives, receive, and conceive, (3) Pred- become predator, predatory, predation, and (4) sed- become sedan, sedate, sediment, and sedentary.

b. 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.

Katamba (1994:61-65), states that an affix is a morpheme which only occurs when attached to some other morpheme or morphemes such as a root or stem or base. Obviously, by definition affixes are bound morphemes.

There are three types of affixes, they are:

Prefix

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

Suffix

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

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 and suan+ in= sinuan

c. Confix

Confix is derived from Latin roots, con means "with" and fix means “attach” in this context (www.wisegeek.com, 2011). 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 and 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.

Examples in Pak-Pak language:

Berngin + ke – en → kebernginen ‘kemalaman’
Lolo + ke – en → kelolon ‘kegembiraan’

Stem

Stem is a part of a word that is in existence before any inflectional affixes (i.e. those affixes whose presence is required) by the syntax such as markers of singular and plural number in nouns, tense in verbs etc) have been added.

Here are some examples:

Noun stem:	Plural:
Cat	-s
Worker	-s

Base

A base is any unit whatever to which affixes of any kind can be added. The affixes attached to base may be inflectional affixes selected for syntactic reasons or derivational affixes which alter the meaning or grammatical category of the base. A root like boy can be a base since it can have attached to it inflectional affixes like -s to form the plural boys or derivational affixes like -ish to turn the noun into the adjective boyish. In other words, all roots are bases. Bases are called stems only in the context of inflectional morphology.

Free and Bound Morphemes

According to Sibarani (2002:22-23), free morphemes are linguistic 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.

Examples:

Free Morphemes: happy and legal.

Bound Morphemes: un- and il-.

2. 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 perform a new word. In this case, it is called a morphological process. Or in other words, the process 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 words. This process is known as affixation or derivational and inflectional morphemes.

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.

a. Derivational Morphemes

Katamba (1994:47) describes that derivational morphemes 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. 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. Tumanggor (2004:8) states that an affix in Pak-Pak same with affix in English, where affixation in Pak-Pak 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.

b. Inflectional Morphemes

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.

Derivational and Inflectional Meaning

According to Alpin (1998) inflectional prefix do not change the class of the root, but change the meaning of the root. It means that the prefixes are Inflectional.

Examples:

1. Negative prefixes indicate the meaning of “not or opposite of”
2. Pejorative prefixes indicate the meaning of wrongly or badly
3. Prefixes of Degree or Size
4. Prefix of Number bi- indicates the meaning of two.
5. Prefixes of the position in time or space
6. Prefix en-
7. Verb Derivational suffix indicate meaning of cause to become
8. Adjective derivational indicate meaning of quality of.
9. Noun Derivational suffixes indicate member of group, a person who does, makes, act of doing something and condition.
10. Adverb Derivational indicates of manner of.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analyses in the previous chapter, some conclusions can be formulated as follows: The similarities are: (1) both English and Pak-Pak languages can be divided into two forms; they are derivational and inflectional morphemes, (2) both English and Pak-Pak languages have two morphemes, namely free and bound morphemes, (3) the formation of derivational both English and Pak-Pak languages are formed by prefix and suffix to the base word, (4) the aspects of derivational and inflectional morphemes both English and Pak-Pak languages can be attached by noun, adjectives, verb, and adverb, and (5) the meaning of base form has been changed by the process of derivational and inflectional morphemes.

Besides that, both English and Pak-Pak languages also have some differences are: (1) the formations of derivational in English only have two types, namely prefix and suffix. While in Pak-Pak language has four types prefix, suffix, infix, and confix, (2) there is no the form of inflectional prefix in English, while in Pak-Pak 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 Pak-Pak language it is absent, (4) in Pak-Pak 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 Pak-Pak language they are absent, (6) the meanings or functions of prefix in Pak-Pak 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 Pak-Pak language, and (8) the meanings or functions of infix and confix in Pak-Pak language: doing and something, the result from the action, to indicate something, to be repeated cause, and comparative. But they are absent in English.

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