

## Affixation of Taro Dialect: A Descriptive Study

**K.J.S. Artawan**

Ganesha University of Education  
Banjar Kawan Desa Adat Mas, Kec. Ubud, Kab. Gianyar  
Gmail: junisuryartawan@gmail.com

### Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan jumlah prefiks dan sufiks di Dialek Taro dan jenisnya dari Infleksi dan Derivasi. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Dua sampel informan dari Dialek Taro dipilih berdasarkan seperangkat kriteria. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan 3 tehnik, yakni: tehnik observasi, merekam, dan wawancara (mencatat dan mendengarkan). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada lima jenis prefiks dan lima jenis sufiks di Dialek Taro. Prefiks tersebut yakni prefiks {N-}, {ma-}, {sa-}, {pa-}, dan {ka-}. Sufiks tersebut yakni sufiks {-in}, {-ne}, {-an}, {-ang}, dan {-e}. Jenis prefiks dan sufiks yang tergolong derivasi adalah prefiks {N-}, {ma-}, {sa-}, {pa-}, and {ka-} dan sufiks {-ang}, {an}, {-ne}, dan {-in}. Jenis prefiks dan sufiks yang tergolong infleksi adalah prefiks {N-}, {ma-}, dan {ka-} dan sufiks {-ang}, {an}, {-ne}, {-in}, dan {-e}.

**Kata kunci:** prefiks dan sufiks derivasi, prefiks dan sufiks infleksi, dan Dialek Taro

### Abstract

*This descriptive study aimed at describing the number of prefixes and suffixes in Taro Dialect and its types of inflectional and derivational. This study is a descriptive qualitative research. Two informant samples of Taro Dialect were chosen based on a set of criteria. The data were collected based on three techniques, namely; observation, recording technique, and interview (listening and noting) technique. The results of the study show that there were five prefixes and five suffixes existing in Taro Dialect. The prefixes were {N-}, {ma-}, {sa-}, {pa-}, and {ka-}. The suffixes were {-in}, {-ne}, {-an}, {-ang}, and {-e}. The prefixes and suffixes that belong to derivation are: prefix {N-}, {ma-}, {sa-}, {pa-}, and {ka-} and suffix {-ang}, {an}, {-ne}, and {-in}. The prefixes and suffixes that belong to inflection are: prefixes {N-}, {ma-}, and {ka-} and suffix {-ang}, {an}, {-ne}, {-in}, and {-e}.*

**Key Words:** derivational prefixes and suffixes, inflectional prefixes and suffixes, and Taro Dialect

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Language is primarily a system of signs, of which words (morphemes) are the most important (Saussure 1916). Signs were thought to have a public face and a conceptual side. In the most case, the public face of a linguistic sign is formed from the sound of speech. Language is needed because it is so important for human being to communicate with others. Language has an important role in most of the activities in human life such as discussing, expressing their feeling, showing their idea, gossiping, talking about business and many things. The official language of Indonesia is known as Indonesian or '*Bahasa Indonesia*'. Indonesian is a standardized dialect of the Malay language and was formulated at the time of the declaration of Indonesian independence in 1945. Malay and Indonesian remain very similar. Although the official language, in reality, it is as the second language in most Indonesian population.

Due to the sheer size and fractured islands, making up Indonesia country, most people in Indonesia speak regional dialects. These will usually be spoken at home and in the

local community but at work or at school Indonesian is used. One of the examples is Bali Island, which is one of the regions in Indonesia that has many cultures. Bali owns a very wide-variety of language dialect in every region of Bali and it is classified into two dialects, *Bali Dataran* and *Bali Aga*. According to Yuhha, Y. (2012), *Bali Aga* dialect is a dialect of Balinese Language, which is not influenced by castes. It seems to be more original dialect in Balinese Language rather than *Bali Dataran* dialect. It is because *Bali Aga* dialect is the dialect that is used by the original tribes of Bali. Meanwhile, *Bali Dataran* dialect is the dialect of Balinese language, which has been influenced by many languages, such as Sanskrit and Javanese. *Bali Dataran* dialect is also influenced by the castes system. Geographically, *Bali Dataran* dialects are located at the Bali coastal area. Most people living in the coastal area speak *Bali Aga* dialect.

According to Terima (2003), historically, Balinese Language or *Basa Bali* is a language that already got influences from many languages, such as Sanskrit, Arabic, Chinese, Dutch, Javanese, and English. Those influences have affected the language system of Balinese language. The influence of several languages outside the Balinese language makes this language have some changes. These changes make the Balinese language has some varieties in terms of phonetic, morphological, semantic, syntactic, and other linguistic features of Balinese language in the regions of Bali. These varieties then characterized as dialect. Roach as cited in Putra (2014) defines dialect as a variety of a language which is different from others not just in pronunciation but also vocabulary, grammar, and word order. Therefore, the Balinese language has a variety of language in terms of pronunciation, vocabulary, grammar, and word order. This variety of language is generally called as dialects of Balinese language.

One of them is Taro Dialect whose speakers live in Gianyar, Bali. It is one of so many user of *Bali Dataran* dialect. This dialect has some linguistic characteristics, which makes it different from other dialects in Bali. Its uniqueness is as follows:

Taro villagers are mostly say some words with unique sound like [ə] in a word that characterized its dialect. For instance:

<b>Bali Dataran Dialect</b>	<b>Taro Dialect</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
Ujanan	Ujanan	'gets rain' [ujʌnʌn] [ujənan]

Enggalan Enggalan 'faster' [eŋgʌlʌn] [eŋgəlʌn]

There are some unique vocabularies of Balinese spoken by Taro villagers when they communicate among others. For instance:

<b>Bali Dataran Dialect</b>	<b>Taro Dialect</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
Liu Begeh	'many'	[liu] [bəgəh]

Bedik Ketek 'less'  
[bədɪʔ] [kətəʔ]

Based on the interview that the writer had done with some of Taro villagers, the Taro villagers has also different choices of word when they communicate to particular people in Taro Village. For instance: "are ye!" [ʌrə] [ye] it means 'please'

It can be concluded that the uniqueness of Balinese spoken by Taro villagers can be seen from phonological aspect, vocabualry, and also their choices of word.

So far, there are no researchers who investigate more specific about morphological process of Taro dialect. The writer is interested in finding out the derivational and inflectional process in Balinese spoken by Taro people. Derivational and inflectional processes are parts of morphological study. This study discusses affixation process existing in Taro Dialect and the kind of word classes having the derivational and inflectional process. Balinese language is important to be analyzed because it will help young generation preserve Bali culture in the future. For gaining the dialect feature, especially its grammar, we have to be brave to do a research following the development of language science (Anom, 1975:78). So, by analyzing the data of derivation and inflection process of Taro dialect, it can be understood among speakers of Balinese and also be used as an effort to preserve Taro culture and language. Furthermore, a research about affixation is needed to be more analyzed in particular place in Bali because it can give readers, especially Balinese people knowledge about different Balinese language existing in Bali.

Based on the fact above, there are two underlying reasons why the topic was chosen. First, derivational and inflectional processes are very interesting to be analyzed because the dialect is different from other dialects spoken in Bali. Second, by analyzing the data the process of derivation and inflection of Balinese spoken by Taro villagers will be understood among speakers of Balinese.

## 2. RESEARCH METHODS

This linguistic study is designed in descriptive qualitative research. This research aimed at describing prefixes and suffixes existing in Taro Dialect and also describing prefixes and suffixes in Taro Dialect that belong to derivation and inflection.

The object of this study is prefixes and suffixes in Taro Dialect that belong to derivation and inflection.

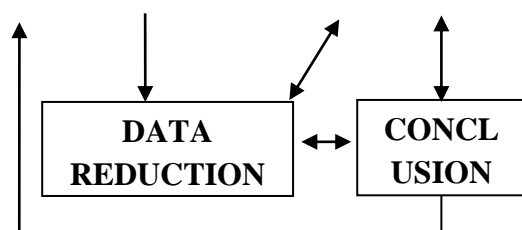
In obtaining the data, concerning processes of derivation and inflection of Balinese spoken by Taro villagers, there are two types of instruments that the researcher used to gather the obtained data in this study, namely word card and digital recorder. The word card which a list of Taro Dialect. It was used for the researcher when spontaneously found the unique dialect and saved/noted it.

In this study, the researcher used two informants: they were main informant, and secondary informants. The main informant used in this research was only one person and the other one as the secondary informant. The main informant was supposed to give accurate information and help the researcher in gaining the data needed. When the main informant cannot give clear and accurate information about the data required the researcher obtained the information from the first secondary informant; when the first second informant could not provide the data, it would be explored from the second secondary informant, finally when the he could not provide data needed, the data investigation would be stopped

The data of the dialect was collected through observation, recording technique, and interview, and noting taking techniques. The design that was used to collect the data until the data are ready to be analyzed is *Interactive Data Analysis Model*. Four steps of activities that were systematically followed; data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion or drawing version (Mahsun, 2005:246 ascited in Dinata 2010).

**DATA  
COLLECTION**

**DATA  
DISPLAY**



In collecting the data, the first step, was that, the researcher observed, noted, and recorded the informant sample conversation by using word card and phone recorder. In Data Reduction step, all data would be transcribed by the researcher and then the researcher categorized the derivational and inflectional prefixes and suffixes existing in Taro Dialect. In Data Display step, the researcher translated each word into English and made a complete sentence. After that, the researcher identified the prefixes and suffixes of the dialect which belong to derivational and inflectional based on data reducing. Then, based on the Data Display, the researcher formulated the rule whether it is derivational or inflectional process occur in Taro Dialect.

### 3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

there are five prefixes and five suffixes existed in Taro Dialect. The prefixes are {N-}, {ma-}, {sa-}, {pa-}, and {ka-}. Meanwhile, the suffixes are {-in}, {-ne}, {-an}, {-ang}, and {-e}.

Prefix {N-} of Taro Dialect can be attached with *root or base*, which belongs to word category of verb and noun. After it was attached to its base, prefix {N-} has three allomorphs, those are; [ŋ], [ŋə], and [ŋ̃]. However, prefix {N-} has a form when it is attached to a base form, those are; 1). Prefix {N-} can directly attached to a base which has initial vowel /ʌ/, /ə/, /i/ and initial consonant /b/ and /l/ without changing the base of the word. For instance:

N- + [ʌlʌp] (V) → [ŋʌlʌp]  
 'pick' 'pick'

N- + [əmpʊg] (V) → [ŋəmpʊg] (V)  
 'open a coconut by using machete' 'opening a coconut by using machete'

N- + [isəp] (V) → [ŋisəp] (V)  
 'suck' 'sucking'

N- + [bɔr] (N) → [ŋɔr] (V)  
 'drill' 'drilling'

N- + [lʌwʌr] (N) → [ŋlʌwʌr] (V)  
 'kind of Balinese food' 'making Balinese food'

Prefix {ma-} can be attached with *root or base*, which belongs to verb and noun category of word. After it was attached to its base, prefix {ma-} has one morph; that is [mə]. However, prefix {ma-} has two forms when it is attached to a base form, those are;

1). Prefix {ma-} can directly attached to a base which has initial vowel /u/ and initial consonant /t/, /c/, /k/, /l/, and /g/ without changing the base of the word. For instance:

ma- + [ubʌn] (N) → [məubʌn] (V)  
'gray hair' 'turn on gray hair'

ma- + [tʌndɪŋ] (V) → [mətʌndɪŋ] (V) 'arrange' 'arranging'

ma- + [cəbʊr] (V) → [məcəbʊr] (V)  
'falling to the water' 'falling to the water'

ma- + [kʌplʊg] (V) → [məkʌplʊg] (V)  
'hit' 'hitting'

ma- + [kʌplʊg] (V) → [məkʌplʊg] (V)  
'hit' 'hitting'

ma- + [gʌrʌŋ] (V) → [mægʌrʌŋ] (V)  
'seized' 'fight'

2). Prefix {ma-} undergoes regressive assimilation when it is attached to a base which has initial vowel /ʌ/. Regressive assimilation is a phoneme that undergoes the change is attached before phoneme that influences it (Keraf, G. as cited in Sutrisna 2014). For instance:

ma- + [ʌsəm] (N) → [mʌsəm] (Ad)

'kind of 'tastes sour'

sour fruit'

Prefix {sa-} of Taro Dialect can be attached with *root or base*, which belongs to word category of *noun*. After it was attached to its base, prefix {sa-} has one morph; that is [sə]. However, prefix {sa-} has two forms when it is attached to a *base form*, those are;

1). Prefix {sa-} can directly attached to a base which has initial consonant /k/ without changing the base of the word. For instance:

sa- + [kʌŋɪn] (N) → [səkʌŋɪn] (Adv)  
'east' 'at the east'

sa- + [kʌh] (N) → [səkʌh] (Adv)  
'west' 'at the west'

2). Prefix {sa-} undergoes progressive assimilation when it is also attached to a base which has initial consonant /k/. Progressive assimilation is a phoneme that undergoes the change is attached after phoneme that influences it (Keraf, G. as cited in Sutrisna 2014). For instance:

sa- + [kəlbɔd] (N) → [səlbɔd] (Adv)  
'south' 'at the south'

Prefix {pa-} of Taro Dialect can be attached to *root or base*, which belongs to word category of *verb* and *noun*. After it was attached to its base, prefix {pa-} has one morph; that is [pə]. However, prefix {pa-} has two forms when it is attached to a base form, those are;

1). Prefix {pa-} can directly attached to a *base* which has initial consonant /n/ without changing the *base* of the word. For instance:

pa- + [ŋijəŋ] (V) → [pəŋijəŋ] (N)  
'stay' 'caretaker'

pa- + [ŋʌŋgʊr] (V) → [pəŋʌŋgʊr] (N)  
'visiting' 'a person who  
young woman' visits the young woman'

2). Prefix {pa-} undergoes regressive assimilation when it is attached to a *base* which has initial vowel /i/. For instance:

pa- + [inʌ] (N) → [pəŋinʌ] (N)  
'parent' 'parent'

Prefix {ka-} of Taro Dialect can be attached to *root* or *base*, which belongs to word category of *verb* and *noun*. After prefix {ka-} was attached to its base, prefix {ka-} has one morph; that is [kə]. However, prefix {ka-} has a form when it is attached to a base form, that is; prefix {ka-} can directly attached to a base which has initial vowel /a/ and consonant /t/, /j/, /b/ without changing the base of the word. For instance:

ka- + [ʌŋgɔ] (V) → [kəʌŋgɔ] (V)  
'use' 'used'

ka- + [tʊsʊʔ] (V) → [kətʊsʊʔ] (V)  
'stick' 'stick unintentionally'

ka- + [jəjəʔ] (V) → [kəjəjəʔ] (V)  
'stirrup' 'stirrup unintentionally'

ka- + [bʌɔs] (N) → [kəbʌɔs] (V)  
'talk' 'told'

Suffix {-in} of Taro Dialect can be attached to *root* or *base*, which belongs to word category of *verb*, *adjective*, *noun*, and *adverb*. After it was attached to its base, suffix {-in} has two allomorphs; those are [in] and [ɪn]. However, suffix {-in} has two forms when it is attached to a base form, those are;

1). Suffix {-in} can directly attached to a base which has final consonant /l/, /g/, /t/, /ʔ/, /p/, /h/, /ŋ/, /n/, and /r/ without changing the base of the word. For instance:

[tiŋʌl] (V) + -in → [tiŋʌlɪn] (V)  
'see' 'see'

[pʌpʌg] (V) + -in → [pʌpʌgɪn] (V)  
'pick up' 'pick up'

[əŋjɪt] (V) + -in → [əŋjɪtɪn] (V)  
'burn' 'burning'

[cedoʔ] (N) + -in → [cedokɪn] (V)  
'water deeper' 'taking water'

[idʊp] (Ad) + -in → [idʊpɪn] (V)  
'alive' 'turning on'

[kəsəp] (Adv) + -in → [kəsəpɪn] (V)  
'a while' 'being a while'

[ɔɾʌh] (V) + -in → [ɔɾʌhin] (V)  
'ask' 'asking'

[gəɾeŋ] (V) + -in → [gəɾeŋin] (V)  
'gives advice' 'giving advice'

[kʌŋɪn] (N) + -in → [kʌŋɪn] (V)  
'east' 'moving to be more east'

[ewer] (Ad) + -in → [ewerin] (V)  
'proud' 'mocking'

2). Suffix {-in} forms morph [ɪnɪn] when it is attached to a base which has final vowel /ɪ/. For instance:

[ʌpɪ] (N) + -in → [ʌpɪnɪn] (V)  
'fire' 'cooking'

Suffix {-ne} can be attached to *root or base*, which belongs to word category of adjective, noun, and adverb. After it was attached to its base, suffix {-ne} has two allomorphs; those are [ne] and [nə]. However, suffix {-ne} has a form when it is attached to a base form, that is; Suffix {-ne} can directly attached to a base which has final vowel and final consonant without changing the base of the word. For instance:

[meme] (N) + -ne → [memene] (N)  
'mom' 'mom'

[kɔpʌ] (Ad) + -ne → [kɔpʌne] (Ad)  
'greedy' 'greedy'

[mʌrə] (Adv) + -ne → [mʌrəne] (Adv)  
'recently' 'recently'

[ʌgɔl] (N) + -ne → [ʌgɔlne] (N)  
'attitude' 'attitude'

Suffix {-an} can be attached to *root or base*, which belongs to word category of verb, adjective, noun, and adverb. After it was attached to its base, suffix {-an} has two allomorphs; those are [an] and [a:n]. However, suffix {-an} has two forms when it is attached to a *base form*, those are; 1). Suffix {-an} can directly attached to a base which has final vowel /ə/ and /ɪ/ and final consonant /h/, /ʔ/, /n/, /s/, /ŋ/, and /t/ without changing the base of the word. For instance:

[wʌyə] (Ad) + -an → [wʌyəʌn] (Adv)  
'many' 'many more'

[mʌnɪ] (Adv) + -an → [mʌnɪʌn] (Adv)  
'tomorrow' 'tomorrow'

[mʌlɪh] (V) + -an → [mʌlɪhʌn] (V)  
'go home' 'go to inside of room'

[kətəʔ] (Ad) + -an → [kətəkʌn] (Adv)  
'less' 'less'

[kʌŋɪn] (N) + -an → [kʌŋɪnʌn] (Adv)  
'east' 'the location is more east'

[mʌnɪs] (Ad) + -an → [mʌnɪsʌn] (N)  
'sweet' 'candy'

[bʌjʌŋ] (Ad) + -an → [bʌjʌŋʌn] (Adv)  
'young' 'younger'

[gəsɪt] (Ad) + -an → [gəsɪtʌn] (Adv)  
'cool' 'cooler'

2). Suffix {-an} forms morph [a:n] when it is attached to a base which has final vowel /ə/. For instance:

[dʌwə] (Ad) + -an → [dʌwɑ:n] (Adv)  
'long' 'longer'

Suffix {-ang} can be attached with *root or base*, which belongs to word category of verb, adjective, noun, and adverb. After it was attached to its base, suffix {-ang} has three allomorphs; those are [ɒŋ], [ɑ:ŋ], and [wɒŋ]. However, suffix {-ang} has three forms when it is attached to a base form, those are;

1). Suffix {-ang} forms allomorph [wɒŋ] when it is attached to a base which has final vowel /ʊ/ and /ɔ/. For instance:

[kʊbʊ] (N) + -ang → [kʊbʊwʌŋ] (V)  
'house' 'going home'

[rʊŋʊ] (V) + -ang → [rʊŋʊwʌŋ] (V)  
'house' 'taking care'

[lɒɔ] (N) + -ang → [lɒɔwʌŋ] (V)  
'bulge' 'protrude'

2). Suffix {-ang} can directly attached to a base which has final consonant without changing the base of the word. For instance:

[pʌɪn] (V) + -ang → [pʌɪnʌŋ] (V)  
'let' 'letting'

[bɪpʊʔ] (V) + -ang → [bɪpʊkʌŋ] (V)  
'pour' 'pouring'

[mɪŋkɪn] (Adv) + -ang → [mɪŋkɪnʌŋ] (Adv)  
'more and more' 'more and more'

[jɒh] (Ad) + -ang → [jɒhʌŋ] (V)  
'far' 'to make far'

[gɪgɪs] (Ad) + -ang → [gɪgɪsʌŋ] (V)  
'less' 'to be less'

3). Suffix {-ang} undergoes progressive assimilation when it is attached to a base which has final vowel /ɔ/. For instance:

[ɔŋɔ] (V) + -ang → [ɔŋʌŋ] (V)  
'use up' 'to use up'



Suffix {-e} of Taro Dialect can be attached with *root or base*, which belongs to word category of verb and noun. After it was attached to its base, suffix {-e} has two allomorphs; those are [e] and [ə]. However, suffix {-e} has a form when it is attached to a base form, that is; Suffix {-e} can directly attached to a base which has final consonant without changing the base of the word. For instance:

[cɔlɔʔ] (N) + -e → [cɔlɔke] (N)  
'mathces' 'the mathces'

[kʌlɪn] (V) + -e → [kʌlɪnə] (V)  
'leave' 'left'

[jɪʌnʌn] (N) + -e → [jɪʌnʌne] (N)  
'door' 'the door'

[ʌŋgɔn] (V) + -e → [ʌŋgɔnə] (V)  
'use' 'used'

There are four prefixes and four suffixes that undergo derivational process. Those prefixes are {N-}, {ma-}, {sa-}, {pa-}, and {ka-}. Meanwhile, the suffixes are {-ang}, {an}, and {-in}.

Prefix {N-} changes the meaning and the category of word from noun to become verb. For example: the word *lawar* (N) when it is attached to prefix {N-}, it becomes *nglawar* (V). Prefix {ma-} changes the meaning and the category of word from noun to become verb and from noun to become adjective. For example: the word *ubad* (N) when it is attached to prefix {ma-}, it becomes *maubad* (V), and the word *asem* (N) becomes *masem* (Ad). Prefix {sa-} changes the meaning and the category of word from noun to become adverb. For example: the word *kangin* (N) when it is attached to prefix {sa-}, it becomes *sakangin* (Adv). The prefix {pa-} changes the meaning and the category of word from verb to become noun. For example: the word *ngijeng* (V) when it is attached to prefix {pa-}, it becomes *pangijeng* (N). The prefix {ka-} changes the meaning and the category of word from noun to become verb. For example: the word *baos* (N) when it is attached to prefix {ka-}, it becomes *kabaos* (V).

The suffix {-ang} changes the meaning and the category of word from; noun to become verb (*kubu kubunag*), verb to become noun (*daar daarang*), adverb to become verb (*kesep kesepang*), and adjective to become verb (*adeng adengang*). The suffix {-an} changes the meaning and the category of word from; adjective to become adverb (*begeh begehnan*), adjective to become noun (*manis manisan*), noun to become adverb (*kangin kanginan*), noun to become verb (*hujan hujanan*). The suffix {-in} changes the meaning and the category of word from; noun to become verb (*kangin kanginin*), adverb to become verb (*kesep kesepin*) and adjective to become verb (*ewer ewerin*).

There are three prefixes and five suffixes that undergo inflectional process. Those prefixes are {N-}, {ma-}, and {ka-}. Meanwhile, the suffixes are {-ang}, {an}, {-ne}, {-in}, and {-e}.

The prefix {N-} does not change the meaning and the category of word from verb to become verb (*empug ngempug*). The prefix {ma-} does not change the meaning and the category of word from verb to become verb (*kaplug makaplug*). The prefix {ka-} does not change the meaning and the category of word from verb to become verb (*anggo kaanggo*).

The suffix {-ang} does not change the meaning and the category of word from; verb to become verb (*kayeh kayehang*), adverb to become adverb (*mingkin mingkinang*). The

suffix {-an} does not change the meaning and the category of word from; adverb to become adverb (*mani manian*), adjective to become adjective (*aje ajaan*), verb to become verb (*mulih mulihan*). The suffix {-ne-} does not change the meaning and the category of word from; adjective to become adjective (*kopa kopane*), noun to become noun (*nyame nyamene*), adverb to become adverb (*mare marene*), verb to become verb (*abe abene*). The suffix {-in} does not change the meaning and the category of word from verb to become verb (*biyok biyokin*). The suffix {-e} does not change the meaning and the category of word from; noun to become noun (*sok soke*), and verb to become verb (*pepak pepake*).

There are thirteen kinds of prefix in Balinese, those are {N-} (anusuara), {ma-}, {ka-}, {sa-}, {pa-}, {pi-}, {a-}, {pra-}, {pari-}, {pati-}, {maka-}, {saka-}, and {kuma-}. However, there are eight kinds of suffix in Balinese, those are {-ang}, {-in}, {-an}, {-a}, {-n}, {-ing}, {-e}, and {-ne-}. Based on the statement above, the Taro Dialect only has prefix {N-}, {ma-}, {ka-}, {sa-}, and {pa-}, and suffix {-ang}, {-in}, {-an}, {-e}, and {-ne-}. It can be concluded that not all of the prefixes and suffixes that exist in Balinese can be found in Taro Dialect.

#### 4. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the objectives of this study, finding and discussion stated above, it can be concluded that: first, there were five prefixes and five suffixes existing in Taro Dialect. The prefixes were {N-}, {ma-}, {sa-}, {pa-}, and {ka-}. The suffixes were {-in}, {-ne}, {-an}, {-ang}, and {-e}, second, there were five prefixes and three suffixes that underwent derivational process in Taro Dialect. Those prefixes were {N-}, {ma-}, {sa-}, {pa-}, and {ka-}. Meanwhile, the suffixes were {-ang}, {an}, and {-in}, and third, there were three prefixes and five suffixes that underwent inflectional process. Those prefixes were {N-}, {ma-}, and {ka-}. Meanwhile, the suffixes were {-ang}, {an}, {-ne}, {-in}, and {-e}.

The present study focused on morphology, especially the derivational and inflectional processes occurring in Taro Dialect. Affixation here include prefixes and suffixes that occurred in Taro Dialect. The result of the study hopefully can give readers' understanding toward the dialect of Taro 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 Taro Dialect can also be conducted.

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