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PROCEEDINGS

International Seminar

LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT II

July 5-6, 2012



Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University
in Collaboration with
Balai Bahasa Jawa Tengah

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Editors:

Agus Subyanto

Mualimin

Prihantoro



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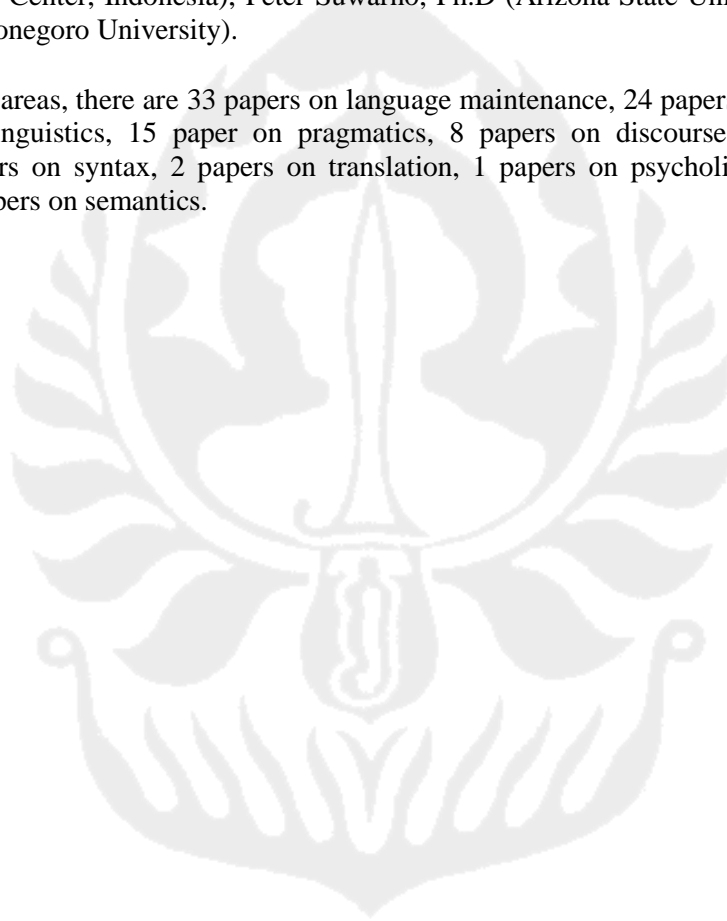
Editors' Note

This international seminar on Language Maintenance and Shift II is a continuation of the previous international seminar with the same theme conducted by the Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University in July 2011. We do hope that the seminar with this theme can become a yearly program of the Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University, as we see that this topic still needs our serious attention due to the inevitable impact of globalization on the life of indigenous languages.

We would like to thank the seminar committee for putting together the seminar that gave rise to this collection of papers. Thanks also go to the head and secretary of the Master Program in Linguistics Diponegoro University, without whom the seminar would not have been possible.

The table of contents lists all the papers presented at the seminar. The first five papers are those presented by invited keynote speakers. They are Prof. Dr. Hanna (Balai Bahasa Provinsi Sulawesi Tenggara, Indonesia), Prof. Dr. Bambang Kaswanti Purwo (Atma Jaya Catholic University, Indonesia), Dr. Sugiyono (Language Center, Indonesia), Peter Suwarno, Ph.D (Arizona State University), and Herudjati Purwoko, Ph.D (Diponegoro University).

In terms of the topic areas, there are 33 papers on language maintenance, 24 papers on language learning, 19 paper on sociolinguistics, 15 paper on pragmatics, 8 papers on discourse analysis, 8 paper on morphology, 2 papers on syntax, 2 papers on translation, 1 papers on psycholinguistics, 1 papers on phonology, and 1 papers on semantics.



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International Seminar "Language Maintenance and Shift II", July 5-6, 2012

SCHEDULE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT II			
TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
07.30 - 08.20 WIB	REGISTRATION		LOBBY
08.20 - 08.45 WIB	OPENING		PAKOEBUWONO
08.45 - 10.45 WIB	PLENARY 1		PAKOEBUWONO
	Hanna	BAHASA DAERAH PADA ERA GLOBALISASI PELUANG DAN TANTANGANNYA	
	Sugiyono	PENANGANAN BAHASA DAERAH: SEBUAH TANTANGAN	
10.45 - 11.00 WIB	COFFEE BREAK		PAKOEBUWONO
11.00 - 12.30 WIB	PARALLEL 1 A		ROOM A
	Asih Prihandini, Deny Nugraha	REVITALISASI BUDAYA NGA-DONGENG LEWAT TEKNOLOGI INFORMASI SEBAGAI UPAYA PELESTARIAN BUDAYA TUTUR (SASTRA LISAN) DIKALANGAN KELUARGA SUNDA MODERN	
	Deni Karsana	MENGURAI DILEMA BAHASA KAILI DITENGAH ARUS GLOBALISASI	
	Dwi Wulandari	THE IMPORTANCE OF POSITIVE LANGUAGE ATTITUDE IN MAINTAINING JAVANESE LANGUAGE	
	Zubaedah Wiji Lestari & Muhamad Qushoy	PERSON DEIXIS IN SUNDANESSE JOKES (THE ANALYSIS OF CANGEHGAR IN "BASASINA" AND "ASAL-USUL" EPISODES)	
11.00 - 12.30 WIB	PARALLEL 1 B		ROOM B
	I Dewa Putu Wijana	PERANAN BAHASA-BAHASA DAERAH DALAM PERKEMBANGAN BAHASA GAUL REMAJA INDONESIA	
	Indah Arvianti	KARONESSE INTERFERENCE IN INDONESIAN AS THE REFLECTION OF KARONESSE MAINTENANCE	
	Hendarto Supatra	LANGUAGE ATTRITION IN JAVA (SOME NOTES ON THE PROSESSES OF JAVANESES LANGUAGE LOSS)	
	M.Oktavia Vidiyanti	PANDANGAN WONG USING BANYUWANGI TERHADAP BAHASA USING: KAJIAN PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA	
11.00 - 12.30 WIB	PARALLEL 1 C		ROOM C
	Muhammad	SASAK LANGUAGE AND TINDIH MAINTAINING	
	Ngadiso	MAINTAINING JAVANESE LANGUAGE AND CULTURE TO SUPPORT CHARACTER EDUCATION IN GLOBALIZATION ERA	
	M. Suryadi	KERAPUHAN PENGGUNAAN BAHASA JAWA PADA KELUARGA MUDA JAWA PERKOTAAN	
	Yune Andryani Pinem	PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA VS PERUBAHAN BAHASA PADA CAKAP KARO DI TANAH KARO, SUMATERA UTARA	
11.00 - 12.30 WIB	PARALLEL 1 D		ROOM D
	Rukni Setyawati	ASPEK SOSIAL BUDAYA, DAN KEPERIBADIAN INDIVIDU SEBAGAI JEMBATAN PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA IBU	
	Swany Chiakrawati	MAINTAINING INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE THROUGH UNDERSTANDING THE PHILOSOPHY AND CULTURE (THE PROBLEM IN MAINTAINING 'FUKIEN (HOKKIEN)' AND 'HAKKA' DIALECTS AS INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE AMONG OVERSEAS CHINESE SOCIETY IN MEDAN, NORTH SUMATERA)	
	Teguh Sarosa	THE DYING PHENOMENON OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE USE IN ITS SPEECH COMMUNITY	
	Prihantoro	ON MONITORING LANGUAGE CHANGE WITH THE SUPPORT OF CORPUS PROCESSING	
12.30 - 13.30 WIB	BREAK		PAKOEBUWONO

International Seminar "Language Maintenance and Shift II", July 5-6, 2012

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Aan Setyawan	PATTERNS OF LANGUAGE CHOICE IN SEMARANG SOCIETY; STUDY ABOUT LANGUAGE SHIFT AND MAINTENANCE	ROOM A
	Abadi Supriatin	PENGGUNAAN KOSA KATA DALAM BAHASA TEGAL	
	Agnes Widyaningrum	PRESERVING AND MAINTAINING NATIVE TONGUE THROUGH CULTURAL EXPOSURE	
	Andi Rizki Fauzi	THE EFFECTIVENESS OF JAVANESE AS A COMPULSORY LOCAL CONTENT SUBJECT IN THE PRIMARY EDUCATION CURRICULUM TO MAINTENANCE THE JAVANESE LANGUAGE IN JAVA	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Anggi Riris Pawesty	THE IMPLICATION OF BEHAVIOURISM THEORY IN TEACHING GRAMMAR FOR ELEMENTARY STUDENTS	ROOM A
	Anik Widyastuti	LANGUAGE CHOICE IN MULTILINGUAL COMMUNITIES	
	Barans Irawan Palangan	INTRODUCING TRANSLATION ACTIVITY: AN IMPLEMENTATION OF LANGUAGE MANTAINENCE IN CLASSROOM	
	Bening Angga Dita	USING CONSTRUCTIVIST METHOD TO TEACH HORTATORY EXPOSITION FOR GRADE 8 OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS	
13.30 - 14.30 WIB	Casiyah	THE ROLE OF KYAI IN JAVANESE LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE	ROOM B
	Dewi Puspitasari	LAGU DOLANAN ANAK ALTERNATIVE SONGS IN TEACHING JAVANESE LANGUAGE FOR CHILDREN	
	Didit Kurniadi	TEACHING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL USING CONSTRUCTIVISM APPROACH	
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	Milad Ali Milad Addusamee	LANGUAGE CHOICE IN CODE-MIXING AND CODE-SWITCHING APPROACH, A CASE OF STUDY IN SOCIOLINGUISTICS REFERS TO THE EFFECTIVENESS OF USING MULTIPLE-LANGUAGE IN TEACHING METHOD	
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	Rayda Ary Ana	THE IMPLICATION OF FUNCTIONAL THEORY IN TEACHING READING A DESCRIPTIVE TEXT FOR MIDDLE AGE STUDENTS (FUNCTIONAL COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES IN LANGUAGE TEACHING)	
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	Yohana Ika Harnita Sari	THE APPLICATION OF FUNCTIONAL APPROACH IN STANDAR KOMPETENSI LULUSAN (SKL) UJIAN NASIONAL SMP/MTsOF ENGLISH IN ACADEMIC YEAR 2011 – 2012	
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	Isry Laila Syathroh	TEACHING RHETORICS THROUGH LANGUAGES IN ADVERTISEMENTS	
	Juanda, Nungki Heriyati	BUKA PINTU: BUHUN YANG TIDAK SELALU TERISTIMEWAKAN	
	Katharina Rustipa, Abbas Achmad Badib, Djoko Sutopo	THE FLOWS OF IDEAS OF ENGLISH ARGUMENTS BY INDONESIAN WRITERS FOUND IN THE OPINION FORUM OF THE JAKARTA POST: AN INDICATION OF LANGUAGE SHIFT	
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	Naniek Kuswardhani, Retno Budi Wahyuni	ENGLISH LEARNING STRATEGIES FOR TOURISM MANAGEMENT STUDENTS WITH MULTI CULTURAL BACKGROUND AT BANDUNG INSTITUTE OF TOURISM	
	Sonezza Ladyanna	SALAM DALAM BEBERAPA BAHASA DI DUNIA	
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	Syaifur Rochman	CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN SCHOOLS BASED ON THE STUDENT'S CULTURAL VALUES (A SURVEY OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN SCHOOLS EXPERIENCED BY STUDENTS OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE DEPARTMENT, JENDERAL SOEDIRMAN UNIVERSITY)	
	Luita Aribowo	AFASIOLOGI: PERSPEKTIF LINGUISTIK	
	Dahlya Indra Nurwanti	ANALYZING THE WORD CHOICE IN RELATION TO THE SEMANTIC ADJUSTMENT IN THE ENGLISH-INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF DISNEY'S DONALD DUCK SERIAL COMIC BOOK	
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	Daniel Ginting	THE RHETORICAL STRUCTURE AND COMMUNICATIVE STRATEGIES OF THE STUDENTS' REQUESTS IN THE WEB DISCUSSION FORUM	
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	Surono	UNIVERSAL NASAL ASSIMILATIONS IN MONOMORPHEMIC AND POLYMORPHEMIC WORDS ACROSS LANGUAGES	
	Yusup Irawan	AMBANG KONTRAS AKUSTIK INTONASI KALIMAT DEKLARATIF-INTEROGATIF DALAM BAHASA SUNDA	
	Maryanti E. Mokoagouw	WACANA MOB PAPUA: KAJIAN EKOLINGUISTIK DIALEKTIKAL	
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	Deli Nirmala	EMBODIED EXPERIENCES IN METAPHORS IN BAHASA INDONESIA	
	Hyunisa Rahmanadia	KOSAKATA WARNA DALAM BAHASA SUNDA KANEKES	
	Rizki Hidayatullah, Septi Mustika Sari	KONSEP WANGI DALAM <i>JANGJAWOKAN MINYAK SEUNGIT</i> : KAJIAN ANTROPOLINGUISTIK DI DESA JATISARI, KECAMATAN JATISARI, KABUPATEN CIANJUR	
	Chusni Hadiati	THE CHARACTERISTICS OF BANYUMASAN CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURES	
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	Mytha Candria	A RELEVANCE-THEORETIC ANALYSIS OF PARALLELISM IN MUSTOFA BISRI'S "SIAPA MENYURUH"	
	Yovita M. Hartarini	PEMERTAHANAN LOGAT BAHASA IBU DI WILAYAH KOTA KENDAL	
	Nurhayati	FROM <i>MARTO</i> TO <i>MARFELINO</i> , A SHIFT IN NAMING IN GOTPUTUK VILLAGE	
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	Mualimin	REQUESTS IN JAVANESE: A CASE STUDY ON READERS FORUM OF PS MAGAZINE	
	M. Abdul Khak	PERGESERAN BAHASA SUNDA DAN BAHASA CINA DI JAWA BARAT: ANALISIS KOMPARATIF	
	Hidayatul Astar	PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA IBU DI DAERAH TERTINGGAL	
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07.30 - 08.00 WIB	REGISTRATION		LOBBY
08.00 - 09.30 WIB	PARALLEL 4 A		ROOM A
	Agus Sudono	POLA PILIHAN BAHASA DALAM JUAL BELI DI PASAR TRADISIONAL (STUDI KASUS DI PASAR WINONG, KABUPATEN PATI)	
	Devina Christania, Pradipta Wulan Utami	CAMPUR KODE BAHASA BETAWI DAN BAHASA INDONESIA DALAM KOLOM "ALI ONCOM" PADA SURAT KABAR HARIAN POS KOTA: KAJIAN SOSIOLINGUISTIS	
	Evynurul Laily Zen	SISTEM PANGGILAN KEKERABATAN SEBAGAI CERMIN BUDAYA DAN POLA PIKIR MASYARAKAT JAWA: DULU DAN KINI	
	Sudirman Wilian	THE POTENTIAL LOSS OF SASAK SPEECH LEVEL: A SURVEY OF LANGUAGE USE AMONG SASAK YOUTHS IN WEST LOMBOK	

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	Mohammed Azlan Mis, Mohammad Fadzeli Jaafar, Norsimah Mat Awal, Hayati Lateh	KAJIAN BAHASA PERHUBUNGAN MASYARAKAT DI SEMPADAN MALAYSIA-THAILAND: ANALISIS PILIHAN BAHASA	
	Sri Mulatsih	SPEECH PLANNINGS ON THE STUDENTS' CONVERSATION (A CASE STUDY OF FOURTH SEMESTER STUDENTS OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, DIAN NUSWANTORO UNIVERSITY)	
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	Taufik Mulyadin	INDUSTRI KREATIF, ANAK MUDA, DAN <i>BASA SUNDA</i>	
	Veria Septianingtias	ANALISIS DIALEK A DAN DIALEK O BAHASA LAMPUNG: KAJIAN FONOLOGI	
	Yuni Ferawaty	INTERFERENSI BAHASA CINA DIALEK HAKKA PADA ISTILAH PENAMBANGAN TIMAH BANGKA	
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	Yuliarni	KONTRASTIF BAHASA MINANGKABAU DENGAN BAHASA INDONESIA DI TINJAU DARI SEGI PREPOSISI	
	Frans I Made Brata	LEXICAL MEANING AND ITS LOSS AND GAIN OF INFORMATION IN TRANSLATION	
	Retno Purwani Sari	DECONSTRUCTION OF IDEOLOGICAL HEGEMONY OF LANGUAGE-CULTURE MAINTENANCE IN SUNDANESE MEDIA	
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09.45 - 11.00 WIB	PLENARY 2		PAKOEBUWONO
	Herudjati Purwoko	LINGUISTIC DOMAINS: KEYS TO THE MAINTENANCE OF JAVANESE	
11.00 - 11.15 WIB	CLOSING		PAKOEBUWONO

INFLECTIONAL MORPHEMES IN ENGLISH COMPARED WITH BAHASA INDONESIA AND BASA SUNDA

Maria Yosephin Widarti Lestari

Universitas Widyatama Bandung

maria.yosephin@widyatama.ac.id

Abstrak

The paper entitled "Inflectional Morphemes in English Compared with Bahasa Indonesia and Basa Sunda" is intended to discuss the use of inflectional morphemes to form words in English compared with Bahasa Indonesia, and Basa Sunda. The aims of the study is to describe the forms/positions and the functions of English inflectional morphemes and to find out the similarities and the differences among the three languages. Inflectional morphemes are kinds of morphemes which do not change lexical meaning or part of speech. In English, the inflectional morphemes are suffixes, which are attached at the end of words. In the other two languages, inflectional morphemes can be attached in more various positions.

It can be concluded that inflectional morphemes are used in English, Bahasa Indonesia and Basa Sunda. English only has one inflectional morpheme while the others are more varied. There are similarities and differences in using inflectional morphemes in English, Bahasa Indonesia and Basa Sunda. All the languages use inflectional morphemes to show plurality, to indicate comparative or superlative and active/passive verbs. Basa Sunda has more various combination of affixes than others.

Keywords: inflectional morphemes, prefixes, infixes, suffixes.

1. Introduction

Morphology is the study of how words are structured and how they are put together from smaller parts. It does not simply record and list the usage of words one by one but tries to uncover the underlying principles in creating words (MacManis, at all: 1987). In the process of creating words, so-called morphological process, words can be formed by several ways. Some of which are *affixation*, namely the formation of words by adding affixes; *compounding* which forms words by combining two words into one new word with new meaning; *clipping* forming words by reducing one pf word's part (Marchand: 1069), and *blending* which forms word by combining parts of words into one new word with new meaning. Of the processes, affixation is the most productive process. The process is very simple, only by adding bound morphemes: *prefix, infix, suffix, or the combination of affixes*. Every language has its own morphological process. In the use of inflectional morphemes, English uses suffixes only to form words. On the other hands, other languages attach those morphemes in the beginning or in the middle of a root, or even in combination of these affixes.

In this study, the writer investigated the forms/positions and the functions of inflectional morphemes of the three languages: English, Bahasa Indonesia and Basa Sunda. A comparative analysis of the similarities and the difference on the using inflectional morphemes is necessary as English is a compulsory subject at schools, Bahasa Indonesia is a national language and Basa Sunda is an indigenous language that should be maintained. This will enrich knowledge of language learners.

2. Free and Bound Morphemes

Morpheme is a morphological unit that can not be subdivided into smaller unit. MacManis states that morpheme is the minimal unit which has a meaning or grammatical function. He argued that although many people think of words as the basic meaningful elements of a language, many words can be broken down into still smaller unit called morphemes. It means that the understanding of word and morpheme is ambiguous. The following explanation will show the difference of the two. In English, for example, the word *drive* is a word - as it is a minimal free form and consist of one morpheme. On the other hand, the word *drivers* is a word but it consists of 3 morphemes - 1 free morphemes *drive* and 2 bound morphemes: suffixes *-r* and *-s*. The bound morpheme *-r* changes the category of the word *drive* from verb to noun and *-s* is a plural marker. It can be said that the difference of the two lies in the term of bound and free morphemes.

Yule (2006) has proposed the kinds of morpheme: free and bound morphemes. A free morpheme can stand by itself as a single word (i.e. that is what is conventionally called word) for examples: *boy*, *swim*, and *nice*. Katamba (1993) distinguished free morphemes in two types: lexical morphemes - words that have meaning by themselves—*boy*, *food*, *door*—and grammatical morphemes - those words that function to specify the relationship between one lexical morpheme and another—*like at*, *in*, *on*, *with*, *to*. The other kind of morphemes proposed by Yule is bound morpheme. These kinds of morphemes cannot normally stand alone. They need to be bound to a free morpheme. In English, for example, the morpheme *-er* can not stand by itself, but it needs to be attached to a free morpheme: a verb: if it is used to describe "someone who performs an action" (e.g. *a teacher*, *an operator* or *a writer*) or an adjective: if it is used to compare two things (e.g. *whiter*, *nicer* or *cleverer*).

3. Inflectional and Derivational Morphemes

Katamba (1994) stated the difference of the concept of inflection and derivation. They form words in different ways. Firstly, derivational morphemes are used to form words by either by modifying significantly the meaning of the base form to which they are attached without changing its grammatical category, e.g. *kind* and *unkind*. The difference of the two words only lies on the positive and negative meaning showed by *un-* but they are still adjective. Secondly, they bring about a shift in the grammatical class of a base as well as a possible change in meaning. In English, *kind* (adjective) and *kindness* (noun) – *kind* + *-ness* are the example of this kind of concept, in Bahasa Indonesia, the example of it is the word *makan* meaning *eat* (verb) and *makanan* (noun) – *makan* + *-an* – meaning food (*noun*), whereas in Basa Sunda the example is *burahay* (noun) meaning *drawing* and *burahaykeun* (imperative verb) – *burahay* + *-keun* meaning *draw!*. Thirdly, the morphemes may cause a shift in the grammatical sub-class of word without moving it into a new word class, for example the words *friend* and *friendship*.

The above author further explained inflectional morphemes as those which do not change referential or cognitive meaning. Beside that, the inflectional morphemes do not alter the word-class of the base to which it is attached. They are only able to modify the form of a word so that it can fit into a particular syntactic slot. In English, there are eight inflectional morphemes in English performing grammatical functions (Akande:2003). These morphemes can be divided into three major groups, namely: noun inflections –*s* and –*'s* showing plurality and possession, verbal inflection –*s*, *-ing*, *-ed/-en* indicating tenses or active/passive voice, and adjective inflections –*er*, *-est* showing comparative and superlative. MacManis (1987) argued that both derivational and inflectional morphemes are bound and called affixes. Below are listed four characteristics which separate inflectional and derivational affixes:

- Inflectional Morphemes
 1. Do not change meaning or part of speech, e.g. *big* and *bigger* are both adjective.
 2. Typically indicate syntactic or semantic relation between different words in a sentence, e.g. the past tense –*ed* in *waited*
 3. Typically occur with all members of some large class of morphemes, e.g. the plural morpheme –*s* occurs with most nouns.
 4. Typically occur at the margins of words, e.g. the plural morphemes –*s* always come last in a word, as in *baby-sitters* or *rationalizations*.
- Derivational Morphemes
 1. Change form nouns, such as judgment from verbs such as meaning or part of speech, e.g. *-ment*, such as *judgment*.
 2. Typically indicate semantic relations within the word, e.g. the morpheme –*ful* in *painful* has no particular connection with any other morpheme beyond the word *painful*
 3. Typically occurs with only some members of a class of morphemes, e.g. the suffix –*hood* occurs with just a few nouns such *brother*, *neighbor*, and *knight*, but not with most others, e.g. *friend*, *daughter*, and *candle*.
 4. Typically occur before inflectional suffixes, e.g. in *chillier*, the derivational suffix –*y* comes before the inflectional –*er*.

From the theories above, it can be concluded that the differences of the two kind of morphemes are that the derivational morphemes change the category and/or meaning of the word, whereas the inflectional morphemes can not be able to change the meaning and the category of a word.

4. The Use of Inflectional Morpheme.

In forming words, inflectional morphemes are attached in the beginning of word (prefix), in the middle of a word (infix), at the end of a word (suffix), or both in the beginning and at the end of a word. In Basa Sunda, the morphemes can be attached in various positions/combination i.e. prefix and infix. As far as the writer knows, there is only one book talking about Sundanese morphology. Djajasudarma (1987) is the most complete book telling those morphemes that the writer has ever known. The following is the explanation of the use of the morpheme in the three languages based on their positions.

a. Inflectional Prefixes

In this position, the inflectional morphemes are attached at the beginning of the word. As explained above, there is no inflectional prefix in English. In Bahasa Indonesia there are two kinds of inflectional prefixes. First, verbal inflections: *di-* indicating passive meaning (Tarigan: 2009) such as in *dimakan, dirawat, and disiram*; *ter-* indicating passive meaning but accidentally happens for example *termakan, terbawa and termotivasi*. The second kind of inflectional prefix in Bahasa Indonesia is adjectival inflection which indicates superlative marker in adjectives such as *termahal, tertua*. In Basa Sunda, prefixes *ti-* such as in *tigubrak, tidagor* and *ka-* such as in *kabeuli* are the examples of verbal inflection meaning passive action but accidentally happen, while prefix *mi-* which is attached in verb indicate active voice such as in the word *migawe*.

b. Inflectional Infixes

Inflectional infixes are inserted into the root itself. There is no infix morpheme in English (Katamba: 1994), while in Bahasa Indonesia, the inflection infix *-em* is inserted to nouns to show plurality, for example in the word *jemari* – means fingers- coming from the word *jari* – means *finger*. On the other hand, of the three language, Basa Sunda is the most productive language to form the word by inserting affixes. There are three types of inflectional infixes in Basa Sunda; one is verbal inflection showing plurality or done by many people, such as *-al-* in the word *lalumpat* (in English: many people "jump"), *-ar-* in the word *sarare* (in English: many people "sleep"), and indicating passive voice, such as *-in-* in the word *sinerat* (in English: written). The other, which is adjective inflection, is used to show plurality, such as *-al-* in *balunder* (round) and *-ar-* in *sarieun* (afraid). This infix is also used in colour to show that all things are the same colour for example *barodas* (means white - all things/people are white) . The last form of infix in Basa Sunda is noun inflection. The infix *-ar-* is inserted to nouns to show plurality such as in the word *barudak* (children).

c. Inflectional Suffixes

As the writer wrote above, the only inflectional morphemes in English are suffixes which are attached at the end of words. There are eight types of inflectional morphemes in English (MacManis: 1987) and they are grouped into three (Akande:2003). One is noun inflection. The noun inflectional suffix *-s* is attached to nouns to show plurality (Yule: 1996) such as *books* and *roads*. However, there are other ways to show plurality in nouns, for example the plural form of *man* is *men* and the plural form of *child* is *children*. The other function of inflectional suffix in English is to indicate possession, such as *-s* in *Mary's book* or *women 's business*. Quirk and Greenbaum (1973 in Katamba, 1994) listed the three uses of *-s* suffix: the first one is to mark the noun referring to the possessor of something (as in *Janet's book*), the second one is to mark a noun that describe something (as in *The Winter's Tale*) and the last one is to mark a noun used as a measure (as in *in two days' time*)

The other group of inflectional suffixes is verbal inflection. In English, time is an important thing as it can show whether an activity often happens (present tense), is happening (present continuous) or happened (past tense). That's why the existence of verb inflection in English must be noticed. There are 4 kinds of inflectional suffixes in English verbs (MacManis: 1987): one is *-s* to show the third person singular present or for subject-verbal concord in present simple tense, such as *the girl plays tennis everyday*. The second one is the indicator of present participle *-ing* which is used in past/present continuous tense, such as *the students are/were reading the articles*. The third one is *-ed* to show past tense, such as *she waited for me yesterday* and the last one is *-ed/-en* to show past participle, such as in passive sentence – *rice is eaten by people-*, in perfect tense – *she has washed the car for three hours*, in noun phrase *a written record*. The last group of inflectional suffixes in English is adjectival inflection. It is used to show comparative adjective, such as *-er* in the words *faster* and *slower*, and to show superlative adjective, such as *-est* in the words *quickest* and *oldest*.

In Bahasa Indonesia, there are verb inflectional suffixes to show imperative verbs, such as *-kan* in *Kerjakan tugas ini dengan baik* (in English: *Do the assignment well*), and suffix *-lah* in *Tersenyumlah* (in English: *please smile*). Whereas in Basa Sunda, there are some inflectional suffixes, for example suffix *-an* used in adjective to show comparative, such as *pinteran* (in English: *cleverer*) and suffix *-keun* attached to verbs as an indicator of imperative verbs, such as *datangkeun*.

d. Combination of Inflectional Affixes.

The combination of the inflectional affixes, here, means that the two affixes must be used together in the same time. Unlike English, these combinations are used in Bahasa Indonesia and Basa Sunda. In Bahasa Indonesia there is a verb inflection *ber-* *-an* to show plurality or done by many people, such as *berjatuhan*; to show something done repeatedly, such as *berlompatan*; and something done reciprocally, such as *bergandengan*. The prefix *ber-* and the suffix *-an* must be used in the same time because there is no *bergandeng* and *gandengan* in Bahasa Indonesia. While in Basa Sunda, this affix combination of prefix and suffix is used to show comparative adjective, for example *pang-* *-na* in the word *pangbenerna* means *the most correct*. Of the three languages, Basa Sunda has more combination of affixes. Beside the prefix and suffix combination, there are other combinations, such as prefix *pa-* and infix *-ar-* to show plurality, such as in *barudak patarepung* means *the children meet* and prefix *ti-* and infix *-al-* to indicate the plural marker of the verb such as in the word *gubrag* meaning *fall* is *tigalubrag*.

The following tables show the use of inflectional morpheme in each language.

Table 1. The use of inflectional morphemes in English

Functions	Prefixes	Infixes	Suffixes	Combination of affixes
tenses			(verb) -ed/-s/-en	
Comparative/ superlative			(adjective) -er/-est	
possessive			(noun) -'s	
plural			(noun) -s	

Table 2. The use of inflectional morphemes in Bahasa Indonesia

Functions	Prefixes	Infixes	Suffixes	Combination of Affixes
active/passive	(verb) di-/me- /ter-		-	
plurality		(noun) -em-		(verb) ber- -an
done repeatedly				(verb) ber- -an
comparative	(adjective) ter-			
Verb imperative			(verb) -lah -kan	

Table 3. The use of inflectional morpheme in Basa Sunda

Functions	Prefixes	Infixes	Suffixes	Combination of Affixes
plurality		(verb) -al-/-ar- (adjective) -ar- (noun) -ar-		prefix + infix (verb) pa- -ar- pa- -al-
Comparative superlative			(adjective) -an	(adjective) pang- -na
accidentally happen/ passive voice	(verb) ti-			

Conclusion

Inflectional morphemes are used in English, Bahasa Indonesia and Basa Sunda.

- English only has one inflectional morpheme while the others are more varied.
- There are similarities and differences in using inflectional morphemes: all the languages use inflectional morphemes to show plurality, comparative or superlative adjectives and passive/active verbs. Basa Sunda has more various combinations of affixes than Bahasa Indonesia.

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**Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University
in Collaboration with
Balai Bahasa Jawa Tengah**

**Jalan Imam Bardjo, S.H. No.5 Semarang
Telp/Fax +62-24-8448717
Email: seminarlinguistics@gmail.com
Website: www.mli.undip.ac.id**

