

**DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES IN SASAK MENO-MENE DIALECT AT
KERUAK VILLAGE EAST LOMBOK**



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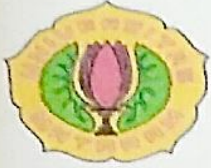
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DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES IN SASAK MENO-MENE DIALECT AT KERUAK VILLAGE EAST LOMBOK

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ABSTRACT

This research is dealt with derivational affixes spoken at Keruak Village. The main purposes of the study is to explore the phenomena of word change category that refers to the new word class formation (derivational affix). The data collected were listed and cross checked based on the original phenomena which occur in the dialect. In this research, the method used to describe the spoken data is descriptive qualitative method. In order to collect data, observation, recording and note taking is applied. The finding shows that there are 8 (eight) types of derivational affixes found in *Meno-Mene* dialect. It consists of 3 (three) derivational prefixes, namely {be-} prefix and its allomorphic {ber-} which structural function as verbalizer and adjective marker, {pe-} prefix and its allomorphic {pen-, and peng-, } which structural function as nominalizer, and the last one is prefix {ng-} and its allomorphic {ny-, n-, and nge-} which structural function as verbalizer. 2 (two) types of derivational suffix that is, {-an} suffix and {-q'} suffix which structural function as nominalizer and verbalizer. Moreover there are 3 (three) types of circumfixes, namely {ke-an} circumfix which structural function as verbalizer and nominalizer, {pe-an} circumfix and its allomorphic {pen-an, and peng-an,} which structural function as nominalizer, {be-an} circumfix and its allomorphic {ber-an} which structural function as adjective marker and adverb marker.

Keywords: *Derivation, Affixes, Meno-Mene Dialect*

I. INTRODUCTION

Sasak language is a language of the regional languages in Indonesia. It is also a unique language that distinguishes it from others. The uniqueness of Sasak language appears from the truth that Sasak language is a language that has many different varieties which we called dialect. Sasak is reported have five major dialect (Austin: 2000) to which Austin gives informal names based on the pronunciation of the deictic words for 'like this' and 'like that': *Ngeno-Ngene* (central northeast, central east, and central west coasts of Lombok), *Meno-Mene* (central, east and west Lombok), *Ngeto-Ngete* (northeastern Lombok), *Kuto-Kute* (north Lombok), and *Meriak-Meriku* (south central Lombok). The dialect with the boardest geographical distribution are Mene-Mene and Ngeno-Ngene.

Sasak dialect is used in every regency around Lombok. *Meno-Mene* dialect is mostly spoken in East Lombok and West Lombok and from various types of dialects in Sasak, this paper focuses on *Meno-Mene* dialect that analyzes and explores the phenomena of affixation. Affixation is a morphological process whereby grammatical or lexical information is added to a stem. Affixes may be derivational and inflectional types (Crystal: 2008). Inflectional morphology do not change referential or cognitive meaning. We have already seen that a derivational affix like un- can change kind into un-kind. In this case, the derived word has a meaning which is opposite to that of the input. The addition of an inflectional affix will not such a thing. Furthermore, while a derivational affix may move a base into a new word-class (e.g., kind (adjective) but kind-ly (adverb), an inflectional

morphology does not alter the word-class of the base to which it is attached. Inflectional morphemes are only able to modify the form of a word so that it can fit into a particular syntactic slot. Thus, book and books are both nouns referring to the same kind of entity. The -s ending merely carries information about the number of those entities. This study focuses on derivational affixes of *Meno-Mene* dialect because it can create a new word. The researcher hopes that the result of this analysis will be useful to enrich the readers understanding of affixation in morphological study. *This paper aims to find out the types of derivational affixes in Meno-Mene dialect and to describe the function of derivational affixes including the prefix, suffix, and circumfix in Keruak village.*

II. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

1. Definition of Morphology

The study of the internal structure of words, and of the rules by which words are formed, is morphology. This word itself consists of two morphemes, morph + ology. The suffix *-ology* means “science of” or “branch of knowledge concerning.” Thus, the meaning of morphology is “the science of (word) forms.” Morphology is part of our grammatical knowledge of a language Fromkin *et. al* (1996).

Aronoff and Fudeman (2011) state that morphology is the study of form or forms. In linguistic morphology refers to the mental system involved in word formation, or to the branch of linguistics that deals with word, their internal structure and how they are formed. Meanwhile, study about morphology is not

separated from morpheme. Hanafi (2006) explains that morphology is the study of a morpheme. It is the smallest meaningful unit of utterance.

If we talking about morpheme, Crystal (2000) says morpheme was seen primarily as the smallest functioning unit in the composition of words. Morphemes are commonly classified into free forms (morphemes which can occur as separate words) and bound forms (morphemes which cannot so occur – mainly affixes): Free morpheme can be form of basic noun, adjective, adverb, verb, etc. The basic word forms are known as root, base or stem. According to O’grady (1997) the three elements of morpheme in different definition. The root is the core of the word and carries the major component of its meaning. A bases is the element to which an affix is added, in many cases the base is also the root, for example books, the element to which the affix –s is added corresponds to the word’s root. The stem is the base to which an inflection affixes is added”.

2. The Concept of Affixation

The morphological process whereby grammatical or lexical information is added to a stem. According to Crystal (2000), an affix is the collective term for the types of formative that can be used only when added to another morpheme. An affix is a bound morpheme, which can only occur and attach to a word or stem.

Affixes are a type of ‘bound’ morpheme, affixes are limited in number in a language, and are generally classified into three types, depending on their position with reference to the root or stem of the word: those which are added to the beginning of a root/stem (prefixes), e.g. unhappy; those which follow (suffixes),

e.g. happiness; and less common terms include circumfix, for a combination of prefix and suffix (as in *en-light-en*).

Table 1. English prefixes, suffixes and circumfixes

Prefixes	Suffixes	Circumfixes
un-happy	Happi-ness	en-light-en
re-play	govern-ment	un-believe-able

Affixes may be derivational or inflectional morpheme. According to Katamba (1993), an affix is classified into two major functional categories namely derivational morphemes and inflectional morphemes. This reflects a recognition of two principal word-building processes: inflection and derivation.

3. Derivation

Derivational morphology is defined as morphology that creates new lexemes, either by changing the syntactic category (part of speech) of a base or by adding substantial, non-grammatical meaning or both. On the one hand, derivation may be distinguished from inflectional morphology, which typically does not change category but rather modifies lexemes to fit into various syntactic contexts; inflection typically expresses distinctions like number, case, tense, aspect, person, among others (Lieber, 2017).

Derivation involves the creation of one lexeme from another, such as selector or selection from select. Hanafi (2006) asserts that derivation morphology is a branch of morphology dealing with word formation. In word formation

(derivation), the process of obtaining new word by adding affixes to existing words or stems occurs. Affixes are bound morphemes which can only attach to a word or stem. This process changes the new word semantically and grammatically. Sometimes, derivation is also subdivision into class-maintaining derivation and class-changing derivation. Class-maintaining derivation is derivation of new lexemes which are of the same form class (part of speech) as the base from which they are formed, whereas class-changing derivation produce lexemes which belong to different classes from their bases. Katamba (1993) states that derivational affixes are used to create new lexeme by changing the meaning of the base to which they are attached, e.g. kind vs *un*-kind (both are adjectives but with opposite meanings); changing the word-class that a base belongs to, e.g. the addition of *-ly* to the adjectives kind and simple produces the adverbs kind-*ly*. As a rule, it is possible to derive an adverb by adding the suffix *-ly* to an adjectival base.

4. Inflection

Hanafi (2006) mentions that an inflection is a particular bound morph expressing an inflectional distinction or grammatical marker, such as an affix, that is used as a signal of a grammatical property. The inflections cannot change the word class of derived bases.

Aronoff and Krashen (2011) reveals inflection involve the formation of grammatical form- past, present, future, singular, plural, masculine, feminine, neuter, and so on- of a single lexeme. Fromkin *et al* (2011) supports an inflectional

morphemes represent relationships between different parts of a sentence. For example, *-s* expresses the relationship between the verb and the third person singular subject; *-ing* expresses the relationship between the time the utterance is spoken (e.g., now) and the time of the event. If you say “John is dancing,” it means John is engaged in this activity while you speak. If you say “John danced,” the *-ed* affix places the activity before you spoke. Inflectional morphology is closely connected to the syntax of the sentence. English also has other inflectional endings such as the plural suffix, which is attached to certain singular nouns, as in boy/boys and cat/cats.

5. Related Study

In the field of affixation, some studies related to affixes had been conducted. The first previous study was done by Ariani, N.K a student of Education Department, Ganesha University of Education (2017) entitled “Derivational and Inflectional Prefixes and Suffixes in Batusesa Dialect of Balinese: A Descriptive Study English in academic year 2017”. The aim of this study is to describe the prefixes and suffixes in Batusesa Dialect of Balinese which belong to derivational and inflectional morpheme.

The next previous study was conducted by Fikri, Z (2017) entitled “Morphological Study on Verbal Inflectional and Derivational Process in Sasak Language”. This study was meant to identify the affixes which occur thorough inflectional and derivational process and to identify the verbs which occur through zero derivation. It attempted to describe all aspects of derivational and inflectional

process of verbs in Sasak language of Ngeno – Ngene dialect, particularly in Apitaik village, Pringgabaya District-East Lombok Regency.

The last previous study was conducted by Idris (2011) a study entitled “Descriptive Study on Derivational Affixation in Sasak Ngeno-Ngene Dialect in Apitaik Village ” The aim of this study is to describe the derivational affixes in Sasak Ngeno-ngene dialect in Apitaik. This research belongs to descriptive qualitative study with interview technique by choosing the appropriate informants.

III. RESEARCH METHOD

In this study, the data is all linguistics expression spoken by native speakers of Keruak and gained from the staff of office as the informer who uses Sasak *Meno-Mene* dialect which have criteria such as; age of speaker between 17th-65; at least senior high school by educational level; origin ethnic who speak base Sasak “Sasak language” in *Meno-mene* dialect as their mother tongue. A sample of a language used by the Keruak communities is recorded from various situation such as: at home, in the market, and in the school. Based on the criteria above, there are about 65% of Keruak people aged 17th-65th. In this study, 10% of the total amount of people is chosen as the informer.

In order to collect the data about derivational affixation of *Meno-Mene* dialect spoken at Keruak village, three methods are used. The first one is observing method, observing method is the process of collecting data from the native speaker

of Keruak village. The second one is recording, means that the process of recording sound or a performance for getting the oral data in conducting this research. And the last one is note taking which has a definition for taking notes that were not covered in audio recorded.

In analyzing the derivational affixation from the utterances, the researcher have done chronologically some steps, they are; transcribing, classifying, describing and explaining.

IV. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1. Findings

After analyzing the data, the researcher found the phenomena of nominalizer, verbalizer, adjective marker and adverb marker exist in Keruak. From the finding of affixation which exist in *Meno-Mene* dialect above, this study indicates that there are 8 (eight) types of derivational affixation. It consists of 3 (three) derivational prefixes, they are {be-} prefix and its allomorphic {ber-}, {pe-} prefix and its allomorphic {pen-, and peng-,}, and the last one is {ng-} prefix and its allomorphic {ny-, n-, and nge-}. 2 (two) types of derivational suffix that is {-an} suffix and {-q'} suffix. 3 (three) types of circumfixes, they are {ke-an} circumfix, {pe-an} circumfix and its allomorphic {pen-an, and peng-an,}, and the last one is {be-an} circumfix and its allomorphic {ber-an}.

2. Discussion

a) Prefixes

This point will be discussed the finding of 3 (three) derivational prefixes

they are {be-} prefix and its allomorphic variation {ber-} which structural function as verbalizer and adjective marker, {pe-} prefix and its allomorphic variation {pen- and peng-} which function as nominalizer, {ng-} prefix and its allomorphic variation {ny-, ng-, and nge-} which function as verbalizer.

a.1 Prefix Noun Marker

1) {Pe-} Prefix

{Pe-} Prefix is one of derivational affixes found at *Meno-Mene* dialect. It changes word class category from verb to noun, and has structural function as nominalizer. In Keruak village it is found {pe-} prefix as in *pemaboq*.

Example:

- [1] Amaq-n Ira maboq lek tengaq peken
 Father-3SG.POSS Ira drunk in middle market
 ‘Ira’s father drunk in the middle market’

In sentences [1], the words *maboq* functions as verbs. It can be changed into noun when it is attached by {pe-} prefix such as in the example bellow:

- [2] Amaq-n Ira Pe-maboq
 Father-3SG.POSS Ira N.M drunk
 ‘Ira’s father is a drunkard’

The words [Pemaboq] in sentence [2] functions as nouns, derives from the words [maboq] which has basic function as verbs.

2) {Pen-} Prefix

{Pe-} Prefix turns into {pen-} when it follow by phonem /j/ as in ‘jujuk’.

Example:

- [3] Kakak-n Desi jujuq paok madu
 Brother-3SG.POSS Desi get honey manggo

‘Desi’s Brother gets an honey manggo’

In sentence [5] we can see the word *jujuq* functions as a verb. It can be changed into noun when it is attached by allomorph {pen-} such as in the example bellow:

- [4] Kakak-n Desi pinaq pen-jujuq paok
Brother-3SG.POSS Desi make N.M-get manggo
‘Desi’s Brother makes a long stick for a manggo’

The word [Penjujuq] in sentence [4] functions as a noun. It derives from the word [jujuq] which have basic function as a verb.

3) {Peng-} Prefix

{Pe-} Prefix turns into {peng-} when it follow by phonem /g/ as in ‘Ganjel’.

Example:

- [5] Eta ganjel lawangn
Eta prop door-3SG POSS
‘Eta prop her door’

In sentence [7] we can see the word *ganjel* functions as a verb. It can be changed into a noun when it is attached by allomorph {peng-} such as in the example bellow:

- [6] Eta bait peng-ganjel lawang
Eta take N.M- prop door ‘Eta
takes a prop door’

The word [Pengganjel] in sentence [4] functions as a noun. It derives from the word [ganjel] which have basic function as a verb.

Based on the data above, {pe-} prefix is an affix forming nominal (nominalizer). The allomorph {pen-} and {peng-} in *Meno-mene* dialect are affixes forming nominal (nominalizer). They undergo derivational process because the class of the base word changes from verb into noun.

a.2 Prefix Verb Marker

1) {Be-} Prefix

{Be-} Prefix is one of derivational affixes found at *Meno-Mene* dialect. It changes word class category from noun to verb, and has structural function as verbalizer or verb marker. In Keruak village it is found {be-} prefix as in *begaleng*, *bekereng*, *bejelo*, *benasi*, *bepupur*, *betangkong*, and *besimbut*.

Example:

- [7] Nadia beli galeng belong
Nadia buy pillow neck
'Nadia buys a neck pillow'

In sentences [7], the words *galeng* functions as nouns. It can be changed into verb when it is attached by {be-} prefix such as in the example bellow:

- [8] Nadia be-galeng sik tas
Nadia V.M-pillow with bag
'Nadia use a bag as her pillow'

The words [*begaleng*] in sentences [8] functiond as verb and derives from the words [*galeng*].

2) {Ber-} Prefix

{Be-} Prefix turns into {ber-} when it follows by phonem /a/ as in 'andoq', phonem /o/ as in 'owat', and /u/ as in 'ujan'.

Example:

- [9] Paman Imam beli owat lek Apotik
Uncle Imam-3SG buy medicine at drugstore
'Paman andi buy a medicine at drugstore'

In sentences [9], the words *owat* is as noun. It can be changed into verb when it is attached by allomorph {ber-} such as in the example bellow:

- [10] Paman Imam ber-owat bilng j umat
 Uncle Imam-3SG V.M-medicine every friday
 ‘Paman andi get treatment every Friday’

The words [berowat] in sentences [10] functions as verb.

3) Prefix {Ng-}

Prefix {ng-} is one of derivational affixes found at *Meno-Mene* dialect. It changes word class category from noun to verb, and has structural function as verbalizer or verb marker. In Keruak village it is found {ng-} prefix as in ngimpi

Example:

- [11] Papuk nineng-ko bedoe impi lalo jok Mekkah Granma-
 1SG-POSS has dream go to Mecca ‘My grandma
 has a dream to go to Mecca’

In sentence [11], the word *impi* functions as a noun. It can be changed into verb when it is attached by {ng-} prefix such as in the example bellow:

- [12] Papuk nineng-ko ng-impi selak wik bian
 Granma-1SG-POSS V.M-dream ghost last night ‘My
 grandma dreamed a ghost last night’

The word [ngimpi] in sentence [12] functions as a verb.

4) {N-} Prefix

{Ng-} Prefix turns into {n-} when it follows by phonem /t/ as in ‘tambah’ and ‘timbaq’.

Example:

- [13] Dimas jauk tambah jok bangket
 Dimas bring mattock to land
 ‘Dimas brings a mattock to the land’

In sentences [33], the words *tambah* is as noun. It can be changed into verb when it is attached by allomorph {n-} such as in the example bellow:

- [14] Dimas n-[t]ambah tanaq dengan
Dimas V-M-mattock land people-3SG-POSS
'Dimas heing other's people ground'

The word, [nambah] in sentences [14] function as verbs. The initial phoneme /t/ in the base word 'Tambah' is omitted when it is attached by allomorph {n-}.

5) Prefix {nge-}

{Ng-} Prefix turns into {nge-} when it follows by phonem /c/ as in [cet], and phonem /t/ as in [raos].

Example:

- [15] Penok dengan lalo beli cet jok toko Leny
Many people go buy paint at store Leny
'Many people go to buy a paint at Leny's store'

In sentences [15], the word *cet* function as nouns. It can be changed into verb when it is attached by allomorph {nge-} such as in the example bellow:

- [16] Penok dengan nge-cet lek muri balengko
Many people V.M-paint at behind house-1SG-POSS
'Many people paint behind my house'

The words [ngecetin sentences [15] function as verb. The function of allomorph {nge-} in *Meno-mene* dialect is an affix forming verbal (verbalizer). It undergoes derivational process because the class of the base word changes from noun into verb.

6) {Ny-} Prefix

{Ng-} prefix turns into {ny-} when it follows by phonem /s/ as in ‘sapu’. The initial phoneme /s/ is omitted when it is attached by allomorph {ny-}.

Example:

- [17] Bibik-n Zizi jual sapu lek peken
Aunty-3SG-POSS Zizi sell broom at market
‘Zizi’s Aunty sells a broom in the market’

In sentence [17] we can see the word ‘sapu’ function as a noun. It can be changed into verb when it is attached by allomorph {ny-} such as in the example bellow:

- [18] Bibik-n Zizi ny-sapu leman kelemek jangke baruk Aunty-
3SG-POSS Zizi V.M-broom from morning till now ‘Zizi’s Aunty
sweep the floor from morning till now’

The word [nyapu] in sentence [18] functions as a verb. It derives from the word [sapu] which have basic function as a noun. The initial phoneme /s/ in the base word sapu is omitted when it is attached by allomorph {ny-}.

Based on the data above, it can be seen that the function of {be-} prefix, the function of allomorph {ber-}, the function of {ng-} prefix, the function of allomorph {n}, the function of allomorph {nge-} in *Meno-mene* dialect are affixes forming verbal (verbalizer). They undergoe derivational process because the class of the base word changes from noun into verb.

b) Suffixes

In this point, I attempt to discuss the finding of 2 (two) derivational suffixes. It is {-an} suffix and {-q’} suffix which structural function as nominalizer and verbalizer.

b.1 Suffix Noun Marker

1) {-an} Suffix

The {-an} suffix is derivational affix found that changes word class category from verb to noun, and has structural function as nominalizer or noun marker. In Keruak village it is found {an-} suffix as in dagangan, belian, kocokan, gawekan, ineman, jepitan, popoqan, and sedotan. The example as follows.

Example:

- [19] Inaq-n Uti dagang sayur bilang kelemek
Mother-3SG-POSS Uti sell vegetable every morning
'Uti's mother sells a vegetable everymorning'

In sentences [19], the word *dagang*, functions as verb. It can be changed into noun when it is attached by {-an} suffix such as in the example bellow:

- [20] Inaq-n Uti jagak dagang-an bilang kelemek
Mother-3SG-POSS Uti wait sell-N.M every morning 'Uti's
mother look after for her goods everymorning'

The words [dagangan] in sentences [20] functions as noun. Based on the data above, it can be seen that the function of {-an} suffix in *Meno-mene* dialect is an affix forming nominal (nominalizer). It undergoes derivational process because the class of the base word changes from verb into noun.

b.2 Suffix Verb Marker

1) {-an} Suffix

{-an} suffix is one of derivational affixes found at *Meno-Mene* dialect. It changes word class category from noun to verb, adjective to verb and adverb to verb

and has structural function as verbalizer or verb marker. In Keruak village it is found {an-} suffix as in berayean, aikan, galangan, tedoqan, murian, bawaqan and birengan.

The example as follows

Example:

[21] Mila berayen Muhit
Mila girlfriend-3SG POSS Muhit
'Mila is Muhit's girlfriend'

In sentences [21], the words *beraye* is as noun. It can be changed into verb when it is attached by {-an} suffix such as in the example bellow:

[22] Mila jangken beraye-an kance Muhit
Mila PROG-boyfriend-V-marker with Muhit
'Mila is dating with Muhit'

The word [berayean], in sentence [22] as verb. So from the example above we can see {-an} suffix change the word class category from noun to verb and adjective to verb and it has functions as a verbalizer/verb marker.

1) {-q'} Suffix

{-q'} suffix is one of derivational affixes found at *Meno-Mene* dialect. It changes word class category from adjective to verb, and has structural function as verbalizer or verb marker. In Keruak village it is found {-q'} suffix as in jeloq and meleq

Example:

[23] Raden jangke seriok jelo lek luah
Raden PROG see ray
'Raden is seeing a ray outside'

In sentences [23] we can see the word *jelo* function as an adjective. It can be changed into verb when it is attached by {-q'} suffix such as in the example bellow:

[24] Raden jangke jelo-q coklat lek kebon
Raden PROG ray-N.M at field
Raden is drying chocolate at the field

The word [jeloq] in sentence [24] as verbs. It derives from the word [jelo], which have basic function as an adjectives. So from the example above we can see {-q'} suffix change the word class category from adjective to verb and it has functions as a verbalizer/verb marker.

c) Circumfixes

In this point discusses the finding of 4 (four) derivational circumfix they are {ke-an} circumfix which structural function as verbalizer and nominalizer. The {pe-an} circumfix and its allomorphic variation [{pen-an}], and {peng-an} which structural function as nominalizer, {te-an} circumfixes which structural function as verbalizer and the last one is {be-an} circumfix and its allomorphic variation {ber- an} which structural function as adjective marker and adverb marker.

c.1 Circumfix Noun Marker

1) {Ke-an} Circumfix

{Ke-an} circumfix is one of derivational affixes found at *Meno-Mene* dialect. It changes word class category from verb to noun and has structural function as nominalizer. In Keruak village it is found {ke-an} Prefix as in *kesenangan* and *kemelekan*.

Example:

[25] Ria seneng beli tangkong lebaran
Ria happy buy clothe Lebaran

‘Ria is happy for buying a Lebaran clothes’

In sentences [76] and [77] we can see the words *seneng* and *melek* function as adjectives. It can be changed into noun when it is attached by {ke-an} circumfix such as in the example bellow:

[26] Lalo kedek jok bangket jari ke-seneng-an kanak-kanak nkn
Go play to field become N.M-happy-N.M children this
‘Go to the filed for playing is the happines of this children’

The words [kesenangan] in sentences [26] is as nouns.

2) {Pe-an} Circumfix

{Pe-an} Circumfix is one of derivational affixes found at *Meno-Mene* dialect.

It changes word class category from verb to noun and has structural function as nominalizer. In Keruak village it is found {pe-an} as in pemandikan.

Example:

[27] Penok dengan mandik jok Joben
Many people take a bath to Joben
‘Many people take a bath to Joben’

In sentence [27], *mandik* functions as a verb. It can be changed into noun when it is attached by {pe-an} circumfix such as in the example bellow:

[28] Penok dengan lalo jok pe-mandik-an nuk
Many people go to N.M-take a bath-N.M that
‘Many people go to the bathing place’

The word [pemandikan] in sentence [28] functions as a noun.

3) {pen-an} Circumfix

{Pe-an} Prefix turn into {pen-an} when it follows by phonem /t/ as in ‘tokol’,

and phonem /j/ as in *jeloq*.

Example:

- [29] Mamiq tokol lek serin lawang
Mamiq sit at edge door
'Father sit in the edge of the door'

In sentence [29] we can see the word *tokol* functions as a verb. It can be changed into noun when it is attached by allomorph {pen-an} such as in the example bellow:

- [30] Mamiq singgak pen-okol-an lek inaq Mamiq
borrrow N.M-sit-N.M from Mother 'Father
borrow a bench from mother'

The word [Penokolan] in sentence [30] functions as a noun. It derives from the word [Tokol] which have basic function as a verb. The initial phoneme /t/ in the base word tokol is omitted when it is attached by allomorph {pen-an}.

4) {Peng-an} Circumfix

{Pe-an} Prefix turn into {peng-an} when it follows by phonem /e/ as in 'empos', and phonem /g/ as in *giliq*.

Example:

- [31] Papuk mame empos 4 balon Grand
father blow four ballon 'Grand
father blows four ballons'

In sentences [31], the words *empos* and *giliq* functions as verbs. It can be changed into noun when it is attached by allomorph {peng-an} such as in the example bellow:

- [32] Papuk mame beli peng-empos-an lek peken Grand
father buy N.M-blow-N.M in market 'Grand father
buy a pengemposan in the market'

The words [pengemposan] in sentences [32] function as nouns.

Based on the data above, it can be seen that the function of {ke-an} circumfix, {pe-an} circumfix, the function of {pe-an} circumfix, the function of allomorph {peng-an} in *Meno-mene* dialect are affixes forming nominal (nominalizer). They undergo derivational process because the class of the base word changes from verb into noun.

c.2 Adverb Marker

1) {Be-an} affixation

{Be-an} affix is one of derivational affixes found at *Meno-Mene* dialect. It changes word class category from adjective to adverb and has structural function as adverb marker. In Keruak village it is found {be-an} as in *bejelapan*.

Example:

[33] Ita mandik to...jelap !

Ita take a bath please ..quick! Ita
take a bath please.. be quick!

In sentence [33] we can see the word *jelap* functions as an adjective. It can be changed into adverb when it is attached by {be-an} circumfix such as in the example below:

[34] Kakak-n Ita mandik be-jelap-an

Brother-3SG-POSS Ita take a bath Adv.M-quick-Adv.M 'Ita's
Brother take a bath quickly'

The word [bejelapan] in sentence [34] functions as an Adverb. The function of {be-an} circumfix in *Meno-mene* dialect is an affix forming adverb (adverb marker).

2) {Ber-an}

{Be-an} turn into {ber-an} when it follows by phonem /a/ as in ‘adeng’.

Example:

[35] Adeng-adeng ntan bukak lawang kembek!
Slow to open door please Please
be slow to open the door please!

In sentence [35] we can see the word *adeng* functions as an adjective. It can be changed into adverb when it is attached by allomorph {ber-an} such as in the example below:

[36] Papuk-ko lampak ber-adeng-an
Grand father-1SG-POSS walk Adv.M-slow-Adv.M
‘My Granfather walk slowly’

The word [beradengan] in sentence [36] functions as a adverb. Based on the data above, it can be seen that the function of allomorph {ber-an} is an affix forming adverb (adverb marker).

V. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the discussion above, it is concluded that there are 8 (eight) types of derivational affixes found at *Meno-mene* dialect and they are categories into bound morphemes. Structurally these bound morpheme change the word class category after they are attached into bases (free morpheme).

Those 8 (eight) types of derivational affixes consist of 3 (three) derivational prefixes, they are {be-} prefix and its allomorphic {ber-}, {pe-} prefix and its allomorphic {pen-, and peng-}, and the last one is {ng-} prefix and its allomorphic {ny-, n-, and nge-}. 2 (two) type of derivational suffix that is {-an} suffix and {-a’}

suffix which has function as nominalizer and verbalizer.

This research also found 3 (three) types of circumfixes, they are {ke-an} circumfix, {pe-an} circumfix and its allomorphic {pen-an, and peng-an,}, and the last one is {be-an} circumfix and its allomorphic {ber-an}. All of the affixes respectively function as verbalizer, nominalizer, and adverb marker.

Through this simple research, the researcher has tried to explore and to describe the phenomena of change word category which exist in her mother tongue. The exploration seems incomplete because there are much more aspects of morphology have not been studied such as the phenomena of inflection and zero marker. Therefore the researcher suggests the next researcher to study those cases like inflection and zero marker of this dialect.

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