

## **Morphological Analysis; Madurese Affixes in the Short Story "Jha' Atokaran" by Sulaiman**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*The aim of this research was to analyze the types of affixes and their functions in a short story written in the Madurese language titled "Jha' Atokaran". The method used in this study was qualitative descriptive analysis. The data source used was the text of the translated short story in Madurese. Data collection was done by reading and studying the short story and identifying the affixes used. Data analysis was conducted by classifying the types of affixes found in the story and understanding the function of each affix in shaping word structure and grammatical meaning. The results of this research was expected to provide a deeper understanding of the use of affixes in the Madurese language and their contribution to the structure and meaning of words in the short story "Jha' Atokaran".*

**Keywords:** *Affixes, Functions, Short Story, Madurese Language*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Madurese language has a close relationship with the Indonesian language, which originated from the Malay language (Marsono, 2004). Both languages have a strong kinship and share many similarities, including in terms of morphology (Fortin, 2011) (In the field of morphology, there are several Madurese affixes that are similar to Indonesian affixes, although there are differences in their functions.

Madurese language is one of the largest regional languages in Indonesia with approximately 13.7 million speakers (Bambang Nibisono, 2006). Madurese language has its own complexity and uniqueness in terms of sociolinguistics, morphology, and phonology. Madurese language consists of four main dialects, namely Sumenep, Pamekasan, Bangkalan, and Kangean, and two additional dialects. Moreover, Madurese language has eight levels of speech or *ondhâghân bhâsa*, including four main levels of speech (*enjâ'-iyâ*, *engghè-enten*, *engghi-enten*, and *èngghi-bhunten*) and four derivative levels of speech (M, 1979).

This research aims to describe the use of affixes in the Madurese language short story entitled "Jha' Atokaran". Affixes are linguistic elements added to a base word to form a new word by changing its meaning, type, or function. Affixes can be categorized into several types, such as prefixes (prefix affixes), suffixes (suffix affixes), infixes (infix affixes), and confixes (combined prefix and suffix affixes). According to (Bambang Nibisono, 2006), affixation is a morphological process used to form derived words,

including verbs, nouns, and adjectives. In the process of affixation, affixes are added to both simple and complex base words (ASING, 2017).

In the morphological process involving affixation, such as prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and confixes, there are categories that include inflection, derivation, and compounding. This research will focus on the discussion of nouns and verbs because they have different patterns depending on the affixes used. Nouns can be derived from verbs or adjectives, while verbs can originate from nouns or adjectives. Furthermore, adjectives can also be derived from nouns or verbs, and the same applies to adverbs that can be derived from adjectives or nouns (Andayani).

Yusuf (2008) states that morphological processes, particularly affixation, are one of the aspects of grammar studied by linguists. This study focuses on the field of morphology, taking into account the differing opinions in characterizing the meaning of affixation. The research aims to combine morphology with semantics and pragmatics to generate more theoretical and evidence-based findings. On the other hand, morphophonological processes refer to the phenomenon of phoneme changes within a morpheme (or morphemes) as a result of morphological processes. In the Madurese language, there are two main morphological processes, namely affixation and reduplication. The term "phoneme changes" is used here in a broad sense, encompassing phoneme addition, blending, deletion, substitution, and shifting (M, 1979).

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The research method used in this study is qualitative documentation. This approach allows researchers to explore and analyze social phenomena through the analysis of documents that contain words, rather than numbers. Qualitative research aims to understand and explain social phenomena by comparing, distinguishing, analyzing, classifying, and describing the research object in depth (Bambang Nibisono, 2006). In this research, the researchers is the main instrument used to collect and analyze data.

The data source in this research is taken from the vocabulary found in the short story titled "Jha' Atokaran" by Sulaiman in 2018. The data collection technique used is by reading and noting down words that contain affixes, then classifying them based on the affixes present in those words. To understand the process of morphological rules formation for each affix, grouping tables and morphological trees are used to break down the affixes attached to the root words.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

Morpheme is the smallest unit in a language that carries grammatical or linguistic functions (M, 1979). There are two types of morphemes, namely free morphemes and bound morphemes. Free morphemes are independent units in language that exist as words with their own meanings. For example, in English, the word "book" is a free morpheme that means "buku" (book). Free morphemes can be used independently without relying on other morphemes. On the other hand, bound morphemes are language units that only have meaning when combined with other morphemes. Bound morphemes cannot stand alone as words with their own meanings. For instance, in English, the "-s" ending in

the word "books" is a bound morpheme that indicates plural form. Bound morphemes require other morphemes to give meaning or affect grammar.

By combining free morphemes and bound morphemes, we can form more complex words. For example, by combining the free morpheme "book" with the bound suffix "-s," we create the word "books" which means "buku-buku" (books). Understanding phonemes, free morphemes, and bound morphemes helps us recognize and comprehend how these units interact and form more complex language structures.

Furthermore, it should be noted that this research is limited to bound morphemes or affixes in the Madurese language. The focus of this research is on the analysis and characteristics of bound morphemes used in the Madurese language, specifically in the short story "Jha' Atokaran", related to various types of affixes and their functions. This limitation directs attention to the morphological processes involving the use of affixes to form words and structures in the Madurese language. Therefore, this research does not discuss the aspects of free morphemes or base words in the Madurese language.

In the short story "Jha' Atokaran" by Sulaiman, affixes play an important role in shaping the word structure and grammatical meaning. Affixes involve the process of affixation, which includes attaching or adding affixes to base word forms. The affixation process in the short story can occur through prefixation, suffixation, and confixation. The attachment of affixes can change the lexical identity of words or word classes (derivation), or only affect inflection without changing the word class and lexical identity (Rismaya, Wahya, & Lukman, 2022). According to Salmaa (2023) prefixes have the function of transforming base words into nouns, adjectives, and verbs. Here are the key functions of prefixes:

- a. Forming Nouns. Nouns are words that refer to objects, humans, animals, and concepts. They are essential in sentences as they serve as subjects.
- b. Forming Verbs. Verbs are words used to describe actions or activities performed by someone. Verbs have specific characteristics, such as functioning as the main predicate, denoting processes or states, representing states, and being incompatible with adverbials.
- c. Forming Adjectives. Adjectives modify nouns or pronouns to provide more specific descriptions. They can indicate quantity, sufficiency, order, quality, or emphasize a word.
- d. Forming Numerals. Numerals are used to count the quantity of people, animals, or objects, as well as indicate the order in a sequence of numbers. Numerals are typically positioned before nouns to provide quantity-related information.
- e. Forming Adverbs. Adverbs provide additional information in a sentence, such as indicating place, time, instrument, cause, effect, and more.

But, in the short story researchers found that there are another function of affixes :

- a. Forming imperative words:  
This affix modifies the base word to form imperative words, which express commands or requests (H Hasanah, 2022).

- b. Forming comparative words:  
 This affix modifies the base word to form comparative words, which are used to compare two or more things (H Hasanah, 2022).
- c. Forming possessive words:  
 This affix modifies the base word to form possessive words, indicating ownership or possession (GM Saeed, 2011).
- d. Forming connecting words:  
 Please provide additional information or clarification as there is no specific affix mentioned for this function. However, some common affixes used to form connecting words in English include "and," "or," "but," and "because." These affixes connect two words or phrases within a sentence (GM Saeed, 2011).

And then, the following are qualitative data that the researchers found in the short story, along with their categorization based on the type of affixes used:

1. Prefix

Prefix is an affix at the beginning of a word, the position of the prefix is before the main word/base.

Table 1. Prefix in "Jha' Atokaran" Short Story

<b>a-</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>e-</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>pa-</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
Acolo'	Chit-chat	Eghajak	Mocked	Pateppa'	Fix!
Atokar	Fight	Ejawab	Answered	Patotor	Advice
Asapora	Apologize	Etamba	Added	Patengghi	Increase!
Aghajak	Joke	Esoro	Told		
Alaban	Oppose	Esengkol	Alluded to		
Aromasa	Hunch	Elabhan	Resisted		
Akalinjang	Vibrate	Epekker	Thought		
Aberri'	Give	Ekenal	Known		
Arassa	Feel	Ebalas	Replied		
Alebbi	More	Etembhang	Than/weighed		
Aghantang	Lie down	Eker-pekker	Thought about		
Ajaga	Keep	Ecapo'	Gotten		
Alerek	Glance	Epesa	Separated		
Anilai	Evaluate	Epangghil	Called		
		Eberri'	Given		
		Ebaghi	Given		
		Eangghap	Considered		
		Etahan	Held		
		Eoba	Changed		
<b>ny-</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>sa-</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>ka-</b>	<b>Meaning</b>

Nyengkol	Offend	Sakejjhe'	A while	Kabitong	Countable
Nyercer	Spread			Kaangghuy	For
				Katojjhu	Fixed
<b>ng-</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>ma-</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>e+pa-</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
Ngako	Confess	Macair	Lighten (mood)	Epamanjhang	Punished
Ngangghuy	Wear	Maenga'	Warn	Epateppa'	Corrected
Ngabas	See	Mateppa'	Correct		
Ngalakkak	Laugh				
Ngala'	Take				
<b>ta-</b>	<b>Meaning</b>				
Tamaso'	Included				

From table 1 above, it can be said that there are nine prefixes found by the researchers in the short story "Jha' Atokaran" by Sulaiman, including *a-*, *e-*, *pa-*, *ny-*, *sa-*, *ka-*, *ta-*, *ng-*, and *e+pa-*. These nine prefixes have different functions according to their intended use. The prefixes *a-*, *ny-*, and *ng-* have the same function, which is to form active verbs. For example, *atokar*, *nyengkol*, and *ngako*.

Next, the prefixes *e-*, *ka-*, *ta-*, and *e+pa-* have the function of forming passive verbs. The prefix *e-* is used to form passive or reflexive verbs that indicate the need to mention the subject or the doer of the action. For example, the word *ejawab* in the sentence "*Tang oca' se abak sanga' ta' langsung ejawab moso Mat Kadir ben sakancaanna.*" On the other hand, the prefixes *ta-* and *ka-* form base or root words into passive verbs that indicate undergoing or being affected by an action without indicating the doer of the action, such as the word *tamaso'* in the sentence "*Ahlak reya tamaso' elmo sa tada' tolessa.*". But to be underlined, prefixes *ka-* have other function ideast to make an conjunction word such as *kaangghuy* which have meaning 'for'. As for the prefix *e+pa-*, it forms passive verbs with the concept of action and involvement of others in that action. The prefixes *e-*, *ka-*, and *ta-* form passive actions without the involvement of others in that action. Whereas the prefix *e+pa-* forms passive actions with the involvement of others, or in other words, the subject not only receives the action but also receives assistance/being acted upon by others. For example, the word *epamanjhang* in the sentence "*Sengkok ben Mat Kadir epangghil. Epamanjhang e kantor sambi eberi' patotor kaangghuy ajaga ahlak.*". 'Sengkok' and 'Mat Kadir' are the subjects that undergo the action, while the teacher (in the context of the story) is another person who makes the subject perform that action (F Dewi, 2017).

The prefix *pa-* has two functions. First, it forms a base into an imperative verb (command verb), such as the word *pateppa'* in the phrase "*Pateppa' mun aoca*" (Fix your words!). Second, it forms a base into a noun, such as the base *totor* which receives the prefix *pa-* and becomes *patotor* in the sentence "*Epamanjhang e kantor sambi eberi' patotor kaangghuy ajaga ahlak.*" The second function of the prefix *pa-* involves inflection. According to Verhaar (2016), inflectional affixation is a process that maintains the lexical identity or does not change the word class, while derivational affixation generates new words with different word class categories and lexical

identities from their base forms. *Totor* and *patotor* have the same word class despite one of them receiving the *pa-* prefix, thus supporting the aforementioned theory and reinforcing the statement that *patotor* undergoes inflectional affixation.

Then is the prefix *sa-* which functions to form a base into a numeral form. The prefix *sa-* indicates something singular or a small quantity, as seen in the word *sakejha'* in the sentence "*Duh. Mak jhuba' tang nilai ahlak. Sakejha' alerek ka raporra Mat Kadir.*"

## 2. Suffix

Suffix is an affix that is located at the end of a word and after the main word/base.

**Table 2. Suffix in "Jha' Atokaran" Short Story**

<b>-na</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>-a</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>-an</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
Tepa'na	At the time	Todhussa	Shame	Sakolaan	School
Kancana	His friend	Orengnga	The person	Sarombanan	Haphazardly
Aba'na	Himself	Pekkerra	His mind	Torkopan	Slap
Oca'na	His words	Tanangnga	His hand	Pantesan	No wonder
Pepena	His cheek	Teknikka	His technique	Serangan	Attack
Pokolna	His smack	Akherra	Finally	Ajakan	Solicitation
Socana	His eyes	Settonga	The other	Saporaan	Apologies
Sabelluna	Before	Raporra	His report	Beremmaan	However
Sellana	Crowd	Akhlakka	The morals	Ca'-oca'an	Words
Saporana	Sorry	Tolessa	The writing		
Apana	What				
Elmona	His knowledge				
Tengkana	His behavior				
Ambuna	Unceasingly				
<b>-en</b>	<b>Meaning</b>				
Tapagheghen	Tremble				

Based on the above table, researchers found four suffixes in the short story "Jha' Atokaran." The suffixes *-na* and *-a* serve the same function, which is to indicate possession. However, *-a* is used for bases ending in a consonant, while *-na* is used for bases ending in a vowel, although in some words, the use of the *-na* suffix on consonant-final words can be found but is rare. Examples of the use of the *-na* and *-a* suffixes are the words *elmona* and *pekkerra*.

The suffix *-en* functions to form verbs (transitive) from bases, as seen in the word *tapagheghen*. Lastly, the suffix *-an* functions as a noun-forming suffix, as seen in the word *sakolaan*, which is derived from the word *sakola*, meaning "to go to school," and with the addition of the *-an* suffix, it becomes a noun meaning "school."

## 3. Confix

Confix is an affix that is located on the cloud and the end of the word and before and after the main word/base.

**Table 3 Confix in "Jha' Atokaran" Short Story**

<b>a-na</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>pa-a</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>a-e</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
Amarghana	Be caused	Pamokolla	Punch	Arassae	Feel
<b>e-e</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>e+ka-e</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>ng-i</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
Esentare	Come over	Ekataoe	Known	Ngadhebbhi	Face
<b>sa-an</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>e-aghi</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>sa-na</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
Sakancaan	Frienn(ship)	Ekoca'aghi	Said	Sakabbhina	All of
Sakaleyan	Once	Esala'aghi	Blamed	Sakerana	If
Saoca'an	In one word			Samarena	After
<b>ba-a</b>	<b>Meaning</b>			Saongghuna	Actually
Babataggha	Personality			Salastarena	Afterwards
<b>a-an</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>ka-an</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>e+ka-i</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
Aperreyan	Befall	Kadhaddhiyan	Occurrence	Ekarebbhungi	Mobbed
Alebbiyan	More	Kamampuan	Ability		
Acocokan	More suitable	Kaelangan	Loss		
		Kasopanan	Decency		
<b>sa-a</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>e-i</b>	<b>meaning</b>		
Saabidha	After all	Ekikiri	Scolded		
Sabaligha	On the contrary	<b>a-aghi</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>pa-an</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
Saterrosa	So on	Alastareagghi	Finishing	Panilaian	Assessing
<b>ka+sa-na</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>ka-e</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>e-e</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
Kasaarena	Habit	Kaloppae	Forgetting	Ecaramaeh	Lectured on

In the table above, it can be said that there are 17 confixes that researchers found in the short story "Jha Atokaran" by Sulaiman, including *a-na*, *pa-a*, *a-e*, *e-e*, *e+ka-e*, *ng-i*, *sa-an*, *e-aghi*, *sa-na*, *a-an*, *ka-an*, *e+ka-i*, *a-aghi*, *pa-an*, *ka+sa-na*, *ka-e*, *e-e*. Naturally, each of the 17 confixes serves a different purpose. confix *a-na*, *a-e*, *ng-i*, *e-aghi* has the function of forming a base or root into an active verb examples: *Amarghana*, *Ekoca'aghi*. *e-e*, *e+ka-e*, *e-aghi*, *e+ka-i*, *e-i*, Has a passive verb function examples: *ekarembbhungi*, *esentare*. *pa-a*, *ba-a*, *sa-an*, *ka-an*, *pa-an* Has a function as a noun, examples: *Panilaian*, *pamokolla*. *sa-an*, *sa-a* have functions as numerals, example: *saabidha*. *sa-na* as a connecting word and adverb, examples: *sakarena*, *salastarena*. *a-an* as adjective and comparative word.

Then, confix *a-na* which functions as an active verb which expresses a direct verb in the example sentence "*amarghana sengkok tak koat eghajak malolo sareng sakancaan*". In "*mat kadir direct ekarebbhungi sakancaanna*" is a sample phrase using the confix *e-e* as a passive verb. Confix *pa-an* has a function as a noun in assessment in the sentence "*duh, ella. La ta' tao beremmaan panilaian guru ka*

*sengkok*”. Confix sa-a in the word *"saabidha"* contains a function as a number word in a sentence. *"Saabiddha ekikiri eppak ben emmak, sengkok karo nondhu"*. And confix sa-na in the word *"sakarena"* functions as an adverb and also a comparative in the sentence. *"bak dhibi'ki' siap lanjut sakerana ta' epesa guru"*.

Based on the explanation above, the researchers has categorized the data of affixes based on their functions. The researchers also found that affixes in the Madurese language have more complex functions compared to English because there are several affixes that have functions not found in English, namely forming imperative, comparative, possessive, and connective words. The following table presents the results of the analysis and categorization:

**Tabel 4. Clasification Affixes Based on Function**

Affixes	Verb		Noun	Imperative	Numerals	Possessive	Conjunction	Adverb	Adjective	Comparative
	Active	Passive								
Prefixes	a-, ny-, ng-	e-, ka-, ta-, e+pa-	pa-	sa-			ka-			
Suffixes	-en,		,-an			-na, -a				
Confixes	a-na, a-e, ng-i, a- aghi	e-e, ecka-e, e- aghi, e+k a-i, e-i	pa-a, ba-a, sa-an, ka-an, pa-an		sa-an, sa-a		sa-na	sa-na	a-an	a-an

## CONCLUSION

Based on this research, it can be concluded that the Madurese language contains various types of affixes that have different functions. These affixes are used to form new words by modifying function of the base word, or type. The affixes can be in the form of prefixes, suffixes, and a combination of prefixes and suffixes (confix). The affixes in the Madurese language have functions such as forming nouns, verbs, adjectives, numbers, adverbs, commands, comparisons, possessives, and connectors. In the short story "Jha' Atokaran," the affixes play an important role in shaping the structure of words and grammatical meaning. This research focuses on bound affixes or morphemes in the Madurese language



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