Comparative Chinese personal’s Affixes and Indonesian personal’s Affixes

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Abstract. This paper compares and analyzes Chinese personal’s Affixes and Indonesian personal’s Affixes. The research method uses qualitative interpretation. Sequential steps are used (1) Identification, (2) classification, (3) comparative data, (4) verification data, (5) description of results, and discussion of presentation (6) conclusion. This paper found that the Indonesian personal Affixes and the Chinese personal Affixes are not completely one-to-one correspondence, and there is a one-to-many and one-to-one relationship. Example: one to many relationships is pe- similar to 师、生、家、者、员、星, and 张. One to one relationship is –wan similar to 家. Similarly, Chinese personal Affixes and Indonesian personal Affixes are not completely one-to-one correspondences, with a one-to-two and one-to-one relationship. Example: one to many relationships is 者- similar to pe- and -wan. One to one relationship is 师 similar with pe-.

Keywords: Indonesian Language, Chinese Language, Personal’s Affixes, Learner

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INTRODUCTION

Process of Mandarin learning for foreign learners certainly find their difficulties, this is because the mother tongue and foreign languages have different characteristics, as well as Indonesian letters consisting of the alphabet, but Mandarin consists of three components namely Hanzi, tone and pinyin (Maria, 2017; Mulyaningsih, 2014; Supriadi, 2014). Rongrong (2014) explains that affixation in Malay is difficult, this is caused the level of Malay affixation is very complex. Mandarin is part of the Sino-Tibetan language, but Indonesian is part of the Austronesian language. Mandarin is a language that can stand alone, consisting of radical letters with a little affixation, while Indonesian cannot stand alone, including cohesive language. Mandarin and Indonesian have very different characteristics in terms of vocabulary, pronunciation, and grammar. Bing (2010) said affixation in Indonesian is formed by affix meaning, the level of meaning change is quite high, while in Mandarin the level of affixation is low. This is supported by the findings of Siya (2016) who compared the Affixess of Indonesia and China, the results of his research are Mandarin affixation in the form of their independent vocabulary, the process of affixation is low. While affixation in Indonesian is formed from changes in the meaning of the basic word itself, high affixation (Kalee et al., 2018; Pisceldo et al., 2008).

Affixation in Mandarin is often referred to as 词缀. Jing (1987) said that affixation in Mandarin has four characteristics including (1) losing the meaning of the basic word, a more abstract meaning instead (2) cannot stand alone instead (3) cannot be an abbreviation of the word; (4) having own rules of position. Mandarin affixation is divided into two types, namely 前缀 (prefix) and 后缀 (suffix) Bing (2010). Anton (2001) explain affixation in Indonesian is an affix or a kind of non-basic morpheme that is structurally attached to basic words or basic forms that are used as a basis for the next stage of formation. Affixation in Indonesian is divided into three types namely Prefix, Infix, and Suffix.

There are many differences between the affixation of Mandarin and Indonesian (Hartanto, 2018; Ying, 2011; Wikarti, 2015). Therefore, understanding the characteristics of Mandarin and Indonesian is the main thing that must be mastered. The difference between these two languages can cause interference, which can cause difficulties for second language learners. Understanding Mandarin affixation for Indonesian students is very lacking, this is caused the theories from experts about the affixation of Chinese personal’s Affixes have different opinions. This also influences the teaching of Indonesian teachers in conveying knowledge to their students. Besides, Shan (2017) said that Indonesian students did not learn in-depth about the material of Chinese personal’s Affixes, most Indonesian students were only introduced by the name of the profession.

Researchers conducted interviews with Mandarin students at the State University of Malang. This research was done to find out how they can use personal’s Affixes in Mandarin. The following are examples of errors found in the interview results: "我是他的右手" "I am his right hand". In the example sentence, Indonesian students want to express the meaning of "right hand" as the meaning of the person who they trust. In Indonesian, "right hand" refers to a person with a certain
personality, namely the most trusted person. This situation is biased in the mother tongue. Another example is 国家, the meaning of the word is Country, but Indonesian students classify the word into word personal affix. This is caused by several words people use in the suffix 家, such as 画家, 艺术家 and 科学家. Therefore, research on the Chinese personal Affixes needs to do, this article will compare differences in Chinese and Indonesian personal's Affixes, so hopefully, Indonesian students can easily identity personal affixation in Mandarin.

**RESEARCH METHOD**

This study uses a qualitative-interpretative method using contrastive analysis. There are plenty of previous studies using this approach to compare two languages (Hasmawati et al., 2020; Mantiasiah et al., 2018; 2019). The data source used was a study of five Mandarin personal affix experts, obtained by ten Chinese personal Affixes: 者、鬼、汉、师、家、生、手、星、员、长. The word vocabulary in Indonesian refers to Anton (2001) that Indonesian affixation consists of original Affixes from Peer and external additions from -wan, -wati, and -man. The vocabulary data used is a form of the vocabulary of people in Mandarin and Indonesian. Data analysis techniques used sequential steps (1) identification, (2) data classification, (3) comparative data, (4) data verification, (5) description of results and discussion of exposure, and (6) conclusions.

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

Most of the vocabulary in Indonesian has a high level of affixation. There are two types of Affixes in Indonesian: 1. The original affixation of Affixes, which has a total of 6 phonetic variations: pe-, pem-, pen-, peny-, peng-, and penge, all of these Affixes is the prefix (prefix) 2. Moelyono (2001) said foreign affixation emphasizes that the foreign affixation of the Indonesian language is divided into three: -wan, -man, and -ti. The following is a comparison of affective personal Affixes in two languages that can be divided into two, namely: compared according to the Indonesian affix perspective and Mandarin affix perspective.

**Comparison according to the Indonesian Affixes perspective.**

The table below explains the comparison of the affixation of Mandarin and Indonesian words when compared to the Indonesian perspective.

**Table 1. personal Affixes in Indonesian perspective**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indonesian Personal Affixes</th>
<th>Sentence of Indonesian personal Affixes</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Chinese Personal Affixes</th>
<th>Sentence of Chinese personal Affixes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pe-</td>
<td>Setiap Pengajar dituntut untuk memahami latar belakang peserta didiknya.</td>
<td>Shows the reference word for people who are experts in the field of education</td>
<td>&quot;师&quot; &quot;生&quot;</td>
<td>在中央民族大学, 很多老师和学生参加运动会.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Each Teacher (Pengajar) is required to understand the background of their students.

**Pe-layan di restoran Arab itu sangat baik dan ramah.**

The waiter (pe-layan) at the Arabian restaurant was very kind and friendly. Showing people who have certain abilities.

**Pe-rokok pasif kebanyakan tidak mengetahui tingkat bahanya lebih tinggi dibanding perokok aktif.**

Passive smokers (pe-rokok) mostly do not know the danger level is higher than active smokers. Indicates the word of a person who has a certain character.

**Seni-man Indonesia tergabung dalam Asosiasi yang sering mengadakan pameran Nasional.**

Indonesian artists (seni-man) are members of an association that often holds national exhibitions. Showing people who have certain abilities.

**Menjadi seorang olahraga-wan harus selalu menjaga kesehatan dan stamina tubuh.**

It shows people to adhere to a particular religion and hobby. Indicates the word of a person who has a certain character.

**Ir. Soekarno merupakan salah satu pahla-wan yang**

Indicates the word of a person who has a certain character. "者" "家" "员" "星" "长" "鬼" "手" "员" "汉" "者" "汉"
Ir. Sukarno was one of Indonesia's great heroes (pahlawan).

Stephen Hawking adalah salah satu ilmuwan yang mempunyai kontribusi besar untuk Dunia

Santri-wati di pondok Tebu Ireng Jombang sangat pandai membaca Al-Quran.

Maha-siswa
Universitas Negeri Malang kebanyakan tidak menyukai kuliah online.

As can be seen from the table, the Affixess of the Indonesian indicative words is equivalent to the affix of the Mandarin indicative words "师", "生", "者", "家", "长", "长", "星" and "鬼". The Affixess of words that point to the person in Indonesian contains the meaning of the words that point to that person about certain academic studies, equivalent to the Chinese Affixess "师" and "生". For example: teaching Indonesian is equivalent to "教"; "student" is the same as the Chinese prefix "学生". affixing the word pointer means "someone who has certain knowledge or is involved in certain special activities", which is equivalent to the Mandarin Affixess "者", "家", "员", "员", "长" and "星". For example: "author" Indonesian is equivalent
to "作家", "painter" is equivalent to "画家", "nurse" is equivalent to "护理员", and "leader" is equivalent to "队长", "singer" in Indonesian is equivalent to "歌手", and "leader" is equivalent to "队长", "singer" in Indonesian is equivalent to "歌手" in Mandarin. Indonesian vocabulary refers to the basic words of people to express the meaning of words. The word person pointer in Indonesian is a word that indicates the meaning of someone who has certain habits or traits that are equivalent to "鬼" and "者". Examples of cigarette users "Aff. Affix -man who shows someone who is an expert in a particular field or someone who likes to do certain things is equivalent to the prefix" 手 ", for example, the seni-man "高手 ".

Indonesian Personal Affixess -man is equivalent to the Chinese affix "员" "者" "汉" 和 "家". This affix shows someone who adheres to a certain religion, has a certain hobby and often does certain jobs. Examples of olahraga-wan "运动员", volunteer -wan "志愿者", the hero (phala-wan) "好汉" and ilmu-wan "科学家". Indonesian Affix - wati is equivalent to the Chinese affix "家" which shows a woman who has/does a certain job. This is different from Chinese affixation, in Chinese affixation, there are no specific terms used to distinguish gender.

Furthermore, the Indonesian personal Affixess -maha, this affix in Indonesian is often interpreted as "big" or "great", commensurate with the Mandarin affix "大". Example: Indonesian "maha-siswa" is equivalent to 大学生. From the table above, it can be seen that the relationship between the Affixess of Indonesian and Chinese personal Affixess consists of: (1) One-to-one relationship (2) One-to-many relationship. The affixation of personal Affixess in Indonesian and Mandarin has their respective characteristics, characteristics are not limited to one concept. The number of Affixes used in Mandarin has a considerable amount, but both the vocabulary patterns and their pronunciation do not change in form, the basic meaning of the words that form affixation with new Affixes has a related relationship. The amount of indicative words in Indonesian is small, the change in basic vocabulary to people's vocabulary is not simple, but the change in meaning is not too complicated.

The affirmation of personal Affixess changes with changes in the conditions of an area, so does the Indonesian affix a in vocabulary greatly affect the meaning of its vocabulary or someone who has expertise in the arts, people who have certain abilities, such as: "者" "员" "家" "生" "师" "手". Personal Affixes refer to words in Mandarin that can indicate age differences, namely "长", whereas in Indonesian do not have concepts like this.

Comparison Personal Affixes according to the Mandarin perspective.

From table 2, it can be seen that a Chinese personal Affixes shows several Affixess in Indonesian, such as: "者" "家" "生" "员". The following are the Affixess of Chinese personal Affixes when compared to Indonesian personal Affixes in Mandarin perspective which has a one-to-many relationship.
### Table 2. Personal Affixess in Mandarin perspective

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese Personal Affixes</th>
<th>Sentence of Chinese personal Affixes</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Indonesian Personal Affixes</th>
<th>Sentence of Indonesian personal Affixes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>者</td>
<td>随着肺炎疫情，很多中国人愿意做志愿者。</td>
<td>Shows the reference word for people who are experts in the field of education</td>
<td>Pe-</td>
<td>Pe-nulis novel &quot;Pagi dan Senja adalah Lintang dan Raffy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Suízhe fèiyán yìqíng, hěnduō zhōngguó rén yuànyì zuò zhiyùàn zhě.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>窝月时，海淀清真寺招聘志愿者。</td>
<td></td>
<td>Menjadi seorang olahraga-wan harus selalu menjaga kesehatan dan stamina tubuh.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zhāiyuè shí, hǎidiàn qìngzhēnsi zhǎopín zhiyùàn zhě.</td>
<td>Showing people who have certain abilities.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>家</td>
<td>艺术家是爱好与工作在一行线。</td>
<td>Showing people who have certain abilities.</td>
<td>Santri-wati di pondok Tebu Ireng Jombang sangat pandai bertilawah</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yìshùjiā shì àihào yǔ gōngzuò zài yìxíng xiàn.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>员</td>
<td>林丹是中国羽毛球的运动员。</td>
<td>It shows people to adhere to a particular religion and hobby.</td>
<td>Jika kelak adik menjadi orang kaya, adik ingin menjadi orang yang derma-wan.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Líndān shì zhōngguó yǔmāoqū de yùndòngyuán.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. “者”

Xiang in 《现代汉语八百词》 writes that "者" has two types of functions: 
1) Adj/noun/verb + "者", denotes someone who has certain characteristics, adherents of certain beliefs, or someone who has type certain occupation. Example: "志愿者" voluntarily. 
2) "前 / 后" or unit of numbers + "者" indicates the order of ownership of a person or item. The second opinion does not include affixation, the author does not use the second theory. Chinese personal affix is equivalent to two Affixes in Indonesian, namely: pe- and -wan. Example: “pe-nulis” "作者" and "rela-wan" "志愿者". 

2. “家”

The Affixes of the Chinese personal Affixes "家" explains that "家" in the big Chinese dictionary (2017) has four functions including 1) being suffix, which indicates the type of person. Example: "女人家" daughter "孩子家" child 2 shows the identities of people like "酒" drunk 3) shows someone who has expertise in certain fields such as "画家" pe-lukis and "科学家" ilmu-wan. Chinese language Affixes are equivalent to male and female Affixes, such as "艺术家" (sastra-wati) and "慈善家" (derma-wan). 

3. “员”

Chinese personal Affixes "员" has two functions, including 1) indicating the type of work. Example "服务员" servant "演员" actor, 2) shows certain believers and hobbyists of certain hobby examples: "服务员" (pe-layan) "动员员" (olahraga-wan). Chinese personal Affixes "员" is equivalent to the Affix of pe- and -wan, for example, "服务员" (pe-layan) 汉语 "运动员" (olahraga-wan). Comparison of one-to-one of Chinese and Indonesian personal Affixes are: "师" "手" "星" "长" "鬼" "汉" 生" 等. 

The following is a detailed explanation comparison one-to-one the Affixess of personal Affixes in Mandarin and Indonesian in the Perspective of Mandarin.
Table 3. Comparison of one-to-one of Chinese and Indonesian personal Affixess in Mandarin perspective.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese Personal Affixes</th>
<th>Sentence of Chinese personal Affixes</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Indonesian Personal Affixes</th>
<th>Sentence of Indonesian personal Affixes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>师</td>
<td>在我的眼里，苏老师是我的榜样。</td>
<td>Shows the reference word for people who are experts in the field of education</td>
<td>Pe-nulis novel “Pagi dan Senja adalah Lintang dan Raffy</td>
<td>The author (pe-nulis) of the novel &quot;Morning and Twilight is Lintang and Raffy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zài wǒ de yǎn lǐ, sū lǎoshi shì wǒ de bǎngyàng.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pe-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>手</td>
<td>在家里，我爷爷又两个助手。</td>
<td>Showing people who have certain abilities.</td>
<td>Santri-wati di pondok Tebu Ireng Jombang sangat pandai bertilawah</td>
<td>Student (santri-wati) at Pondok Tebu Ireng Jombang is very good at singing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zài jiālǐ, wǒ yéyé yǒu liǎng gè zhǔshǒu.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pe-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>星</td>
<td>王力宏是中国很红的一个歌星。</td>
<td>It shows people to adhere to a particular religion and hobby.</td>
<td>Wang Li Hong adalah salah satu pe-nyanyi terkenal di China.</td>
<td>Wang Li Hong is one of the most famous singers (pe-nyanyi) in China.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wánglìhóng shì zhōngguó hén hóng de yīgè géxing.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pe-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>长</td>
<td>我没有经验，不想当你们的队长。</td>
<td>Showing people who have certain abilities.</td>
<td>Aku tidak punya pengalaman, tidak ingin menjadi pe-mimpin kalian.</td>
<td>I have no experience, I don’t want to be your leader (pe-mimpin).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wǒ méiyǒu jīngyàn, bùxiǎng dàng nǐmen de duìzhǎng.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pe-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鬼</td>
<td>我妈妈超级讨厌烟鬼。</td>
<td>Indicates the word of a person who has a certain character.</td>
<td>Ibuku sangat membenci pe-rokok.</td>
<td>My mother hates smoker (pe-rokok).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wǒ māmā chāo jí tāoyán yánguǐ.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pe-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Comparative Chinese Personal’s Affixes – Sunart & Karina (p.276-287)

1. "师"

Chinese personal Affixes "师" has two functions: 1) showing someone related to educational life, for example, 教师 "educator" 老师 "instructor" 2) showing someone who is an expert in religion or justice. Example "法师" lawyer "巫师" judge etc. Chinese personal Affixes “师” equivalent to the Indonesian personal affix of pe-, example: "教师" (pe-didik), "老师" (pe-ngajar).

2. "手"

Chinese personal Affixes for "手" indicate someone who has certain abilities, for example, "能手" a person who can all be "助手" aide, "高手" someone who is an expert in a particular field "选手" finalist. Chinese personal Affixes “手” is equivalent to the Indonesian personal affix pe-, for example, “助手” (pe-bantu)

3. "星"

Chinese personal Affixes "星" show someone famous example: "歌星" singer "球星 "athlete" 明星 "artist. Chinese personal Affixes are equivalent to pe- Affixess, for example, "歌星" (pe-nyanyi).

4. "长"

Chinese personal Affixes "长" has two functions: 1) shows a leader, for example, "校长" the headmaster, "部长" district head, "队长" chairman 2) shows someone more senior, Example 兄长 "brother older men "师长" a senior mentor friend. The Chinese personal affix of a person's “师” is equivalent to the affix of pe-, example: "队长" (pe-mimpin).
5. “鬼”

Chinese personal Affixes for "鬼" has two functions: 1) shows a person who has bad habits, for example, "烟鬼" smoker "酒鬼" drunkard 2) shows a call to someone familiar, Example "小鬼" demon (call familiarity) "讨厌鬼" (a source of hatred). The Chinese personal Affixes “鬼” is equivalent to the affix of pe-. example: "酒鬼" (pe-mabuk).

6. “汉”

Chinese personal Affixes "汉" to indicate the gender of a man, for example: "单身汉" (single male) "懒汉" (lazy man) "男子汉" mighty male "好汉" hero. Chinese personal Affixes are equivalent to the Indonesian personal Affixes -wan for example "好汉" (pahla-wan).

7. “生”

"生" from the meaning of basic words in Mandarin has the meaning of someone who is educated. The main functions of "生" are: 1) show people who are learning such as, "书生" people who like reading books "学生" students/students 2) show someone's work, such as "医生" doctors "服务生" servants. “学生” (student ) 汉语 “服务生” (service) 汉语 “大学生”. The Chinese personal Affixess “生” is equivalent to the Affixess pe-, for example “学生” (pe-lajar) 汉语 “服务生” (pe-layan).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, the personal Affixess in Indonesian and Mandarin have many similarities and differences. The similarity between the two is that both consist of prefixes and suffixes, while the difference is that the level of affixation in Indonesian tends to be very high while in Mandarin is very low. Comparison of Indonesian indicative words and ten Affixess of Mandarin "one-to-one and one-to-many relationship words. Likewise, the comparison from the Mandarin perspective both has one-to-two and one-to-one relationships.

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