The Morpho-Syntax of Suffix-i

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Abstract--- This research wants to describe that suffix-i have an ability to be attached to form derivative verb. The study based on the typological linguistic was recommended by Comrie (1988); Artawa (1988,2018). The result of this research shows that the ability of suffix-i can be attached to form basic derivative verb and it serve a big contribution in forming basic noun, adjective, precategory and to form verb. If Suffix-i can be atteched to form verb is called morphosyntaxis which serve as interface between mophology and syntaxis. Morphosytaxis is a process derivation that maintain the word class (class maintaining derivation) means the new lexeme derivation which have a same class with his based form, but change the meaning (changes the lexical identity) to release certain function who produce derivative clause which are the causative and applicative meanings. Based on that two problems, the research want to know how the suffix-i has an ability to be attached to form derivative verb?.

Keywords--- Derivative Verb, Morphosytax, Typology.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the perception of typology morphology Indonesian can be considered as agglutinative language, which the morphology process is to be done by affixation process, meanwhile from the basic order perspective Indonesian following SVO pattern. Indonesian derivative verb which have suffix -i became the research topic of this article. Suffix -i in forming derivative verb have 2 function that is1) as a way to form verb and 2) as a way to from causative and applicative. The function of suffix –i if it is used to form a verb, it became as interface within morphology and semantics which is called morphosemantics, while if the suffix -i is used to form causative and applicative than it function as an interface between morphology and syntactic which is called morphosyntactic. *Morfosemantik* is a derivation which is referring to *class changing derivation*. This can produce a different class lexeme from its basic verb form. While what I mean with morphosyntactic is a derivation that withhold the basic class word (*class maintaining derivation*), although this derivation maintaining the basic word class but it changes the meaning of the lexeme itself for achieving a certain purpose. In this paper I want to talk about the morphosyntactic if suffix -i.

This paper will seen the problem from 3 dimensions, form, function, and the verb meaning. Verb as the center of the clause can determine the form of a clause, so the difference of the verb meaning will produced many verb types, it can produced intransitive verb, transitive verb, complex transitive verb, or ditransitive verb. In the end it will influence the clause's form and resulting the difference between verb and its arguments.

From that background, there are two problems that we can confront, which is:

- what us the ability of sufiks –*i*t attached at verb basic form?

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- what about the form and meaning that resulted by the attachment of suffix –*i*t the verb basic form?

II. METHOD

Method that we will be using to answer the there problems are descriptive qualitative method, synchronic explanatory which is directed to a language that can be referred to universal language, where we describing written language phenomenon, especially the phenomenome that have relation with form, function, and the meaning of the derivative verb that have suffix -i in Indonesian. The purpose of this method is to applied typology principle for:1) to describe suffix -i ability to attached at basic word in forming derivative verb form; (2) to analyze function and meaning that have been occurred by the attachment of suffix -i at basic derivative form.

Data that been used to analyzed is taken from novel as a primary data. And for the secondary data was taken from informant to complete data that can't be found in written form and the data presented as alternate clause form. Data that have been obtained will be analyzed using padan and agih method. In agih method will be used BUL and more advanced technique that will be described in change and lesap sub technique. The result of the data analysis will be presented with combining formal and informal technique.

III. ANALYSIS

Affixation is a process to change word form with attaching affix at the basic form. Affixation is not only changing the form but it also changing the lexeme to became certain word class or a special lexical identity.

The Ability of Suffix -i That Will Be Attached In Verb Basic Verb

In the data analysis in this part will be explained the ability of suffix -i that will be attached in verb basic verb, and will be described in paragraph below.

Verb can be identified by its characteristic, with observing the morphological form or event syntactic ability. Verb from the morphology point of view can be divide into basic verb or secondary verb, meanwhile from syntactic point of view verb can be placed at predicate and it needed the existence of other syntactic element such as subcet, object, complement oblik, depends on the verb, is it have one, two, or three argument. Another properties that verbs own are 1) commony can't be used together with the word that describe certain degree for example: *agak belajar*, *sangat pergi*, *bekerja sekali*. 2) but verb can be paired with modals that used certain word such as *harus, akan, dapat, bisa, boleh, suka, ingin, mau* 3) Verb can be used in imperative form for example: *larilah, tolong ambil*, dan seterusnya.

Perhatikan data dan penjelasan berikut ini.(3-1)   Saat itulah seorang wanita gemuk berjilbab yang matanya bengkak *memasuki* pekarangan. (Hirata, 2008: 48)

(3-2)   Kami girang seperti orang berhasil *melewati* tembok Berlin.(2008:106)

(3-3)   Aku pontang-panting *mengikuti*nya dengan hati penasaran (Hirata, 2008: 51).

(3-4)   Aku tersedu sedan melihat ayahku menaiki sepedanya dan tertatih-tatih mengayuhnya meninggalkanku. (Hirata, 2008: 147).

In clause (3-1), (3-2), (3-3) dan (3-4)   there are derivative verbs which derivied from the verb *memasuki*,

melewati, mengikuti dan *m e n a i k i .* The basic form from this verb are *masuk, lewat, ikut* dan *naik*. To prove that this 7 words can be considered as verb, we can test it, with placing it in the sentence construction below.

(3-5) Apakah *bisa lewat* jalan Gajah Mada?

(3-6) Anak-anak *boleh masuk* kelas.

(3-7) Kamu boleh *ikut* Pak Guru ke kelas.

In clause (3-5) *Apakah bisa lewat jalan Gajah Mada?;* (3-6) *Anak-anak boleh masuk kelas*; (3-7)*Kamu boleh ikut Pak Guru ke kela*s, word such as *lewat, masuk* and *ikut* can be considerd as verb, the proof is these three words can be paired with modality that marked with properties such as *bisa*, *boleh* yakni *bisa lewat* in clause (3-5); *boleh masuk* in clause (3-6) and *boleh ikut* in clause (3-7).

The test of the next verb category is commonly verb can't be paired with the words that refer to certain degree. Look carefully at sentences below

(3-8) *Anakku *agak* masuk *kelas*, karena sakit.

(3-9) *Dia *sangat lewat* jalan Gajah Mada.

In Clause (3-8) *Anakku *agak masuk kelas*, karenasakit; (3-9) *Dia *sangat lewat* jalan Gajah Mada, the word*masuk*, *lewat* is categorized as verb so it can't be marked with properties that describe certain degree such as *agak masuk* in clause (3-8), *sangat lewat* in clause(3-9).

Another verb characteristics that made it different than any other class are, verb that describe action can be used in imperative mode. It can be seen in structures below.

(3-10) *Tolong* masuk ke kelas!

(3-11) Silahkan lewat jalan Gajah Mada.

(3-12) *Silahkan naik* dari belakang bis.

(3-13) Silahkan *ikut* ke sana bersama Bapak itu.

(3-14) Saya *ingin coba* naik kereta cepat di Jepang

In clause (3-10)*Tolong masuk ke kelas*!; (3-11) *Silahkan lewat jalan Gajah Mada*; (3-12) *Silahkan naik dari belakang bis*; (3-13) ;*Silahkan ikut ke sana bersama Bapak itu*; (3-14)*Saya ingin coba naik kereta cepat di Jepang*, constituen *masuk, lewat,ikut* and *naik* are categorized as *verba,* so the syntactical trait can be placed as the predicate and these five words are describing action so it can be used in imparative mode.

The Function and Meaning of Suffix -i That Will Be Attached In Verb Basic Verb

Next we will describe morphosyntactic process, it is a process that forming suffix-i and connect it with morphological and syntactic aspcets through suffixiation and the attachment of suffix-i at the basic verb which resulting in altered clause such as *the causing event* and *causative*.

The Causing Event

Causative construction have connection with two event that isu (i) *the causing event*, it means an event that resulting/ impacting an inisiative to other people to do some action resulting nothing event happened; (ii) *the caused event* is an event that have been resulted by a cause where it happen because the event that have been done by

causer which impacting the event.

A. Suffix-i as to form causative

Look at this clause closely.

(3-15) Seseorang menggunduliaku, menyuruhku berguling-guling di air bekas cucian mobil, menyuruhku push up, merayap, dan lompat kodok (Hirata, 2008 : 227)

(3-16) Arai *memanasi* mereka.   (Hirata,2008:117).

Suffix -iin constituent *menggunduli* and *memanasi* have function to form causative meaning. The attachment of suffix –i at both of the basic form: *gundul* and *panas* resulting subclause that affected by causative form.

The causative meaning of each construction can be analyzed as below.

(3-15) Seseorang *menggunduli* aku, menyuruhku berguling-guling di air bekas cucian mobil, menyuruhku push up, merayap, dan lompat kodok (Hirata, 2008 : 227)

The causative meaning at the derivative verb *menggunduli* in clause (3-15) above can be described as *Aku menjadi* gundul.

(3 - 1 6) Arai memanasimereka.   (Hirata,2008:117)

The causative meaning at the derivative verb memanasi in clause (3-16) above can be described as *mereka menjadi panas*.

Applicatives

Aplicatives a construction in their structure contain benefactive argument, goal, instrument or location that have been marked by *kasus oblik*, preposition or postposistion. Benefactive argumentis a construction that inside the construction conyains a concept of doing something behalf of other person, and tha person feel the beneficial or advantage effect or an action that resulting in giving other people advantage.

A. Suffix -i As A Form Applicative

Look at this clause closely.

(3-17) ia *menutupi* kepalanya dengan sarung (Hirata,2008:113)

(3-18) Kami *memasuki* toko yang sesak. (Hirata, 2008: 23)

(3-19) Kami ingin mengunjungi Pulau Jawa. (Hirata, 2008:126)

Suffix-i in constituent *menutupi*, *memasuki* dan *mengunjungi* have function to form applicative meaning. The attachment of suffix–i in the 3 basic form *tutup*, *masuk*, *kunjung* resulting subclause that altered by causative effect. The attachment of suffix–i resulting subclause that have aplicative lokatif meaning, that is locative: *kepalanya, toko*, and *Pulau Jawa.*

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the result, it can be concluded that the suffix-i if attached to the basic form produces a a syntactical

derivative verb that is the interface between morphology and syntax called morphosyntax. Morphosintaxis is a derivation process that maintains a class of words (class maintaining derivation) meaning that the derivation of a new lexeme is the same class as its basic form, but changing the meaning (changing the lexical identity) to realize a particular function, which is to produce a clause in the form of clausalizing and applying.

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