

VERBAL AFFIXATION OF SUNDANESE LANGUAGE IN *SI KABAYAN JADI DUKUN* DRAMA

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ABSTRAK

Bahasa sunda adalah salah satu bahasa yang memiliki affix yang lengkap meliputi prefix, infix, suffix dan circumfix dimana tidak semua bahasa memilikinya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis affix yang ada dalam drama *SI KABAYAN JADI DUKUN*. Untuk mendapatkan kesimpulan dari penelitian ini, penulis melalui beberapa teknik, mulai dari mengidentifikasi morfem yang termasuk ke dalam imbuhan dalam verba, kemudian menganalisis jenis-jenisnya, juga bentuk dari imbuhan dan diakhiri dengan menulis kesimpulan berdasarkan analisis data. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini diambil dari drama *SI KABAYAN JADI DUKUN* created karangan Moh. Ambri. Setelah menganalisis data, penulis menyimpulkan bahwa ada beberapa jenis dan bentuk affix yang ditemukan dalam bahasa sunda, prefix ng-, ny-, n-, m-, ar-, ka-, infix -ar-, circumfix di- + -an, di- + -keun dan pang- + -keun juga suffix -keun yang membentuk verba dalam bahasa sunda.

Keywords: Affix verba, Drama, Bahasa Sunda

ABSTRACT

Sundanese is one of language which has all forms of affixation includes prefix, infix, suffix and circumfix while not all languages have,. This research aims to identify the kinds of verbal affixes in the drama of *SI KABAYAN JADI DUKUN*. To get the conclusion of this research, the researcher pass through some techniques, starting from identifying the words which include the verbal affixes, then analyzing the kind, and form of the affixes, and closed by drawing a conclusion based on the data analysis. The data of this research is taken from the drama of *SI KABAYAN JADI DUKUN* created by Moh. Ambri. After analyzing the data, the researcher concluded that there are complete forms of affixation which found in Sundanese language, prefix ng-, ny-, n-, m-, ar-, ka-, infix -ar-, circumfix di- + -an, di- + -keun and pang- + -keun and suffix -keun which created a verb in Sundanese language.

Keywords: Verbal affixation, Drama, Sundanese

INTRODUCTION

In morphology, the words made up into morpheme. There are two kinds of morpheme, free morpheme which can stand alone, while bound morpheme cannot stand alone without attached into the other morpheme. Bound morpheme later called as affixes. Based on the position of attaching affix in the root, they are divided into prefiks, infiks, sufiks, and circumfix, while the other references added by interfix.

Every language has a different kinds of affixes with a different form. Sundanese language only has four kinds of affixes, they are prefiks, infiks, sufiks, and circumfix. The process of affixation can change the word class. One of them is verbal which can be formed by the whole of affixes.

This research tries to explain about verbal affixation of Sundanese language. Derivation is the formation of new word. It occurs typically by the addition of an affix. Derivational are often used to make words of a different grammatical category from the stem. It is usually applies to words of one syntactic category and change the words into another syntactic category.

The researcher found many verbal affixation in *Si Kabayan Jadi Dukun drama*. In the other hand, Kabayan is one of character in Sundanese story. It is not only a character in a story, but some references said that it reflects Sundanese people. The analysis of verbal affixes will make the reader easier to understand the text. Based on the reason, the researcher choose the drama as the data source.

The reason of choosing Morphological Theory in this research because the researcher thinks that the existence of verbal affixation is so important which can be found anywhere. With morphology, the researcher can analyze the meaning of verbal affixes which can help people to use it well. Based on the reason, so the writer decides entitled this research **Verbal Affixation of Sundanese Language in *Si Kabayan Jadi Dukun Drama***.

1. Research Method

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research which used to collect the data, classify and analyze them, and finally draw the conclusion from the analyzed data. Sugiono said that qualitative research analyzes the general problem which can develop when the research is happening (2010:23). The result of this research is descriptive qualitative which the researcher as the instrument of research.

The researcher took a drama entitled *SI KABAYAN JADI DUKUN* by Moh. Ambri which taken from **Si Kabayan Jadi Dukun** book as the data. With the data, the researcher try to classify verbal affixation of Sundanese language found in the drama.

2. Theoretical Framework

Morphology is one of linguistics branch. It is the second branch after phonology which have already discuss about sound production. According to Fromkin (2003:76) Morphology is the study of the internal structures of words, and of the rules by which words are formed. In line with Lieber (2009:2) which defined morphology as the ways new words are coined in the languages of the world. In the other hand, Morphology is

the knowledge of language includes knowledge of the systematicity in the relationship between the form and the meaning of words (Booij, 2005:4).

The smallest unit in words is called morphem. As a morphem, they have a meaning. Katamba explained that morphem is correlate with meaning and grammatical structure (1993:24). It is added by McManis that morphem is minimal linguistics unit which has meaning or grammatical function (1987). So it can be said as morphem if having lexical or grammatical meaning.

There are two kinds of morphem, free morphem and bound morphem. According to Fromkin (2003:77), free morpheme is morpheme which may constitute by themselves. In line with Mc-Charty (2002:18) whom said that free morpheme can stand on their own.

According to Fromkin (2003:78) Bound morpheme are never words by themselves but are always parts of words. In line with Mc-Charty (2002:18) that free morpheme cannot stand on their own. In fact, free morpheme can be called as affixes which stand preceding or following the other morphemes.

The process of creating word in every language is same, such as affixation, reduplication or composition. Affixation is the process of changing lexeme into complex word (Kridalaksana, 1996:28). In line with Chaer whom states that affixation is the process of adding affix in the root (1994:163).

Based on the position of attaching affix in the root, they are divided into prefiks, infiks, sufiks, and circumfix, while the other references added by interfix. While Sundanese language has four kinds of affix, they are prefiks, infiks, sufiks, and circumfix.

Prefix is affixes which is placed before the root (Fromkin, 2003: 78). For examples in Sundanese languag: ba-, barang-, di, m-, n-, ng-, ny-, and so on. They occur before the other morpheme. While some morpheme occur only as suffix, following other morpheme. For examples: -an, -keun, etc.

Infixes are affixes that are inserted right into a root or base (Lieber, 2009:76). Infix is placed right after the first consonant or consonant cluster of the base, but sometimes infixes can come near the end of the base as well. For examples: -ar-, -in-, -um-, etc.

Circumfix consists of two parts – a prefix and a suffix that together create a new lexeme from a base (2009:78). This kind of affixation is a form of parasynthesis, a phenomenon in which a particular morphological category is signaled by the simultaneous presence of two morphemes. For examples: di + -pang- + -keun, di- + -sa- + -keun, etc.

3. Discussion

In the drama of *SI KABAYAN JADI DUKUN*, the researcher found some kinds of affixation in Sundanese Language which form a verb, prefix and circumfix. There are 37 verb which formed by prefix ng, 13 data as verb with prefix ny-, 6 data which have prefix n- and m-, 12 data with prefix di-, 4 data with prefix ar-, and one data with prefix ka-. Beside prefix, the reseacher found 2 data which formed by circumfix pang- + -keun, 15 data which formed by di- + -keun, 8 data which formed by circumfix di- + -an and one of infix –ar-. But in this paper, the researcher will analyzed one of each prefix and circumfix found in the drama as sample of data.

Prefix Ng-

The morpheme *Ngulisik* has a morphological process of affixation. It can be seen by this template of conversion case below:

[[ng]V[kulisik]N-aff]V

The root *kulisik* is added by prefixes ng- and pass through affixation process changing become *Ngulisik*. Based on the morphological process, the morpheme *Ngulisik* called as verbalization because functions as Verb. The conversion case creates a different meaning from *kulisik* into *Ngulisik* make a little movement. After getting the affix, the letter of k in the morpheme of Keueum become lose. The prefix ng- become Head in the morpheme because it will be a controller or agent.

Prefix Ny-

The morpheme *Nyokot* has a morphological process of affixation. It can be seen by this template of conversion case below:

[[ny]V[cokot]V-aff]V

The root *cokot* is added by prefixes ny- and pass through affixation process changing become *Nyokot*. Based on the morphological process, the morpheme *Nyokot* called as verbalization because functions as Verb. The conversion case creates a meaning from *cokot* into *Nyokot* means take. After getting the affix, the letter of c in the morpheme of *cokot* become lose. The prefix ny- become Head in the morpheme because it will be a controller or agent.

Prefix M-

The morpheme *Meungkeut* has a morphological process of affixation. It can be seen by this template of conversion case below:

[[m]V[beungkeut]V-aff]V

The root *beungkeut* is added by prefixes m- and pass through affixation process changing become *Meungkeut*. Based on the morphological process, the morpheme *Meungkeut* called as verbalization because functions as Verb. The conversion case creates a meaning from *beungkeut* means string into *Meungkeut* means tie. After getting the affix, the letter of b in the morpheme of *benungkeut* become lose. The prefix m- become Head in the morpheme because it will be a controller or agent.

Prefix N-

The morpheme *Nunjuk* has a morphological process of affixation. It can be seen by this template of conversion case below:

[[n]V[tunjuk]V-aff]V

The root *tunjuk* is added by prefixes n- and pass through affixation process changing become *Nunjuk*. Based on the morphological process, the morpheme *Nunjuk* called as verbalization because functions as Verb. The conversion case creates a meaning from *tunjuk* into *Nunjuk* means point. After getting the affix, the letter of t in the morpheme of *tunjuk* become lose. The prefix n- become Head in the morpheme because it will be a controller or agent.

Prefix Di-

The morpheme *Diseupan* has a morphological process of affixation. It can be seen by this template of conversion case below:

[[di]V[seupan]N-aff]V

The root *seupan* is added by prefixes di- and pass through affixation process changing become *Diseupan*. Based on the morphological process, the morpheme *Diseupan* called as verbalization because functions as Verb. The conversion case creates a meaning from *seupan* means *steaming* into *Diseupan* means *steam*. The prefix di-become Head in the morpheme because it will be a controller or agent.

Prefix Ar-

The morpheme *Arindit* has a morphological process of affixation. It can be seen by this template of conversion case below:

[[ar]V[indit]V-aff]V

The root *indit* is added by prefixes ar- and pass through affixation process changing become *Arindit*. Based on the morphological process, the morpheme *Arindit* called as verbalization because functions as Verb. The conversion case creates a meaning from *indit* into *Arindit* means *some people go*. The prefix ar-become Head in the morpheme because it will be a controller or agent.

Circumfix Pang-keun

The morpheme *Pangninyuhkeun* has a morphological process of affixation. It can be seen by this template of conversion case below:

[[pang]V[tinyuh]V[keun]V-aff]V

The root *tinyuh* is added by circumfix pang- + -keun and pass through affixation process changing become *Pangninyuhkeun*. Based on the morphological process, the morpheme *Pangninyuhkeun* called as verbalization because functions as Verb. The conversion case creates a meaning from *tinyuh* into *Pangninyuhkeun* means *please, boil it!*. The circumfix pang- + -keun become Head in the morpheme because it will be a controller or agent and used in imperative sentences.

Circumfix Di-an

The morpheme *Dilalajoan* has a morphological process of affixation. It can be seen by this template of conversion case below:

[[di]V[lalajo]V[an]V-aff]V

The root *lalajo* is added by circumfix di- + -an and pass through affixation process changing become *Dilalajoan*. Based on the morphological process, the morpheme *Dilalajoan* called as verbalization because functions as Verb. The conversion case creates a meaning from *lalajo* into *Dilalajoan* means *is watched by*. The circumfix di- + -an become Head in the morpheme because it will be a controller or agent.

Circumfix Di-keun

The morpheme *Diasupkeun* has a morphological process of affixation. It can be seen by this template of conversion case below:

[[di]V[asup]V[keun]V-aff]V

The root *asup* is added by circumfix di- + -keun and pass through affixation process changing become *Diasupkeun*. Based on the morphological process, the morpheme *Diasupkeun* called as verbalization because functions as Verb. The conversion case creates a meaning from *asup* into *Diasupkeun* means *is entered into*. The circumfix di- + -keun become Head in the morpheme because it will be a controller or agent.

Infix -ar-

The morpheme *mawa* has a morphological process of affixation. It can be seen by this template of conversion case below:

[[mawa][-ar-][mawa] V-aff]V

The root *mawa* added by infix – ar - and pass through affixation process changing become *marawa*. Based on the morphological process, the morpheme *marawa* called as verbalization because functions as Verb. The conversion case creates a meaning from *mawa* into *marawa* means *bringing*. The infix –ar-become Head in the morpheme because it will be a controller or agent.

4. Conclusion

Based on the data, the researcher concludes that there are prefix, infix and circumfix which form a verb found in SI KABAYAN JADI DUKUN Drama. Prefix ng-, ny-, n-, m-, ar-, and ka-. Besides, Circumfix di- + -an, di- + -keun and pang- + -keun. Also, infix -ar-. The affixation in Sundanese makes the morpheme can be used in the sentence as a verb, but the morpheme cannot be used in a sentence without added by affix, except in imperative sentence.

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