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# The Inflection of Sasak Language in Kuripan Village: A Morphological Study



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### Abstract

This writing is about inflection of Sasak language in Kuripan. The people of Kuripan use Meno-Mene dialect as their daily communication. Sasak language in Kuripan has the uniqueness based on its position (lay on a boundary area of West Lombok and Central Lombok) wherein Kuripan uses Meno-Mene dialect and the other part of Central Lombok which is close to Kuripan Use Meriaq-Meriku dialect so that it makes Meno-Mene dialect of Kuripan has its own character. Based on the phenomenon about varieties of the words and utterances which have different structure is used in Sasak language especially in Kuripan, so I interest in doing the research about inflection as a subfield of morphology which influences the sentences or utterances structurally. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the types and the functions of inflection in the Meno-Mene dialect of Kuripan. This study used a descriptive and qualitative method where the data gathered through some methods: observation, and an interview. The data gathered are analyzed using some steps: Representing the data obtained, then classifying the class category of the base words (whether they are verb, noun, or adjective), then Identifying the types of inflection in Meno-Mene Dialect of Kuripan, and the last Analyzing various functions of inflection in Meno-Mene dialect of Kuripan. This study found there is 34 (thirty-four) inflection morpheme that classified according to the lexical category, namely; noun, verb, and adjective. Furthermore, all of the inflectional affixes above have the difference function depend on their affixes and their base-form category. Hence, this study found that the use Meno-Mene dialect of Kuripan has the various affixes especially in term of inflection which influences the utterances or expressions grammatically.

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**1. Introduction**

Sasak language is one of the local languages that still exist in Indonesia. This language is used by Sasak people as a tool of communication in Lombok Island, exactly in West of Nusa Tenggara Province. The island is placed between Bali Island and Sumbawa Island. Actually, Indonesia is a multilingual country where Indonesian language as a lingua franca where it is used as the official language and formal language. Based on the data statistic 2013, the total population in Lombok Island is about 3.257.168 people, who mostly use Sasak language as daily communication.

Sasak language has many dialects, which are realized through their different linguistic features such as in vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation. Sasak language has been classified into five dialects namely: Ngeno-Ngene (central west coast and central east to northeast coast), Meno-Mene (around Praya, central Lombok), Ngeto-Ngete (around Suralaga, Wanasaba, and Sembalun), Kuto-Kute (around Tanjung and Bayan, north part of Lombok Island), and Meriaq-Meriku (South Central area around Bonjeruk, Sengkol and Pujut).<sup>31</sup>

One of the uniqueness of Sasak language is that every village has its own characteristic in using Sasak language which shows the identity's group of language users. Although, we compare some of the villages in Lombok using the same dialect, it must be found the difference among them in term of linguistic features such as difference in choosing the vocabulary, in structuring the expression, pronouncing, tune, speed, etc. so do that of Kuripan village as one of the villages in Lombok Island, where exactly lays on West Lombok Regency.

Kuripan is one of the villages in West Lombok which becomes the boundary district between West Lombok and Central Lombok. The people in Kuripan actually use Meno-Mene dialect as their daily communication. Furthermore, the unique one of the Kuripan-Sasak language is if we compare with the other villages which use the same dialect, we must find the differences in term of linguistic features. For example, we compare the Sasak language in Kuripan village and in Puyung village,

(1) **Ndeq-n**            bau    irup dilah tie?

NEG- POSS 3 MOOD work lamp DEF?

The lamp cannot work, can it?

(2) **N- ajeq**    nyale sande tie?

NEG-MOOD work lamp DEF?

The lamp cannot work, can it?

Example (1) refers to Praya variation and example (2) refers to Kuripan Variation. in examples above can be seen the using of vocabulary both of them rather same but there are some vocabularies disposed use in Kuripan and it will not find in Praya even though they have the same dialect (Meno-Mene dialect) such as the word "**nadeq**" (in Praya 'nde q' it refers to 'nothing'), **ajeq** (in Praya 'bau' it refers to 'can'), **loak** (in Praya 'bat' it refers to 'west') and so on.

The other phenomena of Sasak language in Kuripan Village is raising Inflection words of prefix 'te-' ambiguity in different clause structure such as in word 'ronas' as the base which refer to 'clean the dishes' when we add the prefix 'te-' will become 'te-ronas' where morphologically common happen that we suppose the prefix 'te-' as the passive marker (make a sentence become passive voice) but sometime the

prefix 'te-' may refer to pronoun you or we depend on the context in the utterance or sentence. Compare the following sentences:

- (3) Waqn **te-ronas** piring ne?  
ASP-3SG PASS-clean plate DEF  
Have the dishes been cleaned?
- (4) Nteq te-ronas piring saq leq lasah no!  
lets 1PL-clean plate which on divan DEF  
Lets we clean the dishes which on the divan
- (5) Te-ronas piring saq leq lasah no baruq?  
2PL-Clean plate which on divan DEF just now?  
You clean the dishes on the divan, doesn't you?

In example (3), the function of morpheme {te-} in the word 'te-ronas' is as the passive marker. in example (4) the function of morpheme {te-} in the word 'te-ronas' is as pronoun of the first person (plural) and the last, in examples(5) the function of morpheme {te-} is as the pronoun of second person (plural), all of them are bounded to the base morpheme. Therefore, to differentiate among the prefix {te-} as the passive marker and pronoun by knowing the context of the conversation, further, we should know the structure or elements of the utterance or sentence such as prefix {te-} as the passive marker commonly occur by indicating the word 'siq/ isiq' (in English is by) exist in the sentence or utterance, sometimes, we may know from the structure that it may collaborate with tense and mood marker namely 'yaq/jaq' (in English 'will') in 'yaq/jaq te-bau' (will be taken), waqn (in English 'have/has') in 'waqn te-jual' (have been sold), kenyengken (in English 'being') in 'kenyengken te-goreng' (it is being fried), and so on. Whereas, prefix {te-} which mean pronoun first plural commonly happen when the function of the sentence or utterance for inviting so that the word 'nteq' (in English is 'lets') mostly exist in the sentence or utterance (see the example (4) above). Whereas, for the prefix {te-} which mean second person (plural) commonly happen in the form of question tag by putting the word at the beginning of the sentence or utterance (see the example (5) above).

Hence, this study focused on the morphological study of Sasak especially the inflectional affixes in Sasak. I tried to illustrate the significance of the role played by inflectional affixes in Sasak carefully supported by strong scientific arguments on 14 chapters.

The study is to shed light on the kind of inflection in Sasak Meno-Mene dialect of Kuripan. The discussion in this study gives a clear notion to the readers in order that they can follow the reader's conception. To discuss the subject in more detailed and thoroughly focus, then few points will be investigated. The points are presented in question forms, they are:

1. What types of the inflection are in Sasak Meno-Mene dialect of Kuripan?
2. What are the functions of each inflection in Sasak Meno-Mene dialect of Kuripan?

### Theoretical Framework

Inflection is part of the morphological study as the result of affixation process. The affixes (in term of the morphological process) can be of two kinds namely inflection and derivation.<sup>14</sup> An inflectional affix is one which produces a new word form of a lexeme from a base meanwhile; a derivational affix is one which produces a new lexeme from a base.<sup>49</sup> Actually to an understanding the inflection rather difficult without comparing with derivational because of both of them as the result of affixation process. In short, we cannot know the inflection without knowing the derivation itself and vice versa.<sup>50</sup> For instance a word-form such as 'recreates', it can be analyzed into a prefix re-, a root create, and a suffix -s. the prefix makes a new lexeme RECREATE from the base 'create'. But the suffix -s just provides another word-form of the lexeme RECREATE. The prefix re- is derivational, but the suffix -s is inflectional. Another example, In the word-form, formalise the root forms and there are three suffixes: -al, -ise, and -s. formal belong to different lexeme from form, so al- is derivational suffix; formalize belongs to different lexeme from formal, so -ise is derivational suffix; but formalizes belongs to the same lexeme as formalize belongs to a different lexeme as formalize, so -s is an inflectional affix.<sup>56,57,58</sup>

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- If an affix changes the part of speech of the base, it is derivational. Affixes which do not change the part of speech of the base are usually (though not invariably) inflectional. So **form** is a noun, **formal** is an adjective; -al has changed the part of speech; it is thus derivational affix. **Formal** is an adjective, **formalise** is a verb; -ise has changed the part of speech; it is a derivational suffix. **Formalise** is a verb, **formalizes** is still verb; -s has not changed the part of speech; -s is likely to be an inflectional affix. Note, however, that while all prefixes in English are derivational, very few of them change the part of speech of the base.
  - Inflectional affixes always have a regular meaning. Derivational affixes may have an irregular meaning. Consider an inflectional affix like the plural -s in word forms like bicycles, dogs, shoes, tins, trees, and so on, the difference in meaning between the base and the affixed form is always the same: 'more than one'. However, consider the change in meaning caused by derivational affix like -age in words like bandage, cleavage, coinage, dotage, drainage, haulage, herbage, mileage, orphanage, peorage, shortage, spillage, and so on, it is difficult to sort out any fixed change in meaning, or even small set of meaning changes.
  - As a general rule, if you can add an inflectional affix to one member of the class, while with a derivational affix, it is not generally possible to add to all members. That is, inflectional affixes fully productive, while derivational affixes are not. For example, you can add -s to any non-modal verb in English to make the 'third person singular of the present indicative', but you cannot add -ation to any non-modal verb to make a noun: nationalis-ation is a perfectly good word, so it works some of the time, but none of \*com(e)-ation, \*inflect-ation, produc(e)-ation or \*walk-ation are word of English. We can summarize this criterion in the following way: affixes which show limited productivity with a large number of gaps are derivational; affixes which are fully productive (can be used with all members of the class) may be either inflectional or derivational. The differentiate inflectional and derivational based on their properties such as the Table 1.<sup>22</sup>

Table 1  
Inflection versus Derivation

Inflection	Derivation
(i) Relevant to the syntax	Not relevant to the syntax
(ii) Obligatory expression of feature	Not obligatory expression
(iii) Unlimited applicability	Possibly limited applicability
(iv) Same concept as base	New concept
(v) Relatively abstract meaning	Relatively concrete meaning
(vi) Compositional meaning	Possibly non-compositional meaning
(vii) Expression at word periphery	Expression close to the base
(viii) Less base allomorphy	More base allomorphy
(ix) No change of word-classes	Sometimes changes word-class
(x) Cumulative expression possible	No cumulative expression
(xi) Not iterable	Possibly iterable

Furthermore, they also propose the possibility commonly inflection occur in some languages in the world as follow:

Table 2  
Possibility inflection occurs

6 On nouns, pronouns	On verbs	On adjectives, demonstratives, relative pronouns, adpositions
<b>Number</b> (SINGULAR, PLURAL, ....)	<b>Number</b> (SINGULAR, PLURAL, ....)	<b>Number</b> (SINGULAR, PLURAL, ....)
<b>Case</b> (NOMINATIVE, ACCUSATIVE,...)	<b>Person</b> (1 <sup>ST</sup> , 2 <sup>ND</sup> , 3 <sup>RD</sup> )	<b>Case</b> (NOMINATIVE, ACCUSATIVE,...)
<b>Gender</b> (MASCULINE, FEMININE,...)	<b>Tense</b> (PRESENT, FUTURE, PAST,....)	<b>Gender</b> (MASCULINE, FEMININE,...)
<b>Person</b> (1 <sup>ST</sup> , 2 <sup>ND</sup> , 3 <sup>RD</sup> )	<b>Aspect</b> (PERFECTIVE, IMPERFECTIVE, HABITUAL, ....)	<b>Person</b> (1 <sup>ST</sup> , 2 <sup>ND</sup> , 3 <sup>RD</sup> )
	<b>Mood</b> (INDICATIVE, SUBJUNCTIVE, IMPERATIVE,....)	

From the table 6 above, it can be known about the inflection where they divide the base into three categories they are nouns/ pronouns, verbs, adjectives/ demonstratives/ relative pronouns/ adpositions. Then, the inflection occurs in nouns base category same as an adjective base category, they possibly occur in term of number, case, gender, and person. Meanwhile, on the verb base category, the inflection occurs in term of number, person, tense, aspect, and mood.

In addition, derivation actually changes the word class of the base lexem. Haspelmath and Sim (2010:90) propose the patterns in term of derivation they are first, denominal (derived from the noun) consists of three patterns namely denominal noun (N→N), denominal verb (N→V), and denominal adjective (N→A). Secondly, deverbal refers to the base lexeme of verb derive to another word category, it consists of three patterns they are: deverbal noun (V→N), deverbal verb (V→V), and deverbal Adjective (V→A). Thirdly, deadjectival (derived from adjective) consists of three patterns they are a deadjectival noun (A→N), deadjectival verb (A→V), and deadjectival adjective (A→A).

## 18 2. Research Method

The method of this study is a descriptive and qualitative method. The descriptive method aims at describing facts or characteristics of a population or phenomenon being studied. By using this method, the data are not only collected in written expressions, but also in spoken language.

This study also includes a qualitative study. The qualitative research tries to answer questions by examining various social settings and the individuals who inhabit these setting.<sup>11</sup> From Berg's view, the researcher tried to investigate types and the function of inflection in Meno-Mene dialect of Kuripan.<sup>54,55</sup>

In this study, the population is all of Sasak people who live in Kuripan village.<sup>32</sup> defined the population as a big group which becomes the target of generalization. Furthermore, Kuripan is the area where a group of people who use Meno-Mene dialect (to communicate each other) lived as the target of this study.<sup>51,52,53</sup>

Therefore, the population (who use Meno-Mene dialect of Kuripan) lived in width area by total residence based on the data in village office per November 2017 is about 8.467 people.

Because of the width of the population in habitat the area, I decided to use sampling method by choosing 10 (ten) of Sasak people in Kuripan village who used Meno-Mene dialect of Kuripan as the respondents (informants), one of them as the main informant and the other informants as supplementary informants. By doing so, I take apart of the respondents life for investigating purpose. Based on the method above, the requirement for respondents (informants) are as follows:

1. The respondents are the native speakers of Kuripan dialect or meno- mene dialect.
2. The respondents are able to speak the language (sasak language well).

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3. Graduated at least from elementary school.
4. The respondents are about 25-60 years old.
5. The respondents never stayed outside or leaving Lombok just for a while if he had gone outside Lombok.
6. The respondents should be uneasily offended.

Besides those criteria, the respondents also took from both male and female, different occupation such as labor, farmer, state officer, trader, and so on. Thus, it is truly expected that the data collected become valid, reliable, and representative.

This study used two types of data namely primary and secondary data. Primary data is the data which gained by observing the people who use Meno-Mene dialect of Kuripan, interviewing some of the native speakers to approve the data gathered and the last is self- introspection of the researcher as the native speaker, while secondary data will be collected from documents or archives of Sasak Language especially inflection of Meno-Mene dialect of Kuripan.

1. Observation is aimed at finding out features and characteristics of the expressions used, especially the expressions referring to inflectional affixes in Meno-Mene dialect of Kuripan. The researcher as the observer also mixed up in using the target language because the researcher is a native speaker of the language which becomes the object of study.<sup>32</sup> Therefore, in observing process I interact in the activity of respondents in using the target language to guide the respondents in giving the data needed. So, in this point I use listen-note technique, its mean I am as the researcher listen to the interaction among the respondents and make some note for the element which supposed as important elements of the data.
2. Interview, After conducting observation, in this point, I used Semi-Structured Interview which is aimed at conducting schedule interview, yet when the data found from the interview are considered lack, I might conduct more interviews to clarify the data. In interviewing process the respondents are asked to complete the affixes table and also clarify the data exist which gained in the observation process. Furthermore, I used the target language to communicate with the respondents to avoid uncomforted and also the respondents are asked to put some data in the context of sentences.
3. Self-Introspection, This technique is used because I am the native speaker of Meno-Mene dialect of Kuripan. The introspective data is the data which are created by researcher through linguistics intuition introspection of the researcher towards linguistics competence. The use of this technique aims at combining the data gained from the informants and the knowledge of the researcher as the native speaker of the dialect.<sup>32</sup>

After collecting the data, then I analyzed the data by the following steps, they are:

1. Representing the data obtained from the data sources
 

All of the data gathered represented in chapter four. The way to represent data divided into four columns of the item, they are data column, bound morpheme column, base form column, and the last is the meaning column.

  - a. Data column represented the data obtained from the data sources. The data represented based on its affixes.
  - b. Morpheme Column represented the bound morpheme or affixes of the data column (to find out the bound morpheme of the data gathered). And also, it represented the base form of the data column (to find out the base form of the data gathered).
  - c. Glossary of column represented the meaning of the base-morpheme and also the meaning of the inflectional word of the data. They will translate into English.
2. Classifying the class category of the words whether they are verb, noun, or adjective.
3. Identifying the types of inflection in Sasak Language especially in Meno-Mene Dialect of Kuripan.

4. Analyzing various functions of inflection as the result of affixation process in Sasak Language especially in Meno-Mene dialect of Kuripan.

### 3. Results and Analysis

In this chapter presents the result of the research and the discussions. Both are presented in different subchapters for different purposes, result only presents what the research has from the field. It is presented in the column data and then identifying the type of inflection based on word class categories. The discussion explains in depth about the function of each inflection in each word class categories.

In this result of the research serve the data of inflection in Meno-Mene dialect of Kuripan into three categories of morphological part of speech such as noun, verb, and adjective. And then the inflection as the result of affixation process divided into three types they are: prefix, Suffix, and Confix.

#### 1. Noun

Table 9  
The Data of Inflection in Noun Category

No	Word	Morpheme		Glossary	
		Base	Bound	Base	Word
1.	Se-lumur	lumur	Se-	glass	Contain One glass
2	Se-minggu	minggu	Se-	week	A week
3	Kepeng-ke	kepeng	-ke	money	My money
4	Buku-m	Buku	-m	Book	Your book
5	Rokoq-n	Rokoq	-n	Cigarette	His/her cigarette
6	Kelas-te	kelas	-te	class	Our class
7	Be-terek-an	Terek	Be-an	Truck	More than one truck
8	Se-bale-an	Bale	Se-an	House	Full of one house
9	Se-jelo-an	Jelo	Se-an	Day	Full of a day

From the data above can be seen that the inflections in noun category occur in some affixes namely; 1 (one) prefix (se-), 4 (four) suffixes (-ke,-m,-n, and -te), and 2 (two) confixes (be-an and se-an).

#### 2. Verb

Table 10  
The Data of Inflection in Verb Category

No	Word	Morpheme		Glossary	
		Base	Bound	Base	Word
1.	Be-jagur	Jagur	Be-	Hit	To hit
2.	Ber-indeng	Indeng	Ber-	Remind	To remind
3.	Te-jeuq	Jeuq	Te-	Bring	Be brought
4.	Ke-beli	Beli	Ke-	Buy	I buy
5.	n-(t)ampah	tampah	n-	slaughter	slaughter
6.	Ng-atong	Atong	Ng-	accompany	accompany
7.	Nge-rampek	Rampek	Nge-	Hit	hit
8.	Ny-(s)inggaq	Singgaq	Ny-	Borrow	Borrow
9.	Ny-(c)abut	Cabut	Ny-	Unplug	unplug
10.	m-(p)antok	Pantok	m-	Hit	Hit

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11.	Piaq-an/ang	Piaq	-an/-ang	Make	Ask to make
12.	Engat-ke	Engat	-ke	See	See
13.	Bait-m	Bait	-m	Take	Take
14.	Lampaq-n	Lampaq	-n	Walk	Walk
15.	Keduk-te	Keduk	-te	Dig	Dig
16.	Be-tendang-an	Tending	Be-an	Kick	Kick (reciprocal)
17.	Te-gaweq-an	Gaweq	Te-an	Do	Be done
18.	Ke-tidem-an	Tidem	Ke-an	Sleep	Sleep (unconscious)
19.	n-(t)aeq-an	taeq	n-an	Stair up	Stair up
20.	Nge-lukeq-an	Lukeq	Nge-an	Peal	peal
21.	Nge-mpuk-an	empuk	Nge-an	Hit	Hit
22.	Ny-(s)entek-an	sentek	Ny-an	Pull	pull
23.	Ny-(c)abut-an	Cabut	Ny-an	Take	take
24.	m-(p)aleq-an	Paleq	m-an	Run after	Run after

From the data above can be seen that the inflections in verb category occur in some affixes namely; 8 (eight) prefixes (be-,ber-, te-,n-,ke-,ng-,ny-, and m-), 5 (five) suffixes (-an/-ang,-ke-,m-,n,and -te), and 8 (eight) confixes (be-an, ber-an te-an, ke-an, n-an, nge-an, ny-an and m-an).

### 3. Adjective

Table 11  
The Data of Inflection in Adjective Category

No	Word	Morpheme		Glossary	
		Base	Bound	Base	Word
1.	Se-geluh	Geluh	Se-	Wide	As wide as
2.	Ke-bersi	Bersi	Ke-	Clean	Very clean
3.	Pinter-an	Pinter	-an	Smart	smarter
4.	Ke-konteq-an	Konteq	Ke-an	Short	Too short

From the data above can be seen that the inflections in verb category occur in some affixes namely; 2 (two) prefixes (se-, and ke-), 1 (one) suffix (-an), and 1 (one) confix (ke-an).

In this section of the research explains the function of each type of inflection in Meno-Mene Dialect of Kuripan based on its category. Therefore, the discussion divided into three categories such as noun, verb, and adjective. And then the inflection as the result of affixation process presents into three types they are: prefix, Suffix, and Confix.

#### 1. Noun

In noun category, the function of inflectional affixes is presented based on its affixes such as prefix, suffix, and confix.

##### a. Prefix

In noun category there is only one (1) prefix namely prefix {se-}, this prefix commonly attaches to the noun which indicates the measure, time of the day, month, season, and year. The main function of prefix {se-} is to show the measure and number which indicates "one", so it can claim the function of prefix {se-} is an as singular marker. For example:

- (33) Gede beit-an-ke eiq inem tie **se-lumur**  
Boy take-PASS-1SG water drink that SG-glass  
Boy, pass me a glass of water
- (34) Pire ajin geres se-dam?  
How price sand SG-truck?  
How much one truck of sand?

- (35) Se -taun wah-n ndot nete  
SG-year ASP-3SG stay here  
He/she has stayed here since one year ago
- (36) Se-bulan wah-n tame be-gawe-an  
SG-mounth ASP-3SG in ACT-party  
He/she has worked since a month ago

#### b. Suffix

In noun category there are four (4) suffixes namely suffix {-ke}, {-m}, {-n}, and {-te}, these suffixes commonly attach to the noun which semantically indicate "possession". The main function of suffixes {-ke}, {-m}, {-n}, and {-te} are as the genitive marker. For example:

- (37) **Kepeng-ke** masih te-singaq siq saiq Ani  
Money-1SG still PASS-borrow by aunty Ani  
My money is borrowed by Mrs. Ani
- (38) Pire kelueq **buku-m**?  
How many book-2SG?  
How many your book?
- (39) **Bangket-n** ye te-sandaq leq tuaq Kecah  
Farm-3SG 3SG PASS-guarantee in uncle Kecah  
His farm is guaranteed in Mr. Kecah
- (40) **Balen-te** yaq-n te-cet minggu mudi  
House-1PL ASPEC-3SG PASS-paint week back  
Our house will be painted next week

#### c. Confix

In noun category there are 2 (two) confixes namely confix {be-an} and {se-an}. The function of confix be-an when it's attached to the noun category semantically indicates the measurement that more than one so that its function actually as a plural marker. For example:

- (41) **Be-terek-an** dengan dateng jok bale  
PL-truck people come to house  
Some trucks of people come to my house
- (42) **Be-cikar-an** dengan liwat unjal bate  
PL-cart people pass by bringing the brick  
Some carts of people pass by bringing the brick
- The second confix is {se-an}, the main function of confix {se-an} when it is attached to the noun is as a Singular marker, it is used to show the speaker just make estimation and not absolutely sure about his/her estimation. For example:
- (43) **Se-meter-an** yaq-n te-bait tanaq-te ite jeri rurung  
SG-meter ASP-3SG PASS-take land-1PL 1PL become Road  
Our land will be taken about one meter to make a road
- (44) **Se-hektar-an** ke-te-beng bangket laeq siq papuq-ke  
SG-hectare 1SG-PASS-give farm formerly by grandfa-1SG  
I had been given about one hectare of field by my grandfather

## 2. Verb

In verb category, the function of inflectional affixes is presented based on its affixes such as prefix, suffix, and confix.

#### a. Prefix

In this verb category in Meno-Mene dialect of Kuripan consists of some inflectional prefixes they are prefix {be-}, {te-}, {n-}, {ke-}, {ng-}, {ny-}, and {m-}. Ashriany (2008) stated in her thesis that morpheme {N-} has some allomorphs they are {n-}, {m-}, {ŋ-}, {ŋe-}, and {ñ-}, it is same go along in Meno-Mene dialect of Kuripan that found the data similar with Ashriany, in Kuripan the morpheme

{N-} has 5 (five) the allomorphs such as {n-}, {m-}, {ŋ-}, {ŋe-} and {ñ-}. The other prefix is prefix {be-} based on Ashriany (2008) divided prefix {be-} in Sasak dialect Bayan into 3 (three) allomorphs they are {be- ~bel- ~ber-} whereas in Sasak of Meno -Mene dialect of Kuripan consist of 2 (two) they are {be- ~ber-} and also see Yasin (1987). Hence, actually the kind of inflectional prefix in Meno-Mene dialect of Kuripan are {be-}, {te-}, {ke-}, and {N-}.

### 1) Prefix {be-}

The main function of prefix {be-} when attaching to the verb may create the active intransitive verb. For example:

- (45) Ndaq pade **be-joraq** dengan nyengken sembahyang  
Not 2PL ACT-play people ASP pray  
Do not play here, everybody is praying
- (46) Kembeq-n be-jagur julu-an lasingan  
Why-3SG ACT-hit front-COMP because  
Because he/she hits me first
- (47) Kamu endeq-m lalo be-tolong m-eriap noto?  
2SG not-2SG go ACT-help ACT-cook there  
You do not go to help the people to cook there, do you?

From the example above, the words 'be-joraq, be-jagur, be-tolong' have the base form are 'joraq, jagur, tolung' which are the transitive verb, when prefix be- add to them so the structure of the clause will change. The first form the structure of the clause need the object when we use the base form (joraq, jagur, tolung), then when attaching the prefix {be-} the structure of the clause also will change become (be-joraq, be-jagur, be-tolong) the sentence without an object.

Actually, prefix {be-} has two allomorphs they are {be-} and {ber-}. Prefix {ber-} can be attached to the base form, which begins with vowel (a, i, u, e, o), then prefix {be-} can be attached to the base form, which begins with a consonant, for example:

- (48) orah (massage) → ber-orah (to massage)
- (49) otang (debt) → ber-otang (to debt)
- (50) atong (deliver) → ber-atong (to deliver)

### 2) Prefix {te-}

Prefix {te-} in meno-mene dialect of Kuripan in term of inflectional morphology is divided into 2 (two) types namely; prefix {te-} which refers to the affix and prefix {te-} which refer to the inflectional clitic. For example:

- (51) Kayuq tie **te-peleng** siq Tuaq Amat  
Wood DEF PASS-cut by uncle Amat  
The branch of tree is cut by Mr. Amat
- (52) Dedoro no **te-teteh** siq amaq jok lapan  
Trush that PASS-throw by father to river  
The trash is thrown by father in the river
- (53) Nteq **te-ronas** piring saq leq lasah no!  
Lets 1PL-clean plate which on divan DEF  
Lets we clean the dishes which on the divan
- (54) Enteq **te-lalo** to jok Pante Indoq  
Lets 1PL-go DEF to Beach Indoq  
Lets we go to Indoq Beach

For example (51) and (52) show the prefix {te-} as the affix which has a function to change the active form into the passive form. Therefore, the subject in the sentence (51) 'Kayuq' (wood) and sentence (52) 'Dedoro' (trash) become the object of the verb 'te-peleng' (be cut) and 'te-teteh' (be thrown).

Therefore, in the example (53) and (54) show the prefix {te-} as the clitic from the morpheme 'ite' (we). It is pronoun for the first person plural (1PL) which attaches to the verb as the nominative marker in term of the grammatical sentence. Commonly, this prefix type finds in both active sentence and passive sentence. For example:

- (55) Jaq **te- jauq** montor tie bareh  
MOOD 1PL-bring motorcycle DEF later  
we will take the motorcycle later
- (56) Jaq **te- te-atong** siq tuaq Kecah bareh  
MOOD 1PL-PASS-deliver by uncle Kecah later  
We will be taken by Mr. Kecah

In the example (55), the structure of the sentence is active voice, where the function of prefix {te-} as a nominative marker (subject) of the sentence which attaches to active verb 'jauq' (bring) to form the inflection. Whereas, the example (56) is a structure of passive voice, where there are two (2) kinds of prefixes found in one inflectional word (**te-te-atong**). The function of the first prefix {te-} as nominative case become a subject in the sentence (passive voice) above and then the second prefix {te-} as the passive marker.

Actually, for the native speaker is easy to differentiate nominative marker and the passive marker but for non-native will confuse to differentiate them. Therefore, to make reading easier in differentiating, we can conclude from the examples above that prefix {te-} which has the function as nominative marker commonly occur in active voice when it occurs in passive voice so the verb will be attached by two (2) prefix {te-} as in (56) 'te-te-atong'. The prefix {te-} as nominative commonly exists before the prefix {te-} as passive marker.

### 3) Prefix {ke-}

Prefix {ke-} is clitic which comes from 'eku' (1SG) when it attaches to the verb may put before the verb, so it is called prefix. Then, the functions of prefix {ke-} in the sentence are as the nominative case (subject/ pronoun) and strengthening intention of the speaker. Consider the following examples:

- (57) **Ke-dateng** nane aaq?  
1SG-come now yes?  
may I come?
- (58) **Ke-singgaq** kepeng-m maeh araq se-bulan  
1SG-borrow money-2SG let exist one-month  
Let me borrow your money for a month

In examples (57) and (58) can be seen the position of prefixes {ke-} at the beginning of the sentences, their position as the subject of the sentence so it becomes the nominative. A further function of prefix {ke-} in examples (57) and (58) structurally is to show strengthening the intention of the speaker. The notion of the prefix {ke-} same as the following structures:

- (59) Eku **jaq-ke** dateng nane aaq?  
1SG ASP-1SG come now yes?  
May I come now?
- (60) Eku **jaq-ke** singgaq kepeng-m maeh araq se-bulan  
1SG ASP-1SG borrow money-2SG let exist SG-month  
Let me borrow your money for a month

In addition, in term of the aspect (can be seen from the examples) semantically prefix {ke-} may become the imperfective marker beside the morpheme 'jaq' (will) as the aspect marker. In examples (59) and (60) the sentences contain with morpheme 'jaq' (will) as the aspect marker

whereas, in examples (57) and (58) no aspect marker at all but semantically the clauses show the action is not done, just planning of the speaker to do the action or the action has not been done yet.

#### 4) Prefix {N-}

Actually prefix {N-} has some allomorph such as: {n-}, {m-}, {ŋ-}, {ŋe-}, and {ñ-}. The function of prefix {N-} is to form the Active Verb. To make the reader more understand about prefix {N-} so In this case, I divided prefix {N-} into its allomorph they are:

##### (a) Prefix {n-}

This prefix occur when prefix {N-} attaches to the base morpheme which begin with phoneme /t/ so the prefix {N-} changes become prefix {n-}. For example:

- (61) Amaq jaq, iye **n-unaq** dengan-n  
 Father only 3SG ASP-save people-3SG  
 Father is save person
- (62) Embe langan-m n- aaq?  
 Where way-2SG ASP-know  
 Where do you know?
- (63) Udin nyengken-n n-unuq jegung  
 Udin ASP-3SG PROG-bake corn  
 Udin is baking the corn
- (64) Kembeq-m girang n-impak pering?  
 Why-2SG like HAB-throw-down plate?  
 Why do you like to brake the plate?
- (65) Damar nyengken-n n-ulis tugas-n  
 Damar ASP-3SG PROG-write task-3SG  
 Damar is writing his home work

From the example above each of base morphemes namely 'Tunaq' (save) become 'n-unaq', 'taoq' (know) become 'n-aaq', 'tunuq' (bake) become 'n-unuq', 'timpak' (brake) become 'n-impak', 'tulis' (write) become 'n-ulis' have omitted the phoneme /t/ and changed from morpheme 'tulis' into 'nulis', etc.

##### (b) Prefix {m-}

This prefix occur when prefix {N-} attaches to the base morpheme which begin with phoneme /p/ so the prefix {N-} changes become prefix {m-}. For example:

- (66) Papuk Suret **m-eru** dengan saq sakit adeq-n aru selah  
 Grandma Suret Act-spray people who sick so-3SG early health  
 Grandma Suret sprays her patients so that they get better soon
- (67) Tuaq Aleng iye m-aleq maling  
 Uncle Aleng 3SG ACT-chase thief  
 Mr. Aleng is Chasing the thief
- (68) Tuaq Iban nyengke-n m-asek leq dalem  
 Uncle Iban ASP-3SG ACT-nailing inside  
 Mr. Iban is nailing inside
- (69) Kamu piran-m m-esen tas leq Shophie?  
 2SG when-2SG ACT-order bag in Shophie?  
 When did you order the bag in Shophie?

From the example above each of base morphemes namely 'Peru' (spray) become 'm-eru', 'Paeq' (chase) become 'm-aleq', 'Pasek' (nailing) become 'm-asek', and 'Pesen' (order) become 'm-esen' have omitted the phoneme /p/ and changed from morpheme 'pesen' into 'mesen', etc.

**(c) Prefix {ŋ-}**

This prefix occur when prefix {N-} attaches to the base morpheme which begin with some phonemes such as /a/, /i/, /u/, /e/, /o/, and /k/ so the prefix {N-} changes become prefix {ŋ}. For example:

- (70) Endeŋ-ke kenjaŋ ŋ-atong ke- lelah- ke  
Not-1SG want ACT-accompany INT-tired-1SG  
I am very tired, so I don't want to take you
- (71) Kamu Ke-ŋgoneŋ-m ŋ-indeng raos saq mentie  
2SG INT-long-2SG ACT-remind utterance which like-that  
You take so much time to understand the utterance
- (72) Iye ŋ-engos doang lamun-te bedait  
3SG ACT-avoid only if-1PL meet  
He always turns away when we meet
- (73) Amaŋ nyengke-n ŋ-urut leŋ dalem  
Father ASP-3SG ACT-massage inside  
Father is massaging inside
- (74) Batur-ke saŋ ŋ-osok batu tie oneŋ  
Friend-1SG which ACT-scrub stone that just now  
My friend scrubbed the stone
- (75) Piran-m jaŋ ŋ- ocok Arisan?  
When-2SG MOOD ACT-shake Arisan?  
When shall we take the lottery for Arisan?

From the example above each of base morphemes namely 'atong' (accompany) become 'ŋ-atong', 'indeng' (think) become 'ŋ-indeng', 'urut' (massage) become 'ŋ-urut', and 'engos' (turned away) become 'ŋ-engos' occur in the sentence to form the active sentence and then especially for verb which begin with phoneme /k/ has omitted when it attached with prefix {N-} as in example (75) the base form is 'kocok' (shake) become 'ŋ-ocok'.

**(d) Prefix {ŋe-}**

This prefix occur when prefix {N-} attaches to the base morpheme which mostly begin with some consonant phonemes such as /b/, /l/, /p/, /r/, and /s/ so the prefix {N-} changes become prefix {ŋe-}. For example:

- (76) Olip nyengke-n ŋe-bace leŋ kelas  
Olip ASP-3SG ACT-read in class  
Olip is reading in the class room
- (77) Montor no iye ŋe-lamper baruŋ leŋ rorong  
Motorcycle that 3SG ACT-hit just now in road  
The motorcycle has already hit something on the road
- (78) Ulfa nyengke-n ŋe-pel sandor  
Ulfa ASP-3SG ACT-mop balcon  
Ulfa is mopping the balcon
- (79) Inaq-m nyengke-n ŋe-raos tate  
Mother-2SG ASP-3SG ACT-speak over there  
Your mother is cheating over there
- (80) Saiŋ Unah ŋe-son peraras-n jok peken  
Aunty Unah ACT-put bucket-3SG to market  
Mrs. Unah is putting on her head her bucket to the market

From the example above each of base morphemes namely 'bace' (read) become 'ŋe-bace', 'lamper' (hit) become 'ŋe-lamper', 'pel' (mop) become 'ŋe-pel', and 'raos' (speak) become

'nge-raos' occur in the sentence to form the active sentence so in other word, prefix { ɲe-} may form the active verb. Furthermore, especially for verbs which begin with phoneme /p/ and /s/ may add the prefix { ɲe-} when it consists of one syllable as the examples above. Then when it more than one syllable cannot be accepted for example the word 'paleq' (chase) and 'singgaq' (borrow) cannot add prefix { ɲe-} become \*'nge-paleq' or \*'nge-singgaq', because of they more than one syllable.

#### (e) Prefix { ñ-}

This prefix occurs when prefix {N-} attaches to the base morpheme which mostly begins with some consonant phonemes such as /c/ and /s/ so the prefix {N-} changes become prefix { ñ-}. For example:

- (81) Kamu wah-m **ny-aur** utang-m saq robin no?  
2SG ASP-2SG ACT-pay debt-2SG which yesterday that  
Have you paid your debt?
- (82) Iye **ny-entek** kabel eleq atas no  
3SG ACT-pull cable on top that  
He pulls the cable
- (83) Kanak angkaq-m pade **ny-oret** leq tembok?  
Child why-2SG all ACT-streak on wall  
Why are you streaking the wall?
- (84) Dilok **ny-okep** tain celot paran-n emas  
Dilok ACT-catch sit chicken think-3SG gold  
Dilok catch chicken's sit because he thinks it is a gold

From the example above each of base morphemes namely 'saur' (pay) become 'ny-aur', 'sentek' (pull) become 'ny-entek', 'coret' (streak) become 'ny-oret', and 'cokep' (catch) become 'ny-okep' occur in the sentence to form the active sentence. Therefore, prefix {N-} when attaching to the verb as the base form which is begun by phoneme /s/ and /c/ so it changes become prefix { ñ-} and also in morphophonemic process, the phonemes /s/ and /c/ are omitted and change into /ny/ as the examples above.

#### b. Suffix

In this verb category in meno-mene dialect of Kuripan consists of some inflectional suffixes they are suffix {-an/-ang}, {-ke}, {-m}, {-n}, and {-te}.

##### 1) Suffix {-an/-ang}

Suffix {-an} and suffix {-ang} are two suffixes which have the same function. Both of them commonly used in Meno-Mene dialect of Kuripan and then they can substitute each other depending on the speaker (which one they like to use), but mostly the people in Kuripan more often use suffix {-an} better than suffix {-ang}. Grammatically, the function of suffix {-an}/{-ang} as benefactive case marker (a case form typically indicating individual for whose benefit something is done) to show the imperative notion according to notion of the base form (to ask someone to do as the base form), also see Hanafi (2006:67) and Trask (1993).

- (85) Tenes, **empuk-ang** papuq-m kanak-kanak saq bejoraq no!  
Tenes, hit-CASE grand-parent-2SG children which play that  
Tenes, hit the children who playing there for your grand parents
- (86) Dan, **kedeng-an** tuaq-m setoeq tali tie!  
Dan, pull-CASE uncle-2SG one side rope that  
Dan, pull the rope for your uncle!
- (87) Tetet, **singgaq-ang** amaq-m anjah leq tuaq Serun!  
Tetet, borrow-CASE father-2SG stair in uncle Serun  
Tetet, borrow the stair in Mr. Serun for your father

- (88) Tutik, **Jap-ang** inak tuan tangkong-n!  
Tutik, prepare-CASE mother hajj cloth-3SG  
Tutik, prepare for our mother her cloth!

In examples above from (85) to (88) show the verbs such as 'empuk-ang, kedeng-an, singgaq-ang, and jap-ang' which come from the base like 'empuk, kedeng, singgaq, and jap.

Actually the structure of the clause of the base form and the suffix {-an}/ {-ang} are imperative structure but different function in use. The base form such as 'empuk, kedeng, singgaq, and jap' in term of imperative structure needs only 2 (two) arguments they are subject and object, for instance, the word *empuk* as in 'Tenes, **empuk** kanak-kanak saq bejoraq no'. The word 'empuk' purely no affixes attaches to it so that it just needs 2 (two) arguments they are 'Tenes' as the subject and the word 'kanak-kanak' as the object.

Whereas, when the suffix {-an}/{-ang} attaches to the word such as 'empuk' become 'empuk-an or empuk-ang' as in 'Tenes, **empuk-ang** papuq-m kanak-kanak saq bejoraq no!' needs 3 (three) arguments they are 'Tenes' as the subject, 'papuq-m' as indirect object (someone who we do for) and 'kanak-kanak' as direct object.

## 2) Suffixes {-ke},{-m}, {-n}, and {-te}

In this case, the suffixes {-ke},{-m}, {-n}, and {-te} are clitic, they attach to the free morpheme, then they influence the clause grammatically. The main function of them is the pronoun or nominative case in a clause. Moreover, in this case, the data are being proven that their function also as personal agreement. Compare the following example:

- (89) **Tame-ke** baruq laguq sepi nadeq dengan to dalem  
Enter-1SG just now but desolate no people inside  
I have just entered but it is desolate, nobody inside.
- (90) **Tame-m** baruq?  
Enter-2SG just now?  
Have you entered?
- (91) **Tame-n** baruq?  
Enter-3SG just now?  
Have he/she entered?
- (92) **Kadun-te** seragam laguq telat te-dateng  
Use-1PL uniform but late 1PL-come  
We have used uniform but we are late

The suffixes {-ke},{-m}, {-n}, and {-te} basically are clitic but from the examples of the sentence above, they are inflection which have the function as nominative case (subject). Furthermore, another case has been found the data that show the different function of the clitic above as follow:

- (93) **Eku tame-ke** baruq laguq sepi nadeq dengan to dalem  
1SG Enter-1SG just now but desolate no people inside  
I have just entered but it is desolate, nobody inside.
- (94) **Kamu tame-m** baruq?  
2SG Enter-2SG just now?  
Have you entered?
- (95) **Iye tame-n** baruq?  
3SG Enter-3SG just now?  
Have he/she entered?
- (96) **Ite kadun-te** seragam laguq telat te-dateng  
1PL Use-1PL uniform but late 1PL-come  
We have used uniform but we are late



The data shows in (93) the subject of the sentence is 'eku' (I) then the inflection word is 'tame-ke', this case little bit different from the structure of example (89) that the sentence begin with inflection word 'tame-ke' so the function of suffix {-ke} is as the subject whereas in example (93) the subject position is 'eku' so the functions of the suffix {-ke} are as the impressive notion of the verb as in English, the using of 'do' in positive sentence as in '*I do love you*', the second one as **verb agreement** as in Hanafi (2003:19) that stated the inflected {-s} in '*Jill kick-s her bucket*' agrees with Jill, then it will be ungrammatical if we drop the suffix {-s}. so do in data above in example (93) the word 'eku' as the subject can be dropped as in example (89) but the suffix {-ke} cannot be dropped, if we drop the suffix {-ke} the clause becomes ungrammatical because the suffix {-ke} is a marker of first person singular.

Furthermore, the suffixes {-ke}, {-m}, {-n}, {-te} have the same function in example (93) to (96), the suffixes attach to the verb in the clause and must agree with each of their subject such as 'eku' (I) agrees with suffix {-ke}, 'kamu' (you) agrees with suffix {-m}, 'iye' (she/he/they) agrees with suffix {-n}, and 'ite' (we) agrees with suffix {-te}.

### c. Confix

In this verb category in meno-mene dialect of Kuripan consists of some inflectional confixes they are confix {be-an}, {te-an}, {ke-an}, and {N-an}.

#### 1) Confix {be-an}

Confix {be-an} as the explanation above in prefix {be-}, in this case confix {be-an} has allomorph {ber-an}. Further, the function of confix {be-an}/ {ber-an} is to form the Active Reciprocal Voice. For example:

- (97) Iye **be-timbal-an** suare-n leq tengaq bangket  
3PL RECIP-replay voice-3 in middle farm  
Its sound they replay each other in the farm.
- (98) Tuaq-ke, iye **be-lamper-an** baruq kance mobil  
Uncle-1SG 3SG RECIP-hit now with car  
My uncle and a car have just hit each other
- (99) Iye pade **ber-antuuq-an** kereng Songket tie  
3PL RECIP-pull sarong Songket that  
They pull the Songket each other
- (100) Iye pade **ber-icaq-an** entan-n tanggaq bal  
3PL RECIP-step way-3SG watch ball  
They step each other, the way they watch the football game

From examples above the confix, {be-an}/ {ber-an} attached on verb each of them 'timbal, lamper, antuuq, icaq'. Then, when the confix {be-an}/ {ber-an} attach to the base form become 'be-timbal-an, be-lamper-an, ber-antuuq-an, ber-icaq-an', each of them need plural to form the reciprocal subject, such as in example (97) the inflection verb 'be-timbal-an' need the subject 'iye' (they) is plural third person.

#### 2) Confix {te-an}

when confix {te-an} attaches to the verbs has the function to form the passive voice benefactive. A benefactive is a case form typically indicating individual for whose benefit something is done (Hanafi, 2017:67). For example:

- (101) Tenis **te-isiq-an** pulsa siq amaq-n robin  
Tenis PASS-fill account by father-3SG yesterday  
Tenis was reloaded his account by his father yesterday
- (102) Tuaq **te-opong-an** dulang siq kak Uri  
Uncle PASS-lift dish by brother Uri  
My uncle has been lifted the dish by my big brother

- (103) Ulfa **te-gaweq-an** PR-n siq inaq-n  
 Ulfa PASS-do homework-3SG by mother-3SG  
 Ulfa has been done her homework by her mother
- (104) Papuq-ke **te-petaq-an** manuk-n siq tuaq-ke  
 Grand-parents-1SG PASS-search chicken-3PL by uncle-1SG  
 My grand-parents have been searched their chicken by my uncle

From the examples above can be seen the confix {te-an} need 3 (three) arguments they are subject, direct object, and indirect object. In example (a) the inflection word 'te-isiq-an'(reloaded) needs three arguments they are 'amaq-n'(his father) as the subject, 'puls'a' (account) as a direct object and 'Tenis' as an indirect object. Therefore, the verb 'te-isiq-an is done by 'amaq-n (his father), then the word 'puls'a' as something that reloads by the subject, and the last is 'Tenis' as the third person who has benefited from the action of the subject. In short, the confix {te-an} has the function as passive benefactive.

### 3) Confix {ke-an}

When confix {ke-an} attaches to the verbs has the function to form the passive accidental marker. Further, confix {ke-an} has some allomorphs when attaching to the base morpheme as the result of morphophonemic process such as: {ker-an}, {ken-an}, {kem-an} For example:

- (105) Eku **ke-tidem-an** siq suare-n lagu no  
 1SG PASS-sleep by sound-3SG music that  
 I was slept by the sound of music
- (106) Iye **ker-antuq-an** tali tie siq sepedan-ke baruq  
 3SG PASS-pull rope that by bicycle-1SG just now  
 The rope has been pulled by my bicycle
- (107) Waq **ken-dait-an** kepeng no isiq-ke  
 PERF PASS-find money that by-1SG  
 The money has been found by me
- (108) Waq **kem-bau-an** manok no isiq-ke  
 PERF PASS-catch chicken that by-1SG  
 The chicken has been caught by me

From the example above in (105) 'eku' (I) as the subject which becomes the patient position and the verb 'ke-tidem-an' (be slept) is the inflectional verb which confix {ke-an} as a passive marker. The last is the phrase 'suare-n lagu' (the sound of music) as the agent which make the patient sleep. Therefore, the notion of the confix {ke-an}, when it attaches to the verb as the base morpheme may show the accidental meaning as the verb (the subject no intention at all to do the verb). It also happens in the examples (106) to (108).

Further, in term of allomorph as the explanation above that confix {ke-an} has some allomorphs such as {ken-an}, {ker-an}, {kem-an}, and {ke-an}. Confix {ke-an} will change into {ken-an} when attaching to the base form which begin with phoneme /d/ and /j/ such as in word 'ken-dore-an' (rub), 'ken-jauq-an' (bring) and 'ken-dait-an' (find). The second, confix {ke-an} will change into {ker-an} when attaching to the base form which begin with vowel phoneme /a/, /i/, /u/, /e/, and /o/ such as in word: 'ker-icaq-an' (step), 'ker-antuq-an' (pull), 'ker-ulang-an' (repeat), 'ker-elah-an' (clean), and 'ker-opong-an' (lift). The third, Confix {ke-an} will change into {kem-an} when attaching to the base form which begin with phoneme /b/ such as in word 'kem-bau-an' (catch). Confix {ke-an} will not change when attaching to the base form which not begin with phoneme as explained above.

### 4) Confix {N-an}

Actually the confix {N-an} has some allomorphs such as: {n-an}, {m-an}, {ŋ-an}, {ŋe-an}, and {ñ-an}. The function of confix {N-an} is as Active Benefactive Marker. For example:

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- (109) Ulfa **nge-lukeq-an** adiq-n puntiq  
 Ulfa ACT-peel sister-3SG banana  
 Ulfa peels the banana for her sister
- (110) Saiq Uni **ng-oloq-an** papuq tuan piring leq lemari  
 Aunty Uni ACT-put grand-parents hajj plate in cupboard  
 Aunty Uni puts the plate in the cupboard for grand-parents
- (111) Amaq-ke nyengke-n **n-(t)aeq-an** gabah papuq-ke noto  
 Father-1SG ASP-3SG ACT-stair up rice grand-parents-1SG there  
 My father is lifting up the rice there for my grand-parents
- (112) Tenes nyengke-n **m-(p)aleq-an** papuq-ke manok no  
 Tenes ASP-3SG ACT-chase chicken grand-parents-1SG that  
 Tenes is chasing the chicken for my grand-parents
- (113) Saiq Uni nyengke-n **ny-(s)aut-an** inaq-ke dedoro to lapan  
 Aunty Uni ASP-3SG ACT-throw mother-1SG rubbish in river  
 Aunty Uni is throwing the rubbish for my mother in the river.

In example (109) show the word 'nge-lukeq-an' (peel something for) needs three arguments they are subject, indirect object and direct object. In example (109) the subject is 'Ulfa' as the agent who does the action, then 'adiq-n' (her sister) as indirect object that gets the benefit of the subject action and the last is 'puntiq' (banana) as direct object that directly becomes a patient of agent's action. Actually, the construction both example (109) and (110) are same, so that the function of the confix {N-an} in these case is called active benefactive.

Moreover, in the examples (111), (112), and (113) the construction of confix {N-an} little bit different, where the inflectional verb need four arguments they are Subject, Aspect Marker, indirect object, and direct object. From the data, it is found that the construction of example (111), (112), and (113) grammatically the aspect marker can be omitted but semantically the meaning is not change same as the aspect marker is put in the clause. Compare the following examples:

- (114) Amaq-ke **n-(t)aeq-an** gabah papuq-ke noto  
 Father-1SG ACT-stair up rice grand-parents-1SG there  
 My father is lifting up the rice there for my grand-parents
- (115) Tenes **m-(p)aleq-an** papuq-ke manok no  
 Tenes ACT-chase chicken grand-parents-1SG that  
 Tenes is chasing the chicken for my grand-parents
- (116) Saiq Uni **ny-(s)aut-an** inaq-ke dedoro to lapan  
 Aunty Uni ACT-throw mother-1SG rubbish in river  
 Aunty Uni is throwing the rubbish for my mother in the river.

### 3. Adjective

In the Adjective category, the function of inflectional affixes is presented based on its affixes such as prefix, suffix, and confix.

#### a. Prefix

From the data gathered in the adjective category, it is found two prefixes namely prefix {se-}, and prefix {ke-}. The prefixes above is attached to the adjective will **not change the category of the adjective** as the **base** form, so that, **they** can be claimed as inflectional affixes. Therefore, the functions for prefixes above are going to be discussed separately to get detail explanation.

##### 1) Prefix {se-}

In this case prefix {se-} when attaching to the base which adjective category so it formed the function as the comparative degree (it needs two arguments especially noun to compare), and also an intensifier. For example:

- (117) **Se-lueq** dengan liwat nadeq saq mele mentelah  
 INT-many people pass by no which want stop by

- So many people pass by but no one stop by  
 (118) **Se-galuh** bangkt-n n-ajeq te-jauq mate  
 INT-wide farm-3SG not-MOOD PASS-bring death  
 So wide his farm but cannot be brought to death  
 (119) **Se-panas** jelo leq dunie ajeq te-tehen  
 INT-hot sun LOC world MOOD PASS-stand  
 So hot the sun in the world but we can be stood  
 (120) Balen-ke **se-beleq** bale-m  
 House-1SG COMP-big house-2SG  
 My house as big as your house  
 (121) Gang bale-n **se-sempit** gang peken  
 Path house-3SG COMP-narrow path market  
 The path of his house as narrow as market's path

In examples (117), (118), (119) above can be seen that the prefix {se-} has the function as intensifier where the notion of prefix {se-} as in examples: (117) 'se-lueq' (so many), (118) 'se-galuh' (so wide), and (119) 'se-panas' (so hot) have the meaning as 'Too or very', sometime it is suitable with the conjunction words such as: 'although, even though, though'.

Then, in examples (120), and (121) above can be seen that the prefix (se-) has the function as comparative degree where the notion to tell the equality or resemble the character of something. Such as in (121) 'se-beleq' (as big as) has two arguments they are 'balen-ke' (my house) and 'bale-m' (your house) and the predicate 'se-beleq' show that the size of my house is same as yours or the size of my house is like yours.

In conclusion, from the explanations above can be differed the functions of prefix (se-) when attaching to the adjective as the base form from the construction of the clause. The function of prefix (se-) will be Intensifier or conjunction when inflectional word of prefix {se-} at the beginning of the clause (see the examples (117), (118), and (119)), whereas if prefix {se-} has two arguments (especially noun) and commonly the position is not at beginning of the clause, so the function will be comparative degree (see the examples (120), and (121)).

## 2) Prefix {ke-}

In this case prefix {ke-} when attaching to the adjective category as the base form, so it has the function as an intensifier (see Hanafi, 2006:23). For example:

- (122) **Ke-inges** beraye-m  
 INT-beautiful girl friend-2SG  
 Your girl friend is very beautiful  
 (123) Kamu **ke- kodeq** beli-m celane  
 2SG INT-small buy-2SG trousers  
 You have bought too small trousers  
 (124) **Ke-bagus** tangkong-m  
 INT-good T-shirt-2SG  
 Your T-shirt is very nice  
 (125) **Ke-beleq** bale-m  
 INT-big house-2SG  
 Your house is so big

From the examples above, mostly the inflectional word occurs at beginning of the clause then followed by the noun which is explained.

## b. Suffix

From the data gathered in adjective category, it is found only one suffix namely suffix {-an}. The suffix above is attached to the adjective will not change the category of the adjective as the base

form, so that, it can be claimed as inflectional affix. Therefore, the functions for suffix {-an} is to form the comparative degree. For example:

- (126) **Galuh-an**    bangket-ke        kance bangket-m  
 Wide -COMP farm    -1SG    with farm    -2SG  
 My farm is wider than yours
- (127) **Konteq-an**    sabuk-m kance sabuk-ke  
 Short-COMP belt-2SG with belt-1SG  
 Your belt is shorter than mine
- (128) **Tinggang-an**    lolon paok-ke kance lolon buluan-m  
 High-COMP tree mango-1SG with tree rambutan-2SG  
 My mango's tree is higher than your rambutan's tree
- (129) **Belo-an**        tunjang-ke kance tunjang-m  
 Tall-COMP stick-1SG with stick-2SG  
 My stick is taller than yours

### c. Confix

From the data gathered in the adjective category, it is found only one confix namely confix {ke-an}. The confix above is attached to the adjective will not change the category of the adjective as the base form, so that, it can be claimed as an inflectional affix. Therefore, the functions of confix {ke-an} is as intensifier (see Hanafi,2007:23). For example:

- (130) Iye **ke-panas-an** anak-m tie  
 3SG INT-hot child-2SG DEF  
 Your child feels very hot
- (131) Iye **ker-enyet-an** manok no  
 3SG INT-cold chicken DEF  
 The chicken feels very cold
- (132) Iye **ke-belo-an** celane ne  
 3SG INT-long trousers DEF  
 These trousers are too long
- (133) Iye **ke-beleq-an** tangkong saq beli-m no  
 3SG INT-big T-shirt which buy-2SG DEF  
 The T-shirt which you buy is too big

## 4. Conclusion

There are found inflectional affixes in Meno-Mene dialect of Kuripan divides into prefix, suffix, and confix. Furthermore, the base form of the data is divided into morphological category (part of speech) they are noun, verb, and adjective. The types of inflectional affixes in Meno-Mene dialect of Kuripan is divided into 3 (three) categories namely noun category, verb category, and adjective category. In noun category consists of 1 (one) prefix {se-}, 4 (four) suffixes {-ke},{-m},{-n},and {-te}, and 2 (two) confixes {be-an} and {se-an}. Next, in verb category consists of 9 (nine) prefixes {be-},{ber-}, {te-},{n-},{ke-},{ng-}, {nge-},{ny-}, and {m-}, 5 (five) suffixes {-an/-ang},{-ke},{-m},{-n},and {-te}, and 9 (nine) confixes {be-an}, {ber-an}, {te-an}, {ke-an}, {n-an}, {ng-an}, {nge-an}, {ny-an} and {m-an}. And the last, in adjective category consists of 2 (two) prefixes {se-},and {ke-}, 1 (one) suffix {-an}, and 1 (one) confix (ke-an).

Therefore, the function of inflection in Meno-Mene dialect of Kuripan is classified based on their category they are: noun, verb and adjective. Furthermore, all of the inflectional affixes above have the difference function depend on their affixes and their base-form category. Hence, this study found that the use Meno-Mene dialect of kuripan has the various affixes especially in term of inflection which influences the utterances or expressions grammatically.

The study of Sasak topic is still rare, especially in the morphological study. Moreover, this research is one of the efforts to prevent the Sasak form distinction. I hope this thesis useful for the readers, especially for the students who will carry out the next research on Sasak. The field of literature can be enriched with sasak morphological analysis. Actually, this study still not perfect yet, its mean this research has only

discussed the inflection in Meno-Mene dialect of Kuripan and focused on inflection as affixation process. Therefore, I suggest for further and other researchers might also conduct wider scope of the study on the same topic in order to complete the previous study or existing study.

Finally, it is expected this thesis may be able to be one of the guidance for the next study especially in the field of morphology.

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