AFFIXATION SYSTEM OF PEREAN DIALECT:
DESCRIPTIVE QUALITATIVE STUDY

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan awalan dan akhiran dari bahasa Bali lisan di desa Perean yang memiliki proses derivasi dan infleksi. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Dua informan dipilih berdasarkan kriteria. Data dikumpulkan berdasarkan dua tehnik, yaitu: observasi dan teknik wawancara. Beberapa instrumen yang digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data, yaitu peneliti itu sendiri dan daftar pertanyaan. Ada tiga proses dalam menganalisis data, diantaranya data reduksi, data tampilan dan kesimpulan.Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukan bahwa ada dua jenis awalan padadialek bahasa Bali di desa Perean: awalan {me-} dan {n-}. Ada tiga jenis akhiran: akhiran {-ang}, {-in} dan {-e}. Awalan dan akhiran yang memiliki proses derivasi yaitu awalan {me-}, {N-}, dan akhiran { -ang} dan {-in}. Awalan dan akhiran di bahasa Bali lisan di desa Penyabangan yang mempunyai proses infleksi adalah awalan {n-} dan akhiran {-e}, {-ang} dan {-in}.

Kata kunci: Awalan dan akhiran, Bahasa Bali lisan di Penyabangan, Proses Derivasi, ProsesInfleksi

ABSTRACT

The study aimed at describing the kinds of prefixes and suffixes of Balinese language spoken in Perean village which has derivational and inflectional process. This research is a descriptive qualitative research. There are two informant samples chosen based on a set of criteria. The obtained data are collected based on twotechniques, namely: observation and interview. The instruments used to collect the data were the researcher and question list. There are three steps of analyzing the data; data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusion/verifying. The results of this study show that there are two kinds of prefixes of Balinese language spoken in Perean village; prefix {me-} and {n-}. There are three kinds of suffixes; suffix {-ang}, {-in} and {-e}. Prefixes and suffixes that have derivational process are prefix {me-}, {n-} and suffix {-ang} and {- in}. The Prefixes and Suffixes were found underwent derivational and inflectional process are prefix {-n} and suffix {-e}, {-ang}, and {-in}.

Key Words: *Balinese Language in Perean, Prefixes and Suffixes, Derivational Process, Inflectional Proces*

INTRODUCTION

Dialect is a regional or social variety of a language distinguished by pronunciation, grammar, or vocabulary, especially a way of speaking that differs from the standard variety of the language (Nordquist, 2006). One language which has many kinds of dialect is Balinese language. Balinese is the mother tongue or lingua franca for people who live in Bali. According to Terima (2003), Balinese language (Basa Bali), historically, is a language that already got various influences from many languages, such as Sanskrit, Arabic, Chinese, Dutch, Javanese, and English. The contaminations of several languages outside the Balinese make this language have some varieties. This variety of language is called a dialect, which means that the same language is used by certain people in terms of different word-order, pronunciation, grammar, and vocabularies (Rickford J.R., 2002).

According to Bawa and Jendra (1981:3) this language has two groups of dialects in Bali. They are Bali Aga dialect and Bali Dataran dialect. Bali Aga dialect includes the regions of Tenganan, Perean, Bugbug, Seraya, Sembiran, Madenan, regions of Bintang danu, Selulung, Pedawa, Sidatapa, Tigawasa, Mayong, Banturan, and Belimbing. Bali Dataran dialect includes the dialect variations existing in the eight regencies of Bali such as: Karangasem, Bangli, Klungkung, Badung, Gianyar, Jembrana, Buleleng and Tabanan. Baliaga is the original Balinese villagers and most of them live in the hills of mountain. Balinese people from different places have different dialect. One of the Balinese dialects is Perean dialect which is used by people who live in Perean village.

Perean is one of the villages which located in Tabanan regency. Perean dialect is used by people who lived in Perean village as their identity in doing communication with the other people. People of Perean village use Bali Daratan dialect. Balinese dialect of Perean is different from standard dialect of Balinese and has different characteristics that makes difficult to be understood by other people in a different dialect. Considering from the data that have been described above, this study will be focused on the analysis of affixation of Balinese spoken in Perean village.

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Balinese language is important to be analyze because it will help young generation who speak Balinese to preserve Balinese culture in the future. For gaining Balinese language's insight, especially grammar, we have to be brave to do a research following the development of Language science (Anom, 1975:78). However, the results related to morphological aspect research indeed have not be seen specifically and thoroughly, for instance; there is no any specific research about Balinese morphophonemic, Balinese plurality, and affixation of Balinese (Denes, I.M. and others, 1991:2).

Based on the description above, it is important that we should do a study on this language in order to know more about Perean dialect which is one of the traditional dialects or even languages in our region. Considering that fact, the researcher is interested to describe the derivational and inflectional process in Balinese language spoken by the people in Perean village. No researcher has analyzed specifically about the process of affixation that stand in the dialect and the kinds of word classes that have the derivational and inflectional process. Analyzing more specifically, it can be understood by people who speak different dialect.The result of the research is expected to give some useful information for other researchers that will take the same field in morphological aspects. For the lecturers in English education department, the result of this study can be used as a reference in teaching linguistics course, especially for giving some examples about affixation. The other expectation of this research is also for giving information for the government in maintaining and developing Perean dialect. The government is also expected to give more attention to this unique dialect and attract the domestic and foreign visitors.

METHOD

This research is a linguistic research in the form of descriptive qualitative study. The informants of this study are the speakers of Balinese language spoken in Perean village. In obtaining the data, the researcher used two informants.

The objects of the study are the kinds of prefixes and suffixes that exist in Perean dialect and also discussed the derivational and inflectional processes.

The data of the study were collected by using three techniques; observation, recording, and interviewing. Observation technique was a kind of technique which was used to observe the language that was used in Perean village. Recording technique was a technique which is used to record the language used spontaneously. Meanwhile, interview (*speaking, listening and noting*) technique was the ones in which the researcher spoke and listened to the spontaneous use of language thoroughly and in this case the researcher also noted the relevant data based on to the goal of doing research.

The researcher selected informants based on criteria informants who were used to obtain the information about certain language that was adapted from Samarin, (1967), Djaja Sudarma and Budasi (2007) as cited in Kusuma (2015), those are:

Those criteria are:

a. The informants are the native speaker of Perean dialect.

b. The informants are about 25 year old at minimum.

c. The informants are smart, means that the informants have enough knowledge to translate Indonesia to their own native language or dialect.

d. The informants are not leaving their region for long time.

e. The informants have communication competence.

f. The informants have enough time to be interviewed. It means, the informants have spare time to be interviewed by the researcher.

g. The informants are not having disturbances related to speech organs.

h. The informants are proud of their culture and language.

i. The informants have a lot of social network.

In obtaining the data about the derivational and inflectional process of Balinese language spoken in Perean village, the researcher used some instruments:

a. Researcher.

In this study, the researcher themselves the main informant in collecting the data. It is because the researchers observed the data regularly in the field.

b. Question list

Question list is used as a tool in order to help the researcher in doing the interview process.

The data analyzed descriptive qualitatively in order to get the result of the investigation. According to Miles and Huberman (1994), there are three processes in analyzing data. Those are:

Data Reduction

In this process the researcher firstly identified the word classes and the meaning of Balinese language spoken in Perean village, and then the next process is to identify the changes of the word classes. The last process is giving the example of words in sentence. In this step, the writer translated `each word into English and then gave the complete meaning of the sentence.

Data Display

In this process, the researcher displayed the data about the prefixes and suffixeswere derivational or inflectional process.

Conclusion Drawing and Verification

In the last process, the researcher formulated the data, weather it is derivational or inflectional process that occurs in Balinese language spoken in Perean village.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Prefixes that Used in Perean Dialect

a.   Prefix {m -}

Prefix {me-} has two difference forms if a base form has been attached by prefix {me-}. The explanation of the forms that stated as follows:

1.   The first form is if the base form is preceded by consonant, it can be directly added by using prefix {me-} without changing the base of the word but it might be change the word of classes. For example:

{me-}+ jalan (N)   >   mejalan (V)

"road"   "walking"

{me-}+ dagang (N) >   medagang (V)

"seller/shop"   "selling"

{me-}+ kebus (N)   >   mekebus (V)

"hot"   "sunbathing"

{me-}+ gae (N)   >   megae (V)

"job"   "working"

{me-}+ taluh (N)   >   metaluh (V)

"egg"   "puts out egg"

Based on data that has been explore above, it can be seen that the base forms that are preceded by consonants /d/, /g/, /k/, /j/ , /t/ can directly be added by prefix {me-}.

2.   The second form is the base forms which has initial vowel /a/, /u / if it has been attached by prefix {me-}, they undergo regressive assimilation. In this case, regressive assimilation is a phoneme that undergoes the change is attached before phoneme that influences it (Keraf, G. 1996). For example:

{me-}+ arti (V)   >   marti (V)

"mean"   "meaning"

{me-}+ ubad (N)   >   mubad (V)

"medicine"   "going to the doctor"

Based on data above it can be seen the example whose base forms preceded by vowel /a/, /u/ are attached to prefix {me-}. So, the vowel /a/ in prefix {me-} is degenerated.

b.   Prefix {n-}

Prefix {N-} undergos*substitution process* when a base form which has initial /d/ and /t/ are attached to prefix {N-}. Substitution is the process of sound change in which the position of phoneme undergoes the replacement or exchange with other phonemes (Keraf, G. 1996). So here, the consonants /d/ and /t/ are replaced. For example:

{n-} + tegul (V)   >   negul (V)

"tie"   "to tie"

{n-} + depin (V)   >   nepin (V)

"let"   "to let"

{n-} + tumbeg (V)   >   numbeg (V)

"dig"   "to dig"

{n-} + dingeh (V)   >   ningeh (V)

"hear"   "to hear"

Based on data above, it can be seen that the word base which has initial consonants /d/ and /t/ undergo substitution process when attached to prefix {N-}. In this case, the consonants /d/ and /t/ are deleted or replaced by prefix {N-}.

c.   Prefix {m-}

If the base form which has initial consonants /b/ and /p/ attached to prefix {m-}undergoes substitution process. So here, the consonants /b/ and /p/ are replaced.

{m-} + bagi (N)   >   magi (V)

"Share"   "to share"

{m-} + bubuh (N)   >   mubuh (V)

"Mush"   "to make mush"

{m-} + pancing (N) >   mancing (V)

"fishing hook"   "fishing"

{m-} + paku (N)   >   maku (V)

"nail"   "to nail"

Based on the data above it can be seen that the process of adding prefix {m-} to the base which has initial consonant /b/ and /p/ undergo *substitution process*. In this case, the consonants /b/ and /p/ are deleted and replaced by prefix {m-}.

d.   Prefix {   -}

A word base has two forms attached to prefix {N-}. Those forms can be seen from explanation below. First form is that if a base which has initial vowel /a /, /i/, /u/, /é/, /o/ is attached to prefix {n-}, it becomes and it is directly attached to the base without changes the base of the word.

{ng-} + aba (V)   >   ngaba (V)

"bring"   "to bring"

{ng-} + gisi (V)   >   ngisi (V)

"hold"   "to hold"

{ng-}+usud (V)   > ngusud (V)

"touch"   "touching"

{ng-}+ enot (V)   > ngenot (V)

"see"   "seeing"

{ng-}+ orahang (V)   >   ngorahang (V)

"tell"   "telling"

{ng-}+ kaet (V)   > ngaet (V)

"cut/slice"   "cuting"

{ng-}+ kutang (V)   > ngutang (V)

"throw away"   "throwing away"

Based on the data above it can be seen that the process of adding prefix {ng-} to the base which has initial consonant /k/ undergoes regressive assimilation process. Here, phoneme /k/ is influenced by vowel /e/,/o/. So, consonant /k/ is replaced by prefix {ng-}.

e.   **Prefix {ñ-}**

Perean also has a prefix {ny-}. It has resembled with prefix {ng-}. A word base which has initial consonants /j/, /c/, and /s/ are attached to prefix {ny-}, it undergoes regressive assimilation process. In this case, the consonants /j/, /c/, /s/ is replaced to {ny-}.

{ny-}+ sogok (V)   >   nyogok (V)

"push"   "pushing"

{ny-}+ sampat (N)   >   nyampat (V)

"broom"   "sweeping"

{ny-}+ jemak (V)   >   nyemak (V)

"take"   "taking"

{ny-}+ cukur (V)   >   nyukur (V)

"cut the hair"   "cutting hair"

Based on the data above it can be seen that the process of adding prefix {N-} to the base which has initial consonants /j/, /c/, and /s/ when they are attached to prefix {N-}, they becomes {ny-} and undergoes an assimilation process. It is same with {ng-}. So the consonants /j/, /c/, /s/ are replaced by {ny-}.

In Balinese language spoken in Perean village, there are three kinds of suffix that is used, such as suffix {-ang}, {-in} and, {-e}

Suffixes Used in Perean Dialect

a.   Suffix {-ang}

When a base word is attached by suffix {-ang}, it has two forms. The explanation of those forms could be seen as follows explanation:

1.   First form of this suffixes is a base which has final consonant /h/ is attached to suffix {-ang}, the final consonant of the base would be deleted.

keneh (N) + {-ang}   >kenehang (V)

"think"   "thinking"

lalah (adj) + {-ang}   >lalahang (V)

"spicy/hot"   "make it spicy"

beneh (adj) + {-ang} >benehang (V)

"correct"   "correcting"

2.   Second is a base which has final vowels and consonants are attached to suffix {-ang}, they are directly attached and changes the base of the word. For instance:

palas (N) + {-ang}   > palasang (N)

"separated"   "be separate"

gelis (adj) + {-ang}   > gelisang (N)

"rapid"   "be rapid"

pules (N) + {-ang}   > pulesang (N)

"sleep"   "be sleep"

Based on data above it can be seen that the process of adding suffix {-ang} to the word base which has final vowel and consonant are directly attached. Without changing the word form itself.

b.   Suffix {-in}

Suffix {-in} of Balinese language spoken in Perean village has two forms if a base form is attached. The explanation of the forms can be seen as follows:

1.   The first form is the base which has final vowel is attached to suffix {-in}, it become suffix {-nin}. For example:

pati (N) + {-in}   > patinin (V)

"handle of the knife"   "to make the knife"s handle"

isi (N) + {-in}   > isinin (V)

"fill"   "to fill"

Based on data above it can be seen that the process of adding suffix { -in} to the base which has final vowel /i/, it becomes suffix {-nin}.

2.   Second form is the word which has final consonant is attached to suffix {-in}, it is directly attached to the base.

timpal (N) + {-in}   > timpalin (V)

"friend"   "accompany"

ubad (N) + {-in}   > ubadin (V)

"medicine"   "take the medicine"

Based on data above it can be seen that the process of adding suffix {-in} to the word base which has final consonants are directly attached to suffix {-in}.

c.   Suffix {-e}

Suffix {-e} has two forms when a base is attached. The explanation of the forms can be seen as follows:

1.   First form is a base which has final consonant is attached to suffix {-e}, it is directly attached and without changes the base of the word itself.

baas (N) + {-e}   > baase (N)

"rice"   "rice"

gelas (N) + {-e}   > gelase (N)

"gelas"   "the glass"

sindok (N) + {-e}   > sindoke (N)

"spoon"   "spoon"

Based on data above, it can be seen that the process of adding suffix {-e} to the base which has final vowel is directly attached to suffix {-e} without changes the word base of the word. In this case, the function of suffix {-e} is to change the imperative and active phrases into passive phrase.

2. Second form is a base which has final vowel is attached to suffix {-e}, it changes into {-ne}.

arti (V) + {-ne} > artine (V)

"meaning" "the meaning"

orti (V) + {-ne} > ortine (V)

"news" "the news"

jaja (V) + {-ne} > jajane (V)

"cake" "the cake"

When a base which has final consonant which has been attached by suffix {-e}, it changes into {-ne}. The function of this suffix is to change the imperative phrase into passive phrase.

In Balinese language spoken in Perean village, prefix {me-} and {n-} are two kinds of prefix that have to derivational process.

a. Prefix {me-}

If a nominal base is attached to prefix {me-}, it changes the meaning and class of word from noun becomes verb. It is a kind of derivational process. For example:

kutu (N) > mekutu (V)

[*Kutu* memene liu gati] "My mother's lice are a lot."

[Meme *mekutu* di jumah] "My mother is looking for lice at home."

Jalan (N) > mejalan (V)

[Dompetne Adi ulung di *jalan*] "Adi's wallet fell on the road."

[Adi *mejalan* ke kampus] "Adi walk to the campus."

The data above display the process of adding prefix {me-} to the nominal base that undergoes derivational process, because it changes the class and the meaning of the word from noun becomes verb.

b. Prefix {N-}

If an initial nominal base is started from a bilabial (/b/,/p/), and then it is attached to prefix {N-}. It changes the meaning and class of word from noun to become verb. It is kind of derivational process.

paku (N) > maku (V)

[Sing ade*paku*?] "Is there any spikes?"

[Adi nu *maku* kayu] "Adi is spiking the woods?"

pancing (N)   >   mancing (V)

[Cang ngabe *pancing*.] "I bring the fishing hook."

[Adi nu *mancing* di tukade.] "Adi is fishing on the river."

The data above display that the process of adding prefix {N-} to the bilabial nominal base which undergoes derivational process because it changes the class and the meaning of the word from noun to verb.

In Balinese language spoken in Perean village, suffix { -ang} and {-in} are two kinds of suffix that belonged to derivation.

a.   Suffix {-ang}

Suffix {-ang} in Balinese language spoken in Perean village has two forms when a base is attached to suffix {-ang}. The explanation can be seen as follow:

1.   The first, if a nominal base is attached to suffix {-ang}, it undergoes derivational process.

jemak (V)   >   jemakang (V)

[Tulung *jemakang* ye teh!] "Please give him some tea!"

The data above display that the process of adding suffix {-ang} to the nominal base undergoes derivational process. In this case, the function of suffix {-ang} is to change the active sentence into imperative sentence. So, it can be concluded that when a nominal base is attached to suffix {-ang}, it undergoes derivational process.

2.   The second form is an adjective base which is attached to suffix {-ang}, it also undergoes derivational process. For example:

mati (Adj)   >   matiang (V)

[Tulungin, *matiang* TVne, De!] "Please, turn off the television De!"

The data above display that the process of adding suffix {-ang} to the adjective base which has final vowel /i/ and final consonant /h/ it undergoes derivational process because it changes the class and the meaning of the word which is an adjective to become verb. In this case, the function of suffix {-ang} also changes the active sentence into imperative sentence.

b.   Suffix {-in}

If a nominal base which has final vowel or final consonant are attached to suffix {-in}, it has different form. For example:

Plastik (N)   >   plastikin (V)

[Yan, tulungin *plastikin* jajane!] "Yan, please wrapped the bread!"

In data above display that the process of adding suffix {-in} to the nominal base which has final consonant, it could be directly attached to suffix {-in} In this case, the function of suffix {-in} is to change the active and interrogative sentences into imperative sentences. So, it could be concluded that when the nominal base is attached to suffix {-in}, it undergoes a derivational process because it changes the class and the meaning of the word.

a.   Prefix {n-}

If a post dental (/d/,/t/) which is a verbal base, it is attached to prefix {N-}, it does not have any changes, whether the meaning and the class of the word. It was a kind of inflectional process. For example:

dingeh (V)   >   ningeh (V)

[I Made *ningeh* gatra melah] "I Made hearing the good news."

The data above display the process of adding prefix {N-} to the verbal base (post dental) undergoes inflectional process because prefix {N-} does not change the class and meaning of the word. So, in this case the function of prefix {N-} is to change the passive and imperative sentences into active sentence.

b.   Prefix {ng-}

When the verbal base has initial vowel and velar /k/ is attached to prefix {N-}, it does not have any change, whether the meaning and the class of the word. For example:

anggo (V)   >   nganggo (V)

[I kadek *nganggo* baju putih melali.] "I kadek wears white shirt to hang on."

In data above display that if a verbal base that has initial vowel and a velar /k/ is attached to the prefix {N-}, the prefix {N-} becomes |ng-| and it does not change the class of the word. It is a kind of inflectional process. In this case, the

function of prefix {N-} is to change the imperative sentence into active sentence.

c.   Prefix {ny-}

If a verbal base which has initial consonant /j/,/c/,/s/ (Alveo Palatal) is attached to prefix {N-}, it does not change the meaning of the word. For example:

jemak (V)   >   nyemak (V)

[I ketut *nyemak* baas ibi] "I ketut took the rice yesterday"

The data above display that the process of adding prefix {N-} to the verbal base which has initial consonant /j/,/s/,/c/, it does not change the meaning of the word. In this case, the function of prefix {N-} is to change the imperative sentence into active sentence.

d.   Prefix {m-}

If a verbal base which has initial bilabial is attached to prefix {N-}, it does not change the class and the meaning of the word because it undergoes n inflectional process. For example:

bagi (V)   >   magi (V)

[Pak putu *magi* baas di banjar.] "Mr. Putu divides the rice in Banjar."

The data above display that the process of adding prefix {N-} to the verbal base which has initial bilabial undergoes an inflectional process because it does not change the class and the meaning of the word. In this case, the function of prefix {N-} is also changes the imperative and interrogative sentence into active sentence.

There are three kinds of suffix that belonged to inflection, such as suffix {-nye}, {-ang} and {-in}.

a.   Suffix {-e}

If a verbal and nominal base is attached to suffix {-e}, it does not change the class and meaning of the word. For example:

Ganti (V)   >   Gantine (V)

[Prebekel desa Perean suba *gantine*.] "The head of Perean village have changes"

The data above displays that the process of adding suffix {-e} to the verbal base does not change the meaning and class of the word because it undergoes an

inflectional process. In this case, the function of suffix {-e} is to change the imperative and active sentences into passive sentence.

b.   Suffix {-ang}

If a verbal base which has final consonants is attached to suffix {-ang}, it has been directly attached to the suffix {-ang} and it does not have any change in meaning. For example:

bagi (V)   >   bagiang (V)

[Baase suba dadi *bagiang*.] "The rice is already to be shared."

The data above display the process of adding suffix {-ang} to the verbal base. It does not have any changes. So, it could be concluded that when the verbal base is attached to suffix {- ang}, it undergoes an inflectional process because it does not change the class and meaning of the word.

c.   Suffix {-in}

If a verbal base is attached to suffix {-in}, it does not change the class and meaning of the word. For example:

nyep (V)   >   nyepin (V)

[Tiyang nyepin I Made labuh.] "I am afraid that Made got accident."

Based on data above, it could be concluded that when the verbal base is attached to suffix {-in}, it undergoes n inflectional process because it does not change the class and meaning of the word.

DISCUSSION

Based on the finding data above, it can be seen that in this study it was found that there are five prefixes and three suffixes, those are {N-; ma-; m-; ng-; ny-;}, suffix {-in; -ang; -e;}.

1. Prefix {n-} of Perean Dialect could be attached with root or base. Balinese language that spoken in Perean village undergo *substitution process* when a base form which has initial /d/ and /t/ are attached to prefix {N-}. *Substitution* is the process of sound change in which the position of phoneme

undergoes the replacement or exchange with other phonemes (Keraf, G. 1996). So here, the consonants /d/ and /t/ are replaced.

2. Prefix {m-} in Perean village, if the base form which has initial consonants /b/ and /p/ attached to prefix {m-} and it undergoes substitution process. So here, the consonants /b/ and /p/ are replaced.

3. Prefix {ng-}if a base which has initial vowel /a /, /i/, /u/, /é/, /o/ is attached to prefix {n-}, it becomes |ng-| and it is directly attached to the base without changes the base of the word.

4. It can be seen that the process of adding prefix {ng-} to the base which has initial consonant /k/ undergoes regressive assimilation process. Here, phoneme /k/ is influenced by vowel /e/,/o/. So, consonant /k/ is replaced by prefix {ng-}.

5. Prefix {ny-} Perean also has prefix {ny-}. It has resembled with prefix {ng-}. A word base which has initial consonants /j/, /c/, and /s/ are attached to prefix {ny-}, it undergoes regressive assimilation process. In this case, the consonants /j/, /c/, /s/ is replaced to |ny-|.

6. Prefix {ma-} of Perean dialect could be attached with root or base, which belonged to word class of verb and noun. After it was attached to its base, prefix {ma-} has one allomorph; that was |m |.

7. Suffix {-in} of Perean dialect could be attached with root or base, which belonged to word class of verb, adjective, noun, and adverb. After it was attached to its base, suffix {-in}. It have two allomorphs; those were |in| and |nin|.

8. Suffix {-ang} of Perean dialect could be attached with root or base, which belonged to word class of verb. After it was attached to its base, suffix {-ang}. It has one allomorph; those were |**ang**|.

9. Suffix {-e} of Perean dialect could be attached with root or base, which belonged to word class of noun and adverb. After it was attached to its base, suffix {-e}, it have two allomorph; those were |**-e**| and |-ne|.

Based on data in finding above, the data show that there are five kinds of prefix such as {N-; ma-; m-; ng-; ny-;} and there are three kinds of prefix such as {-ang}, {-in}, and {-e} of Balinese language spoken in Perean village.

Based on the data that has been explored there are two kinds of prefixes that have derivational process in Balinese language spoken in Perean village. Those prefix are {me-} and {n-}. For example, the process of adding prefix {me-} to a nominal base jalan (N) "road" becomes mejalan (V) "walking". The other example is the process of adding prefix {N-} that an initial nominal base which has bilabial /b/ and /p/ are attached to prefix {N-} and it undergoes substitution process. For example the data show that the process of adding prefix {N-} to nominal base pagean (N) "fence" becomes magean (V) "making fence". Those processes undergo derivational process because it changes the class and the meaning of the word.

There are also two kinds of suffixes which have derivational process those suffixes are {-ang} and {-in}. Suffix {- ang} belong to derivational process when it is attached to the nominal and adjective base, while suffix {-in} belong to derivational process when it is just attached to the nominal base. For example, the process of adding suffix {-ang} to an adjective base mati (Adj) becomes matiang (V) belong to a derivational process which has meaning to do an activity. This process changes the class and the meaning of the word which is noun/adjective become verb.

There is one prefix and three suffixes that have an inflectional process in Balinese language spoken in Perean village. The prefix is {N-} including prefix and suffix {-e}, {-ang}, and {- in}. Those prefixes and suffixes belong to an inflectional process when it is attached to the word base. It does not change the class and the meaning of the word. Prefix {N- } belonged to an inflectional process when it is attached to the verbal base which has initial vowel and /k/ (velar). For example the process of adding prefix {N-} to a verbal base anggo (V) becomes nganggo (V) belonged to an inflectional process. It does not change the class and meaning of the word which is verb to become verb. This

process does not change the class and the meaning of the word which is verb to become verb.

One of the interesting is suffix {-e} which become the characteristics of Perean dialect. When the process of adding suffix {-e} to the base of the word which has final consonant is directly attached to suffix {-e} without changing the base of the word. In this case the function of suffix {-e} is to change the imperative and active phrase into passive phrase. For example the word ganti (V) "change" becomes gantine (V) "changes".

CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION

Conclusion

Based on the objective of this study that has been conducted in Perean Village, finding and discussion that has been explained in previous chapter can be concluded that:

a. There are two kinds of prefixes: {me-} and {n-} and there are three kinds of suffixes: {-an}, {-in} and {-e} which is found in Balinese language spoken in Perean village.

b. There are two kinds of prefixes in Perean which have a derivational process, they are prefix {me-}, it is a derivational processwhen the nominal base is attached to prefix {-me}. Prefix {N-}, it is a derivational process when the nominal base which has initial /b/ and /p/ is attached to prefix {N-} it changes to become |m-|. There are two kinds of suffixes Balinese language spoken in Perean village which undergoes derivational process, they were: suffix {-ang}, when the nominal bases adjective base is attached to suffix {-ang}, it is a derivational process and suffix {-in}, it undergoes derivational process when it is added with the nominal base.

c. There is one kind of prefix in Balinese language spoken in Perean village which have inflectional process, it is: prefix {n-}, it undergoes an inflectional process when it is added the verbal base (post dental, having initial vowel and velar, alveo palatal and bilabial). There are three kinds of suffixes in Balinese language spoken in Perean village that has inflectional process, they

were: suffix {-e}, if nominal base and verbal base is attached to suffix {-e} it undergoes an inflectional process. Suffix {-ang} undergoes an inflectional process when the verbal base is added and suffix {-in} undergoes n inflectional process when the verbal base is added it.

Suggestion

There are several suggestions that can be proposed in the end of this research, those are:

a. It is expected that this study can be used as references for other researcher that have the same field in doing a research.

b. It is expected that the other researcher can analyze the lexical, sociolinguistics, semantic levels, and syntactic of Balinese language spoken in Perean village in order to be able to reveal more detail information.

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