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Abstract
This study aims to show the function of affixes –eum-, -eun-, and –eul- in Acehnese. The study examines all these affixes at the morphological and syntactic levels. The method used is qualitative. The result will be shown in descriptive. The data sources are the result of research that is done by Sulaiman, Durie, and Wildan. The study will do on the different viewpoint from previous research. The results show that 1) on the internal word. First, the affix –eum- forms a verb. The verb is formed from a basic verb (this is an inflectional process), a basic noun and a basic adjective (these are a derivational process). Verbs show the dynamic behavior. Affixes produce grammatical meaning that is 'mutually', 'repeatedly' and 'continuously'. Second, the affixes –eun- and –eul- form a noun. They show the static noun. The –eun- and –eul- only form the derivational process. The affix –eun- forms a noun that is formed from a basic verb, a basic noun, and a basic adjective. While the affix –eul- forms a noun that is formed from a basic noun and a basic verb. Productively, the affix –eul- is not productive morpheme, while the affixes –eum- and –eun- are productive morpheme. 2) On the internal clause, affix –eum- forms a single-argument verb. In the structure of the clause, known as an intransitive verb. The verb only need one argument that is functioned as a subject. Affixes –eun- and –eul- have two traits, first, can occupy argument functions in verbal clauses. Second, it can occupy predicate function in the nominal clause.

Keyword: Function, affixes, morphemes, word, clause

Introduction

Background
The morphemes of Acehnese (BA) consist of free morphemes and bound morphemes. The bound morphemes are divided into two types. First, the bound morpheme is agentive. This type of morpheme is attached to the verb BA. Second, affix morphemes. This type of morpheme serves as a formator of the inventing class of the lexical word. The affixed morpheme of BA is divided into three types, (i) prefix. The prefix places itself at the base of the word base; (ii) infix. Infix is an affix that places itself in the body of the word; (iii) suffix. This last affix type occupies at the end of the basic word of BA. This study will examine affixes of the infix type of BA. The affixes to be studied are –eum-, –eun-, and –eul-. Affix –eum-, –eun-, and –eul- in previous research discussed by Durie (1985), Asyik (1985), and Wildan (2010). Durie and Asyik conducted a study on the morphological process's point of view, namely the change of the base word caused by affix –eum-, –eun-, and –eul-. Asyik to conclude that, –eum- forms intransitive verbs, –eun- forms nouns of noun and adjective base. While affix –eul-, Asyik does not talk about his studies.

Recent research conducted by Wildan leads to the affix –eun- is the feature of the derived noun. While –eum- and –eul- is not discussed by Wildan, so the study is still very small scope of the discussion of the three affixes.

This study undertook the study at different points of view. Affected morphemes –eum-, –eun-, and –eul- will discuss the points of view of the morpheme function in the internal
structure of the word and the syntactic function of the clause structure. The authors' observations, the studies to be studied have not been discussed in previous studies, except for the inflexional and derivational morphemes discussed by Durie. Durie discusses inflexional and derivational morphemes as a function of morpheme -eum-, -eun-, and -eul-.

The Problem

Based on the above description, this study summarizes a question that is used as the main problem formulation. What are affix -eum-, -eun-, and -eul- functions in shaping the Acehnese word? The main formula will be broken down into two levels, (i) the affix -eum-, -eun-, and -eul- function of the word internals. (ii) The affix syntax function -eum-, -eun-, and -eul- on the internal clause.

Research Objectives

The above problem formulation questions are intended to show (i) affix function -eum-, -eun-, and -eul- on internal words. The function to be discussed is a new word-forming function of the base and finds affix morphemes as inflexional and derivational morphemes. (ii) Affix function -eum-, -eun-, and -eul- on the syntactic level. The function to be discussed is the syntactic function of the word attached to the morpheme. This will discuss the argument clause.

Research Methods

This research is a qualitative research because it is the methods to explore and understand the meaning that is considered to come from a social or a humanitarian problem (Creswell 2010: 4). Qualitative research places more emphasis on processes rather than results or products. The qualitative research process is done through stages that include collecting specific data, analyzing data inductively, and interpreting the meaning of data (Creswell, 2010: 5).

The information conducted in qualitative research comes from the natural setting, which in this case I collect through the recording (in the form of oral data). Thus face-to-face interactions throughout the research that occurred between researchers and data occurred through data recording. Similarly, in this study researchers are key instruments for collecting their own data through direct recording (Creswell 2010: 261).

The research method used field study approach. Field study is a study that studies, understands, or describes a group of people who interact (Neuman 2014). This study helps to answer research questions such as: How do people do Y in the social world? Or what kind of social world X? This study collects field data.

The collecting of data is done in several stages. The first step, done data recording. Recording is done by retelling the movie of pear story. In addition, the discussion (FGD) to obtain supporting data. The second step, the data is transcribed into the write data. Furthermore, the data were selected based on the research needs. After that, the data that have been selected to do data analysis in the form of descriptive. The ultimate goal of qualitative research is to describe patterns of relations that can only be done with a set of certain conceptual analytic categories (Huberman and Miles, 2009: 595). In this study, inductive data analysis is performed on affixes -eum-, -eun-, and -eul- that are processed as part of clauses that play a role in discourse formation. The discovery of meaning in the whole process of this qualitative research is the ultimate goal to be achieved.

The Source of Data

The research data is the language of Aceh. Aceh Language consists of spoken and written language. This study takes the spoken language as the main data of the study. Because language changes are caused by language users, data sources are obtained directly from Acehnese users.
by recording techniques. The location of the data is Aceh Utara. BA Users in North Aceh are North Aceh dialect. In general, BA dialect is divided into four groups (i) North Aceh dialect, (ii) Pidie dialect, (iii) Aceh Besar dialect, and (iv) West Aceh dialect. This study takes the North Aceh dialect as a source of data. The retrieval is based on data that the dialect of North Aceh dominates other dialects used in Aceh Province.

Theory

This research uses the approach of functionalism in observing the phenomenon of language. With this point of departure, the communicative function of the language becomes the center of structural analysis. One of the functions of language is reference and predication (Van Valin and LaPolla 1999: 82). Both of these are embodiments of what happens in the world (predication) and who or what is involved (participants) in certain situations. Each language has a way and tool to describe the state of affairs (state of affairs) and the participant. In general, verbs and other predicate elements serve as a tool to describe events, while nouns or other reference expressions describe the participants involved. Thus there is an element that embodies the predication and reference, i.e. in the form of words, clauses, discourse.

The word is a unit or free form in the speech that morphemically is a free morpheme (Verhaar 2008: 98). Free morphemes are freely distinguished from bound morphemes, i.e. morphemes that cannot stand on their own and always intertwine with other morphemes. Free and bound morpheme is a word-forming element.

Word formation requires a basic morpheme, a tool for forming, and a new word of the formation. There are three basic types of morphemes, namely the base (stem), the root, the pre-base (Verhaar 2008: 99). The base is the free basic morpheme, for example kawé in keumawé. Roots are the bound basic morphemes, for example, verbal infinitives Latin amare 'love' has the root of am- which always requires affixes, for example -are to be free form. Pre-base is a basic morpheme that requires the formation or clitic or compounds to be free form.

An affix may form a new word whose type is the same or not the same as the basic morpheme type. The morphological process is called a derivation if the affixation process lowers a word of a different kind than its basic morpheme. The difference also distinguishes the lexical meaning of the word with its basic morpheme. In contrast, the morphological process is called inflection if the affixation process does not bring about a change in the lexical meaning of the word seen from its basic morpheme meaning.

Verhaar (2008: 118) explains that what is meant by the same word and unlike word is lexical identity. The lexical identity is determined by the difference of word class and meaning. Word class differences are expressed through a verb mengajar 'teaching' and a noun pengajar 'teacher'. The relationship between mengajar and pengajar is derivational. The difference of meaning is indicated by the relationship of pengajar and pengajaran nouns that have different meanings. The relationship of both words is also derivational.

Payne (1997: 25-26) describes the following derivation and inflection differences. The derivation transforms (i) the grammatical word root class (root), for example converting a noun into another word class or vice versa, (ii) altering the root valence, e.g. detransitivization, causativization, (iii) changing the stated concept of the word root. Inflection grammatically shows the relationship with a particular syntactic environment, for example the English verbs are inflated with the subject and the kala ‘time’. Inflection is regular, productive, and forms a paradigm. Inflection forms a word that can be used in discourse, whereas derivation forms the base (stem) which may still require an inflection morphology process before being used in discourse.
Discussion

Affix -eum-, -eun-, and -eul- will be discussed in two stages two stages, namely internal words and internal clauses. The internal stages of the word affix will be discussed as inflectional affixes and derivational affixes. Internal clause stage, affix will be discussed on the structure of syntax function and semantic role.

Affix –eum–

Affix -eum- functions to convert a lexical word into a word verb class. Durie calls this change a verbal derivative. Verbs are formed from the base of the nouns, the basic verbs, and the basic adjectives. Verbal derivatives have three patterns.

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic Verb</th>
<th>Affix</th>
<th>New Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kalön ‘see’</td>
<td>-eum-</td>
<td>keumalön ‘searching’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tulak ‘push’</td>
<td>-eum-</td>
<td>teumulak ‘push each other’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koh-keukoh ‘cut’</td>
<td>-eum-</td>
<td>keumeukoh ‘cut’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tak – teutak ‘cut’</td>
<td>-eum-</td>
<td>teumeutak ‘cut each other’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Bek neu-kalon aneuek inong!

NEG PK see child girl
‘Don’t see the girl!’

(2) Gobnyan carong k-eum-alon.

PRO3 clever see
‘He is clever man at searching’

(3) Kamoe meu-koh bak mamplam

PRO1 PK cut tree mango
‘We are cutting the mango tree’

(4) Ureueng nyan teungoh geu-k-eum-eukoh di blang

People that ADV PK cut in rice fied
‘They are cutting (rice) in rice field’

The word of keumalön ‘searching’ in clause (2) is a verb formed from the base of the kalön ‘see’ verbs. Both words are word verbs. The lexical meaning of the kalön (1) is different from the lexical meaning of keumalön. Therefore, the change occurring is called a derivational, i.e. changing the lexical meaning of the word base. The kalön in clause (1) contains the lexical meaning of ’see’. Syntactically the verb is inserted into two argument verbs. Neu-kalön is a clause predictor (1). These predators require the argument of agent role and the argument of the patient's role. While verbal keumalön does not want the argument role of the patient. This shows the verb behaving intransitively. The argument deemed important by the verb is the argument of being an agent.

Likewise with the verb koh ‘cut’ in the clause (3). And the keumeukoh verb in the clause (4). Keumeukoh is formed from verb koh. The verb is formed by affix -eum- as a modifier. The word of keumeukoh shows the one argument verb, while demonstrating the necessity of the two arguments presented. Therefore, the first pattern shows that affix -eum- does not change the word class, but changes the lexeme. Therefore, the change is called a derivational. In
addition, -eum- changes the verbal argument of the two argument verbs into one argument verb.

Table 2
The Nominal to Verb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic Nominas</th>
<th>affix</th>
<th>New Words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cangkoy ‘a hoe’</td>
<td>-eum-</td>
<td>ceumangkoy ‘to hoe’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kawé ‘bait’</td>
<td>-eum-</td>
<td>keumawé ‘to bait’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jaréng ‘siene’</td>
<td>-eum-</td>
<td>jeumaréng ‘to siene’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jarôm ‘needle’</td>
<td>-eum-</td>
<td>jeumarôm ‘to needle’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(5) Ayah geu-ba cangkoy u blang
PRO3 PK bring hoe to rice field
‘Father brings the hoe to rice field’

(6) Ayah geu-c-eum-angkoy di blang
PRO3 PK hoe in rice field
‘Father is hoeing in the rice field’

The basic word cangkoy 'hoe' in clause (5) is classified as a noun. The affix -eum- transforms the nominal into a verb (6). The word of ceumangkoy verb 'to hoe' occupies the predicative function in the verb clause. While cangkoy occupies the function of the argument verb clause. Both words are different word classes. In addition to changing the word class, -eum- also alters the meaningful lexeme cangkoy_ tools used to dig and stir the ground. The verb ceumangkoy means agent action by using cangkoy as a tool. The verb ceumangkoy in addition to occupying a predictive function in the one argument clause, this second pattern verb can occupy argument function as a locative (7). Thus, the second pattern, affix -eum- converts the noun word class into a verb, in addition affix -eum- treats the invention as a complete verb, which occupies the predictive position, and treats the invention as a noun behavior verb (7).

(7) Gobnyan baroe geu-woe c-eum-angkoi
PRO3 new PK back hoe’
‘He just went home (from) hoeing’

Table 3
The Adjectival to Verb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic Adjectival</th>
<th>Affix</th>
<th>New Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>saluen ‘angry’</td>
<td>-eum-</td>
<td>suemaluen ‘to be agry’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tiréh ‘leaky’</td>
<td>-eum-</td>
<td>teumiréh ‘to be leaky’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(8) Apa nyan teungoh geu-peu-got bubông tiréh
PRO3 itu ADV PK AF good roof leaky
‘Uncle is fixing a leaky roof’

(9) Rumoh t-eum-ireh rata-sagoe
hoese leaky level corner
‘The house is being leaky where ever’
The affix -eum- also converts an adjective word class into a verb word class. A word class change is also called a derivational process. The word of tiréh 'leaky' in clause (8) is classified an adjective. Syntactically, the adjective has an attributive noun role. Bubông tiréh 'leaking roof' is a phrase structure. The word of bubông 'roof' is the core of the noun categorical phrase. The core is explained by another element called attributiveness. The tireh is elements that are classified into attributive types. The affix -eum- turns the tiréh into a noun word, i.e. teumiréh (9). The verbs occupy predicate syntactic functions and occupy predictive propositions.

The verb of teumireh contains the lexical meaning of action. However, the action shown is passive. Passivity is shown in the function of the subject rumoh that does not show the behavior as an agent. The word of rumoh shows himself as a result of the action of verbs.

**Affix -eun-**

Affix -eun- forms an invented word in the noun word class. The nominal is formed from the basic noun, the basic verb, and the basic adjectives. The basic word relationship with the word invented is derivational. The derivational relationship is shown in lexical meaning. There are three patterns of word formation by affix -eun-.

**Table 4**
The Nominal to Nominal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic Nominal</th>
<th>Afiks</th>
<th>New Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gaséh 'love'</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>-eun- geunaséh 'loved ones'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sabée 'same'</td>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>-eun- Seunabée 'tool to equate'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The basic noun of gaséh means lexical 'love', that is, one keeps affection for others. Likewise the same lexical nominal of sabée 'equals to the size'. The affix -eun- does not change the noun word class, but changes the lexical meaning. Notice the geunaséh and seunabée. The word of geunaséh shows a different meaning, the 'loved ones'. This meaning refers to the human noun that acts as a patient, while gaséh refers to the nature of the agent. So also with seunabée contains the meaning of the tool. While sabée is an abstract noun which refers to size.

(10) Gaséh gobnyan leubeh dari gaséh tanyoe
     Love PRO3 more from love PRO2
     'His affection is greater than our affection'

(11) Lôn g-eun-aséh poma.
     PRO1 love mother
     'I am a person who is to be loved ones by Mother'

The word of gaséh is categorized nouns. The nominal is divided into abstract nouns and concrete nouns, the nominal of gaséh is classified into abstract nouns. Likewise, with the nominal of sabée indicates an abstract state. The gaséh in clause (10) shows the role of the core noun which requires an attributiveness as the explanation. Syntactically, the gaséh occupies the argument function. The affix -eun- transforms the word of gaséh into the geunaséh. Both words are categorized nouns. The difference that both words have in lexical meaning. The word of gaséh shows an abstract state of affection. While geunaséh refers to human nouns, that is, humans who are targeted by the gaséh. In the clause structure, the two words occupy an argument.
### Table 5
The Verb to Nominal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic Verb</th>
<th>Affix</th>
<th>New Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>salén ‘to copy’</td>
<td>-eun-</td>
<td>seunalén ‘trousseau’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tamon ‘to heap’</td>
<td>-eun-</td>
<td>teunamon ‘heap’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pajôh ‘to eat’</td>
<td>-eun-</td>
<td>peunajôh ‘food’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duek-peudeuk ‘to seat’</td>
<td>-eun-</td>
<td>peuneuduek ‘place to sit /stay’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>woe-peuwoe ‘go back’</td>
<td>-eun-</td>
<td>peuneuwoe ‘goods brought home’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The second pattern, affix -eun- changes the word verb class to the noun word class. The word class change affects the syntactic function of the BA clause. The formation of nouns on the basis of verbs is divided into two ways:

(i) Basic verb + -eun- \(\rightarrow\) nominal
   
   \[Salén \  + \ -eun- \rightarrow seunalén\]

(ii) Basic noun + afiks \(\rightarrow\) verb + -eun- \(\rightarrow\) nominal
   
   \[Duek + peu \rightarrow peudeuk + -eun- \rightarrow peuneuduek\]

(12) Aneuek nyan ji-salén cacatan sikula
    Child that PK copy note school
    ‘That boy copies the school note’

(13) Ijaa s-eun-alén ji-bloe lé jih
    Cloth copy PK buy by PRO3
    ‘The trousseau was bought by him/her’

(14) Droeneuh neu-duek bak rumoh lôn!
    PRO3 PK sit in house PRO1
    ‘You stay in my house, please!’

(15) Neu-duek bak p-eun-eu-duekk nyang gléh
    PK sit in sit that clean
    ‘Please, sit in the clean place!’

The first model of nouns is formed from the base of the verb. There is no other morpheme assistance as the process of determining. The ji-salén verb occupies a predicate syntactic function with the role of action. The basic verb salén then undergoes a change caused by affix -eun-. The affix converts the verb into a noun, i.e. s-eu-nalen (seunalen). In terms of semantics, the difference between the two words is very far. Salén is a class of words that show action, while a seunalén is a word class that shows the state of an object. In syntactic position, salén occupies predicate function. The salén verbs are classified into two argument verbs (12), while seunalén occupies the argument function.

The second model, affix -eun- cannot be attached directly to the base. The verb duek 'sit' cannot be attached affix -eum- unless the verb is affixed other affixes first. A prefix is classified as a prefix. The verb duek needs to get the affix peu- first then affix -eun- can enter into the verb duek body. The verb forming process can be seen in (ii) above. In the clause
structure, the verb duek occupies a role as a predicate (14). The verb is classified into an intransitive verb type, i.e. one argument verb. While peuneudek does not show action as a predicate. The clause (15) of the noun occupies the clause argument function. Lexically, the noun is locative, i.e. the seat.

Table 6
The Adjectival to Nominal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic Adjectival</th>
<th>Affix</th>
<th>New Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tiréh ‘leaky’</td>
<td>-eun-</td>
<td>teuniréh ‘leaking place’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>göt ‘well’</td>
<td>-eun-</td>
<td>peuneugot ‘artificial results’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The third pattern shows the affix -eun-function converts the adjective word class to the noun word class. The adjective change into nouns produces two different nouns. The first nouns formed contain locative mean (16). The nominal of teuniréh describes the situation in which the problem is experienced by the core noun, i.e. rumoh ‘house’. Second, the formed noun implies the meaning of the result (17). Peuneugot (17) contains the lexical meaning of the result of peugot ‘make’ action. the Moto peuneugot Jepang ‘car made in japan’ show the word as a result of the work done by the Japanese. The change is a derivational process. At the clause level, affix -eun- treats adjectives that act as attributes (read the above adjective verbs) as the argument of the loud.

(16) Karap man-saboh rumoh t-eun-ireh ta-kalon
almost MAN throughout house leaky PK see
‘Almost all the houses we see the leaking’

Car made PK use people
‘Japanese-made cars used by Indonesians’

Affix -eul-
Affixes are not discussed in previous studies. The authors have found that affixes are considered unproductive in BA so that early researchers were not interested in discussing them. Based on the author’s observation, affix -eul- serves to form the word noun. The basic word formed affix -eul- is nouns and verbs. Hence, there are two patterns of word formation by affix -eul-.

Pattern 1: basic nominal + -eul- → nominal word
jamèe ‘guest’ + -eul- → jeulamèe ‘dowry’

Affix -eul- changed the noun jamèe into jeulamèe. Both words are a noun word class. Chair (2008) calls the change that does not change the word class is called the inflectional process. Because the word jamèe being jeulamèe is considered the same. However, Verhaar (2008: 118) explains that what is meant by the same word and unlike words is a lexical identity. The lexical identity is determined by the difference of word class and meaning. The difference of word class shown through the verbs of mengajar ‘to teach’ and the nominal of pengajar ‘teacher’. The relationship between mengajar and pengajar is derivational. The difference of meaning is indicated by the relationship of pengajar ‘teacher’ and pengajaran ‘teaching’ nouns that have different meanings. The relationship of both words is also derivational. So is the affix -eul-. The difference in meaning both words contain is shown by affix --eul-. The word of
jamèe has the lexical meaning of 'guest'. The guests are people who come to visit other people (KBBI, 2008). The lexical identity of the term jamee refers to the human object, the human being. While jeulamèe’s lexical identity refers to non-human objects. Therefore, the relationship between jamèe and jeulamèe is derivational.

The affix -eul- does not change the syntactic function of the invented word. Jeulamèe occupies the syntactic function as an argument (18). Likewise, the jamèe occupies the argument function (19). BA class argument functions can occupy subject, object, and complementary functions.

(18)     Bak rumoh lôn na jamèe dari gampông laen
         in house  PRO1 present guest from village other
         ‘In my house there are guests from the other village’

(19)     Meunyoe ha-na j-eul-ame lom, bek meu-kawên
         If NEG present guest NEG MEU- marry
         ‘If you have no dowry yet, don’t marry!’

Pattern 2: Basic Verb + -eul- → Nominal Word
Gantoe ‘change’ + -eul- → geulantoe ‘replacement’

The second pattern shows the affix -eul- transforms the verb word class into the noun word class. Besides class word changes, semantically, the lexical meaning of gantoe and geulantoe is also shown differently. The gantoe contains the lexical meaning of the process of converting one object to another. While the geulantoe means lexical tool. Geulantoe becomes a tool of action by a gantoe verb.

(20)     Nyoe g-eul-antoe ngoen gantoe peng gadoh
         this change with change money lost
         This is the replacement to change the lost money’

(21)     Peng nyan geu-gantoe lé gobnyan
         money that PK change by PRO3
         ‘That money is changed by him/her’

In contrast to the first pattern, the second pattern, affix -eul- changes the syntactic function of the invented word. The verb gantoe occupies predicate function on verbal clause (20-21). The affix -eul- converts the predictive function into a function argument in the word geulantoe (20). The verb of sumpai 'patch' is the word classes occupying the predictive function (22). While the seulumpai 'patch' occupies the argument function (23).

(22)     Mak geu-sumpai beulangong ruhung
         PRO3 PK patch pot leaky
         ‘Mother patches the leaky pot’

(23)     S-eul-umpai beulangong ruhung ka-gadôh
         Patch pot leaky ADV lost
         ‘The patching of leaky pot was lost’
THE FUNCTION OF AFFIXES - EUM-, -EUN-, -EUL- ACEHNESE. A MORPHO

Conclusion

The aims of the above study show the affix $-\text{eum-}$, $-\text{eun-}$, and $-\text{eul-}$ functions in internal words and internal clauses. In internal words, the affixes are shown in the formation of a new word from the base. This change is divided into both inflectional and derivational changes. In the internal clause, the affix $-\text{eum-}$, $-\text{eun-}$, and $-\text{eul-}$ are shown in the syntactic function position change and semantic role.

After analyzing and discussing the data and findings, the authors end up with the conclusion of the results. First, the affix $-\text{eum-}$, $-\text{eun-}$, and $-\text{eul-}$ are derivational affixes. In this case, not even one affix treats the word as an inflectional process.

(i) Affix $-\text{eum-}$ serves to form the word verb class of the verb and non-verbs (noun and adjective). Although $-\text{eum-}$ does not change the word class on the verb kalön $\rightarrow$ keumalön, $-\text{eum-}$ change lexical. Therefore, it cannot be denied $-\text{eum-}$ is an inflectional affix. Then, the affix $-\text{eum-}$-treats the basic syntactic function of the word to change after $-\text{eum-}$ into the body of the underlying word. The verb kalön is a verb can occupy a predicate clause predicate function two. The affix $-\text{eum-}$ forms a two argument verb kalön into a one argument verb keumakalön. While in non-verb basic words, affix $-\text{eum-}$ converts the argument function into a predictive. Function

(ii) Affix $-\text{eun-}$ serves to form the noun word of the nominal base word, verb, and adjective. The determination of nouns is different from the affix $-\text{eum-}$. The formed nominal occupies the argument function on the clause structure and can serve as a predicate in the nominal clause. While affix $-\text{eum-}$ can only form verbs that occupy predicate functions in verbal clauses and cannot occupy argument functions. The nominal formed from the base of nouns are as regulated as verbs formed from the basis of verbs. This case is categorized into a derivational process because the lexical meaning of the base word and the word is different.

(iii) The affix $-\text{eul-}$ function is no different from the affix $-\text{eun-}$ function. The difference lies in the attached base word. The affix $-\text{eun-}$ attaches itself in the body of verb, noun, and adjective word. While, the affix $-\text{eul-}$ cannot attach to adjetival. The data under study were not found-merged into the adjective.

References