

NOUN AFFIXES

A. Suffix -an

- Most commonly attaches to verbs bases – produces a noun that stands as object of *related verbs*
Makan – makanan
Pakai-pakaian
- **Action nouns** – refers to the action of the verb
Serang - serangan *attack*
Ancam – ancaman *"action noun" threaten → threat*

Cobalah

1. Dia mengancam pelayan toko. *Ancaman* nya didengar banyak orang
2. Dia melukis adiknya. *Lukisan* itu akan dikirim ke neneknya
3. Tuti memilih baju pengantin. Ibunya menyukai *pilihannya* nya
4. Dia menjawab pertanyaan polisi, tetapi *jawabannya* tidak sesuai dengan yang diminta

This is how Indonesian
creates topical cohesion
V → N(an) across
Sentences

Buatlah 5 kalimat dengan menggunakan suffix - an

1. Tulis
2. Gambar *to draw*
3. Minum
4. Jalan
5. Pikir
6. Ajak *fight invitation*
7. Kerja
8. Larang *ban*
9. Pamer *show off*
10. Tabung *container to save*
membung

pohon

B. CIRCUMFIX Ke.....an

- * forms abstract noun
- * some are based on adjectives
- * few based on intransitive verb
- * ber- and ter- are retained with this affix (keberangkatan : from berangkat_ and keterbatasan)from terbatas)
- * based on simple nouns : ~~negara~~ *negara, daerah, dokter, imigrasi*

keanggotaan - membership

pisau - knife

C. Circumfix peN..an

* changes according the rules of meN

* Refers to action expressed by the verb and are commonly translated to "the act of doing what the verb refers to"

D. Circumfix per...an

* relate to verbs with prefix ber-

* a few per an are based on simple verbs

* mostly has " ABSTRACT MEANING"

* some per..an are based on noun and mean : either "having to do with what the base indicates, affairs delaing with the base" – musuh (permusuhan)

- Translate the following sentences.
- Form sentences with **ke-...-an** nouns according to the pattern in the example.
- Translate your sentences.

Example

Banyak orang tahu dia malas.

→ Many people know he is lazy.

Banyak orang tahu tentang kemalasannya.

Many people know about his laziness.

2. Banyak orang tahu dia pergi.
3. Banyak orang tahu dia berhasil. *success*
4. Banyak orang tahu dia gagal. *fail → failure*
5. Banyak orang tahu dia sehat.
6. Banyak orang tahu dia menang. *victory*
Kemenangannya

In each of the following sentences a verb is underlined.

- Translate the sentences.
- Form sentences containing the **peN-...-an** noun based on the underlined verb, according to the pattern in the example.
- Translate your sentences.

Example

Mereka membuat batik di pabrik ini.

→ They make batik in this factory.

Pembuatan batik terjadi di pabrik ini.

The making of batik takes place in this factory.

1. Perusuh membakar kantornya tahun lalu.
2. Panitia mengumumkan keputusannya tadi pagi. *announce*
3. Bapak menteri membuka acara di ruangan utama.
4. Orang miskin menderita di mana-mana. *suffer*
5. Harry mencuri emas itu tahun lalu. *theft*
6. Polisi memeriksa pencuri itu kemarin. *investigate*
7. Orang yang punya senjata harus mendaftarkan senjatanya di kantor ini. *apply, register*
8. Dia menerjemahkan buku saya tahun lalu. *translate*

Kelautan - Oceanography

- Translate the following questions.
- Answer the questions with short sentences of your own, using the noun with **per-...-an** related to the underlined verb, as in the example.
- Translate your sentences.

Example

Kapan dia akan menolong kami?

→ When will he help us?

Pertolongan itu akan diberikan minggu depan.

The help will be given next week.

*Pekerjaan
pertemuan*

1. **Jam berapa Anda mulai bekerja?**
2. **Tahun berapa mereka bertemu?**
3. **Dia bertanya tentang apa?**
4. **Kapan dia meminta bantuan kami?**
5. **Kapan mereka bercerai?** *divorce, separate*
6. **Di mana mereka melawan musuhnya?**
7. **Di mana mereka berkelahi?** *fight*
8. **Tahun berapa kaum buruh mulai bergerak?** *labor union, move*

Lucun - joke

Sometimes the choice of affixes is unpredictable, as seen from the following pair:

menolong to help : **pertolongan** help, assistance (with **per- ... -an**)

membantu to help : **bantuan** help, assistance (with **-an**)

While there is some unpredictability in meanings of affixed forms a number of general distinctions can be made, including the following.

- **ke-...-an and peN-...-an**

While **ke-...-an** relates directly to the meaning of an adjective base **peN-...-an** relates to the meaning of the transitive verb based on the adjective:

bersih 'clean' : **kebersihan** 'cleanliness'

membersihkan 'make clean' : **pembersihan** '(act of) cleaning'

- **-an and peN-...-an**

Affixes **-an** and **peN-...-an** frequently have the same verbal bases. Their respective meanings in such cases are as discussed above. From **menulis** 'write' is derived **tulisan** 'writing', that is 'what has been written'. From the same verb is **penulisan**. This is also translated into English as 'writing' but it means 'the act of writing', not 'the result of writing':

Tulisan Anda sulit dibaca.

Your writing is hard to read.

Penulisan buku ini memerlukan waktu dua tahun.

The writing of this book took two years.

NOTE While **peN-...-an** and **-an** nouns have distinct meanings in Indonesian the difference is often not reflected in English. Thus **tulisan** and **penulisan** are both translated 'writing', which does not distinguish between the two meanings, except in context. As another example, **terjemahan buku ini** and **penerjemahan buku ini** (from **menerjemahkan** 'translate') would both normally be rendered 'the translation of this book', although the two words have different meanings:

Terjemahan buku ini tepat sekali.

The translation of this book is very accurate.

Penerjemahan buku ini dilakukan di Indonesia.

The translation of this book was done in Indonesia.

The sentence with **penerjemahan** could alternatively be rendered:

The translating of this book was done in Indonesia.

• **per-...-an** and **peN-...-an**

When **per-...-an** and **peN-...-an** nouns have the same base the former usually relates to a **ber-** verb while the latter relates to a transitive verb. Thus **pertemuan** 'meeting' relates to **bertemu** 'meet' while **penemuan** 'discovery' relates to **menemukan** 'discover'.

- Translate the following sentences into Indonesian.
- To translate the underlined word choose a noun with **-an**, **ke-...-an**, **peN-...-an** or **per-...-an** as appropriate, based on the word in parentheses.

Examples

The freeing of the prisoners was welcomed by the community. (**bebas**)

→ **Pembebasan orang tahanan disambut baik oleh masyarakat.**

There is no freedom in that country. (**bebas**)

→ **Tidak ada kebebasan di negeri itu.**

1. The poverty of the people in that region is very saddening. (**miskin**)
2. Her savings aren't yet enough to buy a house. (**tabung**)
3. The unifying of the people has been awaited for many years. (**satu**)
4. What is the difference between these two words? (**beda**)
5. The general election will be held in March next year. (**pilih**)
6. The answer we received is not satisfactory. (**jawab**)
7. The meeting between the two prime ministers will take place in Jakarta. (**temu**)
8. We experienced difficulty when we applied for visas. (**sulit**)
9. The building of tall buildings is happening everywhere. (**bangun**)
10. Mother hasn't yet returned from the shopping centre. (**toko**)
11. Borobudur is a very old building. (**bangun**)
12. Before buying a carpet we have to know the measurements of the room. (**ukur**)