



Agglutinative Language in Bahasa Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Background: Morphology, defined as the internal structure of words, has always played an important role in linguistic typology, and it is with the morphological classification of languages into fusional, agglutinative, and isolation. This paper will take one language as an example or object that is Indonesian language, and analysis the morphological typology characteristics in the Indonesian language.

Purpose: This research is to find out the all characteristic of the morphology typology and analysis Indonesian language based on the agglutinative language because Indonesian language has same type with agglutinative language.

Design and methods: This paper using descriptive qualitative method. The author analysis all of morphology typology branch especially agglutinative. To support analysis, the author using theory from other journal to strength the result of analysis.

Results: The result show the Indonesian language is included to agglutinative language based on the analysis.

Keywords: morphology, morphology typology, agglutinative, Indonesian language

Introduction

Language is a communication tool used by humans to interact with other people (Robingah & Ali, 2021). Language has undergone many changes in the forms used in the present and the past. Changes in language also occur because of geographical differences. Differences in time and place of use are unavoidable factors of language differences that allow for variations in a language.

Linguistics is the study of language detail by detail. Broadly speaking about linguistics, language is divided into two parts, namely, traditional grammar and modern linguistics. Linguistics exists in all languages depending on the point of view of the language being studied (Ren & Wu, 2015). Language can be understood in the form of an interaction of sound and meaning. The science that studies the sounds and sound sources of language is called phonetics, which is concerned with the true nature of sounds and how they are produced. Linguistics also studies how language uses logic and reference to convey, process, and assign meaning and to manage and correct ambiguity.

One of the derivatives of the field of linguistics is morphology. Morphology or word form is a branch of linguistics that identifies the basic units of language as grammatical units. Morphology studies the intricacies of word forms and the effect of changes in word form on the group and meaning of words. It can also be said that morphology studies the intricacies of word forms and the functions of changes in word forms, both grammatical and semantic functions.

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According to Lehmann (2013) the classification of languages by morphological types is still today part of the standard terminology of linguistics. However, it is also strongly criticized by the majority of topologists for three main reasons the classification criteria are rather vague and difficult to apply in a consistent way; the morphological type is defined in terms of mutual favorability of properties rather than of implicational correlations, resulting in a low predictive power; and morphological typology has a holistic background.

One of the branches of morphology is morphology typology, morphological typology is a branch of morphology that examine other languages in the world which group languages based to morphological structures. According to Thomason (2020) there was an important shift in morphological typology. Abandoning a holistic approach, he emphasizes the internal inconsistencies of the old classification schemes, distinguishing and making explicit the relevant parameters for classification. The same language may have more than one type of morphological structure.

This field of morphology typology is organizing language based on how a language can form words by combining morphemes. Fusional, agglutinative and isolation is derivative of morphology typology, three of them have different characteristic. Each morphological type may be described as a combination of functionally that connected features, which, as a whole, form an ideal construct characterizing the morphology of languages. Languages are rarely pure types; they usually mix elements of different types. Assigning a language to a specific type depends on the preponderance of features considered significant.

These languages are instances of morphology typology: Balto-Slavic languages (Russian and Ukrainian), Greek language, Latin, Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Romanian. Vietnamese is an example of a language that isolation language. Agglutinative languages examples include Korean, Japanese, Malay, and Indonesian.

We'll use the Indonesian language as an example of agglutinative. The Indonesian language (Bahasa Indonesian in Indonesia) has its roots in Malay. Due to Indonesian politics at the period, which was greatly affected by the Dutch language, the language saw numerous changes over its growth. As a result, many languages were absorbed from the Dutch language. The necessity for a common language, a lingua franca, became clear at an early stage in Indonesian history, given the large diversity of languages spoken across the Indonesian islands and the growing importance of trade and communications between the various linguistic areas. In order to meet this demand, the persons involved did not consider theoretical issues such as which language was the best or had the most legacy among the numerous Indonesian languages. It was more a question of using the language that was the easiest to learn and understand. Until now, Indonesian has been the country's official language, and it continues to add new words as a result of the creation and absorption of regional and foreign languages.

Indonesia is divided into numerous geographical units due to its physical characteristics, which are separated from one another by natural barriers. Deep and huge seas separate the islands, and towering, impassable mountain peaks, marshes, and forests cut out smaller sections inside the larger islands. The various sections of the country are separated by these natural obstacles. As a result, around 250 dialects and languages have developed and been preserved throughout Indonesia. And to unite the Indonesian society, Indonesian language has been made to become a lingua franca in Indonesian. Lingua Franca is a language that is used to communicate between people who speak different languages. Lingua Franca is the language of social language used to ensure that parties speaking different languages understand each other.

Methods

This research technique is a scientific approach for obtaining data that is relevant to the research's function and objective. The scientific process, aims, data, and uses are all important aspects of research that must be understood. The scientific method is a type of research that is founded on scientific principles, such as being rational, and systematic. Then there's rational study, which is done in a sensible or reasonable manner so that human reason may understand it.

The data used in this study is agglutinative Indonesian language obtained from a variety of sources that describe the language. The agglutinative language of Indonesian is revealed in this investigation.

This article using qualitative method to analyze Indonesian languages as agglutinative language. Qualitative research focuses on observing phenomena and examining the essence of the phenomenon's meaning (Wertz et al., 2011). The power of the words and sentences used in qualitative research affects the analysis and sharpness of the results. The process and the significance of the results are at the center of qualitative research. In order to comprehend an event, behavior, or phenomena, qualitative research focuses on human factors, objects, and institutions, as well as the relationship or interaction between these aspects.

Findings & Discussion

Morphology typology types

According to Iacobini (2006) the features that tend to cluster in languages displaying one of the three main morphology typology types (fusional, agglutinating, and isolating) can be listed as shown in the following.

Fusional type is indicated by 1) Words are formed by a root and (one or more) inflectional affixes, which are employed as a primary means to indicate the grammatical function of the words in the language. Agreement is widely employed; 2) High degree of modification of internal morph boundaries, with a consequently difficult linear segmentation; 3) Tendency to cumulate morphological meanings in a single affix (with consequent asymmetry between the semantic and formal organization of grammatical markers); 4) Word-class distinction is maximal. Inflection is rich, as regards both the number of inflectional classes and the extension of paradigms; 5) Stem suppletion; many cases of both homonymy and synonymy among affixes; clear distinction between inflectional and derivational affixes; 6) A slight correlation with syntax can be seen in the relatively free word order (but there are also fusional languages with a fairly fixed word order).

The agglutinating type is indicated by 1) Words are formed by a root and a clearly detachable sequence of affixes, each of them expressing a separate item of meaning. Affixes are widely employed to indicate the relationships between words. Therefore, there are few or no independent relational elements (e.g., pronouns, pre-/postposition, articles, etc.), and a wide use of nominal cases; 2) Very high matching between morphs and morphemes. Morphs are loosely joined together; consequently it is very easy to determine the boundaries between them; 3) Each affix carries only one meaning: no cases of homonymy or synonymy among affixes; the semantic structure is directly reflected in the morphological articulation of the word; no principled limits to the number of affixes in a word; 4) Word-class distinction is minimal: the same affixes tend to occur with roots belonging to different parts of speech (e.g., personal endings to nouns, case endings to verbs); almost the same morphology for adjectives and verbs. No inflectional classes, no gender distinction; 5) Derivational affixes are widely employed in word formation. The distinction between inflectional and derivational affixes is slight. Many affixes reveal their lexical origin to some extent. The latter

feature, together with the tendency of affixes to form autonomous syllables and to be relatively unconstrained in number, results in words that are quite long; 6) Relatively fixed word order. Agreement is almost completely absent.

The isolating type is indicated by 1) words are monomorphemic, invariable, and formed by a single root. Ideally, bound forms are completely missing. Position is the main way of expressing the relationship between independent words; 2) Relational meanings are not overtly expressed, or the same units that normally encode lexical concepts are used for that purpose as separate auxiliary words; the meaning and function of a word considerably depend upon the syntagmatic context; 3) There is little to no morphological complexity. Morphs are clearly identifiable both phonologically and semantically: morph boundaries are sharply defined; phonological form is invariant. Derivation is non-existent, partly replaced by compounding; 4) The distinction in parts of speech is not clear; there is no overt expression of grammatical categorization; 5) Tendency to monosyllabism with no phonetic distinctions between the elements expressing lexical meaning and the ones expressing relational meaning; 6) Rigid word order.

Common Indonesian Agglutinative

Agglutinative languages are those that create new words by adding suffixes or affixes to become a base word. In agglutinative languages, there are many suffixes. Also these suffixes can give information about time and subject.

The examples of the use of affixes to change the meaning of a word can be seen with the word *ajar* (teach) as shown in the table below:

<i>ajar</i>	teach
<i>ajaran</i>	teachings
<i>belajar</i>	to learn
<i>mengajar</i>	to teach
<i>mempelajari</i>	to study
<i>dipelajari</i>	being studied
<i>pelajar</i>	student
<i>pengajar</i>	teacher
<i>pelajaran</i>	subject, education
<i>pengajaran</i>	lesson, moral of story
<i>pembelajaran</i>	learning
<i>terpelajar</i>	well-educated

Affixes

As we have seen above, there are three levels of syntheticity. The simplest test is to see how the use of affixes for one stem word. If it is only one then it is an inflected language. If there are more, then it can be one of either agglutinative or polysynthetic. This time, we use a different stem word of “*tinggal*”, which literally means either “to live” or “to stay” if it is a verb, or “being left behind” if it is an adverb.

With prefix “*me-*”, as in “*meninggal*”, it becomes an adverb which means “dead” or an active word which means “to die”. With suffix “*-kan*”, as in “*tinggalkan*”, it becomes an imperative which means “leave something”. With prefix “*di-*”, as in “*ditinggal*”, it becomes a passive verb which means “being left behind”. With suffix “*-i*”, as in “*tinggali*”, it becomes an imperative which means “occupy a building”. With prefix “*ter-*”, as in “*tertinggal*”, it becomes a passive verb which means “being unintentionally left behind”. With suffix “*-an*”,

as in “*tinggalan*”, it becomes a noun which means “stuff that is unintentionally left behind”. With prefix “per-”, as in “*pertinggal*”, it becomes a noun which means “archive”. With prefix “ber-”, as in “*bertinggal*”, it becomes an active verb which means “to leave something behind for someone”.

Indonesian also has circumfix, which a form of affix that combines at least two affixes, usually prefix with suffix. Have a look. With circumfix “me-kan”, as in “*meninggalkan*”, it becomes an active verb which means “to leave something behind”. With circumfix “di-kan”, as in “*ditinggalkan*”, it becomes a passive verb which means “being abandoned”. With circumfix “me-i”, as in “*meninggali*”, it becomes an active verb which means “to occupy a building”. With circumfix “di-i”, as in “*ditinggali*”, it becomes a passive verb which means “being occupied by someone”. With circumfix “pe-an”, as in “*peninggalan*”, it becomes a noun which means “relic”. With circumfix “ke-an”, as in “*ketinggalan*”, it becomes a passive verb which means “being left at somewhere”.

There are even more complex forms of affix that combine three basic affixes or one basic with one circumfix. Remember those already conjugated “*peninggalan*” and “*tertinggal*”? Yeah, we’re going to add more affix to them. With circumfix “se-(pe-an)”, as in “*sepeninggalan*”, it becomes a temporal preposition which means “after”. With circumfix “ke-(ter)-an”, as in “*ketertinggalan*”, it becomes a noun which means “the condition of being left behind”.

Agglutinative language is included in synthetic language form. It can use more than affixes for one stem word. However, two stem words cannot be paired with the same set of affixes unless they are modal words, phrases, or if they are already incorporated into an idiom of their own.

The Tenses

The next we analysis the tenses of Indonesian language. Indonesian has no temporal tenses like English does. Instead, it uses helper words to set tenses. For example “*Saya belajar matematika*”. “*Saya belajar matematika*” means “I study math”. It's a basic simple present verb in default, but the tenses can be modified with different helper word. “*Saya sedang belajar matematika*”. It means “I am studying math”. “*Saya tadi belajar matematika*”. It means “I studied math”. “*Saya tadi sedang belajar matematika*”. It means “I was studying math”. “*Saya akan belajar matematika*”. It means “I will study math”. “*Saya nanti sedang belajar matematika*”. It means “I will be studying math”. “*Saya telah belajar matematika*”. It means “I have studied math”. “*Saya sudah belajar matematika*”. It means “I had studied math”.

The Word Order

Indonesian follows SVO order for most situations. However, two other orders can be used to mark certain main topic of the sentence without adding any affix. Let’s use the same sentence as above.

“*Saya(S) belajar(V) matematika(O)*”. “I study math”

Now let’s tweak the sentence a little bit. “*Belajar (V) matematika,(O) saya (S)*”. It means “Studied math, that I do”. It highlights the verb and usually as an answer of “*Apa yang kamu lakukan*” or “what are you doing?”. “*Matematika (O) saya (S) pelajari (V)*”. It means “It is math that I learn”. It highlights the object, an usually as an answer of “*Apa yang kamu pelajari?*” or “what do you study?”. As an analytical language mostly uses a strict word order, this test can disprove the analytical status of Indonesian.

Word Building

This is the final analysis to decide whether Indonesian is an agglutinative or a polysynthetic language. Let's use two other stem words which are “tanggung” or “assure”, and “jawab” or “to answer”. Each stem word is a verb and can be used separately just fine. But those two can be combined into one phrase; “tanggung jawab”, that means either “to be responsible” or “responsibility”. Of course, the verbs are altered in the process, as the word “tanggung” and “jawab” are now either a noun (responsibility) or an adjective (responsible). That's not a problem, as we are just about to see the real one.

“Bertanggung jawab”. This means “To be responsible” and it clear out the other meaning as the word is a verb. “Tidak bertanggung jawab”. This means “To be irresponsible”. “Tidak” is a negative word for verbs. “Ketidakbertanggungjawaban”. This becomes a noun which means “Irresponsibility”. “Ketidakbertanggungjawabannya”. This means “His/her irresponsibility. “Ketidakbertanggungjawabannya”. This means “His/her irresponsibility that does something”.

Morphology constitutes one of the primary and obvious loci of linguistic diversity and has hence always figured prominently in cross-linguistic studies. In other meaning, with its propensity towards language-specific idiosyncrasy and irregularity, morphology has been notoriously resistant to universal generalizations and constraints. Moreover, the very status of morphology as an independent component of linguistic systems is not undisputable. The more complex and perplexing reason is the lack of universally applicable definitions of basic morphological concepts such as “word” or “affix”

Since morphology is the relation between meaning and form in the structure of words, the primary goals of morphological typology are thus to determine the ways languages relate meaning and form and to discover the factors underlying the cross-linguistic variation attested in this domain. A useful starting point for studying the meaning-form relations in morphology is the idealized model that assumes a biunique mapping between meaning and form, with each morphological feature or ‘meaning’ expressed by only one form, and each form expressing only one such ‘meaning’ (Arkadiev, 2020).

Conclusion

Based on the results of data analysis of agglutinative language and Indonesian as the object of research, the conclusions of the study are every language around the world has a different typology character. There are languages that have agglutinative, fusional and isolation characters. The character of the language depends on the history of the language, for example Indonesian language is influenced by Dutch and Japanese based on history which both have agglutinative characters. Agglutinative language is a language that forms a new word resulting from the combination of two different words that make a new form word with a different meaning from the original word and Indonesian is an example of agglutinative language. Indonesian is included in the agglutinative language, based on the analysis of this journal, it shows that Indonesian has agglutinative characters that form new words when there is a combination of two different words.

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