

## Affixation System in Penglipuran Dialect: A Descriptive Study of Derivational and Inflectional Processes

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### Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan awalan dan akhiran dari Dialek Penglipuran yang memiliki proses derivasi dan infleksi. Jenis penelitian ini yaitu penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Data dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan tiga teknik yaitu teknik observasi, teknik rekaman, dan teknik wawancara (mendengarkan dan mencatat). Tiga narasumber dari Penglipuran dipilih sesuai dengan kriteria. Kriterianya yaitu narasumber yang cerdas, mereka mempunyai kompetensi dalam berbicara, mereka mempunyai pengetahuan yang cukup tentang topik tersebut, mereka adalah pembicara asli dari Desa Penglipuran, mereka sabar, mereka mempunyai perhatian yang tinggi, mereka mempunyai cukup waktu untuk diwawancarai, mereka tidak memiliki gangguan pada organ bicara, mereka memiliki pendengar yang baik, mereka mampu menjawab pertanyaan-pertanyaan, mereka percaya diri dan mereka bangga bahasa dan budayanya. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada enam jenis awalan dalam Dialek Penglipuran yaitu {mə-}, {m-}, {n-}, {ŋ-}, {ñ-}, and {ə-} dan ada tiga jenis akhiran dalam Dialek Penglipuran yaitu {-ʌŋ}, {-ln} and {-ɔ}. Awalan dan akhiran dalam Dialek Penglipuran yang termasuk dalam proses derivasi yaitu awalan {mə-} and {m-} dan akhiran {-ʌŋ} and {-ln}. Awalan dan akhiran di Dialek Penglipuran yang termasuk dalam proses infleksi yaitu awalan {n-}, {ŋ-}, {ñ-}, {m-}, and {ə-} dan akhiran {-ɔ}, {-ʌŋ}, dan {-ln}.

**Kata Kunci** : imbuhan, Dialek Penglipuran, proses derivasi dan infleksi

### Abstract

This study aimed at describing the prefixes and suffixes in Penglipuran Dialect which belong to derivation and inflection. This research was a descriptive qualitative research. The data were collected using three techniques, namely observation, recording technique, and interview (listening and noting) technique. Three informants sample from Penglipuran were chosen based on criteria. The criteria of the informants are: they are smart, they have communicative competence, they have enough knowledge about the topic, they are the native speakers of the Penglipuran village, they are patient, they have high-attention, they have enough time to be interviewed, they are not having disturbances related to speech organs, they are a good listener, they are able to answer the questions, they are confident and they are proud of their language and culture. The results of the study showed that there were six kinds of prefixes in Penglipuran Dialect such as prefix {mə-}, {m-}, {n-}, {ŋ-}, {ñ-}, and {ə-} and there were three kinds of suffixes in Penglipuran Dialect such as {-ʌŋ}, {-ln} and {-ɔ}. Prefixes and suffixes in Penglipuran Dialect which belong to derivation were prefix {mə-} and {m-} and suffix {-ʌŋ} and {-ln}. Prefixes and suffixes in Penglipuran Dialect which belong to inflection were prefix {n-}, {ŋ-}, {ñ-}, {m-}, and {ə-} and suffix {-ɔ}, {-ʌŋ}, and {-ln}.

**Key Words**: *affixation, Penglipuran Dialect, derivational and inflectional processes*

## INTRODUCTION

According to Seken (1992) language can be suitably defined as a system of symbols vocally and arbitrarily produced and transmitted by means of which members of a community interact and cooperate with each other.

When communicating, people use various kinds of language based on their environment. It can be said that people in different countries use different languages and styles to communicate. It is caused by different conventions which are made by the country itself. Besides that the differences of demographic and customs become the factors why language is different.

There are also varieties of dialects in a particular country. Generally, dialects are social varieties of language that can be distinguished by its vocabulary, grammar and phonology. We can see that there are some different dialects in every place. In this case, different locations where language is used can make different dialects. The different languages in each place are also caused by the accents used. Accent is how to pronounce the words of a language that shows which area a person comes from.

In Bali there is a regional language which is called Balinese. Balinese is the mother tongue or lingua franca for people who live in Bali and it also has variety of dialects. According to Bawa and Jendra (1981:3) in Kurnia (2009) there are two groups of dialects in Bali, namely Bali Aga dialect and Bali Dataran dialect. Bali Aga dialect is used by people called Bali Mula (Bali Aga) who is considered as the original people of Bali which stay in the regions of Nusa Penida, Bugbub, Tenganan, Seraya, Sembiran, Bintang Danu, Selulung, Sidatapa, Tigawasa, Pedawa, Cempaga, Mayong, Bantiran, Blimbing, and Penglipuran. Bali dataran dialect includes the various existing dialect in the eight regency of Bali, such as Klungkung, Karangasem, Bangli, Gianyar, Badung, Tabanan, Jembrana and Buleleng.

In communication, Balinese people have different dialects in forming words to express their meaning to other people. They use different dialect especially in

verbal communication, even though their language is not appropriate in the Balinese grammar. Mostly, 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 Penglipuran Dialect. This dialect is one of Balinese dialect which is used by the people who live in Penglipuran village. Actually, Penglipuran belongs to the regency of Bangli. Penglipuran is a village that has identical-well arranged houses. It is about 10 kilometers north of city of Bangli. There are some temples used for religion ceremonial. Penglipuran also has bamboo forest in its area which provides a nice panorama. When we are listening to the Penglipuran dialect, we may assume that the dialect is different from our common Balinese. It is because Penglipuran dialect has different lexicon of words which are used in their communication and it has different characteristics from other dialects when it is spoken. In this case, people used their dialect to express their thought or their feeling by using the verbal word which is too difficult to be understood by others.

Based on the result of the study above, it can be concluded that recently there are no researchers who investigate more specific about morphological process of Penglipuran dialect. The writer is interested in finding out the derivational and inflectional process in Balinese spoken by Penglipuran people. Derivational and inflectional processes are parts of morphological study. This study discusses about affixation process existing in Penglipuran Dialect and the kind of word classes having the derivational and inflectional process. For example; the word '*gunting*' meaning 'scissors' is attached to prefix (me-) to become '*megunting*' meaning '*having a haircut*'. In this case, the verb '*megunting*' undergoes derivational process because the prefix {me-} in '*megunting*' changes the word class of '*gunting*', which is a noun become a verb. So, by analyzing the data of derivation and inflection process of Penglipuran dialect spoken by Penglipuran people, it can be

understood among speakers of Balinese and also be used as an effort to preserve Penglipuran

### RESEARCH DESIGN

This research was a kind of linguistic research which was designed in descriptive qualitative research. It aimed at describing prefixes and suffixes in Penglipuran Dialect. In data collection, the researcher used three techniques: observation, recording technique, interview (listening and noting) technique.

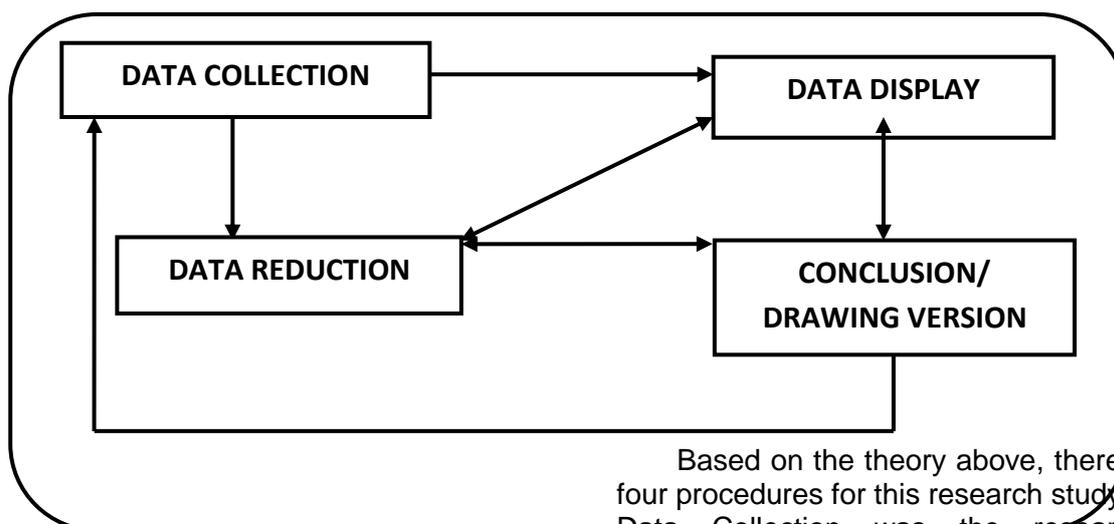
Observation had some steps, first of all, the writer observed the vocabulary items used in Penglipuran dialect especially the verb using by the society. The process of having those vocabulary items had a purpose to build prior knowledge of the researcher to be able to understand the dialect used by the society. Then, it was continued to investigate which was done by observing or listening to the speeches. It was done by the native speaker of Penglipuran dialect. Recording technique was a technique which was used to record the language used spontaneously. The usefulness of this technique was to get language data. Besides that, interview (listening and note taking) technique were used to obtain additional information to complete the data or to find incomplete

culture and language.

data that cannot be covered by observation method. Interview technique was a technique in which the researchers listened to the spontaneous use of language thoroughly and while the researcher was noting. Besides that the researcher also notes to a relevant data according to the goal of doing research.

This study there were three informants selected to collect the data required. The informants were from Penglipuran village. One was the main informant and the others were categorized as secondary informants. The main informant was asked to give the most reliable information about the dialect of Penglipuran.

The design that was used to collect the data until the data were ready to be analyzed was *Interactive Data Analysis Model*. There were four steps of activities that were systematically used; those were data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion or drawing version (Miles and Huberman 1984). It can be seen from following diagram below:



Based on the theory above, there are four procedures for this research study. (1) Data Collection was the researcher observed, noted, and recorded the informant sample conversation. (2) Data Reduction, all the data were transcribed by the researcher and then the researcher

categorized the prefixes and suffixes existing in PD. (3) Data Display, the researcher translated each word into English and made a complete sentence. After that, the researcher identified the derivation and inflection processes of the words based on data reducing. (4) Conclusion and Drawing Version, the researcher formulated the rule, whether it was derivational or inflectional processes which occur in Penglipuran Dialect.

## FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The number of affixation that were found in Penglipuran Dialect were six kinds of prefixes found in Penglipuran dialect, such as: prefix {mə-}, {m-}, {n-}, {ŋ-}, {ñ-}, and {ə-} beside that, there were three kinds of suffixes that was found in Penglipuran dialect, such as suffix {-Λŋ}, {-ln} and, {-ɔ}.

In PD prefix {mə -} has two forms if a base form was attached to prefix {mə -}. The first form was if the base form was preceded by consonant, it was directly attached to prefix {mə-} without changing the base of the word. The second form was the base forms which have initial vowel /a/, /u / if attached to prefix {mə-}, they undergo regressive assimilation. The processes of adding prefix {mə -} did not change the base of the word when they were preceded by consonant. See the example number (1), the word base “cΛllŋ” (fang) was directly attached by the prefix {mə-} became “mə cΛllŋ” (to have fangs). It also occurred in the example number (2), the word based “dēsɔ” (village) was attached to prefix {mə-} became “mədēsɔ” (to be a part of a village). However, data number 4 until 5 showed the differences, that the process of adding prefix {mə-} to the word base which had initial vowel /a/, /u/ undergoes regressive assimilation. For example number (4) the word base “ΛkΛh” (root) had initial vowel /a/ was attached to prefix {mə-} become “mΛkΛh” (to have a root). Prefix {mə-} could be added into nominal base. So if a nominal base attached to prefix {mə-} it undergoes derivational process because the class and the meaning of the word was changed from noun become verb

In PD prefix {m-} only has one form. If the base form which had initial

consonants /b/ and /p/ were attached to prefix {m-}, it undergoes substitution process. So here, the consonants /b/ and /p/ were replaced. the process of adding prefix {m-} to the base which had initial consonants /b/ and /p/ undergoes substitution process. In this case, the consonants /b/ and /p/ were deleted and replaced by prefix {m-} For example, the word base “blblt” (seed) was attached to prefix {m-}, and it became “mlblt” (to plant a seed) and “bədēg” (bamboo wall) was attached to prefix {m-} became “mədēg” (to make bamboo wall). Prefix {m-} could be added into nominal base and verbal base. If a nominal base was attached to prefix {m-} that changes the meaning and class of word from noun became verb. So it undergoes derivational process besides that when the verbal base was attached to prefix {m-} it did not change the class and the meaning of the word because it undergoes an inflectional process.

Prefix {n-} in PD undergoes a substitution process when a base form which had initial consonants /d/ and /t/ was attached to prefix {n-}. The word base which had initial consonants /d/ and /t/ undergo substitution process when it was attached to prefix {n-}. In this case, the consonants /d/ and /t/ were deleted or replaced by prefix {n-}. For example when the word “dΛkəp” (catch) was attached to prefix {n-}, it become “nΛkəp” (to catch something) and the word “tugəl” (cut) was attached to prefix {n-}, it become “nugəl” (to cut something). Prefix {n-} only could be added into verbal base. So if the verbal base was attached to prefix {n-}, it undergoes inflectional process because it did not have any change, whether the meaning and the class of the word. So, in this case the function of prefix {n-} was to change the passive and imperative sentences into active sentence.

In PD, prefix {ŋ-} had two forms, the first form was when a base had initial vowel /a /, /i/, /u/, /ē /, or /o/ was attached to prefix {ŋ-}, it was directly attached to the base without changing the base of the word. The second was when the base form had initial consonant /k/ was attached to prefix {ŋ-}, it undergoes regressive assimilation process because phoneme /k/ was influenced by

consonant /u/, /ē/ and consonant /k/ was replaced by prefix {η-}. The processes of adding prefix {η-} did not change the base of the word. See the example number (13), the word base “Λδύκ” (stir) was directly attached by the prefix {η-} became “ηΛδύκ” (to stir). It also occurred in the example number (13), the word based “Ιδλh” (to ask) was attached to prefix {η-} become “ηΙδλh” (to ask). However, in example of data number (17) showed the differences, because it showed that the process of adding prefix {η-} to the word base which has initial consonant /k/ undergoes regressive assimilation. For example number the word base “κύτΛη” (throw) was attached to prefix {η-} became “ηκύτΛη” (to throw something) and the word “κэдəη” (draw) was attached to prefix {η-} became “ηэдəη” (to pull something). Prefix {η-} only could be added into verbal base. So if the verbal base attached to prefix {η-}, it undergoes inflectional process because it did not have any change, whether the meaning and the class of the word. The function of prefix {η-} was to change the imperative sentence into active sentence.

Prefix {ñ-} in PD if attached to the word base had initial consonant /j/, /c/, and /s/, it undergoes regressive assimilation process. In this case, the consonants /j/, /c/ or /s/ was replaced by prefix {ñ-}. The process of adding prefix {ñ-} to the base had initial consonants /j/, /c/, and /s/ when they were attached to prefix {ñ-}, they undergo an assimilation process. So here, the consonants /j/, /c/, /s/ were replaced by prefix {ñ-}. For example the word “jΛkΛn” (cook) was attached to prefix {ñ-}, it became “ñΛkΛn” (to cook rice) and the word “jΛlt” was attached to prefix {ñ-} became “ñΛlt”. Prefix {ñ-} only could be added into verbal base. So if the verbal base was attached to prefix {ñ-}, it undergoes inflectional process because it did not have any change, whether the meaning and the class of the word. The function of prefix {ñ-} was to change the imperative sentence into active sentence.

Prefix {ə-} in PD did not have any variation when the base of the word was attached to prefix {ə-}. The process of adding prefix {ə-}, it has meaning numbering and it was directly added to

prefix {ə-}. For example, the word base “ηΛtΛh” (floor) had a meaning numbering when it was attached to prefix {a-}, it become “əηΛtΛh” (the same area) and “rurun” (way) was attached to prefix {ə-} becomes “ərurun” (the same street). When the nominal base was attached to prefix {ə-}, it did not change the class and meaning of the word because it undergoes an inflectional process.

Suffix {-Λη} in PD has two forms when a base was attached to suffix {-Λη}. The first form was when a base had final consonant /h/ was attached to suffix {-Λη}, it was changed become [yΛη]. The second was when a base had final vowel and consonant were attached to suffix {-Λη}, they were directly attached and without changing the base of the word. The process of adding suffix {-Λη} to the base had final consonant /h/ that was preceded by vowel /i/ undergoes regressive assimilation process. See the word base “sΛplyh” was attached to suffix {-Λη} becomes “sΛplyΛη”. In this case, the consonant /h/ was replaced into consonant /y/. Based on data above we could see that the process of adding suffix {-Λη} to the word base had final vowel and consonant were directly attached to suffix {-Λη}. The function of suffix {-Λη} was to change the active and interrogative sentence into imperative sentence. See the base “Λrlt” (Sickle) had final vowel /i/ when it was attached to suffix {-Λη}, it was directly attached and become “ΛrltΛη” (to ask someone to cut grass). Suffix {-Λη} could be added into nominal base, adjective base and verbal base. So if nominal base and adjective base attached to suffix {-Λη}, it undergoes derivational process because it change the meaning of the word from noun and adjective become verb. When verbal base was attached to suffix {-Λη} it undergoes inflectional process because it did not have any change, whether the meaning and the class of the word.

In PD, suffix {-ln} had two forms if a base form was attached to suffix {-ln}, the first form was when if the base had final vowel was attached to suffix {-ln}, it was changed become {-nln}. The second was the base had final consonant was attached to suffix {-ln}, it was directly attached to the

base. The process of adding suffix {-In} to the base had final vowel /l/, it became {-nIn}. For example, the base "IsI" (content) became "IsInIn" (to fill) when it was attached to suffix {-In}. But, the data from the example number 10 was different, we could see the process of adding suffix {-In} to the word base had final consonants were directly attached to suffix {-In}. See the base "ηIs" (oil). When it was attached to suffix {-In}, it became "ηIsIn". Suffix {-In} could be added into nominal base and verbal base. So, when nominal base was attached to suffix {-In}, it undergoes derivational process because it changed the meaning of the word from noun become verb and when verbal base was attached to suffix {-In}, it undergoes inflectional process because it did not have any change, whether the meaning and the class of the word.

Suffix {-ɔ} in PD had two forms when a base was attached to suffix {-ɔ}. First form was when a base had final consonant was attached to suffix {-ɔ}, it was directly attached and without changing the base of the word itself. In this case, the function of suffix {-ɔ} was to change the imperative and active sentence into passive sentence. For example the word "jemak"(take) become "jemakɔ" (to be taken) and second form was when a base had final vowel was attached to suffix {-ɔ}, it was changed into {nɔ}. The function of suffix {-nɔ} was to change the imperative sentence into passive sentence. For example, the word "bəll" (buy) become "bəllnɔ" (to be bought). Suffix {-ɔ} could be added into verbal base. So when nominal base was attached to suffix {-ɔ}, it undergoes inflectional process because it did not have any change, whether the meaning and the class of the word.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the objective of this study and finding and discussion stated previously, the study could be concluded that there were six kinds of prefixes found in Penglipuran dialect, such as: prefix {mə-}, {m-}, {n-}, {ŋ-}, {ñ-}, and {ə-} and there were three kinds of suffixes that found in Penglipuran dialect, such as suffix {-Λη}, {-In} and, {-ɔ}. b. There were two

kinds of prefixes in PD which belong to derivation, they were prefix {mə-} undergoes a derivational process when the nominal base was attached to prefix {mə-} and prefix {m-} undergoes a derivational process when a nominal base was attached to prefix {m-}.

There were two kinds of suffixes in PD which belong to derivation, they were suffix {-Λη} undergoes a derivational process when the nominal and adjective bases were attached to suffix {-Λη} and suffix {-In} undergoes a derivational process when the nominal base was attached to suffix {-In}.

There were five kinds of prefixes in PD which belong to inflection, they were: prefix {n-} undergoes an inflectional process when the verbal base was attached to prefix {n-} prefix {ŋ-} undergoes an inflectional process when the verbal base was attached to prefix {ŋ-} prefix {ñ-} having inflectional process when the verbal base was attached to prefix {ñ-} prefix {m-} undergoes an inflectional process when a verbal base was attached to prefix {m-} and prefix {ə-} undergoes an inflectional process when the nominal base was attached to prefix {ə-}. There were three kinds of suffixes in PD which belong to inflection, they were suffix {-ɔ} undergoes an inflectional process when nominal and verbal bases were attached to suffix {-ɔ}; suffix {-Λη} undergoes an inflectional process when the verbal base was attached to suffix {-Λη}, and suffix {-In} undergoes an inflectional process when the verbal base was attached to suffix {-In}.

## SUGGESTION

The present study focused on morphology, especially the derivational and inflectional processes occurring in Penglipuran Dialect. The researcher found that it was very interesting to explore the dialect of Penglipuran village. Therefore, the researcher also expected that other investigation, such as infixes in PD and also syntactic, lexical, sociolinguistic and semantic levels of Penglipuran Dialect could be conducted in Penglipuran.

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