



# An Analysis of Affixation Found in Sasak Language in Kelayu Dialect: A Descriptive Study

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## ABSTRAK

*Dalam perkembangan bahasa banyak sekali variasi bahasa dalam masyarakat, hal ini disebabkan karena bahasa terus mengalami perubahan, dan mengalami perubahan di berbagai tempat. Salah satu aspek bahasa yang menarik untuk diteliti adalah afiksasi. Afiksasi adalah suatu proses morfologi dalam ilmu linguistik dimana imbuhan ditambahkan pada akar kata untuk membentuk kata baru. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan prefiks dan sufiks yang terdapat dalam dialek Kelayu. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Hal ini berkaitan dengan penggunaan afiksasi yang terdapat dalam bahasa Sasak yang digunakan oleh masyarakat Desa Kelayu. Ada tiga domain yang dipilih. Yang pertama adalah keluarga, yang kedua adalah persahabatan, dan yang ketiga adalah lingkungan. Pengumpulan data dilakukan berdasarkan lima instrumen, yaitu: observasi, pencatatan, studi dokumentasi/dokumentasi, daftar kata, dan pencatatan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 7 macam prefiks dan 4 macam sufiks yang terdapat dalam dialek Kelayu. Awalannya adalah {be-}, {ke-}, {me-}, {ng-}, {nge-}, {pe-}, dan {te-}. Sufiks yang ditemukan adalah {-an}, {-ang}, {-in}, dan {-ye}. Infiks juga tidak ada indikasinya, hal ini terjadi karena tidak ada kata yang dipengaruhi infiks.*

## ABSTRACT

In the development of language, there are many variations of language in society, this is because language is changing continuously, and it is changing in different places. One aspect of language that is interesting to research is affixation. Affixation is a morphological process in linguistics where affixes are added to the root of a word to form a new word. The study aimed at describing prefixes and suffixes that are exist in Kelayu dialect. This is research was descriptive qualitative research. It concerned in the uses of affixation found in Sasak language used by Kelayu villagers. There were three domains chosen. The first was family, second was friendship and third was neighborhood. The data were collected based on five instruments, namely: observation, recording, documentation study/documentation, word list, and note taking. The result of the study showed that there are 7 kinds of prefixes and 4 kinds of suffixes that are exist in Kelayu dialect. The prefixes are {be-}, {ke-}, {me-}, {ng-}, {nge-}, {pe-}, and {te-}. The suffixes were found are {-an}, {-ang}, {-in}, and {-ye}. There was also no indication of infix, it happened because there are no words influenced by infix.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Language is an important component of communication. It is an encoding and decoding activity in order to get information (Boonsuk & Ambele, 2021; Grabe, 2014; Sabiri, 2019). Language can be described as symbolic systems in which sounds and meanings are assigned to each other, allowing humans to communicate what we are thinking and how we are feeling and produce it through mouth (Ahn, 2021; Fernández-Fontecha et al., 2019; Rodrigues et al., 2018). Language helps human to communicate in their society. In the normal transfer or information through language, human use language to send vital social messages about who they are, where they come from, and who they associate with (Alawamleh et al., 2022; Shahid et al., 2022). Without language, human will have difficulty to communication with each other in their society. People talk about all sorts of thing of things in their lives, discuss various problems, do businesses, show concerns, present ideas, express feeling, and produce various kinds of writings by using language.

In the development of language, there are many variations of language in society, this is because language is changing continuously, and it is changing in different places (W. Yang, 2018; X. Yang, 2010). One of the differences in language that can be found in society is dialect. According to previous study dialect is a social variety of language that is different from pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary (Howarth, 2016). The statement is also supported by other study which states that dialect is language variation that speaks by the people in the same social group or same places (Artigue et al., 2014). Dialect is a variety of a language that signals where a

person come from. The notion is usually interpreted geographically (regional dialect), but it also has come applications in relation to a person's social background (class dialect) or occupation (occupational dialect) (Jannah & Nurlaila, 2020; Kusuma, 2022).

Affixation is a morphological process in linguistics where affixes are added to the root of a word to form a new word. This affix can be a prefix, suffix, or infix. The process of affixation is very common in many languages and is used to modify the meaning or function of a word (Levesque et al., 2021; Rofii, 2018; Silverman et al., 2015). The affixation process helps in the formation of new words and expands the vocabulary of a language. Affixes can provide additional information about word class, tense, aspect, or even other grammatical relations between words. An understanding of affixation is essential in morphological analysis in linguistics, as it provides insight into how language utilizes the internal structure of words to convey richer meaning (Harefa et al., 2022; Levesque et al., 2017).

In general, for the people of Lombok, there are three kinds of language in their communication are called '*base jamaq*' low level, '*base alus*' for medium level and '*base menak*' for the high level of Sasak language. The classification is based on the social stratification of the Sasak people as Menak and Nonmenak (Fauzi et al., 2023; Hikmawati et al., 2021). The factors that lead to choosing the form of language used, the age, social statuses, education, level of familiarity, conversational situation, and type of conversation (formal or informal). For instance, the word 'sleep' in English has three words represent in Sasak dialect called '*tindoq*' in low level '*sasak jamaq/biase*', '*begelaq*' in medium level '*sasak alus*', '*mesare*' high level '*menak*'. one of the dialects that is investigated by the researcher is Kelayu dialect which is spoken by people in Kelayu village.

The main reason why the researcher Kelayu village as a main object in this study because Kelayu dialect have different word use, accents and also manners to other Sasak people. Based on the pre-observation in this village, Kelayu village has been considered to be unique because the dialect is become the identity or the symbol of Kelayu people. Kelayu people are very proud of their dialect and it can be seen from the way they communicate to the villagers, when they meet the people who came from Kelayu village and even they communicate with the people from outside, they still use their dialect. Kelayu Dialect is one of Sasak language used in East of Lombok, NTB, Indonesia (Nirwani, 2018; Rahmatih et al., 2020; Tohri et al., 2022). As one of dialect in Lombok, Kelayu dialect used is different from the other places which belong other Sasak dialects. Therefore, Kelayu dialect also has important function as a tool of communication by Kelayu villagers. This dialect is a pride symbol of Kelayu people. The dialect is also an identity symbol of Kelayu people.

Based on these problems, researchers are interested in conducting research related to affixations found in Sasak language. The study aimed at describing prefixes and suffixes that exist in Kelayu dialect. It is hoped that this research will be able to expand understanding related to affixation which is very important in morphological analysis in linguistics, because it provides insight into how language utilizes the internal structure of words to convey richer meaning.

## 2. METHOD

This study was designed in form of a qualitative study and the focus of this study was the affixation of Sasak language of Kelayu dialect especially the prefixes and suffixes study (Verdinelli & Scagnoli, 2013). Qualitative research is also described as an unfolding model that occurs in a natural setting that enables the researcher to develop a level of detail from high involvement in the actual experiences. The data of this study were present in written form. This qualitative study is a research that produces descriptive data of words and behaviour that can be observed by the researcher herself. Therefore, this qualitative research does not include calculation and inferential statistics. This research also belongs to qualitative research since it just collects and analyzes the affixation of Kelayu Dialect. The subject of this study was the people of Kelayu village who speak Kelayu Dialect in their daily communication. In gaining the data researcher chose the informants who were the speaker of Kelayu dialect that lived in Kelayu village. The finding or gathering data on qualitative study, the researcher has to consider the language use and domain of the language such as family, friendship, neighborhood, education, and employment. In this study, the researcher used three domains in obtaining the data, in this case family, friendship and neighborhood domains. This study used primary data and secondary data. Primary data was the data which is taken directly by recording while they speak to each other and observing the location. Secondary data was the supporting data which is taken by literacy things like book, article, and another sources.

The data analysis was done in order to get result of the research. Analysis of data in research involved summarizing the mass of data collected and presenting the result. The design or model that was used in collecting the data until the data was ready to be analyzed was Interactive Data Analysis Model. There are four steps of activities that are systematically used in qualitative research; those are data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion or drawing version (Miles et al., 2014). The steps can be seen in Figure 1.

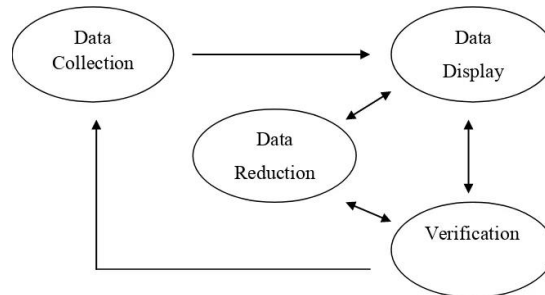


Figure 1. Step of Data Analysis Model

### 3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

#### Result

Based on the research that has been done by the researcher, it is found that there are two kinds of prefixation and suffixation. There are four prefixes and five suffixes which exist in Balinese language spoken Kelayu village. Here are the list of those prefixes and suffixes that exist in Kelayu dialect as show in Table 1.

Table 1. Number of Prefixes and Suffixes that were Exist in Kelayu Dialect

No.	Affix	The Number
1	Prefix	7 kinds of prefixes, such as: {be-}, {ke-}, {me-}, {ng-}, {nge-}, {pe-}, and {te-}.
2	Suffix	4 kinds of suffixes, such as: {-an}, {-ang}, {-in}, and {-ye}

#### Prefixes That Were Found In Kelayu Dialect

In Bahasa prefix (be-) means ‘ber’ used to mention the activity or action, so in the words *bedait*, *beriak*, *besual*, *besopok*, and *begawe* have the meaning *bertemu*, *berteriak*, *berkelahi*, *bersatu*, and *berkerja*. Before getting the prefix (be-) the word base which was originally a noun after the prefix was added it change the word class to become a verb. Some of those words may have base word verb and it does not change the word class. The process of word construction in kelayu dialect with adding prefix (be-) shows that it does not change the base word. 1) the word base *dait* was attached by prefix (be-) became *bedait*. 2) the word base *riak* was attached by prefix (be-) became *beriak*. 3) the word base *sual* was attached by prefix (be-) became *besual*. 4) the word base *sopoq* was attached by prefix (be-) became *besopoq*. 5) and the word base *gawe* was attached by prefix (be-) became *begawe*.

In Bahasa prefix (ke-) means ‘ke’. This prefix used to mention the order, so in the words *kesekeq*, *kedue*, *ketelu*, *kepituq*, and *kebaluq* have the meaning *kesatu*, *kedua*, *ketiga*, *ketujuh*, and *kedelapan*. Before getting the prefix (ke-) the word base which was originally a noun after the prefix was added to it changes the word class to become an adjective. The process of word construction in kelayu dialect with adding prefix (ke-) shows that it does not change the base word. 1) the word base *sekeq* was attached by prefix (ke-) became *kesekeq*. 2) the word base *due* was attached by prefix (ke-) became *kedue*. 3) the word base *telu* was attached by prefix (ke-) became *ketelu*. 4) the word base *pituq* was attached by prefix (ke-) became *kepituq*. 5) and the word base *baluq* was attached by prefix (ke-) became *kebaluq*.

In Bahasa prefix (me-) means ‘me’. This prefix used to mention the activity or action, so in the words *meriap*, *menowong*, *mengais*, *meboye*, and *metaek* have the meaning *memasak*, *mengangkat*, *mencakar*, *menonton*, and *memanjat*. Before getting the prefix (me-) the word base which was originally a verb after the prefix was added it does not change the word class. Some of those words may have word base noun and it changes the word class to become verb. The process of word construction in kelayu dialect with adding prefix (me-) shows that it does not change the base word. 1) the word base *riap* was attached by prefix (me-) became *meriap*. 2) the word base *nowong* was attached by prefix (me-) became *menowong*. 3) the word base *ngais* was attached by prefix (me-) became *mengais*. 4) the word base *boye* was attached by prefix (me-) became *meboye*. 5) and the word base *taek* was attached by prefix (me-) became *metaek*.

This kind of prefix (ng-) used to mention the activity or action. In Bahasa this prefix means 'ber', so in the words *ngongkat*, *ngamaq*, *ngalih*, *ngurak*, and *ngokok* have the meaning *berbicara*, *berjalan*, *bergerak*, *berteriak*, and *berbohong*. Before getting the prefix (ng-) the word base which was originally a verb after the prefix was added it does not change the word class. the process of word construction in kelayu dialect with adding prefix (ng-) shows that it does not change the base word. 1) the word base *ongkat* was attached by prefix (ng-) became *ngongkat*. 2) the word base *amaq* was attached by prefix (ng-) became *ngamaq*. 3) the word base *alih* was attached by prefix (ng-) became *ngalih*. 4) the word base *urak* was attached by prefix (ng-) became *ngurak*. 5) and the word base *okok* was attached by prefix (ng-) became *ngokok*.

In Bahasa prefix (nge-) means 'me' used to mention the situation or action, so in the words *ngerajang*, *ngebekaq*, *ngentik*, *ngebau*, and *ngengarek* have the meaning, *mengamuk*, *membelah*, *memegang*, *menangkap*, and *menggaruk*. Before getting the prefix (nge-) the word base which was originally a verb after the prefix was added it does not change the word class. Some of those words may have word base noun and it change the word class to become verb. the process of word construction in kelayu dialect with adding prefix (nge-) shows that it does not change the base word. 1) the word base *rajang* was attached by prefix (nge-) became *ngerajang*. 2) the word base *bekaq* was attached by prefix (nge-) became *ngebekaq*. 3) the word base *entiq* was attached by prefix (nge-) became *ngentiq*. 4) the word base *bau* was attached by prefix (nge-) became *ngebau*. 5) and the word base *ngarek* was attached by prefix (nge-) became *ngengarek*.

In Bahasa prefix (pe-) means 'me'. This prefix used to mention the activity or action, so in the words *pepesek*, *pekarisaq*, *pelewas*, *pengegel*, and *pejagur* have the meaning *membisik*, *memperbaiki*, *melempar*, *menari*, and *menghajar*. Before getting the prefix (pe-) the word base which was originally a verb after the prefix was added it does not change the word class. the process of word construction in kelayu dialect with adding prefix (pe-) shows that it does not change the base word. 1) the word base *peseq* was attached by prefix (pe-) became *pepeseq*. 2) the word base *karisaq* was attached by prefix (pe-) became *pekarisaq*. 3) the word base *lewas* was attached by prefix (pe-) became *pelewas*. 4) the word base *ngegel* was attached by prefix (pe-) became *pengegel*. 5) and the word base *jagur* was attached by prefix (pe-) became *pejagur*.

In Bahasa prefix (te-) means 'di'. This prefix makes the base word which has originally active become passive. So, in the words *tesinggak*, *tebait*, *tekadu*, *tegitak*, and *temauk* have the meaning *dipinjam*, *diambil*, *dipakai*, *dilihat*, and *dipaksa*. Before getting the prefix (te-) the word base which was originally a noun after the prefix was added it does not change the word class. The process of word construction in kelayu dialect with adding prefix (te-) shows that it does not change the base word. 1) the word base *singgaq* was attached by prefix (te-) became *tesinggaq*. 2) the word base *bait* was attached by prefix (te-) became *tebait*. 3) the word base *kadu* was attached by prefix (te-) became *tekadu*. 4) the word base *gitaq* was attached by prefix (te-) became *tegitak*. 5) and the word base *paksaq* was attached by prefix (te-) became *tepaksaq*.

#### *Suffixes that were found in Kelayu dialect*

In Bahasa suffix (an-) means 'kan'. This prefix makes the base word which has originally active become passive. So, in the words *tulakan*, *baitan*, *bersian*, *dengahan*, and *sedian* have the meaning *balikkan*, *ambilkan*, *bersihkan*, *dengarkan*, and *pinggirkan*. Before getting the suffix (-an) the word base which was originally a noun after the suffix was added to become a verb. Some of those words may have word base noun, adjective and verb after added with suffix (-an) there is a word change the word class and some of those does not change the word class. The process of word construction in kelayu dialect with adding suffix (-an) shows that it does not change the base word. 1) the word base *tulak* was attached by suffix (-an) became *tulakan*. 2) the word base *bait* was attached by suffix (-an) became *baitan*. 3) the word base *bersi* was attached by suffix (-an) became *bersian*. 4) the word base *dengah* was attached by suffix (-an) became *dengahan*. 5) and the word base *sedi* was attached by suffix (-an) became *sedian*.

In Bahasa suffix (-ang) means 'kan'. This suffix used to mention the command word, so in the words *bayahang*, *baceang*, *urasang*, *beliang*, and *esekang* have the meaning *bayarkan*, *bacakan*, *bangunkan*, *belikan*, and *pindahkan*. Before getting the suffix (-ang) the word base which was originally a verb after the suffix was added it does not change the word class. Some of those word may have word base noun and it changes the word class to become verb. Based on the example in table 4.2.9, the process of word construction in kelayu dialect with adding suffix (-ang) shows that it does not change the base word. 1) the word base *bayah* was attached by suffix (-ang) became *bayahang*. 2) the word base *bace* was attached by suffix (-ang) became *baceang*. 3) the word base *uras* was attached by suffix (-ang) became *urasang*. 4) the word base *beli* was attached by suffix (-ang) became *beliang*. 5) and the word base *esek* was attached by suffix (-ang) became *esekang*.

In Bahasa suffix (in-) means 'i'. The word that added with this prefix will become the command word. So, in the words *tumpasin*, *oatin*, *ajahin*, *sabolin*, and *angetin* have the meaning *tumpahi*, *obati*, *ajari*, *penuhi*, and *hangati*. Before getting the suffix (in-) the word base which was originally a verb and it does not change the word class. Some of those words may have noun word base after added with suffix (-in) it changes the word class to become verb. Based on the example in table 4.2.10, the process of word construction in kelayu dialect with adding

suffix (-in) shows that it does not change the base word. 1) the word base *tumpas* was attached by suffix (-in) became *tumpasin*. 2) the word base *oat* was attached by suffix (-in) became *oatin*. 3) the word base *ajah* was attached by suffix (-in) became *ajahin*. 4) the word base *sabol* was attached by suffix (-in) became *sabolin*. 5) and the word base *anget* was attached by suffix (-in) became *angetin*.

In *Bahasa* prefix (ye-) means 'nya'. This suffix used to mention the situation or it can also used to express the ownership. So, in the words *marakye*, *ruanye*, *epenye*, *araqye*, and *laiqye* have the meaning *sepertinya*, *rupanya*, *miliknya*, *hadirnya*, and *sepupunya*. Before getting the prefix (ye) some of those words may have word base noun, adjective, preposition and verb, after added with suffix (-ye) some of those word changet the word class. Based on the example in table 4.2.11, the process of word construction in kelayu dialect with adding suffix (-ye) shows that it does not change the base word. 1) the word base *marak* was attached by suffix (-ye) became *marakye*. 2) the word base *ruen* was attached by suffix (-ye) became *ruenye*. 3) the word base *epen* was attached by suffix (-ye) became *epenye*. 4) the word base *arak* was attached by suffix (-ye) became *arakye*. 5) and the word base *ruan* was attached by suffix (-ye) became *ruanye*.

## Discussion

This study was about the affixation in Kelayu dialect, especially identifying the prefix, infix and suffix. Based on the findings in this study, there was an indication of prefix and suffix in Kelayu dialect. The prefixes were found in Kelayu dialect are {be-}, {ke-}, {me-}, {ng-}, {nge-}, {pe-}, and {te-}. The suffixes which were found are {-an}, {-ang}, {-in}, and {-ye}.

In terms of prefix, there were 7 kinds of prefixes which occurred in Kelayu dialect. There were 5 words with prefix (be-), 5 words with prefix (ke-), 5 words with prefix (me-), 5 words with prefix (ng-), 5 words with prefix (nge-), 5 words with prefix (pe-), and 5 words with prefix (te-). Dominantly, there was no change of part of speech for the words when it attached with prefix (Ashman & Snow, 2019; Berninger & Fayol, 2008; Parlato-Oliveira et al., 2020). For example the word *gawe* become *begawe*, *pituq* become *kepituq* and *riap* become *meriap*. In terms of suffixes, there were 4 kinds of suffixes which occurred in Kelayu dialect. There were 5 words with suffix (-an), 5 words with suffix (ang-), 5 words with suffix (-in), and 5 words with suffix (-ye). Dominantly, there was no change of part of speech for the words when it attached with suffix (Aryani, 2017; Rahman et al., 2019). For example the word *bait* become *baitan*, *gitaq* become *gitaang*, *oat* become *oatin*, and *marak* become *marakye*. There was no indication of infixes in Kelayu dialect. It happened because there are no words influenced by infix.

From the data analysis above, the researcher would be compared the data based on empirical review. The comparison between Kelayu dialect and Sasak Affixation in Ngeno-Ngene dialect can be seen in the next section (Fauzi et al., 2023; Tohri et al., 2022). From the findings, the result of the study of Kelayu dialect showed that there were prefixes and suffixes in Kelayu dialect. While, there was no any infixes in Kelayu dialect. Furthermore, the result of the study in Ngeno-ngene dialect showed that there was prefixes, infixes, suffixes, and simulfix (Kusuma, 2022; Zmnako & Chalabi, 2019). However, the differences between Kelayu dialect and Ngeno-ngene dialect was in the prefix and simulfix. The prefix that were found in Ngeno-ngene dialect are (be-), (me-), (ng-), (pe-), and (t-). For example the prefix (be-) causes epenthesis in which lexical {r} was inserted in between the prefix and the base. It is occurred when the base has initial vowel.

From the explanation above it can make this study was different from Kelayu dialect. Since the researcher of Kelayu dialect does not identify the simulfix, the researcher only focusing for the number, kinds and the affixation process of prefixes and suffixes in Kelayu dialect. In other side, this study was closed with the study (Dewi & Huda, 2020; Moats, 2019). It happened because those study only focusing for the affixation process without identifying the derivational and inflectional morpheme in their study. Same as Kelayu dialect, the researcher only focusing on affixational process without identifying the derivational and inflectional morpheme (Rofii, 2018; Susanto et al., 2020).

The study contributes to the preservation of linguistic diversity by documenting and analyzing the affixation patterns in the Sasak language, specifically in the Kelayu dialect. This information can be valuable for linguists, language educators, and policymakers interested in language preservation efforts. The analysis of affixation in the Sasak language provides insights into the cultural nuances embedded in the language. Understanding affixation can unveil cultural practices, social structures, and historical influences, enriching our comprehension of the Sasak community in the Kelayu region. The descriptive analysis of affixation in the Sasak language allows for comparative linguistics with other languages in the region. Such comparisons can lead to a better understanding of language families, historical linguistic changes, and influences from neighboring languages.

The study is limited to the Kelayu dialect of the Sasak language. Findings may not be generalizable to other dialects or variations of the Sasak language, which may exhibit different affixation patterns. Language is dynamic, and affixation patterns can change over time. The study's snapshot nature may not capture potential shifts or developments in affixation that could occur after the research period. The study's findings might be influenced

by the size and characteristics of the sample studied. A larger and more diverse sample could provide a more comprehensive understanding of affixation in the Sasak language.

Several suggestions that can be proposed at the end of this research can be stated as follows: The present study focuses on morphology, especially in affixation in Kelayu dialect. The research found that it is very interesting to explore the dialect of Kelayu village and this can be the referenced for the people that have the same field in doing research. This study can be use as a proof of Sasak culture preservation. In other word this study is beneficial as an existence of Sasak language.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the research that has been done by the researcher, it is found that there are two kinds of prefixation and suffixation. There are four prefixes and five suffixes which exist in Balinese language spoken Kelayu village. The study contributes to the preservation of linguistic diversity by documenting and analyzing the affixation patterns in the Sasak language, specifically in the Kelayu dialect. This information can be valuable for linguists, language educators, and policymakers interested in language preservation efforts.

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