

A Study on Derivational Affixes of Indonesian Noun-Formation in Newspaper Editorial: A Semantic Perspective

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Abstract

This study aimed at investigating the types of derivational affixes of Indonesian noun-formation in newspaper editorial of *kompas*. *Kompas* newspaper is wide circulation or it has a tremendous reading circulation in Indonesia. This study used a descriptive qualitative method by using the theory of structural linguistics to interpret the grammatical meaning carried out in the process of derivational affixes of Indonesian noun-formation. The method of analysis data applied distributional method in terms of classifying lexical category of Indonesian derived nouns producing affixation. The theory referring to the patterns of *derivation and structure*, which was developed by Aronoff & Fudeman (2005). The object of the study is a derivational affixes of Indonesian noun-formation that exist in newspaper editorial of Indonesian *kompas*. Based on the analysis of the data the findings showing that there are 7 types of derivational affixes of Indonesian noun-formation exists in the newspaper editorial (*tajuk rencana*) of *kompas* namely (1) *suffix -an*, (2) *infix -em- + suffix -an*, (3) *infix -el-*, (4) *confix per-an*, (5) *confix ke-an*, (6) *confix pe-an* and (7) *confix pen-an*. These types are considered important viewed from the morphology study in the field of linguistics. This is to say that the phenomena referring to the point of the function of the language is considered.

Keywords: derivational affixes, indonesian noun-formation, in newspaper editorial

1. Introduction

1.1 Overview on Indonesian Language

Indonesian is the medium of instruction in educational institutions at all levels throughout the country. In the early years of the Republic, local languages continued to be used in some places as the medium of instruction in the first years of primary school but this practice has now almost entirely disappeared. In schools and universities most textbooks are in Indonesian, but at the tertiary level, especially in highly specialised courses and at the advanced level of study, textbooks in English are also widely used (Quinn, 2001). From this point of view Indonesian language functions as the important medium in education in terms of formal and informal instruction. Quinn also stated that the way Indonesian is used by high-ranking officials and in government documents also provides models imitated throughout the country. The print media and television too are key sources of models. Indeed the nation's "serious" newspapers and magazines like, for example, the dailies *Kompas* and *Republika*, and the weekly newsmagazines *Tempo* and *Gatra* have made a point of creating new terms and cultivating innovation in formal style. Indonesian is the official as well as the national language of the Republic of Indonesia spoken by more than 160 million people over the country. As the official language Indonesian functions as a means of communication in which legislative, executive, and judicial affairs are administered (Zainuddin, 1986).

1.2 Derivational Affix (Morpheme)

Derivational affix is a part of the study of morphology in the field of linguistics. The morphology which studies derivational morphemes and the principles governing the new words is called derivational morphology (Sibarani, 2002, p. 47). Bauer (1988, p. 76) stated that derivational affixes may caused a change in category, but that inflectional ones never do, we need a closer definition of category. If we define category at the coarse level of noun, verb, adjective, then the criterion isolates some derivational affixes. It is clear that Bauer differentiated the concept of derivational affix and inflectional affix in terms of changing the category. Derivational affix change the category as well as the effect to the meaning, while inflectional affix never change the category or the

inflectional structure is never change the meaning. In relation to the meaning Haspelmath (2002, p. 68) said that derivational meanings are much more diverse than inflectional categories. Besides cross-linguistically widespread meanings such as agent noun (e.g., *drink_V* → *drink-er_N*), quality noun (e.g., *kind_A* → *kind-ness_N*) and facilitative adjective (e.g., *read_V* → *read-able_A*), we also find highly specific meaning that are confined to a few languages. In this matter Haspelmath emphasized that derivational meanings concerning much more affect to the categories change compared to the inflectional one. According to Haspelmath (2002, p. 68) derivational patterns commonly change the word-class of the base lexeme—i.e., nouns can be derived from verbs, adjectives from nouns, and so on. The following linguists Aronoff & Fudeman (2005, p. 45) said that (1) derivation generally results in a change in lexical meaning or the lexical category of a particular word, while inflection does not, and (2) the application or non-application of inflectional morphology generally depends on the syntactic context (e.g., examples of words + derivational affixes Nouns to nouns (New York + *ese*, fish + *ery*, auto + *biography*, vice + *president*). According to Katamba (1993, p. 48) sometimes the presence of a derivational affix causes a major grammatical change, involving moving the base from one word-class into another as in the case of *-ment* (suffix), and word-class of input base *govern* (V) and word-class of output word is noun (N) example: *govern-ment*. Meaning result or product of doing the action indicated by the verb. In this case Katamba tends to emphasize the derivational affix on the use of the terms of input base (verb) out and word-class of output word becomes *government*.

In Indonesian, affixes take an important role and it so sensitive because the slightly affixes may cause so far different on meaning. There are four types of affixes, namely prefixes (*awalan*), suffixes (*akhiran*), circumfixes (*apitan*), and infixes (*sisipan*). These affixes are categorised into noun affixes, verb affixes and adjective affixes. Root words are either nouns or verbs, which can be affixed to derive new words, e.g., *masak* (to cook) yields *memasak* (cooks), *memasakkan* (cooks for), *dimasak* (cooked) as well as *pemasak* (a cook), *masakan* (a meal, cookery). Many initial consonants undergo mutation when prefixes are added: e.g., *sapu* (sweep) becomes *penyapu* (broom), *panggil* (to call) becomes *memanggil* (calls/calling), *tapis* (to sieve) becomes *menapis* (sieves).

Other examples of the use of affixes to change the meaning of a word can be seen with the word *ajar* (teach):

- Ajar = teach
- Ajaran = teaching
- Belajar = to learn
- Mengajar = to teach
- Diajar = being taught (intransitive)
- Diajarkan = being taught (transitive)
- Mempelajari = to study
- Dipelajari = being studied
- Pelajar = student
- Pengajar = teacher
- Pelajaran = subject, education
- Pengajaran = lesson, moral of story
- Pembelajaran = learning
- Terajar = taught (accidentally)
- Terpelajar = well-educated, literally “been taught”
- Berpelajaran = is educated, literally “has education”

(<http://en.wikipedia.org>).

In relation to the derivational affixes referring to the noun-formation, based on the information presented above the Indonesian affixes encompassing four types of affixes that can be considered to form the noun-formation namely prefixes (*awalan*), suffixes (*akhiran*), circumfixes (*apitan*), and infixes (*sisipan*). By giving some example in term of derivational noun formation using the verb *ajar* (teach) is formulated in the case of using the prefix *pe-* (*peN-*) refers to the nasal sounds change such as *pengajaran* and *pembelajaran* as derived noun forming from circumfixes (*peN-an*). From the above examples it is said that suffix (*pe-* and *-an*) takes as the dominant one to form the noun formation.

Chaer (2008) in his book entitled *Morfologi Bahasa Indonesia*, describing some affixes which are considered potential for derivational noun-formation in Indonesian language (*Bahasa Indonesia*). Such as the following types of affixes, prefix ke-, confix ke-an, prefix pe-, confix pe-an, confix per-an, suffix -an, suffix -nya, prefix ter-, and infix -el, -em dan, -er and also some other suffixes which are derived from foreign language.

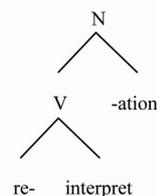
In other book written by Kridalaksana (1982) entitled *Pembentukan Kata dalam Bahasa Indonesia*, exploring more typical numbers of affixes for derivational noun formation those are (suffix -an occurs 15 types, prefix ke- occurs 3 types, prefix pe- occurs 9 types, prefix per- occurs 5 types, prefix se- occurs, confix ke-an occurs 6 types, confix pe-an occurs 2 types, confix per-an occurs 7 types and infix -el occurs 4 types, infix -er occurs 2 types). Both linguists, Chaer & Kridalaksana gave us more information in searching the Indonesian word-formation, especially for noun-formation through the issue of affixation (*afiksasi pembentukan nomina*) in the study of morphology.

2. Theoretical Background

Allan (2001, p. 9) stated that the principal function of the theory is to explain data (words, sentences) from natural language. The goal of the theory is to explain all the data that it was constructed to explain; therefore, limitations on its range need to be clearly stated. A theory should have predictive power insofar as it raises expectations about data that have not yet come to light. It is absolutely necessary that a theory be internally consistent. Based on the principal function of the theory stated above, this research deals with the two different theories to be applied, namely 1) the theory of analysis data, and 2) the semantics theory. Describe in the following ways:

2.1 Theory Analysis Data

The theory of analysing data applied Scalise's Model (1984, p. 139) "Word Formation Rules" and "Derivation and Structure" model developed by Aronoff & Fudeman (1988, p. 117). The application of the two models are considered relevant to analyse the data for Derivational Affixes of Indonesian Noun-Formation in Newspaper Editorial. The application of the Scalise's Model presented in terms of word formation rule for noun formation (eg. -ia (A → N) cortesia "kindness" (from cortese "kind"). The following presented Aronoff & Fudeman model of Derivation and Structure, in terms of forming noun-formation take the English word *reinterpretations* ([[re-[interpret],-ation]_N]) "the act of reinterpreting". From the above example it can be explain that *re-* is the act of interpreting, a verb *interpret* form a new verb via the prefix *re-* and finally form a noun by adding the suffix *-ation*. The model is bracketing structure. The structure of the morphologically complex words is made most clear when we use tree diagrams, like the following:



The diagram clearly shows that *re-* and the verb *interpret* form a unit, a verb, which attaches to the noun-forming *-ation*. In order to draw a tree diagram, it is first necessary to break a word down into its components and to fully understand how they fit together (Aronoff & Fudeman, 1988, p. 118).

2.2 Semantic Theory

The language of semantic theory deals with the metalanguage. According to Allan (2001, p. 8) the language which a linguist uses to describe and analyse the object language is called the metalanguage. The basic requirement for metalanguage is to satisfactorily communicate the meaning of item—that is, any expression in the object language, whether it is a word, a phrase, or a sentence—in terms of an expression in the metalanguage. In analysing the meaning of words in the case of derivational affixes of Indonesian noun-formation the researcher applied the theory developed by Kridalaksana (1996, p. 23) and Chaer (2008, p. 29), both linguists concerning with the process of morphology in grammatical meaning of words formation in terms of affixation. In other words, grammatical meaning is the meaning appears in the morphological process as the effect of attaching any affix to the base form, for examples infixing -el- informing noun-formation in Indonesian language *tunjuk* (V) "pointing out" *telunjuk* (N) "index finger". In case the process of infixing suffix -el- to the verb *tunjuk* grammatically change the meaning as become derived noun *telunjuk*. Viewed from Nida's version, for examples suffix *-er* added to verb in such construction as *worker*; *dancer*; *runner*; and *walker*. In the case suffix *-er* affects

the meaning “the doer of the action” (also called “agentive”) (Nida, 1993, p. 7). According to Nida this principle used the phrase “common semantic distinctiveness”.

3. Methodology

This research applied descriptive and qualitative design. Descriptive method is aimed at investigating the process of derivational affixes of Indonesian noun-formation in newspaper editorial. In other words, this research concerning the analysis of Indonesian derivational affixes informing noun through newspaper editorial of Indonesian *Kompas*.

4. The Object of the Study

The object of the study is the derivational affixes of Indonesian noun-formation as found in the newspaper editorial (*tajuk rencana*) within the *Kompas*. The reason for choosing daily newspaper editorial *Kompas* is that, it is wide circulation or a very tremendous reading circulation compared with any other newspaper editorial as well as local newspaper editorial ones.

5. Source of the Data

Source of the data adopted from 8 sample of daily newspaper editorial of Indonesian *Kompas*. The 8th sample of *Kompas* is considered representative for this research, since they are taken in different week publication, namely stating from the first week, until week the 8th within the length of more than 2 months.

6. Procedure of Collecting Data

The procedure of collecting data used documentary technique in terms of inventory method. The procedures are as the following stages:

- (1) Reading every newspaper editorial
- (2) Identifying the subject matter (derivational affixes)
- (3) Classifying the subject matter as found in the newspaper editorial (the types of derivational noun formation)
- (4) Interpreting the meaning of the process derivational affixes of Indonesian noun-formation
- (5) Inventorying the data in terms of percentage

7. Analysing Data

In analysing the data income passing two different models as developed namely derivation and structure (DS) and word formation rule (WFR).

In order to be able to analyse the data, the researcher used contributed distribution in terms of types of derivational affixes of Indonesian noun-formation as the following:

7.1 Suffix *-an* (occurs: 9 times)

-an 1DS : *sajian* “dish of food” (N → N) from *saji* “provide”

WFR : [[*saji*]_N]-*an*]_{sur}]_N

-an 2DS : *saluran* “waterwork” (V → N) from *salur* “to water”

WFR : [[*salur*]_V]-*an*]_{sur}]_N:

-an 3DS : *tahapan* “stage” (N → N) from *tahap* “stage”

WFR : [[*tahap*]_N]-*an*]_{sur}]_N

-an 4DS : *tantangan* “challenge” (V → N) from *tantang* “to challenge”

WFR : [[*tantang*]_V]-*an*]_{sur}]_N:

-an 5DS : *laporan* “report” (V → N) from *lapor* “to report”

WFR : [[*lapor*]_V]-*an*]_{sur}]_N

-an 6DS : *lapangan* “field” (A → N) from *lapang* “wide”

WFR : [[*lapang*]_A]-*an*]_{sur}]_N:

-an 7DS : *layanan* “service” (V → N) from *layan* “to serve”

WFR : [[*layan*]_V]-*an*]_{sur}]_N

-an 8DS : *peranan* “role” (N → N) from *peran* “role”

WFR :[[*peran*]_N]-*an*]_{suf}]_N]:

-*an* 9DS : *bangunan* “building” (V → N) from *bangun* “to build”

WFR :[[*bangun*]_V]-*an*]_{suf}]_N]

7.2 Infix -em- + Suffix -an (occurs: 2 times)

-em- + -an 1 DS : *pemilihan* “process” (V → N) from *pilih* “to choose”

WFR :[[p[-em-]_{inf}[*ilih*]_V]-*an*]_{suf}]_N]

-em- + -an 2 DS : *pemanasan* “process” (V → N) from *panas* “making hot”

WFR :[[p[-em-]_{inf}[*anas*]_V]-*an*]_{suf}]_N]

7.3 Infix -el- (occurs: once)

-el-1 DS : *pelaku* “agent” (A → N) from *laku* “behaviour”

WFR :[[p[-el-]_{inf}[*laku*]_A]-*an*]_{suf}]_N]

7.4 Confix per-an (occurs: 10 times)

per-an 1 DS : *perbedaan* “opinion” (N → N) from *beda* “difference”

WFR :[[*per-*]_{pre}[*beda*]_N]-*an*]_{suf}]_N]

per-an 2 DS : *persoalan* “matter” (N → N) from *soal* “question”

WFR :[[*per-*]_{pre}[*soal*]_N]-*an*]_{suf}]_N]

per-an 3 DS : *perdebatan* “subject of debate” (N → N) from *debat* “debate”

WFR :[[*per-*]_{pre}[*debat*]_N]-*an*]_{suf}]_N]

per-an 4 DS : *pernyataan* “declaration” (A → N) from *nyata* “real”

WFR :[[*per-*]_{pre}[*nyata*]_A]-*an*]_{suf}]_N]

per-an 5 DS : *pertengahan* “middle” (N → N) from *tengah* “middle”

WFR :[[*per-*]_{pre}[*tengah*]_N]-*an*]_{suf}]_N]

per-an 6 DS : *permasalahan* “set of problem” (N → N) from *masalah* “problem”

WFR :[[*per-*]_{pre}[*masalah*]_N]-*an*]_{suf}]_N]

per-an 7 DS : *pernapasan* “breathing” (N → N) from *napas* “breath”

WFR :[[*per-*]_{pre}[*napas*]_N]-*an*]_{suf}]_N]

per-an 8 DS : *pertanian* “agriculture” (N → N) from *tani* “farmer”

WFR :[[*per-*]_{pre}[*tani*]_N]-*an*]_{suf}]_N]

per-an 9 DS : *pertanahan* “land affairs” (N → N) from *tanah* “land”

WFR :[[*per-*]_{pre}[*tanah*]_N]-*an*]_{suf}]_N]

per-an 10 DS : *perkebunan* “plantation” (N → N) from *kebun* “garden”

WFR :[[*per-*]_{pre}[*kebun*]_N]-*an*]_{suf}]_N]

7.5 Confix ke-an (occurs: 22 times)

ke-an 1 DS : *kesempatan* “opportunity” (V → N) from *sempat* “time”

WFR :[[*ke-*]_{pre}[*sempat*]_V]-*an*]_{suf}]_N]

ke-an 2 DS : *kejadian* “incident” (V → N) from *jadi* “become”

WFR :[[*ke-*]_{pre}[*jadi*]_V]-*an*]_{suf}]_N]

ke-an 3 DS : *kepentingan* “needs” (A → N) from *penting* “importance”

WFR :[[*ke-*]_{pre}[*penting*]_A]-*an*]_{suf}]_N]

ke-an 4 DS : *kebijakan* “wisdom” (A → N) from *bijak* “wise”

WFR :[[*ke-*]_{pre}[*bijak*]_A]-*an*]_{suf}]_N]

ke-an 5 DS : *kesungguhan* “seriousness” (A → N) from *sejati* “actually”

	WFR	: [[ke-] _{pre} [<i>sungguh</i>] _A]-an] _{suf}] _N]
<i>ke-an 6</i>	DS	: <i>kepastian</i> “certainty” (A → N) from <i>pasti</i> “must”
	WFR	: [[ke-] _{pre} [<i>pasti</i>] _A]-an] _{suf}] _N]
<i>ke-an 7</i>	DS	: <i>kekhawatiran</i> “worry” (A → N) from <i>khawatir</i> “afraid”
	WFR	: [[ke-] _{pre} [<i>khawatir</i>] _A]-an] _{suf}] _N]
<i>ke-an 8</i>	DS	: <i>kemampuan</i> “competence” (A → N) from <i>mampu</i> “able”
	WFR	: [[ke-] _{pre} [<i>mampu</i>] _A]-an] _{suf}] _N]
<i>ke-an 9</i>	DS	: <i>kehutanan</i> “silviculture” (N → N) from <i>hutan</i> “forest”
	WFR	: [[ke-] _{pre} [<i>hutan</i>] _N]-an] _{suf}] _N]
<i>ke-an 10</i>	DS	: <i>kebakaran</i> “fire” (V → N) from <i>bakar</i> “burn”
	WFR	: [[ke-] _{pre} [<i>bakar</i>] _V]-an] _{suf}] _N]
<i>ke-an 11</i>	DS	: <i>kelalaian</i> “carelessness” (A → N) from <i>lalai</i> “careless”
	WFR	: [[ke-] _{pre} [<i>lalai</i>] _A]-an] _{suf}] _N]
<i>ke-an 12</i>	DS	: <i>kesengajaan</i> “deliberateness” (V → N) from <i>sengaja</i> “intentional”
	WFR	: [[ke-] _{pre} [<i>sengaja</i>] _V]-an] _{suf}] _N]
<i>ke-an 13</i>	DS	: <i>kesehatan</i> “healthy” (A → N) from <i>sehat</i> “well”
	WFR	: [[ke-] _{pre} [<i>sehat</i>] _A]-an] _{suf}] _N]
<i>ke-an 14</i>	DS	: <i>kekhasan</i> “special characteristics” (A → N) from <i>khas</i> “specific”
	WFR	: [[ke-] _{pre} [<i>khas</i>] _A]-an] _{suf}] _N]
<i>ke-an 15</i>	DS	: <i>kehidupan</i> “life” (V → N) from <i>hidup</i> “live”
	WFR	: [[ke-] _{pre} [<i>hidup</i>] _V]-an] _{suf}] _N]
<i>ke-an 16</i>	DS	: <i>kematangan</i> “overripe” (A → N) from <i>matang</i> “ripe”
	WFR	: [[ke-] _{pre} [<i>matang</i>] _A]-an] _{suf}] _N]
<i>ke-an 17</i>	DS	: <i>kearifan</i> “wisdom” (A → N) from <i>arif</i> “wise”
	WFR	: [[ke-] _{pre} [<i>arif</i>] _A]-an] _{suf}] _N]
<i>ke-an 18</i>	DS	: <i>kesuksesan</i> “achievement” (A → N) from <i>sukses</i> “success”
	WFR	: [[ke-] _{pre} [<i>sukses</i>] _A]-an] _{suf}] _N]
<i>ke-an 19</i>	DS	: <i>kemakmuran</i> “prosperity” (A → N) from <i>makmur</i> “rich”
	WFR	: [[ke-] _{pre} [<i>makmur</i>] _A]-an] _{suf}] _N]
<i>ke-an 20</i>	DS	: <i>kebangkitan</i> “resurrection” (V → N) from <i>bangkit</i> “come up”
	WFR	: [[ke-] _{pre} [<i>bangkit</i>] _V]-an] _{suf}] _N]
<i>ke-an 21</i>	DS	: <i>kemunduran</i> “decline” (V → N) from <i>mundur</i> “go back”
	WFR	: [[ke-] _{pre} [<i>mundur</i>] _V]-an] _{suf}] _N]
<i>ke-an 22</i>	DS	: <i>kewajiban</i> “obligation” (V → N) from <i>wajib</i> “must”
	WFR	: [[ke-] _{pre} [<i>wajib</i>] _V]-an] _{suf}] _N]

7.6 Confix *pe-an* (occurs: once)

<i>pe-an 1</i>	DS	: <i>penanganan</i> “process” (N → N) from <i>tangan</i> “hand”
	WFR	: [[pe-] _{pre} [<i>tangan</i>] _N]-an] _{suf}] _N]

7.7 Confix *pen-an* (occurs: 2 times)

<i>pen-an 1</i>	DS	: <i>pencegahan</i> “prevention” (V → N) from <i>cegah</i> “preventive”
	WFR	: [[pen-] _{pre} [<i>cegah</i>] _V]-an] _{suf}] _N]
<i>pen-an 2</i>	DS	: <i>pencalonan</i> “nomination” (N → N) from <i>calon</i> “candidate”

WFR : [[pen-]_{pre}[calon]_N]-an]_{suf}]_N

Table 1. Derivational affixes of Indonesian N-F

No.	Type of Affixes	Occurance	Percentage
1.	<i>Suffix -an</i>	9 times	$\frac{9}{47} \times 100\% = 19,1\%$
2.	<i>Infix -em- + Suffix -an</i>	2 times	$\frac{2}{47} \times 100\% = 4,3\%$
3.	<i>Infix -el-</i>	Once	$\frac{1}{47} \times 100\% = 2,1\%$
4.	<i>Confix per-an</i>	10 times	$\frac{10}{47} \times 100\% = 21,3\%$
5.	<i>Confix ke-an</i>	22 times	$\frac{22}{47} \times 100\% = 46,8\%$
6.	<i>Confix pe-an</i>	Once	$\frac{1}{47} \times 100\% = 2,1\%$
7.	<i>Confix pen-an</i>	2 times	$\frac{2}{47} \times 100\% = 4,3\%$
Total		47 times	= 100%

8. Findings

Based on the analysis of data the findings indicated that there are 7 types of derivational affixes of Indonesian N-F exists in newspaper editorial of *kompas*. The different types of the subject matter are (*suffix -an, infix -em- + suffix -an, infix -el-, confix per-an, confix ke-an, confix pe-an and confix pen-an*). This is to say that the diversity of the use of Indonesian language through mass-media is considered important in terms of some aspects in social context such as politic, culture as well as education.

9. Discussion

Referring to the types of derivational affixes of Indonesian N-F, there are some important aspects that the process of derivational affixes of Indonesian N-F very from one variation to another types informing N-F. This is the way of attaching any affixes to the base such as adjective forming noun, verb forming noun and noun forming noun. This phenomena takes an important role to be considered for the researcher to conduct another subject of the research on the use of language through mass-media especially for daily newspaper editorial *kompas* in Indonesia. Viewed from the linguistic points of view this research is concerned with the study of morphology in Indonesia and it will give some contribution to the world who are interested to conduct the research through any mass-media especially in the field of linguistics.

10. Conclusion

So far having discussed and analysed the data the researcher would like to draw some conclusion as follows. There are some different types of derivational affixes of Indonesian N-F namely *suffix -an, infix -em- + suffix -an, infix -el-, confix per-an, confix ke-an, confix pe-an and confix pen-an*. This different types are the phenomena of

the development of the use of Indonesian (*bahasa Indonesia*) today. In other word the function of Indonesian today developed much more diversity based on the social context. Such as politic, culture and education.

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