

Indonesian Language Derivational Bound Morpheme /-em-/

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Abstract—The central issue of linguistic studies in the field of morphology is word formation through the mechanisms of affixation, reduplication and composition. This article tries to examine the behavior of the Indonesian language (hereafter IL) bound morpheme /-em-/ which has derivational and inflectional functions. The significant role of /-em-/ is seen as being able to add to the treasures of the IL lexicon while making it easier for students to learn IL, especially junior high school students (hereafter JHS). The secondary data were derived from documents, journals and books. Data were analyzed with content analysis by reading and reviewing the documents. It shows that the IL bound morpheme /-em-/ has a derivational function in word formation as well as an effort to enrich the lexicon of the Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia ‘Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language’ (hereafter GDIL) and it contributes to morphological studies in facilitating students of JHS to learn IL more easily and achieve better achievement.

Index Terms—affixation, reduplication, derivation, morphology, word formation

I. INTRODUCTION

In every constructed sentence, it can be ascertained that the structure is formed by morpheme elements; both free and bound morphemes (independent root words) and affixes. Morphological structure is a special property of human language that is often studied for its apparent autonomy and idiosyncrasies, despite its important role in the externalization of syntactic structures. In fact, many descriptive approaches that are substantially based on the word and pattern paradigm (Blevins, 2006), while highlighting relevant aspects of morphology, fail to capture what we consider to be their fundamental properties, namely the mapping of the interpretive and structural properties of sentences into morphemes (Booij, 2007).

The sentence structure pattern of IL will never be the same as the sentence structure pattern of English or any other foreign language on this planet. However, in the study of linguistics, the technical terminology used is the same. For example, in the study of morphology, the terms morpheme, root word, affix and word class are known; all of which are operational words used in the word formation process. In the study of morphology, the process of word formation in language studies discusses three things, namely 1) affixation, 2) reduplication and composition (Sukri, 2008; Sukri et al., 2010).

Word formation through the infixation mechanism is rarely discussed. This is due to the less productive nature of bound morphemes (infixes) in producing words when compared to the productivity of prefix morphemes (Alwi et al., 2003). Nevertheless, the phenomenal reality provides a number of linguistic facts that are constantly evolving along with the increasingly globalized times. Language always adapts to the progress of human civilization in the midst of advances in science and technology. This language adjustment can be seen from the speaker's speech in forming new words that he has never spoken, including the use of certain bound morphemes that are inserted into certain basic words, or a combination of two lexicons, one of which comes from foreign language vocabulary (Hay & Baayen, 2002; Booij, 2007).

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Morphology deals with the problem of word forms themselves. The term morphology has been used by linguists for more than a century, although opinions vary widely in order to get a precise definition of the field of study and the scope of its study. Interest in classifying the world's language groups in the nineteenth century has led to the study of how languages are structured differently, both in broad and narrow ways, from general structural rules to the study of specific elements such as prefixes and inflections (Malmkjær, 1995).

Observing the current developments of studies found in scientific journals, the study of Morphology is still concerned with issues of mere lexicon, not yet exploring the problem of the internal structure of words built by bound morpheme elements (Mustafa, 2020; Christianto, 2020; Simaremare et al., 2021; Sasala, 2022), especially those related to the productivity of language speakers in creating new words through word formation mechanisms. The new words in question are formed by the combination of two lexicons (Christianto, 2020); take one of the lexicons in a foreign language that is combined with IL, for example, *banana molent* (Booij, 2007), e.g., small to call a little boy, *mager* to call lazy movement, *'baper'* to say bring feelings, *'moge'* to say big motor, *'mantul'* to say really good, *'japri'* to call personal network, and so on).

Word formation through the process of taking the first syllable of each word; for example, the word *bocil* consists of two words, */bocah/* and */cilik/*; the word *mager* consists of the words */malas/* 'lazy' and */gerak/* 'movement'; the word *'baper'* consists of the words */bawa/* 'carry' and */perasaan/* 'feeling'; and the word *moge*, which also consists of two words, namely the words */motor/* 'motor' and */gede/* 'big'. Formed words like this are generally used by teenagers who are still in JHS. The phenomenon of using words like this is not new in language studies, especially morphology.

The current state of IL speakers so far is that they prefer to use and at the same time mix up a two-word lexicon from two different languages. This fact cannot be avoided because of the contact of different languages through the increasingly globalized internet network. On social media, the use of these two lexicons from two different languages seems to be a 'global village theme' which is also their contemporary identity (Sukri, 2014). In this context, IL speakers have been caught off guard and almost forget that something is unique and demands further attention. Something unique is none other than their own language, which is one of the language units in IL that contributes to language learning in JHSs. The language unit in question is the presence of the affix morpheme */-em-/* which can be used to form new derived words which at the same time add to the lexicon treasures in IL. This linguistic fact is the motivation for the author to raise the title of the article "Indonesian Derivational Bound Morpheme */-em-/*: An Effort to Enrich Indonesian Language Teaching Materials for Junior High Schools".

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

In this article, there are a number of basic concepts that need to be discussed. These concepts are used as operational definitions that represent the scope of the study. A basic concept is also intended to provide confirmation of several ideas related to the problem under investigation. The basic concepts involve morpheme, word, affixation and morphology.

A. Morpheme

Morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit that can build words or parts of words (Nida, 1974). Morphemes are the smallest elements in language speech that have their own meaning (Hockett, 1959). Similarly, Katamba (1993) states that morphemes are the smallest differences regarding the form of words that are associated with the smallest differences regarding the meaning of words or the meaning of sentences or sentences, in the grammatical structure, and a morph is a physical form that represents several morphemes in a language. Bauer (2007) also defines morphemes as the basic units of analysis in morphology. So, the essence of Bauer's statement is that form can be disaggregated to show its constituent elements. More specifically, Verhaar (2000) divides morphemes into two types, namely free morphemes and bound morphemes. Free morphemes in this sense are the same as words and can be separated morphemically from other free forms either before or after them, while a bound morpheme is explained as a morpheme that cannot stand alone and can only attach itself to other morphemes.

B. Word

The definition of a word as the smallest meaningful language unit, as stated by previous linguists (Nida, 1962; Bloomfield, 1935) can be misleading. The reason is that, in addition to independent words in IL, there are also words that do not have a category, syntax, that is, the words have no meaning before joining certain affixes through an affixation mechanism. Matthews (1974) distinguishes the meaning of words as follows: a) a word is what is called a phonological or orthographic word, b) a word is what is called a lexeme, and c) the word is what is called a grammatical word.

In addition, the idea that a small linguistic unit inserted as an entry in a dictionary is a word. This identification is erroneous because it has prevented a proper analysis of the way in which linguistic units are structured and behave as part of broader utterances or utterances (Booij, 2007). The idea or concept of 'word' plays a central role in this article, as can be seen in its title, "Indonesian Derivative Bound Morphemes */-em-/*: Efforts to Enrich Indonesian Language Teaching Materials for Junior High School Level". Therefore, it is necessary to reflect on the use of this concept

because now we have to really adapt to the characteristics of IL that generally consists of free root words and bound root words, and we should also think about what we have learned in terms of the nature of language units (linguistics).

The basic approach we have been following is that we start from the intuitive concept of 'the word'. Namely, I assume that you have some initial understanding of what the 'word' means. Indeed, it is often found in the literature that this 'word' concept or idea is one of the most accessible linguistic concepts for language users without having to do linguistic training or training. This mainly concerns the case of how speakers of a language with an orthographic system. A word in its orthographic meaning in an alphabetically written language is defined as a series of letters that are not cut by spaces, which are acceptable units.

The classic definition of the term 'word' can be found in Bloomfield's book 'Language', which defines a word as a 'minimum free form' (Bloomfield, 1935). Bloomfield's definition of the word applies to English, because /s/ in English functions to form a plural meaning. For example, the words /book/ and /books/, /chair/ and /chairs/, and so on. In IL, /s/ is only a consonant, not an affix. Thus, the word concepts used in this article include: 1) free root words, 2) bound root words or forms or bases (words). Free root words are words that already have certain lexical categories and have a syntactic function in a sentence structure. For example, Bilal went to the market; consisting of three free basic words, namely Bilal (proper name, noun); go (verb); and market (noun); all of these words have a clear lexical category.

Thus, in this article, what is meant by word is a form of language that already has a lexical category with full independence without the attachment of any affix morpheme. In other words, the affix morpheme /-em-/ does not attach to a basic form that does not yet have a syntactic category.

C. Affixation and Derivation

Katamba (1994) suggests that a prefix is an affix that is attached before the root or base or base of a word. Because prefixes are part of affixes, while affixes are part of morphemes, prefixes are part of morphemes, in this case bound morphemes. In the book Grammar Standard Indonesian Language Alwi et al. (2003) suggest that prefixes in IL consist of /ber-/ , /meng-/ , /peng-/ , and /per-/ ; suffixes in BI consist of /-an/ , /-kan/ , and /-i/ and infixes in IL consist of /-er-/ and /-el-/ . Observing the opinion of Alwi et al. (2003), they seem to have forgotten that infixes in IL consist of three types, namely 1) /-el-/ , /-er-/ , and /-em-/ . Our differences of opinion with Alwi et al. (2003) are presented in the discussion section of this article.

Lieber (2009) states that derivation is the process of forming words and creating new lexemes, so that before making a new lexeme, it must have a "base" because it is the core of a word that can be changed into different lexemes by adding affixes. Moreover, when a base form is added to a derivational affix, it adds to its meaning. Derivation is an important part of the work in the field of language morphology that must be well understood by language learners. In this article, it should be emphasized that what is meant by affixation is the process of inserting the affix morpheme /-em-/ into free and bound basic words with the aim of producing derivative forms.

D. Morphology

In today's linguistics, the term 'morphology' refers to the study of the internal structure of words, and of the systematic form-meaning correspondence between words (Booij, 2007). Morphology is concerned with both the form and meaning of linguistic expressions. Then, one can measure morphology as word grammar, that part of grammar that deals with form-meaning relationships between words. In other words, it is a series of correspondence rules between the form and meaning of words (Booij, 2007). Bauer (1983) also defines that morphology discusses the internal structure of word forms. In morphology, the analysis divides word forms into their component formatives (most of which are morphs in the form of roots or affixes), and attempts to explain the occurrence of each formation. In addition, Crystal (1997) explains that morphology is a branch of grammar that studies the structure or form of words, especially through the use of morpheme constructions.

Based on the basic ideas of morphemes, words, and affixes, as well as adjustments to the characteristics of IL, which is agglutinating type; it can be said that the morpheme in IL consists of bound morpheme and free morpheme. On one hand, In IL, free morphemes can stand alone and have a lexical category. It should be emphasized here that IL free morpheme is also known as root word. For example, the free morpheme /punkul/ which has a lexical category of verbs, without the need of a bound morpheme can build a sentence like /Susan hit the cat/. It is clear that /punch/ which syntactically occupies the predicate position is included in the free morpheme or root word. On the other hand, IL bound morpheme is a non-independent morpheme. That is, this type of morpheme must be attached at the beginning of the free morpheme (say prefix), at the end of the free morpheme (say suffix), and in the internal structure of the word (say infix). In other words, the main condition of bound morpheme or affix morpheme can exist only by attaching it or inserting it into the free morpheme.

In this article, in accordance with the central issue of discussion regarding IL bound morphemes, attention is devoted to infix type bound morphemes. However, the behavior of IL infixes will only be known after being inserted into the internal structure of the word. The process of inserting the infix itself is known as affixation. Thus, morphology deals with the problem of morphemes that form words with all their combination patterns (morphemes and words) in the morphological process permitted in IL which aims to produce new words. In this article, it is believed that the contribution of morphological studies through infixation of basic words can facilitate JHS students in learning IL so as to produce brilliant learning achievements. So, morphology plays a dual role. When morphology is used to create new

words that are not listed in the lexicon, they have a creative role to play. If new word formation becomes a contemporary event in language, it can be added to the lexicon, and morphology serves to enrich the lexicon' (Haspelmath, 2002) or as Di Sciullo and Williams (1987) put it, the fact that affix can be used to creating new words makes them 'productive in the most basic sense of the word'.

General morphology theory deals with a precise discussion of the types of morphological rules that can be found in natural languages. On the other hand, a special morphology is a set of rules that have a dual function. First, these rules deal with the formation of new words. Second, these rules represent a native speaker's unconscious knowledge of the internal structure of words that already exist in his language.

III. METHODOLOGY

A. Research Characteristics

This is a qualitative descriptive study that employs phenomenological perspective. This is based on the reason that this study sees the object in the context of a natural logical thinking system, not partial and artificial, which is far from its natural context (Alwasilah, 2002). The data were collected in natural situations. That is, all conversations take place in real situations (Bogdan & Biklen, 1992). The observed phenomena are treated as they are. This means that there is no determination of the norms for the phenomenon (prescriptive) in relation to the grammatical or not of an utterance. Thus, this study only describes the linguistic phenomena of IL. Therefore, this research includes descriptive research (Sax, 1979).

By borrowing Guba's formula (Moleong, 2000) the data "are the results of the interaction between the researcher and the data source". Information or data can be distinguished based on the source, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data are those obtained directly from the source; observed and recorded for the first time (Marzuki, 2002).

The morphological aspect in this study is focused on explaining the rules of word formation in the infixation process, which involves the affix morpheme /-em-/ in the derivation process. Word formation according to the generative morphology paradigm requires four components, namely (1) a list of morphemes, (2) WFR (Word formation rule), (3) a filter, and (4) a dictionary. In connection with this study of derivational bound morphemes, the theoretical framework used is based on morphological theory.

B. Data Type

The types and sources of data can be explained as follows. Data "is the result of interaction between researchers and data sources". Information or data can be distinguished based on the source, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained directly from the source; observed and recorded for the first time (Marzuki, 2002). The secondary data of this research are documents in the form of articles, books, and other manuscripts that discuss affixation issues in IL.

(a). Primary Data

The primary data of this study is in the form of direct speech (oral) used by IL speakers. Oral data obtained from observable linguistic behavior (Mosel et al., 2006). The linguistic behavior in question is in the form of speech in the form of ongoing conversations or direct information obtained in the field. In this study, the information referred to is in addition to the information provided by the informant. In connection with this, Sugiyono (2018) revealed that primary data is a data source that directly provides data to data collectors.

(b). Secondary Data

Bungin (2013) suggests that secondary data is data obtained from a second data source or secondary sources. The form of secondary data is a written text related to the object under study. In relation to this research, the secondary data sources involve: 1) a book entitled Grammar Standard Indonesian Language (third edition) (2003); 2) Big Indonesian Dictionary (2012).

IV. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

In this section, we describe the IL bound morpheme /-em-/ derivation which is inserted into the internal structure of the word. Note that the bound morpheme /-em-/ with its derivational function will split or wipe the initial consonant and initial vowel of a basic word in IL. The discussion will be described systematically based on the vowel sequences /a/, /i/, /u/, /e/, and /o/ which follow the first consonant of the basic word which is infiltrated by the bound morpheme /-em-/.

a. Vowel /a/

The word /paksa/ 'force', which is a verb class, after inserting the infix /-em-/ changes to /pemaksa/ 'coercion'. The insertion of the infix /-em-/ has changed the lexical category to a noun. Note that the infix /-em-/ does not go into a syllable, but instead goes between the initial consonant /p/ and the initial vowel /a/. The same data are found in the word /panas/ 'hot' which is classified as an adjective, after inserting the infix /-em-/ it turns into /pemanas/ 'heater'. The insertion of the infix /-em-/ has changed the lexical category to a noun. The same is true that the infix /-em-/ does not go into a syllable, but instead slips between the initial consonant /p/ and the initial vowel /a/. Similar data for the word

/monitor/, which is a word class, after inserting the infix /-em-/ it changes to /monitor/. The insertion of the infix /-em-/ has changed the lexical category to a verb. The three data above are /force/, hot/ and /monitor/ formed from a series of consonants /p/, /k/, /s/, /n/, and /t/ for the word / and the vowel /a/. The follow-up question is what about the root words containing the vowels /i/, /u/, /e/, and /o/? Pay attention to the following data description.

b. Vowel /i/

In IL, the word /pikat/, 'lure', which is a verb class, after inserting the infix /-em-/ changes to /pemikat/; the word /pirsa/, which is a verb class, after inserting the infix /-em-/ changes to /viewer/; the word /pikul/, which is a verb class, after inserting the infix /-em-/ changes to /pemikul/. Based on these three data also /pikat/, /pirsa/, and /pikul/, it can be stated that the infix /-em-/ also wipes the initial consonants of the basic form and does not enter the syllables, but creeps in between the initial consonants of the word /p/ and the initial vowel of the root. There is an interesting datum that really stole my attention, namely the word /pilu/. Why not, in IL there is also the word /election/. However, it should be emphasized here that the word /pemilu/ is not a word formed by inserting /-em-/ in /pilu/, but an acronym for the word general election.

Although the word /pemilu/ 'election', is not the result of inserting /-em-/ in the word /pilu/ 'sad', there is one word formed in IL that can be said to "replace" the acronym for election. That word is /pilih/ 'choose', which is nothing but the result of the formation after the infix /-em-/ is inserted between the consonant /p/ and the vowel /i/ in the word /pemilih/. It is clear that the word /pilih/ 'choose' which was originally a verb category, has been changed to a noun as a result of the word formed by /pemilih/ 'picker'.

c. Vowel /u/

The root word /putar/ 'turn' has the derivative form /pemutar/ as a result of the infixation process /-em-/. The same thing applies to the words /putih/ 'white', /pukul/ 'hit', and /pudar/ 'faded', which have the derivative forms /pemutih/ 'bleach', /pemukul/ 'bat', and /pemudar/ 'fader'. The same result is experienced by consonants at the beginning of the root word. The consonants /p/ in the three words /putih/, /pukul/, and /pudar/ are infiltrated by the infix /-em-/. Once again it is emphasized here that the insertion is not in the basic syllable, but there is a rental between the first consonant and the first vowel of the root word.

Other data found in IL regarding the insertion of the infix /-em-/ into the root word is the word /kuning/ 'yellow' which has the derivative form /kemuning/ as a result of the infixation process /-em-/. It can be seen carefully that the bound morpheme /-em-/ slips between the consonant /k/ and the vowel /u/. As a result of the infiltration or insertion of the bound morpheme /-em-/ into the root word /kuning/, the lexical category of the word also changes. The word /yellow/ is in the adjective category, while the word /kemuning/ is in the noun category.

d. Vowel /e/

Related to the insertion pattern of the first consonant of the root word followed by a vowel /e/, as is the case with the vowels /a/, /i/, and /u/ and the consonant series /p/, /k/, /s/, /n/, and /t/ (see the description of data (1), (2), and (3) above, it does not apply to the vowel /e/ which is in a position after the first consonant of the root word. the root word /pentas/. The bound morpheme /-em/ can never be inserted between the first consonant and the first vowel */pementas/ and this word will not be in the lexicon list of the Big Indonesian Dictionary. According to the word formation rules in IL, that the bound morpheme /-em-/ must "cooperate" with the suffix /-an/ so as to produce a derivative form /staging/. In a morphological process, the derived word is formed through the mechanism [/em/ + /an/ + /pentas/] → /pementasan/. Both the bound morpheme /-em/ and the suffix /-an/ must be attached together into the base form /pentas/. Yes, is the "cooperation" between the //em/ infix and the /-an/ suffix a confix? According to the author, the collaboration of these two affix morphemes (/em/ and /-an/ is a confix. The arguments that support this opinion are as follows.

- 1) In the IL word formation rules, the infix /-em/ is not allowed to be inserted into the root word containing the vowel /e/ after the first consonant. For example, the word /pentas/ to form the word */permentas/.
- 2) In the IL word formation rules, it is not permitted to attach the suffix /-an/ to the end of the basic word, for example the word /pentas/ to form the word */pentasan/.
- 3) By attaching these two-affix morphemes /-em/ and /-an/ together, the resulting derivative form is /staging/ and rules like this are allowed in the IL word formation rules, so that the word /staging/ exists in the lexicon list of the Big Indonesian Dictionary (BID)
- 4) Based on the perspective of IL phonotactic rules that the root word containing the vowel /e/ in its sequence with consonants in a syllable (basic word) cannot be inserted by the infix /-em/ because the vowel /e/ in the base syllable has an allophone with / e/ in the infix/-em/. In other words, in IL, it is not allowed to have the same two vowels in a syllable sequence in a series of other consonants in forming the IL lexicon.

e. Vowel /o/

The root word /cut/ will have a derivative form to /cut/ after inserting the bound morpheme /-em/. By inserting the bound morpheme /-em/, the status of the lexicon /cut/ which was originally a verb category changes to a noun. The word /cutter/ if judging by its grammatical meaning is 'a tool used to cut' or 'a tool used as mentioned in its basic form, namely /cut/. The process of deforming /cut/ into /cutter/ indicates that /-em/ has infiltrated the initial consonant /p/ and the initial vowel /o/. Thus, it can be understood here that the bound morpheme /-em/ does not penetrate the basic syllable.

The root word /poles/ will have a derivative form to /polish/ after inserting the bound morpheme /-em/. By inserting the bound morpheme /-em/, the status of the lexicon /poles/ which was originally a verb category changes to a noun. The word /polish/ if judging by its grammatical meaning is 'a tool used for polishing' or 'a tool used as stated in its basic form, namely /poles/.

Based on the analysis that has been carried out on the morphological process of the bound morpheme /-em-/ with the inserted lingual unit, the following can be stated.

- 1) The affix morpheme /-em-/ IL is able to change the lexical category of the lingual unit or the basic form it inserts. Thus, /-em-/ has a derivational function. For example, the basic form /punch/ is in the verb category, becomes /beater/ and changes its lexical category to become a noun. Likewise, /putih/ is categorized as an adjective, it becomes /bleach/ and the lexical category changes to become a noun.
- 2) The affix morpheme /-em-/ IL does not infiltrate the basic syllable or lingual unit that has been categorically changed, but instead creeps in between the first consonant and the first vowel of the root word (for example the word /yellow/ becomes /kemuning/; it appears that the first consonant /k/ "blocked").
- 3) The noun lexical category of a basic form can never be attached to or infiltrated by the bound morpheme /-em-. If the basic form of this noun is compromised by /-em-, it will definitely result in a derivative form that is unacceptable or not permitted in BI. For example, /-em-/ is inserted into the base form /banana/, which results in the derived form */split/. The word */split/ is not in the lexicon list or the *KBBI*. The same data is found in the word /knife/, which also has a noun category. If the basic form of this noun is infiltrated by /-em-, it will definitely result in a derivative form */blade/ and this formation is not permitted in the BI word formation rules. Similar nouns that cannot be attached to the affix morpheme /-em-/ are /pondok/, /posko/, /parang/, /pandan/, /piring/, /pura/, and /shoulder/; which successively produces the derivative forms */pemondok/, */pemosko/, */pemarang/, */pemandan/, */pemura/, and */pemundak/.
- 4) Observing the behavior of the bound morpheme /-em-/ in infiltrating the basic form it is attached to, it can be emphasized here that the affix morpheme /-em-/ is included in the noun-forming affix morpheme.

V. DISCUSSIONS

Based on the results or discussion related to the bound morpheme /-em-/ in IL, some things that the author thinks should be the subject of our discussion are:

- (a) Why the bound morpheme /-em-/ only has the role of forming nouns and adjectives?
- (b) Why the bound morpheme /-em-/ can only be attached to the lexical category of verbs, adjectives and nouns?
- (c) Can the bound morpheme /-em-/ form a lexical category other than a noun? If the answer is "yes", what requirements must be met?

These three questions certainly require answers not only from a morphological point of view. This means that, in the morphological process, the infixation of the bound morpheme /-em-/ into the basic word or lingual unit certainly creates a new meaning (grammatical meaning) in addition to changes in its lexical category. Xuexin Liu and Longxing Wei (2020) citing Talmy (1985), Levelt (1989), Jackendoff (1991), Levin and Pinker (1991), Bierwisch and Schreuder (1992), Jake (1998), and Wei (1998) that different languages may lexicalize certain components of a given conceptual structure in different ways because the lexical-conceptual structure of lexemes in a given language contains a particular set of semantic/pragmatic features.

In addition to the semantic features, according to the author, the phonological environment of a basic word that is built by a certain series of consonants and vowels is a very influential factor in the word formation formed by the bound morpheme /-em-/ with the word/basic form that is inserted. In order to clarify the author's statement, the following data should be the subject of our discussion, as is the description of the distribution table of the affix morpheme /-em-/ below.

TABLE 1
DISTRIBUTION OF MORPHEME /-em-/

KD/BD	Lexical Category	Morpheme /-em-/	Derivation	Category	Status of Category
/potong/ 'cut'	verb	/P[em]otong/	/pemotong/ 'cutter'	noun	V→N
/pisah/ 'separate'	verb	/p[em]isah/	/pemisah/ 'separator'	noun	V→N
/picu/ 'trig'	stem	/p[em]icu/	/pemicu/ 'trigger'	noun	V→N
/pindai/ 'scan'	verb	/p[em]indai/	/pemindai/ 'scanner'	noun	V→N
/pahat/ 'chisel'	verb	/p[em]ahat/	/pemahat/ 'sculptor'	noun	V→N
/pukul/ 'hit'	verb	/p[em]ukul/	/pemukul/ 'hitter'	noun	V→N
/turun/ 'down'	verb	/t[em]urun/	/temurun/ 'descendants'	adjective	V→Adj
/gilang/ 'happy'	adjective	/g[em]ilang/	/gemilang/ 'brilliant'	adjective	Adj→Adj
/kelut/ 'frantic'	adjective	/k[em]elut/	/kemelut/ 'chaos'	noun	Adj→N
/gelap/ 'dark'	adjective	/g[em]erlap/	/gemerlap/ 'generous'	noun	Adj→N
/kuning/ 'yellow'	adjective	/k[em]uning/	/kemuning/ 'Flower name'	noun	Adj→N
/gulai/ 'curry'	noun	/g[em]ulai/	/gemulai/ 'graceful'	adjective	N→Adj
/guruh/ 'thunder'	noun	/g[em]uruh/	/gemuruh/ 'thunder'	verb	N→V
/getar/ 'shake'	noun	/g[em]etar/	/gemetar/ 'shiver'	adjective	N→Adj
/tali/ 'rope'	noun	/t[em]ali/	/temali/ 'rigging'	noun	N→N
/kilau/ 'luster'	noun	/k[em]ilau/	/kemilau/ 'sheen'	adjective	N→Adj

Based on the data in Table 1, it is clear that the affix morpheme /-em-/ which can only penetrate basic words is categorized as verb, adjective, and noun. It should be emphasized here that the most infiltrated lexical categories by the affix morpheme /-em-/ are verbs (7 lexical items); the lexical category that ranks second is the noun (6 lexical items); and in the last position is occupied by the category of lexical adjectives (3 lexical items).

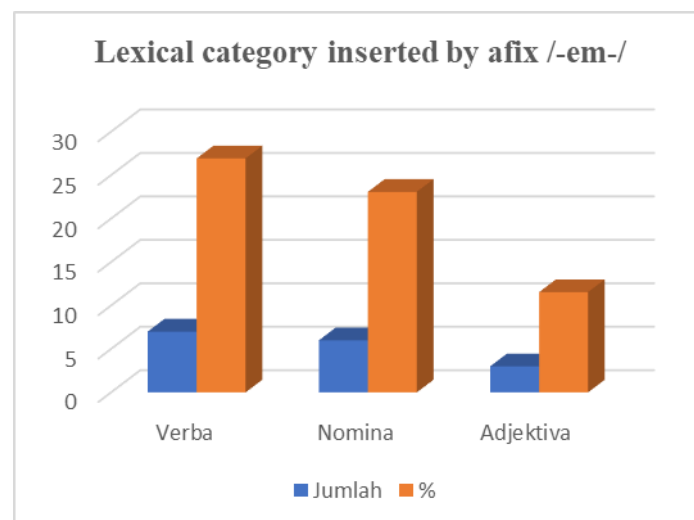


Figure 1. Levels Lexical Categories

In addition, an interesting thing that can be observed based on the table above is that lexical items that are categorized as verbs in BI (when viewed from their initial consonants) always begin with the consonant /p/: (/cut/, /trig/, /picu/, /scan/, /pindai/, and /turun/; only one lexical item begins with a consonant /t/, namely in the word /temurun/. Thus, it can be understood that the affix morpheme is the most "preferred" lexical category /-em-/ is a verb that begins with the consonant /p/, while other lexical items are nouns that begin with the consonant /k/ in the word (/yellow/, /kemuning/); the consonant /g/ in the word (/gulai/, /gemulai/, and /gemetar/); and only 1 consonant /t/ in the word (/temali/).

Back to the question under investigation, “Why does the bound morpheme /-em-/ only have a role to form nouns and adjectives?” This question must of course be returned to the morphological process itself because the insertion or infixation process is one of the morphological processes in addition to the other two processes, namely prefixation and suffixation. In the meantime, the morphological process of a language; two processes that must receive special attention in relation to word formation are the derivation and inflection processes.

Bauer (1983) concludes that the distinction made for imperfect derivation and inflection cannot eliminate ambiguity. For example, the married form is the result of verb inflection, but it can be characterized by an adjective, for example in the phrase a married man 'a person who is married', clearly the formation by derivation. In IL, one can find the possibility of inflectional formations presenting forms for derivational.

The discussion of derivation and inflection has a proper place in morphological studies. Spencer (1993) states that inflection cannot change the syntactic category of a word, and derivation causes a change in the syntactic category. Regarding the matter of derivation and inflection, Blake (1991) states the difference between derivation and inflection as follows.

TABLE 2
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN DERIVATION AND INFLECTION

Derivation	Inflection
(1) derived new words	(1) a. combine words b. add general semantic feature
(2) closer to the basic shape	(2) further with the basic shape
(3) irregular spread	(3) spread in regular sentences
(4) not steady semantically	(4) steady semantically
(5) derivation presents a form for derivation or inflection	(5) inflection does not provide form for derivation

As seen in Table 2, the difference between the derivation and inflection of Blake's (1991) version still leaves questions, especially item (1) forming new words for derivation and connecting words. Blake did not thoroughly examine the basic word categories that affixes attach to in the formation of these new words. In addition, Blake does not thoroughly discuss the type of affix morpheme which has a high frequency in producing new words. Another problem is with inflection, which Blake can connect new words with. The next question is whether the linked words are still within the limits of the internal structure of the word or are outside the authority of the morphological process?

A different view was expressed by Booij (2002a) who stated that the basic function of the derivational process is to make language users create new lexemes. Lexemes belong to lexical categories such as nouns, verbs, and adjectives and derived lexemes can belong to different categories than the root words. Examples from Dutch illustrate categorical shifts, as well as cases where the lexical category does not change. Booij's view is more adequate if applied to the morphological process of IL, especially infixation, especially the problem of inserting the affix morpheme /-em-/ in BI. However, the Booij concept must also be adapted to the characteristics and patterns of BI. The concept of morpheme, lexeme, root, base, and form in Booij's version of English does not necessarily apply to IL because IL does not recognize the concept of lexemes, such as GO (GO, WENT, GONE) or DO (DO, DID, DONE) and also does not recognize the aspect of time (tenses). The fundamental reason is that English does not recognize infix morphemes. On the basis of these considerations, it can be stated that this IL infix study in relation to the efforts to enrich IL materials for JHSs levels is something that has an academic contribution, of course.

In relation to the enrichment of IL teaching materials in JHSs, the study of "Indonesian Derivational Bound Morphemes /-em-/: Enriching Indonesian Language Teaching Materials for Junior High Schools" is believed to complement the previous teaching materials which are still only at the level of infix definitions (without examples of the morphological process of word formation) are also not accompanied by details of the category of words that the affix morpheme /-em-/ is inserted. "Dryness" of this material supplement, can be seen at <http://histudycentre.blogspot.com/2014/05/rincian-materi-morfologi-dalam.html?m=1>

VI. CONCLUSION

Based on the data collected, both primary data in the form of direct speech and secondary data collected through documents in the form of a textbook entitled Grammar Standard Indonesian Language (third edition) written by Ali et al. (2003) and the results of data analysis; then the study of the IL affix morpheme /-em-/ related to morphological processes can be concluded as follows.

- The affix morpheme /-em-/ can only be inserted into three types of lexical categories, namely: 1) verbs, 2) nouns, and 3) adjectives.
- The three categories mentioned in (1) also have strict requirements, especially in terms of initial consonant sequences and basic vowels. For the lexical category of verbs, for example, the initial consonant starts with /p/ and must be followed by the vowel /a/ in the word /pahat/ to become /pemahat/; the vowel /i/ in the word /picu/ becomes /pemicu/; the vowel /u/ in the word /pukul/ becomes /pemukul/; and the vowel /o/ in the word /potong/ becomes /pemotong/. The provisions regarding the first consonant accompanying vowels of these basic words also apply to the noun category. The basic category of nouns inserted by the affix /-em-/ must contain a vowel /a/

- after the first consonant as in /tali/ becomes /temali/; vowel /i/ as in /kilau/ becomes /kemilau/; vowel /u/ as in /kuning/ becomes /kemuning/; and the vowel /★/ schwa as in /dark/ [g lap] becomes /gemerlap/ [g★m★rlap].
- c. The affix morpheme /-em-/ has a derivational function when it penetrates the lexical item of the verb so that it changes the category of the verb into a noun, as can be seen in the word /pindai/ to /pemindai/, the word /pahat/ becomes /pemahat/, the word /picu/ becomes /pemicu/, and the word /potong/ becomes /pemotong/. When the affix morpheme /-em-/ is inserted into the adjective lexical item, this category changes to a noun, as shown in the word /kelut/ becomes /kemelut/ and the word /gelap/ becomes /gemerlap/.
 - d. In its operation, the affix morpheme /-em-/ infiltrates the first consonant of the root word and the first vowel. In other words, the affix morpheme /-em-/ "splits" the first consonant and the first vowel of the word it is infiltrated.
 - e. The affix morpheme /-em-/ can never be inserted into a root word containing a vowel /e/ after the first consonant of the root word.

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