

## **AFFIXATION, REDUPLICATION IN DESCRIPTION TEXT OF THAILAND EXCHANGED STUDENTS**

(Study at Six Semester of Indonesian Language Education and Literature Department,  
University of Muhammadiyah Tangerang)

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**Abstract:** The purpose of this research is to describe the form of affixation interference and reduplication of Indonesian language in description text of Thailand exchanged students who learned Indonesian Language in Indonesian Education and Literature department (PBSI), University of Muhammadiyah Tangerang. This study used a qualitative approach with content analysis research method which aimed to explain and interpret the data systematically, thoroughly, and the relationship between the events investigated. The content analysis is a method which is conducted by making inference contextually. The sources of data related to this research language and Literature is morphological interference in description text of Thailand exchanged students learned in UMT. The data collection techniques were gained by observation and document studies. The document study was in from the students' description text. The result of this research is assumed to be very important since the affixation interference must be handled as early as possible, especially in the world of interference education. Interference is a violation in Indonesian language. How to prevent the spread of interference is to conduct research that occurs in the world of education and fix it as early as possible.

**Keywords:** *Reduplication, Affixation, Description Text Thailand Student.*

### **INTRODUCTION**

In many countries abroad, Indonesian language is very potential and many people are interested to learn it especially for those who will work or study in Indonesia. It is also needed for those who want to learn culture and social life in Indonesia. Many institutions teach Indonesian language or Bahasa as a foreign language. The purpose is clearly to be able to help foreigners to use Indonesian language both oral and written as well as understand what is expressed by the original speakers. In the era of globalization today, many foreigners are interested to study in Indonesia. Many foreign students are interested to study in Indonesia and choose Indonesian Language education and literature as the major in the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education. The major is available in several universities located in Indonesia; one of them is in the University of Muhammadiyah

Tangerang. Currently, there are seven exchanged students from South Thailand who are studying at the University of Muhammadiyah Tangerang and majoring bahasa Indonesia for literature education department consisted of six people and one student is studying in other departments.

### **THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

#### **Morphological Interference**

Interference can occur in all language speech and can be distinguished in several types. As mentioned above, interference can occur at the level of phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and lexicon. In this study, researchers restricted interference to the morphological level. According to Chaer (2008) etymologically, morphology comes

from the word morph meaning 'form' and logy meaning 'science'. So literally the word morphology means 'the science of forms and the formation of the word' (p3). Based on this understanding, morphology means to study all the problems of word formation, i.e. morphemes and its' similarities.

Krisdalaksana (1993) describes morphology as part of a structure that includes words and parts of words, namely morphemes. In morphology, the morphology of how to determine a form is a morpheme or not, or how the morphemes proceed to the word (Aslinda, Syafyahya, 2007, p.6). Bloomfield explains, morphemes are a form of language that is not similar to any other form, either sound or meaning, is a singular or morpheme (Parera, 2010, p14). In other words, if any part of a word that has no meaning can not be studied in morphology. Thus, morphology is a branch of language science that studies words and the formation of words that contain meaning. In addition, Grammatical Interference occurs when the two languages identify the morpheme, morpheme class, or grammatical relationship in the first language system and uses it in the second language speech, and vice versa (Aslinda and Syafyahya, 2007, p.74). There are also opinions from Weinreich (1953) that the interference phenomena are phonic, grammatical (morphological and syntactic), and lexical. So the interference that occurs in the field of morphology and syntax is incorporated into the grammatical field (Aslinda and Syafyahya, 2007, p75).

According Chaer and Agustina (2004) interference in the field of morphology, among others, there is the formation of words with affix. The affixes of a language are used to form words in other languages (pp. 123). In the Indonesian language, for example, frequent absorption of the affixes of ke-, ke-an, -an of the local language. For example, the use of word forms such as *ketabrak*, *kejebak*, *kekecilan*, and *kemahalan* in Indonesian also include interference. Because the affixes used come from the Javanese language and dialect of Jakarta. The standard forms are *tertabrak*, *terjebak*, *terlalu kecil*, and *terlalu mahal* (2004, h. 123).

The affixes of a language serves to form a word in the language. Each language has a

combination of word formation. The formation of a word that is not a combination, is a violation of the morphological level we call morphological interference.

The forming tools in the morphological process are (a) affixes in affixation, (b) repetition in the process of reduplication, (c) incorporation in the composition process, (d) approach or abbreviation in the process of acronymization, and (e) the conversion of status in the conventional process (Chaer, 2008, p.27). Based on the above understanding, the researchers concluded morphological interference is the interference made by bilingual and multilingual speakers in the process of formation of words that contain meaning. Morphological interference is a considerable event in the use of language. In this discussion, morphological interference is shared by researchers in the form of affixation, repetition and incorporation.

## METHODS

### Approach and Methods

This research was conducted qualitatively since the data gathered by describing the incorrect usage of affixes on the narrative text made by Thailand exchanged students who are studying in UMT. The source of data observed in this study is the handwritten Indonesian language Thai students who speak Melayu. The results of the data analysis presented in the form of description and not numerical data; the researchers only analyzed the data from the result of the text.

### Location and Time

The place of research is done at the University of Muhammadiyah Tangerang, Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan 1 No 33, Cikokol, Tangerang City, Banten. The researchers chose UMT because there are seven Thailand exchanged students so they are considered appropriate to be chosen as samples relating to this research.

### Data Collection Technique

This data collection technique was conducted by observation and document study. Document study is also done because the data is in the form of essay of student description of Thailand VI semester PBSI FKIP

Muhammadiyah University of Tangerang. The procedures required in this study are as follows:

1. Observation.  
The researchers observed six Thailand exchanged students. They need to write a description of the themes introduced by the researchers in form of deskripsi text. The length of text is limited at least 50% of the paper given.
2. Collecting data sources.  
The researchers collected the narrative texts from the students.
3. Selecting the data source.  
After collecting the data source, the researchers selected the text which were suitable for research material.
4. Reading the data source carefully.  
The researchers read carefully the texts according to the criteria and listed the key words. Researchers underlined the errors made by the students on their writings.
5. Marking the errors on students' text.  
The researcher marked or underlined the temporary mark on the error indicator made by the Thailand exchanged students.
6. Identification stage  
Identification stage was done to determine the type of writing errors based on the text.

## FINDING AND DISCUSSION

### Finding 1

"Pada tanggal 10 Juni hari inilah hari yang saya terasa sedih. Sekali lihat ibu bapak dan adik-adik saya dan teman-teman. lalu Pada pagi hari itu ibu pergi *ngantar* saya di SMR Narandonwittaya school ini sekolah saya dulu".

#### Translation:

"It was on July 25th the day I felt sad. Once, I see my father, my mother and my sisters and my friends. On that morning, my mother went to my school in SMR Narandonwittaya, it was my first school".

The structure of Indonesian sentence above contains elements of Malay language. The meaning of the word '*ngantar*' was similar with '*nganterin*'. Supposedly, for the precision

of the sentence above the word *ngantar* is should be replaced with the standard form '*meng-antar*'. The word '*meng-antar*' is an Indonesian word that represents the basic verb form '*antar*' which means in KBBI as 'take it'. The word itself has the meaning of accompanying (carrying) people parting or leaving. It also includes morphological interference in the type of affixation of the confix category where there is an error in vowel formation /e/ in the middle of the word. The word '*nganterin*' cannot be used as a good and correct Indonesian because it is not included in the standard language.

### Finding 2

"Terus pada jam 7.00 pagi saya dan teman-teman yang mau kuliah di Indonesia *kumpul*kan untuk berpisah bersama guru dan teman-teman saya di sekolah termasuk juga kepala sekolah. Terus jam 7.30 pagi saya dan teman-teman akan naik satu mobil untuk pergi ketempat *kumpul* mahasiswa dan mahasiswa dari thailand".

#### Translation:

"Then at 7:00 am I and my friends who will study in Indonesia parting with my teachers and friends at school including also the headmaster. At 7.30, I and my friends will take a car to go to the gathering place for the exchanged students from Thailand".

The structure of the Indonesian sentence above contains the interference words. The word *kumpul-kan* is an Indonesian language that represents the basic verb form of '*kumpul*' which in KBBI means setting up; take it and put it together. The above sentence structure is an Indonesian language interfering with Malay language elements. It should be replaced by the word '*berkumpul*' for the correct sentence structure. The word '*berkumpul*' has a meaning get together into one unity or group. The above example is a morphological interference in the affixation category of the suffix category.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and discussion, it can be concluded that there was an interference between languages Thailand exchanged students when they wrote narrative text. In their writings, the students used Malay language in communicating both in oral and written. The number of interference words of affixation are

in category of prefixes, suffixes, affix combinations, confix, reduplication, and compositions whereas in the affix of the infix category there is no interference. Frequently, the interfered forms are in the form of affiliation categories of prefixes, confixes and compositions of the six student narrative text. The form of morphological interference has found only four cases in the form of morphological interference.

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