

Conference Paper

Students' Talk on Presentation: The Combination of Indonesian Affixation and English Word

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Abstract

Presentation in higher education cannot be separated with the students. Mostly, the assignment given to them in the process of the learning activity is presentation both of individual and group. Take for example, the Indonesian department students; they use Indonesian language as the language instruction and the language in the power point on their presentation. On the other hand, the English department students use English as the language instruction and of course, in the language of power point on their presentation. The exclusive language situation then comes up from the language teaching department of graduate level. Most of them used English as the language in their power point while they used Indonesian as the language instruction. The unique combination of words then produced while they delivered their presentations. Some of them mixed the Indonesian affixation with English words. This study aims at describing the new combination of two languages components in one word, i.e. the combination of the Indonesian suffixation and the English word. This qualitative study used observation as the instrument in collecting the data of 21 graduate students in language teaching department at State University of Malang which have various language backgrounds of English, Arabic, German, and Chinese departments. The data shows that the language teaching students' talk in their presentation produce the new formula; Indonesian prefix + English word, English word + Indonesian suffix and Indonesian prefix + English word + Indonesian suffix.

Keywords: students' talk, presentation, affixation, words combination

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Received: 23 January 2019
Accepted: 26 February 2019
Published: 17 March 2019

Publishing services provided by
Knowledge E

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Selection and Peer-review under the responsibility of the International Seminar on Language, Education, and Culture Conference Committee.

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1. Introduction

English learners need to develop a multi-faceted knowledge of English to be able to communicate effectively in social and academic settings. To develop communicative competence, English learners need daily supported opportunities to use their second language for diverse purposes. Learning English well requires lots and lots of practice (The Systematic ELD Support Kit). Students of graduate language teaching department at State University of Malang Indonesia, however, have various language backgrounds of English, Arabic, German, and Chinese departments who are allowed to use Indonesian language in presentation of final projects. Therefore, Combination of languages mostly comes up when they use more than a language in communication. We know about switching and mixing code in sociolinguistics, these terms use when there is combination between more than a language in phrase or sentences and more. As Khullar (2018) said “Both Code Mixing and Code Switching are in one way or another coming together of two or more languages or codes.”

Malay-English bilinguals in Malaysia usually have three choices of code for their intra-ethnic communication. Firstly, they can use Malay (Bahasa Malaysia or a regional dialect); secondly, they can use English and thirdly, they can use a mixed language which contains stretches of both Malay and English (Ozog 1987). Meanwhile, what I bring to this study is combination of two languages in a word.

This qualitative research aims at describing students' talk on presentation: the combination of Indonesian affixation and English word. The observation was used to gain the data of 21 graduate students in language teaching department at State University of Malang which have various language background of bachelor in English, Arabic, German, and Chinese for one semester or less in 4 months. The participants are the students of the language teaching department. As stated “Observational data collection methods span research paradigms, and qualitative approaches contribute by their focus on 'natural' settings which allow the explanation of social processes and phenomena.” (Walshe, Ewing, & Griffiths, 2011)

2. Results and Discussion

The result and discussion is focused on answering the research question formulated as “How is students' talk on presentation: the combination of Indonesian affixation and

English word". A large number of the words used in the Indonesian language, according to TruAlfa & IndoDic.com (<http://indodic.com/affixeng.html>) are formed by combining root words with affixes and other combining forms. Knowing how affixes are used is the key to understanding the meanings of derived words and in learning to read bahasa Indonesia. If you know the meaning of a root word and the rules for each type of affix, you will be better able to understand and predict the meanings of the words derived from that root word. A large number of the words used in the Indonesian language are formed by combining root words with affixes and other combining forms. Knowing how affixes are used is the key to understanding the meanings of derived words and in learning to read bahasa Indonesia. If you know the meaning of a root word and the rules for each type of affix, you will be better able to understand and predict the meanings of the words derived from that root word. There are at least 100 different English affixes and combining forms in common usage. Bahasa Indonesia has about 40 affixes in common usage that are combined with a relatively small group of root words. Below are Common Indonesian Affixes & Combining Forms:

Prefixes: ber-, di-, ke-, me- group (me-, mem-, men-, meng-, mence-, meny-), pe-group (pe-, pem-, pen-, peng-, penge-, peny-), per-, se-, ter-

Suffixes: -an, -kan, -i, -lah, -kah, -nya

Confixes: ber - an, ke - an, per - an, se - nya, pe - an group (pe - an, pem - an, pen - an, peng - an, penge - an, peny - an)

Infixes: el, em, er

Combining forms: antar-, para-, eka-, kau-, ku-, oto-, -pun, -ku, -mu, -nya

Based on the above Indonesian affixes, the data were analyzed and grouped into three formula of word combination: (1) Indonesian prefix + English word, (2) English word + Indonesian suffix, and (3) Indonesian prefix + English word + Indonesian suffix.

2.1. Indonesian prefix + English word

As an example, there are five Indonesian prefixes: me, men, meng, men, and ter which are combined with English words: reduce, translate, address, setting, and publish. The word combinations are: mereduce, mentranslate, mengaddress, menyetting, and terpublish. To get more detailed see Table 1 below.

TABLE 1

No	Indonesian Prefix	English word	Word Combination	The Translation
1	Me-	Reduce	Mereduce	Reducing
2	Men-	Translate	Mentranslate	Translating
3	Meng-	Address	Mengaddress	Addressing
4	Men-	Setting	Menyetting	Setting
5	Ter-	Publish	Terpublish	Published

2.2. English word + Indonesian suffix

As an example, there are five English words: output, story, language, case, and apply with Indonesian suffixes: -nya and -kan. The word combinations are: outputnya, storynya, languagenya, casenya, and applykan. To get more detailed see Table 2 below.

TABLE 2

No	English word	Indonesian suffix	Word combination	The translation
1	Output	-nya	Outputnya	The output
2	Story	-nya	Storynya	The story
3	Language	-nya	Languagenya	The language
4	Case	-nya	Casenya	The case
5	Apply	-kan	Applykan	Applying

2.3. Indonesian prefix + English word + Indonesian suffix

As an example, there are two Indonesian prefixes: meng, and men which are combined with English words: cluster and translate and Indonesian suffix -kan. The word combinations are: mengclusterkan and mentranslatekan. To get more detailed see Table 3 below.

TABLE 3

No	Indonesian Prefix	English Word	Indonesian Suffix	Word Combination	The Translation
1	Meng-	Cluster	-kan	Mengclusterkan	Clustering
2	Men-	Translate	-kan	Mentranslatekan	Translating

According to Setiawan (2016), there is a growing phenomenon, worldwide, of inserting English words, phrases or expressions, into the local language: this is part of the acceptance of English as current world language. Indonesia is experiencing the use of this mixture of language when using either their own Indonesian or local language; English words, phrases and expressions are inserted into conversations and written expressions. The incorporation of foreign language words or expressions into a local language is conducted in a variety of events by different sectors of the community. It is carried out by people who have varying levels of familiarity with both the local and a foreign language or languages. This article discusses the use of language mixture in Indonesia and investigates the use of English words and phrases inserted into Indonesian language.

3. Conclusion and Suggestion

The students' presentation talk delivered in various word combinations, i.e. (1) Indonesian prefix + English word, (2) English word + Indonesian suffix, and (3) Indonesian prefix + English word + Indonesian suffix cause a unique word production. More studies on students' presentation talk are suggested to be conducted to gain further growing phenomenon.

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