

AFFIXES ANALYSIS OF *SELOGUDIGAN* DIALECT: AN ETHNOLINGUISTIC STUDY

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Abstract: This study aims to describe the patterns and kinds of the prefixes and suffixes of the *Selogudigan* dialect, a Javanese dialect used by the *Selogudig* society living in the Probolinggo district. The study is descriptive qualitative and uses a morphological approach to analyze the data, especially in affixation. An interview was done to collect and clarify the data. The interview is transcribed in a phonetical transcription by using IPA symbols. Based on the analysis, it is found that there are five significant prefixes and eight significant suffixes used in the *Selogudigan* dialect. The prefixes are {N-, i-, mən-, sə-, a-}. The prefix {N-} has allomorphs. They are {m-, n-, ŋ-, ŋ-, ŋə-}. The suffixes are {-i, -an, -ane, -ni, -ən, -nɔ, -ɔnɔ, -e}. The result of this study implies that the affixes which form the morphological pattern of *Selogudig* vocabularies are often pronounced not in a way the original affixes do. Not to mention, several affixes also change the word class of the root morpheme.

Keywords: affix, prefix, suffix, Probolinggo Javanese, *Selogudigan* dialect

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, local language research is still a relevant topic since the research on local languages in Indonesia still needs to be more extensive. Though the number of local languages in Indonesia reaches 143 languages, with more than 600 dialects, the research on local languages that develop in Indonesia is less than 50 research titles each year (Kemendikbud RI, 2020; Mohammad Rosyid, 2014; Mycity, 2021; Sutarna, 2018). It makes the research on local Indonesian languages worth to be done.

One of the local languages that is worth studying is *Selogudigan* Javanese. It is a language variation of Javanese used by the *Selogudig* society. Notably, it is a part of the East Java Javanese spoken in the *Selogudig* area. It is the language variation of Probolinggo Javanese, whose people are well-known as multilingual speakers. As multilingual speakers, they master at least three languages; Madurese, Javanese, and Indonesian. Sometimes, they do code-mixing and code-switching of the three languages and be able to distinguish each of them (Andayani, 2021; Dewi, 2010; Mauliddian, Nurhayani, &

Hamamah, 2021; Parlinda, 2018; Purwanti, 2015; Tjahyadi, Andayani, & Wafa, 2020b; Tjahyadi, Wafa, & Zamroni, 2020; Zoebazary, 2018).

This study prefers to use the term *Selogudigan* dialect instead of considering it as a language because it is only the variant of Javanese spoken by *Selogudig* people. A variant of language spoken in a particular geographical area is a dialect (Aini, Wibowo, & Sriningsih, 2015). This claim is also supported by previous studies, which stated that the language in the *Selogudig* area is called *Selogudigan Dialect* (Aini et al., 2015; Qalyubi, 2014). The people who use the *Selogudigan* dialect are called *Wong Selogudig* (Aini et al., 2015).

The *Selogudig* society mixes Javanese and Madurese as pidgin. The people of *Selogudig* Kulon and *Selogudig* Wetan only use the pidgin of the *Selogudigan* dialect. *Selogudig* people make their own new words, mixing the Javanese and Madurese. Sometimes, the roots of the words are from Javanese pronounced with the Madurese pronunciation system or vice versa. The

dialect is neither Javanese nor Madurese (Aini et al., 2015; Qalyubi, 2014).

An example is the word [gat-ɲuɟatan] means teenagers. It is from the Madurese word [gət-ɲɔɟətən] that changes vowel [ə] into [a] and [ɔ] into [u] because the pronunciation is more familiar to Javanese words. Javanese and Madurese often make the correspondence of such vowels. Vowel [a] in Javanese is often corresponded with [ə] in Madurese. The examples are in words [b^hawaŋ] ~ [b^həbəŋ] 'shallot,' [b^hau] ~ [b^həu] 'shoulder,' [b^haraŋ] ~ [b^hərəŋ] 'goods.' There is also the vowel [u] correspondence into [ɔ] between Javanese and Madurese. The examples are the words [untɔ] ~ [ɔnta] 'camel,' [ud^han] ~ [ɔɟ^hən] 'rain,' [uraŋ] ~ [ɔɟəŋ] 'shrimp.' Another example of the *Selogudigan* dialect is the word [ɟ^hək-ɔŋɟ^həkən] mean stairs. The Madurese is [ɟ^hək-ɔŋɟ^hək] and the Javanese is [unɟak-unɟakan]. So, the *Selogudig* word for the word 'stairs' mixes the pronunciation of both languages. Such language phenomenon makes people assume that the *Selogudigan* is different from other Probolinggo languages.

Based on the uniqueness of the *Selogudigan* dialect, this research uses the dialect as the object of the study, especially in affixation. It often adopts the Javanese affixation applied to the Madurese roots and vice versa. In terms of affixation, this research focuses on studying the patterns and kinds of prefixes and suffixes found in the dialect used by the people in *Selogudig* society. Both kinds of affixation are chosen because prefixes and suffixes are often used in the *Selogudigan* dialect. In contrast, infix has yet to be found to use in the dialect.

This study uses a morphological approach in conducting the analysis. Morphology can be understood as a field of linguistics that focuses on the internal structure of words, the rules by which words are formed, as well as the effect of changes in the word formation on the meaning and the word classes (Aronoff & Fudeman, 2011; Booij, 2007; Chaer, 2007; Katamba, 2005; Spencer, Blevins, Paster, & Etc, 2016).

From the definition above, morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies the process of word formation that makes the difference and variation in the forms of the word, including the use and construction, as

well as the function and meaning. Meanwhile, affixation is one of the morphological processes besides repetition and composition (Andayani, 2019; Chaer, 2007, 2015; Fromkin, Rodman, & Hyams, 2009; Spencer et al., 2016).

When going through the process of affixation, a single word may be composed of one or more morphemes. A morpheme is a smaller unit with its meaning. Morphemes can stand alone or attach to another morpheme. There are two types of morphemes; free and bound morphemes. Free morphemes constitute words by themselves. In contrast, bound morphemes are parts of words that may be attached at the beginning, the end, the middle, or both in the beginning or the end of a word. Bound morpheme acts as a grammatical or lexical function marker, like the singular and plural markers in the English noun (Aronoff & Fudeman, 2011; Booij, 2007; Chaer, 2007, 2015; Katamba, 2005; Spencer et al., 2016).

These bound morphemes are affixes (Andayani, 2019; Chaer, 2007, 2015; Fromkin et al., 2009; Katamba, 2005; Kridalaksana, 1993; Spencer et al., 2016). Affixes are prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and confixes. A prefix is an affix added at the beginning of a root. Example: di- (*diakses*), ke- (*kedepan*). The suffix is an affix added at the end of a root. Example: an- (*bacaan*), kan- (*melemparkan*) (Chaer, 2007, 2015). They are attached to a base morpheme, a root or free morpheme, to make a complex word. A root is a form into which the affixes are added (Anik, Islam, & Islam, 2018; Fromkin et al., 2009; Harahap & Harahap, 2018; Sari & Kadarismanto, 2021).

Several previous research were found that discussed *the Selogudig* dialect. First, the dissertation entitled *Penggunaan Bahasa dalam Masyarakat Mandhunungan di Desa Selogudig Wetan dan Selogudig Kulon, Kecamatan Pajajaran, Kabupaten Probolinggo* by Qalyubi (2014). The research focuses on aspects of language use, code-switching *Selogudigan*, and factors behind the speech events that occurred in *Selogudig*. Affixation as a part of language use of the *Selogudigan* dialect is only in the use of prefix {a-}, {e-} and confix {e-/(-i) (-ne) (-ni)}. In this study, the ethnographic method of communication was used as a methodical basis. It shows the difference in the focus of the study in this article. This article does not focus on code-

switching but on affixation, especially prefixation and suffixation. In addition, other differences also appear in the use of methods. In this article, the analysis is carried out based on descriptive qualitative methods rather than the ethnographic method of communication used by Qalyubi in his research.

The research entitled *Linguistic Analysis on Javanese Language Selogudig-an Dialect in Selogudig, Pajajaran, Probolinggo* by Aini et al. (2015) is the second oldest research found. This study discusses the Selogudig Javanese dialect. It shows the difference in the focus of the language of this article. In this article, the discussion is focused on the morphological aspects of the Javanese language of the Selogudig people. Therefore, this research is more in-depth than the research conducted by Aini et al.

The third previous study was entitled *The Nasal Prefixation of the 'Selogudig' Verbs (A Phonological Analysis)* by Asia (2019). This research has different aspects from the focus of this research. The research conducted by Asia focuses on phonological aspects, while this research is research in the field of morphological studies. Therefore, this research needs to be done due to the need for more Selogudig studies specializing in morphological aspects.

Those three kinds of research are the only previous studies found to be compared with this research. More research is needed to be the reference of the Selogudig study. Thus, this research is essential to enrich the repertoire of the *Selogudigan* dialect.

METHOD

The method used in this research is the descriptive qualitative method. The descriptive qualitative method is a method that aims to perform a descriptive analysis of qualitative data (Denzin, Lincoln, & Etc, 2018; Sudaryanto, 2015; Tjahyadi, Andayani, & Wafa, 2020a). The data is taken from the result of the interview. The interview is done with the native speakers of *the Selogudigan dialect*. The interview topic was the daily activity of the Selogudig society.

In this in-depth interview, a question list is formulated to collect the data from the informant while occasionally developing the questions to provoke informants to speak so that sufficient morphological data are obtained. It was done by using recording and transcribing techniques. The recording was to make clear the data when they were analyzed. Then, the data was transcribed by phonetic transcription. The phonetical transcription uses IPA symbols. Phonetical transcription was done to describe the proper pronunciation of the *Selogudigan* vocabulary.

After getting the data, they were analyzed by using the distributional method. The technique used is an extension technique. It is done by extending a lingual unit to the left or right (Sudaryanto, 2015). In this case, the *Selogudigan* words as the roots are extended by adding the *Selogudigan* prefixes or suffixes.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

The findings are classified into two tables; table of Selogudigan prefixes and suffixes. The table of the prefixes of the *Selogudigan* dialect is shown in table 1 below.

Table 1 The Prefixes of Selogudigan Dialect

No	ROOT	Part of speech	affixed words	Prefix	Part of speech
1	[paŋan] 'food'	noun	[maŋan] 'to eat'	{m-}	verb
	[pɛg ^h əʔ] 'hold'	verb	[mɛg ^h əʔ] 'to hold'		verb
	[buwaʔ] 'throw away'	verb	[mbuwaʔ] 'to throw away'		verb
	[wəʔʃə] 'read'	verb	[məʔʃə] 'to read'		verb
	[paʔʃU] 'hoe'	noun	[maʔʃU] 'to hoe'		verb
2	[tollS] 'write'	verb	[nollS] 'to write'	{n-}	verb
	[tandUr] 'plant'	verb	[nandUr] 'to plant'		verb
	[tamba] 'add'	verb	[namba] 'to add'		verb
	[toko] 'shop'	noun	[noko] 'to make a shop'		verb
	[dulan] 'feed'	verb	[ndulan] 'to feed'		verb
	[dʒaŋan] 'vegetable'	noun	[ndʒaŋan] 'to cook vegetable'	verb	
3	[gɛgɛr] 'rowdy'	adjective	[ŋgɛgɛr] 'often rowdy'	{ŋ-}	adjective
	[ombe] 'drink'	verb	[ŋombe] 'to drink'		verb

	[rusaʔ] 'damaged'	adjective	[ɳrusaʔ] 'to damage'		verb
	[lamaʔ] 'impolite'	adjective	[ɳlamaʔ] 'to be impolite'		adjective
	[gawe] 'make'	verb	[ɳgawe] 'to make'		verb
	[kəʔʃə] 'mirror'	noun	[ɳkəʔʃə] 'to look in the mirror'		verb
	[gəpUʔ] 'hit'	verb	[ɳgəpUʔ] 'to hit'		verb
	[otʃU] 'free'	adjective	[ɳotʃU] 'to release'		verb
	[arəp] 'hope'	noun	[ɳarəp] 'to hope'		verb
	[kerɪm] 'send'	verb	[ɳerɪm] 'to send'		verb
	[rəkəʔ] 'cigarette'	noun	[ɳrəkəʔ] 'to smoke'		verb
	[amUʔ] 'Angry'	adjective	[ɳamUʔ] 'to be angry'		verb
4	[səndəʔ] 'spoon'	noun	[ɳəndəʔ] 'to spoon'	{n-}	verb
	[sikat] 'brush'	noun	[ɳikat] 'to brush'		verb
	[siram] 'flush'	verb	[ɳiram] 'to flush'		verb
	[ʃəʔʃət] 'mouth'	noun	[ɳəʔʃət] 'captious'		adjective
	[ʃatət] 'note'	verb	[ɳatət] 'to note'		verb
5	[las] 'weld'	noun	[ɳələs] 'to weld'	{ɳə-}	verb
	[ʃət] 'paint'	noun	[ɳəʃət] 'to paint'		verb
6	[dokUr] 'above'	adjective	[məndokUr] 'to go above'	{mən-}	verb
	[dajə] 'guest'	noun	[məndajə] 'to visit'		verb
7	[paŋan] 'food'	noun	[ɳpaŋan] 'to be eaten'	{i-}	verb
	[ombe] 'drink'	verb	[ɳjombe] 'to be drunk'		verb
	[rusaʔ] 'damaged'	adjective	[irusaʔ] 'to be damaged'		verb
	[pəg ^h əʔ] 'hold'	verb	[ɳpəg ^h əʔ] 'to be held'		verb
	[tuku] 'buy'	verb	[ɳtuku] 'to be bought'		verb
	[aləm] 'spoiled'	adjective	[ɳialəm] 'to be spoiled'		verb
	[buwaʔ] 'throw away'	verb	[ɳibuwaʔ] 'to be throw away'		verb
	[gawe] 'make'	verb	[ɳgawe] 'to be made'		verb
	[gəpUʔ] 'hit'	verb	[ɳgəpUʔ] 'to be hit'		verb
	[otʃU] 'free'	adjective	[ɳotʃU] 'to be released'		verb
	[toll] 'write'	verb	[ɳtoll] 'to be written'		verb
	[wəʔʃə] 'read'	verb	[ɳwəʔʃə] 'to be read'		verb
	[kerɪm] 'send'	verb	[ɳkerɪm] 'to be sent'		verb
	[patʃU] 'hoe'	noun	[ɳpatʃU] 'to be hoeed'		verb
8	[dinə] 'day'	noun	[sədina] 'a day'	{sə-}	noun
	[mingu] 'week'	noun	[səmingu] 'a week'		noun
9	[lakə] 'work'	noun	[alakə] 'to work'	{a-}	verb
	[kəkət] 'fight'	verb	[akəkət] 'to fight'		verb

It is found that *the Selogudigan* dialect has nine significant prefixes that people usually use in their daily communication. They are {m-, n-, ɳ-, p-, mən-, ɳə-, i-, sə-, a-}. Some of the nine prefixes are adopted from Javanese and Madurese as the original form of the prefixes. There is also a prefix whose sound changes.

The prefixes {m-, n-, ɳ-, p-, ɳə-} are adopted from Javanese prefixes. They are the allomorphs or the morphophonemic variety of {N-}. However, the Madurese prefixes also have {N-}, although the allomorphs are not as much as Javanese ones. The allomorphs of Madurese prefixes {N-} are {m-, n-, ɳ-, p-}. There is no {ɳə-} in Madurese. The similarity of the prefixes of Javanese and Madurese

makes the people of Selogudig can not differentiate them. They use such prefixes to the roots of Javanese and Madurese. For the examples: [paŋan] + {N-} → [maŋan], [toll] + {N-} → [noll], both words are from Javanese. While, [pəg^həʔ] + {N-} → [məg^həʔ], the root is from Madurese.

All the allomorphs of prefix {N-} function as the maker of the verb, either active transitive or intransitive. While the roots that the prefix can add are nouns, verbs, or adjectives. As the maker of an active transitive verb, it is exemplified in words [paŋan] (noun) → [maŋan] (verb), [tandUr] (verb) → [nandUr] (verb), [otʃU] (adjective) → [ɳotʃU] (verb). So, adding the prefix {N-} to the roots can either change the word class of the affixed words or not. As the maker of an active intransitive

verb, it is exemplified in words [toko] → [noko], [kətʃɔ] → [ŋətʃɔ].

Besides, the prefix {N-} functions as the maker of active transitive and intransitive verbs. It also makes the adjective. Therefore, it only occurs if it is added to the adjective root. However, it rarely occurs, as in the word [gɛgɛr] → [ŋgɛgɛr]. It means that, in this case, the affixation does not change the word class of the root into the complex word.

The other prefix of the *Selogudigan* dialect is {mən-}. It is adapted from the Javanese prefix. It is added to the Javanese roots, such as [dokUr] → [məndokUr], [dajɔ] → [məndajɔ]. The function of prefix {mən-} is to make intransitive verbs.

Besides, the *Selogudigan* dialect has the prefix {i-}. It is a unique prefix of the *Selogudigan* dialect because it does not occur in Javanese or Madurese. The prefix {i-} is like the prefix {di-} in Javanese or {ε-} in Madurese. So, it is like the Madurese prefix pronounced in the Javanese manner. The uniqueness of the prefix is that it is often added to the Javanese roots. So, it seems unusual to hear for the Javanese people,

although, for the Probolinggo people, that is well-known to mix Madurese dan Javanese in their daily communication. The function of the prefix {i-} is as the maker of the passive verb. The roots that are nouns, verbs, and adjectives can be changed into passive verbs if they are added to the prefix. The examples are [paŋan] → [ipaŋan], [pɛg^həʔ] → [ipɛg^həʔ], [rusaʔ] → [irusaʔ].

The prefix {se-} is used in either Javanese or Madurese. The function of prefix {se-} is to state one in number. It usually does not change the word class of the root into the complex word that remains to be a noun. The examples are [dinɔ] → [sədinɔ], [miŋgu] → [səmiŋgu].

The prefix {a-} is the prefix of Madurese. Javanese does not have such a prefix. So, it is usually added to the Madurese root. The function is to make intransitive verbs. The example is [lakɔ] → [alakɔ], [kəkɛt] → [akəkɛt].

Besides the prefixes, the *Selogudigan* dialect also uses eight significant suffixes. They are {-i, -an, -ane, -ni, -ən, -nɔ, -ɔnɔ, -e}. The table of the prefixes of the *Selogudigan* dialect is shown in table 2 below.

Table 2 The Suffix of Selogudigan Dialect

No	ROOT	Part of speech	affixed words	Suffix	Part of speech
1	[gɛgɛr] 'Angry'	adj	[gɛgɛri] 'to be scolded'	{-i}	verb
	[lɔrɔ] 'sick'	adj	[lɔrɔi] 'make it sick'		verb
	[adɔ] 'far'	adj	[adɔi] 'make it far'		verb
	[ʔfiliʔ] 'small'	adj	[ʔfiliʔi] 'make it small'		verb
2	[ombe] 'drink'	verb	[ombɛni] 'drink it'	{-ni}	verb
	[isi] 'content'	noun	[isɛni] 'fill it'		verb
3	[gɛgɛr] 'Angry'	adj	[gɛgɛran] 'often angry'	{-an}	adj
	[paŋan] 'food'	noun	[paŋanan] 'food'		noun
	[ombe] 'drink'	verb	[ombejan] 'beverage'		noun
	[paja] 'tired'	adj	[pajaʔan] 'often tired'		adj
	[gəʔe] 'big'	adj	[gəʔejan] 'bigger'		adj
	[lɔrɔ] 'sick'	adj	[lɔrɔwan] 'often sick'		adj
	[adɔ] 'far'	adj	[adɔwan] 'further'		adj
	[ʔfiliʔ] 'small'	adj	[ʔfiliʔan] 'smaller'		adj
	[tuku] 'buy'	verb	[tukuwan] 'often to buy'		adj
	[mɛlɔʔ] 'follow;	verb	[mɛlɔʔan] 'often to follow'		adj
	[dokUr] 'high'	adj	[dokoran] 'higher'		adj
	[turu] 'sleep'	verb	[turuwan] 'often to sleep'		adj
	[dinɔ] 'day'	noun	[dinɔwan] 'daily'		noun
	[gawe] 'make'	verb	[gawejan] 'made'		noun
[kətʃɔ] 'mirror'	noun	[kətʃɔwan] 'to mirror'	verb		
[suwe] 'long'	adj	[suwejan] 'longer'	adj		
[pəndɛʔ] 'short'	adj	[pəndɛʔan] 'shorter'	adj		
[sɔrɔʔ] 'push'	verb	[sɔrɔʔan] 'push tool'	noun		
[kaget] 'surprised'	adj	[kagetan] 'often surprised'	adj		

	[mudə] 'naked'	noun	[mudəwan] 'often naked'		adj
	[səpatu] 'shoes'	noun	[səpatuwan] 'to wear shoes'		verb
	[sandal] 'slippers'	noun	[sandalan] 'to wear slippers'		verb
	[otʃʊl] 'free'	adj	[otʃʊlan] 'often free'		adjective
	[arəp] 'hope'	verb	[arəpan] 'hope'		noun
	[diluʔ] 'short'	adj	[diluʔan] 'shorter'		adj
	[rəkəʔ] 'cigarette'	noun	[rəkəʔan] 'to smoke'		verb
	[kerim] 'send'	verb	[kereman] 'consignment'		noun
	[patʃʊl] 'hoe'	noun	[patʃolan] 'to hoe'		verb
4	[tollʃ] 'write'	verb	[tolesane] 'way of writing'	{-ane}	noun
	[wətʃə] 'read'	verb	[wətʃəwane] 'way of reading'		noun
5	[pɛgəʔ] 'hold'	verb	[pɛgəʔən] 'hold it'	{-ən}	verb
	[gəpʊʔ] 'hit'	verb	[gəpʊʔən] 'hit him'		verb
	[tollʃ] 'write'	verb	[tollʃən] 'write it'		verb
	[patʃʊl] 'hoe'	noun	[patʃolan] 'hoe it'		verb
6	[wətʃə] 'read'	verb	[wətʃəʔnə] 'read it'	{-nə}	verb
	[tollʃ] 'write'	verb	[tollʃnə] 'write it'		verb
7	[akɛ] 'many'	adj	[akɛjənə] 'multiply it'	{-ənə}	verb
	[pakan] 'food'	noun	[pakanənə] 'give food'		verb
	[tamba] 'add'	verb	[tambaənə] 'add it'		verb
	[tollʃ] 'write'	verb	[tollʃənə] 'write it'		verb
8	[əmaʔ] 'mother'	noun	[əmaʔe] 'the mother'	{-e}	noun
	[anaʔ] 'child'	noun	[anaʔe] 'the child'		noun
	[buku] 'book'	noun	[bukuwe] 'the book'		noun

The *Selogudigan* suffixes adopt the Javanese suffixes. However, not all Javanese suffixes are used in the *Selogudigan* dialect. Eight suffixes are usually used in the *Selogudigan* dialect. They are {-i, -ni -an, -ane, -ən, -nə, -ənə, -e}.

The suffixes {-i} and {-ni} are allomorph in Javanese. The difference between both suffixes is that the suffix {-i} is only added to the roots ended with consonant sounds, such as [gəpʊʔ] → [gəpʊʔi], [balan] → [balan̩i]. While the suffix {-ni} is only added to the roots ended with vowel sounds. The affixation is also accompanied by the sound changing of the vowels, such as [tuku] → [tukəni], [ombe] → [ombəni]. However, the *Selogudigan* dialect often breaks the rules. The suffix {-i} is often added to the roots ended with vowel sounds, such as [ləɾə] → [ləɾəi]. It should be [larani] in Javanese. There is also such sound changing of the vowels in the *Selogudigan* dialect, although it is inconsistent. So, that is why both suffixes of {-i} and {-ni} are considered different suffixes in the *Selogudigan* dialect. The function of both suffixes is to make imperative verbs. In addition, the suffix {-i-} is used to make passive verbs, but it is used only in informal oral utterances.

The suffix {-an} is adopted from the Javanese and Madurese. It means that both

languages use such suffixes. There are some functions for adding the such suffix to the roots. The functions are to make adjectives, nouns, and verbs. The suffixation can either change the world-class of the roots to the complex words or not. The examples are [gəʃe] (Adj) → [gəʃejan] (Adj), [ombe] (V) → [ombejan] (N), [səpatu] (N) → [səpatuwan] (V).

The suffix {-ane} is adopted from Javanese. The function is to make the roots to be nouns, such as [tollʃ] → [tollʃane], [wətʃə] → [wətʃəane]. As the Javanese suffix, it is often added to the Javanese roots.

The suffix {-ən} is adopted from Javanese. Madurese does not use the such suffix. However, the suffix can be added not only to Javanese roots. Uniquely, it is also added to Madurese roots. The examples are [pɛgəʔ] (Madurese) → [pɛgəʔən], [gəpʊʔ] (Javanese) → [gəpʊʔən]. The function is to make imperative verbs.

The suffix {-nə} is also adopted from Javanese. The function is to make imperative verbs, such as [wətʃə] → [wətʃəʔnə], [tollʃ] → [tollʃnə].

The suffix {-ənə} is also adopted from Javanese. The function is to make imperative verb, such as [akɛ] (Adj) → [akɛjənə] (V), [pakan] (N) → [pakanənə] (V), [tollʃ] (V) →

[tollɔɔŋ] (V). The suffixation can change the word class of the roots if they are adjectives and nouns. However, it does not change the word class if they are verbs. The difference between {-ɔɔŋ} from {-nɔ} is that {-ɔɔŋ} is to ask to do the activity repeatedly.

The suffix {-e} is also adopted from Javanese. The function is to make a possessive to the noun, such as [əmaʔ] → [əmaʔe], [anaʔ] → [anaʔe].

Discussion

The Prefixes of Selogudigan Dialect

Prefixation is a process of word forming by adding affixes to the beginning of the roots. Five prefixes are used in *the Selogudigan* dialect. They are {N-, i-, mən-, sə-, a-}. The kinds of prefixes are discussed as follows.

1. Prefix {N-}

Prefix {N-} is a nasal prefix. The prefix has six allomorphs or variations of morpheme. They are {m-, n-, ŋ-, ɲ-, ŋə-}. The allomorphs occur because of the initial sounds melting of the roots attached by the Prefix {N-}. Such melting occurs in a homorganic manner. Each allomorph is discussed below.

a. Prefix {m-}

Prefix {m-} occurs when the prefix {N-} is added to the roots that have initial consonant sound [p, b, w]. The roots' initial consonants [p, w] melt and change into {m-}. It is the homorganic nasal sound with the sound [p] as a bilabial sound. In contrast, the consonant [b] does not melt but is only added with {m-}.

e.g.

[paŋan]	→	[maŋan]
[pɛg ^h əʔ]	→	[mɛg ^h əʔ]
[wɔʔɔ]	→	[mɔʔɔ]
[buwaʔ]	→	[mbuwaʔ]

The morphophonemic changing of prefix {N-} is that the nasal prefix will be changed into a nasal labial prefix if the roots having initial oral labial sounds are added with such a nasal prefix. The nasal labial prefix is {m-}, and the oral labial sounds are [p, b, w]. Then, the oral voiceless labial sounds will be deleted if the roots having such initial sounds are added with the prefix {N-}. The sounds are [p, w]. While the oral voiced labial

sound will not be deleted if the roots having such initial sound are added with the prefix {N-}. The sound is [b]. It follows the pattern.

1. {N-} → {m-} / # [+labial] Roots + {N-}

2. [-nasal, -voiced, +labial] → Ø / # [p, w] Roots + {m-}

b. Prefix {n-}

Prefix {n-} occurs when the prefix {N-} is added to the roots that have initial consonant sound [t, d, ɖ]. The initial consonants [t] of the roots melt and change into {n-} as the homorganic nasal sound with the sound [t]. While, the consonant [d, ɖ] does not melt but it is only added with {n-}.

e.g.

[tollɔ]	→	[nollɔ]
[toko]	→	[noko]
[dulaŋ]	→	[ndulaŋ]
[ɖʒaŋan]	→	[ndʒaŋan]

The morphophonemic changing of prefix {N-} means that the nasal prefix will be changed into a nasal alveolar prefix if it is added to the roots having initial oral alveolar sounds. The nasal alveolar prefix is {n-}, and the oral alveolar sounds are [t, d, ɖ]. 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]. While 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, ɖ]. It follows the pattern.

1. {N-} → {n-} / # [+alveolar] Roots + {N-}

2. [-nasal, -voiced, +alveolar] → Ø / # [t] Roots + {n-}

c. Prefix {ŋ-}

Prefix {ŋ-} occurs when the prefix {N-} is added to the roots that have initial consonant sounds [k, g], vowels, and [l, r]. 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] does not melt but is only added with {η-}. Prefix {N-} is also changed into {η-} when it is added to the roots with initial vowel sounds. Besides, it occurs also in the roots that have initial consonants [l, r]. In this case, {η-} came from {ηə-} that deletes the schwa [ə] because of the syllabicity of [l, r].

e.g.

[kətʃɔ] → [ηətʃɔ]
 [gɛgɛr] → [ηgɛgɛr]
 [ombe] → [ηombe]
 [amUʔ] → [ηamUʔ]
 [lamaʔ] → [ηlamaʔ]
 [rusaʔ] → [ηrusaʔ]

The morphophonemic changing of prefix {N-} is that the nasal prefix will be changed into a velar nasal prefix if it is added into the roots having initial oral velar sounds, initial vowel sounds, and initial liquid sounds. The velar nasal prefix is {η-}, the oral velar sounds are [k, g], the vowel sounds are all monophthong *Selogudigan* vowels, and the liquid sounds are [l, r]. Then, the oral voiceless velar sound will be deleted if the roots having such initial sound are added with the prefix {N-}. The sound is [k]. While the oral voiced alveolar, vowel and liquid sounds will not be deleted if the roots having such initial sounds are added with the prefix {N-}. The sounds are [g], all monophthong *Selogudigan* vowels, and [l, r]. It follows the pattern.

1. {N-} → {η-} / #[+velar] Roots + {N-}
2. {N-} → {η-} / #V Roots + {N-}
3. {N-} → {η-} / #[+liquid] Roots + {N-}
4. [-nasal, -voiced, +velar] → Ø / # [k] Roots + {η-}

d. Prefix {ŋ-}

Prefix {ŋ-} occurs when the prefix {N-} is added to the roots that have the initial consonant sound [s, tʃ]. Both initial consonants of the roots melt and change into {ŋ-} as the homorganic nasal sound with the sound [s, tʃ].

e.g.

[sɛndɔʔ] → [ŋɛndɔʔ]
 [siram] → [ŋiram]
 [tʃɔtʃɔt] → [ŋɔtʃɔt]
 [tʃatət] → [ŋatət]

The morphophonemic change of prefix {N-} is the change of nasal prefix into nasal palatal prefix. It is due to prefix attachment to the roots that have initial oral voiceless palatal and voiceless fricative alveolar sounds. The nasal palatal prefix is {ŋ-}, the oral voiceless palatal sounds are [tʃ], and the oral voiceless fricative alveolar sound is [s]. Then, the oral voiceless palatal and the oral voiceless fricative alveolar sounds will be deleted if the roots having such initial sound are added with the prefix {N-}. The sounds are [tʃ, s]. It follows the pattern.

1. {N-} → {ŋ-} / # [+palatal] Roots + {N-}
2. {N-} → {ŋ-} / # [-voiced, +continuant] Roots + {N-}
3. [-nasal, -voiced, +palatal] → Ø / #[tʃ] Roots + {ŋ-}
4. [-nasal, -voiced, +continuant] → Ø / #[s] Roots + {ŋ-}

e. Prefix {ηə-}

Prefix {ηə-} occurs when the prefix {N-} is added to the roots that have a syllable only. The prefix {ηə-} occurs when it is added to a syllable root without melting the initial sounds.

e.g.

[las] → [ηəlas]
 [tʃɛt] → [ηətʃɛt]

The morphophonemic changing of prefix {N-} is that the nasal prefix will be changed into prefix {ηə-} if the roots having a syllable are added with such prefix. It follows the pattern.

{N-} → {ηə-} / a syllable Roots + {N-}

While the functions of nasal prefixation are to make active transitive

and intransitive verbs, the roots can be nouns, verbs, or adjectives. Sometimes, it also makes the adjective. However, it occurs if it is added to the adjective root. These are the patterns of the prefixation.

Noun				Active
Verb				Transitive
				Verb
Adjective	+	{N-}	→	Active
				Intransitive
				Verb
Adjective	+	{N-}	→	Adjective

2. Prefix {mən-}

Prefix {men-} is used in *the Selogudigan* dialect, although it is rarely used daily. It is adapted from the Javanese prefix. So, the prefix is added to Javanese roots.

e.g.

[dokUr]	→	[məndokUr]
[dajɔ]	→	[məndajɔ]

The prefix {men-} function is to make intransitive verbs. The roots can be adjectives and nouns. It is the pattern of the prefixation.

Adjective				Active
Noun	+	{mən-}	→	Intransitive
				Verb

3. Prefix {i-}

Prefix {i-} is not either a Javanese or Madurese prefix. It means that such a prefix is not used in both languages. The function of the prefix is to make passive verbs. From the examples below, it is known that either Javanese or Madurese roots can be added with this prefix. It is different from the prefixes mentioned before in that Javanese words are often used as the roots of the prefixed words.

As in the case of prefix {ε-} in Madurese and prefix {di-} in Javanese, it denotes that such prefix is adopted from the Madurese prefix but pronounced in a Javanese manner.

e.g.

[paŋan]	→	[ipaŋan]	Javanese
[pεg ^h əʔ]	→	[ipεg ^h əʔ]	Madurese
[rusaʔ]	→	[irusaʔ]	Javanese

The roots that are nouns, verbs, and adjectives can be changed into passive verbs if they are added with the prefix. It is the pattern of the prefixation.

Noun				Passive
Verb	+	{i-}	→	Verb
Adjective				

4. Prefix {sə-}

The prefix {se-} is adopted from the prefix used in either Javanese or Madurese. The function of prefix {se-} is to state one in number. It is usually added to the noun roots. The Javanese words are often used as the roots.

e.g.

[dinɔ]	→	[sədinɔ]
[miŋgu]	→	[səmiŋgu]

It is the pattern of the prefixation of {sə-}.

Noun	+	{sə-}	→	Noun
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5. Prefix {a-}

The prefix {a-} is adopted from the Madurese prefix. There are seven kinds of prefixes in Madurese, namely {a-}, {e-}, {ta-}, {ka-}, {sa-}, {pa-}, and {pe-} (Hasanah, Setiawati, & Nurhayani, 2022; Muslimah, Nurhayati, & Suhartatik, 2019). Javanese does not have such a prefix. So, it is usually added to the Madurese root. It is not found that such a prefix is added to the Javanese roots.

e.g.

[lakɔ]	→	[alakɔ]
[kəkɛt]	→	[akəkɛt]

The function is to make active intransitive verbs. The prefix can be added to the noun and verb roots. It is the pattern of the prefixation of {a-}.

Noun				Active
Verb	+	{a-}	→	Intransitive
				Verb

These are the prefixes that are used in *the Selogudigan* dialect. They are adopted from either Javanese or Madurese prefixes.

The Suffixes of *Selogudigan* Dialect

Suffixation is a process of word forming by adding affixes to the end of the roots. Eight suffixes are used in the *Selogudigan* dialect. They are are {-i, -an, -ane, -ni, -ən, -nɔ, -ɔnɔ, -e}. The kinds of suffixes are discussed as follows.

1. Suffix {-i}

Suffix {-i} is adopted from the Javanese suffix. It is usually added to Javanese roots. It is only added to the roots ended with consonant sounds. However, the *Selogudigan* dialect often breaks the rules. Sometimes, it is also added to the roots ended with vowel sounds.

e.g.

[gɛgɛr] → [gɛgɛri]
 [lɔɔ] → [lɔɔi]
 [tʃiliʔ] → [tʃiliʔi]

The functions of this suffix are to make passive and imperative verbs. In terms of making passive verbs, the suffix is only used in the informal oral utterance, such as [gɛgɛri əmaʔ kən lo yɔ] 'Mom will scold you.' The suffix can be added to the noun, verb, or adjective. It is the pattern of the suffixation of {-i}.

Noun				Passive
Verb				Verb
Adjective	+	{-i}	→	Imperative
				Verb

2. Suffix {-ni}

Suffix {-ni} is the allomorph of {-i} in Javanese. The suffix {-ni} is only added to the roots ended with vowel sounds. However, in the *Selogudigan* dialect, there is also sound changing of the vowel accompanying such affixation as in Javanese. So, that is why both suffixes {-i} and {-ni} are considered different suffixes in the *Selogudigan* dialect.

e.g.

[ombe] → [ombeni]
 [isi] → [iseni]

The function of the suffix {-ni} is to make an imperative verb. The suffix can be added to the noun, verb, or adjective. It is the pattern of the suffixation of {-ni}.

Noun				Imperative
Verb	+	{-ni}	→	Verb
Adjective				

3. Suffix {-an}

Suffix {-an} occurs in either Javanese or Madurese. However, it is possibly adopted from the Javanese suffix. It is shown by many Javanese roots that are found in the data of this affixation.

e.g.

[paʃan]	→	[paʃanan]
(N)		(N)
[səpatu]	→	[səpatuwan]
(N)		(V)
[gawe]	→	[gawejan]
(V)		(N)
[gəde]	→	[gədejan]
(Adj)		(Adj)

There are some functions of this affixation. They are to make adjectives, nouns, and verbs. It is the pattern of the suffixation of {-an}.

Noun				Noun
Verb				Comparative
	+	{-an}	→	Adjective
Adjective				Active
				Intransitive
				Verb

4. Suffix {-ane}

The suffix {-ane} is adopted from Javanese. Madurese has no such suffix.

e.g.

[tollɔ]	→	[tolesane]
[wɔtʃɔ]	→	[wɔtʃɔwane]

The function is to make the verb roots to be nouns. As the Javanese suffix, it is often added to the Javanese roots. It is the pattern of the suffixation of {-ane}.

Verb	+	{-ane}	→	Noun
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5. Suffix {-ən}

The suffix {-ən} is adopted from Javanese. Madurese does not use such suffix. However, the suffix can be added not only to Javanese roots. Uniquely, it is also added to Madurese roots.

e.g.

[pɛgəʔ]	→	[pɛgəʔən]	Madurese
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[gəpUʔ] → [gəpUʔən] Javanese

The function of such affixation is to make an imperative verb. The root that this suffix can add is the verb. It is the pattern of the suffixation of {-ən}.

Verb + {-ən} → Noun

6. Suffix {-nɔ}

The suffix {-nɔ} is adopted from Javanese. It is added to the Javanese roots.

e.g.

[wɔʔʔɔ] → [wɔʔʔɔnɔ]
[tollɪs] → [tollɪsnɔ]

The function is to make imperative verbs. It is the pattern of the suffixation of {-nɔ}.

Verb + {-nɔ} → Imperative Verb

7. Suffix {-ɔnɔ}

Suffix {-ɔnɔ} is adopted from Javanese. Madurese has no such suffix. The Javanese words are the roots of the affixation process.

e.g.

[akɛ] → [akɛɔnɔ] (Adj)
[pakan] → [pakanɔnɔ] (N)
[tamba] → [tambaɔnɔ] (V)
[tollɪs] → [tollɪsɔnɔ] (V)

The function is to make imperative verbs. It is to ask to do the activity repeatedly. It is the pattern of the suffixation of {-ɔnɔ}.

Verb + {-ɔnɔ} → Imperative Verb
Noun + {-ɔnɔ} → Imperative Verb
Adjective + {-ɔnɔ} → Imperative Verb

8. Suffix {-e}

The suffix {-e} is adopted from Javanese because it has an allomorph in Javanese. Therefore, it is the suffix {-ne}. Usually, {-e} is added to the roots with final consonant sounds, and {-ne} is added to the roots with final vowel sounds. However, there is no suffix {-ne} in the *Selogudigan* dialect. Therefore, the suffix {-e} is added to the

roots with either final consonant sounds or vowel sounds.

e.g.

[əmaʔ] → [əmaʔe]
[anaʔ] → [anaʔe]
[buku] → [bukuwe]

The function is to make a possessive to the noun. It is the pattern of the suffixation of {-e}.

Noun + {-e} → Possessive Pronoun

In this research, although the dialect is from Javanese and Madurese, it does not adopt all Madurese or Javanese affixation. They use only five significant prefixes and eight significant suffixes. The five prefixes are {N-, i-, mən-, sə-, a-}. The prefix {N-} has allomorphs {m-, n-, ŋ-, j-, ŋə-}. The eight suffixes are {-i, -an, -ane, -ni, -ən, -nɔ, -ɔnɔ, -e}. Moreover, some affixes are used in Javanese or Madurese, but the *Selogudigan* people can not differentiate them. The dialect also often breaks the rules of the original language grammar.

While the first previous study by Qalyubi (2015) discusses only the use of prefixes {a-}, {e-}, and confix {e-/(-i) (-ne) (-ni)}. It needs to be focussed on the affixation of the *Selogudigan* dialect. Thus, this research provides an in-depth discussion of the use of affixes, the function of the affixation, and the change in the word classes caused by such affixation. The research also describes the morphophonemic process of the allomorphs of the nasal prefix occurring in homorganic manners.

Then, the second previous study by Aini et al. (2015) does not discuss the *Selogudigan* dialect's affixation. From the side of the morphological process, the article focuses on the *Selogudigan* word repetition. In terms of affixation, it connects the repetition with the suffix {-an}. This research divides the discussion into the repetition of a word with {-an} and without the suffix. The article states that the repetition influenced by the Madurese, which is well-known for partial repetition, is the characteristic of the *Selogudigan* dialect. It is not solely the characteristics of the *Selogudigan* dialect. However, such repetition also occurs in the

Javanese Pandalungan, spoken by most of the Probolinggo people, not only by Wong Selogudig.

In this case, Aini's research is different from this research. It discusses the patterns and the kinds of prefixes and suffixes used in the *Selogudigan* dialect, as well as the function and the change of the word classes caused by the affixation.

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion above, the study concludes that five significant prefixes and eight significant suffixes are used in the *Selogudigan* dialect. The five prefixes are {N-, i-, mən-, sə-, a-}. The prefix {N-} has five allomorphs. They are {m-, n-, ŋ-, ɲ-, ɳə-}. They occur in homorganic manners that depend on the initial sounds of the roots. While, the eight suffixes are {-i, -an, -ane, -ni, -ən, -nɔ, -ɔnɔ, -e}. The prefixes and the suffixes are adopted from

Javanese and Madurese affixes. Most of them are from Javanese. Some of them are used either by Javanese or Madurese affixation.

The roots are most from Javanese words besides the Madurese ones. However, the *Selogudigan* society can not differentiate them. They do not know whether the roots and the affixes are from Javanese or Madurese. So, they naturally thought of it as their daily language. Besides, there is an affix that is unique and different from both languages. Prefix {i-} is similar to prefix {ε-} in Madurese and prefix {di-} in Javanese. So, it can be stated that this prefix is adopted from the Madurese prefix but pronounced in Javanese.

This study only reaches the patterns and kinds of prefixes and suffixes of the *Selogudigan* dialect. Therefore, the other researchers should extend the study to the other affixes of the dialect.

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