



## **CHAPTER IV**

### **ANALYSIS AND FINDING**

#### **4.1 Analysis of Affixation in Tengger Language**

Affixation or the process of adding affixes to basic words to form new words, can also be found in regional languages or dialects in Indonesia especially tengger language. Affixation can involve affixes such as prefixes, endings or suffixes, or affixes in the middle or infixes that add morphemes to the base word. The analysis in this research is to compare the types of affixations in the Javanese language in the Wedhawati's book with the affixations used by the Tengger community, where Tengger language speakers still believe that some of the words they use are still in Old Javanese.

##### **4.1.1 Prefix**

Prefixes are affixes that are added before words. A prefix is a type of affix or affix that is placed at the beginning of a word to change the meaning or type of the word. Prefixes have an important role in language to form new words, expand vocabulary, and describe certain meanings and functions in a word. Some words in the Tengger language are adopted from ancient Javanese, so from the result of the research some of the word affixes they use also come from old Javanese.

## 1) Prefix {di-}

The basic forms that can be attached to the prefix {di-} are:

Table 1. Prefix {di-}

No	ROOT	Part of Speech	AFFIXED WORD	PREFIX	Part of Speech
1	[paŋan]	N	[dipaŋan]	{di-}	V
2	[ɔmbe]	V	[diɔmbe]	{di-}	V
3	[waŋfa]	V	[diwaŋfa]	{di-}	V
4	[sikat]	N	[disikat]	{di-}	V
5	[ketɔʔ]	V	[diketɔʔ]	{di-}	V
6	[gəpuʔ]	V	[digəpuʔ]	{di-}	V
7	[dɔl]	V	[didɔl]	{di-}	V
8	[kleseʔ]	V	[dikleseʔ]	{di-}	V
9	[gundaŋ]	V	[digundaŋ]	{di-}	V
10	[gambar]	N	[digambar]	{di-}	V
11	[tuku]	V	[dituku]	{di-}	V
12	[siram]	V	[disiram]	{di-}	V
13	[gawa]	V	[digawa]	{di-}	V
14	[ləh]	V	[diləh]	{di-}	V
15	[weh]	V	[diweh]	{di-}	V
16	[undaŋ]	V	[diundaŋ]	{di-}	V
17	[ʃəkəl]	V	[diʃəkəl]	{di-}	V
18	[kɔʃɛʔ]	V	[dikɔʃɛʔ]	{di-}	V
19	[sapu]	V	[disapu]	{di-}	V
20	[peme]	V	[dipeme]	{di-}	V
21	[id <sup>h</sup> əʔ]	V	[diid <sup>h</sup> əʔ]	{di-}	V
22	[isi]	V	[diisi]	{di-}	V
23	[pilih]	V	[dipilih]	{di-}	V
24	[paʃul]	V	[dipaʃul]	{di-}	V
25	[tali]	N	[ditali]	{di-}	V
26	[səpura]	V	[disəpura]	{di-}	V

Like Javanese and Indonesian, the prefix {di-} is also widely used in Tengger language words. This affix indicates the action or activity carried out by the perpetrator. Even for words with the word class noun, adding the affix {di-} can change the word class into a passive verb.

Noun into Passive verb:

{di-} + [paŋan] > [dipaŋan] to be eaten

{di-} + [sikat]	>	[disikat]	to be brushed
{di-} + [gambar]	>	[digambar]	to be drawn

In addition to changing word classes from nouns to verbs, these affixes can change active verbs into passive verbs. Passive verbs used in passive sentences indicate the subject that receives the action. In passive sentences, the subject comes at the end of the sentence and is followed by the verb received by the subject. These two words have the same word class, but their function is different because there is an affix {di-} before the word.

Root Verb into Passive Verb:

{di-} + [waṭṭa]	>	[diwaṭṭa]	to be read
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Active Verb into Passive Verb:

{di-} + [gəpuʔ]	>	[digəpuʔ]	to be swept
{di-} + [kleseʔ]	>	[dikleseʔ]	to be cooked
{di-} + [gundaŋ]	>	[digundaŋ]	to be chased
{di-} + [gawa]	>	[digawa]	to be brought

Changes in nouns to passive verbs, root verbs to passive verbs, and active verbs to passive verbs in the prefix {di-} are usually seen in the use of these words in a sentence, for example, [dʒadʒan iku dipaŋan bapaʔ] the word [dipaŋan] has the root word [paŋan] with the word class noun, this is an example of a sentence where a noun becomes a passive verb if it gets the prefix {di-}. [bukune diwaṭṭa sira] of the sentence which has the prefix {di-} is the root verb [waṭṭa], which then becomes a passive verb after getting the prefix {di-}. Then there is also an example of an active verb becoming a passive verb, namely [aja digəpuʔ lare iku məsakən], from this sentence [gəpuʔ] is an active verb which becomes passive when it gets the suffix {di-}.

## 2) Prefix {N-}

The basic forms that can be attached to the prefix {N-} are:

Table 2. Prefix {N-}

No	ROOT	Part of Speech	AFFIXED WORD	PREFIX	Part of Speech
1	[ɔmbe]	V	[ŋɔmbe]	{N-}	V
2	[kleseʔ]	V	[ŋleseʔ]	{N-}	V
3	[gundaŋ]	V	[ŋgundaŋ]	{N-}	V
4	[siram]	V	[ŋiram]	{N-}	V
5	[gawa]	V	[ŋgawa]	{N-}	V
6	[ləŋa]	N	[ŋələŋa]	{N-}	Adjective
7	[kulɔn]	N	[ŋulɔn]	{N-}	V
8	[lɔr]	N	[ŋalɔr]	{N-}	V
9	[kidul]	N	[ŋidul]	{N-}	V
10	[etan]	N	[ŋetan]	{N-}	V
11	[sapu]	N	[ŋapu]	{N-}	V
12	[kukus]	N	[ŋukus]	{N-}	V
13	[gawe]	V	[ŋgawe]	{N-}	V
14	[bəd <sup>h</sup> il]	N	[mbəd <sup>h</sup> il]	{N-}	V
15	[isi]	N	[ŋisi]	{N-}	V
16	[paʔful]	N	[maʔful]	{N-}	V
17	[paŋan]	N	[maŋan]	{N-}	V
18	[paŋʃiŋ]	N	[maŋʃiŋ]	{N-}	V
19	[waʔfa]	V	[maʔfa]	{N-}	V
20	[bajar]	V	[mbajar]	{N-}	V
21	[iris]	V	[ŋiris]	{N-}	V
22	[gawa]	V	[ŋgawa]	{N-}	V
23	[ʃəkəl]	V	[ŋəkəl]	{N-}	V
24	[ʃampur]	V	[ŋampur]	{N-}	V
25	[tutup]	V	[nutup]	{N-}	V
26	[tuŋaŋ]	V	[nuŋaŋ]	{N-}	V
27	[təmu]	V	[nəmu]	{N-}	V
28	[taŋis]	V	[naŋis]	{N-}	V
29	[jupuʔ]	V	[ŋjupuʔ]	{N-}	V
30	[jaluʔ]	V	[ŋjaluʔ]	{N-}	V
31	[dəlləŋ]	V	[ndəlləŋ]	{N-}	V

The prefix {N-} is a nasal prefix consisting of {m-, n-, ŋ-, ŋ-}. Apart from being used in Javanese word affixes, this prefix is also used in Tengger word affixes. The prefix is a variation of {N-}. This word affix is still often used in daily.

## 1. Prefix {m-}

The prefix {N-} or a nasal with variations {m-} will appear if there is a word that begins with the sounds [p], [b], [w], for example:

- a. The prefix {m-} with word that begins with sound [p]

{m-} + [paŋan]	>	[maŋan]	eat
{m-} + [paʃul]	>	[maʃul]	spur
{m-} + [paŋʃiŋ]	>	[maŋʃiŋ]	fishing
{m-} + [waʃa]	>	[maʃa]	reading

- b. The prefix {m-} with word that begins with sound [b]

{m-} + [bajar]	>	[mbajar]	paying
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The three examples of words above are in the noun class and change to verbs after getting the suffix {N-} with variations {m-}. Not only does it change the sound of the word's first letter, but it also changes the class of the word. Words that denote an object become words that denote an action. The prefix {m-} appears if the prefix {N-} is added to the root of a word that has an initial consonant sound [p, b, w]. The initial consonant of the root [p], [w] melts and changes to {m-}. It is a homoorganic nasal sound with the sound [p] as the bilabial sound. On the other hand, the consonant [b] is not combined but only added with {m-}

## 2. Prefix {ŋ-}

The prefix {N-} or a nasal with variations {ŋ-} will appear if there is word that begins with the sounds [o], [k], [g], [e], [i], for example:

- a. The prefix {ŋ-} with word that begins with sound [k]

{ŋ-} + [kukus]	>	[ŋukus]	steam
{ŋ-} + [kirim]	>	[ŋirim]	send
{ŋ-} + [kopi]	>	[ŋopi]	coffee
{ŋ-} + [kətik]	>	[ŋətik]	type

- b. The prefix {ŋ-} with word that begins with sound [g]

{ŋ-} + [gawe]	>	[ŋgawe]	make
{ŋ-} + [gawa]	>	[ŋgawe]	bring
{ŋ-} + [gundaŋ]	>	[ŋgundaŋ]	chase

c. The prefix {ŋ-} with word that begins with vowel

{ŋ-} + [etan]	>	[ŋetan]	east
{ŋ-} + [isi]	>	[ŋisi]	fill
{ŋ-} + [iris]	>	[ŋiris]	slice
{ŋ-} + [ɔmbe]	>	[ŋɔmbe]	drink

From the example of the words above, nasal affixes with variations {ŋ}, if the first letter of the word begins with sound [k], then the sound [k] sound in the word changes to [ŋ] like [kukus] to [ŋukus], [kətik] to [ŋətik], [kəpi] to [ŋəpi]. In these three examples of words there is a change in function and word class after using nasal affixes with variations {ŋ}. The word [kukus] which has a word class in the form of a noun turns into a verb after becoming [ŋukus]. Just like the word [kəpi] which becomes [ŋəpi].

Prefix {ŋ-} occurs when the prefix {N-} is added to the roots that have initial consonant sounds [k, g], and vowels. The initial consonants [k] of the roots melt and change into {ŋ-} as the homorganic nasal sound with the sound [k]. In comparison, the consonant [g] and vowel do not melt but are only added with {ŋ}.

3. Prefix {ɲ-}

The prefix {N-} or a nasal with variations {ɲ-} will appear if there is a word that begins with the sound [s], [c].

a. The prefix with {ɲ} word that begins with sound [s]

{ɲ-} + [sapu]	>	[ɲapu]	to sweep
{ɲ-} + [siram]	>	[ɲiram]	to water
{ɲ-} + [sikat]	>	[ɲikat]	to brush

- b. The prefix with {n} word that begins with sound [c]

{n-} + [ʃəkəl]	>	[nəkəl]	to hold
{n-} + [ʃampur]	>	[nampur]	to mix

The words with the nasal affix variation {n} which appear when the word begins with the sounds [s], [c]. The word [sapu] is noun becomes [napu] that is change in to verb, [sikat] becomes [nikat]. This prefix in [siram] to [niram] it does not change the word class. An example of the second word is [ʃəkəl] which has the word class verb and changes to [nəkəl] that is verb. It does not change the word class. Prefix {n-} occurs when the prefix {N-} is added to the roots that have the initial consonant sound [s, ʃ]. Both initial consonants of the roots melt and change into {n-} as the homorganic nasal sound with the sound [s, ʃ].

#### 4. Prefix {n-}

The prefix {N-} or a nasal with variations {n-} will appear if there is a word that begins with the sounds [t], [d], [j]

- a. The prefix with {n} word that begins with sound [t]

{n-} + [tutup]	>	[nutup]	to close
{n-} + [tulis]	>	[nulis]	to write
{n-} + [tuṅaṅ]	>	[nuṅaṅ]	to ride
{n-} + [təmu]	>	[nəmu]	to find
{n-} + [taṅis]	>	[naṅis]	to cry

- b. The prefix with {n} word that begins with sound [j], [d]

{n-} + [jupuʔ]	>	[njupuʔ]	to take
{n-} + [jaluʔ]	>	[njaluʔ]	to ask
{n-} + [dəlləŋ]	>	[ndəlləŋ]	to look

Nasal prefixes with variations {n} can be found in words starting with sound [t]. The two examples of words above, [təmu] and [write] belong to the same word



class: verb. After getting the suffix {n} and becoming [nəmu] and [write], this does not change the class of the previous words, these two words remain verbs. When used in a sentence, the word can be used in the active sentence.

The nasal alveolar prefix is {n-}, and the oral alveolar sounds are [t], [d], [dʒ]. Then, the oral voiceless alveolar sound will be deleted if the roots having such initial sound are added with the prefix {N-}. The sound is [t]. The oral voiced alveolar sound will not be deleted if the roots having such initial sounds are added with the prefix {N-}. The sounds are [d], [dʒ].

### 3) Prefix {nɛʔ-}

The basic forms that can be attached to the prefix {nɛʔ-} are:

Table 3. Prefix {nɛʔ-}

No	ROOT	Part of Speech	AFFIXED WORD	PREFIX	Part of Speech
1	[tulis]	V	[nɛʔtulis]	{nɛʔ-}	V
2	[watʃa]	V	[nɛʔwatʃa]	{nɛʔ-}	V
3	[tata]	V	[nɛʔtata]	{nɛʔ-}	V
4	[buka]	V	[nɛʔbuka]	{nɛʔ-}	V

{nɛʔ-} + [tulis]	>	[nɛʔtulis]	write!
{nɛʔ-} + [watʃa]	>	[nɛʔwatʃa]	read!
{nɛʔ-} + [tata]	>	[nɛʔtata]	tidy!
{nɛʔ-} + [buka]	>	[nɛʔbuka]	open!

From the table above, it can be seen that in the process of adding the prefix {nek-}. This affix is not found in Javanese or Indonesian. However, the Tengger community uses the suffix {nek-} for command or order someone to do something. This affix is used in formal situations and is better used with older people.

### 4) Prefix {kə-}

The basic forms that can be attached to the prefix {kə-} are:

Table 4. Prefix {kə-}

No	ROOT	Part of Speech	AFFIXED WORD	PREFIX	Part of Speech
1	[peŋen]	V	[kəpeŋen]	{kə-}	V
2	[təmu]	V	[kətəmu]	{kə-}	V

{kə-} + [peŋen] > [kəpeŋen] want  
 {kə-} + [təmu] > [kətəmu] meet

These two words also have the same word affix, and the class of word. The word [peŋen], and [təmu], which becomes [kəpeŋen], and [kətəmu], interprets a goal, something aimed at or desired from someone.

#### 5) Prefix {mə-}

The basic forms that can be attached to the prefix {mə-} are:

Table 5. Prefix {mə-}

No	ROOT	Part of Speech	AFFIXED WORD	PREFIX	Part of Speech
1	[səgeh]	Adjective	[məsəgeh]	{mə-}	V
2	[dajəh]	N	[mədajəh]	{mə-}	V

{mə-} + [səgeh] > [məsəgeh] arrogant

Noun into Intransitive verb:

{mə-} + [dajəh] > [mədajəh] visit

The prefix {mə-} usually functions to explain that someone is doing something, this prefix is often found in Indonesian. In Indonesian sentences the prefix {mə-} is usually used in active sentences. However, the prefix {mə-} can also be found in the Tengger language. On both examples of words, the word [səgeh] is in the adjective class. Likewise, after adding {mə-}, it becomes [məsəgeh]. The class of words in these two words does not change but has different meanings and expressions. The word [səgeh] is just an adjective explaining that someone is rich, but the word [məsəgeh] describes someone as rich. The second

word is [dajəh] which is in the noun class. After the word gets the suffix {mə-}, it becomes [mədajəh] and changes the word class to verb.

#### 6) Prefix {digə-}

The basic forms that can be attached to the prefix {digə-} are:

Table 6. Prefix {digə-}

No	ROOT	Part of Speech	AFFIXED WORD	PREFIX	Part of Speech
1	[guju]	V	[digəguju]	{digə-}	V
2	[gampan]	Adjective	[digəgampan]	{digə-}	V

{digə-} + [guju] > [digəguju] to be laughed  
 {digə-} + [gampan] > [digəgampan] to be easier

Words that receive prefix {digə-} can also be found in passive sentences. The word [guju] is an active verb that changes to [digəguju] after getting the prefix {digə-} and becomes a passive verb. Meanwhile, the word [gampan] in the adjective class, becomes a verb and is used in passive sentences. So, using the prefix {digə-} can also change the word class.

#### 7) Prefix {taʔ-}

The basic forms that can be attached to the prefix {taʔ-} are:

Table 7. Prefix {taʔ-}

No	ROOT	Part of Speech	AFFIXED WORD	PREFIX	Part of Speech
1	[tulis]	V	[taʔtulis]	{taʔ-}	V
2	[sapu]	N	[taʔsapu]	{taʔ-}	V
3	[gawe]	V	[taʔgawe]	{taʔ-}	V
4	[seleh]	V	[taʔseleh]	{taʔ-}	V
5	[jupuʔ]	V	[taʔjupuʔ]	{taʔ-}	V

Words that have the prefix {taʔ-}, explain that the verb is done by the first person singular. The basic forms that can be attached to the prefix {taʔ-} are:

{taʔ-} + [tulis]	>	[taʔtulis]	I wrote
{taʔ-} + [sapu]	>	[taʔsapu]	I swept
{taʔ-} + [gawe]	>	[taʔgawe]	I made
{taʔ-} + [seleh]	>	[taʔseleh]	I borrowed
{taʔ-} + [jupuʔ]	>	[taʔjupuʔ]	I took

#### 8) Prefix {ka-}

The basic forms that can be attached to the prefix {ka-} are:

Table 8. Prefix {ka-}

No	ROOT	Part of Speech	AFFIXED WORD	PREFIX	Part of Speech
1	[tiga]	Numeralia	[katiga]	{ka}	Numeralia
2	[papat]	Numeralia	[kapapat]	{ka}	Numeralia
3	[lima]	Numeralia	[kalima]	{ka}	Numeralia
4	[saʒa]	Numeralia	[kasaʒa]	{ka}	Numeralia

The prefix {ka-} can be find when paired with a numeral. This prefix indicates a level of something. The basic forms that can be attached to the prefix {ka-} are:

{ka-} + [tiga]	>	[katiga]	third
{ka-} + [papat]	>	[kapapat]	fourth
{ka-} + [lima]	>	[kalima]	fifth
{ka-} + [saʒa]	>	[kasaʒa]	ninth

#### 9) Prefix {pi-}

The basic forms that can be attached to the prefix {pi-} are:

Table 9. Prefix {pi-}

No	ROOT	Part of Speech	AFFIXED WORD	PREFIX	Part of Speech
1	[tutur]	N	[pitutur]	{pi-}	N
2	[takon]	V	[pitakon]	{pi-}	N

{pi-} + [tutur]	>	[pitutur]	advise
{pi-} + [takon]	>	[pitakon]	queston

## 10) Prefix {paN-}

The basic forms that can be attached to the prefix {paN-} are:

Table 10. Prefix {paN-}

No	ROOT	Part of Speech	AFFIXED WORD	PREFIX	Part of Speech
1	[təŋah]	N	[panəŋah]	{paN-}	N
2	[dʒaluʔ]	V	[pandʒaluʔ]	{paN-}	N
3	[aŋgo]	V	[paŋaŋgo]	{paN-}	N
4	[uʃap]	N	[paŋuʃap]	{paN-}	N

## a. The prefix {paN-} with word that begins with consonant

{paN-} + [təŋah]	>	[panəŋah]	separator
{paN-} + [dʒaluʔ]	>	[pandʒaluʔ]	wish

## b. The prefix {paN-} with word that begins with vowel

{paN-} + [aŋgo]	>	[paŋaŋgo]	cloth
{paN-} + [uʃap]	>	[paŋuʃap]	utterance

The same as the prefix {N-}, only the prefix {paN-} has the suffix {pa} before {N-}. The nasal sound used in the prefix {paN-} also depends on the initial sound in the base word. If you meet a consonant, especially [d, dʒ], there is no melting of the sound, but there is an additional {n}, whereas if it starts with the sound [t] then there is a melting of the sound in the sound [t] and it becomes the sound [n]. The nasal alveolar prefix is {n-}, and the oral alveolar sound is [t, d, dʒ]. Then, the voiceless oral alveolar sound will be deleted if the roots that have the initial sound are added with the prefix {N-}. The sound is [t]. The spoken alveolar sound will not be deleted if the root with the initial sound is added with the prefix {N-}. The sound is [d], [dʒ].

### 4.1.2 Infix

Infix is an affix inserted in the middle of a word. Just like prefixes and suffixes, this affix can also change the nature of the word. The use of this affix is not often found, especially in regional languages. However, there are still some words that use infixes. In this research, two infixes were found, namely the infix {-əl} and the infix {-əm-}

#### 1) infix {-əl-}

The basic forms that can be attached to the infix {-əl} are:

Table 11. Infix {-əl}

No	ROOT	Part of Speech	AFFIXED WORD	INFIX	Part of Speech
1	[ləjɛh]	V	[ləlujɛh]	{-əl-}	V
2	[luŋguh]	V	[ləluŋguh]	{-əl-}	V

[ləjɛh] + {-əl-} > [ləlujɛh] lying  
 [luŋguh] + {-əl-} > [ləluŋguh] sitting

The infix {-əl-} in the word [ləjɛh] which then changes to [ləlujɛh]. The meaning of this word is to lie down. This word is usually used when someone feels tired because of activities. The infix {-əl-} in the word [ləjɛh] does not change the word class and meaning. Just like the word [luŋguh] which becomes [ləluŋguh] it does not change the meaning and function of the word itself. The infix {-əl-} in the word [ləjɛh] results in a sound change in the sound [ɛ] which becomes the sound [u].

#### 2) infix {-əm-}

The basic forms that can be attached to the infix {-əm-} are:

Table 12. Infix {-əm-}

No	ROOT	Part of Speech	AFFIXED WORD	INFIX	Part of Speech
1	[gantuŋ]	V	[gəmantuŋ]	{-əm-}	V

2	[gigil]	V	[gəmigil]	{-əm-}	V
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[gantun] + {-əm-}	>	[gəmantun]	hanging
[gigil] + {-əm-}	>	[gəmigil]	shivering

The infix {-em-} in the word [gəmantun] does not change the word class. Both words belong to the verb class. However, the word [gantun] is a transitive verb. Transitive verbs need an object when they become a sentence. Meanwhile, [gəmantun] is a verb that does not require an object or can be called an intransitive verb.

#### 4.1.3 Suffix

The suffix is an affix added at the end of a basic word. These affixes can also change the function of words and the meaning of words. Suffix is a type of affix or affix that is placed at the end of a word to change the meaning, type of word, or produce a new word. This affix functions to modify the meaning of the base word and allows the formation of new words by adding an affix to the end of the word. Suffixes are very common in languages around the world and play an important role in forming diverse and expressive vocabularies. Suffixes can indicate the form of nouns, adjectives, and verbs. In this study, the suffix {-an}, suffix {-nan}, suffix {-e}, suffix {-ne}, suffix {-a}, suffix {-ana}, and suffix {-en} were found.

##### 1) suffix {-an}

The basic forms that can be attached to the suffix {-an} are:

Table 13. Suffix {-an}

No	ROOT	Part of Speech	AFFIXED WORD	SUFFIX	Part of Speech
1	[paʃan]	N	[paʃanan]	{-an}	N

2	[ŋipi]	V	[ŋipijan]	{-an}	V
3	[sikat]	N	[sikatan]	{-an}	V
4	[kətɔʔ]	V	[kətɔʔan]	{-an}	V
5	[bəŋəl]	V	[bəŋələn]	{-an}	Adjective
6	[klisiʔ]	V	[klisiʔan]	{-an}	V
7	[dələn]	V	[dələnən]	{-an}	V
8	[bantah]	V	[bantahan]	{-an}	N
9	[undaŋ]	V	[undaŋən]	{-an}	N
10	[ʃəkəl]	V	[ʃəkələn]	{-an}	V
11	[kɔʃɛʔ]	V	[kɔʃɛʔan]	{-an}	N
12	[esen]	Adjective	[esenən]	{-an}	Adjective
13	[rudʒaʔ]	N	[rudʒaʔan]	{-an}	V
14	[wani]	Adjective	[wanijan]	{-an}	Adjective
15	[isər]	N	[isərən]	{-an}	N
16	[duwur]	N	[duwuran]	{-an}	N
17	[eŋgɔʔ]	V	[eŋgɔʔan]	{-an}	N
18	[dʒaluʔ]	V	[dʒaluʔan]	{-an}	V
19	[peme]	V	[pemejan]	{-an}	N
20	[lair]	V	[lairən]	{-an}	V

The suffix {-an} is often found in everyday life. Even regional languages also use this suffix. The suffix {-an} is an affix often used to form nouns or verbs. Such as changing nouns into verbs, verbs into abstract nouns, and even adjectives can also have the affix {-an} inserted. The following are examples of words with the suffix {-an} and their use in sentences:

#### Noun into Intransitive verb

[sikat] + {-an}	>	[sikatan]	brushing
[rudʒaʔ] + {-an}	>	[rudʒaʔan]	eating salad

The affix {-an} in the words [sikat] and [rudʒaʔ], which are in the noun class. The two words become [sikatan] and [rudʒaʔan]. This word is a verb that does not require an object or transitive verb. Not only can it change to an intransitive verb. Some verbs have the suffix {-an}, which turns into nouns, common noun or abstract nouns. Common nouns are nouns that we can see and can generally be described.



[eŋgoʔ] + {-an}	>	[eŋgoʔan]	turn
[dolan] + {-an}	>	[dolanan]	toy
[undaŋ] + {-an}	>	[undaŋan]	invitation
[bantah] + {-an}	>	[bantahan]	talk

These four words are verbs but have turned into nouns because the suffix {-an} can be proven through example sentences. Apart from common nouns, abstract nouns cannot be described physically, for example, feelings of love, happiness, or even a person's thoughts. This research found examples of verbs that changed to abstract nouns after receiving the suffix {-an} at the end of the word, namely [bantahan]. This suffix appears when the last sound of the verb is consonant.

## 2) suffix {-nan}

The basic forms that can be attached to the suffix {-nan} are:

Table 14. Suffix {-nan}

No	ROOT	Part of Speech	AFFIXED WORD	SUFFIX	Part of Speech
1	[ombe]	V	[ombenan]	{-nan}	N
2	[gawe]	V	[gawenan]	{-nan}	N
3	[gawa]	V	[gawanan]	{-nan}	N

[ombe] + {-nan}	>	[ombenan]	beverage
[gawe] + {-nan}	>	[gawenan]	made in
[gawa] + {-nan}	>	[gawanan]	luggage

In this research, the suffix {-nan} was also found which can change a verb into a noun. Just like the suffix {-an} which can change a verb into a noun, but this suffix is found in a few words such as the words [ombenan], [gawenan], and [gawanan] which have the root words [ombe], [gawe], and [gawa]. So, this suffix appears when the last sound of the words is vowel.

## 3) suffix {-e}

The basic forms that can be attached to the suffix {-e} are:

Table 15. Suffix {-e}

No	ROOT	Part of Speech	AFFIXED WORD	SUFFIX	Part of Speech
1	[tiŋgal]	V	[tiŋgale]	{-e}	N
2	[batur]	N	[bature]	{-e}	N
3	[isər]	N	[isəre]	{-e}	N

[batur] + {-e}	>	[bature]	friend
[isər] + {-e}	>	[isəre]	trouser, skirt
[tiŋgal] + {-e}	>	[tiŋgale]	residence

The suffix {-e} is also often heard in Javanese, in the Tengger language this suffix is also found. The meaning of the suffix {-e} is to describe ownership. If there is a noun or verb to which the suffix {-e} is added then the word becomes a word that explains ownership. The suffix {-e} appears when the word ends in a consonant.

## 4) suffix {-ne}

The basic forms that can be attached to the suffix {-ne} are:

Table 16. Suffix {-ne}

No	ROOT	Part of Speech	AFFIXED WORD	SUFFIX	Part of Speech
1	[rasa]	V	[rasane]	{-ne}	N
2	[isi]	N	[isine]	{-ne}	N
3	[səpura]	V	[səpurane]	{-ne}	V

[rasa] + {-ne}	>	[rasane]	taste
[isi] + {-ne}	>	[isine]	fill
[səpura] + {-ne}	>	[səpurane]	apologize

The suffix {-ne} is also often heard in Javanese, in the Tengger language this suffix is also found. The meaning of the suffix {-ne} is to describe ownership.

If there is a noun or verb to which the suffix {-ne} is added, then the word becomes one that explains ownership. This suffix is the same as the suffix {-e} but the difference is that the suffix {-ne} appears when there is a verb or noun that ends in a vowel.

#### 5) Suffix {-a}

The basic forms that can be attached to the suffix {-a} are:

Table 17. Suffix {-a}

No	ROOT	Part of Speech	AFFIXED WORD	SUFFIX	Part of Speech
1	[tuku]	V	[tukua]	{-a}	V
2	[sinau]	V	[sinawua]	{-a}	V
3	[budal]	V	[budala]	{-a}	V
4	[nurut]	V	[nuruta]	{-a}	V

[tuku] + {-a}	>	[tukua]	buy
[sinau] + {-a}	>	[sinawua]	learn
[budal] + {-a}	>	[budala]	go
[nurut] + {-a}	>	[nuruta]	be obedient

Just like the prefix {ne?-}, the suffix {-a} means ordering someone to do something. According to the Tengger community, the prefix {ne?-} is more polite than the suffix {-a}. The prefix {ne?-} is used when asking an older person to do something. Meanwhile, the suffix {-a} is usually used for peers or younger people.

#### 6) Suffix {-ana}

The basic forms that can be attached to the suffix {-ana} is:

Table 18. Suffix {-ana}

No	ROOT	Part of Speech	AFFIXED WORD	SUFFIX	Part of Speech
1	[kɔʃɛʔ]	V	[kɔʃɛʔana]	{-ana}	V

The suffix {ana-} is also an affix at the end of words which functions to give orders to other people. The basic forms that can be attached to the suffix {ana-} are:

[kɔʃɛʔ] + ana > [kɔʃɛʔana] peel!

#### 7) Suffix {-ən}

The basic forms that can be attached to the suffix {-ən} are:

Table 19. Suffix {-ən}

No	ROOT	Part of Speech	AFFIXED WORD	SUFFIX	Part of Speech
1	[ombe]	V	[ombeən]	{-ən}	V
2	[gambar]	N	[gambarən]	{-ən}	V
3	[dəlləŋ]	V	[dəlləŋən]	{-ən}	V

The suffix {-ən} is also an affix at the end of words which functions to give orders to other people. The basic forms that can be attached to the suffix {-ən} are:

[ombeh] + {-ən} > [ombeən] drink!  
 [gambar] + {-ən} > [gambarən] draw!  
 [dəlləŋ] + {-ən} > [dəlləŋən] look!

## 4.2 Finding

Findings in research refer to the results or outcomes of research obtained through a systematic research process, data analysis and interpretation. These findings are conclusions from data analysis carried out during the research process and provide answers or information related to the research questions asked. These findings will undoubtedly include affixations used in the Tengger language. Many types of affixations exist, but this research discusses prefixes, infixes, and suffixes.

A prefix is an affix added at the beginning of a word. There are seventeen prefixes used in Javanese, namely {di-, taʔ-, koʔ-, a-, ka-, kə-, ma-, mər-, kuma-,

kapi-, N-, mi-, pa-, paN-, pə-, pi-, pre-}. These seventeen prefixes are used in verbs, adjectives, and nouns. In this research, namely affixations in the Tengger language, ten prefixes were found that are used in the Tengger language, namely {di-, N-, kə-, neʔ-, me-, digə-, ka-, pi-, paN-, taʔ-}.

There are many similarities between prefixes in old Javanese and Tengger. From the research results into the Tengger language prefix, a difference was found in this prefix is not used in old Javanese, namely the prefixes {neʔ-} and {digə-}. The prefix {neʔ-}. when met with a verb, the word has the meaning of a command. Meanwhile, the basic word that gets the prefix is {digə-} to become a passive verb. The prefix {digə-} is a prefix that appears in the Tengger language, but this prefix is not productive, because it is only find in a few words, for example [digəguju] and [digəgampan]. Likewise with the prefixes {kə-, mə-, pi-}. These three prefixes also appear in the Tengger language but are not used in many words so these prefixes are also unproductive.

The prefix {N-} in the Tengger language has various variants, namely {m-, ŋ-, n-, ɲ-}. Each of these prefixes has a pattern, such as the prefix m- which will appear in words that start with the sounds [p], [b], [w]. However, this variant can melt and replace the initial letter in the word. Prefix m- if you meet a word that starts with sounds [p], [w], the letter will melt. For example, [pacul] becomes [macul], and [waʃa] becomes [maʃa]. Apart from meeting the sounds [p], [w], the prefix {m-} can also appear when there is a word that starts with the sound [b]. If the prefix {m-} meets a word that starts with the sound [b], no sound melting occurs. For example, [bajar] becomes [mbajar]. In this example, the word only adds the sound m- before the first letter of the base word.

The prefix {ŋ-} is also a variant of {N-}, often found in everyday language, especially in the Tengger community. In the appearance of the prefix ŋ- there is also a melting of the sound when the prefix meets a word that begins with the sound [k], such as [kukus] becomes [ŋukus], where the sound [k] in the first letter of the word experiences a melting of the sound so that it is replaced with the sound [ŋ]. Meanwhile, if the prefix ŋ- meets a word that begins with the sound [g] and a vowel, then there is no sound melting or only the sound [ŋ] is added before the first letter in the word, such as [ombe] becomes [ŋombe]

The prefix {N-} with the variant {n-} is also used in the Tengger language. This prefix appears when words start with the sounds [t], [j], [d]. The sound [t] at the beginning of a word will experience a melting sound if there is an n- prefix, such as [taŋis] becomes [naŋis]. If you meet the sound [j], [d], then the sound does not melt, such as [jupu?] becomes [njupu?]. The prefix {N-} with the variant {ŋ-} is also used in the Tengger language and appears when it meets a word that begins with the sound [s], [c], and both experience a sound melting, such as [sapu] becomes [ŋapu]. If the prefix meets the sound [c], for example, [ʃampur] becomes [ŋampur].

The prefix {ka-} in the Tengger language indicates an example level such as [kasiji], [kapapat], [kalima]. In Javanese, to indicate a level, we usually use the prefix {to-}, for example [kətəlu], [kəlimo]. The prefix {kə-} is also used in the Tengger language, but not to describe a level. The {kə-} prefix is one of the unproductive prefixes in the Tengger language.

Kinds of prefixes in Tengger language are attached in the table below:

Table 20. Kinds of Prefixes in Tengger Language

No	Prefixes	Allomorph
1	{di-}	-
2	{N-}	{m-}, {ŋ-}, {ɲ-}, {n-}
3	{nɛʔ-}	-
4	{kə-}	-
5	{mə-}	-
6	{digə-}	-
7	{taʔ-}	-
8	{ka-}	-
9	{pi-}	-
10	{paN-}	-

Infix is an affix that is located in the middle of a word. Infix is a type of affix or affix that is placed in the middle of a word to change the meaning or type of the word. In languages that use infixes, their use is limited to special grammatical rules and is not commonly encountered in everyday life. In this research, two infixes were found, namely {-əl-}, and {-əm-}. Meanwhile, in Javanese, there are {-in-}, and {-um-} infixes. An example of the use of the infix {-əl-} in the Tengger language is [ləjəh] to [ləlujəh], in the word [ləjəh] which gets the prefix {-əl} then becomes [ləlujəh], there is a change in the sound [ɛ] to [u] but it still does not change the function of the word. An example of the use of the infix {-əm-} in the Tengger language is [gantun] to [gəmantun]. When this infix is used, it does not change the function of the word. The infixes {-əl} and {-əm-} in the Tengger language are also unproductive affixes because they are not found often, in this analysis only two words were found in each infix.

Kinds of infixes in Tengger language are attached in the table below:

Table 21. Kinds of Infixes in Tengger Language

No	Infixes	Allomorph
1	{-əl}	-
2	{-əm-}	-

The suffix is a word affix located at the end of a word. In old Javanese, there are seven suffixes, namely {-ən, -a, -na, -ana, -(a)ke, -i, and -an}. In this study, seven suffixes were also found: {-an, -nan, -e, -ne, -a, -ən, -ana}. Three suffixes are the same between old Javanese and Tengger: {-ana, -ən, -a, -an}. Suffixes not used in old Javanese are *-nan*, *-e*, and *-ne*. The suffixes {-(a)ke}, and {-i} are not found in the Tengger language.

The use of the suffix {-nan} is a allomorph from {-an} in the Tengger language, such as [ombenan], and [gawenan], comes from the root words [ombe], and [gawe]. The use of the suffix {-nan} changing the function of a word from a verb to a noun is the same as the suffix {-an}, which can change the function of a word from a verb to a noun. The difference between these two suffixes is that the suffix {-nan} appears when the last sound of the verb is a vowel sound, while the suffix {-an} appears when the last sound in the verb is consonant.

The suffixes {-e} and {-ne} indicate possession. The suffix {-e} appears when the noun ends in a consonant sound, such as [batur] becomes [bature]. Meanwhile, the suffix {ne-}, which also indicates ownership, appears when a noun ends in a vowel sound, such as [rasa] becomes [rasane]. So, suffix {-e} and {ne-} are the allomorph of {-e}. Suffix {-an} and {-nan} are the allomorph of {-an}



Kinds of suffixes in Tengger language are attached in the table below:

Table 20. Kinds of Suffixes in Tengger Language

No	Suffixes	Allomorph
1	{-an}	{-an}, {-nan}
2	{-e}	{-e}, {-ne}
3	{-a}	-
4	{-ana}	-
5	{-ən}	-

In terms of the four affixes, namely prefix, infix and suffix, there are types of affixes that have the same meaning when spoken. Namely the prefix {nek-}, suffix {-a}, suffix {-ən}, and suffix {-ana}. The four affixes indicate a command, also known as imperative words, are a type of word used to give instructions, orders, or invitations to other people to do something. These words describe the desired or expected action taken by the party who hears or reads them. Command words are often used in everyday communication to ask someone to do something or give instructions.

Examples of its use in sentences, such as [nɛʔtulis æ paran siŋ kate dituku, caʔne ora lali]. Then an example of using the suffix {-a} in a sentence is [sinaua naŋ your room]. The third is an example of a sentence using the suffix {-ən}, like [gambarən gunuŋ iku]. An example of a sentence using suffix {-ana} is [kəʔfɛʔana apəl iku]. The four affixes that have command meanings, the most frequently used or productive affixes are the prefix {neʔ-}, suffix {-ən}, and suffix {a-}, while the suffix {-ana} is not productive because in this study it was only found in the word [kəʔfɛʔana].

