

An analysis of affixation in Sasak language dialect

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to show how many affixations in Sasak Language Meriak-Meriku dialect and the semantic meaning. The methodology used in this study is qualitative method by following two steps. Those are: Firstly, the researcher reads the English book that consists of affixes both inflection and derivation. Secondly, the researcher writes all the data collected. This study based on David H. Deterding, Gloria R. Poedjosoedarmo, William O'Grady, and Michael Dobrovolsky theories about affixation both inflection and derivation. Finally, the result of this study is in Sasak language dialect Meriak-Meriku has nine affixations that have different meaning.

Keywords: affixation; dialect Meriak-Meriku in Sasak language; qualitative method

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, some of the regional languages begin to be discussed by some writers. Language consists of two fields, which are the sound and the meaning (Andina Muchti, 2021). This study tries to show one of the languages used in Indonesia. On Lombok Island, there are three language-speaking communities with a large number of speakers, namely the Sasak language-speaking community (natives), the Balinese-speaking community, and the Sumbawa-speaking community (Mahsun, 2007). Sasak is one of the ethnic in Lombok Island were located in West Nusa Tenggara Province. Lombok is a small island, but many different languages are used there. Different village has some different dialect. The researcher focuses in analysis of morphology especially the form of affixation. Morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangement into words (Aridawati, et al, 1995). According to Verhaar Morphology is a branch of linguistics that identifies the basic units of language as grammatical units (in Handayani, 2017). Then, Morphology has vital impact on the development and perception of English words (Akbulut, 2017). Arifin and Junaiyah stated that affixation is the morphological process that converts a lexeme into a word after getting affixes, which in our language are quite numerous (in Saputra, 2017).

Austin (Sapitri, 2018) stated that there are five major dialects of Sasak Language:

- 1) Ngeno-ngene dialect
- 2) Ngeno-ngene dialect is dialect spoken in central west coast and central east to north east coast.
- 3) Meno-mene dialect
- 4) Meno-mene dialect is dialect spoken by people around Puyung and Praya towns, central Lombok.
- 5) Ngeto-ngete dialect
- 6) Ngeto-ngete dialect is dialect spoken by people around Suralaga in Sembalun in North – east.
- 7) Ngeno-ngene dialect
- 8) Ngeno-ngene dialect is dialect spoken around Bayan in the north (this dialect also called kuto-kute dialect)

9) Meriak-meriku dialect

Meriak-meriku dialect is dialect spoken by people at the south-central area around Bonjeruk and Sengkol (pujut).

Based on the statement above, the researcher wants to discuss about Affixation in Sasak language dialect Meriak-Mriku. This study writes based on Booij, Deterding and Poedjosoedarmo's theory about affixation. Before the researcher chooses their theory about affixation, the researcher explains some theory from some linguist about affixation. Below are some example of affixation in English:

Lynda buys a new car
She combs her sister's hair

Inflectional suffix **-s** can be attached to the verbs if the subject is third person such as she, he, and it. Related to affixation in Sasak language dialect Mriak Mriku, this study is conducted to answer these questions: what are the word formations of affixation in Sasak Language dialect Mriak Mriku? And what is the meaning in Sasak language, especially in Mriak-Mriku dialect?

METHODS

This study is qualitative research. Then, qualitative method is a method that produced descriptive data such as written words and attitude of people who has observed Moleong (MN Wahid, 2012). Then Moleong stated that the qualitative method is a research method that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people who can be observed (Nurjam'an et al., 2015).

The data of this research are English and Sasak language especially for affixation and its function of Sasak Language dialect Mriak-Mriku. The writer uses some books that related with the study. The books contain the materials related to the topic of this study, such as: The first is *The Grammar of English Morphology and Syntax for English Teacher in Southers Asia* by David H. Deterding and Gloria R. Poedjosoedarmo published by Prentice Hall, 2001). The second is *Contemporary Linguistics: An Introduction Second Edition* by O'Grady and Dobrovolsky. They stated that Morphology is the component of a grammar that deals with the internal structure of words (Sapitri, 2018).

Collecting the data is very important in this research. According to (Arikunto Suharsimi, 2013), there are six methods of collecting data; test, questionnaires, interview, observation, rating scale, and documentation. Because the researcher is native speaker of Sasak Language, so the data is collected by the researcher. The researcher also takes the information from the other Sasak native speakers.

In this research, the writer takes the steps are as follows:

- 1) Firstly, the researcher reads the English book that consists of Inflection and derivation affixes.
- 2) Secondly, the researcher writes all the collected data into papers.
- 3) Thirdly, the data is analysed based on the theory used.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research found there are eight prefixes such as prefix *ke-*, *me-*, *ne-*, *te-*, *pe-*, *te-* (*passive*), and *be-*, *Peng*. Then, there are two suffixes such as suffix *-n* and *-an*. Can be seen from the followed table:

TABLE 1. Prefix's function

No	Prefixes	Functions
1	<i>ke-</i>	Planning
2	<i>me-</i>	Planning



3	<i>ne-</i>	Planning
4	<i>te-</i>	Planning
5	<i>pe-</i>	Imperative
6	<i>te- (passive)</i>	Passive
7	<i>be-</i>	Verb
8	<i>Peng-</i>	Noun

TABLE 2. Suffix's function

No	Suffixes	Functions
1	<i>-n</i>	Possessive
2	<i>-an</i>	Comparative

Based on the analysis of writer as a native speaker and from other native speaker of Sasak language who use dialect Meriak-Meriku, the researcher found nine types of affixes of Sasak Language dialect Meriak-Meriku. Nine of them are prefixes and suffixes. Below is discussion:

1. Prefix

a. Prefix *ke-*

Example:

Eku **Kelalo** Sekolah (Planning)

I will go to school

Prefix *ke-* attach to the verb for the first-person subject. The function of these prefix is to explain the planning.

b. Prefix *me-*

Prefix *me-* attach to the verb for the second singular person subject. The meaning of these prefix is to explain the planning (PLAN)

Example:

Side **Melalo** Sekolah (Planning) you will go to school

c. prefix *ne-*

Prefix *ne-* attach to the verb for the third singular and plural person. The meaning of these prefix is to explain the planning (PLAN).

Example:

Nie **nelalo** Sekolah

she/he/they will go to school

d. Prefix *te-*

Prefix *te-* attach to the verb for the first plural person. The meaning of these prefix is to explain the planning (PLAN). Prefix *te-* also can be meant passive depend on the form of the sentences. Look at the different usage of prefix *te-* in active and passive form:

Example:

Ite **Telalo** Sekolah (Planning)

We will go to school

Bale iku **tebeli** isik Jhon (Passive)

That house is bought by Jhon

e. Prefix *pe-*

Prefix *pe-* is one of the affixes in Sasak language. It is derivational affix. This prefix changes the word class and it modifies the meaning of the base word. The class of the base word is an adjective. Prefix *pe-* used for active sentence. Prefix *-pe* attached to the verb put in the first sentence becomes imperative. Then, Prefix *-pe* attached to the verb put after verb becomes progressive. This prefix has meaning as action verb Example:

Penyalak tv sekeli! (Imperative)
switch on the television, please!

Rita kakn *penyalak* Tv (Prograssive)
Rita is switching on the television

Bagus legi *Pengemos* Dedare (Noun)
The girl's smile is so beautiful

f. Prefix *be-*

Prefix *be-* used for active sentence. This prefix has meaning as action verb. It is derivational and inflectional affix. This prefix changes the word class and it modifies the meaning of the base word. The class of the base word is verb or noun. Example:

Jah *Betakong* iku! (Verb)
Don't wear that cloth!

2. Suffixes

a. Suffix *-n*

The suffix is derivational affix. This suffix changes the word class and it modifies the meaning of the base word. The class of the base word is noun attached become possessive pronoun.

Example:

Iku takong*n* Jhon (Possessive)
That is Jhon's cloth

b. Suffix *-an*

It suffix is inflactional affix. The class of the base word is adjective. Suffix *-an* is attached to the noun to indicate Comparative.

Example:

Beleq*an* balen Jhon sak dait Richard (Comparative)
Jhon's house is bigg*er* than that Richard's

CONCLUSIONS

As shown in discussion that in Sasak language dialect Mriak-Mriku has nine affixations that has different function. Nine of them are kinds of prefixes and suffixes. The prefixes in Sasak Language dialect Mriak-Mriku consist of prefix *ke-* attach to the verb for the first-person subject, prefix *me-* attach to the verb for the second singular person subject, prefix *ne-* attach to the verb for the third singular and plural person, prefix *te-* attach to the verb for the first plural person, prefix *pe-* and *be-used* for active sentence. This prefix has meaning as action verb, prefix *te-* also mean passive depend on the form of the sentences. However, in Sasak Language Meriak-Meriku dialect has two suffixes.

Those are Suffix *-n* is attached to the noun to indicate Genitive, Suffix *-an* is attached to the noun to indicate Comparative. After the data is analyzed, the researcher can find the types of prefixes and suffixes along with the meaning of each word added to the prefix and suffix. For further research, it is expected to find types of affixations in languages that have a wider scope.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST STATEMENT

We would like to declare that the study was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.