

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Approach

2.1.1 Morphology

Etymologically the word morphology comes from the word morph, which means 'form', and the word logy, which means 'science'. So literally, the word morphology means 'science of form.' In linguistic studies, morphology means 'the science of forms and formations' (Chaer, 2015). The morphological process is the process of forming words from a basic form through affixing (in the affixation process), repetition (in the reduplication process), merging (in the composition process), shortening (in the acronymization process), and changing status (in the conversion process) (Chaer, 2008:25). (Habibie, 2021)

Morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies the structure and basic forms of words in a language. The concept of morphology involves the analysis of word-forming elements, called morphemes, and how these morphemes combine to form words. Morphology is an important component in a deeper understanding of the structure and characteristics of language, and how the forms of words relate to meaning and function in that language.

Morpheme is the smallest grammatical unit that has meaning. The smallest word means "unit" that cannot be analyzed even smaller without destroying its meaning (Chaer, 2015). We can interpret this free morpheme as a morpheme that can stand alone without the help of affix morphemes (prefixes, infixes and suffixes). Apart from being able to stand alone, these free morphemes also have meaning in each morpheme. (Ndraha et al., 2023)

Morpheme is the smallest basic unit in morphology that has meaning. A morpheme can be a word itself or a part of a word that cannot stand alone as a word with a specific meaning. Morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies the structure, formation and system of words in language. This includes an understanding of how a word can be formed from morphemes, which are the smallest units of meaning in language. Morphemes are the smallest units in language that have grammatical meaning or function.

Before going to word affixes, you need to know that in morphology there is a morpheme, which is the smallest unit that carries grammatical meaning or function. then there are words, which are morphological units that have their own meaning. Words can consist of one or more morphemes. When talking about words, there are two types of words, namely simple words and complex words. Simple words are words that cannot be described or divided into parts that carry their own meaning. A simple word is a single morpheme unit that carries a special meaning. Examples of simple words in English are "book" or "run". Complex words are words that are formed from a combination of two or more morphemes that have their own meaning. Complex words can be formed through the processes of affixation, reduplication, composition, or conversion. An example of a complex word in English is "unhappiness", where "un-" is the prefix affix and "happiness" is the root.

2.1.2 Affixation

Affixation is a morphological process that involves adding affixes to a word to form a new word or modify the meaning or grammatical class of the word.

Affixes are morpheme units that are attached to basic words or root words to form new words with different meanings. Affixation is a morphological process that forms a complex word. For example, the word *minuman*. This word consists of two elements: *minum*, which is a word, and *-an*, which is a bound unit. So, the morpheme *-an* is assumed to be an affix.

Affix morphemes are morphemes that cannot be used as the basis for word formation, but only form elements in the affixation process. In Indonesian, there are affix morphemes which are called prefixes, infixes, suffixes, confixes, and clofixes. Prefixes are affixes that are added to the left of the basic form. Infix is an affix that is placed in the middle of a word, usually on the first syllable of a word. Suffixes are affixes that are added to the right of the base form (Chaer, 2015).

Affixation is the process of adding affixes that can be done to basic word forms to form more complex words. Generally, the types of affixes found are prefixes, infixes, suffixes, and confixes. A prefix is an affix added to the beginning of a base word to form a new word that is still related to the previous base word. infix is a type of affixation that places the affix in the middle of the basic word form. suffixing is a process giving affixes by placing them after the basic word form. Confixation is a process of adding affixes at the beginning and end of the basic word, thus forming a word broader or more complex derivatives. (Yusuf et al., 2022)

The affixation process can also change word classes and change the meaning of basic words in the local language, especially the Tengger language which still uses old Javanese. The affixation process is also known as the affixation process. This process is divided into several types, depending on where the position

of the affix joins the word it is attached to. Prefix is an affix that is added at the beginning of a word. In Javanese *Paramasastra* it is called *ater-ater*. The process is usually called prefixation. Then there is the infix (*sisipan/seselan*), which is an affix that joins the root word in the middle position. And there is a suffix (*panambang*) which is an affix attached at the end of a word. The process is called suffixation.

In accordance with the statement above regarding affixation. Which explains that affixation is part of morphology that looks at the word form of the affix. If the object of this research is the Tengger language which is believed to use Old Javanese still. This can be studied by using morphology to prove whether the basis of each word in the Tengger language originates from ancient Javanese. However, this can also be seen from various aspects, for example, from the word affixes used in Javanese and Tenggerese because every language must have affixes in each word so that the meaning and use of these words change, including the Tengger language (Mulyana, 2011). Basically, everyday language is composed of combinations of morphemes or lexemes which produce words that have meaning. The process of forming lexemes into meaningful words can be studied in the field of morphology. One very important morphological process is affixation. The affixation process is very different in various languages. Various affixation studies in various languages show evidence that each language has its affixation process. (Anasti & Liusti, 2022)

Research on word affixes in regional languages aims to explore and analyze how word affixes are used to develop words in that language. Affixation is one of the morphological aspects that can be observed in the Tengger language.

Several morphological phenomena, especially in affixation in the Tengger language, are commonly found, such as the prefix "*ng-*" in the word "*nggawa*" which means "*membawa*". The suffix used in the Tengger language, which is often found, is the suffix "*-en*". For example, the word "*njupuken*" means "*mengambil*". The use of the infix in the Tengger language, namely the infix "*em-*" in the word "*gigil*" which becomes "*gemigil*" means "*keinginan*".

2.1.3 Kinds of the Affixes

The affixes that are located in the front row are called prefixes because they are always attached in front of the basic form; Those that are located in the middle column are called infixes because they are always attached in the middle of the base form, and those that are located in the back row are called suffixes because they are always attached behind the base form. The three kinds of affixes are usually also called prefixes, infixes, and suffixes.

A. Prefix

There are four kinds of affixed verbs. The distinction is based on the kinds of affixes attached to the basic form. The types of affixes are prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and confixes. The prefixation process produces prefixed verbs, the suffixation process produces suffixed verbs, the infixation process produces infixed verbs, and the confixation process produces confixed verbs (Wedhawati, 2001).

In this study only refers to prefixes, infixes, and suffixes. Prefixed verbs are verbs formed by adding affixes in front of the base form. The prefix in Javanese that can form a verb is the prefix *N-*. *in/dipun-*, *tak/dak-*, *kok/mbok-*, *ka-*. *k(e)-*, *a-*, *ma/me-*, *mer-.kuma-*, and *kapi-*. For example:

njaluk (*jaluk* 'minta' +N-) 'meminta'
dipundhahar (*dhahar* 'makan' + *dipun-*) 'dimakan'
kobong (*obong* 'bakar' + *ka-*) 'terbakar'
 (Wedhawati, 2001).

Adjectives in Javanese also have prefixes, infixes and suffixes. Prefixed adjectives are adjectives that get an additional prefix at the beginning of the base form. For example:

nglenga (*lenga* 'minyak' + N-) 'berminyak'
kumawani (*wani* 'berani' + *kuma-*) 'terlalu berani'
 (Wedhawati, 2001).

B. Suffix

Suffixed verbs are verbs that are formed by adding an affix at the end of the base form. Suffixes in Javanese are *-(a)ken*, *-i*, *-ana*, *-en*, and *-a*. For example:

maosaken (*maos* 'membaca' + *-aken*) 'membacakan'
pethikana (*pethik* 'petik' + *-ana*) 'petikkan'
nulisen (*tulis* 'tulis' + *-en*) 'tulislah'
 (Wedhawati, 2001).

Suffixed adjectives are adjectives that get an additional suffix at the end of the base form. For example:

isinin (*isin* 'malu' + *-an*) 'mudah merasa malu, pemalu'
ngantukan (*ngantuk* 'mengantuk' + *-an*) 'mudah mengantuk'
 (Wedhawati, 2001).

C. Infix

Infix verbs are verbs that are formed by inserting affixes into the basic form. Infixes in Javanese that can form verbs are *-um* and *-in-*. For example:

sumingkir (*singkir* 'singkir' + *-um-*) 'meinyingkir'
ginawe (*gawe* 'membuat' + *-in-*) 'dibuat'
 (Wedhawati, 2001).

An infix adjective is an adjective that gets an infix in the base form. For example:

sumugih (*sugih* 'kaya' + *-um-*) 'berlagak kaya'
rumujak (*rujak* 'rujak' + *-um-*) 'dalam keadaan enak jika dirujak'
tininggal (*tinggal* 'tinggal' + *-in-*) 'ditinggal'
 (Wedhawati, 2001).

This study examines word affixes in the Tengger language. According to the Ramlan theory, which refers to three words of affixes, namely prefixes, infixes and suffixes, objects which are relatively rare to study from a linguistic point of view will be analyzed using the Ramlan theory, which consists of these three affixes. The Tengger people who use Javanese in everyday life are like other Javanese tribes, but with various sub-dialects in the Javanese language, the Tengger language has its uniqueness. The Tengger language still uses old Javanese in a few words. So, this study examines Tengger language word affixes through Javanese word affixes.

2.2 Review of the Previous Study

The first research entitled "Phonological System of Tengger Dialect in Ngoko Speech Level" by Dwi Astuti Wahyu Nurhayati from IAIN Tulungagung, East Java, Indonesia. This research reports on the Phonological System of Tengger Dialect (in Ngoko Speech Level) and focuses on how the consonant, vowel system, syllabic, and cluster construction. The data in this research are provided by using the list of questions designed by Bern Northofer, which is modified. Besides that, it is used as a model of telling or announcing something to someone else. The data sources in this research are obtained from observation results, and the development of the direct interviews also still used elicitations outside those data. The list of

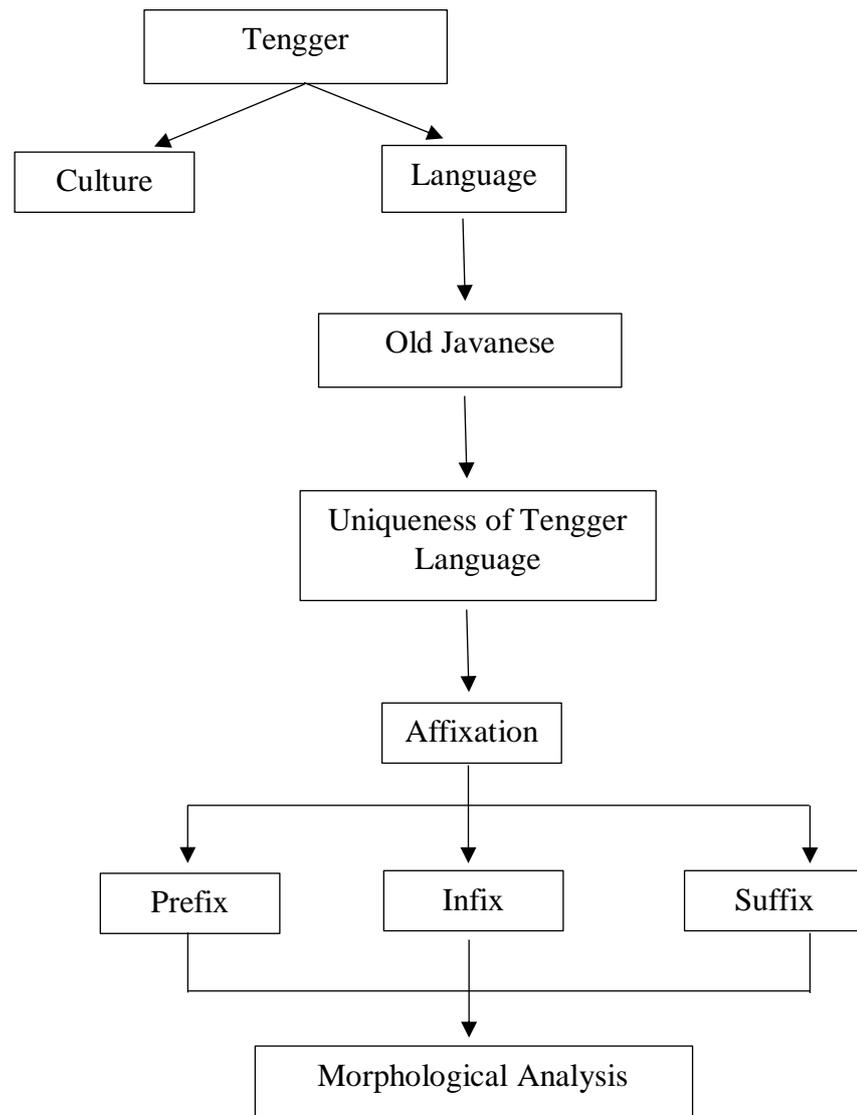
questions is used to catch the verbal speech consisting of a base, dialogue, and simple sentences. This research provides insight into the actual condition of the phonological system of the Tengger dialect as one of the Javanese dialects, which has almost the same system of vowels and consonants but slightly differs in syllabic and cluster construction. It also happened in a different lexicon.

This second study is "*Variasi Dialek Tengger di Kabupaten Pasuruan, Probolinggo dan Lumajang*" by Hanifah Nur Fitriana from Indonesian Literature, Faculty of Languages and Arts, Surabaya State University. The purpose of this research is to produce a description of lexical variation, variation distribution, and the status of variations in the Javanese Tengger dialect. The purpose of this research is to create a definition of lexical variation, variation distribution, and the status of variations in the Javanese Tengger dialect. The collection method used is the skilled method and field training. Data collection techniques used are fishing and recording techniques. Data analysis methods are the equivalent method, isogloss files, and dialectometry. The data analysis technique used is PUP and dialectometric triangles. The sources in this study are speakers of the Javanese Tengger dialect who live in Pasuruan, Probolinggo, and Lumajang. The results of this study are that there is a form of lexical variation in the form of relics and distribution innovation or distribution of the most variations, namely DP2, the second most is DP3, and the least is DP1.

The third research is "The Lexical and Phonetical Features of the Tengger Dialect of Javanese" by Sri Andayani from the Faculty of Letters and Philosophy, University of Panca Marga Probolinggo. This study examines the differences between the Javanese language of the Tengger people and the Javanese language of

Probolinggo. Most of the Probolinggo people speak Javanese and also Madurese. In addition, another dialect is developing in Probolinggo, namely the Tengger dialect, so this research makes the Tengger language the object of research. The Tengger people around the Tengger Mountains area of Mount Bromo use this language. This study uses Comparative Historical Linguistic Studies, and the characteristics of the Tengger dialect are compared to Modern Javanese and Old Javanese. Research method. This is a descriptive qualitative study, this study uses the observation method to collect data. Then, proceed with the method of analysis with distribution and identity. Lexically and phonetically, the Tengger dialect tends to resemble Old Javanese characteristics. Modern does not influence the perch language.

2.3 Theoretical Framework



Tengger is the object of this research. There are two interesting things, there are culture and language. However, this research focuses on the perch language. About the Tengger language, which has the same basic words as old Javanese. So that it is unique to the Tengger language than other local languages, this is studied using morphology which studies the form or basis of words. Another uniqueness found is that tengger has the same word affix as Javanese in general,

but the meaning of the affix makes the use of the word different. So this research takes word affixes to examine.

