# THE AFFIXATION PROCESS OF BINONGKO LANGUAGE IN KAMPUNG TUA DAPUR 12 BATAM; A MORPHOLOGY APPROACH

**THESIS**



**By:**
**Marlin**
**131210176**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT**
**LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE FACULTY**
**PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY**
**2017**

# THE AFFIXATION PROCESS OF BINONGKO LANGUAGE IN KAMPUNG TUA DAPUR 12 BATAM; A MORPHOLOGY APPROACH

**THESIS**

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of SarjanaSastra**



**By:**
**Marlin**
**131210176**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT**
**LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE FACULTY**
**PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY**
**2017**

# PERNYATAAN

Dengan ini saya menyatakan:

1. Skripsi ini adalah asli dan belum pernah diajukan untuk mendapatkan gelar akademik (sarjana dan/atau magister), baik di Universitas Putera Batam maupun di perguruan tinggi lain.
2. Skripsi ini adalah murni gagasan, rumusan, dan penelitian saya sendiri, tanpa bantuan pihak lain, kecuali arahan pembimbing.
3. Dalam skripsi ini tidak terdapat karya atau pendapat yang telah ditulis atau dipublikasikan orang lain, kecuali secara tertulis dengan jelas dicantumkan sebagai acuan dalam naskah dengan disebutkan nama pengarang dan dicantumkan dalam daftar pustaka.
4. Pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sesungguhnya dan apabila di kemudian hari terdapat penyimpangan dan ketidakbenaran dalam pernyataan ini, maka saya bersedia menerima sanksi akademik berupa pencabutan gelar yang telah diperoleh, serta sanksi lainnya sesuai dengan norma yang berlaku di perguruan tinggi.

Batam, 27th March 2017

Yang membuat pernyataan,

Marlin

(131210176)

# DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY

I, Marlin, Student's ID No. 131210176

Here with declare that this thesis entitled:

## THE AFFIXATION PROCESS OF BINONGKO

## LANGUAGE IN KAMPUNG TUA DAPUR 12 BATAM; A

## MORPHOLOGY APPROACH

Is the real work of myself and I realize that thesis has never been published in other media before, partially or entirely, in the name of mine or others.

Batam, 27th March 2017

Marlin

(131210176)

# AFFIXATION PROCESS OF BINONGKO LANGUAGE IN KAMPUNG TUA DAPUR 12 BATAM; A MORPHOLOGY APPROACH

By:
Marlin
131210176

THESIS

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra**

**This thesis has been examined on the date as indicated below**

**Batam, 27th March 2017**

<u>**Suhardianto, S.Hum., M.Pd.**</u>
<u>**NIDN: 1027118001**</u>

# ABSTRAK

Bahasa Binongko adalah alat pengembangan berkomunikasi dan mendukung budaya daerah Wakatobi. Bahasa asli Binongko ini berasal dari Sulawesi Tenggara dan menetap di Kampung Tua Dapur 12 Batam. Sesuai dengan judul penelitian, peneliti bertujuan untuk mengklasifikasikan dan mengidentifikasi bentuk dan fungsi proses afiksasi yang digunakan dalam bahasa Binongko, dengan mengetahui masalah peneliti menggunakan beberapa masalah formulasi untuk menggambarkan dan menganalisis bentuk proses afiksasi, dan fungsi proses afiksasi. Data diperoleh dari penutur asli Bahasa Binongko sebagai informan melalui wawancara yang lisan dan pencatatan sebagai sumber data oleh peneliti itu sendiri (Sudaryanto, 2015). Dalam penelitian ini digunakan kualitatif dengan metode penelitian di Linguistitcs oleh (Sugiyono, 2014). Pengumpulan data adalah metode Simak Libat Cakap dan Cakap Sekemuka, dan metode analisis data yang digunakan adalah metode terjemahan dan Agih serta teknik Bagi Unsur Langsung dan teknik lanjutan yaitu teknik Perluas dan teknik Sisip oleh (Sudaryanto, 2015). Dari Hasil penelitian ini ditemukan beberapa bentuk afiksasi; Awalan, Infiks, Sufiks, dan konfiks dan fungsi afiks ; (i) Prefiks (e-),(ka-),(ku-), (te-),(mo-),(i-),(ta-),(ka-),(o-),(ta-),(te-),(ko-),(e-), (u-), (ku-),(ii) Infiks ( ha-),(e-), (ha-) (iii) Sufiks ( oo-), (no-), and (e-), (iv) Confiks (ye-i),( ta-u),( o-li*), and (a-e)*. Afiks -afiks ini dapat melekat pada bentuk kata dasar seperti kata benda, kata kerja, kata sifat dan kata keterangan. Hasilnya, dapat disimpulkan bahwa dalam proses afiksasi yang terjadi dalam bahasa Binongko adalah afiks derivasi dan infleksi.

***Katakunci: Pengimbuhan, Bahasa Binongko, Morpologi***

# ABSTRACT

Binongko language is a development language tool of communicating and supporting regional culture of Wakatobi Island. The native of binongko's language settled in Kampung Tua Dapur 12 Batam, it's come from Southeast Sulawesi. In accordance with the title, the researcher has purposed to classify and identify the forms and the functions of Affixation process used in Binongko language, by knowing the problem of the re (Sugiyono, 2014). The researcher uses some of formulation problems they are to describe and analyze the affixation process forms, and the function of affixation process. The data was obtained from Binongko Language native speakers as informants through interview which were oral and note taking as source of the data by the researcher itself (Sudaryanto, 2015). In this research used qualitative research methods in Linguistitcs by (Sugiyono, 2014). The collecting data is Participatory methods. Method of analysis data used is translational and distributional method of phenomena by (Sudaryanto, 2015). The result of this research found some of affixation forms; Prefix, Infix, Suffix, and confix and the the function of process;(i)Prefix (e-),(ka-),(ku-),(te-),(mo-),(i-),(ta-),(ka-),(o-),(ta-),(te-), (ko-),(e-), (u-), (ku-),and Infix ( ha-),(e-),(ha-) (iii) Suffix ( oo-), (no-), and (e-), (iv) Confix (ye-i),( ta-u),( o-li), and (a-e). Those affixes can be attached to the basic forms such as nouns, verbs adjectives and adverbs. The results, it can be concluded that in the affixation process occur in Binongko language are derivational and inflectional affixes.

**Keywords: Affixation, Binongko language, Morphology**

# MOTTO AND DEDICATION

## MOTTO

Learn by doing, do not be so arrogant

## DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated

This thesis proudly dedicated to beloved family and friends

My parents Mr. Multari and Mrs. Salmia, my sisters

, Aulia, Elder Sarti, Harbin and my friends

My best advisor, Mr. Suhardianto, S.Hum, M.Pd

My cousin Arjun, my best friend Siska Febriana, Hardinal, Susilawati, Wahyu Ningsi

and all my friends that I can't mention one by one especially English department

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I say thanks to Allah SWT, the presence of Almighty God who has given grace and guidance to all of us, thanks to his guidancet can to complete about "**The Affixation Process of Binongko Language in Kampung Tua Dapur 12, Batam; A Morphology Approach". Submitted for undergraduate Thesis in Language and Literature Faculty.** In the preparation of this paper, the writer do not forget to say many thanks to all those who have assisted in completing the task of this paper the writer so as to complete the preparation of this paper, and do not forget we also thank to our lecturer of Teknik Penulisan Karya Ilmiah Subject: Mr. **Suhardianto, S.Hum, M.Pd.** as his advisor who has contributed his ideas and time in arranging this thesis.

Furthermore, the researcher would like to express his sincere gratitude to all people involved boh direcly and indirectly especially to:

1. Nur Elfi Husda, S.Kom., M.SI., Rector of Putera Batam University.
2. Drs. Zakrimal M.SI., Dean of Faculty of Putera Batam University.
3. Emil Eka Putra, S.S., M.Hum., Head of English Department of Putera Batam University.
4. All lecturers of English Department for their knowledge motivation and suggestion during his study at Putera Batam University.
5. All of friends who are studying at Putera Batam University (esp. to Marlin) which have given spirit and friendship to the researcher.

May God gives mercy, peace, and love for them. Amen.

Batam, 27<sup>th</sup> March 2017

Marlin

# TABLE OF CONTENT

TABLE OF CONTENT

# CHAPTER I

# INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background of the Research

In every region in Indonesia, each language has its own uniqueness in its application in public life and landless water. Indonesia is a nation rich in local languages (Unsika, 2014). The amounts collected by the Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL) in 2006 reached 741 languages regional language.

As development language of the world, capital language it is a possibility that the number of languages will be tough decreases with decreasing the number of speakers. It is caused by various factors such as economic, social, cultural, and technological. According to (Tasrim & Burasso, 2011) said that Binongko language is a tribe that has a cultural diversity both in terms of language and customs that prevail in their communities.

Binongko's tribe are a part of resident Wakatobi Island and divided into four sections namely; *Wanci, Kaledupa, Tomia and Binongko*. Binongko communities of Southeast Sulawesi is divided into two groups: *pidoija* and *waraingka;* Pidoija namely class suite of the World Health .

Organization this to settle in a specified area, while *Waraingka* estates segments of society screened acres not settled exercise instruction on travelled area from door to door to other areas.

Binongko's people who live in "Kampung Tua Dapur 12 Batam" are included in the Waraingka group. Furthermore Binongko language is a language that emerges of Buton Island and as part of Binongko Iron Works. Based on the oral tradition stories of the Kingdom of Buton Island, said that Binongko language came from Philippine language that people who once inhabited the region. The word of Binongko its divided into two words "*Binong* and *co*" Binong "*divorce means*", in Philippines language later is known by the word "*Cebu*" means irregular, and *Co* means one (Cebu language).

Binongko language can be interpreted as the unification language that has been lost, to make the meaning back in irregular language of definition consistently Mateo Bartoli has been described the definition Binongko language is a separate language or irregularly reassembled word or sound. In the field of (Tambusai, 2016) Language culture as a relevance as the wearer in the opinion of the relationship between language of the wearer is a study of morphology.

Southeast Sulawesi is one of the provinces in Indonesia that has several local languages. The regional language variations have meaning vary with each other often have large differences in dialect form each region. Dialect is a variation of the language used by a group of community members at any place or time.

Binongko language is a language of greatest number of speakers exists in Bau-Bau city areas, i.e. more than 15,000 people. The Speaker region covers the entire land east region Wakatobi language groups. There are some various dialects include in Binongko Language such as Wanci Dialect, Kaledupa, Tomea, Muna, and Wolio. These dialect have similarities and differences in the form of words but the meanings are same, for examples especially regarding the use of the word as in:

| Words | Wanci Dialect | Kaledupa Dialect | Muna Dialect | Meaning |
|-------|---------------|------------------|--------------|---------|
| *Ciggarete* | *Leta* | *Leta* | *Tabako* | *Rokok* |

Native languages can be used as subjects by considering the location of the school with the interests of students. This is due to lack of awareness of the importance of local languages. Instead, it looks more parents want their children to know another language or a foreign language. However, in this research, those dialect each of languages do not merely serve as a topic to discuss, but the dialects it can be preserved as regional language with a local community. To get more understood about dialect uses, it can be done by getting much understanding forms of Button Island especially Binongko language affixation process.

There are several affixation forming verbs in Binongko language they are as follows:

| Prefix | Infix | Suffix | Confix |
|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| *ka-* | *Ha* | *ha* | *o-ngo* |
| *ku-* | | *no* | *o-li* |
| *e-* | | *u* | *o-o* |
| *ta-* | | *a* | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *o-* | | | |
| *ke-* | | | |

In general knowledge there are some affixation forming verbs that used in Indonesian language they are:

| Prefix | Infix | Suffix | Confix |
|---|---|---|---|
| *meN* | *el* | *kan-* | *ke…an* |
| *di-* | *em-* | *i-* | *peN...an* |
| *ber-* | *Er* | *An* | *Per-an* |
| *ter-* | *In* | *Wan,etc* | *Ber-an* |
| *per-* | | | |
| *peN-* | | | |
| *ke-* | | | |

To know how the affixation process used of Binongko language above, it can be looked at the sentences bellow:

Prefiks *ka-, ou- , ha-, me-, man-, the-,*

*1.* Prefix *ka-*

The word of *Bera* "*patah*" as adjective word class, if getting with morpheme affixes *ka-+bera→kabera* it becomes verb word class *(memotong),* from the affixation process can be concluded that prefix *ka-* ha*s* function as verb form.

*2.* Prefix *ou-*

The word of *sahe* "*simpan*" as noun word class, if getting with morpheme affixes *ou-+sahe→ousahe* it becomes verb word class *(menyimpan)* from the affixation process can be concluded that prefix *ou-* ha*s* function as verb form.

*3.* Prefix *ha-*

The word of *mai "mana"* as noun word class, if getting with morpheme affixes *ha-+hamai→hamai* it becomes verb word class *(bertanya)* from the affixation process can be concluded that prefix *ha-* ha*s* function as verb form.

*4.* Prefix *me-*

The word of *leta "rokok"* as noun word class, if getting with morpheme affixes *me-+leta → meleta* it becomes verb word class *(merokok)* from the affixation process can be concluded that prefix *me-* ha*s* function as verb form.

*5.* Prefix *man-*

The word of *deno "pintar"* as noun word class, if getting with morpheme affixes *man-+deno → mandeno* it becomes verb word class *(orang pintar)* from the affixation process can be concluded that prefix *man-* ha*s* function as verb form.

*6.* Prefix *the-*

The word of *lambu "rumah"* as noun word class, if getting with morpheme affixes *the-+lambu → thelambu* it becomes verb word class *(dirumah)* from the affixation process can be concluded that prefix *the-* ha*s* function as verb form.

In Indonesian the meaning exchange of words caused by a change in the shape of words and word classes in the science of morphology. According to (Aronoff & Fudeman, 2011) said that Morphology is the study of the formations of words and how words are put together, including the ways new words acres coined in the languages of the world and the way forms of words acres varied depending on how they're used in sentences. As a native speaker of your language

have this knowledge to form new words and recognizes, and understand new words that you've never heard argued before.

According to (Blevins, 2011) said that Morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words and morphemes are the smallest unit that has meaning of words or parts of words. Morphology also studies of formation word or the structure of words. Some words can be divided into parts meaning; first all of, many words have meaning by themselves. Second is some words have meaning only when used with other words, the third is some words can stand alone but others cannot, the forth is these word-parts can occur only in combination in the correct way, the last is languages create new words systematically.

The aspects of morphology is included morpheme, word, and there amendments level of syntactic aspects that include the phrase, clause, and sentence; and also semantics level aspects covering the ins and outs of meaning. In this research the researcher will only limit the problems at the level of morphology and focusing about affixation process that will be classified and analyzed in Binongko language matters.

In this research, the researcher will answer following problems how to study about formation words that only comes from some of the morphemes and the forms of basic words. In English, words are not matter into sentence pattern of the process adding. However, in Binongko language matter into sentence pattern of the process basic words addicted such as *kadeho* words; *ka-+ deho* → "*Kadeho*" is meant "*belum* "a change in the shape of a word.

From the example above, the case studied of word formation process, the form of words change the meanings of words by the morpheme. Within the scope of morphology form *kademo* word is a noun or a word that can be broken down into syllables *ka-* and *+demo.* The elements *ka-+demo* is the impact of the presence of affixation process.

According to (Haspelmath & Sims, 2010) argues that the affixation is a grammatical unit bound in one word is an element that is not subject words and words that have the ability to attach one - another unit to set up a new word or principal. Based on the definition above can be argued that the characteristics of affixation have five meaning; the first does not have a lexical meaning. The second, it has grammatical meaning, the third is a bound form, the four have the ability to attach to another form and the fifth cannot be the basic form of the word.

These phenomena occurs in ship builds or Binongko language that has called lexical language has no meaning, so that when separated from its, the context of *kademo* words has meaningless its meant unlike the case with *Rumah* said in Indonesian has had a clear and definite meaning. However, after obtaining the *per-aN* in *Rumah* word, the word would be change the meaning and the impact of the presence of affixation an essentially grammatical meaning in the form of *Perumahan* have meaning with respect to "*Rumah*". Forms of the word *Rumah* is not a morpheme, but has become the word higher than the element formation morpheme. So, it only has a form affixes grammatical meaning if the meaning arising after the merger of certain forms with other forms.

In general, the affixation talks about how the language can form a connection with other or the process of adding or merging with morpheme affixes. According to (Yule, 2006) that know affixes as on the prefix, infix, and suffix that occurs in the morphology process called affixation. Here the researcher will try to briefly describe these affixation processes.

Prefix is the affixation process of word formation through the addition of the morpheme prefix. For example; *be able, ka-bera, "pemalas"*. Infix is the affixation process of word formation through the addition of the morpheme infix. Example: f*inger, patemo and Kinerja*. Suffix is the affixation process of word formation through the addition of the morpheme Suffix. For example; *readings, padamoo, wartawan.etc.*

From the phenomenon of language has been described above, the researcher has any letters or words contained in Binongko language has a sound appeared; i / u /, / e /, / o / and / a /, vowels consonants is usually located at the beginning and middle and end of basic words and vowels consonants are /b/, /p/, /m/, /w/, /f/, /d/, /ˆ/, /t/, /n/, /l/, /r/, /j/, /s/, /g/, /k/, /ŋ/, /h/, and /y/. These phoneme change the meaning and set up a new meaning. Therefore, the researcher are interested in researching on the affixation process do because this studies did not do other researcher on the affixes process in Binongko language. The object in this research is Binongko language who settled area in Kampung Tua Dapur 12, Batam.

The research of Binongko language, the researcher found there are some certain letter to add the base word in change the meaning and set up a new word.

In connection with this research, the researcher uses observation research then the results of observation of native speakers of Binongko language as a source of necessary data. Therefore, the researcher are interested to do this research and to know how to study the formation words of morphology studies related with the title of the researcher in this research. Based on explanations above the researcher concerning to a decision to conduct "The **Affixation Process of Binongko language in Kampung Tua Dapur 12 Batam".**

## 1.2 Identification of the problems

Based on the background of the research above, the research identify the problems which is related to the research as follows:

1. The identification and description affixation process used of Binongko Language in Kampung Tua Dapur 12, Batam.

2. The identification of affixation meaning of Binongko language in Kampung Tua Dapur 12, Batam.

## 1.3 Limitation of the Problems

Based on the identification problems the study above, in this research the researcher will only focus on the research be concentrated as follows

1. There are some form of affixation that used of Binongko language in Kampung Tua Dapur 12, Batam.

2. There are some function of affixation that used of Binongko language in Kampung Tua Dapur 12, Batam.

## 1.4 Formulation of the Problems

Based on the limitation problems revealed above, the researcher gets some problems related to the purpose of Binongko language affixation process they are:

1. What are the affixation process of Binongko language found in Kampung Tua Dapur 12, Batam?

2. What are the function of affixation process of Binongko language in Kampung Tua Dapur 12, Batam?

## 1.5 The objective of the Research

The purpose in this research is to find out about the usage dominant affixes of Binongko language Kampung Tua Dapur 12 Batam. And find out the function process by the analysis data of Binongko language in Kampung Tua Dapur 12, Batam.

## 1.6 The Significance of the Research
## 1.6.1 Theoretical Significance

From the point of view of the research, theoretically is significances that could be describe command from this research that thesis is giving contribution to researcher himself and for the readers have knowledge about variation of language which used to conversation society especially in morphology and then classified the variety of languages phenomena on types and reason used of Binongko language. Besides that, in this research also get description about the language of our cultures in Indonesia chosen, especially Binongko language in Kampung Tua Dapur 12, Batam.

## 6.1.2 Practical Significance

Through the research has been conducted by the study can be apply for world specifically heading toward the language phenomena about used of affixation process of Binongko language in society. Then also research hopes in the future this paper can use for the readers as reference within do the research about morphology used to the other variation of language.

## 1.7    Definition of Keyterms

To avoid misunderstanding of the concept used in this study, footings definitions acres provided us the services as in:

**Affixation**                    : Affixes as a letter or group of letters added to the beginning or end of a word to change its meaning (Carstairs-Mccarthy, 2002).

**Binongko Language**    :   Binongko is a tribe that has a cultural diversity both in terms of language and customs that prevail in their communities (Tasrim & Burasso, 2011)

**Morphology**              : A letter or group of letters added to the beginning or end of a word to change its meaning(Carstairs-McCarthy, 2002)

# CHAPTER II

# REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND

# THEORETICAL FRAME WORK

## 2.1 Morphology

People who studied about morphology they will think how to combine unit meaning of words by (Carstairs-McCarthy, 2002) morphology is branch of the science of bible study the nuts and bolts of the word form watershed as well as the impact of the changes are the meaning of the word. In the morphology there are some of the nuts and bolts of the form of the word include:

1. Elements of the word formation

2. The word formation process

3. Changing in the formation of the word

4. The impact of the changes in the formation of the word

As a native speaker of language, the speaker had known how to form new words, recognize and understand new words of what speaker never heard before. According to (Blevins et al., 2011) the morphology of the language is study the

structure, form and classification words. This is word refers to the form of sound or utterance of a word. Despite the popular notion that the word is the smallest meaningful unit, the smallest unit with meaning is actually the morpheme.

Based on the definition above, the writer concludes that morphology is a branch for that matter studies about the formation of words process.

## 2.1.1 Morpheme

The process of morpheme there are five categories, is appear, disappear, melted, turn, and slide. According to (Yule, 2006) morpheme is "a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function". Event in the language of the amendment is the event when the base word with a certain initial phoneme get nazal prefix, and their passwords events.

In Binongko language the event of the amendment if the word bases with initial phoneme / i /, / u /, / o /, / e /, and / a /, sewage nasal prefix. Phoneme is transformed into a nasal sound. Example *kaN + Kadu* engulfed *kan-kangkadu*; *kaN- + Pido* become *kampido*.

## 2.1.1.1 Bound Morpheme

All that means grammatical morpheme cannot appear in a mixing usual in standalone. Bound morpheme is words can stand alone or cannot normally stand alone and must connect to another form. According to (Carstairs-McCarthy, 2002) Bound morpheme is a morpheme without first merged with another morpheme does not appear in substitutions. For example, morpheme *juang-* by working in the struggle affixes. According to (Haspelmath & Sims, 2010) bound it is a

morpheme cannot stand alone and have no meaning before it is attached to other units.

## 2.1.1.2  Free Morpheme

Free morpheme is the minimal unit in which there is an arbitrary union of sound and meaning (lexical meaning or grammatical function). According to (Carstairs-McCarthy, 2002) says that a free morpheme is a morpheme that absence of other morpheme may appear in substitutions. For example, *table* can stand alone in a mixing the usual without bound by other units. The word of table it can become one - only segmental elements of a sentence. According to (Yule, 2006) says that a free morpheme is a morpheme that absence of other morpheme may appear in substitutions.

## 2.1.2 Words

The word is basic units of language. When combination of morpheme is considered as the smallest units that can be utterance as a free form (Yule, 2006). For example, the form of the word "table" is a word because it cans statement as the form of a free, can even be one- only elements of a sentence.

In Bnongko language "*Piso*" provide an understanding of the word that is the embodiment of a Lexeme in speech and in writing, whereas a vocabulary lexeme contained in the dictionary. For more simple by (Aronoff & Fudeman, 2011) said that the word is the minimum of the free form. Free form, mean they can stand alone, presiding preceded or followed by a pause of potential.

Meanwhile (Haspelmath & Sims, 2010) here are two main difficulties that we encounter in dividing texts into word-forms: distinguishing affixed word-forms from phrases that contain a function word, and distinguishing compounds from phrases with two content words. Word-forms that are intermediate between fully independent word-forms and fully dependent affixes are called critics and affixes are group as bound morpheme form. In the process of word formation is always something to do with a basic word form of a morpheme, as a result of morphological patterns. The classifications of words need to be clarified in advance and the classifications of meaning.

### 2.1.2.1 Nouns

Nouns are usually used as the subject or object in a sentence. According to (Carstairs-McCarthy, 2002) a word entered in a class of nouns, the most countable nouns in English have two word forms: a singular and a plural. In Binongko language, the word can also be classified into morphological types of noun. e.g suffix /o/, / a/, word that matter can be classified into nouns class.

Ship builds language has noun own alone system. The Binongko language noun consists of nouns and verb. Nouns consist of basic words and the derivative words. Nouns can be either a single morpheme or bound morpheme. This is done by nouns joins or affixes form, it will change of meaning. e.g; affixes (*Ka + dese, me + lambu, mo + repu*).

### 2.1.2.2 Verb

Verb in Binongko language is describe command the activity or occupation. Verbs in Binongko grouped divided into two kinds are the basic word and the derivative word. Basic word is a word composed of the morpheme only as *maemo* word. The word of *maemo* it will change the meaning of verb by the affixes form. A verb as a predicate in a sentence and declares the action taken by the subject. According to (Blevins et al., 2011) states, the verb is a word that is doing the action or work.

### 2.1.2.3 Adjective

Adjective means the state is a word used to express the nature or situation of people, objects, and animals. Adjectives is not only derived from the original word or adjective category, but also can be formed from other word classes. According to (Carstairs-McCarthy, 2002), forms of adjectives belong to inflectional rather than to derivational morphology is that there are some grammatical contexts. For example green, greener and greenest express are the positive.

In Binongko language adjective can be formed by affixation. Based on morphological characteristics of adjectives can be defined on the basis of adjectives word and adjectives formation. Adjective formation of Binongko language consists of a basic word, and derivation affixes.

### 2.1.2.4 Adverb

The word meaning information Adverbs in Binongko language serves to explain the nouns, adjectives and adverbs itself, in the sentences describe other kind words that function as adverbial predicate. For example as bellows:

1. The indicator place / locative: *Naini* 'disini'

2. The time / temporal: *indewi* "yesterday"

3. Indicator / capabilities: *karimba* "quickly"

4. Indicator the situation: *kabaru* ' "light"

5. Indicator / frekuensif degrees: '*dahat'* "very"; *pisang* "once"

### 2.1.3 The Affixation Process

The affixation is the process of forming the word through affixes on a morpheme. The result of morphology process is a word that affixed or complex. If the result of the morphology process is not the form of affixed is not affixation morphology included. The affixation cannot stand alone and must be attached to other units of basic words.

According to (Carstairs-McCarthy, 2002) said that Affixation is singular or complex that became the bases of word formation. For example, the word '*karajaa*', the process of forming the word 'k*arajaa*" is the word '*Raja*' who get -*ka-* prefixes and suffixes *'a'* and mark off became affixation it is said the *Karajaa*.

According to (Yule, 2006) states that affixation is a grammatical units bound in a word is an element that is not a word and not the subject of the word has the ability is attached to other units to form new words or principal words. Then word is composed of two elements act a word and a unit attached an affix morpheme -s alleged. Shipbuilders affixes engulfed bonded unit, meaning in

ordinary speech cannot stand alone and grammatically always attached to other units.

According to (Haspelmath & Sims, 2010) affixation is the addition of affixes which is always bound morpheme, and can be added at the beginning of the word prefix in a process called prefix in the middle of a word called infix, and at the end called suffix. According to (Blevins et al., 2011) states that the affixation process of change lexeme engulfed a complex divided in two steps; the first lexeme changed its shaper, the second into a certain category, so the status of the word (or when it has changed its status of the word category), the third slightly changed its meaning. Furthermore, (Blevins et al., 2011) added that the process of affixation is not just a change of form, but also the formation of lexeme engulfed class specific words. Traditionally affixation type can be classified into:

1. A process by adding prefixes domains words on affix morpheme is located at the beginning of words. But after getting prefixes forms become complex. For example; in Binongko language, Prefix; /ka/, /me/, /u/, /o,/ /to/, /in/ (*kadeho, kumina, umbeda, omate, kedemo*). Meanwhile in Indonesia, Prefix; */ber/, /ter/,/se/, /mem/, etc. (berjalan, terbangun, seputih, membuat).*

2. The process of infix words through adding infix morpheme is located in the middle of the word. For example in Binongko language; */to/, /i/, (kona- katona), (mina- Mi-ina)*. Otherwise in Indonesia such as*; /el/, /em/, /er/, /in/, (telunjuk, gemilang, gerigi, kinerja).*

*3.* The word of suffixation form is the process by adding the adjectives is morpheme put behind the basic word. */e/,/a/,/i/,/u/* for examples: *kundee, /maa/ , / hesufui/, / congeeu* (Binongko). In English such as; *kan- carry tales, an- sambilan, i- find, man- budiman, wan, employees, wati- enhance cohesiveness.*

Based on the examples above the affixation process made possible by the two main things are affixes and basic forms. The process of affixation an event is the formation of words with the affixes form, according to (Yule, 2006) every morpheme process have a both the beginning (prefix), (infix), (suffix), or convex and reduplication can join the free bases form.

## 2.1.3 The Function of Affixation Process

The process of affixes adding in basic words to include function and meaning. In this research that a morpheme that forms the word class morpheme are changes by course not independent of affixes selected attaching form the bases of a certain word class. The addition of the word is the meaning posed by the process of affixation. This meaning arises as a result of the merger of morpheme with one another. (Tambusai, 2016) says that the definition of the meaning of the addition of the word in this conversation is not the meaning of a word in the dictionary, or commonly known as lexical meaning, but facial meaning as a result of the mixed morpheme with one to another, structural sense or sense grammatically.

## 2.1.4 Binongko Language

Binongko language is an ethnic which has a cultural diversity both in terms of language and customs that prevail in their communities. Binongko's is resident Wakatobi Island which is divided into four sections for, namely Wanci, Kaledupa, Tomia and Binongko. Binongko communities of Southeast Sulawesi is divided into two groups are *pidoija* and *waraingka;* Pidoija is class suite of to settle in a specified area, while Waraingka domains segments of society screened acres not settled exercise instruction on anamalgamation travelled from one another area to the other areas.

The people who lives in "Kampung Tua Dapur 12 Batam" is included in Binongko Waraingka group.Based on the oral traditional stories of parents kingdom of Buton island that a growing community screened Binongko language derived from the two words acres "*Binong* and *co*". Binong, divorce means in the language of the Philippines then known as the word "*Cebu*" means irregular, and *Co* means one of *cebu* language. Binongko language can be interpreted as the language of unification that has long been lost, to make meaning back in irregular language, (Mateo Bartoli, 1948).

From definition consistently has been described by (Mateo Bartoli, 1948). Definition of Binongko language is a separate language or irregularly reassembled word or sound. In the field for culture language its relevance as the wearer by the opinion of (Kaeh Ker in Tambusai, 2016), the relationship between languages of the wearer is a study of morphology.

One of the morphology processes related with this research is affixation. According to (Carstairs-McCarthy, 2002) statement that affixation is the process

of affixes on the unit of the singular or complex forms to form new morpheme or broader units. However, the opinion of different with (Yule, 2006), said the affixation is a process of putting affixes on something units of both units are singular and complex forms to form words.

According to (Haspelmath & Sims, 2010) defines that affixation is a form of tied that when added to the other forms will change grammatically. Meanwhile, (Blevins et al., 2011) stated that the process of affixation words formed with the prefix of affixes, infix, suffix, or a combination of environment in modified at the root words.

Based on the opinions above, it can be concluded that affixation process is the process of the thorax to modify a single form or complex form a word. The word that is produced by the process is the word of affixation it can be seen of the table below:

| Prefix | Infix | Suffix | Confx |
|---|---|---|---|
| /ka/,/ku/,/ke/,/ko/, /ta/,,/the/, /mo/,/e,/o | /ha/ | ha/, /u/, /no/ | /o-o/,/o-li/,/u-mo/, /e-ui/ |

## 2.2   Review of Previous Research

The previous researchers about affixation especially morphology study have ever been done before previous researchers very useful for references of this study, since the results of their thinking can help researchers get an idea of

interference and its problems. The results of existing researchers for this researchers are:

Simpen (2008) did research entitled "Afiksasi Bahasa Bali: Sebuah Kajian Morfologi Generatif" this research used qualitative method. The aims of the research is to know the morphology generative in Baline's .This research reveals that the structural theory of morphology was mostly applied of which its linguistic phenomenon has not been satisfactorily considered.

Tambusai (2016) did research entitled "Morphological Typology of Affixes in Riau Malay". The method of his research used descriptive-qualitative method. The aims of this research the first, to investigate the characteristics of morphological typology in RM and the second to demonstrate the affixation process. The data was obtained from some RM native speakers as informants through interviews which were recorded on audiotape and video.

Meanwhile of his result, the results also provide some support for the involvement of (i) prefixes {meN-}, {beR-}, {teR-}, {di-}, {peN-}, {se-}, {peR-}, {ke-}, and {bese-}, (ii) infixes {-em-}, {-el-}, and {-er-}, (iii) suffixes {-an}, {-kan}, and {-i}, (iv) confixes {peN-an}, {peR-an}, {ke-an},{ber-an}, and {se-nye}, and (v) affix combination such as {mempeR-(- kan, -i)}, {me-kan}, and {di-kan}.

The findings of his research reveal that the most used the characteristics of morphological typology in RM  and the second to demonstrate the affixation

process are the process of affixation, words undergo a variety of grammatical and semantic changes and the affixation is derivational and inflectional.

Alfianto (2014) did research entitled "A Morphological Study of Affixes Found in Campus English Magazine". The research used descriptive qualitative research. This research aims to identify the kinds of affixes, and explain the forms and meaning of each affixes in Campus English Magazine. The data are taken from Campus English Magazine volume 52/XII/2012. The data of this research are studied by using Katamba"s morphological analysis and Katamba"s word formation

Based on the research finding, the researcher finds that in derivational affixes, first, the researcher finds seven noun indicators which have a form as a suffix such as {-er}, {-ment}, {-ness}, {-ity}, {-ist}, {-ion/ -ation}, and {-ship}. The researcher also finds five adjective indicators which have a form as a suffix such as {-ive}, {-able}, {-al}, {-est}, and {-ful} and a form of prefix, namely prefix {in-}. Moreover, inflectional affixes, the researcher only finds a noun indicator, namely suffix {-s} and an adjective indicator, namely suffix {-ing}.

From previous research it is known that the formation of words, the affixation performance level, including the kinds of affixes itself and explain the forms and meaning of each affixes process, such as the form of affixes: Prefix, infix, suffix, and convex  can be informed and reference for researchers at this time and in this research is continuing with different object; Qiyat with the object of Campus English Magazine", whereas in this research the object is Binongko

Language in the Kampung Tua Dapur 12Batam. The similarity of the research is method of the research its qualitative method, meanwhile the different research is the object of the research. The researcher about affixation process of Binongkoa language. There is no research conducted related to affixation in Binongko language.

## 2.3 Theoretical framework

The researcher entitled the researcher" the affixation process: a Morphology approach with the following concept;

```
                    ┌─────────────────┐
                    │   Morphology    │
                    └─────────────────┘
                             │
                    ┌─────────────────┐
                    │    Morpheme     │
                    └─────────────────┘
                      /            \
        ┌──────────────────────┐  ┌──────────────────────┐
        │   Bound Morpheme     │  │    Free Morpheme     │
        │ (Carstairs-McCarthy, │  │ (Carstairs-McCarthy, │
        │        2002)         │  │        2002)         │
        └──────────────────────┘  └──────────────────────┘
            /          \              /          \
    ┌───────────┐ ┌────────────┐ ┌──────────┐ ┌──────────┐
    │ Inflexion │ │ Derivation │ │  Lexeme  │ │ Function │
    └───────────┘ └────────────┘ └──────────┘ └──────────┘
```

| Affixation |
| Binongko Language |

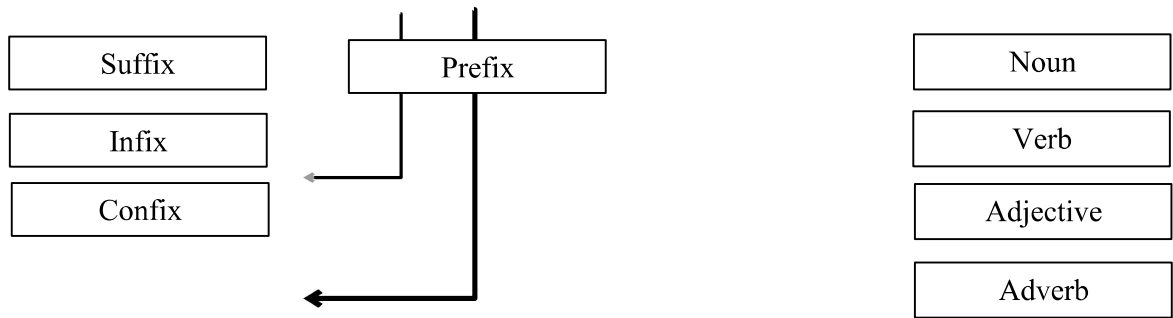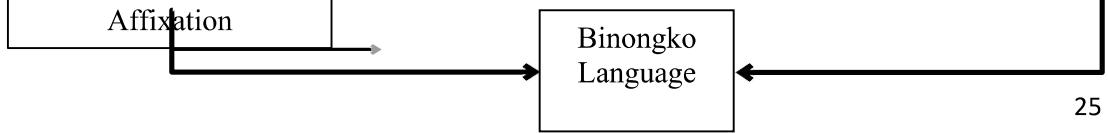| Suffix | | Prefix | | Noun |
| Infix | | | | Verb |
| Confix | | | | Adjective |
| | | | | Adverb |
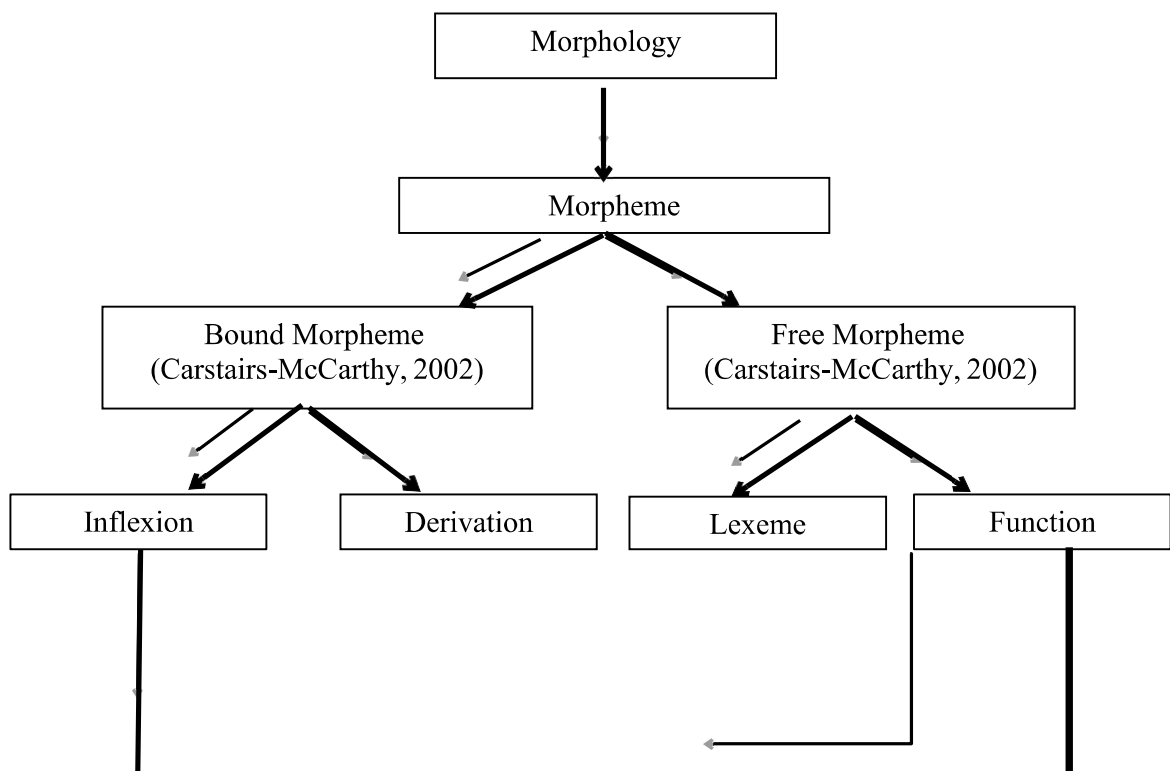
**Figure 2.3 the theoretical frame work**

Theoretical Framework is the key factors and presumed the relationship to the research. In this research studies about morphology, morpheme, and affixation form and affixes function of Binongko language. The studies of affixation has been defined by many experts. In concluded, affixes as is formatting a new words and combination bound morpheme and inflectional morpheme by changing the meaning and intention of the author.

This research is focus on affixation of Binongko language. According to (Carstairs-McCarthy, 2002), affixation is affixes as a letter or group of letters added to the beginning or end of a word to change its meaning. The affixation studies is heavily affected by local language especially Binongko language,

culture-specific items, superstitions, etc. Therefore, affixation process studies is not an easy task to do because it requires good knowledge of local language used.

This research uses morphology structure words and their structure to determine the types of affixation in the source text, which consisting of 4 categories: Prefix, Infix, Suffix, and Confix with functions: noun form, verb form, adjectives form, and adverb form by special subjects. The researcher chooses of the experts' theory, because they classify the type of affixation more detailed and can be understood easily by the native speakers use local languages.

# CHAPTER III

# METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

The researcher used some methods to conduct the research. Those are research design, object of the research, method of collecting data, method of analyzing data and method of presenting research result.

## 3.1 Research Design

According to (Sugiyono, 2014) the method of qualitative research is a research method that is used to examine the condition of natural objects. Qualitative research appear for a paradigm shift in looking at social phenomena. Qualitative research starts from the phenomenological paradigm which its object is built on certain situations as lived by individuals or particular social groups and relevant to the purpose of the research.

In this research, the researcher used a qualitative research which it is intended to allow researcher can obtain detailed information about affixation process and affixation meaning of function of Binongko language. By using a qualitative research, the researcher can obtain the data sourced from the people of Kampung Tua Dapur 12 in Batam which use the Binongko language, so that researcher can generate descriptive data as a reference in this thesis research. The method used in this research is descriptive. With descriptive method, the researcher can collect data, compile systematically, factual and accurate.

## 3.2 The object of the Research

The object of the research which the researcher used is Binongko language. The data of the research is the affixation form which used by the people who speak Binongko language. The data source of the research were obtained from in the Chairman in Kampung Tua Dapur 12 Batam, on the July, 09th 2016. The data of this research is terms affixes of Binongko language and translation of the language. . This research was taken the primary source of data is a native speaker of Binongko language.

### 3.3   Population and Sample

### 3.3.1 Population

Population is generalization area consisting of the object or subjects that persuade of qualities and characteristic area set by the researcher to be study and then a source of the data that have certain characteristics (Sugiyono, 2014). The population of the research is the people who live in Kampung Tua Dapur 12 (Batam) that use the Binongko as their everyday language.

### 3.3.2 Sample

For the sample in this research, the researcher chooses the purposive sampling to know as non – probability are the informants two of native speakers of Binongko language they are:

1. Informers bothered about (45-50).

2. Has the articulation organ intact.

### 3.2   Method and Technique of collecting Data

For collecting the data, the researcher uses the observation method (Sudaryanto, 2015). The observation method is a method that is done by conducting a research accurately and systematically. The use of observation method the research used Participatory method for collecting data, because the research get involved in the people in Kampung Tua Dapur 12 Batam which used Binongko language for their everyday language.

Participatory method in this research was applied by using the proficient method is the research was implemented to get the completed data or type's data for analysis of what the research needs by informal interview of the language. The informal interview technique its conversations tend to be open and not structured so that the interview is similar to a conversation between two people involves someone else, to obtain information from someone by asking questions, based on the specific purpose

The researcher collect the data by applying some steps with the following:

1. The researcher takes observation from the primary data source of Binongko Language in Kampung Tua Dapur 12 Batam) to make sure and to comprehend the researcher for the topic

2. The researcher listened the important thing of native speaker that related in this research, then note-down the data for the analysis.

3. The researcher writes some useful important data which like what forms of affixation of Binongko language use and the meaning language use.

4. During the observation, the researcher takes picture and writes all the data in the note-taking and classifies them based on forms.

5. After collecting the data, the researcher tries to process the data uses of Binongko language, then select the data that relevance and analyze the data based on the theory.

6. Finally, the researcher classify the way how constructions of word by affixation, how the function of affixes use, and percentage of native speaker's about the use Binongko language.

## 3.5  Method and Technique of Analyzing Data

For analyzing data, the researcher used translational and distributional method (Sudaryanto, 2015). Translational method is a method that is used to translate the languages. This method used because the researcher translated Binongko language into Bahasa Indonesia. Another method used is distributional method it is a decisive tool in the research it is clear in the form of parts or elements of language such as; dissenter, prepositions adverbs, etc. while the mention of this additive in the form of researcher affixes, root words, conjunctions, main clause, sentence and complementary word.

Meanwhile, the technique to analysis data in this research by using 2 techniques, the basic technique and continuance technique. The basic technique in this this research is divide element directly technique which it is dividing in lingual data become some of parts elements. For the continuance technique, the researcher uses expansion and insertion technique. The expansion is applied by expanse the unit of language either in the right or in the left. The insertion is applied by inserts some elements between the elements of language.

The data will be analyzed to find out the answer of the problem that formulated in the first chapter. The researcher uses descriptive data analysis as central methodological concept comes high on the list of key features of good research design. In this research, the researcher makes some steps to make easier how the researcher analyzing the data. They are as follows:

1. The researcher comes to start analyzing the data by writing and interpreting and then classify the data based on the topic.

2. The researcher is marking the form affixes of Binongko language has in Kampung Tua Dapur 12 Batam.

3. Choosing the forms affixation based on its source.

4. Collecting data the form of affixes.

5. The researcher analysis data based on theory that related to morphological analysis.

6. Analyzing the jargons based on form systematically and also the meaning and function of jargons.

7. The writer then make conclusion as the result of the analysis data.

## 3.6    Method and Technique of Presenting Data

The presentation of the results of data analysis in this research is by using informal and formal method. According to (Sudaryanto, 2015), informal method is the formulation using ordinary words, while the formal method is a formulation with signs and symbols. In this research used informal in presenting the results of the analysis for this study was descriptive that description of the symptoms or circumstances that occur on research data. The use of both methods because in addition to the presentation done by using words could also use signs and symbols.

## 3.7 Location and Schedule of the Research

## 3.7.1 Location Research

The object of this research is Kampung Tua Dapur 12 Batam.

## 3.7.2 Schedule Research

The schedule of the research is can be seen following the table bellows:

| No | The Schedule | September | | | October | | | November | | | December | | January | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 1 | Put The Title | ■ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Chapter I | | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Chapter II | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Chapter II | | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | | | | | |
| 5 | Field Research and Discuses | | | | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | | | |
| 6 | Collecting Data | | | | | | | | | | | | ■ | | |
| 7 | Chapter IV &V | | | | | | | | | | | | | ■ | |
| 8 | Thesis Submitted | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ■ |

The Schedule of Researcher