CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2. 1 Morphological Acquisition

Some linguists state that the appearance of morphological acquisition in children depends on the maturation of grammatical principles (Demuth, 2004). The maturation here refers to how well the children master the morphological aspect of language (Dardjowidjojo, 2000). As Dardjowidjojo (2000) mentions, one syntactic aspect of language will be achieved if the aspect that relate to it has already been acquired or has been mastered well.

The acquisition of morphology especially in affix occurs gradually. According to Dardjowidjojo (2000) in his research of language acquisition of Indonesian child, he found that the child is able to use prefix *di-* as her first affix in the simple sentence. She acquired prefix *di-* when she was two years old. The acquisition of prefix *di-* is followed with the acquisition of word *oleh*. She completed her passive sentence by adding the word *oleh* when she was three years old. For example is when the child firstly produced a simple passive sentence like *dimakan tikus* 'is eaten by a mouse'. Then, this simple passive sentence develops into *dibunuh oleh singa jahat* 'is killed by the evil lion'. Here, *oleh* is added. Dardjowidjojo (2000) also explained that at the age of four, the child began acquiring confix which follows the base form. At the age of five, the child acquired the verb that develops faster and more productive than others. For

instance, between four and five years old, child produced words such as *dilahirkan* 'is born', *menempelkan* 'stick on', *mewarnai* 'coloring something', *perlihatkan* 'show', and more.

According to Dardjowidjojo (2000) in his research, he found that the child as the subject produced the informal affixed verbs such as *ambilin* 'get one for me', *nangis* 'cry', *ngeliat* 'look', *ketabrak* 'collided' and more. It is not a mistake or an error because it is the process of acquiring affixes but in an informal form. The child acquires this kind of affixed verbs because the mother often uses an informal language in her conversation (Dardjowidjojo, 2000).

Dardjowidjojo (2000) mentioned that in the process of acquiring language in terms of morphological aspect, prefix appears earlier than suffix. The reason is that prefix is the obligation and the dominant structure. It means that if suffix has to be used in a word and it becomes the dominant form in the utterances, it will be acquired first in children. It is evidenced in Dardjowidjojo (2000) research that Echa as his subject acquires prefix *di-* earlier than other affixes.

Dardjowidjojo did not mention when the child produced inappropriate form of words, it would be classified as an error. Indeed, it is a process of language acquisition. In fact, some children may utter some words that may not be found in Indonesian dictionary or in adult utterances. It is because of over regularization that includes process of acquiring the language. For example, in English over regularization errors occurred when children applied the regular pattern to an irregular stem in making sentences (Marcus et al, 1992). For

example, in the age between two and three the children produced verb like *maked* for 'made', *goed* for 'went', *doed* for 'did', *buyed* for 'bought', *selled* for 'sold', *writed* for 'wrote', and more. Meanwhile in Indonesian language, at the age of five years old, the child uttered *mengharumi* from the sentence *aku mau mengharumi*, this sentence would mean that 'he wants to wear a perfume to make his body aromatic'. In this example, the word *mengharumi* that the child means is 'make him aromatic', whereas the word *mengharumi* may not be found in Indonesian dictionary or adult utterances. From the examples above, it can be seen that as the child grows, the child produced more affixed verbs.

Another example that shows how children acquire morphological aspect of language is proposed by Berko (1958) cited in Santrock (2001), in the experiment Berko presented card (A) with a "wug" picture. Then, he presented other cards (B) with some 'wugs' picture. After that, the children were asked to fill the missing word of B card; the children gave answer 'wugs'. From Berko's experiment, it implies that children are able to acquire the affixed verb in the use of singular and plural of nouns.

2.2 Affixes

According to Alwi et. al. (1998) there are four kinds of affixes. They are prefix (affix which is put in the beginning of base form), suffix (affix which is put in the end of base form), confix (the combination of prefix and suffix that flank the base form), and infix (affix which is put in the middle of base form). Alwi et. al. (1998) also draws the relation between prefix and suffix as follows:

Prefix	Suffix
meng- per- ber- ter- di- ke-	-kan -i -an

From the table above, we know that first, prefix *ke-* cannot merge with suffix *–kan* and *–i* (except verb *ketahui*), second prefix *meng-, per-, ter-*, and *di-* cannot merge with suffix *–an*, third prefix *ber-* cannot merge with suffix *–I*, last prefix *ke-* only can merge with suffix *–an* and *–i* in verb *ketahui*.

2.3 Morphophonemic

According to Alwi et, al. (1998) morphophonemic is the process where a phoneme becomes another phoneme which is appropriate with the preceding phoneme or the following phoneme. He stated that there are some rules of morphophonemic for prefix and suffix in Indonesian language. The rules are:

2.3.1 Morphophonemic of prefix *meng-*

Prefix *meng-* as one bound morpheme has some allomorphs such as *meng-, me-, men-, meny-, mem. Meng-* has changed to some forms by the rules:

1. Prefix *meng-* remains the same *meng-* /mə ŋ-/ when it is followed by phoneme /a/, /i/, /u/, /e/, /o/, /ə /, /k/, /g/, /h/, or /x/. For example:

Meng- + ambil	→ mengambil	'take'
Meng- + ikat	→ mengikat	'tie'
Meng- + ukur	→ mengukur	'measure'
Meng- + elakkan	→ mengelakkan	'dodge'
Meng- + olah	→ mengolah	'process'
Meng- + eratkan	→ mengeratkan	'tighten'
Meng- + kalahkan	→ mengalahkan	'defeat'
Meng- + garap	→ menggarap	'work on'
Meng- + harap	→ mengharap	'hope for'
Meng- + khawatirkan	→ mengkhawatirkan	'be worried about'

2. Prefix *meng-* changes into *me-* when it is followed by phoneme /l/, /m/, /n/, /ñ/, /ŋ/, /r/, /y/, or /w/. For example:

Meng- + latih	→ melatih	'train'
Meng- + makan	→ memakan	'consume'
Meng- + namai	→ menamai	'call'/ 'give a name to'
Meng- + nyatakan	→ menyatakan	'explain'
Meng- + nganga	→ menganga	'be agape'
Meng- + ramaikan	→ meramaikan	'enliven'
Meng- + yakinkan	→ meyakinkan	'convince'
Meng- + wajibkan	→ mewajibkan	'require'

3. Prefix *meng-* changes into *men-* /mə n-/ when it is followed by phoneme /d/, or /t/. For example:

Meng- + datangkan	→ mendatangkan	'cause to be brought in'
Meng- + tanamkan	→ menanamkan	'implant'

4. Prefix *meng-* changes into *mem-* /mə m-/ when it is followed by phoneme /b/, /p/, /f/. For example:

Meng- + babat	→ membabat	'clear away'

| *Meng-* + patuhi | → mematuhi | 'obey' |
| *Meng-* + fokuskan | → memfokuskan | 'focus' |

5. Prefix *meng-* changes into *meny-* /mə ñ-/ when it is followed by phoneme /c/, /j/, /s/, and /š/. In the spelling of Indonesian language which has been standardized, prefix *meny-* should be simplified when it is merged with alphabet <c>, <j>, and <sy>. For example:

Meng- + satukan	→ menyatukan	'unite'
Meng- + cari	→ mencari	'look for'
Meng- + jatuhkan	→ menjatuhkan	'drop'
Meng- + syaratkan	→ mensyaratkan	'require'

6. Prefix *meng-* changes into *menge-* /mə ŋə -/ when the base form has one syllable. For example:

| *Meng-* + bom | → mengebom | 'explode' |
| *Meng-* + cek | → mengecek | 'check' |

7. Prefix *meng-* changes into *mem-*, *meng-*, and *men-* when the base form is strange word. For example:

Meng- + produksi	→ memproduksi	'produce'
Meng- + kategori	→ mengkategori	'categorize'
Meng- + transfer	→ mentransfer	'transfer'
Meng- + survei	→ mensurvei	'survey'

8. Morphophonemic can occur in the reduplicated verb. For example:

| Tulis → menulis | → menulis-nulis | 'write' |
| Ulangi → mengulangi | → mengulang-ulangi | 'repeat' |

2.3.2 Morphophonemic of prefix *per-*

Prefix *per-* as one bound morpheme has some allomorphs such as *per-*, *pel-* and *pe*. Prefix *per-* has changed to some forms by the rules:

1. Prefix *per-* changes into *pe-* when it is followed by phoneme /r/ or the last syllable is /ə r/. For example:

   Per- + rendah   → perendah   'lower'
   Per- + kerjakan   → pekerjakan 'employ / put to work'

2. Prefix *per-* changes into *pel-* when it is followed by base word *ajar.* For example:

   Per- + ajar → pelajar   'student'

3. Prefix *per-* does not change when it is followed by other base forms except two rules above. For example:

   Per- + lebar   → perlebar   'widen'
   Per- + panjang   → perpanjang   'extend / lengthen''
   Per- + luas   → perluas   'expand'

2.3.3 Morphophonemic of prefix *ber-*

Prefix *ber-* as one bound morpheme has some allomorphs such as *ber-*, *be-*, and *bel-*. Prefix *ber-* has changed to some forms by the rules:

1. Prefix *ber-* changes into *be-* when it is followed by phoneme /r/. For example:

   Ber- + ranting   → beranting 'have a twig'
   Ber- + rantai   → berantai 'have a chain'

2. Prefix *ber-* changes into *be-* when it is followed by base word which ends with /ə r/. For example:

   Ber- + kerja   → bekerja   'work'
   Ber- + serta   → beserta   'along with'
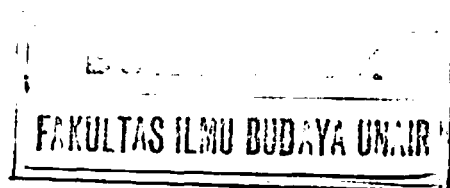
3. Prefix *ber-* changes into *bel-* when it is followed by certain base words.

For example:

Ber- + ajar	→ belajar	'study'
Ber- + unjur	→ belunjur	'stretched out'

4. Prefix *ber-* does not change when it is followed by other base words

except three rules above. For example:

Ber- + layar	→ berlayar	'sail'
Ber- + main	→ bermain	'play'
Ber- + peran	→ berperan	'have a role'

2.3.4 Morphophonemic of prefix *ter-*

Prefix *ter-* as one bound morpheme has some allomorphs such as *ter-* and

te-. Prefix *ter-* has changed to some forms by the rules:

1. Prefix *ter-* changes into *te-* when it is followed by phoneme /r/. for

example:

Ter- + rebut	→ terebut	'snatched'
Ter- + rasa	→ terasa	'felt'

2. Prefix *ter-* also changes into *te-* and sometimes does not change when it is

followed by base form which is the first phoneme ending /er/. For

example:

Ter- + percaya	→ terpercaya	'trusted'
Ter- + cermin	→ tercermin	'reflected'
Ter- + percik	→ tepercik	'spattered'

3. Prefix *ter-* does not change when it is followed by other base forms except

by two rules above. For example:

Ter- + pilih	→ terpilih	'elected'

Ter- + bawa	→ terbawa	'brought / taken along'
Ter- + luka	→ terluka	'having sustained a wound / hurt'
Ter- + ganggu	→ terganggu	'disturbed'

2.3.5 Morphophonemic of prefix *di-*

Prefix *di-* as one bound morpheme is usually put in the passive sentence. It also can be put as preposition. Prefix *di-* as preposition such as *di rumah, di sekolah, di meja* and more. Prefix *di-* remains the same *di-* when it is followed by any base word. For example:

di- + beli	→ dibeli	'bought'
di- + ambil	→ diambil	'taken'
di- + pukul	→ dipukul	'hit'

2.3.6 Morphophonemic of suffix *–kan, -i,* and *–an*

Suffix *–kan, -i,* and *–an* as one bound morpheme do not have some allomorphs like prefix *meng-, per-, ter-,* and *ber-*. Suffix *–kan, -i, and –an* do not change when they are followed by any base word. For example:

Tarik- + *-kan*	→ tarikkan	'pull for'
Letak- + *-kan*	→ letakkan	'put'
Pandang- + *-i*	→ pandangi	'look at'
Pukul- + *-i*	→ pukuli	'hit'
Pandang- + *-an*	→ pandangan	'view'
Tinjau- + *-an*	→ tinjauan	'observation'

2.4 The meaning of Derivational Affix

The derivational affix may cause meaning to change. The changes of meaning can also depend on the kinds of verb that follows the affix. There are

transitive verb and intransitive verb. Transitive verb can be different through transposition, affixation, and reduplication.

2.4.1 Derivational affix of transitive verb with prefix *meng-*

Derivational prefix *meng-* has to be followed by verb base form such as *beli* and *cari* cannot be followed by adjective base form such as *kuning* or *biru*. Prefix *meng-* in transitive verb is more appropriately used in formal sentences. The meaning of verb with prefix *meng-* is 'doing activity which is stated by the base form'. For example:

Beli   → membeli   'buy'
Cari   → mencari   'look for'

2.4.2 Derivational affix of transitive verb with suffix *-kan*

In active form, suffix *-kan* can be combined with prefix *meng-*. The use of suffix *-kan* can have two meanings. They are (a) 'doing something which is stated by the base form' or (b) 'cause something/someone becomes base form'. For example, the meaning of *mengerjakan* 'do' is '*melakukan kerja*' 'doing something or work' and *membebaskan* 'free (as a verb)' which means 'cause something or someone become free'.

If the base form is nomina, the meaning of verb is 'make or consider (object) as which is stated by base form' like verb *mendewakan*. It is from the base form *dewa, mendewakan* → *men – dewa – kan*. The meaning of *mendewakan* is 'consider someone as Gods'. If the base form is nomina which contains semantic character 'location', the meaning is 'put (object) in a location

which is stated by base form'. The example is *memenjarakan*. It is the form of the base form *penjara, memenjarakan* → *mem – penjara – kan*. The meaning of *memenjarakan* is 'put someone in a prison'.

Another meaning of derivational affix in terms of suffix *-kan* is causative meaning. It means 'make something to another thing which is stated by the base form'. The example is *menguningkan*. It is from the base form *kuning, menguningkan* → *meng – kuning – kan*. The meaning of *menguningkan* is 'make something become yellow'.

The general meaning for suffix *–kan* is benefaktive. It means 'doing something for someone else'. The example is *membelikan*. It is from the base form *beli, membelikan* → *mem – beli – kan*. The meaning of *membelikan* is 'buying for someone else'.

2.4.3 Derivational affix of transitive verb with suffix *-i*

The meaning of transitive verb which is followed by suffix *–i* can be categorized into three categories: (a) the category of syntax from the base form (b) the mandatory or not of this suffix (c) the characteristic of special semantic. If the base form is nomina, the meaning is 'manipulate <base form> to <object>'. The base form of transitive verb which is inflected from adjective with suffix *–i* have causative meaning, it is 'makes into (object) <base form>'. There is similarity but they have different meaning between *menerangi* 'explain' and *menerangkan* 'explain'. *Menerangkan* means 'makes problem almost solve' and *menerangi* means 'make the room becomes bright', in other word, it can be said that someone

makes the room becomes bright. Another meaning from suffix –*i* is locative, it means 'do (base form) in/to'. Because of location state place, verb which has suffix –*i* also has similarity meaning. For example is *menduduki* 'sit' it means 'sit in'. There are some verbs which are followed by suffix –*i* that the meaning have to be known lexically. For example verb *membului*, it is not 'put the fur' but the meaning is 'take the fur'.

2.4.4 Derivational affix of transitive verb with prefix *per-* and suffix *–kan/-i*

The meaning of verb with affix *memper-* states that the result of event makes the object becomes something more (base form) than before, for example *memperbesar* 'increase' which means 'make something bigger than before'. On the contrary, verb with affix *men-ka* states that the situation before is not <base form>. So the meaning of *membesarkan* is 'make something small becomes big'. If the base form is adjective which have the abstract meaning:

Mengindahkan → a. membuat indah 'make beautiful'

b. memperhatikan 'pay attention'

If the base form is nomina, the meaning is 'treat, consider, or make object as a <base form>'. For example:

memperistri → menjadikan istri 'make someone into someone else's wife'
memperkuda → memperlakukan sebagai kuda 'treat as a horse'
memperalat → menganggap sebagai alat 'consider as an achievement'

The meaning of verb with affix *memper– kan'-i* is 'make the object <base form>'.

mempertemukan → menjadikan bertemu 'make into meet'

mempersenjatai → menjadikan bersenjata 'arm someone with weapon'

2.4.5 Derivational affix of transitive verb with prefix *di-* and *ter-*

There are some meanings for verb which is preceded by prefix *ter-*. First,

this verb states 'not deliberately'. For example compared these two sentences:

1. *buku saya dibawa oleh Ali ke sekolah* 'my book is brought by Ali to
   school'

2. *buku saya terbawa oleh Ali ke sekolah* 'my book gets carried away by Ali
   to school'

In the first sentence means that Ali is deliberate to bring that book to

school, but in the second sentence means that Ali is not deliberately to bring this

book to school. The second meaning is 'can be <base form>' like *(tidak) terbeli*

→ *(tidak) dapat dibeli* 'can be bought'. The third meaning shows that situation

which is stated by verb has reached. Therefore, there is difference with verb which

is preceded by prefix *ter-* and passive verb which is preceded by prefix *di-*. For

prefix *di-*, the meaning is doing something deliberately.

2.4.6 Derivational affix of intransitive verb with prefix *meng-*

Besides derivational of transitive verb prefix *meng-*, there is also

inflectional of intransitive verb prefix *meng-*. The base form that follows prefix

meng- in intransitive verb is from adjective such as *mendarat* → *meng- + darat*,

membatu → *meng- + batu*, and *mengecil* → *meng- + kecil*. Some of them are

from bound morpheme. It means that base form which is stand alone as a word without affixation, such as *alir* → *mengalir, inap* → *menginap, and gigil* → *menggigil*. There are some meanings of derivational intransitive verb prefix *meng-*, such as:

a. 'become <base from>'

  batu   → membatu   'becomes stone'
  arang   → mengarang   'harden'

b. 'have function as / similar <base form>'
  supir   → menyupir 'drive'
  semut   → menyemut 'swarm'

c. 'eat / drink <base form>

  kopi   → mengopi 'copy'
  rokok   → merokok 'smoke'

d. 'towards <base form>'

  utara   → mengutara 'go to north'
  melaut → melaut   'go to sea'

e. 'look for / collect <base form>'

  rumput   → merumput 'gather grass'
  rotan   → merotan 'collect rattan'

f. 'take voice out'

  raung → meraung   'roar'

If the base form is adjective verb, the meanings are:

a. 'become <base form>

besar → membesar 'expand / become big'.

b. 'gives an impression like a person or something that <base form>'

bisu → membisu 'keep quiet / say nothing'

2.4.7 Derivational affix of intransitive verb with prefix *ber-*

The function of prefix *ber-* is to strengthen and formalize the verb. There are some meanings for verb which is preceded by prefix *ber-*. If the base form is nomina, the meanings are:

a. '*mempunyai*' 'have'

istri → beristri 'have a wife'
suara → bersuara 'have a voice'

b. '*menggunakan*' 'use'

sepeda → bersepeda 'bike'

c. '*menghasilkan*' 'produce'

telur → bertelur 'lay eggs'
anak → beranak 'have children'

If the base form is numeral, the meaning of verb *ber-* is 'the amount of <base form>'. For example, *berdua* 'both' the meaning is 'the amount of two'.

2.4.8 Derivational affix of intransitive verb with confix *ber-kan*

If the base form is intransitive verb, the meaning is 'doing activity <base form> or 'state the amount of subject more than one, and more than one process'.

For example *bepergian* 'go on a trip', *berjatuhan* 'fall (plural)', *berguguran* 'fall (of several things)'. If the base form is transitive verb, the meaning is reciprocal, it means the event that happens reciprocally such as *berpelukan* 'embrace', *berpukulan* 'hit', *bersahutan* 'answer back and forth', and more. If the base form is adjective, the meaning is 'relate <base form> each other' such as *berjauhan* 'be far from', *berdekatan* 'be near from', *bermusuhan* 'be enemies', and more. If the base form is nomina which have suffix –*an*, the major meaning is possessive such as *beralasan* 'have a reason', *berbatasan* 'be contiguous with', *berakhiran* 'final', and many more.

2.4.9 Derivational affix of intransitive verb with confix *ber—an*

If the base form is intransitive verb, the meaning of verb with confix *ber-an* is 'doing activity <base form>, experiencing the event <base form>. It shows that the subject is more than one, and the activity or process that happens more than once', for example *berguguran* 'fall', *beterbangan* 'fly', and many more.

If the base form is transitive verb, the meaning is reciprocal, it is 'the activity that do on both sides', for example *berpelukan* 'embrace'. If the base form is adjective the meaning is 'relate <base form> each other', for example is *berjauhan* 'be far from'. If the base form is nomina, the major meaning is possessive, for example *berbatasan* 'border on'.

2.4.10 Derivational affix of intransitive verb with prefix *ter-*

The meaning of intransitive verb with affix *ter-* generally is 'making in <base form> situation'. This usually also states that the activity is not the will of the subject, for example:

1. saya mau bangun pukul 04.00 'I will wake up at 4 o'clock'

2. saya mau terbangun pukul 04.00 'I would like to be woken up at 4 o'clock'

2.4.11 Derivational affix of intransitive verb with confix *ke-an*

The general meaning of intransitive verb with confix *ke-an* is adversative, it is a situation that state negative sides, for example *kelaparan* 'hunger', *kedinginan* 'coldness' and more. There is another meaning of verb *ke-an*, it is 'can be <base form>', for example:

Kelihatan: dapat dilihat 'can be seen'

Kedengaran: dapat di dengar 'can be heard'.

2.5 Review of Related Studies

Azizah (2012) has conducted a study about vocabulary acquisition in children of three to five years old. This study used 3-5 year old children in PAUD as the research object. The aim of this previous study is to know the vocabulary acquisition of 3-5 year old children that is classified from the kind of words and then compared the total of vocabulary acquired by the children. It applied descriptive qualitative method. The result is that three-year-old child acquired

fewer vocabularies than 4 and 5 year old children, whereas 4 year old children acquired more vocabularies than 5 year old children. The average of vocabularies that acquired by 4 and 5 year old children is more than 1000 words. The vocabulary of noun is the most acquired than verb, adjective, and adverb. The gap between the present study and the previous study can be seen through the focus of the acquisition and the quantity of sample. This previous study focused on vocabulary acquisition and used more than one sample, while the present study focused on morphological acquisition and used only one sample observed.

Another related study has been done by Istiqomah (2010). She analyzed vocabulary acquisition of 5 and 6 year old children in Kindergarten. The aim of this previous study is to describe the amount of Indonesian and Javanese vocabulary acquired by 5 and 6 year old children in Kindergarten. Both vocabularies are classified into types of vocabulary and describde the comparison of the amount of both vocabularies. This previous study used qualitative method. The result of the research is that 5 and 6 year old children used two languages in communicating with others, Indonesian and Javanese. Vocabulary acquisition of each age is different, 5-year-old children acquired more on both vocabularies than 6-year-old children. The type of Indonesian language vocabulary which is frequently acquired by 5 and 6 year old children is noun, whereas the Javanese is verb.

CHAPTER III
METHOD