

DERIVATIONAL AND INFLECTIONAL AFFIXATION IN MENU-MENI DIALECT OF SASAK LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to investigate the derivational and inflectional affixation in Menu- Meni dialect of Sasak language. It includes in a qualitative research. The data are collected through interview, note-taking and self-introspection. The researcher also provides informants from the native speakers of Menu-Meni dialect in Tebao. The data collected are then analyzed using some steps- classifying the data, identifying the forms of affixations, identifying the types of affixation, selecting the derivational and inflectional affixes and explaining the affixation on Menu-Meni dialect. The results show that there are three types of derivational and inflectional affixation in Tebao, namely prefix, suffix and confix. Derivational prefixes are /m-/, /ng/, /pə/, /bə/, and /n/. Derivational suffix include /-in/ and /-ang/. Derivational confix are /pe-q/, /be-an/, /pe-an/ and /kem-an/. Inflectional prefix includes /n/, /ng/, /m/, /te/, /be/ and /se/. inflectional suffix involves /-an/ and /-ang/ and inflectional confixes are /te-ang/, /te-in/, /be-an/, /pe-an/, /be-q/ and /kem-an/. Each form of derivation and inflection in Menu-Meni dialect has its own function.

Key terms: *Menu- Meni dialect, Derivation, Inflection, affixation.*

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk meneliti afiksasi derivasi and infleksi pada dialect Menu-Meni dalam Bahasa Sasak. penelitian ini termasuk penelitian kualitatif. Data dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan tiga teknik yaitu wawancara, catatan dan intuisi. peneliti juga menyediakan informan dari penutur asli dialek Menu-Meni di Tebao. Data yang dikumpulkan dianalisa dengan beberapa langkah seperti mengklasifikasi data, mengidentifikasi bentuk afiksasi, mengidentifikasi jenis afiksasi, memilih derivasi dan infleksi, selanjutnya menjelaskan afiksasi dalam dialek Menu- Meni. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan ada tiga jenis afiksasi dalam dialek Menu-Meni yaitu prefix, sufiks, and confiks. Yang termasuk prefix derivasi yaitu /m-/, /ng/, /pə/, /bə/, dan /n/. sufiks derivasi yaitu /-in/ dan /-ang/. Confiks derivasi yaitu /pe-q/, /be-an/, /pe-an/ dan /kem-an/. Yang termasuk prefix infleksi adalah /n/, /ng/, /m/, /te/, /be/ dan /se/. sufiks infleksi yaitu /-an/ dan /-ang/. Confiks infleksi yaitu /te-ang/, /te-in/, /be-an/, /pe-an/, /be-q/ dan /kem-an/. Masing – masing bentuk derivasi dan infleksi memiliki fungsi.

Kata kunci: *Dialek Menu-Meni, Derivasi, Infleksi, Afiksasi*

A. Introduction

Sasak language is the local language of Sasak tribe in Lombok which is located between Bali and Sumbawa Island. Lombok island is about 4.595 km² with approximately 3.167 million people¹. Sasak language includes in a Western Malayo- Polynesian language which is closely related to Samawa and Balinese and sub-groups as a member of the Western – Malayo Polynesian ranch of Austronesian (Austin, 2004). Sasak language has five traditional classifications of dialects- Meriaq-Meriqu, Kuto-Kute, Nggeto-Nggete, Meno-Mene and Ngeno-Ngene (Thoir, 1985 cited in Rosdiana, 2008). Yet, recently research on Sasak dialects results on the different opinion on Sasak dialects. Mahyuni (2007) says that Sasak dialect is complex and may involve more than five dialects. Mahsun (2006) claims that Sasak dialect consists of four dialects, namely a-a, a-e, a-o and e,e. Menu-Meni dialect which is not recorded in any classification reveals as the form of complexity in Sasak dialect. This dialect is mostly spoken in West Lombok such as Narmada and in central Lombok namely Ganti village.

Sasak language is an interesting object to study due to its dialect varieties which reveal many linguistic differences. One of the interesting objects is affixation. Affixation is a bound morpheme which can only occur if attached to a word or stem (Hanafi, 2006). Affixation has two functions; first, it is used to form one part of speech from another and second, it functions to change the lexical meaning of the same part of speech.

A number of studies on affixation have been conducted by some scholars. Fikri (2017) conducted research on verbal inflection and derivational process of Sasak language in Ngeno-Ngene dialect. Sukri (2008) studied '*[M-N] Derivational and inflectional affixes in Sasak language on Kuto-Kute dialect*'. Ashariany (2008) also studied '*Sistem Verba Bahasa Sasak Dialek bayan*'. Therefore, this paper investigates the affixation in Menu-Meni dialect because it has not been explored yet. Thus, this study is expected to give practical and theoretical contributions on the Sasak language. Practically, it may be used as materials to teach Sasak language at school as local content materials. Theoretically, it can be good contributions to increase linguistic knowledge.

B. Theoretical Framework

According to Hanafi (2006), an affix is a bound morpheme which can only occur if attached to a word or stem. Plag (2002) defines affixes as a bound morpheme that attaches to base. He, additionally, proposes two problems of affix. First, it is not easy to say whether

¹ Based on the population census on 2010.

something is a bound morpheme or free morpheme. Second, it is not always obvious whether something should be regarded as a root or an affix. Affixes are central to the process of concatenation in which it is usually added to the end of a word or stem, serving to form a new word or functioning as an inflectional ending, such as *-ness* in *chubbiness*, *-ing* in *making*, or *-s* in *meets*. Affixes may be derivational or inflectional. The process of *affixation* consists in coining a new word by adding an affix or several affixes to some root morpheme. The role of the affix in this procedure is very important and therefore it is necessary to consider certain facts about the main types of affixes. Affixation is one of the most productive ways of word-building throughout the history of English.

According to Loos *et al.*, (1998) in Rosdiana (2008), affixes are divided into several types, depending on their position with reference to the root :

- a. Prefixes (attached before another morpheme)
- b. Suffixes (attached after another morpheme)
- c. Infixes (inserted within another morpheme)
- d. Circumfix is (attached before and after another morpheme or set of morpheme)
- e. Interfixes (semantically empty linking elements in compound)
- f. Suprafixes (also superfix., attached suprasegmentally to another morpheme)
- g. Simulfixes (also transfix or root – and - pattern morphology, discontinuous affix interweaved throughout a discontinuous base)
- h. Duplifix (little used term referring to affix composed of both a reduplicated and non-reduplicated element)

Affixes are central to the process of concatenation or a series of events linked together in which the affix is usually added to the end of a word or stem, serving to form a new word or functioning as an inflectional ending, such as *-ness* in *chubbiness*, *-ing* in *making*, or *-s* in *meets*.

Derivational morphology

Derivational morphology basically involves two general processes, affixation and compounding. There are derivational affixes just as there are inflectional affixes and many languages are formed by affixation. One of the most important thing to understand about derivational affixes is that it changes the word class and meaning. Essentially, any derivational morphology can take a word from any one of the three categories, verb, adjective, noun and return another.

Verb	Noun	Adjective
Play	Player	Playful
Teach	Teacher	Teachable
Love	Lover	Lovable

Verb	Adjective	Noun
Befriend	Befriended	befriendliness
Bering	Be ringed	Beringedness

Of course, not all derivational morpheme can change category. In particular, negative affixes like *un-* and *dis-* serve merely to create nouns, adjectives, or verbs that mean the opposite of nouns, adjectives, or verbs there are formed from. See these examples;

belief ---→ unbelief	clear ---→ unclear
interesting -→ uninteresting	understand --→ misunderstand
interested --→ disinterested	legal ---→ illegal

In Addition, derivational morphology is also strengthened by Fromkin (1990), he said that there are morphemes in English that add new meanings to an existing word which is sometimes called derivational morpheme. It occurs when a stem is added by affixes and form new words. Derivational morpheme usually causes a change in grammatical class as in the examples below:

Desire (V)	+ able	= desirable	(Adj)
Adore (V)	+ able	= adorable	(Adj)
Health (N)	+ ful	= healthful	(Adj)
Beauty (N)	+ful	= beautiful	(Adj)
Sing (N)	+ er	= singer	(N)
Quiet (Adv)	+ ly	= quietly	(Adv)

Furthermore, Fromkin (1990) claims that some other derivational morphemes also do not cause the change in grammatical classes as in the following examples:

a + moral	= amoral (Adj)
super + human	= superhuman (N)

re + print	= reprint (V)
green + ish	= greenish (adj)
music + an	= musician (N)

Inflectional Morphology

Inflectional morpheme is a bound morpheme that does not change any syntactic category of the words or morphemes to which there are attached. There are always attached to complete words. It usually in the internal structure of the stem to which it is attaching affixes (Fromkin 1990). See the examples below

1. I study at school
2. He **studies** at school
3. He **studied** at school
4. He has **studied** at school
5. He is **studying** at school

The changes of the word “study” in the sentences above do not cause the change in syntactic category. It remains verb although the word ‘study’ undergoes inflectional suffixes. Thus, inflection does not produce the new word but it is used to show the grammatical function of word (Yule, 2014).

C. Methodology

This study includes in a descriptive qualitative study which aims at describing all types and forms affixation in Menu-Meni dialect of Sasak language. This research is conducted in Tebao village, Narmada District, West Lombok. the samples of this research are the expressions especially in relation to affixation in produced by native speakers of Menu-Meni dialect in Tebao.

The data are collected using three techniques- interview, note-taking and self-introspection. Interview is conducted using open interview model to the selected informants. Note-taking is used to take notes from other native speakers when they get communication. Self- introspection is used because the researcher is the native speaker of Menu-Meni dialect in Tebao.

The data are analyzed through the following steps; first, classifying the data related to affixation of Menu-Meni dialect in Tebao. Second, identifying forms of affixations. Third, identifying types of affixations. Fourth, selecting the inflectional and derivational affixes.

Fifth, explaining the derivational and inflectional affixations in Menu-Meni dialect of Sasak language.

D. Discussion

Menu-Meni dialect spoken in Tebao has some types of affixation, namely: prefix, suffix and confix.

a. Prefix

The prefix in Menu-Meni dialect has two forms; derivational prefix and inflectional prefix. Derivational prefix refers to the prefix that can change the category of word, and the later relates to the prefix that does not alter the word category.

Derivational prefix in Menu-Meni occurs in morphemes /m-/ , /ng/ , /pə/ , /bə/ , and /n/. These morphemes may have more than one allomorph. The morpheme /m/ occurs in the word initiated by bilabial /p/ and /b/. The morpheme /ng/ have some allomorphs /ng/ , /ngə/ , and /nga/. The morpheme /bə/ has allomorph /bə/ and /bər/. The morpheme /n/ has allomorph /n/ and /ny/. Here are some examples of prefix in Menu-Meni.

- a. Pager (N) = mager (V) “to fence”
- b. Pajek (N) = majek (V) “to pay tax”
- c. Me (N) = ngəme (V) “to cook rice”
- d. Kayuk (N) = ngayuk (V) “to look for wood”
- e. Angen (N) = berangen (V) “to have feeling”
- f. Suling (N) = nyuling (V) “to blow flute”
- g. Takut (Adj) = penakut (N) “coward”
= petakut (V) “scare”
- h. Mangan (V) = pemangan (N) “state of eating”

1) *Bapak-q kenyeke-ng mager pawon*

Father.1sg.POSS PROG.3sg to fence kitchen

“My father is fencing the kitchen”

2) *Inak-q ie ngəme*

Mother.1sg.POSS 3sg cook

“My mother is cooking”

- 3) *Te ngayuk nteh*
 1pl look for wood let
 “Let’s look for wood”

In the first sentence, the word *mager* (to fence) derives from the noun *pager* (fence). In this sentence, it changes the word category to be verb *mager* by adding initial allomorph /m/. The word *ngəme* (to cook) in the second sentence derives from *me* (rice). The allomorph /ngə/ changes the word category of *me* into verb *ngəme* (to cook) as it also occurs in sentence (3) with the allomorph /ng/ in the word *ngayuk* (to look for wood).

Inflectional prefix also occurs in Menu-Meni dialect of Sasak language. It falls to morphemes /n/, /ng/, /m/, /te/, /be/ and /se/. Some of these morphemes are the same as in derivational prefixes but it does not change the word category of the word. The morphemes /n/ has allomorph /n/, and /ny/ while be has allomorph /be/ and /ber/.

- a. Tulis (V) = nulis (V) “ to write’
- b. Kelak (V) = ngelak (V) “ to cook”
- c. Piyak (V) = miyak (V) “ to make”
- d. Bait (V) = tebait(V) “ be taken”
- e. Dait (V) = bedait (V) “ to meet”
- f. Montor (N) = semontor (N) “ in one motorcycle”

The morphemes above have various functions. The morphemes /n/, /ng/, /m/, and /be/ function to make active sentence [ACT]. The morpheme /te/ functions to make passive sentence [PASS] and the morpheme /se/ functions to indicate ‘one or a group’. See examples below for each function.

- 4) *Kanak nuq ngapus papan*
 Boy that ACT.erase board

 “The boy erases board”
5) *Amaq-q nyacak kedebong*

Father.1sg.POSS cut banana tree into pieces

“my father cut banana tree into pieces”

6) *Surat nuq te-tulis isik beraye-n-de.*

Letter that PASS.write by girlfriend.LINK. 2sg.POSS.HON

“The letter is written by your girlfriend”

7) *Aqu semontor kance ariq-qo*

1sg in one motorcycle with little sister.1sg.POSS

“I drive in one motorcycle with my little sister.

b. Suffix

Suffixes in Menu-Meni dialect fall in derivational suffix /-in/, and /-ang/ and inflectional suffix /-an/ and /-ang/. These suffixes have different functions in a sentence. The suffix /-ang/ is used to applicative sentence (applicative) and The suffix /-an/ functions to make comparative sentence which include in inflectional suffixes. The derivational suffix is /-in/ and it functions as verbalizer.

1) Inflectional suffixes

- | | | |
|---------------|------------------|-------------------|
| - Jauk (V) | = jauk-ang (V) | “ bring” |
| - Bait (V) | = bait-ang (V) | “take” |
| - Kodek (Adj) | = kodek-an (Adj) | “ smaller” |
| - Inges (Adj) | = inges-an (Adj) | “ more beautiful” |

2) Derivational suffix

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| - Anget (Adj) | = anget-in (V) | “ make it warm” |
| - sakit (Adj) | = sakit-in (V) | “ bother” |
| - cet (N) | = cet-ang (V) | “ paint” |

Here are the examples of inflectional suffixes in Menu-Meni in a sentence.

- 3) *Jauq-ang-q buku tieq arik*
Bring.APPL.1sg book that little brother

“Bring that book for me little brother”

- 4) *Bait-ang-q barang barang lek lemari*
Take.APPL.1sg duplicative goods. LOC.box

“Take goods in box for me”

- 5) *Ie kodean tangkong nuk lek aku*
3sg. smaller shirt that LOC.1sg

“The shirt is smaller to me”

- 6) *Ingesan beraye-ng kakak-q dait nie*
More beautiful girlfriend.3sg.POSS brother.1sg.POSS with 3sg
“My brother’s girlfriend is more beautiful than his”

Here are the examples of derivational suffixes in Menu-Meni.

- 7) *Angetin kandok tieq anak-q*
Heat.APPL dish that boy.1sg.POSS

“Heat the dish my boy”

- 8) *Dendek girang sakitin arik-e*
Never often bother sister.2sg.POSS

“Never bother your sister”

c. *Confix*

Confix in Menu-Meni also occurs in derivational and inflectional confix. The derivational confix in Menu-Meni are /pe-q/, /be-an/, /pe-an/ and /kem-an/. The confix /pe-q/ functions as verbalizer. It can be shown in the data below. The data may be more than what are shown below.

- Meni (Adv) = pemeniq (V) “make like this”
- Nyale (N) = penyalaq (V) “turn on”

Usually, this confix is used to make imperative sentence, yet it can also be used in declarative sentence. See below

- 1) *Pemeniq TV tieq anak-q* [imperative]
 Make the TV that boy.1sg.POSS
 “Make the TV like that my boy”
- 2) *Penyalaq dile lek luh nuq* [imperative]
 Turn on lamp at out that
 “Turn on the lamp out the door”
- 3) *Dendek girang penyalaq dile kemenah* [statement]
 Never often turn on lamp day
 “Never turn on the lamp in a daytime”

The confix /be-an/ indicates reflexives. This confix may include in derivation and inflection as it will be elaborated later on inflection section. However, the data found for derivational confix /be-an/ is very limited.

- Beraye (N) = beberayean (V) “make date”
- Musoh (N) = bemusohan (V) “be enemies”

This confix indicates reflexive meaning because it each one gets the implication for the action of the verb. See below

4) *Anak-de beberayean lek pante*

Boy.2sg.HON make date LOC beach

“Your boy makes date in the beach”

5) *Remaje Tebao bemusohan kance remaja Bangket Punik*

Teens Tebao be enemies of teens Bangket Punik

“Teens of Tebao become enemy of the teens of Bangket Punik”

The next derivational confix is /pe-an/. This confix is used to make noun, yet it also can be used in inflectional confix as it does not change the word category, it will be explained later on. See data below

- Tindok (V) “sleep” = penindokan (N) “bed”
- Besiak (V) “fight” = pesiaqan (N) “fight”

5. *Ke solah penindoan-de side*

EMP good bed .2sg.HON. POSS 2sg.HON

“you have a very good bed”

6. *Mobil niq jari pesiaqan lek bale*

Car this become fight LOC house

“This car becomes object of fight/ problem at home”

The derivational confix /kem-an/ in this dialect changes the verb into noun. It can also become inflectional affix like other confixes. This confix also has allomorph /ker-an/. See data the below

- Bilin (V) “stay” = kembilinan (N) “lag”
- arek (V) “leave” = kemarekan (N) “left behind”
- empet (V) “close” = kerempetan (N) “bunged up”

See sentence below

7. *Barang nuk kemarekan lek bale*

goods that left behind at home

“The goods are left behind at home”

Inflectional confixes include /te-ang/, /te-in/, /be-an/, /pe-an/, /be-q/ and /kem-an/. The inflectional confix /te-ang/ and /te-in/ occur in passivation. It indicates benefactive. It is a semantic case or construction that expresses the person or thing that benefits from the action of the verb². See the data below

- Bait (V) = te**bait**ang “ be taken for”
- Jauq (V) = te**jauq**ang “ be brought for”
- Tulis (V) = te**tulis**ang “ be written for”
- Bait (V) = te**bait**in “ be seized”

8. *Aqu te-jauq-ang jaje isik inakq*

1sg PASS. Bring.BEN snack by mother.1sg.POSS

“The snack is brought by mother for me”

9. *Wahq te-tulis-ang surat isik baturq*

PAST.1sg PASS.write.BEN letter by friend.1sg.POSS

The letter is written by my friend for me”

In both sentences above, the passive verbs give implication to the speaker. *Te-jauq-ang* in (22) gives implication that the speaker gets benefit that he/she gets snack from his/her mother. In sentence (23), the speaker gets help from his/her friend as his/her friend writes a letter for him/her.

The confix /be-an/ indicates reflexives. It gives implication to both speaker and hearer. See data below

- Joget (V) = be**joget**an (V) “ dance together”

² Taken from oxford living dictionaries. Available at <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com>

- Jauk (V) = bejauqan (V) ‘ be far from each other’
- Kapong (V) = bekapongan (V) “ embrace each other”

Here are the examples of confix /be-an/.

10. *Aneh te- bejogetan*

Let 1pl. dance

“Let’s dance”

11. *ie bekapongan pas bedait*

3pl embrace each other when meet

“They embrace each other when they meet”

In the sentences above, the verb *bejogetan* and *bekapongan* show that both actors of the verb get implication from the verb expressed. They do mutual action that impact to the actors.

The confix /pe-an/, as explained in the derivational confix above, can also be included in inflectional confix. This highly depends on the base. For instance, when the base is noun and the use of confix /pe-an/ to the noun does not change the word category, it includes in inflectional confix. See for the data below

- telu (N) = peteluan (N) “ T-junction”
- empat (N) = perempatan (N) “crossroads”

Here are examples of inflectional confix /pe-an/

12. *q-anteh lek pertigaan nuq aok*

1sg. wait at T-junction that ok

“ I wait you at the T-junction”

The next inflectional confix include /be-q/. This confix indicates kinds of something as in the data below

- Batu (N) = bebatuq “kind of stone”
- Bale (N) = bebaleq “ kind of house”

13. *Pasang bebatuq tieq lek pancing nuk*

Hook kind of stone that at fishhook that

“ hook the stone at the fishhook”

14. *Berugaq lek bale nuq ie sedə*

Berugak at home that 3sg broken

“ Berigaq at home is broken”

The word *bebatuq* in sentence (27) is the result of affixation /be-q/ while the word *berugaq* in sentence (28) is not result of affixation. It is the kind of local building of Sasak people.

The inflectional confix /kem-an/ includes in nominal circumfix (Hanafi, 2006). It attaches to the noun. Menu-Meni dialect has few forms of this confix.

-beras (N) “ rice” = kemberasan (N) “ treasure”

See for example

15. *Dendek jual sampi, bis kem-beras-an te laun*

Don't sell cow run out treasure 2pl FUT

“ don't sell the cow, our treasure ca run out”

E. Conclusion

Affixation in Menu-Meni dialect of Sasak language includes in derivational affixes and inflectional affixes. Derivational affix is an affix that can change the word category of word while inflectional affix denotes to an affix that does not change the word category. Menu-Meni dialect of Sasak language has three types of affixes, namely prefix, suffix and confix. They include in derivation and inflection. Derivational prefixes are /m-/, /ng/, /pə/, /bə/, and /n/. among these prefixes, some morphemes have more than allomorph. The prefix /ng-/ has allomorph /ng/, /ngə/, and /nga/. The prefix /bə/ has allomorph /bə/ and /bər/ and The morpheme /n/ has allomorph /n/ and /ny/. Menu –Meni has derivational suffix /-in/ and /-ang/ which are functioned as verbalizer. It usually attaches from the base adjective and noun. The derivational confix in Menu-Meni are /pe-q/, /be-an/, /pe-an/ and /kem-an/. The derivational confix /pe-q/ functions as verbalizer. The derivational confix /be-an/ indicates reflexives because the speaker and hearer may get impact from the action of verb. The next derivational confix which function as nominator are /pe-an/ and /kem-an/ which both often attach to the verb base.

Inflectional affixes in Menu-Meni dialect have the same types as derivational affixes-prefix, suffix and confix. The inflectional prefix in this dialect are /n/, /ng/, /m/, /te/, /be/ and /se/. The morphemes /n/, /ng/, /m/, and /be/ are used to make active sentence. The morpheme /te/ is applied in passivation and the morpheme /se/ is used to indicate ‘one or a group’. The inflectional suffix include /-an/ which is used to make comparison and /-ang/ which functions as applicative. Inflectional confixes involve /te-ang/, /te-in/, /be-an/, /pe-an/, /be-q/ and /kem-an/. These confixes have various functions in a sentence. /te-ang/ is used as passivation. /be-an/ is functioned as reflexives. /pe-an/ and /kem-an/ are used as nominator.

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