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JOURNAL OF LANGUAGE
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ISSN: 2289-2737 (online)

ISSN: 2289-3245 (print)

The International Journal of Language Learning and Applied Linguistics World (IJLLALW)
Volume 3 (3), July 2013
www.ijllalw.org

EISSN: 2289-2737
ISSN: 2289-3245

*International Journal
of Language Learning
and Applied Linguistics
World*

(IJLLALW)
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Volume 3 (3), July 2013

ISSN: 2289-2737 (online)
ISSN: 2289-3245 (print)



IJLLALW

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CATEGORIAL FUNCTION AND LEXICO-GRAMMATICAL MEANING AS NEW THEORIES IN INDONESIAN LINGUISTICS

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ABSTRACT

This research, entitled "Categorical Function and Lexico-grammatical Meaning as New Theories in Indonesian Linguistics," aims at introducing and applying new concepts/theories to Indonesian Linguistics. Using qualitative method, it collects data from Indonesian online newspaper published in 2013, *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia*, *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, and personal compositions. The research finds that affixes attached to base morphemes are either inflective or derivative—changing word categories). In relation to that, derivative affixes are called categorical function affixes for they can be used to verbalize, nominalize, adjectivalize, numeralize, and adverbialize. Affixes attached to base morphemes of which categories are verbs and non-verbs will result in varying lexico-grammatical meanings due to their verb inherent aspectuality and sub-categorical lexical meaning of each non-verb category.

KEYWORDS: *affixes, function, categorical, lexico-grammatical meaning*

INTRODUCTION

Every language has its own system which consists of several components, namely phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. Grammar of a language is built on two of the four components, i.e. morphology and syntax. Indonesian morphology covers word formation by means of combining morphemes, affixation and composition, and reduplication. Accordingly, speaking about morphemes also entails examining morphological processes.

In a morphological perspective, word forms can be classified into base words (*makan*), affix-attached words (*mengkaji, membukakan, menjalani*), reduplicated words (*terbayang-bayang*), and composition words (*rumah sakit*). As for categories, they are classified into verb, noun, adjective, adverb, pronoun, number, preposition, and conjunction.

Being part of morphological processes, affixation offers vast attractions since it can be discussed from almost all aspects, to name but a few: affixes, base morphemes, and meanings. Affixation covers prefixes, infix, suffix, confix, and affix combination with base morphemes. In Indonesian language, they are evident in words such as *memulai, kinerja, satukan, pelatihan, mengameralikan*, and *menganugerahi*. Indonesian prefixes are *me-, ber-, ter-, di-, ke-, se-, pe-, and per-*; infixes: *-el-, -em-, -er-*; and *-in-*, suffixes: *-kan, -i* and *-an*, confixes: *ke-an, pe-an, per-an, ber-an*, and *se-R-nya*; affix combination: *me(N)-kan, me(N)-i, memper-, memper-kan, memper-i, ter-kan, ter-i, di-kan, di-i, ber-kan, ber-an, -kan*, and *per-i* (Kridalaksana, 1994:40--74).

As for syntax, the topic covers phrase, clause, and sentence, all of which can be examined with a focus on several aspects such as type, construction, and distribution.