AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL AND INFLECTIONAL MORPHEMES IN NUSA PENIDA DIALECT

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan awalan dan akhiran di Dialek Nusa Penida (DNP) yang termasuk derivasi dan infleksi. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Dua informan dari Nusa Penida telah dipilih berdasarkan kriteria yang telah ditentukan. Data dikumpulkan berdasarkan tiga teknik, yaitu: observasi, teknik perekaman, dan teknik wawancara (mendengarkan dan mencatat). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada dua jenis awalan derivasi di DNP; awalan {mΛ-} dan {m-} dan ada lima jenis awalan infleksi di DNP; awalan {n-}, {ŋ-}, {ñ-}, {m-} dan {Λ-}. Ada dua jenis akhiran derivasi di DNP; akhiran {-Λŋ} dan {-In} dan ada tiga jenis akhiran infleksi di DNP; akhiran {-ē}, {-Λŋ}, dan {-In}. Awalan dan akhiran di Dialek Nusa Penida yang termasuk derivasi adalah awalan {mΛ-} dan {m-} dan akhiran {-Λŋ}, dan {-in}. Awalan dan akhiran di Dialek Nusa Penida yang temasuk infleksi adalah awalan {n-}, {ŋ-}, {ñ-}, {m-}, dan {Λ-} dan akhiran {-ē}, {-Λŋ}, dan {-In}.

Kata-kata Kunci: morfem derivasi, morfem infleksi, dialek Nusa Penida

INTRODUCTION

Bali Aga is the original Balinese people or tribes who are in Bali. Bali Aga can be said as hill tribes because most of them live in the hills of the mountains. Bali Aga can be found in northwestern, central regions and located in the eastern part of Bali. Bali Aga can also be found on an island located in the South-East of Bali separated by Badung Strait and this island is called Nusa Penida. Like other Bali Aga communities, Nusa Penida also has a dialect which is different from the dialect mostly used by Balinese people. Nusa Penida Dialect (NPD) is a variety of Balinese language which is used by people living in Nusa Penida, Klungkung Regency, Bali. The uniqueness of Nusa Penida dialect is a heritage that people in Nusa Penida must preserve. So, people in Nusa Penida should be very proud of using and preserving their language in order that their language not to become extinct or lost.

In this study the researcher wants to study about the derivational and inflectional morpheme in Nusa Penida Dialect. The importance of this study is to preserve the language or dialect in Nusa Penida, because there are many people of Nusa Penida who learned about foreign language and also there are many people of Nusa Penida living outside of Nusa Penida Island. Based on the phenomena above, the researcher is worried that the language in Nusa Penida will gradually disappear and become extinct. So, the writer wants to conduct the study about the derivational and inflectional processes in Balinese prefixes and suffixes spoken by Nusa Penida people in order to preserve the language and culture of Nusa Penida through this study.

THEORITICAL REVIEW

Morpheme is the smallest part of a word that has grammatical function or meaning (Delahunty and Garvey, 2004). In English there are two main types of morphemes, those are free and bound morpheme (Emmitt and Pollock, 1997: 118). Free morphemes are individual elements that can stand alone within a sentence, such as, 'cat', 'tree', and 'hand'. Bound morphemes are meaning-bearing units of language, such as prefixes and suffixes, which are attached to free morphemes. They cannot stand alone and cannot exist on its own: it must be used in conjunction with another morpheme, such as bound and free morpheme, for example 's' in the word 'cats' is a bound morpheme.

Bauer (1988:245) states that Inflectional morpheme is a process of word formation in which the meaning and class of the word doesn't change. Derivation morpheme is a process of word formation which can change the class and meaning of a word.

According to Keraf, G, 1996 there are two kinds of assimilation, they are progressive and regressive assimilation. Progressive assimilation is a phoneme that undergoes the change is attached after phoneme that influences it. For example, the word [*sabar*] and [*pugar*] in Indonesia. When the word [*sabar*] is a attached to prefix {peN-} becomes [*penyabar*] and the word [*pugar*] is attached to prefix {meN-} becomes [*memugar*]. Regressive assimilation is a phoneme that undergoes the change is attached before phoneme that influences it. For example, when the word [possible] is attached to prefix {in-}, it becomes [impossible]. The example of regressive assimilation in Indonesia occurs in word [*bela*]. When the word [bela] is attached to prefix {peN-}, it becomes [*pembela*].

METHOD

This study was a kind of linguistic study which is designed in descriptive qualitative research. It aimed at describing derivational and inflectional prefixes and suffixes existing in Nusa Penida Dialect and also describing prefixes and suffixes in Nusa Penida Dialect especially in Klumpu village that belong to derivation and inflection. The objects of this research were the prefixes and suffixes in Nusa Penida Dialect that belong to derivation and inflection. In obtaining the data, the researcher was the main instrument. The researcher used two instruments, namely a tape recorder and two word lists (Swadesh word list and Nothofer word list).

Informant sample is the representative of the native speaker who was gave clear and accurate information related to the research. In this study, the researcher used two informants; they are main informants and secondary informants. In data collection, the researcher used three techniques, namely observation, recording technique, and interview (listening and noting) technique. Observation technique is a kind of technique which used to observe the language that is used in Nusa Penida. Recording technique is a technique which is used to record the language used spontaneously. Meanwhile, interview (listening and noting) technique is a technique in which the researcher listens to the spontaneous use of language thoroughly and while noting,

The design that was used to collect the data until the data are ready to be analyzed was Interactive Data Analysis Model (Miles and Huberman, 1984 in Putra, 2008: 41). There are four steps of activities that were systematically used. Those are:

a. Data Collection

The first step is the researcher observed, noted, and recorded the informant sample conversation.

b. Data Reduction

All the data would be transcribed by the researcher and then the researcher categorized the derivational and inflectional prefixes and suffixes existing in NPD.

c. Data Display

Then, the researcher translated each word into

English and made a complete sentence

After that, the researcher identified the prefixes and suffixes in NPD that belong to derivational and inflectional based on data reducing.

d. Conclusion and Drawing Version

Then, based on the data display, the researcher formulated the rule, whether it is derivational or inflectional processes which occurs in Nusa Penida Dialect.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Derivational Prefixes

a. Prefix {mʌ-}

If the base form are preceded by consonants, they are directly attached to prefix {mʌ-} without changing the base of the word. For instance:

mʌ- + t□bʌh (N) → mʌt□bʌh (V)
'breakfast'   'having breakfast'
mʌ- + tʌl□h (N) → mʌtʌl□h (V)
'egg'   'laying egg'

If the base forms which have initial vowel /ʌ/, /e/, /□/ and attached to prefix {mʌ-}, they undergo regressive assimilation. Regressive assimilation is a phoneme that undergoes the change is attached before phoneme that influences it (Keraf, G. 1996). For instances:

mʌ- + ək□h (N) → mək□h (V)
'tail'   'has tail'
mʌ- + □bʌd (N) → m□bʌd (V)
'madicine'   'get treat'

b. Prefix {m-}

When the base which has initial consonants /b/ and /p/ is attached to prefix {m-}, it undergoes substitution process, because the position of phoneme undergoes the replacement or exchange with other phonemes. In this case, the consonants /b/ and /p/ are replaced by prefix {m-}. For instance:

m- + b□b□h (N) → m□b□h (V)
'mush'   'making mush'
m- + pʌncIng (N) → mʌncIng (V)

'fishhook'   'fishing'

Inflectional Prefixes

a. Prefix {n-}

Prefix {n-} in NPD undergoes a substitution process when a base which has initial /t/ and /d/ is attached to prefix {n-}. In this case, the consonants /t/ and /d/ are deleted and replaced by prefix {n-}. For instance:

n- + təg□l (V) → nəg□l (V)
'tie'   'to tie'
n- + dIngəh (V) → nIngəh (V)
'hear'   'to hear'

b. Prefix { ŋ-}

When a base which has initial vowel /ʌ/, /I/, /□/, /ē/, /□/ is attached to prefix {ŋ-}, it is directly attached to the base without changing the base of the word. For instance:

ŋ- + ʌd□k (V) → ŋʌd□k (V)
'stir'   'to stir'
ŋ- + Isəp (V) → ŋIsəp (V)
'suck'   'sucking'
ŋ- + □bət (V) → ŋ□bət (V)
'close'   'close'
ŋ- + ēn□t (V) → ŋēn□t (V)
'see'   'to see'
ŋ- + □c□k (V) → ŋ□c□k (V)
'shake'   'to shake'

When a base which has initial consonants /k/ is attached to prefix {ŋ-}, it undergoes regressive assimilation process, because phoneme /k/ is influenced by consonant /□/ and consonant /k/ is deleted. For instance:

ŋ- + k□tʌng (V) → ŋ□tʌng (V)
'throw'   'to throw'
ŋ- +kʌhət (V) → ŋʌhət (V)
'bite'   'bite'

c. Prefix {ñ-}

When a base which has initial consonants /j/, /t□/, and /s/ is attached to prefix {ñ-}, it forms a regressive assimilation process. In this case, the consonants /j/, /t□/, /s/ are deleted. For instance:

ñ- +jəmΛk (V) →   ñəmΛk (V)
'take'   'taking'
ñ- +t□ərəng (V) →   ñərəng (V)
'see'   'to see'
ñ- + s□g□k (V)   →   ñ□g□k (V)
'push'   'pushing'

d. Prefix {m-}

When the base which has initial consonants /b/ and /p/ is attached to prefix {m-}, it undergoes substitution process. In this case, the consonants /b/ and /p/ are deleted. For instance:

m- + b□b□t (V) →   m□b□t (V)
'pull out'   'to pull out'
m- + pΛhId (V) →   mΛhId (V)
'drag'   'dragging'

e. Prefix {Λ-}

When nominal base is attached to prefix {Λ-}, it has meaning numbering and it is directly added to prefix {Λ-}. For example:

Λ- + gΛmpIl (N) →   ΛgΛmpIl (N)
'sack'   'one sack'
Λ- + pIrIng (N) →   ΛpIrIng (N)
'plate'   'one plate'
Λ- + j□mb□ng (N) →   Λj□mb□ng(N)
'bowl'   'one bowl'

Derivational Suffixes

a. Suffix {-Λŋ}

When a base which has final vowel and consonant is attached to suffix {-Λŋ}, it is directly attached and without changing the base of the word. For instance:

sΛmpΛt (N) + -Λŋ → sΛmpΛtΛŋ (V)
'broom'   'sweep'
mΛtI (Ad) + -Λŋ →   mΛtIΛŋ (V)
'dead'   'switch off'

b. Suffix {-In}

If the base which has final vowel is attached to suffix {-In}, it forms allomorph {-nIn}. For example:

IsI (N) + -In →   IsInIn (V)

'content'   'fill'
klΛmbI (N) + -In →   klΛmbIn (V)
'cloth'   'wearing cloth'

The word which has final consonant is attached to suffix {-In}, it is directly attached to the base. For example:

tImpΛl (N) + -In →   tImpΛlIn (V)
'friend'   'accompany'
□bΛd (N) + -In →   □bΛd (V)
'medicine'   'take medicine'

Inflectional Suffixes

a. Suffix {-ē}

When a base which has final consonants is attached to suffix {-ē}, it is directly attached. In this case, the function of suffix {-ē} is to change the active phrase into passive phrase. For example:

tΛbIng (V)+ -ē →   tΛbIngē (V)
'peek'   'peek'
cərəng (V) + -ē →   cərəngē (V)
'goggle'   'goggle'

When a base which has final vowel is attached to suffix {-ē}, it forms an allomorph {nē}. For example:

bēlI (V) + -ē   bēlInē (V)
'buy'   'bought'
gIsI (V) + -ē   gIsInē (V)
'held'   'held'
plΛlI (V) + -ē   plΛlInē (V)

When nominal base which has final vowel and consonant is attached to suffix {-ē}, it has an allomorph [-tē] and it is directly attached to the base.

jəlēmə (N)+ -ē →   jəlēmətē (N)
'people'   'the people'

təhIng (N) + -ē →   təhIngtē (N)
'snack'   'the snack'

b. Suffix {-Λŋ}

When a base which has final consonant /h/ is attached to suffix {-Λŋ}, it undergoes regressive assimilation process. For example:

idIh (V) + -Λŋ →   idIyΛŋ (V)
'ask'   'to ask'
tΛgIh (V) + -Λŋ →   tΛgIyΛŋ (V)
'ask'   'to ask'

When a base which has final vowel and consonant is attached to suffix {-Λŋ}, it is directly attached and without changing the base of the word. For instance:

bəlI (V) + -Λŋ →   bəlIΛŋ (V)
'buy'   'to buy'
tΛmb□s (V) + -Λŋ → tΛmb□sΛŋ(V)
'burn'   'to burn'

c. Suffix {-In}

The word which has final consonant is attached to suffix {-In}, it is directly attached to the base. For example:

n□t (V) + -In →   n□tIn (V)
'see'   'to see'
□bət (N) + -In →   □bətIn (V)
'close'   'to close'

Prefixes in NPD that Belong to Derivation

a. Prefix {mΛ-}

When a nominal base is attached to prefix {mΛ-}, it changes the class and the meaning of a word from noun to become verb. For instance:
1) a. *kole ngae tubah* (N)
    [I make breakfast] (literal translation(LT))
    "I make breakfast"(intended meaning(IM))
  b. *hanak le mΛtubah* (V)
    [child my mΛ+breakfast] (LT)
    "my son is having breakfast" (IM)
2) a. *raob* (N) *umahte sube huug*
    [roof the house already broken] (LT)
    "the roof of the house is already broken"(IM)
  b. *umah le mΛraob* (V)
    [house my mΛ+roof] (LT)
    "my house have roof" (IM)
3) a. *kole meli ubad* (N) *ditu*

[I buy medicine there] (LT)
"I buy medicine there" (IM)
  b. *Ide jape mubad* (V)?
    [you where mΛ+medicine] (LT)
    "Where did you get a treatment?" (IM)
    Prefix {mΛ-} + Nominal base →Verb
    The process: Derivation

b. Prefix {m-}

When a nominal base is attached to prefix {m-}, it undergoes a derivational process. For instance:
4) a. *adin le nyaem bubuh* (N)
    [child my eat   mush] (LT)
    "my brother eat mush" (IM)
  b. *kole mubuh* (V)
    [I   m + mush] (LT)
    "I am making mush" (IM)
5) a. *kole meli roko* (N)
    [I   buy cigarette] (LT)
     "I buy cigarette" (IM)
  b. *ide mroko bin*(V)
    [you m+ cigarette again] (LT)
    "you smoke again" (IM)
Prefix {m-} + Nominal base →Verb
The process: Derivation

Suffixes in NPD that Belong to Derivation

a. Suffix {-Λŋ}

When nominal base is attached to suffix {-Λŋ}, it undergoes derivational process. In this case, the function of suffix {-Λŋ} is also to change the active sentence into imperative sentence. For instance:
6) a. *Tepuk de to Utah* (N)-te
    [look you vomit the] (LT)
     "can you look the vomit" (IM)
  b. *Amante utahΛŋ* (V) *de*
    [food the vomit +Λŋ you] (LT)
    "The food was vomited by you" (IM)
7) a. *Meme le meli sampat* (N)
    [parent my buy broom] (LT)
     "My mother buys broom" (IM)
  b. *SampatΛŋ* (V) *natahte, tut*

[broom+Λŋ yard the, name a person](LT)
"Please sweep the yard, tut" (IM)
Nominal Base + suffix {-Λŋ} →Verb
The process: Derivation

When an adjective base is attached to suffix {-Λŋ}, it undergoes a derivational process. For instance:

8) a. **rapi** (Ad) *sajan ide*
   [natty very you] (LT)
   "you look very natty (IM)

   b. *agarang* **rapiΛŋ** (V) *balete*
   [please natty+Λŋ bath the] (LT)
   "please, cleared up your bath (IM)

9) a. *siapte* **mati** (Ad)
   [chicken the dead] (LT)
   "The chicken is dead (IM)

   b. **matiΛŋ** (V) *TV-te*
   [dead+Λŋ television the] (LT)
   "please switch off the television" (IM)

Suffix {-Λŋ} + Adjective base →Verb
The process: Derivation

b. Suffix {-in}

When a nominal base is attached to suffix {-In}, it is directly attached to suffix {-In}. In this case, the function of suffix {-In} is to change the active and interrogative sentences into imperative sentence. For instance:

10) a. **Baju** (N) *anyar le to*
   [shirt new my that] (LT)
   "That is my new shirt" (IM)

   b. **BajunIn** (V) *hanak de*
   [shirt+In child your] (LT)
   "wearing the shirt to your son" (IM)

11) a. *Kole ngae* **tubah** (N)
   [I make breakfast] (LT)
   "I make a breakfast" (IM)

   b. **TubahIn** (V) *bande malu* (LT)
   [breakfast+In you first] (IM)
   "You can breakfast first"

Nominal Base + suffix {-In}→Verb
The process: Derivation

Prefixes in NPD that Belong to Inflection

a. Prefix {n-}

When the verbal base is attached to prefix {n-}, it undergoes an inflectional process because it does not have any change, whether the meaning and the class of the word. In this case, the function of prefix {n-} is to change the passive and imperative sentences into active sentence. For instance:

12) a. *Sampite* **tegul** (V) *le*
   [cow the tie me] (LT)
   "the cow was tied (by) me" (IM)

   b. *kole* **negul** (V) *sampite*
   [I   n+tie cow the] (LT)
   "I tie the cow" (IM)

13) a. *Lagute* **dingeh** (V) *le*
   [song the hear me] (LT)
   "The song was heard (by) me" (IM)

   b. Kole ningeh (V) lagute
   [I n+hear song the] (LT)
    "I hear the song" (IM)

Prefix {n-} + Verbal →Verb
The process: Inflection

b. Prefix {ŋ-}

When the verbal base is attached to prefix {ŋ-}, it undergoes inflectional process because it does not have any change, whether the meaning and the class of the word. In this case, the function of prefix {ŋ-} is to change the imperative sentence into active sentence. For instance:

14) a. **aduk** (V) *kopite de?*
   [stir   coffee the, name a person] (LT)
   "stir the cup of coffee, De" (IM)

   b. *Ide* **ŋaduk**(V) *kopite?*
   [you ŋ+stir coffee the] (LT)
   "do you stir the cup of coffee?" (IM)

15) a. **ubet**(V) *lawangante jep, Tut*
   [close door the, name a person] (LT)
   "close the door, please" (IM)

   b. *nyen to* **ŋubet**(V) *pintu te, Yan?*
   [I ŋ+close door the] (LT)
   "who close the door, Yan? (IM)

Prefix {ŋ-} + Verbal →Verb
The process: Inflection

c. Prefix {ñ-}

When a verbal base is attached to prefix {ñ-}, it undergoes inflectional process, because it does not change the meaning of the word. In this case, the function of prefix {ñ-} is also to change the imperative sentence into active sentence. For instance:

16) a. **Jemak**(V) *bukute Gus!*
      [take book the, name a person] (LT)
      "Gus, please take the book" (IM)
   b. *I Agus ñemak*(V) *bukute*
      [name a person ñ+take book the] (LT)
      "I Agus takes the book" (IM)

17) a. *ajaran celek*(V) *ne*
      [try touch this] (LT)
      "please, try to touch this" (IM)
   b. *Ede ñelek*(V) *ne, nah!*
      [not ñ+touch this, ok] (LT)
      "don't touch this, ok!" (IM)

Prefix {ñ-} + Verbal → Verb
The process: Inflection

d. Prefix {m-}

When a verbal base is attached to prefix {m-}, it undergoes an inflectional process because it does not change the class and the meaning of the word. In this case, the function of prefix {m-} is also to change the imperative sentence into active sentence. For instance:

18) a. *bubut* (V) *to padangte, Tu*
      [pull out that grass the, name a person] (LT)
      "please pull out the grass, Tu (IM)
   b. *nyak ide mubut* (V) *padangte?"*
      [want you m+pull out grass the] (LT)
      "do you want to pull out the grass?"(IM)

19) a. *pahid* (V) *to talite*
      [drag that string the] (LT)
      "drag the string" (IM)
   b. *nyen mahid* (V) *jaler le?*
      [who m+drag pants my] (LT)
      "who is dragging my pants? (IM)

Prefix {m-} + Verbal → Verb
The process: Inflection

e. Prefix {Λ-}

When the nominal base is attached to prefix {Λ-}, it undergoes inflectional process, because it does not change the class and meaning of the word. In this case, the adding of prefix {Λ-} has meaning numbering become 'Λgampil' (one sack). For instance:

20) *Kole meli jagung Λgampil* (N)
      [I buy corn Λ+sack] (LT)
      "I buy one sack of corn" (IM)

21) *Made sube megae Λmase* (N)
      [name a person already work Λ+year] (LT)
      "Made has already work one year" (IM)

22) *Iye nginem es Λlumur* (N)
      [he drink ice Λ+cup] (LT)
      "He drinks a cup of ice" (IM)

Prefix {Λ-} + Nominal Base →Noun
The process: Inflection

Suffixes in NPD that Belong to Inflection

a. Suffix {-ē}

When a verbal and nominal base are attached to suffix {-ē}, it undergoes inflectional process, because it makes the class and meaning of the word does not change. In this case, the function of suffix {-ē} is to change the imperative and active sentences into passive sentence. For instance:

23) *Kucite tegulē* (V) *ditu*
      [pig the tie+ē there] (LT)
      "The pig was tied there" (IM)

24) *Ide tabingē* (V) *ja I Nengah*
      [you goggle+ ē with I Nengah] (LT)
      "You were goggled by I Nengah" (IM)

25) *Bajute sube abanē* (V)
      [clothe the already bring+ē] (LT)
      "the clothe was already brought" (IM

26) *Cangaktē* (V) *makeber*
      [strok+ē fly] (LT)
      "The stork flies' (IM

Nominal Base + suffix {-ē}   Noun
Verbal Base + suffix {-ē} →Verb
The process: Inflection

b. Suffix {-Λŋ}

When a base which has final vowel and consonant is attached to suffix {-Λŋ}, it is directly attached to the base and does not have any change in meaning. In this case, suffix {-Λŋ} belongs to inflection, because it does not change the class and the meaning of the word. For example:

27) *kabiengΛŋ* (V) *to kemu*
    [trow+Λŋ that there] (LT)
    "Throw it there" (IM)

28) *jape kole siliyΛŋ* (V) *de jani?*
    [where I borrow+Λŋ you now] (LT)
    "where do you borrow it for me?" (IM)

29) *beliΛŋ* (V) *kole jajete nah*
     [buy+Λŋ I snack the ok] (LT)
"buy a snack for me, please (IM)
Verbal Base + suffix {-Λŋ} →Verb
The process: Inflection

c. Suffix {-In}

When a verbal base is attached to suffix {-In}, it undergoes inflectional process, because it does not change the class and meaning of the word. For instance:

30) *Notin* (V) *to dahete*
     [see+In that girl the] (LT)
     "See that girl" (IM)

31) *Agarin tuhutIn* (V) *kole*
    [try imitate+In me] (LT)
    "Please, try to imitate me" (IM)

32) *Agarin balinIn* (V) *to Ledok-ledokte*
    [try taste+In name of a food] (LT)
    "Please, try to taste the Ledok-ledok" (IM)
Verbal Base + suffix {-In} →Verb
The process: Inflection

CONCLUSION

Based on the objective of this study and finding and discussion stated previously, the study can be concluded that:

a. There are two kinds of derivational prefixes: {mΛ-} and {m-} and there are five kinds of inflectional prefixes: {n-}, {ŋ-}, {ñ-}, {m-} and {Λ-} and there are two kinds of derivational suffixes: {-Λŋ} and {-In} and there are three kinds inflectional suffixes: {-ē}, {-Λŋ}, and {-In} found in Nusa Penida Dialect.

b. There are two kinds of prefixes in NPD which belongs to derivation, they are: prefix {mΛ-} undergoes a derivational process when the nominal base is attached to prefix {mΛ-}; and prefix {m-} undergoes a derivational process when a nominal base is attached to prefix {m-}. There are two kinds of suffixes in NPD which undergo derivational process, they are: suffix {-Λŋ} undergoes a derivational process when the nominal bases and adjective base is attached to suffix {-Λŋ}; and suffix {-In} undergoes a derivational process when the nominal base is attached to suffix {-In}.

c. There are five kinds of prefixes in NPD which belong to inflection, they are: prefix {n-} undergoes an inflectional process when the verbal base is attached to prefix {n-}; prefix {ŋ-} undergoes an inflectional process when the verbal base is attached to prefix {ŋ-}; prefix {ñ-} having inflectional process when the verbal base is attached to prefix {ñ-}; prefix {m-} undergoes an inflectional process when a verbal base is attached to prefix {m-}; and prefix {Λ-} undergoes an inflectional process when the nominal base is attached to prefix {Λ-}. There are three kinds of suffixes in NPD having inflectional process, they are: suffix {-ē} undergoes an inflectional process when nominal and verbal base is attached to suffix {-ē}; suffix {-Λŋ} undergoes an inflectional process when the verbal base is attached to suffix {-Λŋ}; and suffix {-In} undergoes an inflectional process when the verbal base is attached to suffix {-In}.

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