

THE ANALYSIS OF THE USE OF AFFIXATION IN MENDOYO DANGIN TUKAD DIALECT

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to describe the type of affixation used in Mendoyo Dangin Tukad dialect and also the type of morphological process use on affixation in Mendoy Dangin Tukad Dialect. This research was a descriptive qualitative study. Subject of this study were three peoples of Mendoyo Dangin Tukad village, three informants sample from Mendoyo Dangin Tukad Village were chosen based on criteria. The criteria of the informants are: The subjects are the native speaker of Balinese dialect of Mendoyo Dangin Tukad village, the subjects are the influential person in Mendoyo Dangin Tukad village, and the subject does not leave their region for long time. The data were collected using three techniques namely: observing, interviewing and recording techniques, and three processes in analyzing data, were data reduction, data display and conclusion and verification. The result of the study show there are three kind of affixation used in Mendoyo Dangin Tukad dialect such as prefixes, suffixes and confixes and used two kind of morphological process on affixation there are derivational and inflectional process. There are seven prefixes that are found such as prefixes {mə-}, {ŋ-}, {ŋə-}, {pə-}, {ŋpə-}, {n-} and found four suffixes such as {-Λ}, {-Λn}, {Λŋ-} and {in}, and also found six Confixes such as confixes {n-Λ}, {mΛ-Λ}, {ŋ-nΛ}, {ŋ-Λ}, {ŋ-in}, and {ŋə-Λ}. And found Three prefixes {mə-}, {pə-}, {ŋpə-}, one suffix {-Λn}, and three confixes {mΛ-Λ}, {ŋ-Λ}, {ŋ-nΛ} belong only derivational. Prefix {n-}, {Λ-} suffix {-Λŋ}, {-in}, Confixes {ŋ-in}, {ŋpə-Λ} and {n-Λ} belong only inflectional process and two prefix, {ŋ-}, {ŋə-} and one suffix {-Λ} belong derivational and inflectional process.

Key Word: *Affixation, Derivational Process, Inflectional Process and Mendoyo Dangin Tukad Dialect.*

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan jenis proses imbuhan yang ada pada dialek Mendoyo Dangin Tukad dan juga jenis proses morphology yang terdapat didalam proses imbuhan yang ada pada dialek Mendoyo Dangin Tukad. Penelitian ini kajian deskriptif kualitatif. Subjek penelitian ini menggunakan tiga orang Desa Mendoyo Dangin Tukad sebagai sempel yang di pilih berdasarkan kriteria. Kriteria untuk informan adalah: subjek adalah penutur asli bahasa bali Desa Mendoyo Dangin Tukad, subjek adalah orang yang memiliki pengaruh di Desa Mendoyo Dangin Tukad dan tidak meninggalkan desa dalam jangka waktu yang lama. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan tigateknik yaitu teknik observasi, teknik wawancara dan teknik rekaman dan menggunakan tiga proses dalam menganalisis data yaitu pemilihan data, penyajian data dan penyimpulan data. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukan bahwa ada tiga jenis proses imbuhan yang digunakan di dialek Mendoyo Dangin Tukad yaitu imbuhan awalan, imbuhan akhiran dan imbuhan awalan dan akhiran, dan menggunakan dua jenis proses morphology pada proses imbuhan yaitu proses derivasi dan infleksi. Tujuh imbuhan awalan yang ditemukan yaitu imbuhan {mə-}, {ŋ-}, {ŋə-}, {pʌ-}, {ŋʌ-}, {n-}, empat akhiran {-ʌ}, {-ʌn}, {ʌŋ-} and {in} dan menemukan enam awalan-akhiran {n-ʌ}, {mʌ-ʌ}, {ŋ-ŋʌ}, {ŋ-ʌ}, {ŋ-ʌn}, and {ŋə-ʌ}. Dan menemukan awalan {mə-}, {pə-}, {ŋʌ-}, satu akhira {-ʌn}, dantiga awalan-akhiran {mʌ-ʌ}, {ŋ-ʌ}, {ŋ-ŋʌ} berdasarkan proses derivasi. Dua awalan {n-}, {ʌ-} dua akhiran {-ʌŋ}, {-in}, dan tiga awalan-akhira {ŋ-in}, {ŋʌ-ʌ} and {n-ʌ} berdasarkan proses infleksi dan dua awalan, {ŋ-}, {ŋə-} dan satu akhiran {-ʌ} berdasarkan derivasi dan infleksi.

Kata Kunci: *Proses Imbuhan. Proses Derivasi, Proses Infleksi dan Mendoyo Dangin Tukad Dialect*