

## Determination of Meaning for Derivative Words in Malay Language for Malay-English Translation

Nani Suria Shoaib Chikara IGARASHI Nobuo INUI Yoshiyuki KOTANI

Department of Computer, Information, and Communication Sciences, Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology

### 1 Introduction

Derivation word is used widely in Malay language especially in written sentences. Therefore, determining the meaning of a derivative word is essential in performing a translation system for Malay language. In our attempt, we specify the classes of the root word to determine the meaning of the derivative word. We have developed a more specific Malay language derivative word analysis system, which identify the affixes and root word meaning by classifying the root word according its groups. The system is then applied to the Malay-English translation system.

### 2 Derivation

Derivation is a process where affix is added to a root word. Derivation is also called affixation. In our attempt we verified the meaning for prefix, suffix and combination of prefix and suffix of a derivation word. The affixes can be divided into affixes for noun, verb and adjective. For example, the affix *meN-* is an affix for verb while the affix *se-* is an affix for adjective.

### 3 Determination of Meaning

Affix itself have it own meaning. In our work, we determined the meaning of an affix by which group of root word it combined. The base word can be divided into three main group; noun, verb and adjective. Below these three

main groups, we split it into a number of small groups.

#### 3.1 Classifying Noun

Noun is mainly divided into proper noun, common noun and pronoun. However, noun that can be combined with affixes is only common noun. Under the common noun, we divided it into a number of groups as below.

##### (i) Living things

→ human [e.g: *guru*(teacher), *ibu*(mother), *pelajar*(student), *peguam*(lawyer)]

→ non-human [e.g: *gajah*(elephant), *burung*(bird), *kucing*(cat), *ikan*(fish)]

##### (ii) Non-living things

→ organization [e.g: *sekolah*(school), *hospita*(hospital), *universiti*(university)]

→ non-organization

##### ◇ Concrete

➤ Place [e.g: *rumah*(house)]

➤ Object

- Attire[e.g: *baju*(clothes)]

- Transportation[e.g: *kereta*(car)]

- others[e.g: *batu*(stone)]

##### ◇ Abstract

➤ Event/occurrence

[e.g: *ketibaan*(arrival)]

➤ Intention

[e.g: *pendapat*(opinion)]

#### 3.2 Classifying Verb

Verb can be classified into two groups. They are transitive verb and intransitive verb.

