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# Lingua Humaniora

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# AFFIXATION MEANING IN *THE SCRIPT* SONG LYRICS

**Euis Meinawati**  
ABA BSI Jakarta

## INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui bagaimana proses afiksasi terjadi dalam lirik lagu The Script dan mengetahui perbedaan makna afiksasi antara makna kamus dan makna konteks lagu. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif dengan lirik lagu sebagai contoh untuk dinalisis. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa proses afiksasi terbagi menjadi dua jenis dan bergantung pada afiks itu sendiri.

***Kata kunci:*** afiksasi, lagu, lirik

## ABSTRACT

The objective of research is to know how affixation process happens in The Script song lyric and to know difference meaning of affixation word between in dictionary meaning and song context meaning. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method by using song lyric to take an example to be analyzed. It will be an object to know how affixation process happens and what the influences causes by affixation itself. The result of analysis shows that affixation process is divided in two types and depends on affixes itself.

***Keywords:*** affixation, song, lyric

## INTRODUCTION

Linguists define a morpheme as the smallest unit of language that has its own meaning. Simple words can be called morphemes. People now can use the term morpheme to help knowing coherent definition of the words. Words

are defined as one or more morphemes that can stand alone in a language. Morpheme is divided two parts, they are free morpheme and bound morpheme.

Some of the morphemes that can stand alone as words are called free morphemes. The morphemes that cannot stand alone are called bound morphemes. Bound morphemes come in different varieties. Bound morphemes come in different varieties. Those in (1) are **prefixes** and **suffixes**; the former are bound morphemes that come before the base of the word, and the latter bound morphemes that come after the base. Together, prefixes and suffixes can be grouped together as **affixes**. Morphologists therefore make a distinction between affixes and **bound bases**. Bound bases are morphemes that cannot stand alone as words, but are not prefixes or suffixes. Another reason to believe that bound bases are different from prefixes and suffixes is that prefixes and suffixes tend to occur more freely than bound bases do.

Affixation is morphological process whereby a bound morpheme or affix is attached to morphological base word. It is divided into two primary of affixation, they are prefixation to add a prefix and suffixation to add a suffix. It can be found in books, newspaper, magazine, scripts, movie and songs lyric. Thus, the writer will use the song lyric as media of research. Generally, affixation process is almost found in articles of newspaper or script. But, it is less in song lyric. Whereas, it is a unique discussion. The song lyric is *The Scripts*. The questions are then what the affixation forms in *The Script* song lyric are, and 2) what the meaning of words which has affixation process is. The writer uses two song lyrics, these are 1) six degrees of separation and 2) nothing. The purposes of the study is to know affixation form processes, conceptual meaning and contextual meaning. Thus, the problem will discuss in this study are ;

## METHOD OF RESEARCH

The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative method. Descriptive research is conclusive in nature. It gathers quantifiable information for data analysis. Qualitative research is a method of inquiry employed in many different academic disciplines. The data is taken from song lyric. There are three songs to be analyzed.

**FINDINGS**

The finding data in some song lyrics is the following.

Table 1. Affixation word in *the man who can't be moved* song lyric

No	Word	Affix	Derivational/ Inflectional	Function	Meaning of Dictionary	Meaning of Context
1	moved	-ed	inflectional	Past participle	Change place or position	love other woman
2	sleeping	-ing	derivational	gerund	Rest with your eyes closed and your mind and body not active	Place to rest substitute a bed when people being journey (when the word side by side with the word bag)
3	words	-s	inflectional	Present verb marker	Written or spoken unit of language	Written of something
4	saying	-ing	inflectional	Present continuous verb marker	Speak or tell something or somebody/ using words	Speak or tell something or somebody/using words
5	broken	-en	inflectional	Past participle	That has been damaged or injured: no longer whole or working correctly	damaged or injured
6	makes	-s	inflectional	Present verb marker	Construct, produce or prepare something,: bring something into existence	Looks or seems
7	missing	-ing	inflectional	Present continuous verb marker	That cannot be found; lost	Feel sad because lost somebody

8	starts	-s	inflectional	Present verb marker	Point at which something begins; act of beginning something	something begins
9	thinking	-ing	inflectional	Present continuous verb marker	Process of thinking: opinions about something	Give an opinion
10	waiting	-ing	inflectional	Present continuous verb marker	Stay where you are or delay doing something until somebody or something comes or something happens	Stay in a place
11	moving	-ing	inflectional	Present continuous verb marker	Change place or position	Not change into other woman
12	says	-s	inflectional	Present continuous verb marker	Speak or tell something or somebody/ using words	Give a suggestion
13	rains	-s	inflectional	Plural noun marker	Water that falls in drops from the clouds	Water that falls in drops from the clouds
14	snows	-s	inflectional	Plural noun marker	Frozen water falling from the sky in soft, white flakes, or mass of this on the ground	Frozen water falling from the sky in soft, white flakes, or mass of this on the ground
15	changes	-s	inflectional	Present verb marker	Become or make something different	Take a decision
16	holes	-s	inflectional	Plural noun marker	Hollow space or gap in something solid or in the surface of something	Destitution

17	shoes	-s	inflectional	Plural noun marker	Outer covering of leather, etc for the foot	Live
18	running	-ing	inflectional	Present continuous verb marker	Action or sport of running	Go forward quickly

Table 2. Affixation word in *nothing* song lyric

No	Word	Affix	Derivational/ Inflectional	Function	Meaning of Dictionary	Meaning of Context
1	quitter	-er	derivational	Change verb into a noun	Leave your job, school or something/ stop doing something	People who stop give an
2	smiling	-ing	inflectional	Present continuous verb marker	Expression of the face with the corners of the mouth turned up , showing amusement, happiness, etc	Expression of happiness
3	dying	-ing	inflectional	Present continuous verb marker	Stop living/ sop existing; disappear	Getting inflection
4	trying	-ing	inflectional	Present continuous verb marker	Make an attempt to do or get something	Make an attempt to do or get something
5	drinks	-s	inflectional	Plural noun marker	Liquid for drinking	Alcohol drink
6	mates	-s	inflectional	Plural noun marker	Friend, companion or person you work or share accommodation with	Friend, companion or person you work or share accommodation with

7	shouting	-ing	inflectional	Present continuous verb marker	Say something in a loud voice	Say something in a loud voice
8	swearing	-ing	inflectional	Present continuous verb marker	Make a serious promise to do something	Make a serious promise to do something
9	words	-s	inflectional	Plural noun marker	Written or spoken unit of language	Hopes
10	slurred	-ed	inflectional	Past verb marker	Pronounce words in a way that is not clear, use because you are drunk or tired	Talk angrily
11	dialed	-ed	inflectional	Past verb marker	Use a telephone by turning the dial or pushing buttons to call a number	Use a telephone by turning the dial or pushing buttons to call a number
12	confessed	-ed	inflectional	Past verb marker	Admit especially formally or to the police, that you have something done wrong or illegal	Making apologize
13	railings	-s	inflectional	Plural noun marker	Fence made of upright metal bars	Mistakes which did before
14	fences	-s	inflectional	Plural noun marker	Wall made of wood or wire	Mistakes which did before
15	senses	-s	inflectional	Present verb marker	Feeling about something important	Understanding
16	leads	-s	inflectional	Present verb marker	Go with or in front of a person or animal to show the way	Take somebody to somewhere
17	sees	-s	inflectional	Present verb marker	Become aware of somebody/ something by using the eyes	Imagine

18	hurting	-ing	inflectional	Present continuous verb marker	Cause injury or pain to somebody/ yourself	Cause injury or pain to somebody/ yourself
19	wanted	-ed	inflectional	Past verb marker	Have desire or wish for something	Have desire or wish for something

Table 3. Affixation word in *six degrees of separation* song lyric

No	Word	Affix	Derivational/ Inflectional	Function	Meaning of Dictionary	Meaning of Context
1	books	-s	inflectional	Plural noun marker	Number of printed sheets of paper fastened together in a cover	Number of printed sheets of paper fastened together in a cover
2	watched	-ed	inflectional	Past verb marker	Look at somebody/ something carefully for a period time	Look at somebody/ something carefully for a period time
3	knows	--s	inflectional	Present verb marker	Have information in your mind	Have information
4	hypnotized	-ed	inflectional	Past verb marker	Produce a state of hypnosis in somebody	Produce a state of hypnosis in somebody
5	things	-s	inflectional	Plural noun marker	Any unnamed object	Any unnamed object
6		-ion	derivational	Change adjective into noun	Having little hope and ready to do anything without caring about danger to yourself and other	State of feeling sad and anxious
7	degrees	-s	inflectional	Plural noun marker	Unit for measuring angles or temperature	Sequence

8	separation	-ion	derivational	Change adjective into noun	Act of separating somebody/ something state of being separated	Ending of relationship
9	smiles	-s	inflectional	Plural noun marker	Expression of the face with the corners of the mouth turned up , showing amusement, happiness, etc	Expression of the face showing happiness
10	broken	-en	inflectional	Past participle	That has been damaged or injured: no longer whole or working correctly	damaged or injured
11	splits	-s	inflectional	Present verb marker	Divide into separate or opposing	Make something worse
12	fucked	-ed	inflectional	Past verb marker	Offensive swear word used to show anger or surprise	Make a mistake
13	friends	-s	inflectional	Plural noun marker	Person you know well an like	Person you know well an like
14	strangers	-s	derivational, inflectional	Change adjective into noun, Plural noun marker	Person you do not know	Unknown persons
15	cards	-s	inflectional	Plural noun marker	Thick stiff paper	Thick stiff paper
16	gems	-s	inflectional	Plural noun marker	Jewel	Crystalline rock
17	stones	-s	inflectional	Plural noun marker	Solid mineral substance found in the ground, used for building	Stone jewelers
18	finding	-ing	inflectional	Present continuous verb	Discover somebody/ something unexpectedly	Searching

19	hesitation	-ion	derivational	Change verb into noun	Be slow to speak to speak or act because you uncertain or nervous	Not sure
20	reached	-ed	inflectional	Past verb marker	Arrive at a place; achieve an aim	

## DISCUSSION

### 1. Affixation Form Processes in The Script Song Lyrics

#### a. Inflection Suffix "-s"

Song lyric ; "Nothing song lyric"

Data 1. "They say a few drinks will help me to forget her "

The word "drinks" as free morpheme can be categorized as a noun or verb. It refers to whole meaning of the sentence. In this sentence "drinks" is a noun subject which has inflection. It happens when the words "drinks" formed by 'drink' as a free morpheme joined by '-s' as inflectional suffix. It happens because the writer of this song lyric will assume that not only a bottle drink is needed in this sentence. So a necessary about the meaning become a reason why the inflection of suffix "-s" in this sentence. The writer will reference not only singular noun (drink) but also plural noun (drinks) in this sentence.

The sentence above is one example of inflection suffix "-s" in The Script song lyrics. However it is not only an example of inflection suffix which found, another example of inflection suffix "-s" also found in The Script song lyrics like *words, rains, snows, holes, shoes, news, drinks, mates, railings, fences, senses, rocks, walls, records, students, teachers, preachers, believers, leaders, astronauts, champions, seekers, hands, degrees, books, smiles, friends, cards, gems, stones, tears, eyes, lions, and hits*. All of them has inflection suffix "-s" to change the meaning of noun words start from singular noun into plural noun in every sentences which they are have.

Another case happens in inflection suffix "-s". If the inflection suffix "-s" before happens in noun words but in this case inflection suffix "-s" happens in verb words. Different with case before, in this case inflectional suffix "-s" functioned to show a condition a sentence is present tense especially for

condition when a verb following singular noun (third person). Sometimes inflection suffix which show present verb in singular noun happens in two forms. First is inflectional suffix "-s" itself. Second is inflectional suffix "-es". It can differentiate base on the root words which joined with inflectional suffix itself. However in The Script song lyrics which analyzed by the writer, the writer only found inflection suffix "-s" without found inflection suffix "-e". They are *makes, starts, says, leads, sees, knows, and learns*. The word *starts* found in *superheroes* songs lyric in sentence.

### c. Inflection Suffix "-ing "

Song lyric of *the man who can't be moved*

Data 2. "There's someone I'm waiting for if it's a day, a month, a year"

In this sentence the word "waiting" is the word which had inflection. The word "waiting" formed by combining "wait" (root word) and "-ing" (suffix). Affixation happens because action which doing by subject is still continues. Sometimes affixation by suffix "-ing" can modify the part of speech, but in this sentence it cannot modify the part of speech because it is inflection suffix. Affixation suffix "-ing" can be inflection or derivation is depends on the meaning and structure sentence itself. In this sentence the word "waiting" absolutely had inflection because it still verb before or after affixation by suffix "-ing".

### d. Inflection Suffix "-ed"

Song lyric of *nothing* song

Data 3. "So I, dialed her number and confessed to her"

In this sentence contains two words which had inflection suffix "-ed", they are "dialed" and "confessed". They had affixation by suffix "-ed" to explain that the action in this sentence was over or happens in past time. Grammatically inflectional suffix "-ed" mark the sentence use past tense grammar. Inflection happens when inflectional suffix "-ed" joined with free morpheme *dial* and *confess* to form *dialed* and *confessed*. It only changes the meaning but do not change the part of speech.

**d. Inflection Suffix "-er"**

**Song lyric of nothing song**

**Data 4. "Now she's stronger than you know "**

In this sentence the word "stronger" is the word which had inflection suffix. Inflection happens when "strong" as free morpheme attached by inflectional suffix "-er" to form "stronger". Inflectional suffix "-er" attached in adjective word (strong) to compare the subject. However inflection suffix "-er" happens not to compare subject with other subject, but it compare subject in this sentence with same subject in different time. It means inflection in the word "stronger" describes that subject in this sentence is better than herself before who people now.

**e. Derivation**

**Song lyric of nothing song**

**Data 5. "Am I better off a quitter?"**

In this interrogative sentence, the word "quitter" has a role as object with noun word lexical category. Whereas if it analyzed based on this free morpheme, it references the word "quit" as the free morpheme of "quitter" which has lexical category "verb". It provides that derivation process happens to change the lexical category from verb into noun in the word "quitter". Besides that derivation not only changes the lexical category of word but also changes the meaning. Based on the free morpheme "quit" has meaning stop or leave a place. However when derivation happens, it also changes the total meaning of word. If the meaning before derivation is an action but after derivation changes into a person who is doing something. It means the function of derivation suffix "-er" in the word "quitter" to change the meaning of word "quit" from an action (stop or leave a place) into another word meaning people who do an action (people who stop to effort) and also absolutely change the lexical category of the word itself.

The second example of derivation happens in the word "separation". This word is found in "*six degrees of separation*" song lyric, in sentence:

#### Data 6: lyric of *six degrees of separation* song

"You're going through six degrees of separation."

In this sentence the word "separation" was formed through derivation process root word "separate" and derivational affix "-ion". Derivation happens to change the lexical category and also change the word meaning. The word "separate" is verb word which has meaning moving a part or divides into different parts or group. After combined with derivational suffix "-ion" and formed "separation" the meaning change into act of separating somebody/ something or state of being separated. In addition the lexical category of this word absolutely changes into noun word.

#### 2. The Meaning of Affixation Word in The Script Song Lyric

Like the writer discussed before about function of affixation, the main function of affixation is to change the meaning of word. The meaning of every word which had affixation process changed which appropriate with sentence necessary. Generally the changed of meaning causes affixation process can give big or little influence into the sentence depends on context of this sentence itself. The meaning changed not only influenced by context of sentence but also influenced by kind of affixation which happened in the word of sentence.

Usually the changed of meaning that causes by affixation is predictable. It because every affixation have different characteristic, each of affixation causes different changed meaning, like plural marker, tenses marker, comparative marker, the belonging of something or another condition. Mostly affixation causes the changed meaning that predictable depends on kind of affixes. For example inflectional suffix "-s" in noun word to mark plural noun or inflectional suffix "-er" in adjective word to show comparative word between noun or even derivational suffix "-er" in verb word to mark a people who do the action.

However not all the changed meaning causes by affixation appropriate with their characteristic. Sometimes differences meaning causes by affixation is not happens like general in song lyrics. In song lyric the changed meaning of word generally more following context of the song than characteristic of the affixation itself. It causes the song's writer usually has another reference than the general word which he written as song lyric.

**a. Affixation Word Meaning in "The Man Who Can't be Moved"**

For example in the first song "the man who can't be moved", in the title of this song the word "moved" has affixation by suffix "-ed". Generally suffix "-ed" join with verb word to show that the sentence in past tense condition. However in this sentence affixation in the word "moved" is not only to show the grammar of this sentence. Base on oxford dictionary the word "move" is verb word that means cause somebody or something to change a place or position. But also it show the action which did by the subject. If the writer takes a reference base on the meaning of word above, it means the subject cannot go anywhere before but now he went to place because the action was finish like every action which use past tense grammar. However in this song lyric the meaning of word "moved" above not like explanation above. After analyzed overall song lyric "the man who can't be moved", evidently the meaning of word "moved" in this context is the subject get broken heart and the subject cannot love other woman. The subject stalks to love with same woman. The subject wishes woman who his loved will change her mind and back to him. So the subject looking for the woman in the first places their met. It means the meaning of word "moved" in this context is not change into other woman.

**b. Affixation Word Meaning in "Nothing"**

Another example of affixation found in "six degrees of separation" song lyric. In one sentence in this song lyric contains a sentence "you're going through six degrees of separation". In this sentence contains two words which had affixation, they are "degrees" and "separation". The meaning of "degree" based on oxford dictionary is units to measuring angles or temperature. Meanwhile the meaning of "separation" based on oxford dictionary is action of separating somebody/something or state of being separated. However in this sentence, the writer of this song lyric has different meaning to refer these words. For the word "degree" the writer of song lyric is not reference this word to units to measure something but to reference the sequence of time that was happened or recent. For another word "separation", the writer of song lyric reference similar meaning like the meaning on oxford dictionary but has little different. The word "separation" according the writer of the writer to reference.

### c. Affixation Word Meaning in "six degrees of separation"

Like another example discussed before, in "six degrees of separation" also contains the word which has affixation process. One of the example found in sentence "You're going through six degrees of separation". In this sentence found two words had affixation, they are "degrees" and "separation". In this song context both of them have different meaning than the meaning on dictionary generally. As a comparison in dictionary the word "degrees" has meaning unit for measuring angles or temperature. However in this song context the meaning of the word "degrees" is very different or even nothing related with the meaning on dictionary. In this song context the word "degrees" means a sequence. It has different meaning than dictionary because the song's writer usually use connotation to refer something in the song lyric. It will easier to understand why it has different meaning than the meaning on dictionary if we get complete meaning of the sentence.

Meanwhile another word "separation" in this sentence also has different meaning like the first word before. In oxford dictionary "separation" means act of separating somebody or something state of being separated. Different like the first example before in this sentence, the second example actually has meaning that still relate with the meaning on dictionary. In this song context the word "separation" has similar function like in dictionary but it more specific. The meaning of "separation" in this song context is state or condition when relationship a couple man and woman was finished. So the complete meaning of this sentence describes a condition when a people recently finished his relationship.

## CONCLUSION

There are two conclusion which can be drawn from the discussion. First, generally inflection only causes changed meaning but do not change lexical category. Like in the word "degrees" when inflectional affix only give additional meaning without change lexical category. Secondly, derivation happens when derivational affix join free morpheme. However different like inflection, derivation not only causes changed meaning but also changed lexical category. As an example the word "quitter" has derivation process when

derivational affix "-er" change lexical category "quit" from verb into noun and automatically change the meaning of word itself. In addition in this thesis analysis amount of inflection more than derivation.

The main function of affixation is to change the meaning of words which has affixation itself. Beside many kinds of changed meaning which happened by affixation, in some case found when a word which has affixation process has different meaning than in dictionary. Generally this case happens in song lyrics. It happens because the song's writer often refers a condition or characteristic with another word. For example in a song found a word "lions", in dictionary lion is large powerful animal of the cat family but in a song context "lions" can means bravery character other depends on the song's writer. So affixation always change the meaning of word but the meaning not always same in dictionary, they more depends on their context. [ ]

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Peringkat 2 (Huruf Besar Kecil, Tebal, Rata Tepi Kiri)  
Peringkat 3 (Huruf Besar Kecil, Tebal-Miring, Rata Tepi Kiri)
4. Sistematika artikel hasil pemikiran adalah: judul, nama penulis (tanpa gelar akademik); abstrak (maksimum 100 kata); kata kunci; pendahuluan (tanpa judul) yang berisi latar belakang dan tujuan atau ruang lingkup tulisan; bahasan utama (dapat dibagi ke dalam beberapa sub-bagian); penutup atau kesimpulan; daftar rujukan (hanya memuat sumber-sumber yang dirujuk).
5. Sistematika artikel hasil penelitian adalah: judul, nama penulis (tanpa gelar akademik); abstrak (maksimum 100 kata) yang berisi tujuan, metode, dan hasil penelitian; kata kunci; pendahuluan (tanpa judul) yang berisi latar belakang, sedikit tinjauan pustaka, dan tujuan penelitian; metode; hasil; pembahasan; kesimpulan dan saran; daftar rujukan (hanya memuat sumber-sumber yang dirujuk).
6. Sumber rujukan sedapat mungkin merupakan pustaka-pustaka terbitan 10 tahun terakhir. Rujukan yang diutamakan adalah sumber-sumber primer berupa laporan penelitian (termasuk skripsi, tesis, disertasi) atau artikel-artikel penelitian dalam jurnal dan/atau majalah ilmiah.
7. Perujukan dan pengutipan menggunakan teknik rujukan berkurung (nama, tahun). Pencantuman sumber pada kutipan langsung hendaknya disertai keterangan tentang nomor halaman tempat asal kutipan. Contoh (Davis, 2003: 47).
8. Daftar rujukan disusun dengan tata cara seperti contoh berikut ini dan diurutkan secara alfabetis dan kronologis.  
  
Buku:  
Anderson, D. W. , Vault, V. D. & Dickson, C. E. 1999. *Problems and Prospects for the Decades Ahead: Competency Based Teacher Education*. Berkeley: McCutchan Publishing Co.  
  
Buku kumpulan artikel:  
Saukah, A. & Waseso, M. G. (Eds. ). 2002. "Menulis Artikel untuk Jurnal Ilmiah" (Edisi ke-4, cetakan ke-1). Malang: UM Press.  
  
Artikel dalam buku kumpulan artikel:  
Russel, T. 1998. "An Alternative Conception: Representing Representation". Dalam P. J.

Black & A. Lucas (Eds. ), *Children's Informal Ideas in Science* (hlm. 62-84). London: Routledge.

Artikel dalam jurnal atau majalah:

Kansil, C. L. 2002. "Orientasi Baru Penyelenggaraan Pendidikan Program Profesional dalam Memenuhi Kebutuhan Dunia Industri". *Transpor*, XX(4): 57-61.

Artikel dalam koran:

Pitunov, B. 13 Desember, 2002. "Sekolah Unggulan ataukah Sekolah Pengunggulan?". *Majapahit Pos*, hlm. 4&11.

Tulisan/berita dalam koran (tanpa nama pengarang):

*Jawa Pos*. 22 April 1995. "Wanita Kelas Bawah Lebih Mandiri". hlm. 3.

Dokumen resmi:

Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa. 1978. *Pedoman Penulisan Laporan Penelitian*. Jakarta: Depdikbud.

Undang-undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 2 tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional. 190. Jakarta: PT Armas Duta Jaya.

Buku terjemahan:

Ary, D. , Jacobs, L. C. & Razavieh, A. 1976. *Pengantar Penelitian Pendidikan*. Terjemahan oleh Arief Furchan. 1982. Surabaya: Usaha Nasional.

Skripsi, Tesis, Disertasi, Laporan Penelitian:

Kuncoro, T. 1996. *Pengembangan Kurikulum Pelatihan Magang di STM Nasional Malang Jurusan Bangunan, Program Studi Bangunan Gedung: Suatu Studi Berdasarkan Kebutuhan Dunia Usaha dan Jasa Konstruksi*. Tesis tidak diterbitkan. Malang: PPS IKIP MALANG.

Makalah seminar, lokakarya, penataran:

Waseso, M. G. 2001. "Isi dan Format Jurnal Ilmiah. Makalah disajikan dalam Seminar Lokakarya Penulisan Artikel dan Pengelolaan Jurnal Ilmiah, Universitas Lambungmangkurat". Banjarmasin, 9-11 Agustus.

Internet (karya individual):

Hitchcock, S. , Carr, L. & Hall, W. 1996. *A Survey of STM Journals, 1990-1995: The Calm before the Storm*. (online), (<http://journal.ecs.soton.ac.uk/survey/survey.html>, diakses 12 Juni 1996).

Internet (artikel dalam jurnal online):

Kumaidi. 1998. "Pengukuran Bekal Awal Belajar dan Pengembangan Tesnya. *Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan*". (online), jilid 5, No. 4, (<http://www.malang.ac.id>, diakses 20 Januari 2000).

Internet (bahan diskusi):

Wilson, D. 20 November 1995. "Summary of Citing Internet Sites". NETTRAIN Discussion List. (online), (NETTRAIN@ubvm.cc.buffalo.edu, diakses 22 November 1995).

Internet (surel pribadi):

Naga, D. S. (ikip-jkt@indo.net.id). 1 Oktober 1997. Artikel untuk JIP. Surel kepada Ali Saukah (jippsi@mlg.ywcn.or.id).

9. Tata cara penyajian kutipan, rujukan, tabel, dan gambar mengikuti tata cara yang digunakan dalam artikel yang telah dimuat. Artikel berbahasa Indonesia menggunakan Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia yang Disempurnakan (Depdikbud, 1987). Artikel berbahasa Inggris menggunakan ragam baku.
10. Semua naskah ditelaah secara anonim oleh mitra bestari (*reviewers*) yang ditunjuk oleh penyunting menurut bidang kepakarannya. Penulis artikel diberikan kesempatan untuk melakukan revisi naskah atas dasar rekomendasi/saran dari mitra bestari atau penyunting. Kepastian pemuatan atau penolakan naskah akan diberitahukan secara tertulis.
11. Pemeriksaan dan penyuntingan cetak-coba dikerjakan oleh penyunting dan/atau dengan melibatkan penulis. Artikel yang sudah dalam bentuk cetak-coba dapat dibatalkan pemuatannya oleh penyunting jika diketahui bermasalah.
12. Segala sesuatu yang menyangkut perizinan pengutipan atau penggunaan software komputer untuk pembuatan naskah atau ihwal lain yang terkait dengan HAKI yang dilakukan oleh penulis artikel, berikut konsekuensi hukum yang mungkin timbul karenanya, menjadi tanggung jawab penuh penulis artikel tersebut.