AFFIXATION SYSTEM OF BALINESE LANGUAGE SPOKEN BY MUSLIM PEOPLE IN TEGALLINGGAH VILLAGE: A DESCRIPTIVE QUALITATIVE STUDY

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan imbuhan: awalan dan akhiran bahasa Bali yang digunakan oleh warga Muslim di Desa Tegallanggah yang tergolong kedalam morfem derifasi dan morfeminfleksi. Penelitian deskriptif kualitatif ini melibatkan tiga informan yang dipilih berdasarkan satu set kriteria. Data dikumpulkan berdasarkan teknik observasi, perekaman, dan wawancara. Instrument pada penelitian ini terdiri dari 2 kategori; instrument utama (peneliti) dan instrumen pendukung (daftar kata, lembar observasi alat perekam digital, dan kamera). Tiga proses dalam menganalisis data diantaranya pemilahan, penyajian dan penyimpulan data.Hasil penelitian menunjukan adanyasembilanawalan danenam akhiran bahasa Bali yang digunakan oleh warga Muslim di Desa Tegallanggah. Kesembilan awalanyang dimaksud dapat diklasifikasikan menjadi ;2 awalan {mә-} dan {nәŋ-} yang hanya tergolong morfem derifasi,4 awalan {ʌ-}, {kә-}, {bә-}, dan {ә-} yang hanya tergolong morfem infleksi; 3 awalan {ŋә-}, {ŋ-}, dan {m-} yang bisa tergolong morfem derifasi dan morfem infleksi: selanjutnya, keenam akhiran yang dimaksud dapat diklasifikasikan sebagai berikut; tidak ada akhiran yang hanya tergolong morfem derifasi; 4 akhiran {ә-}, {әŋ-}, {әŋә}, dan {әn} yang hanya tergolong morfem infleksi; 2 akhiran {әә-}, dan {әn} yang bisa tergolong morfem derifasi dan morfem infleksi.

Kata-kata kunci: awalan, akhiran, bahasa Bali, morfem derivasi, morfem infleksi

ABSTRACT

This study aimed at describing the affixes: prefixes and suffixes of Balinese language spoken by Muslim people which belong to derivational and inflectional morpheme. This descriptive qualitative study involved 3 informants chosen based on a set criteria. The gained data were collected through observing, recording, and interviewing technique. The instruments in this study were classified into: main instrument (the researcher) and secondary instruments (word list, observation sheet, digital recorder, and camera). The three processes in analyzing the data were data reduction, data display, and data conclusion or verification. This study revealed nine prefixes and six suffixes of Balinese language spoken by Muslim people in Tegallanggah Village. The nine prefixes are classified into: 2 prefixes {mә} and {nәŋ} which belong only to derivational morpheme, 4 prefixes {ʌ}, {kә}, {bә}, and {ә}, belong only to inflectional morpheme, 3 prefixes {ŋә}, {ŋ}, and {m} can belong to derivational and inflectional morpheme. Afterward, the six suffixes are classified into; there is no suffix which belong only to derivational morpheme, 4 suffixes {әә}, {ә}, {әŋ}, and {әn} belong only to inflectional morpheme, 2 suffixes {әә}, and {әn} can belong to derivational and inflectional morpheme.

Key Words: prefixes, suffixes, Balinese language, derivational morpheme, inflectional morpheme
INTRODUCTION

Language and human cannot be separated with each other. A language is considered as a system of communication which uses sound symbols and words in order to express meaning, idea or thought (Kracht, 2007). According to Rickford, Sweetland, and Rickford (2004), language is a vital aspect of communication. Language conveys meaning through the contents of words and sentences (Wagner, Clopper, & Pate, 2014). People talk about all sorts of things in their lives, discuss various problems, do businesses, show concerns, present ideas, express feelings, and produce various kinds of writings by using language (Seken, 2017).

There are thousand languages in the world. The difference across languages which refers to multilingualism is a common and natural phenomenon (Holmes, Wardhaugh, cited in Tegegne, 2015). However, the diversity of language is not only about multilingualism, but there are also variations within a language (Tegegne, 2015). It is Dialect which refers to a variation of a language that shows the characteristics of the speakers of that language (Flores, 2006). It is also defined as a regional or social variety of a language which is distinguished by pronunciation, grammar, or vocabulary, especially a way of speaking that differs from the standard variety of the language (Yule, 2006).

One of the languages which has some dialects with great historical process is Balinese language (Surada, 2015). The variation of Balinese language is classified into 2 dialects: Bali Aga dialect and Bali Dataran dialect (Bawa and Jendra, 1981). One of the unique Bali Dataran dialects occurs in Tegallinggah village, Sukasada sub-district, Buleleng regency, North Bali. Based on the preliminary observation, the characteristics of Tegallinggah village are different from other villages. It is its Muslim population and geographic area. 45% of the populations in Tegallinggah village are Muslim and the rest are Hindus. It means that the population of Muslim people in this village is quite big. Furthermore, geographically Tegallinggah village is divided into three areas; upper, middle, and the lower area. Most of the Muslims populations live in the middle area, while the Hindus are in the upper area and lower area. The Muslim people in this village are not isolated. They have a good communication and interaction with the other villagers.

Moreover, it was found that the Muslims moved as migrant to Bali for long time ago. Theoretically, when someone or a group do a movement from one area to the other area, they will still consider with the sustain patterns of behavior and links to a homeland, to kin groups, to a shared past, and for a goal for the future (Cohen, Story, & Moon, 2015). It means that the immigrant will use their own language to make a communication at least with their family or their group. Language is an identity of an ethnic or group and each ethnic or group has to preserve their culture through using their own language in their society or their group (Trudgill, 1974). However, it is slightly different from the Muslim people who live in Tegallinggah village. Based on the preliminary observation, it was found that Muslim people in Tegallinggah village use Balinese language as their colloquial languages.

It was also found that Muslim people in this village use the Balinese prefixes and suffixes when they communicate to the other. According to Carstairs & McCarthy (2002), prefix is the affix which is attached in front of the root or stem; suffix is the affix which is attached at the end of the root or stem. The prefix and suffix can be classified into derivational morpheme and inflectional morpheme (Carstairs & McCarthy, 2002). Derivational morpheme is a morpheme that changes the word class and the meaning of the stem. On the other hand, inflection morpheme refers to morphemes that change neither part of speech nor meaning, but only refines and give extra grammatical information about the already existing meaning of a word (Carstairs & McCarthy, 2002). During the process of Affixation, in some cases, it is followed by Assimilation process. Assimilation is a process of merging two different speech sounds to
become similar Kerf (1980). The two kinds of assimilation are. Regressive and Progressive Assimilation. Regressive assimilation is the phoneme that comes first is affected by the one that comes after it. On the other hand, Progressive assimilation is the phoneme that come first affects the phoneme that come after it (Roach. 1991).

Some researchers have conducted the researches on morphology study especially affixation of Balinese language, such as: Kusuma (2013); Utami (2013); Putra (2013); Wiweka (2014); Sudarma (2016); and Erlina (2017). However, there is no study that reveals the kinds of prefixes and suffixes of Balinese language which only belong to inflectional or derivational morpheme. There is no one conducting a study on morphology field especially Affixation of Balinese language in Tegallinggah village. This research can be seen as an effort to enrich the data related to prefixes and suffixes of Balinese language. Moreover, this study makes a serious effort to support previous studies in morphology field.

METHOD

The research design of this research was descriptive qualitative. The collected data take the form of words or pictures rather than numbers. Afterwards, the written results contain quotations from the data to illustrate the data clearly (Bogdan & Biklen, 2007: p. 5). This study described the data related to prefixes and suffixes, inflectional and derivational morpheme of Balinese language spoken by Muslim people in Tegallinggah village. Three informants were involved in this study. The informants were selected through a set of criteria (Samarin, 1967). The data were gained through observation, recording, and interview technique. The instruments in this study are the researcher, wordlist (Swadesh and Nothofer), observation sheet, recorder, and camera.

There were some steps in the process of data collection, namely: preparing the instrument: doing the administrative permission to conduct the research in Tegallinggah village: asking suggestion to the head of the village: choosing and visiting the potential informant: observing the situation and language used of the informants; and interviewing the informant and take a record.

The gained data were analyzed qualitatively based on the theory proposed by Miles and Huberman (1984). The processes of data analysis in this study were data reduction, data display, and data conclusion/ verification. The first was data reduction. In this process, the researchers firstly identified the word classes and the meaning of the words that were gained from the informants. The next was identifying the changes of the word classes and the meaning of the words. Then, in data display process, the researchers divided and classified the data which have prefixes and suffixes which belong to derivational and or inflectional morpheme in form of table. The last was data conclusion. The researchers formulated the data, whether it is derivational or inflectional morpheme. The researchers concluded the result of the data display into findings and discussion.

The data were verified through methodological triangulation and data sources triangulation

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This study revealed nine prefixes and six suffixes of Balinese language spoken by Muslim people in Tegallinggah Village. The nine prefixes are classified into: 2 prefixes \{mә-\} and \{nǝŋ-\} belong only to derivational morpheme, 4 prefixes \{ʌ-\}, \{kә-\}, \{bә-\}, and \{ә-\}, belong only to inflectional morpheme, 3 prefixes \{ŋǝ-\}, \{ŋ-\}, and \{m-\} can belong to derivational and inflectional morpheme. Afterward, the six suffixes are classified into; there is no suffix which belong only to derivational morpheme, 4 suffixes \{-ē\}, \{-ǝ\}, \{-ʌŋ\}, and \{-ɪn\} belong only to inflectional morpheme, 2 suffixes \{-ʌn\}, and \{-n\} can belong to derivational and inflectional morpheme.

The Prefixes and Suffixes that belong only to Derivational morpheme

Derivational Prefix

\begin{itemize}
  \item \{mә-\}
  \item \{nǝŋ-\}
  \item \{ʌ-\}
  \item \{kә-\}
  \item \{bә-\}
  \item \{ә-\}
\end{itemize}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \{-ē\}
  \item \{-ǝ\}
  \item \{-ʌŋ\}
  \item \{-ɪn\}
  \item \{-ʌn\}
  \item \{-n\}
\end{itemize}
In this study, the 2 prefixes that belong only to Derivational morpheme are prefix \{mә-\} and \{nǝŋ-\}.

**Derivational Prefix \{mә-\}**

Prefix \{mә-\} has two forms when it is attached to a *stem*.

1. If the prefix \{mǝ-\} is attached to the *stem* which is preceded by consonants /g/, /b/, /l/, /j/, /ň/, /k/, /t/, /d/, /p/, /s/, and vowel /ɪ/, /ʌ/, and /ʊ/, the prefix can be directly added to the *stem* without changing the form of the *stem*.

\[
mǝ + gәtɪh(N) \rightarrow mǝgәtɪh (V)
\]

*“blood” “to lose blood”*

The *stem* \{gәtɪh\} means ‘blood’ (N). The prefix \{mǝ-\} changes the meaning of the *stem* from ‘blood’ \(\rightarrow\) ‘to lose blood’. It also changes the word class from *Noun* \(\rightarrow\) *Verb*. In this case, the function of the prefix \{mǝ-\} is to indicate at loosing something.

2. On the other case, the prefix \{mǝ-\} also changes the form of the *stem*.

\[
mǝ + pʊňʌh (Adj) \rightarrow mǝmʊňʌh (V)
\]

*“drunken” “drink alcohol”*

The *stem* \{pʊňʌh\} means ‘drunken’ (Adj). The prefix \{mǝ-\} changes the form of the *stem* from ‘drunken’ \(\rightarrow\) ‘to drink alcohol’. It also changes the word class from *Adjective* \(\rightarrow\) *Verb*. In this case, the function of the prefix \{mǝ-\} is to indicate an active activity.

**Derivational Prefix \{nǝŋ-\}**

Prefix \{nǝŋ-\} is categorized into derivational morpheme since it changes the meaning and the word class of the *stem*.

\[
nǝŋ + kʌngɪn (N) \rightarrow nǝŋkʌngɪn (V)
\]

*“east” “go to the east”*

The *stem* \{kʌngɪn\} means ‘east’ (*Noun*). The prefix \{nǝŋ-\} changes the meaning from ‘east’ \(\rightarrow\) ‘go to the east’. The prefix \{nǝŋ-\} also changes the word class from *Noun* \(\rightarrow\) *Verb*. The, the function of prefix \{nǝŋ-\} is to indicate the direction.

**Derivational Suffix**

Derivational morpheme is the morpheme which is used to form new words or to make words of a different grammatical category from the *stem* (Carstairs & McCarthy, 2002). In this study, there is no suffix that belongs only to derivational morpheme.

**The Prefixes and Suffixes that belong only to Inflectional Morpheme**

**Inflectional Prefix**

In this study, there are 4 prefixes that belong only to Inflectional morpheme, which are prefix \{ʌ-\}, \{kә-\}, \{bә-\}, and \{ә-\}.

**Inflectional prefix \{ʌ-\}**

Prefix \{ʌ-\} belongs to inflectional prefix.

\[
ʌ + bʊlʌn (N) \rightarrow ʌbʊlʌn (N)
\]

*“month” “one month”*

The *stem* \{bʊlʌn\} means ‘month’ (N). After adding the prefix \{ʌ-\}, the meaning of the *stem* is ‘one month’ (N). Basically, there is no different meaning between the *stem* \{bʊlʌn\} and \{ʌbʊlʌn\}. However they have different context of used. The *stem* \{ʌbʊlʌn\} indicates a singular or one month. There is no change of the word class of the *stem*.

**Inflectional Prefix \{kә-\}**

Prefix \{kә-\} belongs to inflectional prefix.

\[
kә + tɪŋʌlɪn (V) \rightarrow kәtɪŋʌlɪn (V)
\]

*“to see” “to see”*

The *stem* \{tɪŋʌlɪn\} means ‘to see’ (V). After adding the prefix \{kә-\}, the meaning of the *stem* is ‘to see’ (V). There is no change of
the word class; it is Verb. Basically, there is no different meaning between the word ‘tnaltn’ and ‘ktnaltn’. However, those words have a different context of used. The word ‘tnaltn’ is usually used as a command. On the other hand, the word ‘ktnaltn’ is usually used in an interrogative sentence.

**Inflectional prefix {ba-}**

Prefix {ba-} belongs to inflectional prefix. The stem undergoes assimilation when the prefix {ba-} is attached to the stem.

\[ ba + kajɔ (N) \rightarrow bədajɔ (N) \]

“south” “in the south”

The stem \{kajɔ\} means ‘south’ (N). After adding the prefix \{ba-\}, the form of the stem changes from \{kajɔ\} \rightarrow \{bədajɔ\}. The prefix \{ba\} assimilates the stem \{kajɔ\} and it becomes \{bədajɔ\}. The stem undergoes Progressive Assimilation. Basically, there is no different meaning between the word ‘kajɔ’ and ‘bədajɔ’. However, those words have a different context of used. The word ‘bədajɔ’ gives clearer information of a direction. The word ‘kajɔ’ refers to a general direction of the south. However, the word ‘bədajɔ’ refers to a specific direction of south which is known by the speaker and the listener. In this case, the function of prefix \{ba-\} is to indicate clear information of direction.

**Inflectional prefix {a-}**

Prefix \{a-\} belongs to inflectional prefix.

\[ a + nŋ (Adj) \rightarrow ənnŋ (Adj) \]

“clear” “clear”

The stem \{nŋ\}, means ‘clear’ (Adj). After adding the prefix \{a-\}, the meaning of the stem is ‘so clear’ (Adj). Basically, there is no different meaning between the word ‘nŋ’ and ‘ənnŋ’. However, those words have a different context of used. The word ‘ənnŋ’ gives a higher degree of the clearness of something. In this case, the function of prefix \{a-\} is to indicate a higher degree of something.

**Inflectional Suffix**

In this study, there are 4 suffixes that belong only to inflectional morpheme, namely prefix \{-ē\}, \{-ǝ\}, \{-ʌŋ\}, and \{-ɪn\}.

**Inflectional suffix \{-ē\}**

Suffix \{-ē\} belongs to inflectional suffix.

\[ bənŋ (N) + ə \rightarrow bənŋə (N) \]

“the neck” “the neck”

The stem \{bənŋ\} means ‘neck’ (N). After adding the suffix \{-ē\}, the meaning of the stem is ‘the neck’. Basically, there is no different meaning between the word ‘bənŋ’ and ‘bənŋə’. However, those words have a different context of used. The word ‘bənŋ’ is usually used as a general term of neck as the part of body. On the other hand, the word ‘bənŋə’ is more specific about which or whose neck that is pointed or discussed. In this case, the function of suffix \{-ē\} is to indicate the specific part which is discussed. Afterwards, there is no different word class of those stems.

**Inflectional suffix \{-ǝ\}**

Suffix \{-ǝ\} belongs to inflectional suffix.

\[ dınən (V) + ə \rightarrow dınənə (V) \]

“kiss” “kiss”

The stem \{dınən\} means ‘kiss’ (V). After adding the suffix \{-ǝ\}, the meaning of the stem is ‘kiss’. Basically, there is no different meaning between the word ‘dınən’ and ‘dınənə’. However, those words have a different context of used. The word ‘dınən’ is usually used as a command and in interrogative sentence. On the other hand, the word ‘dınənə’ is used as a passive voice. In this case, the function of suffix \{-ǝ\} is to indicate the passive voice. Looking at the word class, there is no difference between the word ‘dınən’ and ‘dınənə’; they are Verb.

**Inflectional suffix \{-ʌŋ\}**

Suffix \{-ʌŋ\} has two forms when it is
attached to a stem.

a) The suffix {-ʌŋ} does not change the form of the stem.

\[ jәmәk(V) + ʌŋ \rightarrow jәmәkʌŋ(V) \]

"take"  "take"

The stem \( jәmәk \) means ‘take’ (V). Basically, there is no different meaning between the word ‘jәmәk’ and ‘jәmәkʌŋ’. However, those words have a different context of used. The word ‘jәmәk’ is usually used as a command. On the other hand, the word ‘jәmәkʌŋ’ is used as request to take something. In this case, the function of suffix {-ʌŋ} is to indicate a request.

b). The suffix {-ʌŋ} changes the form of the stem.

\[ nɪŋәh(V) + ʌŋ \rightarrow nɪŋәʌŋ(V) \]

"hear"  "hear"

The stem \( nɪŋәh \) means ‘hear’ (V). The suffix {-ʌŋ} assimilates the stem and it becomes \( nɪŋәʌŋ \). The stem undergoes Regressive Assimilation. Basically, there is no different meaning between the word ‘nɪŋәh’ and ‘nɪŋәʌŋ’. However, those words have a different context of used. The word ‘nɪŋәh’ refers to the ability to hear in general. On the other hand, the word ‘nɪŋәʌŋ’ refers to the activity of hearing with full of attention.

Inflectional suffix {-ɪn}

Suffix {-ɪn} belongs to inflectional suffix. Suffix {-ɪn} has two forms when it is attached to a stem.

a). The suffix {-ɪn} does not change the form of the stem.

\[ ɲәlɪŋ(V) + ɪn \rightarrow ɲәlɪŋɪn(V) \]

"cry"  "cry"

The stem \( ɲәlɪŋ \) means ‘cry’ (V). After adding the suffix {-ɪn}, the meaning is ‘cry’ (V). Basically, there is no different meaning between the word ‘ɲәlɪŋ’ and ‘ɲәlɪŋɪn’. However, those words have a different context of used. The word ‘ɲәlɪŋ’ means that the subject cries to someone or something. In this case, the function of suffix {ɪn} is emphasizing the meaning of the stem.

b). The suffix {-ɪn} changes the form of the stem.

\[ tʌmbʌh(V) + ɪn \rightarrow tʌmbʌɪn(V) \]

"add"  "add"

The stem \( tʌmbʌh \) which means ‘add’ (V). After adding the suffix {-ɪn}, the meaning is ‘add’ (V). The suffix {-ɪn} changes the form of the stem. The stem undergoes Regressive Assimilation. Basically, there is no different meaning between the word ‘tʌmbʌh’ and ‘tʌmbʌɪn’. However, those words have a different context of used. The word ‘tʌmbʌh’ only means ‘add’ without clear understanding about what should be added. On the other hand, the word ‘tʌmbʌɪn’ means ‘add’ with clear understanding about what should be added. The word ‘tʌmbʌɪn’ also means as a command to add something. In this case, the function of suffix {ɪn} is emphasizing the meaning of the stem and indicating a command.

The Prefixes and Suffixes that belong to Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme

Derivational and Inflectional Prefix

In this study, there are 3 prefixes that belong to derivational and inflectional mor- pheme, which are prefix \{ŋǝ-\}, \{ŋ-\}, and prefix \{m-\}.

Derivational and Inflectional Prefix \{ŋǝ-\}

Prefix \{ŋǝ-\} is categorized into derivational morpheme and inflectional morpheme.

\[ ɲә + ɡәbәb(N) \rightarrow ɲәɡәbәb(V) \]

"roof"  "making roof"

The stem \( ɲәɡәbәb \) means ‘roof’ (N). Prefix \{ŋǝ-\} changes the meaning of the stem-from “roof” \( \rightarrow \) “making roof”. At the same time, the prefix \{ŋǝ-\} changes the word class
from *Noun*→*Verb*. In this case, the function of prefix \{ŋǝ-\} is to change the noun into active verb and indicate at making something.

The other form of prefix \{ŋǝ-\} is as inflectional prefix.

\[
\eta + \text{bʌh (V)} \rightarrow \eta \text{bʌh (V)}
\]

“to cut”

The *stem* \{bʌh\} means ‘to cut’ (V). After adding the prefix \{ŋǝ-\}, the meaning of the *stem* is ‘to cut’ (V). Basically, there is no different meaning between the word ‘bʌh’ and ‘ŋǝbʌh’. However, those words have a different context of used. The word ‘bʌh’ is usually used as a command to cut the tree. On the other hand, the word ‘ŋǝbʌh’ is usually used to indicate a process of cutting tree. In this case, the function of prefix \{ŋǝ-\} is to indicate an active and continuous process of cutting something.

**Derivational and Inflectional Prefix \{ŋ-\}**

Prefix \{ŋ-\} can be categorized into derivational morpheme and inflectional morpheme.

\[
\eta + \text{әncәh (N)} \rightarrow \eta \text{әncәh (V)}
\]

“urine”

“pie”

The *stem* \{әncәh\} means ‘urine’ (N). After adding the prefix \{ŋ-\}, the meaning of the *stem* changes from ‘urine’ → ‘pie’. At the same time, the word class changes from *Noun*→*Adjecitive*. The other form of prefix \{ŋ-\} is as inflectional prefix.

\[
\eta + \text{pәtēk (V)} \rightarrow \eta \text{pәtēk (V)}
\]

“count”

“count”

The *stem* \{pәtēk\} means ‘to count’ (V). The prefix \{ŋ\} assimilates the *stem* \{pәtēk\} and it becomes \{ŋәtēk\}. The *stem* undergoes Progressive Assimilation. There is no different meaning between the words ‘pәtēk’ and ‘ŋәtēk’. The word ‘pәtēk’ is usually used as a command to count something. However, the word ‘ŋәtēk’ is usually used to indicate an activity of counting. In this case, the function of prefix \{ŋ-\} is to indicate an active activity. Looking at the word class, there is no different between the word ‘pәtēk’ and ‘ŋәtēk’; they are

**Derivational and Inflectional Prefix \{m-\}**

Prefix \{m-\} is categorized into derivational morpheme and inflectional morpheme.

\[
m + \text{әsәm (N)} \rightarrow m \text{әsәm (adj)}
\]

“tamarind”

“sour”

The *stem* \{әsәm\} means ‘tamarind’ (N). The prefix \{m\} changes the meaning of the *stem* from “tamarind” → “sour”. At the same time, the word class changes from *Noun*→*Adjective*.

The other form of prefix \{m-\} is as inflectional prefix.

\[
m + \text{әŋkәb (V)} \rightarrow m \text{әŋkәb (V)}
\]

“hide”

“hide”

The *stem* is \{әŋkәb\}, the meaning is ‘to hide’ (V). After adding the prefix \{m-\}, the meaning of the *stem* becomes ‘hide’ (V).

**Derivational and Inflectional Suffix**

There are 2 suffixes belong to derivational and inflectional morpheme, which are suffix \{-ʌn\} and \{-n\}.

**Derivational and Inflectional Suffix \{-ʌn\}**

Suffix \{-ʌn\} can be categorized into derivational morpheme and inflectional morpheme.

\[
mɪnum (V) + \text{-ʌn} \rightarrow mɪnum\text{-ʌn (N)}
\]

“to drink”

“drink”

The *stem* \{mɪnum\} means ‘drink’ (V). After adding the suffix \{-ʌn\}, the meaning of the *stem* changes from ‘drink’ → ‘to drink a drink’. At the same time, the word class changes from *Verb*→*Noun*.

The other form of suffix \{-ʌn\} is as inflectional suffix.

\[
pʌʌk (Adj) + \text{-ʌn} \rightarrow pʌʌk\text{-ʌn (Adj)}
\]
“near” “nearer”

The stem \{pʌʌk\} means ‘near’ (Adj). After adding the suffix \{-ʌn\}, the meaning of the stem becomes ‘nearer’ (Adj). Basically, there is no different meaning between the word ‘pʌʌk’ and ‘pʌʌkʌn’. However, those words have a different context of use. The word ‘pʌʌk’ is usually used to state something which is near without comparing to the other. However, the word ‘pʌʌkʌn’ is used compare the closeness 2 things. In this case, the function of suffix \{-ʌn\} is to comparing something.

**Derivational and Inflectional Suffix \{-n\}**

Suffix \{-n\} is categorized into derivational morpheme and inflectional morpheme.

\[ \text{dʌkɪ (Adj) + n} \rightarrow \text{dʌkɪn (N)} \]

“dirty” “the dust of”

The stem \{dʌkɪ\} means ‘dirty’ (Adj). The suffix \{n\} changes the meaning of the stem from ‘dirty’ \(\rightarrow\) ‘the dust of’. At the same time, the word class of the stem changes from Adjective \(\rightarrow\) Noun. It shows that the function of suffix \{-n\} is to change the Verb into Noun.

The other form of suffix \{-n\} is inflectional suffix.

\[ \text{gɪgɪ (N) + n} \rightarrow \text{gɪgɪn (N)} \]

“the teeth” “the teeth of”

The stem \{gɪgɪ\} means ‘teeth’ (N). The suffix \{n\} changes the meaning of the stem becomes ‘the teeth of’. Basically, there is no different meaning between the word ‘gɪgɪ’ and ‘gɪgɪn’. However, those words have a different context of used. The word ‘gɪgɪ’ refers to the teeth as a part of body. However, the word ‘gɪgɪn’ refers to whose teeth that is being discussed. The suffix \{-n\} gives an additional grammatical function as a possessive of something.

**CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

Based on the objectives, finding and discussion as stated in the previous chapter, the study concludes that there are nine prefixes and six suffixes of Balinese language spoken by Muslim people in Tegallinggah Village. The nine prefixes are classified into: 2 prefixes \{mә-\} and \{nǝŋ-\} which belong only to derivational morpheme, 4 prefixes \{ʌ-, \{kә-, \{bә-, and \{ә-, \} belong only to inflectional morpheme, 3 prefixes \{ŋә-, \{ŋ-\}, and \{m-\} can belong to derivational and inflectional morpheme. Afterward, the six suffixes are classified into; there is no suffix which belong only to derivational morpheme, 4 suffixes \{-ē\}, \{-ǝ\}, \{-ʌŋ\}, and \{-ɪn\} belong only to inflectional morpheme, 2 suffixes \{-ʌn\}, dan \{-n\} can belong to derivational and inflectional morpheme.

This study limited in term of data size and analysis due to time constraint and number of sources. For these reasons further study should address the combination between prefix and suffix spoken by Muslim people in this village. The other researcher can conduct a study in comparing the number and the function of prefix and suffix that is used in 2 different villages with a huge population of Muslim people. Through conducting those researches, the phenomena related to the Morphological system of Balinese language can be explained and captured scientifically with a reliable data. It can be a source for the other researcher.

**REFERENCES**


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