



**Journal of Linguistic and Literature Studies**

**ISSN: 3032-0739**

**Vol. 2 No. 2, September 2024, pp 68-80**

**DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36663/jolles.v2i1.773>**

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## **Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes of Balinese Language Spoken in Dausa**

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### **Abstract**

*This study aimed at describing the prefixes and suffixes of the Balinese language spoken in Dausa, Kintamani Sub-District, Bangli district, and Banjar Tengah Regency in Bali. The prefixes and suffixes described in this study belong to the one categorized as derivational and inflectional morphemes. This descriptive qualitative research involved three informants as the source of study data. They were selected based on a set of criteria suggested by Samarin (1998). The data were collected based on three techniques, namely: observation, recording technique, and interview. The researcher studied Dausa, observing, recording, and noting informants' data. Then transcribed, categorized, and translated the data into Indonesian, identified prefixes and suffixes, formulating rules for derivational and inflectional morphemes based on the data display. The results of the study show that there are seven kinds of prefixes found in the language. The prefixes include {bA-}, {bā-}, {mA-}, {n-}, {ŋ-}, {ñ-}, and {mā-}, and there are five kinds of suffixes which include {-Aŋ}, {-In}, {-An}, {-A}, and {-ē}. Among them, there are three kinds of prefixes: {mA-}, {ŋ-}, and {mā-}, and there are four kinds of suffixes: {-Aŋ}, {-In}, {-An}, and {-A} that are categorized as derivational morphemes. There were five kinds of prefixes: {bA-}, {bā-}, {ŋ-}, {ñ-}, {mā-}, and five kinds of suffixes: {-ē}, {-Aŋ}, {-in}, {-An}, and {-A} which are categorized as inflectional morphemes. The study informs academics about Balinese morphemes.*

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### **Article History**

*Submitted: June 27<sup>th</sup> 2024*

*Revised: July 29<sup>th</sup> 2024*

*Accepted: August 3<sup>rd</sup> 2024*



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**Keywords:** Balinese language; Derivational morpheme; Inflectional morpheme; Prefixes; Suffixes

### **Recommended Citation**

Sari, N., Ramendra, D., & Budasi, I. (2024). Derivational and inflectional morphemes of Balinese language spoken in Dausa. *Journal of Linguistic and Literature Studies*, 2(1), 68-80. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36663/jolles.v2i1.773>

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## **INTRODUCTION**

The Bali Mula or Bali Aga are the indigenous Balinese people, Bali Aga is the original Balinese people or tribes who are in Bali. Bali Aga can be said as hill tribes because most of them live in the hills of the north mountainous area of Bali island. Bali Aga can be found in north-western, central regions and also located in the eastern part of Bali. The language that they use is different from the one that Balinese people commonly use. It possesses different mannerisms, words, and accents.

In that area, there is a village named Dausa, whose people practice unique and traditional culture. Pre-observation showed that they inherited the uniqueness from their ancestors. The people of Dausa village still using Gerobag as their place to store their foods and meal. Dausa village also has many attractions, starting from its culinary name "Begedek" which is pork jerky where we only can find it at Dausa village, beside the culinary delights, Dausa also has abundant coffee yields and has its own uniqueness of language that they use there. The language they use is one of the varieties of the Balinese language. A word in a context often diverges from its lexically encoded context independent meaning as cited by Carston (2012). The examples of the word, are "mesein". The suffix "in" in the word "mesein" is a bound morpheme, and "mese" is a free morpheme in the language. The word "mesein" itself in the Dausa community means "washing". The other example is the word "maseler". The prefix "ma" in the word "meseler" is a bound morpheme, and "seler" is a free morpheme. The word "maseler" in the community means "crossing". The writer's observation showed that most of the young people in the village do not use the language properly. Because they mostly work outside of the village or work overseas where they meet their life partners. So, when they return to Dausa village, they tend to use a mixed language and mostly Indonesian. If the Dausa language is not passed down or passed on to the younger generation, it will disappear over time and become extinct, it is in line with the statement of Camara and Bascompte (2021) who mention that. If Dausa language is lost, Balinese culture and cultural identity, as well as the identity associated with the use of Dausa language, will also be lost. Because of this reason this study is essential to carry out to revitalize the language. The existence of the language needs to receive more attention otherwise, the language can be existence.

The importance of reviving this language stems from the fact that losing a language also means losing every aspect of the culture and identity of the native speakers of that language. Procedures that affect speech groups where there is a decrease in certain language variations caused by a decrease in the frequency of the speaker's language competency level Priya and Singh (2018). The young generation of Bali, who should be the main characters in preserving and maintaining the Balinese language, are reluctant to use their Balinese language. The shift in the existence of the Balinese language does not make the younger generation pay more attention to the existence of the Balinese language itself. According to Devi and Kasni (2018) the application of local languages for Balinese people in Dausa, in the era of globalization, which attacks their Balinese society today, has a significant impact on the existence of the language. If this continues, the language in that village will be threatened with extinction.

Several studies related to the topic of the study (morphology) have been done by some experts. According to Tarigan (1988), morphology is a discipline of linguistics that investigates the complexity of word forms and the impact that changes in word form have on word class and meaning. Linguistics is a study that examines the complexity and character of language, particularly language generally used by people as a form of communication stated by Kridalaksana (1983). According to Seken (2017), the idea or referent that each form is intended to represent makes up the fundamental communicative content of language since meaning is what is transmitted, whereas form is how meaning is expressed. The idea that morphology is not a distinct part of grammar but rather a theory of word formation said Lieber (1992). One of the studies was done by Cahyani and Budasi (2017). The study was entitled "Morphological Processes of Balinese Dialect by Villagers of Tajen: A Descriptive Study". They identify the prefix and suffix of the Balinese language spoken in Tajen village. Affixes are the linguistic category that divides inflectional and derivational morphemes, according to Bauer (1988), inflection is closely related to syntactic rules, in that inflectional morphemes are required to complete words as required by grammatical rules, but their existence does not modify the category or identity of the word. Meanwhile, in accordance to Bauer (1988), derivation is a

process of adding affixes that first, they create a new lexeme. According to Haspelmath (2010), Affix is a word or a key portion of a word. It usually has an abstract meaning and cannot occur on its own. The two categories of affixes in the English language are prefixes and suffixes. A prefix is a bound morpheme that joins to the beginning of a word's stem to create a new word or a new version of the same word. The prefixes found in Rahayu Cahyani and Budasi studies are {a-}, {ke-}, {me-}, and {N-}. Meanwhile, the suffixes are {-e}, {-an}, {-ang}, {-in}, and {-n}. Suffix is a bound morpheme that joins with the end of a word's stem to create a new word or a different version of the same word. The prefixes that undergo derivation process include: prefix {ke-}, {me-}, and {N-}, and suffix that undergo derivation process include {-an}, {-ang}, {-in}. The prefixes that undergo inflection process include: prefix {a-}, {me-}, {N-}; and suffix that undergo inflection process include {-e}, {-an}, {-in}, {-n}.

The other study done by Winda Arianti (2017) with her research entitled "A Study of Morphological Processes on Balinese Dialect of Kedisan" the results showed there are five kinds of morphological process on Balinese Dialect of Kedisan, her studies possess the morphological processes were affixation, compounding in accordance to Luis (2022) state the process of combining two or more distinct words to form a new term. The new meaning that compound words have is undoubtedly connected to the meanings of the other words. After that reduplication, clipping, and borrowing. There were three kinds of affixation found in Balinese dialect of Kedisan. Those are prefixes, suffixes, and circumfixes. These affixes have two roles called derivational affixes and inflectional affixes. There were three derivational prefixes {me-}, {a-}, and {ng-}, two derivational suffix {-ang} and {-in}, and one derivational circumfix {pe-an}. In addition, there were four inflectional prefixes {me-}, {ke-}, {N-}, and {ng-}, four inflectional suffixes {-ne}, {-e}, {-ang}, and {-an}, and one inflectional circumfix {ke-an}. The third study entitled "Affixation System of Balinese Language Spoken by Muslim People in Tegallingsah Village: A Descriptive Qualitative Study" by Kadek Suardika and Budasi (2018) showed with their revealed nine prefixes and six suffixes of Balinese language spoken by Muslim people in Tegallingsah Village. The nine prefixes are classified into: two prefixes {mə} and {nəŋ-} which belong only to derivational morpheme, four prefixes {ʌ}, {kə-}, {bə}, and {ə-}, belong only to inflectional morpheme, three prefixes {ŋə-}, {ŋ-}, and {m-} can belong to derivational and inflectional morpheme. Afterward, there is no suffix which belong only to derivational morpheme, four suffixes {-ē}, {-ə}, {-ʌŋ}, and {-ɪn} belong only to inflectional morpheme, two suffixes {-ʌn}, dan {-n} can belong to derivational and inflectional morpheme. Based on the discussion above, no expert focused their study on derivational and inflectional morphemes of Balinese language spoken in Dausa.

The most important thing to do this research immediately carry out was to make documentation about the Derivational and Inflectional patterns contained in the Balinese language spoken in Dausa village. With the documentation from this research, in the future this research is able to be inherited by the children, grandchildren, and successors in Dausa village. This is the reason why the Balinese Language Spoken in Dausa needs to be researched. Therefore, this study aims to investigate the Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in Balinese Language Spoken in Dausa.

## **METHOD**

This study was designed in the form of a descriptive qualitative study. It was conducted in Dausa, Kintamani sub-district, Bangli district, and Banjar Tengah regency in Bali. The objects of this study were the prefixes and suffixes in Dausa that belong to derivation and inflection. Three native speakers of the Balinese language spoken in Dausa were involved as informants. They were selected using a purposive sampling technique, and their selection was based on a set of criteria determined in this study.

In obtaining the data, the researcher used three instruments: the researcher as the main instrument, and the other additional instruments were a tape recorder and three other word lists: Swadesh, Northofer, and Holleword, which consist of three concern languages: English, Indonesian, and Balinese spoken in Dausa. The sources of the data are three informants, which are divided into one as the main informant of this study. Two acted as the secondary informants. In data collection, the researcher used three techniques: observation, interview, and recording. After all the information was gathered throughout the step, the observation sheet was utilized as a guide to help the researcher take note of the data. Information about the derivational and inflectional in Balinese language spoken in Dausa gathered during the observation time was recorded on an observation sheet while the researcher listened to the spontaneous use of language and notifies its speaker. In this case, the researcher should pay deep attention to the place where the interview can be done naturally and spontaneously said Abdullah and Soebroto (2018). The researcher created an interview guide to help collect additional data regarding the prefix and suffix in Dausa through interviews with informants. The researcher conducted an interview with the informants while using a digital recorder.

The data were analyzed using qualitative data analysis, as Miles and A. Huberman (1994) suggested, which consists of four main stages: data collection, reduction, data display, and conclusion. The first stage was the data collection process. The researcher observed, recorded, and took note of what the informants said about the data needed. Second, all the data obtained by researchers will be transcribed and then categorized into the derivational and inflectional prefixes and suffixes contained in the Balinese language spoken in Dausa. Then, in the data display, the researcher translated each word of the data into Indonesian, and the researcher identified the derivational and inflectional prefixes and suffixes in Dausa. After that, in the conclusion, the researcher formulated the rule, whether they are derivational or inflectional morphemes.

## FINDINGS

This study employed a descriptive qualitative research design as suggested by (Bogdan and Biklen, 1992). The researcher will focus on the derivational and inflectional of morphemes of Balinese language spoken in Dausa, Kintamani sub-district, Bangli district, Banjar Tengah regency in Bali. The data for this study will be generated from the observation and interview with the selected informants from the village. The findings of the study show that there were seven kinds of prefixes and there were five kinds of suffixes. Three kinds of prefixes and four kinds of suffixes that were categorized as derivational morphemes. There were five kinds of prefixes and five kinds of suffixes which categorized as inflectional morphemes in Balinese language spoken in Dausa.

Each of which will be explain as follows:

### Derivational and Inflectional Prefixes and Suffixes Existing in Dausa

**Table 1. Derivational Prefixes**

No	Prefixes	Word
1	{mΛ-}	mΛ- + səlēr (N) → mΛsəlēr (V) “cross” “crossing a strret”
2	{ŋ-}	ŋ- + ΛmΛh (V) → ŋΛmΛh (V) “eat” “eating” ŋ- + ImbΛng (V) → ŋImbΛng (V) “draw” “has draw” ŋ- + kləbΛtΛng(V) → ŋləbΛtΛng (V) “avoid” “avoiding” ŋ- + gugu (V) → ŋugu (V)

		“believe”	“trust”
3	{mə-}	mə- + gΛjIh (N) → mægΛjIh (V) “wages”	məgΛjIh (V) “work”
		mə- + wēd (N) → mawēd (V) “center”	mawēd (V) “converge”
		mə- + wΛs (V) → mawΛs (N) “go”	mawΛs (N) “travelling”
		mə- + sImpən (V) → məsImpən (V) “save”	məsImpən (V) “stored”

Table 1 presents the prefix {mΛ-} in Balinese language spoken in Dausa has two forms when a base form is attached to prefix {mΛ-}. If the base forms are preceded by consonants, they are directly attached to prefix {mΛ-} without changing the base of the word. Prefix {η-} in balinesse language spoken in Dausa has two forms when a base form is attached to prefix {η-}. If the base which has initial consonant /k/ and /g/ is attached to prefix {η-}, it undergoes substitution process. In this case, the consonant /k/ and /g/ are replaced. Prefix {mə-} in Balinese language spoken in Dausa has two forms when a base is attached to prefix {mə-}. According to Emmitt and Pollock (1997: 119), prefixes are the initial markers for a change in meaning of the base word. If the base forms are preceded by consonants /g/, /s/, and /w/, they are directly attached to prefix {mə-} without changing the base of the word.

**Table 2. Inflectional Prefixes**

No	Prefixes	Word
1	{bΛ-}	bΛ- + cΛng (V) → bΛcΛng (V) “begin” “beginning”
2	{bə-}	bə- + kəd (V) → bəkəd (V) “reach” “reaching”
3	{η-}	η- + lΛkən (N) → ηlΛkən (V) “action” “actioning” η- + rΛung (N) → ηrΛung (N) “echo” “echoing” η- + ukIr (V) → ηukIr (V) “carve” “carving”
4	{ñ-}	ñ- + sərəp (V) → ñərəp (V) “absord” “absording” ñ- + nujuh (V) → ñujuh (V) “achieve” “achieving”
5	{mə-}	mə- + bΛIh (V) → məbΛIh (V) “watch” “watching” mə- + bukΛk (V) → məbukΛk (V) “open” “opening” mə- + kəcōs (V) → məkəcōs (V) “jump” “jumping” mə- + kŭŭk (V) → məkŭŭk (V) “yell” “yelling” mə- + lΛIb (V) → məlΛIb (V) “run” “running” mə- + pIkIr (V) → məpIkIr (V)

“think”	“thinking”
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Table 2 shows when a base which has initial consonants /c/ are attached to prefix {bΛ-}, they are directly attached without changing the base of the word. When a base which has initial consonants /k/ are attached to prefix {bə-}, they are directly attached without changing the base of the word. Prefix {ŋ-} also found in balinesse language spoken in Dausa. If the base forms are preceded by consonants /l/, and /r/ they are directly attached to prefix {ŋ-} without changing the base of the word, If the base forms are preceded by vowel /u/ are attached to prefix {ŋ-}, they are directly attached to the base without changing the base of the word. When the base which has initial consonants /s/, and /n/ is attached to prefix {ñ-}, it undergoes substitution process. In this case, the consonants /s/ and /n/ are deleted. Prefix {mə-} also found in balinesse language spoken in Dausa. When a base which has initial consonants /b/, /k/, /l/, and /p/ are attached to prefix {mə-}, they are directly attached to the base without changing the base of the word.

**Table 3. Derivational Suffixes**

No	Prefixes	Word
1	{-Λŋ}	$\Lambda jI - \Lambda \eta (N) \longrightarrow \Lambda jI \Lambda \eta (V)$ “cost” ‘appreciate it’ $p\Lambda tuh + - \Lambda \eta (V) \longrightarrow p\Lambda tuh \Lambda \eta (Adj)$ “correspond” “appropriate”
2	{-In}	$n\Lambda mb\Lambda h + -In (Adj) \longrightarrow n\Lambda mb\Lambda h In (V)$ “plus” “adding”
3	{-Λn}	$b\Lambda l\Lambda h + -\Lambda n (adj) \longrightarrow b\Lambda l\Lambda h \Lambda n (N)$ “crack” “cleavage”
4	{-Λ}	$mullh + -\Lambda (N) \longrightarrow mullh \Lambda (V)$ “back” “returned”

Table 3 reveals when a base which has final vowel is attached to suffix {-Λŋ}, it is directly attached and without changing the base of the word. In balinesse language spoken in Dausa suffix {-In} the word which has final consonant is attached to suffix {-In}, it is directly attached to the base. When a base which has final consonant is attached to suffix {-Λn}, it is directly attached and without changing the base of the word. When a base which has final consonant is attached to suffix {-Λ}, it is directly attached and without changing the base of the word. Suffixes is the end markers they can change the meaning and the class of the word. As mentioned by Emmitt and Pollock (1997: 119).

**Table 4. Inflectional Suffixes**

No	Prefixes	Word
1	{-ē}	$sol\Lambda\Lambda h + -\bar{e} (N) \longrightarrow sol\Lambda\Lambda h\bar{e} (V)$ “behavior” “behave”
2	{-Λŋ}	$mIIIh + -\Lambda \eta (V) \longrightarrow mIIIh \Lambda \eta (V)$ “elect” “electing” $\eta\Lambda r\bar{e}p + -\Lambda \eta (V) \longrightarrow \eta\Lambda r\bar{e}p \Lambda \eta (V)$ “hope” “hoping” $\eta\Lambda ntr\bar{e} + -\Lambda \eta (N) \longrightarrow \eta\Lambda ntr\bar{e} + -\Lambda \eta (N)$

		“queue” mənΛŋ + -Λŋ (V) → mənΛŋΛŋ (V) “win” “winning”
3	{-In}	nəd + -In (V) → nədIn (V) “attend” “attending” modΛl + -In (N) → modΛlIn (N) “base” “basing” ñΛlIn + -In (V) → ñΛlInIn (V) “see” “to see” mluŋguh + -In (V) → mluŋguhIn (V) “criticize” “criticizing” ñəbΛk + -In (N) → ñəbΛkIn (V) “cry” “crying” ŋΛllh + -In (V) → ŋΛllhIn (V) “search” “searching” gədə + -In (N) → gədəIn (N) “zoom” “zooming”
4	{-Λn}	səpəl + -Λn (V) → səpəlΛn (N) “save” “saving”
5	{-Λ}	ΛjΛk + -Λ (N) → ΛjΛkΛ (N) “embrace” “embraced”

Table 4 shows when nominal base which has final consonants is attached to suffix {-ē}, it is directly attached without change base of the word. When nominal base which has final consonants is attached to suffix {-Λŋ}, it is directly attached without change base of the word. Suffix {-In} in balinese language spoken in Dausa has one form when a base is attached to suffix {-In}. When nominal base which has final consonants is attached to suffix {-Λn}, it is directly attached without change base of the word. When nominal base which has final consonants is attached to suffix {-Λ}, it is directly attached without change base of the word.

### The Functions of Prefixes and Suffixes in Dausa Village that Belong to Derivational Affixes

When a nominal base is attached to prefix {mΛ-}, it changes the class and the meaning of a word from noun to become verb. The process of adding prefix {mΛ-} to nominal base undergoes derivational process because it changes the class and the meaning of the word which is noun to become verb. For example, in nominal base “səlēr” (cross) is attached to prefix {mΛ-} becomes “mΛsəlēr” (crossing). The rule of adding prefix {mΛ-} to nominal base can be formulated as follow:

Prefix {mΛ-} + Nominal base → Verb

The process: Derivation.

When a nominal base is attached to prefix {ŋ-}, it undergoes a derivational process. When the nominal base is attached to prefix {ŋ-}, it undergoes derivational process because it changes the class and meaning of the word. For instance, the word “kləbAtAng” (avoid) is attached to prefix {ŋ-} becomes “ŋləbAtAng” (avoiding). The rule of derivation process can be formulated as follow:

Prefix {ŋ-} + Noun base → Verb

The process: Derivation.

When a nominal base is attached to prefix {mə-}, it undergoes a derivational process. When the nominal base is attached to prefix {mə-}, it undergoes derivational process because it changes the class and meaning of the word. For instance, the nominal base “wAs” (go) is directly attached by prefix {mə-} becomes “məwAs” (travelling). The rule of derivation process can be formulated as follow:

Prefix {mə -} + Noun base  $\longrightarrow$  Verb

The process: Derivation.

When nominal base is attached to suffix {-An}, it undergoes derivational process. The process of adding suffix {-An} also have a meaning to do an activity. For example: See the base “AjI” (cost) has final vowel /I/ when it is attached to suffix {-An}, it directly attached and become “AjIAN” (appreciate it). So, it can be concluded that when a nominal base is attached to suffix {-An}, it undergoes a derivational process because it changes the class and the meaning of the word from noun or adjective to become a verb. The rule of adding suffix {-An} can be formulated as follow:

Nominal Base + suffix {-An}  $\longrightarrow$  Verb

The process: Derivation.

When a nominal base is attached to suffix {-In}, it is directly attached to suffix {-In}. When the base “nAmbAh” (plus). When it is attached to suffix {-In}, it becomes “nAmbAhIn” (adding). So, it can be concluded that when the nominal base is attached to suffix {-In}, it undergoes a derivational process because it changes the class and the meaning of the word. The rule can be formulated as follow:

Nominal Base + suffix {-In}  $\longrightarrow$  Verb

The process: Derivation.

When a nominal base is attached to suffix {-An}, it is directly attached to without changing the base of the word. When the base “bAlAh” (crack). When it is attached to suffix {-An}, it becomes “bAlAhAn” (cleavage). So, it can be concluded that when the nominal base is attached to suffix {-An}, it undergoes a derivational process because it changes the class and the meaning of the word. The rule can be formulated as follow:

Nominal Base + suffix {-An}  $\longrightarrow$  Verb

The process: Derivation.

When a nominal base is attached to suffix {-A}, it is directly attached to without changing the base of the word. When the base “mulh” (back). When it is attached to suffix {-A}, it becomes “mulhA” (returned). So, it can be concluded that when the nominal base is attached to suffix {-A}, it undergoes a derivational process because it changes the class and the meaning of the word. The rule can be formulated as follow:

Nominal Base + suffix {-A}  $\longrightarrow$  Verb

The process: Derivation.

### **The Functions of Prefixes and Suffixes in Dausa Village that Belong to Inflectional Affixes**

When the verbal base is attached to prefix {bA-}, it does not have any change, whether the meaning and the class of the word. When a verbal base is attached to the prefix {bA -}, it does not change the class and meaning of the word. In this case, the function of prefix {bA-} is to change the passive phrase into active phrase because it does not change the meaning and class of the word. For example, the base “cAng” (begin) is attached to prefix {bA-}, it becomes “bAcAng” (beginning). The inflectional process can be seen as following formula:

Prefix {bA -} + Verbal  $\longrightarrow$  Verb



The process: Inflection.

When the verbal base is attached to **prefix {bə-}**, it does not have any change, whether the meaning and the class of the word. When a verbal base is attached to the prefix {bə-}, it does not change the class and meaning of the word. In this case, the function of prefix {bə-} is to change the passive phrase into active phrase, because it does not change the meaning and class of the word. For example, “*kəd*” (reach) is attached to prefix {bə-}, it becomes “*bəkəd*” (reaching). The inflectional process can be seen as following formula:

Prefix {bə-} + Verbal  $\longrightarrow$  Verb

The process: Inflection.

When the verbal base is attached to **prefix {ŋ-}**, it does not have any change, whether the meaning and the class of the word. When a verbal base is attached to the prefix {ŋ-}, it does not change the class of the word. For instance, the base “*rAung*” (echo) is directly attached by prefix {ŋ-} becomes “*ŋrAung*” (echoing). So, it can be concluded that when verbal base is combined with prefix {ŋ-}, it undergoes an inflectional process because it does not change the meaning and class of the word. The inflectional process can be seen as following formula:

Prefix {ŋ-} + Verbal  $\longrightarrow$  Verb

The process: Inflection.

When a verbal base is attached to **prefix {ñ-}**, it does not change the meaning of the word. When a verbal base which is attached to prefix {ñ-} does not change the meaning of the word. For instance, the word base “*sərap*” (absord) is attached to prefix {ñ-}, and it becomes “*ñərap*” (absording). So, it can be concluded that when verbal base is attached to prefix {ñ-}, it undergoes an inflectional process because it does not change the meaning and class of the word. The inflectional process can be seen as following formula:

Prefix {ñ-} + Verbal  $\longrightarrow$  Verb

The process: Inflection.

When the nominal base is attached to **prefix {mə-}**, it does not change the class and meaning of the word. Prefix {mə-} to the verbal base undergoes an inflectional process because it does not change the class and the meaning of the word. So, it can be concluded that when the nominal base is attached to prefix {mə-}, it undergoes an inflectional process because it does not change the class and meaning of the word. For example, the word “*lAib*” (run), when it is attached to prefix {mə-}, it becomes “*məlAib*” (running). The rule can be formulated as follow:

Prefix {mə-} + Nominal Base  $\longrightarrow$  Noun

The process: Inflection.

When a noun base is attached to **suffix {-ē}**, it does not change the class and meaning of the word. The process of adding suffix {-ē} to the nominal base does not change the meaning and class of the word. When the word the base “*solAAh*” (behavior). When it is attached to suffix {-ē}, it becomes “*solAAhē*” (behave). it does not change the class of the word. In this case, it can be concluded that when the nominal base is attached to suffix {-ē}, it undergoes an inflectional process because it does not change the class and meaning of the word. The rule of formula can be stated as follow:

Nominal Base + suffix {-ē}  $\longrightarrow$  Verb

The process: Inflection.

When a noun base is attached to **suffix {-Aŋ}**, it does not change the class and meaning of the word. The process of adding suffix {-Aŋ} to the nominal base does not change the meaning and class of the word. When the word “*mənAŋ*” (win), when it is attached to suffix

{-Λη}, it becomes “*mənΛηΛη*” (winning), it does not change the class of the word. In this case, it can be concluded that when the nominal base is attached to suffix {-Λη}, it undergoes an inflectional process because it does not change the class and meaning of the word. The rule of formula can be stated as follow:

Nominal Base + suffix {-Λη} → Noun

The process: Inflection.

When a noun base is attached to **suffix {-In}**, it does not change the class and meaning of the word. The process of adding suffix {-In} to the nominal base does not change the meaning and class of the word. When the word base “*ηAllh*” (search), when it is attached to suffix {-In}, it becomes “*ηAllhIn*” (searching), it does not change the class of the word. In this case, it can be concluded that when the nominal base is attached to suffix {-In} it undergoes an inflectional process because it does not change the class and meaning of the word. The rule of formula can be stated as follow:

Nominal Base + suffix {In} → Noun

The process: Inflection.

When a noun base is attached to **suffix {-Λn}**, it does not change the class and meaning of the word. The process of adding suffix {-Λn} to the nominal base does not change the meaning and class of the word. When the word base “*səpəl*” (save), when it is attached to suffix {-Λn}, it becomes “*səpəlΛη*” (saving). it does not change the class of the word. In this case, it can be concluded that when the nominal base is attached to suffix {-Λn} it undergoes an inflectional process because it does not change the class and meaning of the word. The rule of formula can be stated as follow:

Nominal Base + suffix {-Λn} → Noun

The process: Inflection.

When a noun base is attached to **suffix {-Λ}**, it does not change the class and meaning of the word. The process of adding suffix {-Λ} to the nominal base does not change the meaning and class of the word. When the word base “*ΛjΛk*” (embrace). When it is attached to suffix {-Λ}, it becomes “*ΛjΛkΛ*” (embraced). it does not change the class of the word. In this case, it can be concluded that when the nominal base is attached to suffix {-Λ} it undergoes an inflectional process because it does not change the class and meaning of the word. The rule of formula can be stated as follow:

Nominal Base + suffix {-Λ} → Noun

The process: Inflection.

## DISCUSSION

Based on the finding stated previously, the data show that there were six kinds of prefixes that found in Dausa {mΛ-}, {η-}, {ñ-}, {bə-}, {bΛ-}, {mə-} and there were five kinds of suffixes: {-Λ}, {-Λη}, {-In}, {-Λn} and {-ē}. There were three kinds of prefixes which belonged to a derivational morpheme in Dausa. Those are prefix {mΛ-}, {η-}, and {mə-}. Four kinds of suffixes that belong to derivational morphemes found in Dausa. They are: suffix {-Λη}, {-In}, {-Λn} and {Λ}. There were five prefixes and also five suffixes that belonged to an inflectional morpheme in balinsse language spoken in Dausa. The prefixes were prefix {bΛ-}, {bə-}, {η-}, {ñ-}, and {mə-}. and the suffixes {-ē}, {-Λη} and {-in}, {-Λn} and {-Λ}. The similarities between my research and previous studies that were conducted on derivation and inflection are that I discovered a variety of affixes and terminals with distinct purposes and the difference between my research and the research from the experts above is that in this study

the researcher discusses the derivational and inflectional that exist in balinese language spoken in Dausa.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the objective of this study, the finding, and the discussion in the previous chapter, the conclusion of the research is this study identified 17 prefixes and suffixes that exist in Dausa language. There are three kinds of prefixes in the Balinese language spoken in Dausa that belong to derivational morphemes: {mΛ-}, {η-}, and {mə-}. and there were four kinds of suffixes that belong to derivational morphemes {-Λη}, {-In}, {-Λn} and {Λ}. There were five kinds of prefixes that belong to inflectional morphemes: {bΛ-}, {bə-}, {η-}, {ñ-}, and {mə-}. and there were five kinds of suffixes found in Dausa {-ē}, {-Λη}, {-in}, {-Λn} and {-Λ}. that belong to inflectional morphemes. There are five kinds of prefixes found in Dausa that belong to derivational morphemes. They are: prefix {mΛ-} undergoes a derivational process when the nominal base is attached to prefix {mΛ-}. Prefix {η-} undergoes a derivational process when the nominal base is attached to prefix {η-}. Prefix {mə-} undergoes a derivational process when the nominal base is attached to prefix {mə-}. There are four kinds of suffixes in Dausa which belong to derivational morphemes, they are: suffix {-Λη} undergoes a derivational process when a base which has final vowel is attached to suffix {-Λη}, it is directly attached and without changing the base of the word. Suffix {-In} undergoes a derivational process when the word which has final consonant is attached to suffix {-In}, it is directly attached to the base. Suffix {-Λn} undergoes a derivational process when a base which has final consonant is attached to suffix {-Λn}, it is directly attached and without changing the base of the word. Suffix {-Λ} undergoes a derivational process when the word which has final consonant is attached to suffix {-Λ}, it is directly attached to the base.

There are five kinds of prefixes found in Dausa which belong to inflectional morphemes, they are: prefix {bΛ-} undergoes an inflectional process when a base which has initial consonants /c/ are attached to prefix {bΛ-}, they are directly attached without changing the base of the word. Prefix {bə-} undergoes substitution process when a base which has initial consonant /k/ are attached to prefix {bə-}. In this case, the consonant /t/ is replaced. Prefix {η-} undergoes an inflectional process When a base which has initial vowels /r/ and /l/ are attached to prefix {η-}, they are directly attached to the base without changing the base of the word. Prefix {ñ-} undergoes substitution process when the base which has initial consonants /s/ and /n/ is attached to prefix {ñ-}. Prefix {mə-} undergoes an inflectional process when a base which has initial consonants /b/, /k/, /l/ and /p/ are attached to prefix {mə-}, they are directly attached to the base without changing the base of the word. There are five kinds of suffixes found in Dausa which belong to inflectional morphemes, they are: suffix {-ē} undergoes an inflectional process when a base which has initial consonants /s/ and /h/ are attached to suffix {-ē}, they are directly attached without changing the base of the word. Suffix {-Λη} undergoes substitution process when a base which has initial consonant /m/ and /ŋ/ are attached to suffix {-Λη}. Suffix {-in} undergoes an inflectional process when a base which has initial vowel /n/, /m/, /ñ/ and /ŋ/ are attached to suffix {-in}, they are directly attached to the base without changing the base of the word. Suffix {-Λn} undergoes substitution process when a base which has initial consonant /s/ are attached to suffix {-Λn}. Suffix {-Λ} undergoes substitution process when a base which has initial consonant /Λ/ are attached to suffix {-Λ}.

The study's findings have a number of implications for the linguistics community. First, linguists will be able to use the results to inform other academics about the derivational and

inflectional morpheme in the Balinese language spoken in Dausa. Second, the study can be used in the cultural field particularly in Undiksha, which typically welcomes foreign visitors to introduce one of Bali cultural. The education sector can use the findings of this study to educate their students about culture. Finally, the study can be printed out and used as a cultural teaching book and also can be historical heritage of Dausa Village. The present study focuses on morphology, especially the derivational and inflectional processes occurring in Dausa. The researcher found that it is very interesting to explore Dausa language. Therefore, the researcher expects that other investigation, such as: syntactic, lexical, sociolinguistics and semantic levels of Dausa language can be conducted in Dausa village

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