

ABSTRACT

This research is trying to describe about auf bound morpheme in German language which can behave as a prefix in verb and as a preposition. The aim of this research are: (1) to describe the behavior of auf bound morpheme by using morphological and syntactical approach. (2) To describe the meaning of auf morpheme as a prefix in a verb of German language and then trying to describe the equivalent meaning in Indonesian. (3) To describe the meaning of auf morpheme as a preposition and then trying to describe the equivalent meaning in Indonesian. Theories which are used in this research are the theory of Aktionsart which is used to describe auf morpheme as a prefix in a verb and the theory of Gouvernement-Binding (GB) in order to describe the auf morpheme as a preposition related with the case which causes by the auf preposition.

The method of this research is a descriptive method along with distributional method. Data in this research is written and oral data (taken from the informan). The written data is taken from several novels using German language and German dictionary. The oral data is taken from three native German university students which are used to support the data.

*The result of this research shows that the auf bound morpheme in German language can be used as a prefix in a verb and can be used as a preposition. There are several meaning of Aktionsarten which result from the application of auf bound morpheme such as: (1) inchoative and incentive meaning with the equivalent in Indonesian language through the aspectualizer **mulai**, (2) the semelfactive meaning which describes in Indonesian language through the aspectualizer **tiba-tiba, segera** (3) the meaning of completive/resultative which describes in Indonesian language through the aspectualizer **habis, sampai** (4) the openness meaning (Offen) which describe in Indonesian language through the aspectualizer **lepas, dengan lebar** (5) Prefix which have pointing up meaning is describe by the aspectualizer **ke atas, naik** (6) the meaning of fix (Verbesserung) which describes in Indonesian language is describe through the aspectualizer **kembali, lagi** and the last one (7) Terminative meaning is describes through the aspectualizer **sampai**.*

*The auf preposition in German language which has meaning as a propositional to describe a space can influence accusative and dative cases. The propositional auf can control the accusative case in pointing a direction (Richtung), in describing a movement (Bewegung) and describing a goal (Ziel). The auf preposition which has accusative case is expressed by the preposition of **ke** in Indonesian language. The auf preposition can also control the dative case if it is describes a situation or position in some place. The description of auf preposition with dative case is expressed by the preposition of **di** in Indonesian language.*