

Chapter 6

NOMINAL AFFIXES

Malay and Indonesian have a number of affixes which are used to derive nouns from what are mainly verbal and adjectival roots. The term "nominal" refers to nouns which are derived in this way. The form and function of these affixes are discussed in the following sections.

6.1 *Peng-* and *Pe-* (i) **Indicating the agent of the action**

The prefixes *peng-* and *pe-* are nominal affixes indicating, respectively, the agent and patient in an utterance. The agent may be defined as one who carries out an action directed toward some other constituent in the utterance, and the patient as one carrying out or experiencing an action which is directed toward itself. *Peng-* is related to the verbal affix *meng-*, and *pe-* to *ber-*.

English has no formal distinction between agent and patient, and consequently both of these roles are shown by variant spellings of the same suffix, most commonly *-er* or *-or*.

Examples of agents in English are "singer (sing + er)", one who sings, and "narrator (narrate + or)", one who narrates. The agent, however, need not be animate, but may also be inanimate. A "lawn-mower (lawn-mow + er)" usually refers to a piece of equipment. The word "cleaner (clean + er)" may refer both to "a person who cleans" and to a particular type of solvent which has the ability to clean.

6.1 *Peng-* and *Pe-* (ii) **The various forms**

Peng- has five forms: *peng-*, *pem-*, *pen-*, *peny-* and *pe-*, the correct form being determined by the initial sound of the root. The rules which apply to *peng-* are the same as those which apply to the verbal prefix *meng-* (see Section 5.1).

Peng- retains its full form when affixed to roots beginning with the vowels, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, or *u*, the consonants *h*, *g*, *k* and the consonant combinations *gh* and *kh*. The *k*, is deleted after *peng-* is prefixed to the root except when it is part of the *kh* combination.

<i>aman</i>	<i>mengamankan</i>	to pacify	<i>pengaman</i>	peacemaker
<i>edar</i>	<i>mengedarkan</i>	to circulate	<i>pengedar</i>	disseminator
<i>ikut</i>	<i>mengikuti</i>	to follow	<i>pengikut</i>	follower
<i>olah</i>	<i>mengolah</i>	to process	<i>pengolah</i>	processor
<i>ukir</i>	<i>mengukir</i>	to carve	<i>pengukir</i>	carver
<i>guna</i>	<i>menggunakan</i>	to use	<i>pengguna</i>	consumer
<i>huni</i>	<i>menghuni</i>	to reside in	<i>penghuni</i>	resident
<i>kacau</i>	<i>mengacau</i>	to disturb	<i>pengacau</i>	agitator
<i>khianat</i>	<i>mengkhianati</i>	to betray	<i>pengkhianat</i>	traitor
<i>ghairah^M</i>	<i>mengghairahkan</i>	to arouse	<i>pengghairah</i>	tempter

Peng- becomes *pem-* when affixed to roots beginning with *b*, *p*, and *f*. The *p* is deleted after affixation.

<i>beli</i>	<i>membeli</i>	to buy	<i>pembeli</i>	customer
<i>pimpin</i>	<i>memimpin</i>	to lead	<i>pemimpin</i>	leader
<i>fitnah</i>	<i>memfitnah</i>	to slander	<i>memfitnah</i>	slanderer

Peng- becomes *pen-* when affixed to roots beginning with *j*, *c*, *z*, *d*, *t* and the consonant combination *sy*. The *t* is then deleted after affixation.

<i>jaga</i>	<i>menjaga</i>	to guard	<i>penjaga</i>	guard
<i>curi</i>	<i>mencuri</i>	to steal	<i>pencuri</i>	thief
<i>ziarah</i>	<i>menziarahi</i>	to visit	<i>penziarah</i>	pilgrim
<i>dengar</i>	<i>mendengar</i>	to listen	<i>pendengar</i>	listener
<i>tumpang</i>	<i>menumpang</i>	to get a lift	<i>penumpang</i>	passenger
<i>syarah^M</i>	<i>mensyarahkan</i>	to lecture	<i>pensyarah</i>	lecturer

Peng- becomes *peny-* when affixed to roots beginning with *s*, but not if the *s* is part of the consonant combination *sy*. The *s* is deleted after affixation. When a root begins with *sy*, *peng-* normally becomes *pen-* (see the preceding discussion).

<i>sokong</i>	<i>menyokong</i>	to support	<i>penyokong</i>	supporter
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Peng- becomes *pe-* when affixed to roots beginning with *r*, *l*, *w*, *m*, *n*, and *ny*. This change should also occur before roots beginning with *y* and *ng*, although there are no roots beginning with these consonants which take this prefix.

<i>racun</i>	<i>meracuni</i>	to poison	<i>peracun</i>	poisoner
<i>lindung</i>	<i>melindungi</i>	to protect	<i>pelindung</i>	protector
<i>waris</i>	<i>mewarisi</i>	to inherit	<i>pewaris</i>	heir
<i>menang</i>	<i>memenangi</i>	to defeat	<i>pemenang</i>	winner
<i>nilai</i>	<i>menilai</i>	to appraise	<i>penilai</i>	appraiser
<i>nyanyi</i>	<i>menyanyi</i>	to sing	<i>penyanyi</i>	singer

When *peng-* becomes *pe-* when affixed to roots beginning with *r*, *l*, *w*, *y*, *m*, *n*, *ny* and *ng* it is not distinguishable on the basis of form from the nominal affix *pe-*.

Pe- has two forms, *pe-* and *per-*. *Per-* is the older form and is rarely used. It alternates with *pe-* in at least two words in Malaysia, though not Indonesia: *perjuang^M* - *pejuang* [warrior], and *pertunjuk^M* - *petunjuk* [sign] or [direction marker]. It is the form commonly used for *pertapa* [ascetic] and, in its altered shape *pel-*, for *pelajar* [student]. The pronunciation of *per-* in Malaysia is *pe-*, and so the retention of the form *per-* is basically a spelling convention. In Indonesia, *r* is pronounced, and so *pe-* and *per-* retain different pronunciations.

6.1 *Peng-* and *Pe-*

(iii) Compared to the verbal affixes *meng-* and *ber-*

Roots which take the verbal affix *meng-* to mark the role of the subject in an utterance as agent, take the nominal affix *peng-* to show the same role, and those which take *ber-* to mark the subject role as patient, take the nominal affix *pe-*.

	Meng-			Peng-	
<i>guna</i>	<i>menggunakan</i>	to use		<i>pengguna</i>	consumer
<i>baca</i>	<i>membaca</i>	to read		<i>pembaca</i>	reader
<i>tulis</i>	<i>menulis</i>	to write		<i>penulis</i>	writer
	Ber-			Pe-	
<i>dagang</i>	<i>berdagang</i>	to trade		<i>pedagang</i>	trader
<i>kerja</i>	<i>bekerja</i>	to work		<i>pekerja</i>	worker
<i>sawah</i>	<i>bersawah</i>	to plant rice		<i>pesawah</i>	rice planter

Since it is possible for the same root to be affixed with both *meng-* and *ber-* to mark subjects which are respectively agents and patients in verbal sentences, it is possible as well to derive the same root as a noun which is respectively an agent or a patient.

Ajar for example is the root for both "teach" and "learn" or "study". In verbal sentences *meng-* marks the subject as agent, *mengajar* [to teach], and *ber-* marks the subject as patient, *belajar* [to learn] or [study]. Similarly, when *ajar* is prefixed with the nominal prefix *peng-* we get the agent *pengajar* [teacher] or [the one who teaches], and when prefixed with *pel-* we get the patient *pelajar* [student] or [the one who learns or studies].

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| <p>1. <i>Cikgu Ali yang mengajar bahasa Melayu.</i></p> <p>Mr. Ali is the one who teaches Malay.</p> <p><i>Cikgu Ali adalah pengajar bahasa Melayu.</i></p> <p>Mr. Ali is the teacher of Malay.</p> | <p>1. <i>Pak Ali yang mengajar bahasa Indonesia.</i></p> <p>Mr. Ali is the one who teaches Indonesian.</p> <p><i>Pak Ali adalah pengajar bahasa Indonesia.</i></p> <p>Mr. Ali is the teacher of Indonesian.</p> |
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| <p>2. <i>Lima puluh orang belajar bahasa Melayu.</i>
Fifty people study Malay.

<i>Ada lima puluh pelajar bahasa Melayu.</i>
There are fifty students of Malay.</p> | <p>2. <i>Lima puluh orang belajar bahasa Indonesia.</i>
Fifty people study Indonesian.

<i>Ada lima puluh pelajar bahasa Indonesia.</i>
There are fifty students of Indonesian.</p> |
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A similar example is *suruh*, the root for "order" or "command". When prefixed with the nominal affix *peng-* we get the agent *penyuruh* [commander] or [the one who gives an order], and with *pe-* the patient *pesuruh* [messenger, delegate] or [emissary], that is, "the one who carries out the order". *Penyuruh* is related to the verb *menyuruh* [to order] or [command]. *Pesuruh* should be related to a verb of the form *bersuruh*, [to carry out an order], but no such verb exists. The parallels between the verbal affixes *meng-* and *ber-* and the nominal affixes *peng-* and *pe-*, however, should be clear.

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| <p>3. <i>Ketua pejabat menyuruh kakitangannya bekerja lebih rajin.</i>
The head of the office told his staff to work harder.

<i>Penyuruh di pejabat adalah ketua di situ.</i>
The one giving the orders in an office is the office head.

<i>Pesuruh pejabat sepatutnya melakukan apa yang disuruh ketuanya.</i>
The office messenger should do what he is told by his boss.</p> | <p>3. <i>Kepala kantor menyuruh stafnya bekerja lebih keras.</i>
The head of the office told his staff to work harder.

<i>Penyuruh di kantor adalah kepala di situ.</i>
The one giving the orders in an office is the office head.

<i>Pesuruh kantor seharusnya melakukan apa yang disuruh kepalanya.</i>
The office messenger should do what he is told by his boss.</p> |
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In the cases where *peng-* and *pe-* cannot be distinguished by form, that is, before roots beginning with *r*, *l*, *w*, *y*, *m*, *n*, *ny*, and *ng*, their meaning may be determined by their relationship to the verbal affixes *meng-* and *ber-*.

The prefix for *peladang* [farmer working on unirrigated fields] is *pe-* since it is related to the verb form *berladang* [to work unirrigated fields]. There is no verb form **meladang*. In Malaysia, the prefix for *pelombong*^M [miner] is *peng-* since this is related to the verb form *melombong*^M [to mine]. There is no verb form **berlombong*. The same is true of *pelaksana* [implementer] in both Malaysia and Indonesia. *Peng-* is the prefix since it is related to the verb form *melaksanakan* [to implement] or [to carry out]. There is no verb form **berlaksana*. *Pelombong* and *pelaksana* are then agents, and *peladang* a patient.

CHAPTER 6

4. *Orang Senoi tidak merayau-rayau mencari makanan kerana mereka **berladang**.*

The Senoi do not wander about in search of food since they **cultivate unirrigated land**.

*Orang Senoi adalah **peladang** yang menanam padi bukit, tebu, ubi kayu, tembikai dan tembakau di tanah-tanah lapang dalam hutan.*

The Senoi are **cultivators of unirrigated land** who plant hill rice, sugar cane, watermelon and tobacco in cleared areas of the forest.

5. *Raja Abdullah membuka lombong di Ampang dan membawa masuk 150 orang Cina untuk **melombong** bijih timah di situ^M.*

Raja Abdullah established a mine in Ampang and brought in 150 Chinese to **mine** tin ore there.

*Seratus lima puluh Orang Cina dibawa masuk oleh Raja Abdullah untuk menjadi **pelombong** bijih timah di Ampang^M.*

One hundred and fifty Chinese were brought in by Raja Abdullah to become tin ore **miners** at Ampang.

6. *Raffles **melaksanakan** banyak perkara untuk menjadikan Singapura masyhur dalam bidang perdagangan dan pelajaran.*

Raffles **implemented** many things to make Singapura renown in the areas of trade and education.

*Raffles adalah **pelaksana** banyak perkara untuk menjadikan Singapura masyhur dalam bidang perdagangan dan pelajaran.*

Raffles was the **implementer** of many things to make Singapore renown in the areas of trade and education.

4. ***Berladang** adalah suatu pekerjaan yang memakan banyak sekali tenaga.*

Working unirrigated fields is a task that requires a lot of energy.

*Orang Dayak di Kalimantan adalah **peladang** yang menanam padi, ubi kayu, pisang, tebu, berbagai macam labu-labuan dan ada kalanya juga tembakau dalam ladang mereka.*

The Dayaks of Kalimantan are **cultivators of unirrigated land** who plant rice, cassava, bananas, sugar cane, various types of squashes and, from time to time, tobacco, in their fields.

6. *Jenderal De Kock **melaksanakan** siasat yang terkenal dengan nama Sistem Benteng.*

General De Kock **implemented** the strategy known as the Fortification System.

*Jenderal De Kock adalah **pelaksana** siasat yang terkenal dengan nama Sistem Benteng.*

General De Kock was the **implementer** of the strategy known as the Fortification System.

There are rare examples where only the context of the conversation will be able to distinguish between patient and agent nominals. In Malaysia *pelatih* is the agent "trainer" if it is related to the verb form *melatih* [to train someone] and the patient "trainee" if it is related to the verb form *berlatih* [to train oneself] or [to practice]. Whether *Dia pelatih Tai Chi* means "He is a trainer of Tai Chi" or "He is a trainee of Tai Chi" depends upon what the participants in the conversation understand about the reality of the situation. This particular ambiguity, however, exists only in Malaysia. In Indonesia, *pelatih* means only "trainer".

There are also instances when an agent or patient is related to only one of a number of possible meanings associated with a particular root. For example, the most common meaning of *duduk* is "to sit". When prefixed with *peng-* we get the nominal agent *penduduk* meaning "inhabitant". This is related not to *duduk* [to sit] but to *menduduki*. The primary meaning of *menduduki* is now "to occupy", although a related meaning, now less common, is "to inhabit". The prefix *peng-* (associated with the meaning "to inhabit"), indicates that the noun cannot be related to any verb form prefixed with *ber-* since the respective patient nominal prefix would then be *pe-*.

7. *Belanda juga mempunyai sebuah wilayah yang penting di Jawa, yaitu Betawi, tetapi Gabenor-Jenderal Belanda di Betawi enggan membenarkan British menduduki tempat itu.*
7. *Portugis pun mengincar Sumatra yang kaya akan lada, tetapi tidak dapat menduduki tempat itu karena kehadirannya ditentang oleh Kerajaan Aceh.*

The Dutch also had an important district in Java, Betawi, but the Governor-General of the Netherlands in Betawi refused to permit the British to **occupy** that area.

Penduduk Belanda di Betawi enggan membenarkan British menduduki tempat itu.

The Dutch **inhabitants** of Betawi refused to let the British occupy that area.

There are rare cases where a patient may be shown by the prefix-suffix combination *pe- -an*. Just as the patient nominal prefix *pe-* is related to the verbal prefix *ber-*, the nominal formed by a combination of *pe- -an* is related to the verbal prefix-suffix combination *ber- -an*. *Berlarian*, for example, means "to run in no particular direction". The patient nominal, *pelarian*, means "escapee", or "someone who has run off or away", presumably with no particular aim or direction.

The Portuguese also set their sights on Sumatra which was rich in pepper, but they were unable to **occupy** that area since their arrival was countered by the Kingdom of Aceh.

Penduduk Kerajaan Aceh menentang kehadiran Portugis dan dapat menghalangi mereka menduduki tempat itu.

The **inhabitants** of the Kingdom of Aceh were able to counter the arrival of the Portuguese and keep them from occupying that area.

6.1 *Peng-* and *Pe-* (iv) *Peng-* prefixed to adjectives

Peng- may also be prefixed to roots which are adjectival to derive agents which possess the quality of that root. The following are examples.

<i>diam</i>	quiet	<i>pendiam</i>	one who is quiet
<i>marah</i>	angry	<i>pemarah</i>	one who is easily angered
<i>muda</i>	young	<i>pemuda</i>	a youth (one who is young)
<i>malu</i>	shy	<i>pemalu</i>	one who is shy

6.1 *Peng-* and *Pe-* (v) *Peng-* compared to *tukang*, *juru* and *ahli*

Agents may also be shown by the use of the words *tukang*, *juru* or *ahli*.

Tukang means literally "craftsperson". It is used before certain verbs and nouns to indicate a person who is skilled at working with that particular object or the action of the particular verb.

<i>masak</i>	to cook	<i>tukang masak</i>	cook
<i>cuci</i>	to clean	<i>tukang cuci</i>	cleaner
<i>jahit</i>	to sew	<i>tukang jahit</i>	tailor, seamstress
<i>sepatu</i>	shoes	<i>tukang sepatu</i>	cobbler
<i>emas</i>	gold	<i>tukang emas</i>	goldsmith
<i>gambar</i> ^M	photograph	<i>tukang gambar</i> ^M	photographer
<i>foto</i> ¹	photograph	<i>tukang foto</i> ¹	photographer

There are some roots which may take agents expressed with *tukang* or with the prefix *peng-*. Consequently, *tukang masak*, *tukang cuci* and *tukang jahit* may also be expressed as *pemasak*, *pencuci* and *penjahit*. While the agent formed with *tukang*, however, must be animate, agents formed with *peng-*, as previously discussed, may be either animate or inanimate. In other words, *tukang cuci* [a cleaner], must be a person, while *pencuci* may be either a person or a solvent.

Juru is similar to *tukang* except that it is far more formal. Unlike *tukang*, however, it is always written as a prefix to the noun or verb root. While some roots may take both *tukang* and *juru* to indicate an agent, other roots are fixed and take either *tukang* or *juru*. The student will have to pay particular attention to the way agents are formed, and follow the established tradition.

<i>rawat</i>	to care for	<i>jururawat</i>	nurse
<i>terbang</i>	to fly	<i>juruterbang</i>	pilot
<i>bahasa</i>	language	<i>jurubahasa</i>	interpreter

Ahli means literally "member", and is used to indicate people skilled in particular professions. Its use is confined mainly to academic disciplines.

<i>bahasa</i>	language	<i>ahli bahasa</i>	linguist
<i>sains</i>	science	<i>ahli sains</i>	scientist
<i>psikologi</i>	psychology	<i>ahli psikologi</i>	psychologist
<i>fisik</i>	physics	<i>ahli fisik</i>	physicist

6.2 *Peng--an* and *Per--an*

(i) Introduction

The prefix-suffix combinations *peng--an* and *per--an* derive nouns from verbs. The *peng--an* combination derives nouns which are related to verbs prefixed with *meng-* and the *per--an* combination to verbs prefixed with *ber-*. There are discernible differences in the use of these two nominals, in most cases related to the use of *meng-* to mark the role of the subject as agent, and *ber-* to mark such a role as patient.

The suffix *-an* in both the *peng--an* and *per--an* combinations does not change. There are, however, predictable changes in the prefixes.

Peng- has five forms: *peng-*, *pem-*, *pen-*, *peny-* and *pe-*, the correct form being determined by the initial sound of the root. These are the same rules that apply to the agent nominal prefix *peng-* (see Section 6.1(ii)) and verbal prefix *meng-* (see Section 5.1.1).

Per- is sometimes written *pe-* before roots beginning with *l*, and always written *pe-* before roots beginning with *r*. At all other times it is written *per-* (except before the root *ajar* where it is written *pel-*). *Per-* is, however, pronounced *pe-* in Malaysia except before roots beginning with vowels where it is pronounced *per-*. In Indonesia it is pronounced as it is written.

6.2 *Peng--an* and *Per--an*

(ii) Showing process and resultant action

In general, nominals affixed with *peng--an* show the process of some action carried out by an agent, and in this respect are similar to the English gerundive noun phrases. Examples of these are: "The uniting of the people...", "The arranging of the chairs...", "The increasing of the tax..." and "The stopping of the bus...".

Nominals affixed with *per--an*, by contrast, show the result of some action carried out or experienced by a patient, and not the process. Compare the following with the preceding examples: "an association" (the result of uniting), "an arrangement" (the result of arranging), "an increase" (the result of increasing). *Per--an* may also show a resultant location, for example, "a stop", as in a "bus stop" (the resultant location of stopping).

The discussion which follows compares the usage of nominals with *peng--an* and *per--an* and relates them to verbs affixed respectively with *meng-* and *ber-*. Examples showing the clearest distinction between the two affixes are presented first, followed by more problematical examples.

CHAPTER 6

1. *satu* one
bersatu to be united, joined together
persatuan a group, association

*Orang-orang dari berbagai bangsa telah **bersatu** menjadi satu negara yang kuat.*

People from various nationalities have **joined together** to form a strong country.

***Persatuan** bangsa-bangsa Eropahlah yang paling berpengaruh di negara ini.*

It is the **association** of various European nationalities which is most influential in this country.

menyatukan to unite
penyatuan the uniting of

*Kerajaan yang berkebolehan dan adil tentu dapat **menyatukan** negara.*

A government which is capable and just will certainly be able to **unite** a country.

***Penyatuan** negara adalah tujuan utama semua kerajaan yang berkebolehan dan adil.*

The uniting of a country is the primary aim of any government that is capable and just.

2. *buat* do, make, behave
berbuat to behave or act in a particular way
perbuatan deed, action

*Kawan Zainal **berbuat** baik kepada orang yang kaya dan jahat kepada orang yang miskin.*

*Orang-orang dari berbagai bangsa telah **bersatu** menjadi satu negara yang kuat.*

People from various nationalities have **joined together** to form a strong country.

***Persatuan** bangsa-bangsa Eropa yang paling berpengaruh di negara ini.*

It is the **association** of various European nationalities which is most influential in this country.

*Pemerintah yang mampu dan adil pasti bisa **menyatukan** negara.*

A government which is capable and just will certainly be able to **unite** a country.

***Penyatuan** negara adalah tujuan pokok semua pemerintah yang mampu dan adil.*

The uniting of a country is the primary aim of any government that is capable and just.

*Teman Zainal **berbuat** baik kepada orang yang kaya dan jahat kepada orang yang miskin.*

Zainal's friend **acts** nicely to people who are rich and badly to people who are poor.

Perbuatan kawan Zainal kepada orang yang miskin kurang baik.

Zainal's friend's **actions** toward poor people are not very nice.

membuat to do, make
pembuatan the making of

Zainal tidak boleh **membuat** rumah di kampung sebab tanahnya tidak cukup besar.

Zainal can't **build (make)** a house in the village because his land isn't big enough.

Pembuatan rumah di kampung susah kalau jiran tidak mahu menolong.

The building (making) of a house in the village is difficult if the neighbours don't want to help.

3. *tambah* add, increase
bertambah to increase
pertambahan the increase in; the addition of

Penduduk Australia berketurunan Asia telah pun **bertambah** pada sepuluh tahun kebelakangan ini.

Australian residents who are of Asian descent have **increased** during the last ten years.

Pertambahan penduduk-penduduk berketurunan Asia semakin pesat.

The increase in residents from Asia is becoming more rapid.

menambahkan to add to
penambahan the increasing of, the adding of

Zainal's friend **acts** nicely to people who are rich and badly to people who are poor.

Perbuatan teman Zainal kepada orang yang miskin kurang baik.

Zainal's friend's **actions** toward poor people are not very nice.

Zainal tidak bisa **membuat** rumah di desa karena tanahnya tidak cukup lebar.

Zainal can't **build (make)** a house in the village because his land isn't big enough.

Pembuatan rumah di desa sulit kalau tetangga tidak mau menolong.

The building (making) of a house in the village is difficult if the neighbours don't want to help.

Penduduk Australi keturunan Asia telah **bertambah** sepuluh tahun belakangan ini.

Australian residents who are of Asian descent have **increased** during the last ten years.

Pertambahan penduduk-penduduk keturunan Asia semakin pesat.

The increase in residents from Asia is becoming more rapid.

CHAPTER 6

Subri **menambahkan** cabai pada nasi goreng sampai dia pun tidak boleh memakannya.

Subri **added** so many chillies to his fried rice that even he couldn't eat it.

Penambahan cabai pada nasi goreng membuatnya pedas sampai orang tidak boleh memakannya.

The adding of chillies to the fried rice made it so hot that no one could eat it.

4. *guna* use
berguna to be useful, to be of use
penggunaan the use of

Buku-buku yang **berguna** dalam berbagai bidang penyelidikan terdapat di perpustakaan universiti.

Books which are **useful** in various fields of research are found in the university library.

Penggunaan buku-buku di perpustakaan terhad kepada penuntut universiti.

The use of books in the library is restricted to university students.

menggunakan to use
penggunaan the using of

Pada masa dulu penduduk-penduduk negeri-negeri Melayu **menggunakan** perahu untuk pergi dari kampung ke kampung.

In earlier times, residents of the Malay states **used** boats to go from village to village.

Subri **menambahkan** cabe pada nasi goreng sampai dia pun tidak bisa memakannya.

Subri **added** so many chillies to his fried rice that even he couldn't eat it.

Penambahan cabe pada nasi goreng membuatnya pedas sampai orang tidak bisa memakannya.

The adding of chillies to the fried rice made it so hot that no one could eat it.

Buku-buku yang **berguna** untuk penelitian berbagai ilmu penyelidikan terdapat di perpustakaan universitas.

Books which are **useful** in examining various fields of knowledge are found in the university library.

Penggunaan buku-buku di perpustakaan terbatas untuk mahasiswa universitas.

The use of books in the library is restricted to university students.

Tempo dulu penduduk-penduduk di sepanjang sungai **menggunakan** perahu untuk pergi dari desa ke desa lainnya.

In earlier times, those who lived along the rivers **used** boats to go from village to village.

Penggunaan perahu untuk pergi dari kampung ke kampung biasanya terdapat pada masa dulu.

The using of boats to go from village to village was common in earlier times.

5. *ajar* learn or study/teach
belajar to study, learn
pelajaran study, lesson

Ramai orang Australia **belajar** bahasa Indonesia.

Many Australians **study (learn)** Indonesian.

Pelajaran bahasa Indonesia terdapat di sekolah-sekolah menengah dan universiti di Australia.

The study (learning) of Indonesian takes place in the high schools and universities in Australia.

mengajar to teach
pengajaran the teaching of

Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia sedang mencari orang yang boleh **mengajar** sejarah Eropah Moden.

The National University of Malaysia is currently looking for someone who can **teach** modern European history.

Pengajaran sejarah Eropah moden terdapat di semua universiti di Malaysia.

The teaching of modern European history is found in all universities in Malaysia.

6. *temu* meet/find, discover
bertemu to meet
pertemuan a meeting

Penggunaan perahu untuk pergi dari desa ke desa lainnya sering terdapat tempo dulu.

The using of boats to go from village to village was common in earlier times.

Banyak orang Australia **belajar** bahasa Indonesia.

Many Australians **study (learn)** Indonesian.

Pelajaran bahasa Indonesia terdapat di sekolah-sekolah menengah dan universitas di Australia.

The study (learning) of Indonesian takes place in the high schools and universities in Australia.

Universitas Indonesia sedang mencari orang yang bisa **mengajar** sejarah Eropa Modern.

The University of Indonesia is currently looking for someone who can **teach** modern European history.

Pengajaran sejarah Eropa modern terdapat di semua universitas di Indonesia.

The teaching of modern European history is found in all universities in Indonesia.

*Kawan yang sudah lama berpisah dapat **bertemu** lagi di Singapura.*

The friends who have been separated for a long time had the chance to **meet** again in Singapore.

***Pertemuan** kawan-kawan yang sudah lama berpisah sangat menggembirakan.*

The meeting of the friends who had been separated for a long time was very joyful.

menemukan to find, discover
penemuan the discovery of

*Peneroka-peneroka Alaska sudah lama menggali tanah dengan harapan **menemukan** emas.*

Alaskan pioneers had dug for a long time with the hope of **finding** gold.

***Penemuan** emas di Alaska menggalakkan ramai orang lagi pergi ke sana.*

The discovery of gold in Alaska encouraged many more people to go there.

*Teman yang sudah lama berpisah bisa **bertemu** lagi di Singapura.*

The friends who have been separated for a long time had the chance to **meet** again in Singapore.

***Pertemuan** teman-teman yang sudah lama berpisah sangat menggembirakan.*

The meeting of the friends who had been separated for a long time was very joyful.

*Perintis-perintis Alaska sudah lama menggali tanah dengan harapan **menemukan** emas.*

Alaskan pioneers had dug for a long time with the hope of **finding** gold.

***Penemuan** emas di Alaska mendorong banyak orang lagi ke sana.*

The discovery of gold in Alaska encouraged many more people to go there.

6.2 *Peng--an* and *Per--an* (iii) *Per--an* indicating resultant location

The following two examples have been chosen to exemplify the locative function of the affix combination *per--an*. In addition, however, to showing a resultant location, *per--an* also functions in its most normal way of showing a resultant action carried out by a patient, as in example 7.

7. *henti* stop
berhenti to stop
perhentian a stop/the stopping

*Bas Nombor 9 tidak **berhenti** lagi di depan rumah saya.*

Bus Number 9 no longer **stops** in front of my house.

*Bis Nomor 9 tidak **berhenti** lagi di depan rumah saya.*

Bus Number 9 no longer **stops** in front of my house.

Perhentian bas Nombor 9 sekarang di hujung jalan.

The Number 9 **bus stop** is now at the end of the road.

Perhentian perkhidmatan bas disebabkan mogok pemandu.

The cessation of bus services was due to a strike by drivers.

menghentikan to bring to a stop
penghentian the stopping of something

Pemandu bas tidak dapat **menghentikan** kenderaannya kerana brek tidak makan.

The driver of the bus couldn't **stop** his vehicle because the brakes wouldn't hold.

Penghentian bas tidak dapat dilakukan kalau brek tidak makan.

The stopping of a bus cannot be brought about if the brakes don't hold.

Perhentian bis Nomor 9 sekarang di ujung jalan.

The Number 9 **bus stop** is now at the end of the road.

Perhentian pelayanan bis disebabkan mogok pengemudi.

The cessation of bus services was due to a strike by drivers.

Pengemudi bis tidak bisa **menghentikan** kenderaannya karena rem tidak makan.

The driver of the bus couldn't **stop** his vehicle because the brakes wouldn't hold.

Penghentian bis tidak bisa dilakukan kalau rem tidak makan.

The stopping of a bus cannot be brought about if the brakes don't hold.

8. *kubur*^M / *makam*^I bury
berkubur^M / *bermakam*^I to be buried
perkuburan^M / *permakaman*^I a place of burial

Ibu bapa saya **berkubur** di Brunei.
My parents are **buried** in Brunei.

Orang tua saya **bermakam** di Brunei.
My parents are **buried** in Brunei.

Apabila melawat Brunei, saya pasti juga melawat **perkuburan** tempat ibu bapa saya dikebumikan.

Bila mengunjungi Brunei, saya pasti juga menjenguk **permakaman** tempat orang tua saya dikebumikan.

When visiting Brunei, I certainly also visit the **cemetery** where my parents are buried.

When visiting Brunei, I certainly also visit the **cemetery** where my parents are buried.

The trial (trying of) the killer is over, and he has been sentenced to death.

The trial (trying of) the killer is over, and he has been sentenced to death.

Example 10, *tunjuk* [to show], has been chosen because the root takes only the verbal prefix *meng-* and not *ber-*. *Tunjuk*, however, has no nominal form with *peng--an*, the *per--an* form serving both functions of indicating process and result.

10. *tunjuk* show
pertunjukan a show/the showing of

Pertunjukan wayang kulit dibatalkan sebab kumpulan dari Indonesia tidak datang.

Pertunjukan wayang kulit dibatalkan sebab grup dari Indonesia tidak datang.

The wayang kulit **show** was cancelled because the group from Indonesia did not arrive. (OR) The showing of the wayang kulit was cancelled because the group from Indonesia did not arrive.

The wayang kulit **show** was cancelled because the group from Indonesia did not arrive. (OR) The showing of the wayang kulit was cancelled because the group from Indonesia did not arrive.

menunjukkan to show

Ada kumpulan dari Indonesia akan datang untuk **menunjukkan** bagaimana menayangkan wayang kulit di pentas moden.

Ada grup dari Indonesia akan datang untuk **menunjukkan** bagaimana menayangkan wayang kulit di pentas modern.

There is a group from Indonesia arriving **to show** how to present wayang kulit on a modern stage.

There is a group from Indonesia arriving **to show** how to present wayang kulit on a modern stage.

6.2 **Peng--an and Per--an** (v) **Per--an affixed to nouns**

Per--an may be affixed to two types of nouns. The first type is nouns which indicate location. The second is nouns which may also be derived as verbs. For these nouns the *per--an* affix actually derives nouns from the verb form. Let us look at this second type first.

When *per--an* is affixed to nouns derived from verbs, it still retains its general meaning of showing a resultant action carried out or experienced by a patient. How this happens may be explained as follows. A noun such as *musuh* [enemy] also has a verbal form with *ber-*: *bermusuh* [to be enemies]. The derived noun *permusuhan* [enmity] is actually related more closely to the affixed verb, *bermusuh*, than to the root form, *musuh*. "Enmity" may be seen as the result of "being enemies". The form, *musuh* [enemy] simply serves as the root for all of these derivations.

CHAPTER 6

The first two examples which follow show roots which may stand independently as nouns. Two further examples show roots which may not stand independently as nouns. All of these roots, however, take the same type of affixation with *ber-* and *per--an*. This is the same pattern of affixation described in Section 6.2(ii).

- | | | |
|-----|--|--|
| 11. | <i>sahabat</i>
<i>bersahabat</i>
<i>persahabatan</i> | friend
to be friends
friendship |
| 12. | <i>wakil</i>
<i>berwakil</i>
<i>perwakilan</i> | representative
to be represented (by someone)
representation |
| 13. | <i>tani</i>
<i>bertani</i>
<i>pertanian</i> | to work the land
agriculture |
| 14. | <i>kahwin</i> ^M / <i>kawin</i> ^I
<i>berkahwin</i> ^M / <i>berkawin</i> ^I
<i>perkahwinan</i> ^M / <i>perkawinan</i> ^I | to be married
marriage |

When *per--an* is affixed to nouns indicating location, it broadens the meaning of these nouns, while also making them more abstract. Examples of location nouns commonly affixed with *per--an* are *gunung* [mountain], *desa* and *kampung*, both meaning "village" and *sawah* [rice field] (also see Section 6.2(iii)).

When affixed to these location nouns *per-* is generally written *pe-* in Indonesian. In Malay, generally the full form of *per-* is retained. There are, however, exceptions in both language varieties.

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 15. | <i>Bulan Februari lalu, 149 orang kampung terbunuh akibat terhidu gas beracun selepas letupan gunung berapi 'Sinila' di pergunungan Dieng, Jawa Tengah.</i> | 15. <i>Daerah pegunungan di Sumatra Utara terdiri dari padang-padang rumput yang kurang baik tanahnya.</i> |
| | Last February 149 village people were killed due to inhaling poisonous gas after the eruption of Sinila Volcano in the Dieng mountain range of Central Jawa. | The mountainous regions of North Sumatra consist of grasslands that have poor soil. |
| 16. | <i>Si pelukis banyak memilih keindahan pantai dan perkampungan nelayan dalam berkarya.</i> | 16 <i>Pertunjukan wayang golek masih sering diadakan di daerah-daerah pedesaan maupun di kota.</i> |

The artist primarily chooses the beauty of the coast and fishing villages in his artistic creations.

Wayang golek performances are still frequently held in **rural** areas as well as cities.

Per--an may also be affixed to adverbs to produce nouns showing a general or abstract location. Examples are *dalam* [inside] and *pedalaman* [the interior] and *tengah* [middle, centre] and *pertengahan* [the middle or centre].

6.2 *Peng--an* and *Per--an* (vi) Compared to the simple gerund

It was mentioned in section 6.2(ii) that the affix combination *peng--an* is similar to the English gerundive noun phrases such as "The arranging of the chairs..." and "The showing of the film...". It is, however, not similar to the simple gerund in English, such as "Arranging chairs in this room is difficult" or "Looking at the same paintings is boring". This is expressed by the root affixed with, in these cases, the verbal affix *meng-*.

17. **Mengatur** kerusi di bilik ini susah.

Arranging chairs in this room is difficult.

17. **Mengatur** kursi di kamar ini sulit.

Arranging chairs in this room is difficult.

18. **Melihat** lukisan yang sama itu membosankan.

Looking at the same paintings is boring.

18. **Melihat** lukisan yang sama itu membosankan.

Looking at the same paintings is boring.

The root, however, need not always be affixed with *meng-*. For roots that take *ber-*, *ber-* is the affix that is used, and for those that take no affixation for the meaning required, no affix is used. The following are examples.

19. **Berlari** membuat saya letih.
Running makes me tired.

19. **Berlari** membuat saya letih.
Running makes me tired.

20. **Duduk** lama di atas lantai membuat kaki saya kebas.

Sitting a long time on the floor makes my feet numb.

20. **Duduk** lama di lantai membuat kaki saya kesemutan.

Sitting a long time on the floor makes my feet numb.

6.3 The suffix -an**(i) Introduction**

The main function of the nominal suffix *-an* is to derive nouns. These nouns may be derived from roots which are verbs, adjectives or adverbs, although derivation from verb roots is most common. The suffix *-an* may also be affixed to noun roots to make these roots more general.

6.3 The suffix -an**(ii) Affixed to verb roots**

When *-an* derives nouns from roots which are verbal, the most common meaning is "that which is...", referring to the product produced by the action of the verb. This is illustrated in the following examples.

<i>bahagi</i> ^M / <i>bagi</i> ^I	to divide
<i>bahagian</i> ^M / <i>bagian</i> ^I	part/division (that which is divided)
<i>bayar</i>	to pay
<i>bayaran</i>	payment (that which is paid)
<i>jawab</i>	to answer
<i>jawapan</i> ^M / <i>jawaban</i> ^I	answer (that which is said in reply)
<i>makan</i>	to eat
<i>makanan</i>	food (that which is eaten)
<i>minum</i>	to drink
<i>minuman</i>	drink (that which is drunk)
<i>pakai</i>	to wear
<i>pakaian</i>	clothing (that which is worn)
<i>potong</i>	to cut
<i>potongan</i>	slice (that which is cut off)
<i>tuju</i>	to aim for
<i>tujuan</i>	goal/aim (that which is aimed for)
<i>tulis</i>	to write
<i>tulisan</i>	writing (that which is written)
<i>ukur</i>	to measure
<i>ukuran</i>	measurement (that which is measured)

These derived nouns may also serve in noun phrases to modify or give further information about other nouns. Examples are: *wang bayaran*^M/*uang bayaran*^I [money used in payment for something] and *kertas jawapan*^M/*kertas jawaban*^I [an answer sheet].

6.3 The suffix *-an*

(iii) Comparison with *per--an*

There are a number of roots which can have nominals formed with both *-an* and *per--an*. Some of the resultant meanings are difficult to distinguish and dictionaries may equate the two. The first two verbs which follow are examples of this. This represents only Malaysian usage. The two forms for *larang* are generally distinguished in Indonesia, and only one form for *tolong* is used.

<i>larang</i>	to forbid
<i>larangan</i> / <i>pelarangan</i> ^M	prohibition
<i>tolong</i>	to help
<i>tolongan</i> ^M / <i>pertolongan</i>	help

There are other examples, however, where a distinction between nominals with *-an* and *per--an* is more easily made. Nominals formed with *per--an* indicate a resultant action. This nominal is related to verbs affixed with *ber-* where verbs take such affixation. Nominals formed with *-an* simply state the resultant product produced by the action of the verb. The following examples should help to make this distinction clearer (see also Section 6.2(ii)).

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>tambah</i> | to increase, add |
| <i>tambahan</i> | an addition, increase |
| <i>pertambahan</i> | the increase in, the addition of |

*Pelarian yang diterima oleh kerajaan Australia menjadi **tambahan** kepada pendatang-pendatang baru yang biasanya diterima.*

The refugees accepted by the Australian government are an **addition** to the immigrants who are usually accepted.

***Pertambahan** pendatang-pendatang baru semakin besar oleh kerana jumlah pelarian yang diterima.*

The increase in immigrants is becoming greater because of the number of refugees that are accepted.

*Pengungsi yang diterima oleh pemerintah Australia menjadi **tambahan** kepada imigran baru yang biasanya diterima.*

The refugees accepted by the Australian government are an **addition** to the immigrants who are usually accepted.

***Pertambahan** imigran baru semakin besar oleh kerana jumlah pengungsi yang diterima.*

The increase in immigrants is becoming greater because of the number of refugees that are accepted.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| <i>buat</i> | to do, make |
| <i>buatan</i> | product |
| <i>perbuatan</i> | deeds, actions |

CHAPTER 6

*Semua barang yang dijual di sini **buatan** tempatan.*

All things sold here are local **products**.

*Semua **perbuatan** pekerja-pekerja baru salah dan tidak sesuai dengan pekerjaan orang-orang lain.*

Everything **done** by the new workers is wrong and is not in accordance with the work of other people.

*Semua barang yang dijual di sini **buatan** setempat.*

All things sold here are local **products**.

*Semua **perbuatan** pekerja-pekerja baru salah dan tidak sesuai dengan pekerjaan orang-orang lain.*

Everything **done** by the new workers is wrong and is not in accordance with the work of other people.

3. *cuba*^M/*coba*^I to try, attempt, experiment
cubaan^M/*cobaan*^I a trial, ordeal; attempt
percubaan^M/*percobaan*^I the attempt to

*Anak kapal angkasa lepas yang pertama naik ke bulan menerima **cubaan** yang besar.*

The crew of the first space craft that went to the moon experienced a great **test (trial, ordeal)**.

***Percubaan** menghantar manusia ke bulan menelan perbelanjaan yang besar.*

The **attempt** to send people to the moon was very costly.

*Awak kapal angkasa luar yang pertama naik ke bulan menerima **cobaan** yang besar.*

The crew of the first space craft that went to the moon experienced a great **test (trial, ordeal)**.

***Percobaan** pengiriman manusia ke bulan menelan biaya yang besar.*

The **attempt** to send people to the moon was very costly.

4. *kenal* to know, be acquainted with
kenalan an acquaintance
perkenalan the acquaintance with

*Penghulu kampung Sungai Kecil **kenalan lama** saya.*

The head of the village of Sungai Kecil is **an old acquaintance** of mine.

***Perkenalan** saya dengan penghulu kampung Sungai Kecil bermula tahun 1964.*

*Kepala Desa Cilandak **kenalan lama** saya.*

The head of the village of Cilandak is **an old acquaintance** of mine.

***Perkenalan** saya dengan Kepala Desa Cilandak mulai tahun 1964.*

My **acquaintance** with the head of the village of Sungai Kecil began in 1964.

My **acquaintance** with the head of the village of Cilandak began in 1964.

5. *hubung* to connect, communicate with
hubungan a connection, communication
perhubungan the communication with

*Jalan raya Timur-Barat menjadi **hubungan** yang utama antara kedua pantai Malaysia.*

*Jembatan Madura-Surabaya menjadi **hubungan** pokok antara Pulau Madura dan Pulau Jawa.*

The East-West Highway is the main **connection** (communication link) between the two coasts of Malaysia.

The Madura-Surabaya bridge is the main **connection** (communication link) between the islands of Madura and Java.

***Perhubungan** di antara pantai timur dan barat dipulihkan dengan pembinaan jalan raya di antara Negeri Kedah dan Kelantan.*

***Perhubungan** di antara Pulau Madura dan Pulau Jawa dipulihkan dengan pembangunan jembatan di antara Madura dan Surabaya.*

Communications between the east and west coasts were improved with the construction of the highway between the states of Kedah and Kelantan.

Communications between the islands of Madura and Java improved with the construction of a bridge between Madura and Surabaya.

6. *atur* to order, arrange
aturan an arrangement, ordering
peraturan the arrangement, rules of

***Aturan** meja di pejabat menyenangkan pekerjaan.*

***Aturan** meja di kantor melancarkan pekerjaan.*

The **arrangement** of desks in the office facilitates work.

The **arrangement** of desks in the office facilitates work.

***Peraturan** pejabat melarang orang menghisap rokok semasa bekerja.*

***Peraturan** kantor melarang orang merokok sewaktu bekerja.*

Office **rules** forbid people from smoking while working.

Office **rules** forbid people from smoking while working.

6.3 The suffix *-an*

(iv) Indicating location

The suffix *-an* also has a locative meaning, that is, it can derive a noun which marks the location of the action of the verb. Often the more common meaning discussed earlier, that of showing the product produced by the verb, and the locative meaning presented here, are both possible. In example 7, the first meaning of *jamuan* is the product "food" or "that which is served". In the second it is location, "a place where food is served".

There are also differences in Malaysian and Indonesian usage. In Indonesia, the 'product' meaning is most common, the locative meaning, while possible, is more commonly expressed by the *per--an* affix combination as *perjamuan*. In Malaysia, it is the locative meaning which is most common, the product more commonly expressed by other word choices, such as *hidangan*, *makanan*, or *masakan*.

7. *jamu* to serve food

*Setiap kali saya dijemput ke rumahnya, **jamuannya** sedap.*

Every time I'm invited to her house, the **food** served is delicious.

*Saya dijemput ke **jamuan** resmi di Kedutaan Amerika Syarikat.*

I was invited to an official **dinner** party at the American Embassy.

*Setiap kali saya dijemput ke rumahnya, **jamuannya** enak.*

Every time I'm invited to her house, the **food** served is delicious.

*Saya diundang ke **perjamuan** resmi di Kedutaan Amerika Serikat.*

I was invited to an official **dinner** party at the American Embassy.

In example 8, there are also differences in Malaysian and Indonesian usage. The locative meaning of *tapisan* [a filter] or [a place for filtering], is also more common in Malaysia. *Tapisan* showing the product "that which is filtered" is more common in Indonesia. There are, however, other more common ways of expressing the product, such as *Air yang ditapis...* [Water which is filtered ...] or *Air yang dibersihkan dengan tapisan ...* [Water that is cleaned with a filter...].

8. *tapis* to filter

*Air **tapisan** yang dihantar ke tempat perumahan tidak sedap air yang berasal dari atas bukit.*

The **filtered** water which is sent to the housing areas isn't as good as the water which originates in the hills.

*Air **tapisan** yang diantar ke tempat perumahan tidak enak air yang berasal dari atas bukit.*

The **filtered** water which is sent to the housing areas isn't as good as the water which originates in the hills.

Tapisan minyak digunakan dalam kereta untuk menyekat benda-benda kecil daripada masuk ke mesin.

An oil **filter** is used in cars to stop small particles from entering the engine.

Tapisan oli digunakan dalam mobil agar benda-benda kecil tidak masuk ke mesin.

An oil **filter** is used in cars so that small particles don't enter the engine.

6.3 The suffix *-an*

(v) Indicating tool or instrument

The suffix *-an* may also indicate a tool or instrument. This meaning, however, is more commonly expressed by the prefix *peng-* which marks the agent (the person or thing instrumental in carrying out the action) in the utterance. It is possible, to be consistent with the preceding analysis, to interpret the following examples as the location of the action, and not uniquely a tool or instrument. This locative meaning is shown in parenthesis where relevant.

<i>tapis</i>	to filter
<i>tapisan</i>	filter (a place for filtering)

<i>timbang</i>	to weigh
<i>timbangan</i>	weighing scales (a place for weighing)

<i>apit</i>	to press, squeeze
<i>apitan</i>	clamp (a place for clamping)

<i>kukus</i>	to steam
<i>kukusan</i>	steamer (a place for steaming)

Each of the preceding examples, except for *kukus*, also has an agentive form with *peng-*. The agent here is indicating the tool or instrument. These forms are: *penapis* [filter], *penimbang* [weighing scales] and *pengapit* [clamp].

6.3 The suffix *-an*

(vi) Affixed to adjectives and adverbs

The suffix *-an* may also be suffixed to roots which are adjectival or adverbial. The noun derived from these roots is similar to that most common for verb roots, an end product, although what is shown here is something possessing the qualities of the root. This may also be expressed as: "That which is...". The first examples are adjectival.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| <i>kotor</i> | dirty |
| <i>kotoran</i> | dirt (that which is dirty) |

CHAPTER 6

*Seluar anaknya selalu **kotor** selepas bermain di padang.*

Her child's trousers are always **dirty** after he's been playing in the field.

***Kotoran** pada seluar anaknya susah dibuang.*

The **dirt** on her child's trousers is difficult to get rid of.

10. *bulat* round
bulatan circle, sphere

*Ahmad menulis sesuatu yang **bulat** di kertas dan menjadikannya mainan kanak-kanak.*

Ahmad drew something **round** on a piece of paper and made it into a children's toy.

*Ahmad membuat **bulatan** di kertas untuk menjadikannya mainan kanak-kanak.*

Ahmad drew a **circle** on a piece of paper in order to make it into a children's toy.

In colloquial Indonesian, *-an* suffixed to adjectives may give the meaning "somewhat", as in "somewhat cheap" or "on the cheap side". It is possible to analyse these as nouns which mean: "bearing the characteristics of something that is"

11. *Di toko Pak Kumis kata orang barang-barangnya **murahan** sedikit¹.*
People say the things in Pak Kumis' shop are **rather inexpensive**.

Atas [above] and *bawah* [below] are two adverbial roots. When suffixed with *-an*, nouns which mean, respectively "that which is above" and "that which is below" are derived. *Atasan* and *bawahan* refer usually to groups of people who are respectively at top of the social order, or at the bottom. *Orang atasan* refers to the "rulers" or the "upper classes" of society, and *orang bawahan* to the "lower classes". *Orang atasan* also refers to one's "superiors" or "bosses" and *orang bawahan* to the "workers" or "employees".

*Celana anaknya selalu **kotor** sesudah bermain di lapangan.*

Her child's trousers are always **dirty** after he's been playing in the field.

***Kotoran** pada celana anaknya sulit dibuang.*

The **dirt** on her child's trousers is difficult to get rid of.

*Amad menulis sesuatu yang **bulat** di kertas dan menjadikannya mainan anak-anak.*

Amad drew something **round** on a piece of paper and made it into a children's toy.

*Amad membuat **bulatan** di kertas untuk dijadikan mainan anak-anak.*

Amad drew a **circle** on a piece of paper in order to make a children's toy.

12. Masyarakat yang terdapat di negara-negara yang membangun biasanya terbagi kepada **golongan atasan** yang kecil dan **golongan bawahan** yang besar.
12. **Atasan** biasanya tidak pernah memperhatikan kepentingan **bawahan**.

Societies which are found in developing countries are usually divided into a small **upper class** and a large **lower class**.

Superiors hardly ever consider the interests of the **workers**.

6.3 The suffix *-an* (vii) Affixed to nouns

When *-an* is suffixed to noun roots, the resultant meaning may be interpreted as locative, as with some of the previous examples derived from verb roots. There are few examples of this, the most common being *laut* [sea] and *darat* [land]. When suffixed with *-an*, *lautan* and *daratan* have come to mean respectively "a wide expanse of sea" and "a wide expanse of land". It might be possible to give this a locative interpretation as "the location of the sea" and "the location of the land (a large land mass, not an island)".

The fruits *durian* and *rambutan* have evolved their rather restrictive meanings from the noun roots *duri* [thorn] and *rambut* [hair]. It is possible to interpret these as particular locations which have, respectively, "thorns" and "hair".

The suffix *-an* may also show generality when affixed to noun roots. When affixed to the nouns *hari* [day], *bulan* [month] and *tahun* [year], it gives the forms: *harian* [daily], *bulanan* [monthly], and *tahunan* [yearly]. Since *-an* does not derive adjectives in Malay or Indonesian (although the English equivalents are adjectives), these forms are best seen as generalised nouns indicating, respectively, that something happens not on one specific day, but on all days, not during one specific month, but during each month, and not in one year, but in each succeeding year.

Two other common examples of nouns suffixed with *-an* to show generality are *sayur* [vegetable] and *buah* [fruit]. *Sayuran* indicates a variety of vegetables and not just one. Before *buah* is suffixed with *-an* it must be reduplicated, a process which shows individuality (see Section 9.1). *Sayur* is also commonly reduplicated for the same reason. The resultant forms are *buah-buahan* and *sayur-sayuran*.

6.3 The suffix *-an* (viii) Affixed to numbers

When *-an* is suffixed to numbers, it serves the same generalising function described for nouns. It refers not to just one number, but to the set of numbers indicated in the root. The following are examples.

CHAPTER 6

<i>satu</i>	1-9	<i>satuan</i>	units
<i>puluh</i>	10	<i>puluhan</i>	tens
<i>belas</i>	11-19	<i>belasan</i>	teens
<i>ratus</i>	100	<i>ratusan</i>	hundreds
<i>ribu</i>	1000	<i>ribuan</i>	thousands

13. *Orang-orang yang **belasan** tahun mengalami perubahan yang menyeluruh dalam hidup mereka.*
People in their **teens** experience widespread changes in their lives.
14. *Dunia tercampak ke dalam keadaan kemiskinan pada tahun **1930-an**.*
The world was plunged into poverty in the **1930's**.
15. *Bukan saja satu dua ribu orang yang menyaksikan pameran itu, tetapi **ribuan** orang menyaksikannya.*
Not just one or two thousand people saw that exhibition, but **thousands** of people saw it.
13. *Orang-orang yang **belasan** tahun mengalami perubahan yang besar dalam hidup mereka.*
People in their **teens** experience widespread changes in their lives.
14. *Dunia tercampak ke dalam keadaan kemiskinan pada tahun **1930-an**.*
The world was plunged into poverty in the **1930's**.
15. *Bukan saja satu dua ribu orang yang menyaksikan pameran itu, tetapi **ribuan** orang menyaksikannya.*
Not just one or two thousand people saw that exhibition, but **thousands** of people saw it.

6.4 *Ke--an* (i) **Introduction**

The basic function of the *ke--an* affix combination is to derive nouns from verb and adjective roots. *Ke--an*, however, may also be used to form abstract nouns from more concrete noun roots. There is a second and somewhat different function as well, and that is to mark the locus or focus of particular actions or adjectival qualities.

6.4 *Ke--an* (ii) **Affixed to verbs**

In the first set of examples, *ke--an* derives nouns from roots which are verbal.

1. *datang* to arrive
kedatangan arrival

*Orang Islam **datang** ke Asia Tenggara sebelum tahun 1400-an.*

Moslems **came** to Southeast Asia before the 1400's.

*Orang Islam **datang** ke Asia Tenggara sebelum tahun 1400-an.*

Moslems **came** to Southeast Asia before the 1400's.

Kedatangan orang Islam membawa banyak perubahan kepada tanah Asia Tenggara.

The arrival of the Moslems brought many changes to Southeast Asia.

2. *maju* to progress, develop
kemajuan progress, development

Negara-negara yang sedang membangun tidak banyak maju dalam sepuluh tahun kebelakangan ini.

Developing countries did not **progress** much during the past ten years.

Negara-negara yang sedang membangun tidak mencapai banyak kemajuan dalam sepuluh tahun kebelakangan ini.

Developing countries did not achieve much **progress** in the last ten years.

3. *perlu* to need, require
keperluan needs, requirements

Pelombong-pelombong awal Kuala Lumpur tidak perlu banyak.

The early miners of Kuala Lumpur did not **need** a lot.

Keperluan pelombong-pelombong awal Kuala Lumpur tidak banyak.

The needs of the early miners of Kuala Lumpur were not great.

Kedatangan orang Islam membawa banyak perubahan kepada tanah Asia Tenggara.

The arrival of the Moslems brought many changes to Southeast Asia.

Negara-negara yang sedang membangun tidak banyak maju dalam sepuluh tahun belakangan ini.

Developing countries did not **progress** much during the past ten years.

Negara-negara yang sedang membangun tidak mencapai banyak kemajuan dalam sepuluh tahun belakangan ini.

Developing countries did not achieve much **progress** in the last ten years.

Penambang-penambang perintis Sawah Lunto, Sumatera Barat, tidak perlu banyak.

The early miners of Sawah Lunto, West Sumatra, did not **need** a lot.

Keperluan penambang-penambang perintis Sawah Lunto, Sumatera Barat, tidak banyak.

The needs of the early miners of Sawah Lunto, West Sumatra, were not great.

6.4 *Ke--an* (iii) Compared to *per--an* and *peng--an*

There are nominals which may be derived with *ke--an*, *per--an* and *peng--an* affix combinations. Nouns formed with *peng--an* always refer to a process. The difference between nouns formed with *ke--an* and *per--an* is more difficult to distinguish. Nouns formed with *per--an* are related to verbal forms with *ber-* and refer to a resultant action carried out or experienced by a patient. *Ke--an* nominals generally refer to an absolute state or situation, without regard to the action that may have led to that state.

4. *guna* use
kegunaan the use of (the general purpose of)
pergunaan the use of (the provision of benefit from)
penggunaan the using of (the process of using)

Kegunaan buku-buku di perpustakaan adalah untuk meluaskan pandangan mahasiswa.

The use (the general purpose) of books in the library is to broaden the outlook of the students.

Pergunaan buku-buku di perpustakaan terhadap kepada mahasiswa universiti.

The use (the provision of benefit) of books in the library is restricted to university students.

Penggunaan buku-buku di perpustakaan makin bertambah.

The use (The using) of books in the library is increasing.

Kegunaan buku-buku di perpustakaan adalah untuk meluaskan pandangan mahasiswa.

The use (the general purpose) of books in the library is to broaden the outlook of the students.

Pergunaan buku-buku di perpustakaan terbatas untuk mahasiswa universitas.

The use (the provision of benefit) of books in the library is restricted to university students.

Penggunaan buku-buku di perpustakaan makin bertambah.

The use (The using) of books in the library is increasing.

5. *satu* one
kesatuan the unity of (the general state of joining together)
persatuan the association of (the result of associating with one another)
penyatuan the uniting of (the process of bringing people together)

Kesatuan kaum-kaum yang mempunyai bahasa yang berlainan susah hendak dicapai.

The unity of groups which have different languages is difficult to achieve.

Persatuan guru-guru bahasa asing terubur oleh kerana kekurangan ahlinya.

The association of foreign language teachers has disbanded because of a lack of members.

Penyatuan kaum-kaum yang mempunyai bahasa yang berlainan tidak akan tercapai.

The uniting of groups which have different languages will not be achieved.

Kesatuan kelompok-kelompok yang mempunyai bahasa yang berbeda sulit untuk dicapai.

The unity of groups which have different languages is difficult to achieve.

Persatuan guru-guru bahasa asing bubar oleh karena kekurangan anggotanya.

The association of foreign language teachers has disbanded because of a lack of members.

Penyatuan kelompok-kelompok yang mempunyai bahasa yang berbeda tidak akan tercapai.

The uniting of groups which have different languages will not be achieved.

6.4 **Ke--an** (iv) **Indicating location**

Ke--an may derive two different nominals when affixed to particular verb roots. The first is like the nominals discussed earlier. The second is a locative nominal marking the locus or the focus of the action. Most grammars prefer to consider this second use as verbal, related to the passive. The precise terminology need not concern the student whose main aim is learning the language. What is important is to be able to recognise the difference in function between the two types. Examples which compare the two follow.

6. Sejak **kecurian** keretanya, Bakar berjalan kaki ke universiti.

Since the **theft** of his car, Bakar walks to the university.

Bakar **kecurian** keretanya bulan lepas dan sejak itu dia berjalan kaki ke universiti.

Bakar was **robbed** of his car last month and since then he has walked to the university.

6. Sejak **kecurian** mobilnya, Bakar berjalan kaki ke universitas.

Since the **theft** of his car, Bakar walks to the university.

Bakar **kecurian** mobilnya bulan yang lalu dan sejak itu dia berjalan kaki ke universitas.

Bakar was **robbed** of his car last month and since then he has walked to the university.

CHAPTER 6

7. *Kematian* ibu Ah Long membuatnya sedih sampai dia telah lama tidak bergaul dengan orang-orang lain.

The death of Ah Long's mother made him so sad that he hasn't mixed with other people for a long time.

Belum lama ini Ah Long **kematian ibunya**.

Ah Long only recently **lost his mother (through death)**.

8. *Kehilangan* dompetnya bermaksud Ananda pun **kehilangan** duit, kad kredit, dan surat-surat lain yang penting.

The loss of his wallet means that Ananda has also **lost** money, credit cards, and other important documents.

It is interesting to note that the subjects in the utterances with the locative *ke--an* nominal fill the role of indirect object or location. This refers to the place of occurrence. No action is done directly to these subjects, but they are the locus toward which the action is directed or the focus of the actions which occur. Verb roots relating to weather, in particular *hujan* [to rain], have only the locative nominal when derived with *ke--an*.

9. *Semua orang yang balik awal dari parti Rosnah* **kehujan**an semasa berjalan kaki ke perhentian bas.

Everyone who left Rosnah's party early **got caught in the rain (were rained on)** when walking to the bus stop.

Other roots which commonly take only this locative nominal are *lihat* [to see], and *dengar* [to hear].

10. Ah Long **kelihatan** sedih selepas kematian emaknya.

Ah Long **looked** (was seen to be) sad after the death of his mother.

7. *Kematian* ibu Anwar membuatnya sedih sampai dia telah lama tidak bergaul dengan orang-orang lain.

The death of Anwar's mother made him so sad that he hasn't mixed with other people for a long time.

Belum lama ini Anwar **kematian ibunya**.

Anwar only recently **lost his mother (through death)**.

8. Dengan *kehilangan* dompetnya berarti Ajat juga **kehilangan** uang, kartu kredit, dan surat-surat penting lainnya.

The loss of his wallet means that Ajat has also **lost** money, credit cards, and other important documents.

9. *Semua orang yang pulang lebih awal dari pesta Ida* **kehujan**an ketika berjalan kaki ke perhentian bis.

Everyone who left Ida's party early **got caught in the rain (were rained on)** when walking to the bus stop.

10. Anwar **kelihatan** sedih sesudah kematian ibunya.

Anwar **looked** (was seen to be) sad after the death of his mother.

11. Ananda **kedegaran** menangis selepas kehilangan dompetnya. 11. Ajat **kedegarannya** menangis sesudah kehilangan dompetnya.

Ananda was **heard** crying after the loss of his wallet.

Ajat was **heard** crying after the loss of his wallet.

It is possible as well for the predicate to precede the subject as in the following examples.

12. Dari jauh **kelihatan** kapal terbang terus naik ke udara. 12. Dari jauh **kelihatan** pesawat terbang langsung naik ke udara.

In the distance **was seen** an aeroplane rising straight into the sky.

In the distance **was seen** an aeroplane rising straight into the sky.

13. Di langit **kedegaran** guruh yang menakutkan. 13. Di udara **kedegaran** guntur yang menakutkan.

In the sky **could be heard** frightening thunder.

In the sky **could be heard** frightening thunder.

The *ke--an* affix combination is used more frequently in Indonesia than in Malaysia. One reason for this is its occurrence in Javanese, and the influence Javanese has on a developing and changing Indonesian language. The affix combination *ke--an*, particularly in Indonesia, may also indicate an accidental or non-volitional action. This is the same type of action also shown by the prefix *ter-* (see Section 5.5.2(ii)).

14. Duitnya **ketinggalan** di rumah, jadi orang lain kena bayar. 14. Uangnya **ketinggalan** di rumah, jadi orang lain harus bayar.

Duitnya **tertinggal** di rumah, jadi orang lain kena bayar.

Uangnya **tertinggal** di rumah, jadi orang lain harus bayar.

He **accidentally left** his money at home, so someone else had to pay.

He **accidentally left** his money at home, so someone else had to pay.

Additionally, *ke--an* when affixed to *tinggal*, may also convey the general and locative nominals discussed earlier in this section.

15. Sekarang tidak ada **ketinggalan** lagi. Hutangnya sudah dijelaskan. 15. Sekarang tidak ada **ketinggalan** lagi. Hutangnya sudah dijelaskan.

There is no longer a **balance (remainder)**. Her debts have been cleared.

There is no longer a **balance (remainder)**. Her debts have been cleared.

CHAPTER 6

16. *Lop ketinggalan* rombonganya di Darwin. *Kesian*. Satu perkataan bahasa Inggris pun dia tak tahu.

Lop **got left behind** by his (tour) group in Darwin. What a pity. He doesn't even know one word of English.

16. *Dedi ketinggalan* rombonganya di Darwin. *Kasih*. Malah satu kata bahasa Inggris dia juga nggak tahu.

Dede **got left behind** by his (tour) group in Darwin. What a pity. He doesn't even know one word of English.

6.4 *Ke--an* (v) **Affixed to adjectives**

Ke--an when affixed to adjectival roots may derive both the general and locative nominals described above. Use of the general nominal is common. Use of the locative nominal is not.

17. *Ramai orang di negara-negara Afrika Tengah mati kelaparan.*

Many people in the countries of Central Africa die of **hunger**.

Ramai orang di negara-negara Afrika Tengah kelaparan.

Many people in the countries of Central Africa **go hungry**.

17. *Banyak orang di negara-negara Afrika Tengah mati kelaparan.*

Many people in the countries of Central Africa die of **hunger**.

Banyak orang di negara-negara Afrika Tengah kelaparan.

Many people in the countries of Central Africa **go hungry**.

18. *Ketakutan* membuat budak itu terpegun dan tidak boleh bercakap.

Fear startled that child and made him unable to talk.

Budak itu ketakutan melihat begitu ramai orang yang tidak dikenalnya.

That child **was frightened** of seeing so many people that he didn't know.

18. *Rasa ketakutan* membuat anak itu tertegun dan tidak bisa berbicara.

Fear startled that child and made him unable to talk.

Anak itu ketakutan melihat begitu banyak orang yang tidak dikenalnya.

That child **was frightened** of seeing so many people that he didn't know.

The most commonly derived nominals from adjectival roots, however, are general. The following are further examples.

<i>bersih</i>	clean	<i>kebersihan</i>	cleanliness
<i>banyak</i>	many	<i>kebanyakan</i>	majority
<i>cantik</i>	beautiful	<i>kecantikan</i>	beauty
<i>degil</i>	stubborn	<i>kedegilan</i>	stubbornness
<i>susah</i> ^M	difficult	<i>kesusahan</i>	difficulty
<i>sulit</i> ^I	difficult	<i>kesulitan</i>	difficulty

When *ke--an* is affixed to a reduplicated adjective (see also Section 9.3), the resultant form may be seen as a nominal modifier which "somewhat" possesses the qualities of the adjective root. Something that is *keputih-putihan*, for example, is something that is "somewhat white", and something that is *kegelap-gelapan* is something that is "somewhat dark". This type of affixation most commonly occurs with adjectives indicating colour or shades of light or dark, although it may have a wider, if still limited application, as in the example *kegila-gilaan* [somewhat crazy].

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| <p>19. <i>Jauh di sana, di semak-semak yang kegelap-gelapan itu, terdengar bunyi yang aneh dan mengerikan.</i></p> <p>Far in the distance, in the somewhat darkened undergrowth, could be heard a strange and frightening sound.</p> | <p>19. <i>Jauh di sana, di semak-semak yang kegelap-gelapan itu, terdengar bunyi yang aneh dan mengerikan.</i></p> <p>Far in the distance, in the somewhat darkened undergrowth, could be heard a strange and frightening sound.</p> |
|---|---|

6.4 *Ke--an* (vi) Compared to *-an*

Where nominals are derived from adjectival roots by both *-an* and *ke--an* affixes, the nominal derived with *-an* is always more concrete, and the nominal with *ke--an* more abstract (see also Section 6.3(vi)). Verbs taking both of these nominal affixes show the same distinction.

<i>kotor</i>	dirty	<i>kotoran</i>	dirt
		<i>kekotoran</i>	dirtiness
<i>bulat</i>	round	<i>bulatan</i>	a circle
		<i>kebulatan</i>	roundness
<i>curi</i>	to steal	<i>curian</i>	that which is stolen
		<i>kecurian</i>	stealing

6.4 *Ke--an* (vii) Affixed to nouns

When *ke-an* is affixed to noun roots, the effect is to create more abstract nouns. Some of these derived nouns are used as noun modifiers and translate into English as adjectives. They, however, remain as nouns in Malay and Indonesian.

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| <p>20. <i>bangsa</i> race, nationality
<i>kebangsaan</i> national</p> <p><i>Bangsa Melayu</i> sudah naik ke 55% jumlah penduduk Malaysia.</p> <p>The Malays have risen to 55% of the total population of Malaysia.</p> | <p><i>Bangsa Indonesia</i> bertambah 2% setiap tahun.</p> <p>Indonesians increase (in population) by 2% a year.</p> |
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CHAPTER 6

*Lagu **kebangsaan** di Malaysia ialah "Negaraku".*

The **national** song in Malaysia is "Negaraku".

21. *agama* religion
keagamaan religious

*Agama Islam adalah **agama** kebangsaan di Malaysia.*

Islam is the national **religion** in Malaysia.

*Kepercayaan **keagamaan** masih tetap teguh dalam keluarga saya.*

Religious belief is still strong in my family.

22. *menteri* minister
kementerian ministry

***Menteri** Luar Negeri sekarang Datuk Seri Anifah Aman.*

The Foreign **Minister** is now Datuk Seri Anifah Aman.

***Kementerian** Hal Ehwal Luar Negeri mengalami perubahan yang besar selepas Datuk Seri Anifah Aman dilantik sebagai ketua.*

The **Ministry** of Foreign Affairs underwent great changes after Datuk Seri Anifah Aman was appointed as the head.

23. *raja* king
kerajaan government^M, kingdom

*Lagu **kebangsaan** di Indonesia ialah "Indonesia Raya".*

The **national** song in Indonesia is "Indonesia Raya".

*Agama Islam adalah **agama** terbanyak pemeluknya di Indonesia.*

Islam is the **religion** with the largest number of followers in Indonesia.

*Kepercayaan **keagamaan** masih tetap teguh dalam keluarga saya.*

Religious belief is still strong in my family.

***Menteri** Luar Negeri sekarang Marty Natalegawa.*

The Foreign **Minister** is now Marty Natalegawa.

***Kementerian** Luar Negeri mengalami perubahan yang besar setelah Marty Natalegawa dilantik sebagai menteri.*

The **Ministry** of Foreign Affairs underwent great changes after Marty Natalegawa was appointed as minister.

Raja Malaysia sekarang Sultan Perlis.

The **king** of Malaysia is at present the Sultan of Perlis.

Kerajaan Malaysia sudah mengambil langkah untuk menghapuskan penjualan dadah.

The **government** of Malaysia has taken steps to eliminate the sale of drugs.

24. seni art
kesenian the arts

Ada pameran mengenai seni dan budaya Indonesia.

There is an exhibition about the **art** and culture of Indonesia.

Kesenian sepatutnya mengambil peranan yang penting dalam pelajaran penuntut universiti.

The **arts** should play an important role in the studies of university students.

Raja Dharmawangsa dari Jawa Timur menyerang dan berhasil melemahkan kerajaan Sriwijaya di Sumatera.

King Dharmawangsa from East Java attacked and succeeded in weakening the kingdom of Sriwijaya in Sumatra.

Kerajaan Aceh pada zaman lalu menguasai pantai utara dan timur Sumatera.

The **Kingdom** of Aceh, in former times, controlled the north and east coasts of Sumatra.

Ada pameran mengenai seni dan budaya Indonesia.

There is an exhibition about the **art** and culture of Indonesia.

Kesenian seharusnya mengambil peranan yang penting dalam pelajaran mahasiswa universitas.

The **arts** should play an important role in the studies of university students.

6.4 **Ke--an** (viii) **In combination with other affixes**

Ke- *-an* may also be affixed to previously affixed roots to derive these as nouns. The following are examples.

25. angkat raise, lift up
berangkat to depart
keberangkatan departure

Beribu-ribu orang menyambut **keberangkatan** pulang Raja Permaisuri Agong.

Thousands of people were on hand for the **departure** of the Queen.

Beribu-ribu orang melepas **keberangkatan** Presiden Megawati.

Thousands of people were on hand for the **departure** of President Megawati.

CHAPTER 6

26. *rosot* decline
merosot to decline
kemerosotan the decline

Kemerosotan ekonomi sebuah negara mempengaruhi juga kehidupan rakyat jelata.

The **decline** of a country's economy also affects the lives of ordinary people.

Ke- *-an* may also be affixed to a combination of the negative *tidak* and an adjective. When this sequence is nominalised with *ke-* *-an* it is generally written together as a compound, although some writers may join the two parts with a hyphen.

27. *adil* just
tidak adil unjust
ketidakadilan injustice

Kerana **ketidakadilan** yang menjadi-jadi kerajaan akhirnya digulingkan.

Due to increasing **injustice**, the government was eventually overthrown.

Kemerosotan ekonomi suatu negara mempengaruhi juga kehidupan rakyat jelata.

The **decline** of a country's economy also affects the lives of ordinary people.

Karena **ketidakadilan** yang menjadi-jadi pemerintah akhirnya digulingkan.

Due to increasing **injustice**, the government was eventually overthrown.

6.5 Ke-

The prefix *ke-* is highly restricted in its use for deriving nouns and there are very few examples which the student is likely to encounter in his or her study. The roots to which *ke-* may be affixed may be either a verb, an adjective or a noun.

<i>hendak</i>	to want	<i>kehendak</i>	a desire, wish, need
<i>tagih</i>	to be addicted to	<i>ketagih</i>	an addict
<i>tua</i>	old	<i>ketua</i>	an elder, leader
<i>kasih</i>	love	<i>kekasih</i>	a loved one

Two of these derived nouns may also form the basis for a further derivation as verbs. The verbal suffix *-i* is required. In an active sentence the agent prefix *meng-* may optionally be used, and in a passive sentence the passive prefix *di-* must be used.

<i>kehendak</i>	a need	<i>kehendaki/menghendaki</i>	to need
<i>ketua</i>	a leader	<i>ketuai/mengetuai</i>	to lead

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|-------------|------|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------|--|
| <p>1. Ketua Kampung Selatan ialah Pak Long.</p> <p>The head of South Village is Pak Long.</p> <p>Pak Long mengetuai Kampung Selatan.</p> <p>Pak Long heads (leads) South Village.</p> | <p>1. Ketua kelas Bahasa Belanda ialah Edi Yusup.</p> <p>The head of the Dutch class is Edi Yusup.</p> <p>Edi Yusup mengetuai kelas Bahasa Belanda.</p> <p>Edi Yusup heads (leads) the Dutch class.</p> | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>2. Kehendak pelombong awal Kuala Lumpur adalah makanan dan minuman saja.</p> <p>The only needs of the early miners of Kuala Lumpur were food and drink.</p> <p><i>Makanan dan minuman sajalah yang dikehendaki pelombong awal Kuala Lumpur.</i></p> <p>Only food and drink were needed by the early miners of Kuala Lumpur.</p> <p>There are a few examples where there is no nominal (noun) form with <i>ke-</i>, and yet the nominal seems to be the basis for a further derivation as a verb. Forms marked with an asterisk (*) are intermediate and cannot be used without further affixation.</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td><i>tahu</i></td> <td>to know</td> <td>*<i>ketahu</i></td> <td><i>ketahui/mengetahui</i></td> <td>to know about</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>muka</i></td> <td>face</td> <td>*<i>kemuka</i></td> <td><i>kemukakan/mengemukakan</i></td> <td>to present</td> </tr> </table> | <i>tahu</i> | to know | * <i>ketahu</i> | <i>ketahui/mengetahui</i> | to know about | <i>muka</i> | face | * <i>kemuka</i> | <i>kemukakan/mengemukakan</i> | to present | <p>2. Kehendak penambang perintis Sawah Lunto adalah makanan dan minuman saja.</p> <p>The only needs of the early miners of Sawah Lunto were food and drink.</p> <p><i>Makanan and minuman sajalah yang dikehendaki penambang perintis Sawah Lunto.</i></p> <p>Only food and drink were needed by the early miners of Sawah Lunto.</p> |
| <i>tahu</i> | to know | * <i>ketahu</i> | <i>ketahui/mengetahui</i> | to know about | | | | | | | |
| <i>muka</i> | face | * <i>kemuka</i> | <i>kemukakan/mengemukakan</i> | to present | | | | | | | |
| <p>3. Polis belum mengetahui siapa yang merompak bas Kuala Lumpur dalam perjalanan ke Melaka.</p> <p>The police do not yet know who robbed the Kuala Lumpur bus en route to Malacca.</p> | <p>3. Polisi belum mengetahui siapa yang merampok bis Jakarta dalam perjalanan ke Sumatera.</p> <p>The police do not yet know who robbed the Jakarta bus en route to Sumatra.</p> | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>4. Orang yang menyaksikan pembunuhan mengemukakan bukti-bukti yang memberatkan kesalahan yang tertuduh.</p> | <p>4. Orang yang menyaksikan pembunuhan mengemukakan bukti-bukti yang memberatkan kesalahan yang tertuduh.</p> | | | | | | | | | | |

CHAPTER 6

The person who witnessed the murder **presented** evidence that made things worse for the accused.

The person who witnessed the murder **presented** evidence that made things worse for the accused.

In Indonesia *ke-* is used informally with particular verbs to indicate unintentional action. Students will most commonly hear the verbs *temu* [to meet] and *tabrak* [to collide] used in this way.

5. *Saya ketemu teman lama di jalan*¹.
I **met** an old friend on the street.
6. *Bis pariwisata ketabrak bis lain ketika kembali dari Bandung*¹.
The tourist bus **hit** another bus when returning from Bandung.

6.6 The suffix *-nya*

(i) Introduction

The nominal meaning of *-nya* is really an extension of its function as an indicator of possession (see Section 4.1.8). When *-nya* is suffixed to adjectives or verbs, the resultant construction is a noun phrase showing possession equivalent to the English "The ... of it". What is very different from English is that the referent for *-nya* or "it" does not precede the noun phrase, but follows it. The referent (that which is referred to) is found in the immediately following noun phrase in an appositive construction (see Sections 2.2.1(ii), 2.3.2 for a discussion of appositives). The following are examples.

6.6 (ii) The suffix *-nya* Affixed to adjectives

The first set of examples examines *-nya* suffixed to adjectives. Two English translations are given. The first is purely nominal (a noun). The second attempts to make explicit the possessive meaning of *-nya*.

1. *Tingginya rumah panjang itu lebih kurang dua meter dari tanah.*
1. *Tingginya rumah panjang itu kurang lebih dua meter dari tanah.*

The height of the long house is approximately two metres above the ground. (The height of it, the long house, is approximately two metres above the ground).

The height of the long house is approximately two metres above the ground. (The height of it, the long house, is approximately two metres above the ground).

2. *Beratnya beg yang boleh dibawa ke dalam kabin kapal terbang lima kilo.*
2. *Beratnya tas yang boleh dibawa ke dalam kabin pesawat terbang lima kilo.*

The weight of a bag that can be brought into the cabin of an aeroplane is five kilos. (The weight of it,

The weight of a bag that can be brought into the cabin of an aeroplane is five kilos. (The weight of it, a bag

a bag that can be brought into the cabin of an aeroplane, is five kilos).

that can be brought into the cabin of an aeroplane, is five kilos).

3. **Besarnya** sepatu yang Subri pakai dua kali sepatu saya.

3. **Besarnya** sepatu yang Subri pakai dua kali sepatu saya.

The size (largeness) of the shoes that Subri wears is twice as large as mine. (The size of it, the shoes that Subri wears, is twice as large as mine.

The size (largeness) of the shoes that Subri wears is twice as large as mine. (The size of it, the shoes that Subri wears, is twice as large as mine.

4. **Putusnya** hubungan diplomatik dengan Zimbabwe memanglah sudah dijangka.

4. **Putusnya** hubungan diplomatik dengan Zimbabwe memang sudah diperkirakan.

The break in diplomatic relations with Zimbabwe was indeed expected. (The break in it, diplomatic relations with South Africa, was indeed expected).

The break in diplomatic relations with Zimbabwe was indeed expected. (The break in it, diplomatic relations with South Africa, was indeed expected).

6.6 The suffix *-nya* (iii) Compared to *ke--an*

The affix combination *ke--an* may also derive nouns from the adjective roots presented in the preceding section. The meaning of the resultant noun derived with *ke--an* may be both concrete and abstract.

<i>ketinggian</i>	a high position or place; height
<i>keberatan</i>	difficulty, seriousness; heaviness
<i>kebesaran</i>	greatness, splendour; bigness
<i>keputusan</i>	decision, result

The following examples exemplify the abstract meanings of two of these derivations.

5. **Lazimnya** cerita-cerita penglipur lara membawa kisah dongeng mengenai **kebesaran** raja-raja dan kecantikan putera-puteri diraja.

5. **Biasanya** cerita-cerita pelipur lara membawakan kisah dongeng mengenai **kebesaran** raja-raja dan kecantikan putera-puteri kerajaan.

Usually the stories of the traditional storyteller are legends about the **splendour** of kings, and the beauty of royal princes and princesses.

Usually the stories of the traditional storyteller are legends about the **splendour** of kings, and the beauty of royal princes and princesses.

CHAPTER 6

6. *Para tertuduh sedang menunggu keputusan pengadilan.* 6. *Para tertuduh sedang menunggu keputusan pengadilan.*

The accused are awaiting the **results** of the trial.

The accused are awaiting the **results** of the trial.

While there are roots where affixation with *-nya* and *ke- -an* appear to produce basically the same result, the two nominals may still be distinguished. Nominals formed with *ke- -an* will always be more abstract, and those formed with *-nya* will always have a more immediate and concrete referent (see also Section 6.6(iv)).

7. *Sofiah berjalan di kepanasan hari, mencari binatang yang terlepas dari kandungannya.* 7. *Sofiah berjalan di kepanasan hari, mencari binatang yang terlepas dari kandungannya.*

Sofiah walked in the **heat** of the day, looking for the animal that escaped from its enclosure.

Sofiah walked in the **heat** of the day, looking for the animal that escaped from its enclosure.

8. *Panasnya udara hari itu menjadikan semua orang lelah.* 8. *Panasnya udara hari itu menjadikan semua orang lelah.*

The **temperature** that day made everyone listless.

The **temperature** that day made everyone listless.

6.6 The suffix *-nya* (iv) Affixed to verbs

The suffix *-nya* may also be affixed to verbs to produce the same result discussed for adjectives, that is, a noun showing possession with a referent in the immediately following or preceding noun phrase (see section 6.6(ii)). For emphasis, the referent noun phrase in utterance 11 precedes the verb with *-nya*.

9. *Tentang berjayanya ekonomi bagi tahun anggaran 2002, kerajaan masih berdiam diri.* 9. *Tentang berhasilnya ekonomi pada tahun anggaran 2002, pemerintah masih membisu.*

Regarding the **success** of the economy for the 2002 financial year, the government is still keeping quiet. (Regarding the success of it, the economy for the 2002 financial year, the government is still keeping quiet).

Regarding the **success** of the economy for the 2002 financial year, the government is still keeping quiet. (Regarding the success of it, the economy for the 2002 financial year, the government is still keeping quiet).

10. *Terbakarnya kilang yang ternyata merugikan pemiliknya dipandang dengan ragu-ragu oleh pihak polis.* 10. *Terbakarnya pabrik yang ternyata merugikan pemiliknya dilihat dengan penuh curiga oleh pihak polisi.*

The burning of the factory that has clearly been a losing proposition for its owners is being viewed suspiciously by the police. (The burning of it, the factory that has clearly been a losing proposition for its owners, is being viewed suspiciously by the police).

The burning of the factory that has clearly been a losing proposition for its owners is being viewed suspiciously by the police. (The burning of it, the factory that has clearly been a losing proposition for its owners, is being viewed suspiciously by the police).

11. *Kereta api timur-barat, **tibanya** tidak boleh ditetapkan mengikut jadual.*

11. *Kereta api Mutiara, **tibanya** tidak dapat dipastikan sesuai dengan jadual.*

As for the east-west train, its **arrival** cannot be determined by the schedule.

As for the Mutiara, its **arrival** cannot be determined by the schedule.

As with the adjective examples in Section 6.6(ii), nominals may also be formed from verb roots with the affixation of *ke--an*. The resulting nominals, however, are different. Nominals with *ke--an* are always more abstract compared to those with *-nya*. While *kejayaan*^M/*keberhasilan*^L and *kebakaran* may refer respectively to any "success" or any "fire", *berjayanya*^M/*berhasilnya*^L and *terbakarnya* must have specific references and refer to only one incidence of success or fire.

12. ***Kejayaan** ekonomi sebuah negara bergantung bukan saja kepada pasaran dunia, tetapi juga kepada rancangan kerajaan persekutuan.*

12. ***Keberhasilan** ekonomi suatu negara tergantung tidak hanya kepada pasaran dunia, tetapi juga kepada perencanaan pemerintah pusat.*

The success of a country's economy depends not only on the global market, but also on the planning of the federal government.

The success of a country's economy depends not only on the global market, but also on the planning of the central government.

In Indonesia there is frequently a preference for nominal (noun) constructions, whereas in Malaysia the verbal (verb) construction would be more common.

13. *Mengapa dia **berjalan** cepat sangat? Lambatkah?*

13. *Mengapa **jalannya** cepat sekali? Apa dia terlambat?*

Why is she **walking** so fast? Is she late?

Why is **her walk** so quick? Is she late?

14. *Dia tentu **pulang** tengah malam kalau keluar dengan kawan-kawannya.*

14. ***Pulangannya** pasti tengah malam kalau keluar dengan teman-temannya.*

He's sure to **return** at midnight if he goes out with his friends.

His return is certain to be at midnight if he goes out with his friends.

6.6 The suffix *-nya*
(v) Affixed to nouns

When *-nya* is suffixed to nouns, the result is a noun showing possession. Such nouns, however, may translate as verbs in English. The following two sets of examples are presented to show students the difference between similar utterances, each of which, although containing nouns, may broadly be translated into English as verbal. For each utterance in each set which follows, the literal meaning is given first, followed by a more general verbal meaning in parenthesis.

15. *Harga kamus itu sepuluh ringgit.*

The price of that dictionary is ten dollars. (That dictionary costs ten dollars.)

*Kamus itu **harganya** sepuluh ringgit.*

That dictionary, **its price is** ten dollars. (That dictionary costs ten dollars.)

*Kamus itu **berharga** sepuluh ringgit.*

That dictionary **has the price of** ten dollars. (That dictionary costs ten dollars.)

16. *Makna "floor" dalam bahasa Melayu adalah lantai.*

The meaning of "floor" in Malay is *lantai*. ("Floor" means (is) *lantai* in Malay).

*"Floor" dalam bahasa Melayu, **makna**nya lantai.*

Floor in Malay, **its meaning is** *lantai*. (Floor means (is) *lantai* in Malay.)

15. *Harga kamus itu sepuluh ribu rupiah.*

The price of that dictionary is ten thousand rupiah. (That dictionary costs ten thousand rupiah.)

*Kamus itu **harganya** sepuluh ribu rupiah.*

That dictionary, **its price is** ten thousand rupiah. (That dictionary costs ten thousand rupiah.)

*Kamus itu **berharga** sepuluh ribu rupiah.*

That dictionary **has the price of** ten thousand rupiah. (That dictionary costs ten thousand rupiah.)

16. *Arti "floor" dalam bahasa Indonesia adalah lantai.*

The meaning of "floor" in Indonesian is *lantai*. ("Floor" means (is) *lantai* in Indonesian).

*"Floor" dalam bahasa Indonesia, **artinya** lantai.*

Floor in Indonesian, **its meaning is** *lantai*. (Floor means (is) *lantai* in Indonesian).

"Floor" **bermakna** lantai dalam bahasa Melayu.

"Floor" **berarti** lantai dalam bahasa Indonesia.

"Floor" **has the meaning** lantai in Malay (Floor means *lantai* in Malay.

"Floor" **has the meaning** lantai in Indonesian. (Floor means *lantai* in Indonesian).

6.6 The suffix *-nya* (vi) Showing emphasis

In Malaysia, one other use of *-nya* which should not be confused with its possessive or nominal functions is to add emphasis to particular adjectives. This is exemplified in the following utterances.

17. *Marilah kita berjalan. - Jauhnya^M!*
Let's walk. - **It's far!**
18. *Inilah gambar kakak saya. - Cantiknya^M!*
This is a picture of my older sister. - **She's beautiful!**