Affixation System in Lemukih Dialect of Balinese:
A Descriptive Study of Derivational and Inflectional Process

I Made Liantana Riasa
Ganesha University of Education
Desa Bebetin, Kec. Sawan, Kab. Buleleng
Gmail: liantanariasa@gmail.com

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bermaksud untuk mendeskripsikan jenis-jenis prefik dan sufik di dialek Bali Lemukih dan termasuk dalam jenis infleksi dan derivasi mereka terlibat.Penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif Qualitatif.Dua informan pembicara dialek Lemukih dipilih sesuai dengan criteria. Data dikumpulkan sesuai dengan empat teknik, bernama: eliciting, perekaman, pencatatan dan observasi teknik. Hasil penelitian memperlihatkan bahwa ada sepuluh prefik dan lima sufiks di dialek Bali Lemukih. Prefik dan sufiks ini akan digolongkan lebih lanjut kedalam derivasi dan infleksi prefik dan sufik. Prefik yang termasuk kedalam derivasi adalah {ma-}, {N-}, {ka-}, {pa-}, and {kuma-}. Sedangkan sufik yang temasuk kedalam derivasi adalah {-an} dan {ang}. Prefik yang termasuk kedalam infleksi adalah {ma-}, {N-}, {ka-}, and {maka-}. Sedangkan sufik yang temasuk kedalam infleksi adalah {-in}, {-ne}, {-an}, {-ang}, dan {-e}. Terlebihnya, masing-masing prefik dan sufik memiliki fungsi yang berbeda seperti pembuat kata kerja, pembuat kata benda, pembuat kata sifat, pembuat kata pasif, pembuat kata aktif, pembuat kata khusus, pembuat kata distributif, pembuat kata imperative, dan pembuat kata komparatif.

Kata Kunci: derivasi prefik dan sufik, infleksi prefik dan sufik, dan dialek Bali Lemukih

Abstract

This study aimed at describing the kinds of prefixes and suffixes in Lemukih dialect of Balinese and the types of inflectional and derivational process in which they are involved. This study is a descriptive qualitative research. Two informants Lemukih dialect speakers were chosen based on set criteria. The data were collected based on four techniques, namely: eliciting, recording, note taking and observing technique. The results of the study show that there are ten prefixes and five suffixes in Lemukih dialect of Balinese. These prefixes and suffixes can be further categorized into derivational and inflectional prefixes and suffixes. The derivational prefixes are {ma-}, {N-}, {ka-},{pa-}, and {kuma-}.Meanwhile, the derivational suffixes are {-an} and {ang}. The inflectional prefixes are {ma-}, {N-}, {ka-}, and {maka-}.Meanwhile, the inflectional suffixes were {-in}, {-ne}, {-an}, {-ang}, and {-e}. Moreover, each prefixes and suffixes has different functions such as verbalizer, nominalizer, adjectivizer, passivizer, activizer, specificizer, distributive, imperative, and comparative.

Key Words: derivational prefixes and suffixes, inflectional prefixes and suffixes, and Lemukih dialect of Balinese

INTRODUCTION

Trager (1949) states that language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which the members of a society interact in terms of their total culture. Language is an important aspect of human being because it is a tool to interact with other in everyday live. Humans are social creature. They use language to inform others around them about their feeling, their ideas and their desire, to represent objects and question or understand about the world around them.

There are various kinds of language used by people based on their environments where they live. People around the world have different styles in using language to communicate. Because of the culture and demography, people who live in different countries use their own language and style to communicate with others in their daily live. Every country has a particular language as their national language. People use different styles in using language to communicate with others even when they use the same language. This is commonly known as dialect of language.

Dialect is a variety of a language that is distinguished from other varieties of the same language by features of phonology, grammar and vocabulary and by its use by a group of speakers who are set off from others geographical of socially[1]. According to Vajda[2], to study dialects we must decide how to determine when two similar forms of a language are merely dialects of the same language and when are they separate languages. If two language variants are mutually intelligible and subscribe to the same literary standard, they are dialects of the same language rather than separate languages, provided that there is no overriding political reason to think otherwise. And, if two language variants are not mutually intelligible, they are different languages unless there is some overriding political or cultural reason to consider them the same language.

Indonesia consists of many ethnics. Each ethnic has its own language, culture and dialect. They use different language to communicate with others in community; it is base on their own culture. Seken (1992) recognizes that the language diversity among communities is caused by system of language which is arbitrary and is determined by each community. It means that the building of language system such as vocabularies, grammar, and accent and sentence pattern is made and approved by all members of community.

One of Indonesian's ethnic is Balinese ethnic with its language named *Bahasa Bali.* According to Bawa and Jendra (1981, cited in Pastika, 2005) there are two kinds of dialects in *Bahasa Bali*, namely Bali Aga and Bali Dataran dialect. Bali Aga dialects are dialects which are used by Bali Mula community (Bali Aga) which is considered as the original people in Bali. Bali Aga people are hill tribes because they live in the hill of the mountains. In Bali there are some villages and region which still use Bali Aga Dialects, namely Bugbug, Tenganan, Seraya, Sembiran, Bintang Danu, Selulung, Sidatapa, Tigawasa, Pedawa, Cempaga, Mayong, Bantiran, Belimbing and Nusa Penida region. Meanwhile, Bali Dataran dialects are spoken by the people commonly live in lowland area in the eight regency, such as Klungkung, Karangasem, Bangli, Gianyar, Badung, Tabanan, Jembrana and Buleleng.

One of the Bali Dataran dialects is Lemukih dialect. Lemukih dialect is a dialect which is used by villagers in Lemukih Village. Lemukih Village belongs to the region of Sawan district and Buleleng regency. The location of Lemukih Village is around 24 kilometers from the town of Buleleng regency; covered by forest and valley. Most of the villagers in Lemukih work as farmer and they still use traditional tools in their daily life. Lemukih dialect is one of characters that the villagers in Lemukih have. It can be a symbol of the villagers who are not eroded by globalization and still keep their culture which has been adopted by their ancestors for a long time. The villagers are also proud with their own dialect and they use it in the daily life. They also use their dialect when they talk with people from other villages.

Lemukih dialect is special. The dialect used by the villagers who live in Lemukih is Bali Datarn dialect. However it has a similarity with the Bali Aga dialect which is used by the villagers in others Bali Aga Village, such as Bugbug, Tenganan, Seraya, Sembiran, Bintang Danu, Selulung, Sidatapa, Tigawasa, Pedawa, Cempaga, Mayong, Bantiran, and Belimbing. In Lemukih dialect and others Bali Aga Village which commonly use Bali Aga dialect, the sound of suffix (a) is pronounced [ ]. It is contrast with Bali Dataran dialect where the sound of suffix (a)

is pronounced [ ]. Besides, there are some unique words which are only used by villagers in Lemukih for communication such as *"mecagruk"* (fall into the water), *"ngereyong"* (heated water), *"ngeranyab"* (reckless), *"celudak"* (want to eat what the others eat), but those words do not exist in the other Bali Aga dialect.

Some words in Lemukih dialect undergo change of form and meaning when they are attached by an affix. For example: prefix {me-} when attached to word 'angkihan' "breath" will produce a new word 'mangkihan' "breath". The word class undergoes a derivational process. The word 'angkihan' which is previously a noun changes into 'mangkihan' which belongs to word category of verb. In word 'meingsah' "washing hulled-rice" which is formed by prefix {m -} + 'ingsah' "washing hulled-rice", the process of the word does not include the change of word class and it is called inflectional process. Those processes in linguistic field are known as morphological process.

The research about *Bahasa Bali* had done by foreign and Indonesian researcher. The research which done by foreign researcher, especially for language structure are "Garis-garis Besar Tata Bahasa Bali" by J. Kersten S.V.D (1970), "Phonology, Morphophonemic, and Dimensions a Grammar of the Balinese Language" by C.C.D. Barber (1977). The research which done by Indonesian researcher are "Struktur Bahasa Bali" by I Wayan Bawa and Wayan Jendra (1974/1975), "Morfologi Bahasa Bali" by Wayan Jenda (1976/1977), "Sebuah Ikhtisar Fonologi Bahasa Bali" by I Wayan Jendra (1976/1981), "Sintaksis Bahasa Bali" by I Wayan Bawa at all (1979/1980).

The further research about *Bahasa Bali* had done more specifically to the particular aspect of language such as morphology, phonology, and syntax. If we see the research which done by I Wayan Bawa and Wayan Jendra in 1974/1975, the research is more general about structure of *Bahasa Bali*. And the research done by Wayan Jenda in 1976/1977, I Wayan Jendra in 1976/1981 and I Wayan Bawa in 1979/1980 are more specific about morphology, phonology and syntax of *Bahasa Bali*. According to Danes (1991), to understand about the complete rules in *Bahasa Bali*, the research should be more specific in particular aspect of *Bahasa Bali*. Research may be just become a reiteration without useful result if it is not done in specific aspect of language. In addition, he said that the result of study which concern in morphology can not give specific and detail information. For example there is no study about morphophonemic *Bahasa Bali*, complexity of *Bahasa Bali*, and affixation process of *Bahasa Bali*.

To give contributions in morphology of *Bahasa Bali* especially for its affixation process, the researcher want to conduct research in Lemukih dialect of Balinese as a part of *Bahasa Bali* which is spoken by the villagers in Lemukih. Besides, there is no research done toward the Lemukih dialect that focused on its morphological process. In addition, Harrison (2007:206) states that any language, no meter how obscure or well-known, how large or small, provides challenging pattern and complexities for linguist to describe. Since we cannot know what future science will bring us, we must provide the fullest description of a language from now. The result of this study can be used as resources of the further investigation about Lemukih dialect. This study enables further research on morphological study, morphophonemic, study as well as phonological study. This study also provides a documented archive about the dialect of the villagers of Lemukih.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is a linguistic research which was designed in descriptive qualitative research. The subject of the study is the community of Lemukih village as the native speakers of Lemukih dialect of Balinese. The object of the study is the language use by native speaker of Lemukih dialect of Balinese, with natural use of the language. The language focuses on morphological process where the affixes are involved into derivational and inflectional process and their function after being attached to the root.
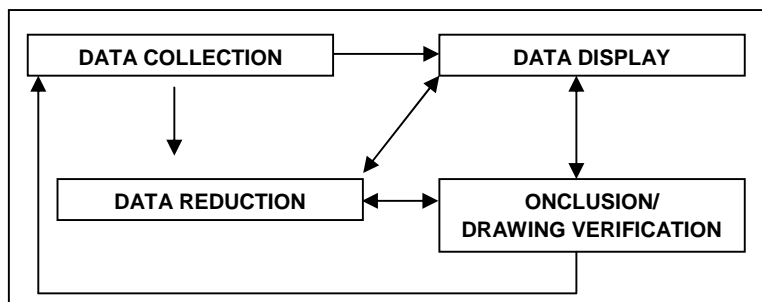
In collecting the data, the researcher use field linguistic technique (Samarin, 1967:1). There are three techniques used in field linguistic, namely Eliciting, Recording, Note Taking and Observing. In eliciting technique, researcher should prepare himself as much explicit information about the languages of the proposed field of the study as possible. The researcher also need for "standard elicitation instruments" such as question-lists and word-lists. The researcher will ask the informant to get the information through interviewing by using question-lists (scaffold question) and word-lists. The question-lists and word-lists will be specified on morphological process of Lemukih dialect. The interview is directed to the particular thing related to morphology focused on derivational and inflectional. This technique should supported by recording, to record the sound during interview. The researcher should write the important aspect that given by informants which are needed to be written. Then, it is continued by an investigation which was done by observing or listens to the speeches done by the native speaker of Lemukih Dialect. It is always begins with data in the language being studied.

In this research, the researcher will use informant sample. Informant sample is the representative of the native speaker who gives clear and accurate information related to the research. It is important to be done to control the reliability of the data obtained not only to make the researcher satisfied about the information obtained (Budasi, 2007). The informant sample will be categorized as primary and secondary informant. Samarin (1967) states that informant is one who provides the research with samples of language, either as repetitions of what has already been said or as creations of somebody might say. He also explains how the utterance were used or what they meant, using for this explanation either his own language or some other. The research need for informants in order to get the body of data where the researcher working under special conditions with special goals in mind.

To obtain the data about the derivation and inflection process of Lemukih Dialect, the researcher was the main instrument of collecting the data. It was because the researcher observed the data regularly in the field. In observing data regularly in the field, researcher needs some devices. Those devices are: Question List (scaffold question), Word list, Note Book, Digital recorder.

The data analysis was done in order to get the result of the research. The design that used to collect data until the data are ready to be analyzed is *Interactive Data Analysis Model* (Miles and Huberman, 1994, cited in Putra 2014).

In data collection the researcher observed, noted, and recorded the informant sample conversation. After the researcher gets all the data that would be transcribed by the researcher, in data reduction the researcher categorized the prefixes and suffixes existing in Lemukih Dialect. In data display, the researcher translated each word into English and makes a complete sentence. After that, the researcher identified the derivation and inflection processes of the words based on data reducing. Then, based on the data display, the researcher formulated the rule, whether it is derivational or

inflectional processes which occur in Lemukih Dialect.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Yunus (2011), Prefixation is a morphological process whereby a bound morpheme is attached to the front of root or stem. The kind of affix in this process is called prefix.In this study, there are six kinds of prefixes found in Lemukih Dialect of Balinese, namely {ma-}, {N-}, {ka-}, {pa-}, {maka-}, and {kuma}. And there are five kinds of suffixes found in Lemukih Dialect of Balinese, namely {-in}, {-ne}, {-an}, {-ang}, and {-e}.

The study found that prefix {ma-} exists in Lemukih dialect of Balinese. This prefix is attached to a root or base, which belongs to word category of verb, noun, and adjective. For example:

{ma-} + angkihan (N) ⟶ mangkihan
    [klh n]   [m klh n]
    'breath'   'breath'

{ma-} + dusdus (V) ⟶ madusdus
    [d sd s]   [m d sd s]
    'smoke'   'smoked'

{ma-} + empet (Adj) ⟶ mempet
    [:mp t]   [m mp t]
    'close'   'is closed'

The study found that prefix {N-} which has allomorph or 'Anunasika' [ ], and [ ] exist in Lemukih dialect of Balinese. This prefix is attached to a root or base, which belongs to word category of verb, noun, and adverb.

{N-} + aduk (V) ⟶ ngaduk
    [d k]   [d k]
    'stir'   'stir'

{N-} + eling (N) ⟶ ngeling
    [ll]   [ll]
    'cry'   'cry'

{N-} + luanan (Adv) ⟶ ngeluanan
    [l n n]   [l n n]
    'higher place'   'go to higher place'

The study found that prefix {ka-} exists in Lemukih dialect of Balinese. Prefix {ka-} is attached to a root or base which belongs to word category of verb and noun.

{ka-} + bang (V) ⟶ kabaang
    [b]   [k b]
    'give'   'gave'

{ka-} + abian (N) ⟶ kaabian
    [bl n]   [k bl n]
    'farm'   'go to farm'

The study found that prefix {pa-} exists in Lemukih dialect of Balinese. Prefix {ka-} is attached to a root or base belongs to word category of noun and adjective.

{pa-} + baat (Adj) ⟶ pabaat
    [b t]   [p b t]
    'heavy'   'ballast'

The study found that prefix {maka-} exists in Lemukih dialect of Balinese. Prefix {maka-} is attached to a root or base belongs to word category of adverb.

{maka-} + dadua (Adv) ⟶ makadadua
    [d d]   [m k d d]
    'two'   'both'

The study found that prefix {kuma-} exists in Lemukih dialect of Balinese. Prefix {kuma-} is attached to a root or base belongs to word category of verb.

{kuma-} + kurkur (V) ⟶ kumakurkur
    [k rk r]   [k m k rk r]
    'grate coconut' 'ripe coconut'

Suffix {-in} is attached to a root or base which belongs to word category of verb.

ajak (V) + {-in} ⟶ ajakin
[j k]   [j kIn]
'invite'   'invite'

Suffix {-ne} is attached to a root or base which belongs to the word category of verb and noun.

aba (V) + {-ne} ⟶ abane
[Λb]   [Λb n]
'bring'   'brought'

munyi (N) + {-ne} ⟶ munyine
[m ñl]   [m ñlne]
'sound'   'the sound'

Suffix {-an} is attached to a root or base which belongs to word category of adjective.

gesit (Adj) + {-an} ⟶ gesitan
[g slt]   [g slt n]
'cold'   'colder'

Suffix {-ang} is attached to a root or base which belongs to word category of verb, and adjective.

angkid (V) + {-ang} ⟶ angkidang
[Λŋkɪd]   [ΛŋkɪdΛŋ]
'lift'   'lift'

belah (Adj) + {-ang} ⟶ belahang
[b l h]   [b l a:]
'broken'   'break'

Suffix {-e} is attached to a root or base which belongs to the word category of verb and noun.

ajak (V) + {-e} ⟶ ajake

[ʌjʌk]   [ʌjʌk]
'invite'   'invited'
busung (N) + {-e} ⟶ busunge
[b s]   [b s e]
'young coconut leaf' 'the young coconut leaf'

The study found that there are five prefixes and two suffixes that undergo derivational process. Those prefixes are {ma-}, {N-}, {ka-}, {pa-}, and {kuma-}. Meanwhile, the suffixes are {-an} and {ang}. Delahunty and Garvey (2010) derivation is the process of creating separate but morphologically related words.

Prefix {ma-} is one of prefixes that undergo derivational process, when attached to the root or base. If a nominal base or root is attached to prefix {ma-} it changes category of word from noun become verb. For example: 'angkihan' (N)   ,   'mangkihan' (V). Moreover, when the base form is an adjective attached by prefix {ma-}, it also undergoes derivational process. For example: 'empet' (adj)   'mempet' (V).

The study found that prefix {N-} which has allomorph or 'Anunasika' / /, and / / undergo derivational process when they are attached to the base. Prefix {N-} changes word category from noun to verb. For example: 'eling' (N) 'ngeling' (V). Prefix {N-} changes word category from adverb to verb, for example: 'luanan' (Adv')
'ngeluanan' (V). Prefix {N-} changes word category from noun to verb, for example: 'reyok'(N) ⟶ 'ngereyok' (V).

Prefix {ka-} in Lemukih dialect of Balinese undergoes derivation process when it attached to nominal base, it change noun into verb. For example: 'abian' (N)   'kaabian' ⟶
(V).

Prefix {pa-} in Lemukih dialect of Balinese undergoes derivational process when it attached to word category of adjective, it changes word category from adjective to noun. For example: 'baat' (Adj)   ,
'pabaat' (N).
⟶ Prefix {kuma-} attached to the base or root belongs to verb, it changes the word category of base or root. For example: 'kurkur' (V)   'kumakurkur' (Adj).

Suffix {-an} attached to the root or base which belongs to adjective, it will change the word category of root or base. For example: 'manis' (Adj)   'manisan' (N).⟶

Suffix {-ang} undergoes derivation process when it attached to the base or root, it changes word category from adjective to verb. For example: 'belah' (adj)   'belahang' (V).

⟶Moreover, the study found that there arefour prefixes and five suffixes that undergo inflectional process. Those prefixes are {ma-}, {N-}, {ka-}, and {maka-}.Meanwhile, the suffixes are {-in}, {-ne}, {-an}, {-ang}, and {-e}. Inflection does not create separate words. They merely modify the world in which they occur in order to indicate grammatical properties such as plurality, as the *(s)* of *magazines* does, or past tense, as the *(ed)* of *barbecued* does (Delahunty and Garvey, 2010).

Prefix {ma-} is attached to a base or root, it does not change the word category of root or base. For example: 'dapluk' (V)   , 'madapluk' (V).

The study found that just prefix {N-} allomorph [ ] undergoes inflectional process. Prefix {N-} allomorph [ ] undergoes inflectional process when it attached to the root or base belongs to word category of verb. For example: 'aduk' (V)
⟶ 'ngaduk' (V).

Prefix {ka-} undergoes inflectional process when it attached to the word category of verb. For example: 'baang' (V)   , 'kabaang' (V).

Prefix {maka-} undergoes inflectional process when it attached to the base. Prefix {maka-} is attached to the root or base belongs to word category of noun, without changing it. For example: 'dadua' (N)
⟶ 'makadadua' (N)

Suffix {-in} undergoes inflectional process, when it attached to the base. Suffix {-in} is attached to the root or base belongs to word category of verb, without changing it. For example: 'ajak' (V)   'ajakin' (V).

Suffix {-ne} undergoes inflectional process when it attached to the base. Suffix {-ne} is attached to the root or base belongs to word category of verb and noun without changing it. For example: 'aba' (V)   ⟶
'abane' (V), 'dadia' (N) ⟶dadiane' (N).

Suffix {-an} undergoes inflectional process when it attached to the base. Suffix {-an} attached to the base or root belongs to word category of adjective, without changing it. For example: 'gesit' (Adj)   'gesitan' ⟶ (Adj).

Suffix {-ang} undergoes inflectional process when it attached to the base. Suffix {-

⟶

ang} attached to the base or root belongs to word category of verb, without changing it. For example: 'rungu' (V) 'runguang (V).

Suffix (-e) undergoes inflectional process when it attached to the base. Suffix {-e} attached to the base or root belongs to word category of verb and noun, without changing it. For example: 'ajak' (V) 'ajake' (V), and

jagung(N) ⟶ 'jagunge' (N).

After all the collected prefix and suffix have been analyzed, there are some functions when they are attached to a root or base. The fuctions such as: verbalizer (imperative), nominalizer (definite article), adjectivizer (comparative), passivizer, activizer, and distributive. Kridalaksana (2007) state that affixation process is not just changing the form of stem or base, but also forming lexeme into another word category and grammatical meaning. He also classifies the affixes base on their influence to the stem or root. Those classifications are affixes forming verbal, affixes forming adjectival, affixes forming nominal, affixes forming adverbial, affixes forming numerial, and affixes forming interogatival.

According to anom (1974), prefix {ma-} is an active affix which can be attached to many kinds of Balinese Language root or base. The functions of prefix {ma-} in Lemukih dialect of Balinese are verbalizer,activizer, and passivizer.

Prefix {N-} is attached to the root or base; it changes the word category from noun to verb and makes active form. The functions of prefix {N-} in Lemukih dialect of Balinese are verbalizer, and activizer

Prefix {ka-} is attached to the root or base, it changes the word category from noun to verb and makes passive form. In this study the functions of prefix {ka-} in Lemukih dialect of Balinese are verbalizer and passivizer.

Prefix {pa-} is attached to the root or base, it changes the word category from adjective to noun. In this study the function of prefix {pa-} in Lemukih dialect of Balinese is nominalizer.

Prefix {maka-} is attached to the root or base, it makes distributive form. In this study the function of prefix {maka-} in Lemukih dialect of Balinese is distributive.

Prefix {kuma-} is attached to the root or base, it changes the word catory of base from noun and verb to adjective. In this study the function of prefix {kuma-} in Lemukih dialect of Balinese is adjectivizer.

Suffix {-in} is attached to the root or base, it makes verb imperative form. In this study the function of suffix {-in} in Lemukih dialect of Balinese is verbal imperative.

Suffix {-ne} is attached to the root or base, it makes nominal form (definite article) and passive form. In this study the functions of suffix {-ne} in Lemukih dialect of Balinese are nominalizer (definite article) and passivizer.

Suffix {-an} is attached to the root or base, it compares something, and changes word category from adjective to noun. In this study the function of suffix {-an} in Lemukih dialect of Balinese are adjective comparative, and nominalizer.

Suffix {-ang} attached to the root or base, it changes word category from adjective to verb, makes verb imperative form. In this study the function of suffix {-ang} in Lemukih dialect of Balinese are verbalizer and verbal imperative.

Suffix {-e} is attached to the root or base, it makes passive form and nominal form (definite article). In this study the function of suffix {-e} in Lemukih dialect of Balinese are passivizer and nominalizer (definite article).

According to Anom (1974), Balinese affixation divided into five, base on where they are attached to the root. First are prefixes: n-, ma-, ka-, pa-, pi-, sa-, a-, pra-, pari-, pati-, maka-, saka-, kuma-. Second are infixes: um-, -in, -el, -er. Third are suffixes: -a, -ang, -an, -in, -e, -ne, -n, -ing. Forth are konfiks (compound): pa-an, ka-an, ma-an, bra-an. Fifth are affixes compound {n …/ -in}, {-in}. Base on the statement above, there are ten prefixes and five suffixes exist in Lemukih dialect of Balinese. The prefixes are {ma-}, {N-}, {ka-}, {pa-}, {sa-}, {a-}, {pra-}, {pati-}, {maka-}, and {kuma}. Meanwhile, the suffixes are {-in}, {-ne}, {-an}, {-ang}, and {-e}. It can be concluded that not all of the prefixes and suffixes that exist in Balinese can be found in Lemukih dialect of Balinese. Some prefix or suffix can involve in derivational and inflectional processes, because prefixes or suffixes can be attached in different word category.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the objectives of this study, finding and discussion stated in previous chapters, it can be concluded that: there are six prefixes and five suffixes in Lemukih dialect of Balinese. The prefixes are {ma-}, {N-}, {ka-}, {pa-}, {maka-}, and {kuma}. Meanwhile, the suffixes are {-in}, {-ne}, {-an}, {-ang}, and {-e}. There are five prefixes and two suffixes that undergo derivational process. Those prefixes are {ma-}, {N-}, {ka-}, {pa-}, and {kuma-}. Meanwhile, the suffixes are {-an} and {ang}. There are four prefixes and five suffixes that undergo inflectional process. Those prefixes are {ma-}, {N-}, {ka-}, and {maka-}. Meanwhile, the suffixes were {-in}, {-ne}, {-an}, {-ang}, and {-e}. There are some functions of prefix and suffix such as: verbalizer (imperative), nominalizer (definite article), adjectivizer (comparative), passivizer, activizer, and distributive.

The present study focused on morphology, especially the derivational and inflectional processes occuring in Lemukih dialect of Balinese and function of affixes. Affixation here include prefixes and suffixes that occured in Lemukih dialect of Balinese. The result of the study hopefully can give readers'understanding toward the dialect of Lemukih Village. This study is expected to be useful for other researchers who will focus on linguistic field of study. This study can also be used as a reference for other researchers who are interested in exploring dialects exist in Balinese. The researcher also expects that other investigation on syntactic, lexical, sociolinguistic and semantic levels of Lemukih dialect of Balinese can also be conducted.

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