AFFIXATION OF MENYALI DIALECT: A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY

Putu Eka Jaya Famugi, I Gede Budasi, Gede Mahendrayana
Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni
Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha
Jalan Jend. A. Yani 67 Singaraja 81116, Telp. 0362-21541, Fax. 0362-27561
E-mail: eka_famugi@yahoo.com, gede.budasi@undiksha.ac.id, hendraprably@yahoo.com

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk: 1) menemukan imbuhan yang terdapat pada dialek Menyali, 2) mendeskripsikan imbuhan dalam Menyali dialek yang memiliki proses derivation (imbuhan yang mengubah kelas kata), dan 3) mendeskripsikan imbuhan dalam Menyali dialek yang memiliki proses inflection (imbuhan yang tidak mengubah kelas kata). Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif dengan pendekatan kualitatif. Terdapat tiga sampel informan yang dipilih berdasarkan kriteria yang ditetapkan. Pengumpulan data didasarkan pada teknik observasi, perekaman, dan wawancara. Instrumen yang digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data adalah peneliti, perekam digital, kamera, dan daftar pertanyaan. Terdapat tiga tahap dalam menganalisis data yaitu reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan/verifikasi. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukan terdapat empat jenis awalan {N-, ma-, pa-, ka-}, tiga jenis akhiran {-in, -ang, -e}, dan dua jenis awalan-akhiran {N-ang; ma-an} dalam dialek Menyali. Awalan dan akhiran dalam dialek Menyali yang merupakan proses derivation yaitu awalan {N-, ma-, pa-, ka-} dan akhiran {-in, -ang, -e}. Awalan dan akhiran dalam dialek Menyali yang merupakan proses inflection yaitu awalan {N, ma-} dan akhiran {-in, -ang, -e}.

Kata kunci: awalan dan akhiran, bahasa Bali di Menyali, morphological derivational, morphological inflectional

INTRODUCTION

In a language, word is an important thing. According to American Heritage Dictionary of The English Language (as cited in Yuliyanti, 2012), word is a sound or combination of sounds, or its representation in writing or printing, that symbolizes and communicates a meaning and may consist of single morpheme or of a combination of morpheme. Hockett (1998) also explained about word, “A word is thus any segment or a sentence bounded by successive points at which pausing is possible”. For example “John treats his older sister very nicely”. Those sentences consist of seven words. There are John/treats/his/older/sister/very/nicely. From the statement above, it can be concluded that a word is the united syntax in the conversation or the sentences.

Sometimes, the word which is used by someone in an area is different with another area. It happens because every area has different linguistic style, especially dialect. Cambridge University Press (2018) defined dialect is a form of the language that spoken in a particular part of the country by a particular group of people. There are many different dialect and they have different words and grammar. According to Chaer and Agustina (1995), the dialect is based on the place, region or area where the user lives, it is usually called as area dialect, regional dialect, or geography dialect. It means that there are some different dialects in every place or in
different locations where language is used. People use different dialects, especially in verbal communication, even though their language is not appropriate to the Balinese grammar. Mostly, Balinese people are often confused to use certain words in communication, especially when they want to communicate with other people in different dialect.

Each dialect contains several unique words which become their own differences among other people. Each dialect also uses a different way of forming words especially in verbal communication. Words are not the smallest units of the meaning and the syntax in a language. An even more basic unit, the morpheme, serves as the element from which words are built. As cited in Wardaugh (2005), morpheme is the small bits of meaning in words or actually a morpheme is used to make a word.

There are various types of morphemes in human language, including roots, affixes, prefixes, suffixes and infixes, inflectional affixes, derivational affixes and free and bound morphemes. For example the word ‘player’ consists of the meaningful part that is ‘play’ and suffix ‘-er’. O’Grady (as cited in Ado & Bidin, 2017) distinguishes morphemes into free and bound. Robin (1967) stated that free morpheme as a type of morpheme that can stand as a word and act as a root or stem in which other morphemes can be affixed to, in formation of new word. Meanwhile, bound morpheme is the type of morpheme that is unable to establish words by itself but must appear with at least one of other morphemes, either bound or a free in a word. Bound morphemes can only survive meaningfully by being attached to free morphemes (-s, -ly, -ing, -ise, -action, -less, non-, co- and so on). We can say that all affixes (prefixes and suffixes) in English are bound morphemes.

In morphological study, the process to produce a new language form can be found in the derivation process. It is a process by which affixes combine with roots to create new words.

Derivation is viewed as using existing words to make new words. For example ‘consideration’ this word is a form of derivational. The based word is ‘consider’ is a verbal form and added with suffix ‘-ation’, it changes the form be ‘consideration’ is a noun. Derivational process is one of the processes in which the particular kind of affix is added to form new words. According to Bouer in Mahadwipa (2012), derivation is a process of adding affixes that are: 1) They create a new lexeme, for example, the word recreate. A prefix “re-” and the root “create”; 2) They may change the part of speech of the base that was added, for example the word “form” is a noun, “formal” is an adjective. It means that the meaning and class of the words are changes; 3) They may not have a regular meaning, for example, affix (-age) in word “average”, “bandage”, “clearage”, and “coinage”; 4) They may not be fully productive and are not fully generalized.

Meanwhile, an inflectional morpheme is used to create variant forms of a word in order to signal grammatical information. The inflection/derivation difference is increasingly viewed as shades of gray rather than an absolute boundary. Derivation is much less regular, and therefore much less predictable, than inflectional morphology. Moreover, Nikelas (1998) as cited in Mahadwipa (2012) gives several characteristics of inflectional morphemes, namely: 1) They do not change the meaning of part of speech, for example: big and bigger are both adjective; 2) They typically indicate syntactic or semantic relations between different words in a sentence; 3) They typically occur with all members of some large class of morphemes. For example: the plural morpheme (-s) occurs most nouns; 4) They typically occur at the margin of words. For example: the plural morpheme (-s) always come last in a word, as in baby sisters and rationalizations.
writer is going to analysis of derivational and inflectional affixes processes of one kind of dialect in Indonesia.

Talking about prefix, suffix, and other linguistic features as well as its uniqueness, Indonesia is one of the countries which has those elements. Indonesia has so many different languages that can be found from Sabang to Merauke. Every province and even each villages in Indonesia have its own language which is use by the people in those areas. One of the province is Bali. Balinese language has two groups of dialect such as Bali Aga and Bali Dataran dialect (Bawa and Jendra, 1981:3). Bali Aga dialect is the oldest village that exists in Bali or it can be said that Bali Aga is considered as the original people in Bali. Bali aga includes the regions of Pedawa, Sidatapa, Tigawasa, Tenganan, Nusa Penida, Bugbug, Seraya, Sembiran, Madenan and etc. Meanwhile, Bali Dataran dialect is spoken by the people commonly live in the lowland area. Bali Dataran includes the dialect variation existing in Karangasem, Bangli, Klungkung, Badung, Gianyar, Jembrana, Buleleng and Tabanan (Kusuma, 2015). As an island which has strong culture and language, Balinese language is built from different dialects. In the balinese language, each dialect uses a different way of forming words especially in verbal communication. Therefore Balinese people are often confused to use certain words in communication especially when they want to communicate with other people using different dialect.

One of the Balinese dialects is Menyali dialect which is used by people who live in Menyali village. Menyali is one of the villages that exist in Buleleng regency. Menyali dialect is used by people in Menyali villages as their identity in doing their communication with each other. Menyali dialect is one of the example of dialect diversity in Bali, which is unique in term of pronunciation, accent, and vocabulary. This village uses Bali Aga dialect, which is different from the standard dialect of Balinese and has different characters that makes it is difficult to be understood by other people in different dialect.

There are many people in Menyali who learn about foreign language and also there are many people of Menyali living outside of Menyali. Based on that fact, that is important to conduct a linguistic study related to morphological process in Menyali dialect. Then the researcher conducted a research about affixation of Menyali dialect especially about the prefixes and suffixes and its derivational and inflectional process. The importance of this study is to preserve the dialect of Menyali village.

Based on the description above, the researcher is interested to describing the process of derivational and inflectional process in Balinese language spoken by people in Menyali village, because there are no researchers who analyze more specifically about the process of affixation that exists in Menyali dialect. There are also no research about kind of word classes that have the derivational and inflectional process about Menyali dialect. In the future, when the people who lived in Menyali mostly use Indonesian language to communicate with each other, this research will be the documentation of Menyali dialect, so the next generations can learn about Menyali dialect from this research. The novelty of this research is the place where this research would be conducted, because there are no similar research that use Menyali as the subject of the research.

The purposes of this study can be expressed as follows: 1) To find the forms of affixes in Menyali dialect; 2) To describe the affixes in Menyali dialect that belongs to derivational process; 3) To describe the affixes in Menyali dialect that belongs to the inflectional process.

**RESEARCH METHOD**

This study employed a descriptive study by using qualitative approach, which this study describes facts or social
phenomenon. This study involves the collection of data for the purpose of describing the existing condition. It can give complex detail about particular phenomena which are difficult to be expressed with quantitative method.

The writer chose the informants who were the native speakers of Menyali dialect that lived in Menyali village. The informants of this study were the original people who stayed a long time in Menyali villages, in which, they must be 20-50 years old, and there was no abnormality in part of their bodies especially for their sounds/vocal system and were able to speak Indonesian language fluently. The technique of collecting data that used in this study are observation, interview, and documentation. The instruments that were used in this study including: the researcher, recorder, word list, sentence list and interview guide. The researcher took role as the main instrument because the researcher is the only one who are active in the field and the recorder has function to record all of the conversation and pronunciation used by people in Menyali village. To analyse the data, researcher use three following methods, as follow: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Through the transcription of recording in May, 15th – 20th 2018 it was found that there are three kinds of affixes used in Menyali dialect. They are prefixes, suffixes, and circumstances. Here are the further explanations of those affixes.
1. The Forms of Affixes in Menyali Dialect

Based on the result of the study it was found that there are three kinds of affixes in Menyali Dialect which has important role in constructing words. Those affixes that were found are: prefix {N-: ma-, pa-, ka-}, suffix {-in; -ang; -ne}, circumfix {n-ang; ma-an}.

a. Prefix {N-}

Prefix {N-} is pronounced as: [n] (n + takon→након),
[ŋ] (ŋ + kandi → ɳandi?),
[ŋə] (ŋə + labo? → ɳəlabo?)
[ũ] (ũ + sampai → ɳəmpaI)
[m] (m + Ꟈɗ → Ꟈɗa).

Therefore, it can be concluded that prefix {N-} here have five allomorphs. Those are [ŋ], [ŋ], [ŋə], [ũ], and [m].
b. Prefix {ma-}

Prefix {ma-} pronounced as [ma].
For example, {ma-} + abian becomes məabian. Therefore, prefix {ma-} of Menyali dialect has one allomorph; that is [ma].
c. Prefix {pa-}

Prefix {pa-} pronounced as [pə].
For example, {pa-} + kən becomes pəkən. Therefore, prefix {pa-} of Menyali dialect has one allomorph; that was [pə].
d. Prefix {ka-}

Prefix {ka-} pronounced as [kə].
For example, {kə-} + sənə becomes kəsənə. Therefore, prefix {ka-} of Menyali dialect has one allomorph; that was [kə].
e. Suffix {-in}

Suffix {-in} is pronounced as [in] such in [Adeŋ] ‘slow’ becomes [Adeŋn] ‘to slow’, and as [in] such in [gədə] ‘big’ becomes [gədən] ‘bigger’. Therefore, suffix {-in} of Menyali dialect have two allomorphs, those are [in] and [in].
f. Suffix {-ang}

Suffix {-ang} is pronounced as [ʌŋ] such in [bəntər] ‘circle’ becomes [bəntərʌŋ] ‘to make it circle’. Therefore, suffix {-ang} of Menyali dialect have one allomorphs; that was [ʌŋ].
g. Suffix {-ne}

Suffix {-ne} is pronounced as [-e] such in [səp] ‘chicken’ becomes [səp e] ‘the chicken’. Suffix {-e} becomes{-ne} is pronounced as [-ne] such in [mən] ‘voice’ becomes [mənəν] ‘her/his voice’. Therefore, suffix {-e} in Menyali dialect has two allomorph [e] and [ne].
h. Circumfix {N-ang}

Circumfix {N-ang} is pronounced as [n-ʌŋ] such in [tətəg] ‘continue’ becomes [nətəgʌŋ] ‘to continue’, as [ŋ-}
such in [əŋkəb] ‘hide’ becomes [əŋkəbəmə] ‘to hide’, and as [n-ŋə] such in [jɔmə] ‘take’ becomes [ŋɔmaləŋ] ‘to take’. Therefore, circumfix {N-ang} of Menyali dialect has four allomorphs; those are [n-ŋə], [ŋ-ŋə], and [ŋ-ŋə].

i. Circumfix {ma-ang}

Circumfix {ma-an} is pronounced as [mə-an] such in [jagur] ‘fight’ becomes [məjagur] ‘fighting’. Therefore, circumfix {ma-an} in Menyali dialect only has one allomorph [mə-an].

2. Kinds of Affixes in Menyali Dialect that Have Derivational Process

There were four kinds prefixes in Menyali dialect that have undergone a derivational process such as prefix {n-, ma-, pa-, and ka-}.

a. Prefix {n-}

The first kind of derivational process is a nominal base attached to prefix {n-} which undergoes the change of meaning and class of word from noun becomes a verb. For example:

i. Rabuk (n) → ngerabuk (v) = ‘to give fertilize’

ii. Sampat (n) → nyampat (v) = ‘to sweep’

iii. Kandik (n) → ngandik (v) = ‘to cleave’

It can be seen that the process of adding prefix {n-} to the bilabial nominal base which undergoes derivational process because it changes the classification and the meaning of the word. For example the word base sampat (n) becomes nyampat (v).

b. Prefix {ma-}

The second kinds of derivational process is attached to prefix {ma-} will change the meaning and class of word from noun to verb. For example:

i. Meka (n) → mameka (v) = ‘to look in the mirror’

ii. Roko (n) → maroko (v) = ‘to smoke’

It can be seen that the process of adding prefix {ma-} to the nominal base undergoes derivational process, because it changes the classification and the meaning of the word. For example the word base meka(n) becomes mameka(v).

c. Prefix {pa-}

The third kinds of derivational process which is attached to prefix {pa-} change the meaning and class of word from noun becomes adverb. For example:

i. Kangin (n) → pakangin (adv) = ‘at the east’

ii. Kauh (n) → pakauh (adv) = ‘at the west’

d. Prefix {ka-}

The fourth kinds of derivational process which is attached to prefix {ka-} change the meaning and class of word from noun becomes adjective. For example:

i. Pitu (n) → kapitu (adj) = ‘seventh’

ii. Sanga → kasanga (adj) = ‘ninth’

It can be seen that the process of adding prefix {ka-} to the nominal base undergoes derivational process, because it changes the classification and the meaning of the word. For example the word base pitu(n) becomes kapitu(adj)

Besides, there were three kinds suffixes of Balinese language spoken in Menyali village that have undergone a derivational process such as {-in}; {-ang}, and {-ne}.

a. Suffix {-in}

There were two derivational processes which were found in suffix {-in}, they were nouns become verbs, and adjectives become verbs.

i. Ubad (n) → ubadin (v) = ‘to give medicine’

ii. Adeng (adj) → adengin (v) = ‘to make it slow’

It can be seen that the process of adding suffix {-in} to the nominal base undergoes derivational process, because it changes the classification and the meaning of the word. For example the word base ubad(n) becomes ubadin(v), and adeng (adj) becomes adengin (v). The function of suffix {-in} is to change the active and interrogative sentences into an imperative sentence.

b. Suffix {-ang}

Suffix {-ang} of Balinese language in Menyali village has one derivational
process when a base is attached to suffix {-ang}. If an adjective base is attached to suffix {-ang}, it undergoes a derivational process. For example:
  i. \textit{Bunter} (adj) $\rightarrow$ \textit{bunterang} (v) = ‘to make it circle’
  ii. \textit{Peot} (adj) $\rightarrow$ \textit{peotang} (v) = ‘to bend’

It can be seen that the process of adding suffix {-ang} to the adjective base which has final consonant /l/ and /t/ it undergoes a derivational process because it changes the classification and the meaning of the word from an adjective to a verb.

c. Suffix {-e}

There was one derivational process which was found in suffix {-e}. It was noun become adverb.
  i. \textit{Delod} (n) $\rightarrow$ \textit{delodne} (adv) = ‘at the north’
  ii. \textit{Daja} (n) $\rightarrow$ \textit{dajane} (adv) = ‘at the south’

It can be seen that the process of adding suffix {-e} to the noun base undergoes a derivational process, because it changes the classification and the meaning of the word from a noun to an adverb.

3. Kinds of Affixes in Menyali Dialect that Have Inflectional Process

There are two kinds prefixes in Menyali dialect that have undergone an inflectional process such as prefix {n-} and {ma-}.

a. Prefix {n-}

The first kind of inflectional process is allomorph [n-], it is a post dental /d/ and /t/ which is a verbal base is being attached to prefix {N-}. For example:
  i. \textit{Takon} (v) $\rightarrow$ \textit{nakon} (v) = ‘to ask’
  ii. \textit{Dakep} (v) $\rightarrow$ \textit{nakep} (v) = ‘to catch’

It can be seen that the process of adding prefix {n-} to the verbal base 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 an active sentence.

The second kind of inflectional process is allomorph [ng-], if the verbal base that has an initial vowel and velar /k/ and /g/ are attached to prefix {n-}
  i. \textit{Kandik} (v) $\rightarrow$ \textit{ngandik} (v) = ‘to cleave’
  ii. \textit{Getok} (v) $\rightarrow$ \textit{ngetok} (v) = ‘to hit’

The data shows the process of adding prefix {n-}. If a verbal base has an initial vowel and velar /k/ and /g/ were attached to prefix {N-}, then it becomes [ng-] and it does not change the classification of the word. Furthermore, it is also a kind of inflectional process.

The third kind of inflectional process is allomorph [ny-], if the verbal base having initial consonant /j/, /c/, /s/ was attached to prefix {N-}, it does not change the meaning of the word. It is also a kind of inflectional process. For example:
  i. \textit{Jemak} (v) $\rightarrow$ \textit{nyemak} (v) = ‘to take’
  ii. \textit{Coret} (v) $\rightarrow$ \textit{nyoret} (v) = ‘to write off’

The fourth kind of inflectional process is allomorph [m-], if a verbal base which has initial bilabial is attached to prefix {N-}. For example:
  i. \textit{Piara} (v) $\rightarrow$ \textit{miara} (v) = ‘to take care off’
  ii. \textit{Bejek} (v) $\rightarrow$ \textit{mejek} (v) = ‘to squeeze’

The data shows the process of adding prefix {n-}. If a verbal base has velar /p/ and /b/ were attached to prefix {N-}, then it becomes [m-] and it does not change the classification of the word. Furthermore, it is also a kind of inflectional process.

b. Prefix {ma-}

There is one inflectional process which was found in prefix {ma-}. It is verb which is till become \textit{verb}.
  i. \textit{Suryak} (v) $\rightarrow$ \textit{masuryak} (v) = ‘to yell’
  ii. \textit{Pikat} (v) $\rightarrow$ \textit{mapikat} (v) = ‘to hunt’

The data shows the process of adding prefix {ma-}. If a verbal base was attached to prefix {ma-}, then it does not change the classification of the word. Furthermore, it is also a kind of inflectional process. The function of prefix {ma-} is to change the imperative sentence into an active sentence.

There are three kinds of suffixes that have undergone an inflectional process of Balinese language in Penyabangan.
village, such as suffix {-in}, {-ang} and {-e}.

a. Suffix {-in}

If a verbal base is attached to suffix {-in}, it does not change the class and meaning of the word. There is one inflectional process which is found in suffix {-in}. It was verb which is still become verb. For example:

i. Tingal (v)→tingalin(v) = ‘to look at’
ii. Alih (v)= alihin(v) = ‘to search’

b. Suffix {-ang}

If a verbal base which has final consonants is attached to suffix {-ang}, it does not have any change in meaning. There is one inflectional process which is found in suffix {-ang}. It is verb which was still become verb. For example:

i. Daptar (v)→daptarang(v) = ‘to register’
ii. Tingting (v)→tingtingang(v) = ‘throw’

4. Discussion

Based on the findings, it is found that there are four prefixes, three suffixes, and two circumfixes existed in Menyali dialect. The prefixes which are found in Menyali dialect are {n-}, {ma-}, {pa-}, and {ka-}. The suffixes which are found are {-in}, {-ang}, and {-e}. And the circumfixes which are found in Menyali dialect are {n-ang} and {ma-an}.

The data on the findings indicate that there were four kinds of prefixes that have undergone a derivational process. Those prefixes are {n-}, {ma-}, {pa-}, and {ka-}. There were also three kinds of suffixes which have undergone the derivational process. Those suffixes are {-in}, {-ang}, and {-e}. Suffix {-in} undergo to derivational process when it is attached to the nominal and adjective base, then it changed the meaning and class of word becomes verb. This process changed the class and the meaning of the word which is noun/adjective to verb. Besides, based on the finding, there were also two kinds of circumfixes which have undergone the derivational process. Those circumfixes are {n-ang} and {ma-an}. There are two derivational processes which are found in circumfix {N-ang}. They are noun becomes verb, and adjective become verb.

Derivational process is the process of forming new word from an existing word, often by adding a prefix or suffix. Derivational morphemes can change the grammatical category (or part of speech) of a word. Derivation may effect the change in the word class because in derivational process there is a way in which lexemes are related to one another (or in which one lexemes is derived from another) through processes such as affixation.

Based on the research question number 3, there were two prefix and three suffixes that have an inflectional process. The prefixes are {n-} and {ma-} including allomorph and suffixes were {-in}, {-ang}, and {-e}. 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. Based on the finding, there were also two kinds of circumfixes which have undergone the inflectional process. Those circumfixes are {n-ang} and {ma-an}. There was one inflectional process which is found in circumfix {N-ang}. It was verb which was still become verb.

Inflectional process is the process of adding prefix or suffix, but never change the grammatical category (part of speech) of a word. An inflectional process does not have the capacity to change the meaning or the syntactic class of the words, but the addition of affixes is used follow the rules that derived from the grammar and the use of the word.

The kind of affixes in Menyali dialect had similarities and differences if it
is compared with other dialects in Bali. Ariani (2017) found that there are three kinds of prefixes and one kind of suffixes which belong to derivational morpheme, namely {n-}, {me-}, {pe-}, and {-ang}. Moreover there are three kinds of inflectional prefixes namely {n-}, {me-}, and {a-} and four kinds of suffixes which belong to inflectional morpheme, namely {-na}, {-in}, {-an} and {-a}. The prefixes and suffixes that found in Batusesa dialect which undergone derivational process were similar with this study. Meanwhile, this study found that suffixes {-in} and the suffixes {-e} were not only undergone inflectional process, but they also undergone a derivational process.

This study also found that prefix {n-} with five allomorphs {n-[n], m-[n], ng-[n], nge-[n] and ny-[n]}, prefix {ma-}, prefix {pa-}, and prefix {ka-} in Menyali dialect have the same functions with prefix {n}, {n-}, {n-[n]}, {me-}, {pa-}, and {ka-} in Payangan dialect by Pranata (2016) and Penyabangan dialect by Erlina (2018). Erlina has 4 allomorphs for the prefix {-N}, they are [n-], [m-], [ng-] and [ny-]. When the researcher compare the affixes which exist in Menyali dialect with the research which had already done in Payangan dialect and the others research that is mentioned in empirical review, there are some similarity on the kinds of affixation but there are also differentiation which exists among those village. The differences between this study and Pranata’s study (2016) are in the research problems and the location where the research would be conducted. In Pranata’s research only discuss about affixation, meanwhile this research will be focused on derivational and inflectional process of prefix and suffixes. This study is also added by the research about circumfix not only prefix and suffix.

One of the interesting things of Balinese language spoken in Menyali village is suffix {-e} which becomes a character of Menyali 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 a passive phrase. For example, the word munyi (n) became munyine (n) “the voice”. Therefore, it could be summarized that Balinese language spoken in Menyali village had similarities and differences if it was compared with Bali Aga dialects. Then, suffix {-e} was the unique suffix and becomes one of the characteristic that was found.

CONCLUSION

Based on the objective of this study, findings and discussion stated previously can be concluded as follows.

a. There are three kinds of affixes which have important rules in constructing the word in Menyali dialect. They are four kinds of prefixes, three kinds of suffixes, and two kinds of circumstances. Prefixes found in Menyali dialect are {N-; ma-; pa-; ka-}. While suffixes are {-in; -ang; -e}. Prefix {N-} has five allomorphs {n-[n], nge-[n], ny-[n], ng-[n], m-[n]} and suffixes {-e} has two allomorphs {e[n] and nel[n]}. Besides, there are two circumstances which were found in Menyali dialect, they are {N-ang; ma-an}. There is no infix found in Menyali dialect since this kind of affixes is rarely used in some dialect.

b. There are four kinds of prefixes in Menyali dialect which have a derivational process, they were: prefix {N-}, {ma-}, {pa-}, and {ka-}. All of them underwent a derivational process when the nominal base is attached to prefix, changes the classification and the meaning of the word. There were three kinds suffixes of Balinese language spoken in Menyali village which underwent the derivational process, they were: suffix {-in}, {-ang}, and {-e}. When the nominal base or adjectival base is attached to suffix {-in}, {-ang}, or {-e}, it undergoes a derivational process, because it changes
the classification and the meaning of the word;

c. There are two kind prefixes in Menyali dialect which have an inflectional process. They were: prefix {N-} and {ma-}. Both of them undergoes an inflectional process when the verbal base is attached by suffix. There are three kind suffixes of Balinese language spoken in Menyali village that had an inflectional process. They are suffix { -in}, { -ang}, and { -e}. Suffix { -in} underwent an inflectional process when it attached the verbal base, but it do not change the class and meaning of the word. Suffix { -ang} undergoes an inflectional process when the verbal base is added and suffix { -e} underwent an inflectional process if the nominal base is attached to suffix { -e}.

REFERENCES


