Language affixation Java in Village Purwosari Subdistrict Tomoni Timur East Luwu Regency

Harsia¹
Ayu Indriani²
¹²Cokroaminoto Palopo University
¹harsia1945@gmail.com
²ayu@gmail.com

Abstract

This study aimed to describe the affixation te r so in Java in the village Purwosari District of Tomoni East . This research uses a descriptive method. The subjects of this study were all Javanese vocabulary that experienced affixation. In this study, the authors focused on the functions and meanings of affixes contained in vocabulary. The data were obtained from people who live in the area of Purwosari through documentation techniques, interview techniques , competent listening techniques, note taking techniques, questionnaire techniques, and recording techniques . The results of this study the menu n verifiers indicate the languageIn Java, there are six types of prefixes, namely (*nge - , nya - , per - , ng - , se - , ke -)* There are eight kinds of suffixes, namely (*-ne, -e, -en, -ke, -an, -i, -kan,* and *was the one*) simulfix there are six kinds of (*all* and *-ne, per-* and *-an, nge-* and *-to, ng-* and *-Ni, nye-* and *- to, to-* and *- en*) . In this study, the authors did not find infix affixes. The meaning of the affix will be formed according to the affix attached to the root word and the function of the affix is to change the type of word from other types of words.

Keywords: affixation, prefixes, suffixes, simulfix, language Java

Introduction

Language is related to human life, so it cannot be separated. Without language, humans will not be able to convey everything. With language, it can make it easier for humans to communicate between each other. Indonesian is the common language used by the Indonesian people. Indonesian is also the second language after regional languages, with other terms, namely Lingual Language 2 (B2).

In Indonesia, there are various ethnic groups or ethnic groups throughout the country. Almost every ethnicity can be said to have a regional language as their mother tongue. According to Poedjosoedar mo (1994) (Harsia, 2018: 1) the regional language is used by the supporting community for the benefit of internal or fellow ethnic communication. For example, the Javanese language is used by the Javanese when communicating with people of Javanese ethnicity. However, there are times when non-ethnic Javanese people also use Javanese in communicating in certain situations according to Widada (1994) (in Harsia, 2018: 1).

B ahasa Java is one of the local language is always used by people who are in d esa Purwosari this there is also a system of word formation it separate . K hususnya in affixation. Language J awa tend to be difficult, not te rikat time rules, and

language J awa richer vocabulary word meaning in the Java language dit emukan synonym diverse for one word only, example of the equivalent word "you" for example koe, sampean, panjenengan, Rika, and many others. The uniqueness of the Javanese language found in the village of Purwosari, one of which is at the end of the mention of words or sentences there are affixes of words - odd and - to in it, so at the same time the writer is interested in doing research on affixation in Purwosari village. Purwosari Village is a village located in the East Tomoni sub-district, East Luwu regency, where the majority of the population is transmigration, both general and self-initiated transmigration. Purwosari Village is directly adjacent to Tomoni sub-district to the north. ± 95% of the population in Purwosari village is Javanese and 5% is Bugis, Toraja, and Balinese. Most of the people living in the village of Purwosari are farmers and raise livestock. Given this research, the authors hope to know and understand how the formation of said language Java, especially the process of affixation well .

The government established Words Through A fixation

According Chaer (2007: 60) AF iksasi is to combine affixes the basic form so that it can form a new word which is grammatically has a status different from the basic form. Affixes in the grammatical word formation process are grouped as follows:

1. Verb-forming affixes
2. Noun formation
3. The formation of a djektiva
4. Shaping a dverbia

Research methods

Types of research

This research uses descriptive research method . By using the descriptive method, it means that the research is carried out solely based on the facts of the speakers. With the descriptive method, data descriptions will be obtained naturally.

Location and Time of Research

The location of this research is in the d esa Purwosari Tomoni District of East Luwu Timur. When the research was carried out from May s.d. July 2020.

Data and Data Sources

Overall speech data that shows the form of Javanese language affixation in the community of Purwosari village, East T omoni sub-district in the form of words, clauses, phrases, and sentences.

The data source in this research is the Purwosari village community with the following criteria. According to Samarin (1988: 55-65) the criteria of the informants are:

a. Aged 3 0-65 years.

b. Born and raised in the area.

c. Can speak Javanese .

d. Can speak Indonesian.

e. Physically and mentally healthy in the sense that the speech apparatus is perfect.

f. Rarely leave the area (village).

Data Collection Techniques

P Collecting the data is a decisive stage. The error of the data obtained in a study is determined by the validity of the instruments used for collecting the correct data. So , before me did research must prepare everything well in order to obtain the data expected in apkan . Data collection procedures in this study are:

a. Techniques d okumentasi
b. Tekni k w Interview
c. Mechanical s imak l ibat c AKAP
d. Note technique
e. Questionnaire technique
f. Record Technique

Mechanical Analysis s Data

Data were obtained and collected, then analyzed for each vocabulary in a descriptive way. This means that the data analyzed is in the form of descriptive, namely the phenomenon of the data collected in the form of vocabulary. Thus, the analysis in this study uses several methods, namely:

a. Transcription
b. Identification
c. Classification
d. Analysis
e. Conclusion

Results and Discussion

Research result

The process of morphology is the process of forming words from other units which are its basic form. In Indonesian, there are three morphological processes, namely the affixation process, the reduplication process, and the compounding process.

Affixation is another name for bound morpheme. The bound morpheme is a word which cannot stand alone. While words that can stand alone are called free morphemes. Morpheme free is a root word that can stand alone. Basic words can be in the form of nouns, adjectives, verbs, etc. Merging free morphemes and bound morphemes will form the word invented. Affixations consist of prefixes (ber-, men, pe- , per-, di-, ter-, ke-, seb) , suffix (-kan, -an, -i), infix (-el-, -em- , -er-), confix (ber -kan, ber-an, per -kan, per-an, per-i, pe -an, di-kan, di-i, me -kan, me-i, ter- right, ter-i, ke-an), and simulfiks (to be, to be, to be, to be, to be).

In this study, researchers only focused on the affixation process research in Javanese in the village of Purwosari . Based on the results of data analysis using descriptive methods that describe or present the affixation of the Javanese language through the data obtained by researchers based on the facts that exist in the speakers. Affixation is one of the morphological processes in Javanese . There are three kinds of affixes in Javanese , namely prefix , suffix and simulfix . There are six types of prefix in Javanese , namely (Nge-, Nya-, Per-, Ng-, Se-, and Ke-). In infix

affixation, the researcher did not find words that had infix. There are eight kinds of suffixes, namely (-ne, -e, -en, -ke, -an, -i, -kan, and -lah). There is one kind of enclit, namely (-ku). In the simulfix there are six types, namely (se- and -ne, per- and -an, nge- and -ke, ng- and -ni, nye- and -ke, and ke-and -en) . The following discussion describes the affixes contained in the Javanese language carried out by researchers in conducting research.

Prefix (prefix)

A prefix or prefix is an affix that is placed at the beginning of a word. Based on the results of research conducted by researchers, there are three prefixes in the regional language Matano, namely Nge -, Nya -, Per - , Ng-, Se-, and Ke-.

1) Nge Prefix -

Prefix Nge - in the language Java has a variety of forms and functions of his to form a transitive verb. In Javanese , the prefix nge - has two forms. First, prefix nge - which is not influenced by phonological conditions. This means that the prefix nge - is attached to the root word just like it is so that there is no change either in the prefix itself or in the root word. Second, the prefix nge - which is influenced by phonological conditions, causing a change in shape according to the initial phoneme in the root word it is attached to. This can be seen in the following data:

Nge + welding (welding) ⟶ngeweld ⟶welding

*Routine work saiki yo **bold** las kui.*

Meaning: my routine job is welding.

The prefix nge - in the basic word *welding* above means doing work, namely welding . The prefix nge - in the root word is not influenced by phonological conditions, so there is no change in either the prefix or the root word. After the word *las is* given the affix nge - then the function of the affix nge - forms the verb.

Nge + *ombe* (drink) ⟶ ***ngo*** *mbe* (*drink*)

*I want wes **ngo** mbe kono neng syrup .*

Meaning: I drank the syrup there earlier .

The prefix nge - which is contained in the *root* word *ombe* above means that someone has drunk the syrup . The prefix nge - which is influenced by phonological conditions that causes a change in shape according to the initial phoneme in the *root* word that is attached to it so that the prefix changes to ngo- according to the prefix of the *root* word, namely *ombe* . After the word *ombe is* given the affix nge - then the function of the affix nge - forms a verb.

2) The prefix her -

Prefix her - in the language Java has a function to form a transitive verb. In the language of Java , the prefix her - influenced by phonological conditions that cause changes in shape that is melting the initial phoneme the basic words that dilekatinya. This can be seen in the following data:

Nya + *Sambong* (to continue) ⟶ ***Nya*** *mbong* (to continue)

Wait , let me ask ora tuku, I feel like I'm not happy.

Meaning: to eat to support meals, you don't buy rice like that.

Prefix her - contained in the basic word *sambong* the above sentence has meaning someone who can connect their lives with the job . Having said *sambong* given affix it - then the function of affixes her - as forming an active verb.

3) Prefix Per -

The prefix per - in Indonesian generally functions to form imperative (command) and transitive (requiring object) verbs . In Javanese the prefix per - also has the function of forming a transitive verb. This can be seen in the following data:

$$\textbf{Per} + k\,arong \,(\text{sack}) \longrightarrow \textit{\textbf{per}}\,karong \longrightarrow perkarung$$

*Grandma gowo kui tools in etong **per** sack.*

Meaning: if you bring the tool, it is calculated per bag

The prefix per - contained in the *root* word *k arong* in the sentence above has the meaning of sack . After basic word *k whitewater* given affixes per - the function of affixes per - form a transitive verb.

4) Prefix Ng-

Prefix Ng - on language Java has a variety of forms and functions of his to form a transitive verb. In Javanese , the prefix ng - has two forms. First, the prefix ng - which is not affected by phonological conditions. This means that the prefix ng - is attached to the root just as is so that there is no change in either the prefix itself or the root word. Second, the prefix ng - which is influenced by phonological conditions, causing a change in shape according to the initial phoneme in the root word it is attached to. This can be seen in the following data:

$$\textbf{Ng} + ambor \,(\text{scatter}) \; \textbf{ng}\,ambor \; \text{spread}$$

First yo nandor pari ngambor, son of kae yo after rolas dino.

Meaning: first yes, planting rice spreads. If you spread it, it's forever twelve days.

The prefix ng - the basic word *ambor* above means doing work, namely spreading . The prefix ng - in the root word is not influenced by phonological conditions, so there is no change in either the prefix or the root word. After the word *ambor is* given the affix ng - then the function of the affix ng - forms a verb.

$$\textbf{Ng} + kongkon \,(\text{ordered}) \longrightarrow \textit{\textbf{ngongkon}} \,(\textit{ordered})$$

I yo sometimes just hang out uwong, don't keep up .

Meaning: I sometimes used to tell people to fertilize .

The prefix ng - which is in the *kongkon root* word above means that someone has done the activity of ordering . Prefix ng - influenced by phonological conditions that cause changes in the shape that the melting phoneme early on said base dilekatinya so basic word *kongkon* turned into *ongkon* then the basic words are given the suffix ng- be *ngongkon.* After the word *kongkon is* given the affix ng - then the function of the affix ng - forms a verb.

5) Prefix

Prefixes in Javanese do not have variations in form. Pengimbuhannya done by weaving it in front of the word it added. This can be seen in the following data:

SE + *laen* (other) ⟶ ***se** laen* ⟶ apart

Selaen worrying about getting tired of getting a job sampean ?.

Meaning: apart from workers, do you have other jobs?

The prefix se - which is found in *other* basic words in the sentence above has more than one meaning or the other . After the *other root* word is given the affix se - then the function of the affix se - forms the adverb and transitive work.

6) Prefix Ke-

The prefix to - in Javanese does not have a variety of forms. Pengimbuhannya done by weaving it in front of the word it added. This can be seen in the following table:

to- + *want* (want) ⟶ ***to** want* ⟶ want

Yo, I really don't like the deck ora zinc, I really want to buy iso tuku garem.

Meaning: yes, it's not like a deck or not, the important thing is that I want to buy salt, I can buy it.

The prefix ke - contained in the *root* word *want* in the sentence above has the meaning of desire . After the *root* word *wants is* given an affix to - then the function of the affix to - forms a transitive verb.

b. Suffix (suffix)

Suffix is an affix or affix that is located at the end of a word. Based on the results of research conducted by the researcher, there are seven sulfixes in Javanese, namely -ne , -e, -en, -ke, -an, -i, -kan, and -lah.

1) Suffix -ne

The suffix -ne in Javanese is attached to the root word just as it is so that there is no change either in the suffix itself or in the root word. This can be seen in the following data:

Gede (big) + **ne** ⟶ *gede **ne*** (big)

*Zinc penteng intok manganlah yo podone big **ne** sepuloh rongpuloh*

Meaning: the important thing is to eat the same thing as ten twenty.

The suffix -ne which is found in the basic word *big* in the sentence has the meaning of someone who does a job even though the size is only ten twenty . After the *root* word *gede* is prefixed with -ne , the function of the affix - ne forms a transitive verb.

2) Suffix –e

The suffix -e in Javanese is attached to the root word just as it is so that there is no change in either the suffix itself or the root word. This can be seen in the following data:

Jeneng (name) + -e ⟶ *jeneng**e*** ⟶ name

*Yo gor saitik nok but yo be grateful for the kind **e** yo the term yo idep serving the community.*

Meaning: yes, it's just a little bit, but yes, the name is grateful, yes, the term is to serve the community a little.

The suffix - e which is contained in the basic word *jeneng* in the sentence has the meaning that the name is pengahlasi no matter how much you still have to be grateful . After the basic word *jeneng is* given the affix - e , the function of the affix - e is to express the trait .

3) Suffix -ke

The suffix -ke in Javanese is attached to the root word just as it is so that there is no change in either the suffix itself or the root word. This can be seen in the following data:

$$Buroh \text{ (labor) } + \text{-to} \longrightarrow Buroh \textbf{ to} \longrightarrow \text{buruhkan}$$

*Yo nelaktore in buroh **to***

Meaning: yes the telaktor is ordered

The suffix - ke which is contained in the *root* word *buroh* in the sentence means that there is work done by other people . After the *root* word *buroh is* given the affix - ke, then the function of the affix - ke is to form a transitive verb .

4) Suffix -an

The suffix -an in Javanese does not have various forms. So, for any situation and condition the form is constant and there is no change in either the suffix itself or the root word . Pengimbuhannya done by stringing it behind the words that add it.

$$Do \text{ not } (\text{vegetable}) + \text{-an} \longrightarrow do \textbf{ an} (\text{vegetable})$$

*Next to Omah Kui Nandor, don't be **.***

Meaning: planting vegetables next to the house.

The suffix - an which is found in the root word *do not* in the sentence means that there are many vegetables . After basic word *should not* be given the suffix - an , the function of affixes - late for me mbentuk noun and verb transitive .

5) Suffix -i

Sufix –i in Javanese does not have variations in the form so for any condition and situation the form is the same and there is no change in either the suffix itself or the root word . Pengimbuhannya done by stringing it behind the word it added. This can be seen in the following data:

$$Nguros \text{ (ngurus) } + \text{-i} \longrightarrow nguros \textbf{ i} \text{ (taking care)}$$

*Nde urepku deck takes care of **i** wong tuo **.***

Meaning: in my life, I take care of my parents.

The suffix - i which is found in the *root* word *nguros* in the sentence means that taking care of your parents . After the *root* word *nguros is* given the affix - i , the function of the affix - i is to form a transitive verb and imperative verb and verb .

6) Suffix -kan

The suffix -kan in Javanese does not have a variety of forms. So, for any situation and condition the form is the same. Appendix is done by stringing it behind the added

word and there is no change in either the suffix itself or the root word . This can be seen in the following data:

Biyen (former) + -kan ⟶ *biyen **kan*** (former)

Wong my parents let Wes die.

Meaning: my parents were dead.

The suffix - kan which is found in the *root* word *biyen* in the sentence has a meaning in the past . After basic word *biyen* given affix -kan the function of affixes - right to declare the time and me mbentuk transitive verb.

7) Suffix –lah

The suffix --lah in Javanese does not have a variety of forms. So, for any situation and condition the form is the same. Appendix is done by stringing it behind the added word and there is no change in either the suffix itself or the root word . This can be seen in the following data:

Nausea (any) + was ⟶ the one *nauseated **was*** (is)

Rong million yo feel sick for the month.

Meaning: two million yes is one month.

Suffix - the one contained in the basic word *nauseated* at the sentence has meaning something that exists . After basic word *nauseated* by the suffix was the one , the function of the suffix - the one for me mbentuk transitive verb.

8) The suffix -en

The suffix - en in Javanese does not have a variety of forms. So, for any situation and condition the form is the same. Appendix is done by stringing it behind the added word and there is no change in either the suffix itself or the root word . This can be seen in the following data:

Hot (hot) + -en ⟶ *hot **en*** (hot)

Yo hot, yo try to try, Grandma, Banyu is hot, kui's rice fields.

Meaning: yes, it's hot, you jump up and down when you hit the hot water in the rice fields.

The suffix - en which is contained in the *hot* root word in the sentence has a meaning that occurs and is felt . After basic word *hot* given the suffix -en then the function of affixes - en to me mbentuk transitive verb.

My enclosure

Enclitic -ku in Indonesian to express ownership and purpose and concatenate with the word that precedes it. In Javanese , the enclosure has the same function as Indonesian, which is to express ownership. This can be seen in the following data:

*Events **ku** yo era biyen yo, yo yo Buroh sereng Buroh-old wong virtually **ku** biyenkan sikek wes dead father, uncle **ku** . Gek **my** father wes ora strong kerjo yo can say cirri because **my** father cirri to matane.*

Meaning: My incident was in the past, yes, the workers often say yes to my parents, my parents were dead, my mother, my mother. Then my father is not strong enough to work, so you could say that he is disabled because my father has a deformed eye.

The enclitic -ku contained in the root word of the *incident*, *wong tuo*, *mamak*, and *bapak* above express the meaning of belonging. The function of the enclitic -ku forms the first person pronoun.

d. Simulfix

Simulphix is an affix which is partially located in front of the basic form and part of it lies behind. Based on the results of research conducted by researchers, there are six s imulfiks found in Javanese, namely se- and -ne, per- and -an, ng- and -ni, nye- and -ke, ke- dan -en, and nge. - and -ke.

1) Simulfix se-and -ne

The se-and -ne simulfix in Javanese does not have a variety of forms. So the way the affix is done simultaneously is used in a root word and does not occur in the simulphix itself or in the root word. This can be seen in the following data:

Dino (day) + se- dan –ne ⟶ *se dino **ne*** (daily)

Grandma sedinone piye yo ora iso in anu, maxude nek nek wong to order apem yo maxude nek nek nek nek nek enek okeh yo iso.

Meaning: what about everyday, how can you not do it, you mean if someone orders apem yes it means if there are fifty thousand if there is a large message then you can.

S imulfix se-dan - ne which is found in the root word *dino* in the sentence has the meaning of its daily time. After basic words *dino* given affix all and -ne then affix the function of all and - ne to declare the time and me mbentuk transitive verb.

2) Per- and -an simulphix

The per-and -an simulphix in Javanese does not have various forms. So the way the affix is done simultaneously is used in a root word and does not occur in the simulphix itself or in the root word. This can be seen in the following data:

Harvest (harvest) + per- and -an ⟶ ***per** harvest **late*** (one harvest)

Harvesting is not certain yo if calculated daily for six months.

Meaning: once the harvest is uncertain if it is calculated daily for six months.

S imulfiks per- and - an contained in the basic word *harvest* on the sentence has meaning the amount and time of harvest. After basic word *harvest* by affixes per- and - an then affix a function of per- and - early to declare the time and me mbentuk transitive verb.

3) Simulfiks Nge- and -ke

The simulfiks nge- and -ke in Javanese are the way of the affix done simultaneously in a root word. This can be seen in the following data:

Lanjot (continued) + nge- and –to ⟶ a ***bold** lanjot **to*** (continue)

Iso moco Al-quran is changing the bag prene yes Alhamdulillah ora iso went to school, the kids areo school.

Meaning: you can read the Koran until now, Alhamdulillah, you can't continue school, your children can go to school.

S imulfix nge-and - ke contained in the *root* word *lanjot* in the sentence means that a person can continue his activities . After basic word *lanjot* given affix nger- and -to the function of affixes nge- and - to for me mbentuk transitive verb.

4) Simulfiks ke- and –en

The ke-and -en simulfix in Javanese does not have various forms. So the way the affix is done simultaneously is used in a root word and does not occur in the simulphix itself or in the root word. This can be seen in the following data:

Fuss (hassle) + ke- and -en ⟶ ***to bother en*** (hassle)
Opo, do you feel like you're having trouble with kerjo kerjo ngelas rice fields?
Meaning: do you not feel like the hassles of working in the fields working in the fields?

The ke-and - en S imulfix contained in the root word *bother* in the sentence has the meaning of activity . After basic words *bothered* by affixes to-and -en then the function of affixes to-and - en to me mbentuk transitive verb.

5) Simulfiks Nye- and -ke

Simulfix nye - and -to the language Java has a function to form a transitive verb. In Javanese , the simulfiks nye- and -ke are influenced by phonological conditions, causing a change in shape, namely the fusion of the initial phoneme in the root word to which it is attached a . This can be seen in the following data:

School (school) + nye- and –to ⟶ **nye** school graduation **to** (send)
Yo, Alhamdulillah, let's go, yo wine, gor wong, I can't go to school, my son finished high school.
Meaning: yes, Alhamdulillah, let me, even though I am only a laborer, can send my child to graduate from high school.

The simulfiks nye - and -ke contained in the root word for *school* in the sentence above has the meaning of activities to send to school . After the word *school is* given the affix nye - and -ke , the function of the affix nye - and -ke is to form an active verb.

6) Simulfiks Ng- and -ni

Simulfix ng - and -Ni on language Java has a function to form a transitive verb. In Javanese , these ng- and-simulfiks are influenced by phonological conditions, causing a change in shape, namely the fusion of the initial phoneme in the root word it is attached to. This can be seen in the following data:

Work (work) + ng- and –Ni ⟶ ***ng** Gov **ni*** ⟶ (working)
Enek sek wong ngongkon nelaktor nelaktor many kinds of zinc eneke wong do njalok.
Meaning: there are people who ask to do telaktor there are various kinds of people ask.

Simulfiks ng - and -ni which are found in the *verb verb* in the sentence above has the meaning to order or command. After the *verb* is affixed with ng - and -ni , the function of the affix ng - and -ni is to form an active verb.

Discussion

Based on the descriptive analysis, the study menunjukka n that affixes contained in d esa Purwosari District of Tomoni East , there are six (prefixes) consisting of 15 words are bold - (*ngelas, ngeroso,* and *ngenteni*), ng - (*ngongkon, way, ngambor, and mggajeh*), his - (*nyambong*), se - (*sedino , except ME, sekarong, sedulor, and sedilit*) per - (*perkarong*) , to - (*kepengen*). There are eight suffixes consisting of 82 words, namely - ne (*sepurone, waktune, hidupne, ceritone, usually, workingone, apane, banyune, dadine, isone, dukane, rosone, bojone, sijine, parine, lainne, kendalane, koncone , Podone, Gedene, Klerune, Petrolne, Motone, Jarene, Role, Mesinne, Dan Bulanne*) , - e (*Akhire, Dalane, Wayahe, Repote, Berase, Obate, Jenenge, Anake, Maksude, Ibarate, Experiences, Sides, tandore, intoke, ongkose, garinge, ulire, skame, burohe, takane, troublese, koyoke, ketoke, berase, pupoke, hasile, wayahe, bapake, terme, and masyarakate*), -ke (*burohke, luangke, butohke, gaeke, golekke , gabongke, ngaretke, and elengke),* -en *(Panasen),* -an *(buruhan, work, lore, dodolan, dewean, and harvest),* - i *(kerjoi, tekuni, lakoni, ndelalahi, thankful, and obey),* - kan *(market and biyenkan),* - lah *(manganlah).* Enklitik there is only one consisting of 13 words is my (*work ku, paddy ku, rawayat me, my son, kebonku, putuku, my father, mbokku, mamakku, kakangku, my job, skripsiku,* and *Adek ku*). Simulfiks (prefix and suffix) which consists of 9 words, namely se- dan -ne *(seumpamane and sedinone),* per- and - an *(perpanenan),* nge- and *-ke (ngeluangke and ngelanjotke),* ng- and -ne *(ngerjani)),* nye- and *–ke (nyekolahke) ,* ke- dan –en *(kerepoten).* For the simulphix and prefix categories, there is a change in form, namely the melting of the initial phonemes in the root words they are attached to, namely in the prefixes nge- ,nya-, and ng- while the simulphixes are nye- and -ke, and ng- and -ni. This is in accordance with the theory put forward by Ramlan (1987). In Indonesian, Ramlan (1987) argues that the phonemes (p, t, s, k) at the beginning of the morpheme are lost due to the confluence of the *meN-* and *peN-* morphemes with the basic forms starting with these phonemes. However, in Javanese it is not yet possible to determine which phonemes fuse or disappear.

Javanese language B affixation grouping table

Prefix	Suffix	Enclitic	Simulfix
Nge-	-ne	my	Se-and - ne
His-	-e		Per- and - an
Per-	-to		Ng- and - ni
Ng-	-an		Nye- and - to
Se-	-i		To-and - en

| To- | -kan | Nge- and -to |
| | -shit | |

In the previous section, the researcher has presented data on the affixation process in Javanese which explains the change in the meaning of basic words after being given an affix. The results of this study have shortcomings, namely the absence of infix data in Javanese so we do not know the data on the affixation process that occurs after affixing the root word.

Conclution

As the end of this discussion, the conclusion obtained from data exposure, research findings, and discussion is that there is a change in the meaning of words due to the use of affixes in Javanese. There are four kinds of affixes in Javanese, namely prefix, enclitic, suffix and simulphix. There are six kinds of prefixes and consists of 15 words, namely (nge-, ng, nya, se, per, and ke) there are eight kinds of suffixes consisting of 8 2 words, namely (- ne , -e, -en, -ke, -an, -i, -kan, dan -lah) one kind of enclitic, namely (-ku) simulfiks, there are six and consists of 9 words, namely (se- and -ne, per- and -an, nge- and -ke, ng - and ni, nye- and -ke, and ke- and -en. The function of affixes in Javanese is that they can change the type of words.

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