

# AN ANALYSIS OF AFFIXATION FOUND IN SASAK LANGUAGE IN MASBAGIK DIALECT: A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY

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## ABSTRACT

This study aimed at investigating the kinds of affixes occurring in Masbagik Dialect. This study is a descriptive qualitative study. This study used some instruments, namely: researcher, word list and interview guide. The informants were selected based on certain criteria. The result showed that there were 9 kinds of prefixes which occurred in Masbagik dialect. There were 5 words with prefix {be-}, 5 words with prefix {m-}, 5 words with prefix {me-} such, 5 words with prefix {ng-}, 5 words with prefix {nge-}, 5 words with prefix {pe-}, 5 words with prefix {se-}, 5 words with prefix {sem-}, 5 words with prefix {sen-}, and 5 words with prefix {te-}. Furthermore, there were 4 kinds of suffixes which occurred in Masbagik dialect. There were 5 words with suffix {-ang}, 5 words with suffix {-in}, 5 words with suffix {-k}, and 5 words with suffix {-ye}. , Furthermore, there were 2 kinds of confixes which occurred in Masbagik dialect. There were 3 words with prefix {ku-} with suffix {-k} and 3 words with prefix {m-} with suffix {-an}

*Keywords: Affixation, Dialect, Masbagik Village*

## ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menyelidiki jenis afiks yang terjadi pada Dialek Masbagik. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Penelitian ini menggunakan beberapa instrumen, yaitu: peneliti, daftar kata dan panduan wawancara. Informan dipilih berdasarkan kriteria tertentu. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada 9 macam prefiks yang terjadi dalam dialek Masbagik. Ada 5 kata dengan awalan {be-}, 5 kata dengan awalan {m-}, 5 kata dengan awalan {me-} seperti, 5 kata dengan awalan {ng-}, 5 kata dengan awalan {nge-}, 5 kata dengan awalan {pe-}, 5 kata dengan awalan {seper}, 5 kata dengan awalan {sem-}, 5 kata dengan awalan {sen-}, dan 5 kata dengan awalan {te-}. Selanjutnya, ada 4 jenis sufiks yang terjadi dalam dialek Masbagik. Ada 5 kata dengan akhiran {-ang}, 5 kata dengan akhiran {-in}, 5 kata dengan akhiran {-k}, dan 5 kata dengan sufiks {-ye}. Selain itu, ada 2 macam konfiks yang terjadi dalam dialek Masbagik. Ada 3 kata dengan awalan {ku-} dengan akhiran {-k} dan 3 kata dengan awalan {m-} dengan akhiran {-an}

*Kata kunci: Afiksasi, Dialek, Desa Masbagik*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Human cannot be survived without language because language is essential for human daily communication (Wardhaugh 2006). Based on that definition, it can be assumed that language makes people can express their ideas or share information and they can get information from others. People can also do communication with a language. Besides that, we also communicate in order to express our emotions by using words and gestures. Communication will be done by more than one person to build an understanding of each other. Furthermore, according to Wibowo (2001), language is a system of symbols that are meaningful, arbitrary and conventional. Language is also used as a means of communication by a group of human beings to express feelings and thoughts. Expressing feelings and thoughts means that, by using a language, people can convey their ideas. They can make the interlocutor understand about their feelings, thoughts, and a lot of other information that they put in a language. This statement was supported by Walija (1996:4), who stated language as the most complete and effective way to convey ideas, messages, intentions, feelings, and opinions to others. In other words, language is a way to communicate the ideas of the speaker to the interlocutor.

Spolsky (1998) says language can have two or more dialects. It also means that language variation comes from a group of users who are relative in number and living in one particular place, region or area. Since dialect is based on the place, region or area where the users live, it is usually called as area dialect, regional dialect or geography dialect (Chaer and Agustina, 1995).

According to Nick (2007), the Sasak Language can be divided into five dialects, which are not always mutually intelligible: example from North Sasak is **Kuto**, from Northeast Sasak is **Ngeto**, from Central Sasak is **Meno**, from Central East Sasak and Central West Sasak is **Ngeno**, and **Mriak** (Central South Sasak). The speech levels in Sasak are determined by degrees of formality and respect

and are clearly defined as in both Javanese and Balinese. And one of the unique dialects in Lombok Island is Masbagik dialect or Ngeno-Ngene dialect. Masbagik dialect or Ngeno-Ngene Dialect begins to be forgotten. That situation happens because of several reasons. The first reason is because of the era of globalization. The second reason is that many people of Masbagik learn about foreign language and also there are many people of Masbagik living outside of Masbagik District. This will make the dialect itself gradually disappear and become extinct. The third reason is because the government of Indonesia decreases the study about the mother tongue. This situation is almost the same as Balinese Language. According to Yuhha (2012), Bali Dataran dialect is the dialect of Balinese Language, which has been influenced by many languages, such as Sanskrit and Java Language. It means that the dialect of Sasak Language will not carry their real dialect. There will be some new and different dialects after their dialect are influencing the other languages. In Lombok island there is also a language that is used in communication by all people in general called Sasak Language. We know that Sasak Language is the mother tongue for people who live in Lombok, especially in Masbagik district.

Based on the phenomenon, the researcher was worried that the language in Masbagik will gradually disappear and become extinct. So, the researcher wanted to conduct the study in order to preserve the language and culture of Masbagik through this study and hoped that the result of this study can give contribution to linguistic study. This research was focused on morphological process of Affixation of Masbagik Dialect.

There are some theories about affixation and also types of morphological processes. Those focus on the ways in which some morphemes can be composed to make a new word. According to Yunus, D.K. (2011) affixation as a morphological process whereby an affix is attached to a root or stem. In addition, Manova, S. (2014) states that affixation is a morphological process whereby a bound morpheme, an affix, is attached to a

morphological base. Diachronically, the English word affix was first used as a verb and has its origin in Latin: affixus, past participle of the verb affigere, ad- 'to' + figere 'to fix'. Affixation falls in the scope of Morphology where bound morphemes are either roots or affixes. Prefixes (affixes that precede the root) and suffixes (affixes that follow the root) are the most common types of affixes cross-linguistically. According to Al-Mekhlafi (2015), Affixation is one of the main ways of enriching the vocabulary of the English language. Its main function is to form one part of speech from another. Another function is to change the lexical meaning of the same part of speech. However, Chaer, A. (2003) affixation as process of adding affix on a base form. This process involves base form, affix, and grammatical meaning that is resulted by the process. Furthermore, affix is a form, usually in a bound morpheme which is added to a base form in the process of forming word. According to Abimanyu, S. (2012), affix is a morpheme which is attached to front, middle, and final of a base form of word. This affix consists of prefix (a morpheme which is attached to front of a base form of word), infix (a morpheme which is attached to middle of a base form of word), suffix (a morpheme which is attached to final of a base form of word), and orderly. In addition, Affixation is the process of attaching a bound morpheme, usually an affix, to a base to create word forms (Kari 2015). From those theory above, it can be stated that affixation is a linguistics process in forming a new words by using the existing words, it sometimes give a new meaning but in the other hands it still have the same meaning with the real words that adding by the affixation itself. Affixation in linguistics is the process of forming a new word by the addition of a morpheme to an already existing word. The two primary kinds of affixation are prefixation (the addition of a prefix) and suffixation (the addition of a suffix) (Nordquist, 2013). There are several kinds of morphological processes. Those are focus on the ways in which some morphemes can be composed to make a new word. The general term for this process is affixation (Kracht, M. 2007). According to Yunus, D.K. (2011), affixation is divided into three, those are prefixation, suffixation, and infixation.

According to Harimurti (1984), there are five types of affixes, those are

prefix, suffix, infix, simulfiks, and confiks. (1). Prefix is an affix that is a placed in front of basic words. For example: {be-} begawean/working, {m-} mitung/counting, {me-} mebelanje/buying. (2). Suffix is an affix which is placed behind of the basic words. Example: {-ang} bersiang/cleaning; {- in} angetin/warming; {-k} nyanyik/singing. (3). Confix is an affix which consists of two elements, in front of the basic form and behind the basic form. Example: {ku + k} kutesadek/giving a gift, {m + an} mangkesan/sneezing. This study is used the theory from Harimurti because this theory is already used in several previous studies. This study is used three types of Indonesian affixes, those are prefixes, suffixes, and confixes.

Morphological process is stem to derive ew words. They may change the word's meaning ( derivational ) or grammatical function (inflectional ). Morpheme consist of bases and affixes, and each of them has a meaning. Morpheme are devided into derivational morphemes and inflectional morphemes. A derivational is the formation of words by adding prefixes and suffixes to existing words and bases which is used to create one words from another, for example, derivational morphemes can transform a word like friend in the following ways: nouns (friendship, unfriendliness), adjectives (unfriendly, friendless), and verb (befriendship) (P Freyd, J Baron 1982). Crystal (2005) state that derivational morphology studies the principles governing the construction of new words, without reference to the specific grammatical role a word might play in a sentence. However, Chaer, A. (1995:177) state that in Indonesian laguage, there is a derivational prefix me-. As derivational affix, prefix me- forms new word which its lexical identity is different from it base form. For instance: there is a word membengkak which its class is verb from the class of adjective. By reading those theories above it can be stated that Derivation is defined as process of adding affixes to root or base which are changed the class of word or result a number of new lexemes in the most refined speech level in certain languages. According to Mkanganwi, (2002), inflectional affixes are mere 'trappings' of sentences, which do not change the grammatical category of the roots to which they are attached/inflectional affixes are those

that mark such things as number, gender/class, tense, aspect and mood. However, Chaer, (1995:177) defines inflection affix is affix which is used in forming inflective words or inflectional paradigm. For example, suffix *-s* in a word 'pens' as plural mark, or suffix *-ed* in a word 'locked' as past form mark. In addition to Greenbaum (1996), Inflections are morphemes that signal the grammatical variants of a word; the inflectional *-s* at the end of ideas indicates that the noun is plural; the inflectional *-s* at the end of makes indicates that the verb is the third person singular, so that we say she makes but I make and they make. According to Shamsan & Attayib (2015), Inflectional morphemes in English are consist of seven types: two are suffixed to nouns, plural *-s* and genitive *'s*; two are suffixed to adjectives, comparative *-er* and superlative *-est*; and three are suffixed to verbs, third person. Singular number present tense *-s*, past tense and past participle *-ed*, and present participle *-ing*. Delahunty and Garvey (2004) state that inflection morpheme do not create separate words. Its merely the word in which they occur in order to indicate grammatical properties such as plurality, as the (s) of magazines does, or past tense, as the (ed) of babecued does. He also said that English has eight inflection morphemes, which is the same as definitions above. It can be concluded that inflection is defined as the process of adding affixes to the root or base which do not change the class of word in the most refined speech level in certain language.

There are eight relevant studies that show similarities and related to this study. Each of the studies will briefly be presented in the section below. The first study is entitled Affixation of Galungan Dialect is A Descriptive Study conducted by Ngurah Agung Riski Restuaji (2015). He described kinds of Prefixes, suffixes, and circumstances, how describe affixes construct the words, and kinds of affixation meaning occur in Galungan Dialect. The research questions of this study: (1). How many kinds of prefixes are related to the Galungan dialect? , (2). How many kinds of suffixes are related to the Galungan dialect? And (3). How many kinds of circumstances are related to Galungan dialect?. He found that there were four prefixes, three suffixes, and three circumstances that existed in Galungan Dialect. The prefixes are {N-}, {ma-}, {pa-}, and {ka-}. The suffixes are {-in},{-ang}, and

{-ne}. The circumstances were {N-in},{N-ang}, and {ma-an}. The strength of this study is about the circumstances in Galungan dialect.

The second study is about Affixation in Bugbug Dialect: Descriptive Study in Constructing Verbs year 2014 by I Wayan Agus Anggayana. The research questions of this study: (1). How many kinds of derivational prefixes are related to Bugbug dialect? , (2). How many kinds of derivational suffixes are related to Bugbug dialect? , (3). How many kinds of inflectional prefixes are related to Bugbug dialect? And (4). How many kinds of inflectional suffixes are related to Bugbug dialect?. This study focused on finding, the kinds of affixes occurring in Bugbug dialect. In that study he found that there were three kinds of derivational prefixes: {mΛ-}, {m-}, and {kΛ-}, five kinds of inflectional prefixes: {n}, {ŋ-}, {ñ-}, {m-}, and {Λ-}, two kinds of derivational suffixes: {-Λŋ} and {-In}, two kinds of inflectional suffixes: {-é} and {-Λ}.

The third study is concerned with A Morphophonemic Analysis of Balinese Affixes of Madenan Dialect year 2012 by I Komang Agus Mahadwipa. The research questions of this study: (1). How many kinds derivational affixation in Madenan dialect? And (2). How many kinds of inflectional affixation in Madenan dialect?. In that study, he described about affixes that may have inflectional and derivational processes of Balinese spoken by Madenan people. In this study, the writer found three kinds of prefixes, they were: Prefix {ma-}, {n}, and {a} and six kinds of suffixes, such as: {-ē}, {-aŋ}, {-in}, {-a}, {-ane}, and {-an}. The affixes that can be categorized as derivational process in Madenan Dialect are prefixes {ma-}, {N-}, and suffixes {-in}, {-aŋ}. The affixes having inflectional process are prefixes {N-}, {a-} and suffixes {-ē}, {-a}, {-ane}, and {-an}.

The fourth study is about The Nominal Verb Formation in Javanese Language, Banyumas Dialect conducted by Sukardi (2013). The research questions of this study: (1). What kinds of prefixes are found in Banyumas Dialect? , (2). What kinds of suffixes are found in Banyumas Dialect? , and (3). What kinds of infixes are found in Banyumas Dialect?. This study was conducted in Banyumas in which the study focused on finding types on affixation process in

Banyumas village. The result showed that the formation of verb formed through affixation with zero derivation, prefix, infix, suffix, affix combinations. The strength in this study is included the process derivational of nouns into verb by affixation, transitive basic verbs from nouns, and the meaning of grammatical affixation include in forming verb. However, this study did not include on how inflectional process gives influence to the word formation of Banyumas Dialect.

The fifth study is A Comparative Study on Morphological Process of Tambakan and Pelaga Dialects conducted by I Putu Edi Sutrisna (2014). He analyzed about comparism of affixation which have inflectional and derivational process between Tambakan and Pelaga Dialect. The research questions of this study: (1). What kinds of prefixes are found in Tambakan Dialect? , (2). What kinds of suffixes are found in Tambakan Dialect? , (3). What kinds of prefixes are found in Pelaga Dialect? And (4). What kinds of suffixes are found in Pelaga Dialect?. There were six kind of prefixes that can be found in Tambakan Dialect, those are: {si-}, {pa-}, {ma-}, {N-}, {ka-}, and {ba-}; and six kind of suffixes of Tambakan Dialect, such as; {-ne}, {-ang}, {-an}, {-a}, {-in}, and {-n}. Meanwhile, there were five kind of prefixes that can be found in Pelaga Dialect, those are; {si-}, {pa-}, {ma-}, {N-}, amd {ka-}; and six kind of suffixes of Pelaga Dialect, such as; {-ne}, {-ang}, {-an}, {-a}, {-in}, and {-n}. Prefix {ba-} is only found on Tambakan Dialect only and it is not found on Pelaga Dialect. The same prefixes and suffixes of two dialects undergoing derivational process were {si-}, {ma-}, {N-}, {ka-}, {pa-}, {-in}, {-ang}, and {-an}. The difference was on prefix ba-, which was found on Tambakan Dialect only. The same prefixes and suffixes of two dialects undergoing inflectional process were {ma-}, {N-}, {pa-}, {-in}, {-ne}, {-ang}, {-a}, {-n}, and {-an}. The difference was on prefix {ka-}, and {ba-}, which undergo inflectional process on Tambakan Dialect only. Although Tambakan and Pelaga Dialects belong to Bali Dataran Dialect, it can be concluded that they had differences in their morphological process, especially in adding prefixes and suffixes.

The sixth study is entitled Affixation of Tigawasa Dialect conducted by Putu Edi Kusuma in year 2015. The research questions of this study: (1). What kinds of derivationals

are found in Tigawasa Dialect? And (2). What kinds of inflectionals are found in Tigawasa Dialect?. The result of this study showed that there were two kinds of derivational prefixes in Tigawasa Dialect: prefix {me-}, {ng-}. There were five kinds of inflectional prefixes in Tigawasa Dialect : prefix {ng-}, {n-}, {ne-}, {m-}, and {kar}. There were two kinds of inflectional suffixes: suffix {-an}, and {-a}. Prefixes and suffixes in Tigawasa Dialect which belong to derivation were prefix {me-}, {nge-}, and suffix {-ang} and {-In}. Prefixes and suffixes in Tigawasa Dialect which belong to inflection were prefix {ng-}, {n-}, {ne-}, {m-}, and {kar-} and suffix {-an} and {-a}.

The seventh study is entitled Affixation of Banyuseri Dialect conducted by Kadek Sari Wahyuni in 2015. The research questions of this study: (1). What kinds of derivational prefixes are found in Banyuseri Dialect? , (2). What kinds of inflectional prefixes are found in Banyuseri Dialect? (3). What kinds of derivational suffixes are found in Banyuseri Dialect? And (4). What kinds of inflectional suffixes are found in Banyuseri Dialect?. The results of the study showed that there were two kinds of derivational prefixes in Banyuseri Dialect, namely prefix {mə-} and {m-}. There were six kinds of inflectional prefixes in Banyuseri Dialect namely prefix {n-}, {ŋ-}, {-ñ}, {m-}{-Λ}, and {-kΛ}. There were two kinds of derivational suffixes in Banyuseri Dialect, they were suffix {-Λŋ} and {-In}. There were four kinds of inflectional suffixes, namely suffix {ē-}, {-nē}, {-ə} and {-Λŋ}. Prefixes and suffixes in Banyuseri Dialect which belong to derivation were prefix {mə-} and {m-} and suffix {-Λŋ} and {-In}. Prefixes and suffixes in Banyuseri Dialect which belong to inflection were prefix {n-}, {ŋ-}, {-ñ}, {m-}, {-Λ}, and {-kΛ} and suffix {ē-}, {-nē}, {-ə} and {-Λŋ}.

The last study is about Affixation of Cempaga Dialect conducted by I Kadek Utama Putra in year 2015. The research questions of this study: (1). What kinds of derivational prefixes are found in Cempaga Dialect? , (2). What kinds of inflectional prefixes are found in Cempaga Dialect? (3). What kinds of derivational suffixes are found in Cempaga Dialect? And (4). What kinds of inflectional suffixes are found in Cempaga Dialect?. The result of this study showed that about four kinds of derivational prefixes in Cempaga

Dialect which were prefix {me-}, {m-}, {ka-}, and {pan-}. There were five kinds of inflectional prefixes in Cempaga Dialect: Prefix {n-}, {ng-}, {ny-}, {m-} and {a-}. There was one kind of derivational suffixes: suffix {e-}. Prefixes and suffixes in Cempaga Dialect which belong to derivation were: prefix {me-}, {m-}, {ka-} and {pan-} and suffix {-ng}. Prefixes and suffixes in Cempaga Dialect which belong to inflection were: prefix {n-}, {ng-}, {ny-}, {m-}, and {a-} and suffix {-e}.

Based on the study above, it can be seen that every regional dialect has their uniqueness. That is why the researcher decides to do research about affixation of Masbagik Dialect. Besides to get information about the morphological side, this study can also be used as an effort to preserve Masbagik Culture and give support or contribution in Linguistics that related to Masbagik.

## II. METHOD

The design of this research was qualitative research. In this research, the researcher found the data in written form. According to Creswell (2012) Qualitative research is a holistic approach that involves discovery. Qualitative research is also described as an unfolding model that occurs in a natural setting that enable the researcher to develop a level of detail from high involvement in the actual experiences. This research belonged to case-study design because it explored more about specific case in certain condition. Subjects of this study were speakers of Masbagik District. In obtaining the data, the researcher used some informants. The researcher chose those informants who were the native speakers of Masbagik Dialect that live in Masbagik district.

In terms of instrument, the researcher took place as the instrument in this study. The researcher was the main instrument as well as the active instrument to take the main role in this study. The researcher needed to adapt with the situation on the site of this study to gain a successful process of collecting data. Besides that, the researcher used wordlist to identify the affixes in Masbagik dialect. The researcher used two

kinds of wordlists namely: Swadesh and Northofer wordlist. The wordlists were used in order to be easier to classify and categorize the data that would be analyzed. The researcher asked the informants about their own words and noted it in the wordlist. Then, the informants translated the words in the wordlist into English words. Then, interview guide was used in the interview process. This guidance was given some specific boundaries to what the researcher wanted to discover. It means that the interview ran beyond the research topic prepared by researcher. Interview was a technique in which the researcher interviewed the subject to complete the data that was already obtained through observation processes.

Informant was the representative of the native speaker who gives clear and accurate information related to the research. In this study, the researcher used three informants; they were main informant, and supported informants. The main informant used in this research was only one person, two people as the supported informants. The main informant was supposed to give accurate information and help the researcher in gaining the data and also the information that were needed. It is important to be done to control the reliability of the obtained data not only to make the researcher satisfied about the information obtained (Samarin, 1967:35).

In this study, the researcher used data triangulation to maintain the validity and reliability of the data. Data triangulation was needed to verify the collected data in order to avoid bias in this study. According to Sugiyono (2012), there are three kinds of triangulation, there are triangulation of data collection technique, triangulation of source of data and triangulation of time.

Several suggestions that can be proposed at the end of this research can be stated as follows:

The present study focuses on morphology, especially affixation in Masbagik dialect. The researcher found that it is very interesting to explore the dialect of Masbagik district since this district has much potential of tourism destination

It is expected that this study can be used as a references for other researcher who will do a research in the same field. This

study can be used as a proof of Sasaknese culture preservation. In other words, this study is beneficial as an existence of Sasaknese language.

### III. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This study was about the affixation in Masbagik dialect, especially about identifying prefix, suffix and confix. Based on the findings in this study, there was an indication of prefix, suffix and confix in Masbagik dialect. The prefixes were found in Masbagik dialect are {be-}, {m-}, {me-}, {ng-}, {nge-}, {pe-}, {se-}, {sem-}, and {te-}. The suffixes which were found {-ang}, {-in}, {-k}, and {-ye}. The confixes which were found ( {ku-} + {-k} ) and ( {m-} + {-an} ). The explanation of prefixes and suffixes can be seen as follows:

In terms of prefix, there were 9 prefixes which occurred in Masbagik dialect. There were 5 words with prefix {be-}, 5 words with prefix {m-}, 5 word with prefix {me-}, 5 words with prefix {ng-}, 5 words with prefix {nge-}, 5 word with prefix {pe-}, 5 word with prefix {se-}, 5 word with prefix {sem-}, 5 words with prefix {te-}. Dominantly, there was no change of part of speech for the words when it attached with prefix. For example riak became beriak, raos became ngeraos and oam became ngoam.

In terms of suffix, there were 4 suffixes which occurred in Masbagik dialect. There were 5 words with suffix {-ang}, 5 word with suffix {-in}, 5 words with suffix {-k}, and 5 word with suffix {-ye}. Dominantly, there was no change of part of speech for the word when it attached with suffix. For example *bersi* became *bersiang*, *bales* became *balesin*, and *kali* became *kalik*

In terms of confix, there were 2 confixes which occurred in Masbagik dialect. Those are prefix {ku-} with suffix {-k}, prefix {m-} with suffix {-an}, For example kutesadek which means "gift" had the basic word "tesade" which is added with the prefix {ku-} and suffix {-k} became kutesadek and mangkesan which means "lambasting manner of washing" which has the basic form angkes which is added with the prefix {m-} and suffix {-an} became mangkesan.

After i get the data, there are some implications from this study. This study can

be used as a reference material for teachers, especially teachers from Masbagik district in order to understand the meaning of the words well. So, in this case there is no misunderstanding between students when use Sasak language with the teacher. This study will give benefit and also positive contribution to the linguistics field to the people of Masbagik district. Besides, the data obtained through this research could be used as an input for the government's effort in maintaining and developing Masbagik Dialect. Meanwhile, the researchers from the other country can also learn the sasak language in Masbagik district and as references for their study, in addition Masbagik people will be known in the outside who will be able to bring economic benefits.

### IV. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the findings and discussion that are explained in chapter IV, this present study concluded that:

There were 11 kinds of prefixes which occurred in Masbagik dialect. There were 5 words with prefix {be-} such as (begelak, bejait, begawean, besual, beriak, and besuruk), 5 words with prefix {ke-} such as (kemalem, kepituk, kebaluk, kesiwak, and kesepulu), 5 word with prefix {le-} such as (lesamping, leatas, lebawak, letengah, and ledalem), 5 words with prefix {m-} such as (mongkak, mangkem, meran, mitung, and mosek), 5 word with prefix {me-} such as (meriap, mebelanje, metokol, mejagur, and memangan), 5 words with prefix {ng-} such as (ngisep, ngotak, ngoam, ngajat, and ngentik), 5 words with prefix {nge-} such as (ngeraos, ngematek, ngengarek, ngedenger, and ngeluit), 5 word with prefix {pe-} such as (pelentong, peperot, pekarisak, petujak, and pepesek), 5 words with prefix {se-} such as (sejengkel, sehaste, semaik, serenyah, and segintal), 5 word with prefix {sem-} such as (semamaq, semaweq, sematur, semilat, and semiwa), and 5 words with prefix {te-} such as (tesepuk, tekenal, telep, temecak, and tekotong).

Furthermore, there were 4 kinds of suffixes which occurred in Masbagik dialect. There were 5 words with suffix {-ang} such

as (bersiang, dekilang, supirang, karemang, and sangkurang), 5 word with suffix {-in} such as (balesin, nginemin, palakin, silaquin, and angetin), 5 words with suffix {-k} such as (memiok, kalik, bauk, nyanyik, and niruk), and 5 word with suffix {-ye} such as (galikye, tukarye, tolokye, talikye, and lambahye).

Furthermore, there were 2 kinds of confixes which occurred in Masbagik dialect. Those are prefix {ku-} with suffix {-k}, prefix {m-} with suffix {-an}. For example kutesadek which means “gifting” had the basic word “tesade” which is added with the prefix {ku-} and suffix {-k} became kutesadek and mangkesan which means “lambasting manner of washing” which has the basic form angkes which is added with the prefix {m-} and suffix {-an} became mangkesan.

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