AFFIXATION IN THE UTTERANCE OF MANDURO SOCIETY

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Abstrak: Bahasa sebagai alat komunikasi sehari-hari, akan mengalami pergeseran dan kepunahan jika penutur asli tidak lagi menggunakan bahasa tersebut. Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi adalah faktor kebutuhan sosial, ekonomi, politik, budaya dan kedwibahasaan atau bahkan kemultibahasaan yang telah dimiliki oleh penutur. Fenomena ini terjadi pada tuturan masyarakat Manduro. Dengan demikian, perlu adanya upaya pemertahanan bahasa agar kepunahan bahasa tidak terjadi pada bahasa tersebut. Salah satu metode yang dapat digunakan adalah dengan cara mensosialisasikan bahasa tersebut pada masyarakat luas agar penutur asli dapat leluasa menggunakan bahasa tersebut di manapun berada. Fenomena tersebut mendorong peneliti untuk melakukan penelitian pada afiksasi tuturan masyarakat Manduro sebagai upaya pemertahanan bahasa tuturan masyarakat Manduro agar terhindar dari kepunahan bahasa. Jenis penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Sampel penelitian dipilih menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah wawancara, perekaman, pengamatan, dan angket *Swadesh Morris* untuk menjaring kosakata. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan adalah analisis induktif dengan klasifikasi data dengan menggunakan metode *padan* dan *agih,* reduksi, membatasi lingkup teori, dan menarik simpulan. Berdasarkan hasil yang telah dicapai oleh peneliti, terdapat proses afiksasi dalam tuturan masyarakat manduro, berupa awalan, akhiran, dan konfiks. Proses afiksasi tersebut dipengaruhi oleh bahasa Jawa dan bahasa Indonesia.
Kata Kunci: *Afiksasi, Tuturan, Masyarakat manduro.*

Abtract: Language as a means of daily communication, will get shift and extinction if the native speakers no longer use the language. The factors that influence are the factors of social, economic, political, cultural and bilingual or even the multilingual that the speaker has. This phenomenon occurs in the utterance of Manduro society. Thus, it needs an effort to preserve the language so that language extinction does not occur in that language. One method that can be used is to socialize the language to the public so that native speakers can freely use the language wherever located. This phenomenon encourages researchers to conduct research in the affixation of Manduro society's utterance as an effort to preserve language in the utterance of Manduro society in order to avoid language extinction. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative. The sample is chosen by using purposive sampling technique. Data collection techniques used are interview, recording, observation, and Swadesh Morris questionnaire to obtain the vocabulary. Data analysis technique used is inductive analysis with data classification by using the methods of padan and agih, reduction, limiting the scope of theory, and drawing conclusion. Based on the result that has been achieved by the researchers, there is affixation process in the utterance of manduro society, such as: prefix, suffix, and confix. The affixation process is influenced by Javenese languange and Indonesian language.
Keywords: *Affixation, Utterance, Manduro Society.*

INTRODUCTION

Language is a system that is systematic and systemic, systematic means composed with a certain pattern while the systemic means the language is not stand alone or singular but there are subsystems under it namely subsystem of phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics which is known by the term language structure(Chaer, 2007: 36). Ahmad and Alex (2012:3) define language as a system of arbitrary sound symbols used by members of social groups to cooperate,

communicate, and identify. Thus, it can be summarized that language is not a single aspect, but rather it's built by elements.

Parera (2009: 6) suggests that the structure of language is the elements that form the language unit consisting of phoneme, morpheme, word, phrase, clause, sentence, to discourse. The relationship between language structure and the process of learning is explained by Johnson (2009: 42) that language is something that is stable, neutral, at the level of a consecutive system naturally described at the character level of syntactic, phonology, morphology and pragmatics, in this part language is part of Psychocognitive that each individual has. Based on the various opinions of experts, it can be concluded that the language structure consists of phonology, morphology, syntactic and semantics constructions that are also related to the language characteristic of each individual (learners) in the process of language learning. In this case, the study of Manduro society's utterance will be analyzed through morphology. In summary, it can be concluded that morphology is part of the linguistic science that examines the smallest language unit of language including the shape, change, and influence of the change through morphological processes.

Morphological process is the process of word formation that occurs from the process of merging one element with another element on the basic form. Muslich (2008: 35) argues that one of the event of the formation of words in the Indonesian language, namely: the affix process or affixation. The proses of adding affix (affixation) is the event of the word formation by adding affix on the basic form such as adding affix on the basic form of "daki" to be "mendaki", on the form of "tatar" to be "menatar" and on the basic form of "kukur" to be "mengukur" (Muslich, 2008: 38). Ahmad and Abdulloh (2012: 63-64) classify the Indonesian affixes as follows:

a) Prefix

Affix placed at the beginning or in front of the form is called prefix. In the Indonesian language, for example, mem-, di-, ber-, ke-, ter-, se-, pem-, and pe-/per-. Whereas in Javenese language, the affix in the beginning has a relatively large amount. Nurhayati (2001: 13) argues that the affixt in the beginning for the Javanese language consists of [N- (n-, ny-, m-, ng-)], [Dak-/tak-], [Kok-/tok], [di-],[ka-], [ke-], [a-], [aN-], [paN-], [ma-], [mer-], [sa-], [pa-], [pi-], [pra-], [tar-], [kuma-], [kami-] dan [kapi-]. For example, in the affix as follows.

ny- + cucuk 'paruh' becomes *nyucuk* 'bite'
m-+ parut 'serut' becomes *marut* 'rasp'
ng-+olah 'olah' becomes *mengolah* 'cook'
Dak+ pangan becomes *dakpangan* 'I eat'
Kok+tuku 'beli' becomes *koktuku*
di+tulis 'tulis' becomes *ditulis* 'written'
ka+gowo 'bawa' becomes ' kagowo'
ke -+ramut 'rawat' becomes *kerawat* 'take care'
a-+klambi'baju' becomes *aklambi* ' dressed'
aN- + ngundang 'manggil' becomes *angundan*g 'call'
paN- +tampa 'terima' becomes *panampa* 'receiver'
ma-+guru 'pendidik' becomes *maguru* 'studied'
mer-+tamu becomes *mertamu* 'visit'
sa-+kranjang 'keranjang' becomes *sakranjang* 'one basket '
pa- + amrih becomes *pamrih* 'having aim'
pi-+takon becomes *pitakon* 'question'
pra- +tanda becomes *pratanda* 'sign'
tar- + buka becomes *tarbuka* 'opened'
kuma- + ayu becomes *kumayu* 'pretend beautiful'
kami- + sosol + en becomes *kamisosolen* 'stutter'
kapi- + lare becomes *kapilare* 'behave like a child'

b) Infix

The affix placed in the basic form is known as infix. In Indonesian language, there are three kinds of infix namely -el, -em, and -er. The example in the use of the word "belajar" namely it is from the word "ajar" and "gerigi" of the word "gigi" (Tarigan, 2008: 52). Nurhayati (2001: 23) states that the middle of adding or "seselan" in Javanese language consists of 4 morphemes, namely [-in-], [-um-], [-er-], and [-el-.] For example in the following words:

tulis + -in- becomes *tinulis* 'written'
gebyar + -el- becomes *gelebyar, glebyar* 'shining'
pentul + -er- becomes *perentul, prentul* 'rounded-up'
bagus + -um- becomes *gumagus* 'nice act'

c) Confix

The confix consists of two elements, one in front of the basic form, one in the back of the basic form, and functions as a divided morpheme (Ahmad and Abdulloh, 2012: 64). In this case, we need to distinguish between the concept of confix and the combination of affix. Confix is an affix with a grammatical meaning, whereas the affix combination is not an affix, and is likely to reveal some grammatical meanings. In the Indonesian language there are at least four confixes, namely {ke -...an), {pen- ..-an), and {ber- .. an}. These confixes for example attached to the word *pengiriman, persahabatan, berhalangan*. Based on the description of the morphological process, it can be concluded, that in general, the process of affixing or adding affix consists of prefix, infix, suffix, confix, and affix combination.

RESEARCH METHOD

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. It is descriptive, because the research aims to create an overview, factual, and accurate about the data, the characters and the relationship of phenomena studied mainly: the utterance of Manduro society. While it is the qualitative research. This is in line with Creswell (2009: 4) that qualitative research is defined as method to explore and understand the meaning of which by An individual or group of persons is considered to be of social or humanitarianism problem.

This study observes the different of Manduro society's utterance with the surrounding society. The object of this research is the utterance of Manduro society which is analyzed through the form of vocabulary type and word formation through affixation. The location of this research is located in four subvillage of Manduro Village,

Kabuh district, Jombang Regency, such as: subvillages of Gesing, Dander, Matu'an, and Guo. The researchers take four samples of research by using purposive sampling technique. It focuses on village officials who really master the utterance of Manduro society. Data collection techniques used are interview, recording, observation, and Swadesh Morris questionnaire to obtain the vocabulary. While the data analysis technique used is inductive analysis with data classification by using methods of padan and agih, reduction, limiting the scope of theory, and drawing conclusion.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Based on the result of data, there are some affixation in the utterance of Manduro society in four subvillage of Manduro village, mainly: subvillages of Gesing, Dander, Matu'an, and Guo. They are the following examples:

The affixation of data 1, mainly: the suffix in the word "danana" gets the suffix -nya derived from the word –na. It has function as suffix in the Indonesian language, such as: suffix [-nya]. The form of utterance is founded in the following data.

Data (1): Wife: Yokareneguh **danana** cokop ta njek
(Meaning: just look at the funds there is nothing or not)

In the word of "tanemi" is the affixation process of the word "tanem" + the suffix -i. Indonesian morphology has the suffix -i which has function to change the meaning and form of the word. The form of utterance is founded in the following data.

Data (2): Wife: mEk teke **tanemi** jagung.

The process of confix on the word "pengeluaran"occurs from the base word of "keluar" gets the prefix peN- and the suffix -an. This word is assumed to be influenced by Indonesian language. It occurs, because speaker not only can speak her language but also can speak Indonesian language. The form of utterance is founded in the following data.

Data (3): Wife: hahahah .... pesenah bokonah lek adek berik ruah **pengeluaran** lebih ... lebih   mbenyak

(Meaning: hahahahhhh, his tobacco money run out yesterday, the spending is more)

The affixation process also occurs in words as follows:

a. Baris + ake = barisake.
   In the word barisake, there is the base word of "baris". It gets the affix form of Javanese language, such as: the word "ake".

b. Guna + ake = gunaake
   In the word gunaake, there is the base word of "guna". It gets the affix form of Javanese language, such as: the word "ake".

c. Ke + giat + tan = kegiatan
   The word of "kegiatan" is affected by the utterance of speaker who can speak Indonesian language.

d. Per + cakap + an = percakapan
   The word of "percakapan" is influenced by the vocabulary of Indonesian language. It consists of the base word of "cakap" and gets affixes, such as: prefix and suffix [Per- and -an].

e. Di + sesuai + ake = disesuaiake
   The word of "disesuaiake" is influenced by the Javanese language, such as: prefix –di and suffix -ake.

f. Akhir + an = akhiran
   The word of "akhiran" is also affected by Javenese language, such as: suffix –an.

g. Salam + an = salaman
   The word of "salaman" is a influenced by speaker who can communicate by using Indonesian language. So, it occurs the affixation process, such as: the addition of suffix -an in the end of the base word of "salam". It becomes "salaman". It means the process of shaking.

In brief, there is affixation process in utterance of Manduro society. They are: prefix, suffix, and confix. Actually, the affixation process is influenced by Javenese languange and Indonesian language. Because speaker not only can speak her or his language but also can speak Javenese language and Indonesian language.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results obtained by the researchers, it can be summarized as follows:
There is affixation in manduro society, such as: prefix, suffix and confix. The affixation process is influenced by Javenese languange and Indonesian language.

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