



## **Distribution of Verbs Prefixed {N-} in Bahasa on Indonesian Language Textbooks for VII Grade (2014 & 2017 Editions)**

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### **Abstract**

**Keywords:**  
Verbs;  
Word Class;  
Morphology.

This research is conducted to determine the various categories of word classes forming inflectional and derivational verbs. This study also aims to determine the productivity of inflectional and derivational verbs with the distribution of verbs with prefix {N-}. The research was conducted using a descriptive qualitative method based on the existing Indonesian Textbooks for VII Grade. The instrument in this study uses techniques and models in the analysis of morphological units in morphological studies. The data collection technique was used with free listening, speaking, and note-taking techniques. Data analysis was carried out after the data had been collected by formulating by ordinary words which included also describing the process of processing verbs and the results of obtaining verb formations; and making formulations using signs or symbols. It was revealed that two types of verbs were found, namely inflectional verbs and derivational verbs. Inflectional verbs came from word formations categorized as verbs and there was no word categorical change. Derivational verbs came from word formations that caused categorical changes to word classes, found one the category of forming derivational verbs, and inflectional verbs are more productive than derivational verbs in the Indonesian textbooks studied.

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### **Abstract:**

**Keywords:**  
Kata Kerja;  
Kelas Kata;  
Morfologi.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui berbagai kategori kelas kata pembentuk verba infleksional dan derivasional, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui produktivitas verba infleksional dan derivasional dengan distribusi verba berprefiks {N-}. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif berdasarkan fakta-fakta yang ada. Instrumen penelitian ini menggunakan teknik dan model analisis satuan morfologi dalam kajian morfologi. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan teknik mendengarkan, berbicara bebas, dan teknik mencatat. Analisis data dilakukan setelah data terkumpul dengan dua cara. Pertama, merumuskan kata-kata biasa berikut yang termasuk juga menggambarkan proses pengolahan kata kerja dan hasil pembentukan kata kerja. Kedua, membuat formulasi dengan menggunakan tanda atau simbol. Hasil penelitian menemukan dua jenis verba yaitu verba infleksional dan verba derivasi. Verba infleksional berasal dari bentukan kata yang dikategorikan sebagai verba dan tidak ada perubahan kategoris kata. Verba derivasi berasal dari pembentukan kata yang menyebabkan perubahan kategoris. Sedangkan kelas kata, ditemukan sebagai salah satu kategori pembentuk verba derivasional. Verba infleksional

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lebih produktif daripada verba derivasional dalam buku teks bahasa Indonesia yang dipelajari.

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## PRELIMINARY

Education is the duty of every human being on earth. Education is an obligation for all human beings because every human being has the right to obtain education and knowledge since birth. Education is important for the world because education will maintain world peace and world security. Education is mandatory so that Indonesia can compete with other countries in the international world. Education can provide positive learning, knowledge, skills, and habits for students. A language that is used daily in Indonesia is Bahasa Indonesia. According to (Machu, 2021) language is a tool for disclosing thought to other people. Indonesian language lessons are compulsory subjects in Indonesia education. It is important to teach Bahasa at all levels and types of educational institutions because it is carried out by the means of its function or use as a means of national communication, including means of thinking, means of implementing government, means of developing a culture of science and technology, as well as by its status as a national language and state language (Tarigan, 2015). From elementary school (SD) to university, education in Indonesia is still discussed and learned using Bahasa Indonesia.

Every level of education certainly needs a book to support learning at school. The books used are expected to be able to facilitate the needs of students and teachers when carrying out teaching and learning activities in schools. Indonesian language lessons in schools also require books as a medium to support learning. The books used for each level of education vary according to level. Indonesian language books used must be able to meet the criteria both in terms of writing and language. Like the book that the researcher will examine, namely the Indonesian language textbooks for VII Grade which must have the criteria for good writing and linguistics.

Bahasa has word classes. There are various classes of words in Bahasa. Verbs, adjectives, nouns, pronouns, numerals, adverbs, interrogatives, demonstratives, articulations, prepositions, conjunctions, phatic categories, interjections, and class overlaps are 14 words classes in Bahasa. Each word class can be distributed in writing. Distribution in linguistics is the positions occupied by linguistic elements. The distribution in linguistics can be in the form of verb distribution, noun distribution, pronoun distribution,

and other word class distributions. The distribution of word classes is found in various writings, one of which is in books used to support education. The distribution discussed by the researcher this time is the distribution of verbs with the prefix {N-} in Indonesian language textbooks for VII grade.

Verba is a verb that describes the process or action that is done. Verba are one of the divisions in the Indonesian word class. According to (Haryanti, 2007) verba in structure syntax is one unit very important grammatical. (Kridalaksana, 2008) says that a word can be said to be included in the verb category from its behavior in a phrase, namely if there is the probability that the unit will accompany with particle '*tidak*' in construction and not could be accompanied with a few particle, such as *di, ke, dari, sangat, lebih, agak*.

This study discusses word formation which includes affixation, reduplication, and composition through morphological processes, namely the study of morphology. (Ramlan, 2012) morphology is part of linguistics that discusses or studies everything related to word forms and the effect of changing word forms on the group and meaning of words. According to (Dhanawaty et al., 2017) morphology is the study of morphemes, words, word formation, and the conditions caused by the formation of these words which are included in the linguistic branch. The study of the structure of speech in everyday language in the form of spelling is called the study of the field of morphology (Hassan, 2006). Thus, morphology is one part of linguistics that studies the intricacies of word forms.

Morphology is a linguistic science that is closely related to morphemes. The word is an element of spoken or written language that embodies a sense of unity and thought that can be used in language can also be understood as an aspect or combination of morphemes considered by linguists as the smallest part that can be spoken as an independent language or an autonomous language unit (Sumadyo, 2013). (Thamrin, 2018) grammatically, a morpheme is the smallest part that has a special meaning. According to (Ramlan, 2012) that morpheme is the smallest grammatical unit that cannot be broken down and does not have other units as its elements. (Hockett in (Dhanawaty et al., 2017)) says that the morpheme in the speech of a language individually is an element that contains meaning and is the smallest. A morpheme is divided into two forms, namely free morpheme and bound morpheme.

(Keraf in (Dhanawaty et al., 2017)) morphemes are divided into two, namely morphemes that can directly compose a word or a morpheme that can stand alone called free morphemes and morphemes that cannot directly build a sentence but are always

bound to morphemes. On the other hand, this morpheme is called a bound morpheme. In addition to morphemes, morphology is also closely related to affixation. The process of affixing is a morphological process. Affixes are bound grammatical units that must be attached to other units so that they can form new words. (Ramlan, 2012) states that there are four affixes in Indonesian, namely prefixes, infixes, suffixes, and simulfixes.

Prefixes are units that are attached to the beginning of the basic form, for example {mem-} which is attached to the word *'bawa'* so that it becomes the word *'membawa'*; Infixes are units that are attached to the middle of the basic form, for example {-er-} which is attached to the word *'getar'* so that it becomes the word *'gemetar'*; Suffixes are units attached to the end of the basic form, for example {-an} which is attached to the word *'hambat'* so that it becomes a word *'hambatan'*; Simulfix is a unit that is attached to the beginning of the basic form and the other is attached to the end of the basic form. If these four affixes are affixed with the basic form, it will produce a new word form that has a new meaning. Affixation used \_ in this study is a prefix that can produce production variation phoneme and meaning grammatical, other than it can also form new words (Yashinta, 2016).

The morphological study is studies related to the derivation and inflection processes. (Tustiantina, 2016) says that the concepts of derivation and inflection in the form of affixation are part of the morphological process. According to (Abidin et al., 2021) formed verbs formed from bases that are categorized as verbs are also called inflectional verbs, while formed verbs formed from bases that are categorized other than verbs, such as nouns, adjectives, numerals, and pronouns are called verbs derivational. (Bauer in (Ariyani, 2014)) states that the derivation of is morphological processes that produce new morphemes, while inflection is a morphological process that produces different word forms from the same lexeme. Furthermore, (Bauer in (Bagiya, 2018)) to find out that affixes are flexion verbs or derivational verbs are determined in the following way.

First, affix derivational are affixes that change the root word. Whereas affix character inflectional if no affect the root word. For example, the word *'membeku'* (verb) originated from the word *'beku'* (adjective). In the morphological process, the prefix Mem- changes word class to give word derivative. As for examples *'teradem'* (adjective) comes from the word *'adem'* (adjective). From the example, word class no changed, and still including in affix infectious; The second is In English, affix inflectional usually has a regular meaning or could be predictable, but affix derivational no has a plural meaning. In English, affix inflection -s indicates mean or plural meaning, like in form *cats, books, birds*. Different with the shift in derivational meaning -age in *marriage, shortage, spoilage*;

And third, productive affixes are inflectional affixes because if inflectional affixes can be added to one categorical word class, then inflectional affixes can also be added to all other categorical members of word classes, while derivational affixes cannot be added to every word class categorical.

Based on the literature review, the researcher obtained relevant research, namely, (Ariyani, 2014) Farida Ariyani, 2014, in the journal *Ranah: Journal of Language Studies*, with the title "*Distribusi Verba Berprefiks {N-} pada Bahasa Lampung dalam Kitab Kuntara Raja Niti dan Buku Ajar: Kajian Morfologi*", with a discussion regarding the types of distribution of verbs and the results of the formation of verbs obtained from the Lampung language with a way of distribution of verbs with {N-} prefix. The equation in the research carried out is to analyze the verb with the prefix {N-}. The difference from this study is that the researcher examines the verbs with the prefix {N-} in Indonesian in the Indonesian language textbooks for VII grade, while the previous researchers examined verbs with {N-} prefix in Lampung language in the Kuntara Raja Niti Book and the Morphological Study Textbook.

(Gitananda, 2017) W. A. Sindhu Gitananda, 2017, in the *Dharmasmrti Journal: Journal of Religion and Culture*, with the title "*Verba Nasalisasi N- (atau NG-?) dalam Bahasa Bali Analisis Morfofonemik dan Fungsi Sintaksis*", with a discussion related to analyzing variations-variations in morphophonemic and syntactic functions of verbs that undergo a nasalization process (using the prefix N- (or Ng-?)) in Balinese sentences. The equation in the research carried out is to analyze the verb with the prefix {N-}. The difference from this study is that the researchers examined verbs with the prefix {N-} in Indonesian in Indonesian Language Textbooks for VII Grade, while previous researchers examined verbs with the prefix N- (or Ng-?) in Balinese in books. Balinese children's stories entitled "*I Lutung Kabelet di pasihe*" and "*I Lutung Makita Nganten*".

(Hamid et al., 2017) Noor Azureen Hamid, Sharifah Raihan Syed Jaafar, & Tajul Aripin Kassin, 2017, in the *Language Journal*, entitled "*Proses Nasalisasi Vokal Dialek Melayu Saribas: Penelitian Berasaskan Pendekatan Geometri Fitur*", with a related discussion describing the process Vowel nasalization in Saribas Malay dialect phonology (DMSBs). The similarity in the research conducted, namely analyzing the process of nasalization. The difference from this study is that the researcher examined verbs with the prefix {N-} in Indonesian in the Indonesian Language Textbooks for VII Grade, while the previous researchers examined the nasalization process verbs in ten DMSBs teak speakers who lived in Kampung Melayu.

This research discusses in detail a morphological study of the distribution of verbs with {N-} prefixes using written texts from Indonesian language textbooks for VII grade. This research was chosen by the researcher to research the distribution of verbs which are divided into two types of distribution of verb forms, namely inflectional and derivational verbs, and to conduct research on the distribution of the prefix {N-} which has a variety of allomorphs.

This research has an impact on future research to encourage researchers to develop case studies on the use of verbs with {N-} prefixes on other the objects of analysis. The contribution of this research is as a view or guide for other researchers. In previous studies, we investigated the use of verbs with {N-} prefix in Lampung, Balinese, and Saribas Malay dialects. Then, previous research used the research subject of the Kuntara Raja Niti Book and Morphology Study Textbooks, Balinese children's story books entitled "*I Lutung Kabelet di Pasihe*" and "*I Lutung Makita Nganten*", and ten DMSbs teak speakers who lived in Kampung Malay. Therefore, the researcher will choose the distribution of verbs with {N-} prefixes in Indonesian in Indonesian language textbooks for VII grade SMP/MTS 2014 and 2017 revised edition by using content analysis methods in qualitative data. The impact of this research is that researchers can find out whether the use of verbs prefixed {N-} and can determine the productivity in these verbs.

The formulation of the problem that can be drawn from this research are 1) What are the various categories of word classes that form inflectional and derivational verbs? and 2) How productive are inflectional and derivational verbs in Indonesian language textbooks for VII grade? By adhering to the formulation of the problem, the objectives of this research are to 1) Know the various categories of word classes forming inflectional and derivational verbs and 2) Know the productivity of inflectional and derivational verbs in school Indonesian language textbooks for VII grade.

## **METHOD**

This research uses the content analysis method in qualitative data analysis, namely content analysis is a type of research that examines the content of written or printed information in the media in great detail. The use of this method is usually used to describe the features of the message content. The purpose of this method is to find the content or meaning of communication (Zuhcdi & Afifah, 2019). While qualitative research uses field data as a starting point and existing theories as a supporting basis, the results will lead to the development of new theories based on these data (Hermawan, 2018). Part of a

whole or natural basis is a feature of one of the studies using qualitative methods (Ariyani, 2014).

The subject of this research is the Indonesian textbook for VII grade junior high school with a research sample, namely two Indonesian language textbooks for VII grade 2014 and 2017 revised edition with the publisher of the Ministry of Education and Culture (Harsiati et al., 2017) and (Zabadi et al., 2014). The object of this research is the diversity of classes of inflectional and inflectional verbs (verb) derivational, and productivity of inflectional and derivational verbs in Indonesian language textbooks for VII grade.

A research instrument is a tool that helps a researcher to make it easy to collect data to run systematically (Yogi, 2015). Instruments on research this is by using several models and techniques in the analysis of morphological units in morphological studies, namely (a) direct subordinate element analysis techniques; (b) word model and paradigm; (c) nomenclature model; (d) process model (Chaer in (Ariyani, 2014)). The model and technique used are to obtain a sample in the form of words distributed with verbs affixed {N-} to the object under study, namely the Indonesian language textbooks for VII grade.

Data collection is an instrument in the process of collecting ingredients as base research (Herdayati & Syahrial, 2019). The data collection in this study was using the free-of-conversation listening technique and the note-taking technique, namely the listening method with advanced techniques. The method used by this researcher is listening to the reading material or object to be studied or what is called the listening method. Then, using an advanced method, namely the conversational engagement technique, which means the researcher observes the use of language in the distribution of verbs in Indonesian textbooks; and the note-taking technique, which means the researcher records and sorts the data according to what is being studied.

The data analysis technique in this study used two ways, namely by formulating following ordinary words which included also describing the process of processing verbs and the results of obtaining verb formations; and performing formulations that use signs or symbols, such as curly brackets ({} ) to mark morpheme units, usually bound morphemes; square brackets ([ ]) to represent certain sounds that are not phonemes; arrows (→) are used to indicate changes in shape; plus sign (+) to indicate the addition of the form; single quotes (" ) to express meaning.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Through the analysis conducted by the researcher, it was found that there are five allomorphic forms of the distribution of the prefix verb formation {N-}. Each of these

allomorphs shows that there is a relationship between the distribution of the verb prefix {N-} with the word categorization. The resulting formation is the formation of two verbs, namely an inflectional verb which does not result in a categorical change in words, and a derivational verb which results in a categorical change in a word.

Based on the theory of inflectional and derivational verbs put forward by Bauer in the introduction section above, there are characteristics that can distinguish between inflectional and derivational verbs, namely whether or not there is a change in the resulting word class derivation and inflection in the distribution of verbs prefixed {N-} in Indonesian.

Analysis conducted on Indonesian language textbooks for VII grade got several words that were included in the form of prefix {N-} with various allomorphs produced. To know how many categories of words can be attached to the prefix {N-} with various allomorphic forms and knowing the productivity of two verbs, namely inflectional verbs, and derivational verbs.

The results of the research conducted by the researcher, the researcher examined five allomorphic forms in the distribution of prefix {N-}, namely *ng-*, *n-*, *ny-*, *m-*, and *nge-* and each distribution of verbs with prefix {N-} was as follows:

### **Distribution of Prefix Form {N-} with Allomorphic Form *ng-***

1) (Page: 154) *ngumpulkan*.

{N-} + *kumpul* (verb) → *ngumpul* (verb)

'*kumpul*'                      '*berkumpul*'

Based on the data found, it shows that there is a distribution of the verb prefix {N} which has the allomorph *ng-*. The formation of the word originated from prefix no standard, that is prefix *ng-*. The formation is the result of the formation of a verb that comes from the base in the form of a verb (inflectional) which does not result in a change in the categorical membership of the word, as in the word '*kumpul*' (verb). After the affixation of the word forms a verb '*ngumpul*' as it should be customized in standard words becomes '*berkumpul*'. Thus, it can be concluded that the prefix {N-} with the allomorphic form *ng-* can be attached to the verb.

### **Distribution of Prefix Form {N-} with Allomorphic Form *ny-***

1) (Page: 290) *seperti tidak nyambung dengan judul utama*.

{N-} + *sambung* (verb) → *nyambung* (verb)

'*sambung*'                      '*bersambung*'



Based on the data found, it shows that there is a distribution of the verb prefix {N} which has the allomorph *ny-*. The formation of the word originated from prefix no standard, that is prefix *ny-*. The formation is the result of the formation of a verb that comes from the base in the form of a verb (inflectional) which does not result in a change in the categorical membership of the word, such as in '*sambung*' (verb). After the affixation of the word forms a verb '*nyambung*' should be customized in standard words becomes '*bersambung*'. Thus, it can be concluded that the prefix {N-} with the allomorph *ny-* can be attached to the verb.

### Distribution of Prefix Form {N-} with Allomorphic Form n-

- 1) (Page: 13) *bukit-bukit tangguh nampak menjadi latar bagian pantai.*

{N-} + *tampak* (verb) → *nampak* (verb)

'*tampak*'                      '*tertampak*'

- 2) (Page: 272) *tapi jang Nampak, wadjah-wadjahnja sendiri jang tak dikenalja.*

{N-} + *tampak* (verb) → *nampak* (verb)

'*tampak*'                      '*tertampak*'

Based on the data found, it shows that there is a distribution of verb prefix {N-} which has the allomorph *n-*. The formation of the word originated from prefix no standard, that is prefix *n-*. The formation is the result of the formation of a verb that comes from the base in the form of a verb (inflectional) which does not result in a change in the categorical membership of the word, as in the '*tampak*' word (verb). After the affixation of the word forms a verb that becomes '*nampak*' should be customized in standard words becomes '*tertampak*'. Thus, it can be concluded that the prefix {N-} with the allomorphic form *n-* can be attached to the verb.

### Distribution of Prefix Form {N-} with Allomorphic Form m-

- 1) (Page: 282) dengan pemetaan kamu dapat merinci dan meringkas pokok-pokok isi buku...

{N-} + *perinci* (noun) → *merinci* (verb)

'*perinci*'                      '*memerinci*'

The data shows that there is a distribution of the verb prefix {N-} which has the allomorph *m-*. The formation of the word originated from prefix no standard, that is prefix *m-*. The formation is the result of the formation of a verb that comes from a verb (derivative) which results in a change in the categorical membership of the class of words

it applies to from categories other than verbs, namely nouns, as in the word '*perinci*' (noun). After the affixation of the word forms a verb to '*merinci*' should be customized in standard words becomes '*memerinci*'. Thus, it can be concluded that the prefix {N-} with the allomorphic form *m-* can be attached to the noun.

### Distribution of Prefix Form {N-} with Allomorphic Form

1) (Page: 154) *ngelihat*.

{N-} + *lihat* (verb) → *ngelihat* (verb)  
'lihat'                      'melihat'

2) (Page: 288) *ngelantur? Syukurnya tidak*.

{N-} + *lantur* (noun) → *ngelantur* (verb)  
'lantur'                      'melantur'

Based on these data, it shows that there are two distributions of verb formations with the prefix {N-} which have the allomorph *nge-*. The formation of the word originated from prefix no standard, that is prefix *nge-*. The two formations are the result of the formation of a verb derived from one verb (inflectional) which does not result in a change in the categorical membership of the word and the verb (derivative) which results in a change in the categorical membership of the word class it is subjected to from categories other than verbs, namely nouns, as in the word '*lihat*' ( verbs) and '*lantur*' words (nouns) which then undergo word affixation to form words into '*ngelihat*' (verb) and '*ngelantur*' (verb) which should be customized in standard words becomes '*melihat*' and '*melantur*'. Thus, it can be concluded that the prefix {N-} with the allomorph *nge-* can be attached to verbs and nouns.

### CONCLUSION

Based on the data analysis conducted by the researcher, there are several conclusions from the results of verb affixation in the Indonesian language textbook for VII grade. The conclusions obtained are as follows.

On the distribution of Indonesian verbs there were two types of distribution of verb forms in this study, namely inflectional and derivational verbs. Inflectional verbs come from word formations in the category of verbs and there is no change in word categorization, namely in the words '*ngumpul*', '*nyambung*', '*nampak*', and '*ngelihat*'. Whereas, derivational verbs come from word formations that cause categorical changes to the words they are subjected to, namely in '*merinci*' and '*ngelantur*'. In addition, it was

found in this study that one category of derivational verbs is formed, namely nouns. From this research it is also known that inflectional verbs are more productive than derivational verbs in Bahasa in Indonesian language textbooks for VII grade. Research that discusses the distribution of verbs prefixed {N-} in Bahasa in Indonesian language textbooks for VII grade has research limitations, namely, it only discusses what word formations result from the distribution of verbs with {N-} prefixes and discusses the productivity of inflectional verbs and derivational verbs contained in the distribution of verbs with prefix {N-} with the resulting allomorphic formations. This research is nothing more than looking at the diversity of words resulting from the distribution of verbs prefixed {N-} in Indonesian language textbooks for VII grade.

From research on the distribution of verbs prefixed {N-} in Indonesian language textbooks for VII grade, the researcher suggested to other researchers to be able to explore more deeply about the subject being studied because there are still many things that can be tested more deeply in the discussion of this research. The research subjects used and the analysis provided in this study can also be studied and studied more deeply to produce a more mature and structured test.

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