THE FUNCTION AND MEANING OF AFFIXATION OF BESEMAH LANGUAGE: AN EFFORT TO UNDERSTAND THE UNIQUENESS OF LOCAL LANGUAGES

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Abstrak
This title of this research is The Function and Meaning of Affixation of Besemah Language: An Effort to Understand the Uniqueness of Local Languages. The research is aimed to describe the function and meaning of morpheme in Besemah Language. The object of this research is the dictionary of Besemah Language by Dr. Sutiono Mahdi, M.Hum. The method of this research is descriptive qualitative method. The writer uses the theory of Mahdi (2012:93). The result of this research shows that the function of morpheme mostly divided into two types. First is the morpheme creating verb. They are prefix N-, prefix be-, prefix te-, prefix di-, suffix –ku, suffix –i, suffix –lah, simulfix N-....-ka, simulfix di-......-i. Then the mopheme creates noun. They are preffix pe-, se-, suffix –an, simulfix ke-.....-an and simulfix pe-........-an. Then the meaning of each morphemes are different. The morpheme also has a various meaning mostly when its function creates verb, the meaning are doing, having, using, producing, emphaizing, ordering to do, telling something from the past, telling the event. Eventhough the affixes attached are similar, yet it depends on the root attached. Meanwhile the morpheme which its function creates noun, the meaning are person who likes, person who have characteristic, showing a place, things or tools.

Keywords: *Morpheme, affixes, preffix, suffix*

Introduction

Language as a thing that is used to express the idea, feeling and emotion, and reflect what's on people mind and it must be meaningful also has a function as well. By language, people can communicate and fullfill their necesity. People can get knowledge. In modern era, language seems very crucial to control and reach what people's aim. In fact, language can be extinct if there is none of users. UNESCO stated in Mahdi (2011) that it is about 147 languages have been extinct in Indonesia. Why and how comes?

As known, Indonesia is rich of cultural heritage included local languages. The diversity in Indonesia give us chance to know and learn various local languages. It is

also besemah language that is one of local language in Indonesia, Pagar Alam. Besemah language still exist yet the users of this languages is fewer time by time.

In this research, the writer attempt to analyze and investigate Besemah language as a local language. The writer focuses on the function and meaning of Besemah morpheme. It is limited by questions: 1) What are the meaning of the various morpheme found in Besemah Language dictionary .2) What are the function of the various morpheme found in Besemah Language dictionary?

The object of this researh is Besemah Dictionary from Dr. Sutiono Mahdi M.Hum. Hopefully this research can ease people to learn about Besemah language as cultural heritage that should be preserved.

Methodology

In order to have a clear research, the writer uses qualitative through descriptive method. According to Sukardi (2009: 157), descriptive method is research method that tries to describe and interpret the object based on the real situation of that object (Best, 1982: 119). While according to Fraenkel and Wallen (1993:23), descriptive method is a method used to explain, analyze and classify something through various techniques, like survey, interview, questionnaires, and observation. The purpose of descriptive method is to describe current condition without being influence by a writer.

Result and Discussion

The result as follow: There are several affixation in Besemah language and it has various function and meaning.

A. Prefix (-N)

In besemah language, prefix (-N) is a common used. It is put on previous root. The function of its prefix is verbalization for instance the root *tepi* becomes *nepi*. Prefix (-N) changes the function from noun into intransitive verb, and it also changes the meaning from *side* becomes *move to side or going to side.* So, the prefix (–N) in that root means going to. It differes from the meaning of prefix (-N) in *ngaum* from the root *aum* which means producing sound *aum.*

B. Prefix (-Be)

Prefix (-be) is existed in besemah language. It must be put on previous root. The function of its prexis is verbalization for instance prexif (-be) in *begerubak* from the root *greubak* which means using.

C. Prefix (-ke)

Prefix (-ke) is one of the prefix in besemah language, that has function nominalization or level of degree for instance the root *due* becomes *kedue, tige* becomes *ketige.*

D. Prefix (-pe)

Prex (-pe) is existed and common used in besemah language. The function its prefix is nominalization. Several meaning from prefix (-be) is being or agent such as someone who likes, some who did, for instance the root *ajagh* becomes *pengajagh*, the prefix (-pe) has meaning someone who did teach.

E. Prefix (-te)

Prefix (te-) is existed in Besemah Language and its function is verbalization. One of the meaning from prefix (te-) is to show something that has been done, or continued for instance the root *bunuh* becomes *tebunuh*. The word tebunuh means it has been killed. In addition, prefix (te-) shows the expression of spontanity or unintention for instance the root *kantuq* becomes *tekantuq*. It means unintentionally.

F. Prefix (-se)

Prefix (-se) is also common used in Besemah Language. Mostly prefix (-se) has nominalization function. The various meaning of prefix (-se) are determined for showing the same things in used for instance the root ghumah becomes seghumah. Prefix (se-) also means a single unit for instance *butiq* becomes *sebutiq.*

G. Prefix (-ku)

Prefix (-ku) is used in Besemah Language for verbalization in passive form for instance the root *ajung* becomes *kuajung*, *baduk* becomes *kubaduk*.

H. Suffix (-i)

Suffix (-i) is common used in Besemah Language for verbalization. Hence, there are several meaning from suffix (-i). First, the meaning is giving something to someone for instance the root sakit becomes sakiti. Second meaning is for adding something for instance the root *besaq* becomes *besaqi.* Then, suffix (-i) is also used

to show the meaning of frequency for instance the *kuciq* becomes *kuciqi* that means frequently peel.

I. Suffix (-ka)

Suffix (-ka) is used in Besemah Language for verbalization. One of the meaning from suffix (-ka) is being for instance the root *luput* becomes *luputka.*

J. Suffix (-an)

Suffix (-an) is common used in Besemah Language for nominalization. There are several meaning of the suffix (-an). First is to show result for instance ajagh becomes ajaghan, susun becomes susunan. Second, the meaning of suffix (-an) is to show equipment for instance *ayaq* becomes *ayaqan*, *saring* becomes *saringan.* Then suffix (-an) is used to show the place for instance *kawe* becomes *kawean*, *kubang* becomes *kubangan.*

K. Suffix (-lah)

In Besemah Language, suffix (-lah) is verbalization in imperative form. The meaning of suffix (-lah) is asking or ordering someone to do something for instance the roor liliq becomes liliqlah, the root belit becomes mbelitlah or the root kecap becomes kecaplah.

L. Suffix (-e) / enye

Suffix (-e)/ enye is used in Besemah Language for nominalization. The meaning of suffix –e or enye is to emphasizement for instance the root *adapan* becomes *adapane*, the root *tamu* become *tamunye*.

M. Infix (-el, -em, -er)

In Besemah Language, infix is existed. There are three infix that is commonly used and it has various meaning. The first is showing frequency or a large number of quantities for instance getak becomes gemeretak, gunung bcomes gemunung.

N. Simulfix (N-.....-i)

Simulfix (N-.......-i) is commonly used in Besemah Language for verbalization. There are several meaning from the simulfix (N-.......-i) that has been known. First, the meaning of simulfix (N-........-i) is doing something for instance the root *abang* become *ngabangi*, the root *iluq* becomes *ngiluqi*. Second, the meaning of simulfix (N-.......-i) is giving for instance *atap* becomes *ngatapi*, the root *ayiq* becomes *ngayiqi*.

O. Simulfix (N-...........-ka)

Simulfix (N-......-ka) is also commonly used in Besemah Language for verbalization. There are various meaning of simulix (N-.....-ka). As following the data, one of the meaning from simulfix (N-.....-ka) is causative action or causing something for instance the root angat becomes ngangatka, the root supit becomes nyupitka.

P. Simulfix (be-..........-an)

Simulfix (be-..........-an) is also commonly used in Besemah Language for verbalization. The meaning of simulfix (be-........-an) is having for instance the root *bataq* becomes *bataqan*, the root *tanam* becomes *betanaman*. In addition, simulfix (be-......-an) also means mutually action for instance the root *impit* becomes *beghimpitan*, the root *kepit* becomes *bekepitan*.

Q. Simulfix (di-..........-i)

Simulfix (di-........-i) is mostly used for verbalization in passive form. One of the meaning is given for instance the *root* gule becomes *guleghi*, the root *atap* becomes *diatapi*.

R. Simulfix (di-.....-ka)

The function of simulfix (di-........-ka) is same as the previous one. It is for verbaization in passive form. There are several meaning of simulfix (di-.....-ka) tht has been known. First, the meaning is for doing something in passive form that has already done for instance the root ibat becomes diibatka, the root ambang becomes diambangka. Second, the meaning is making in passive form (depend on the root) for instance the root kain becomes dikainka, the root saput becomes disaputka.

S. Simulfix (ke-...........-an)

Simulfix (ke-........-an) is existed in Besemah Language as nominalization. The first meaning is something that has been done for instance the root *berekat* becomes *keberakatan*, the root *bulat* becomes *kebulatan*. The second meaning is to show something over, for instance the root *libagh* becomes *kelibaghan*, *malam* becomes *kemalaman*. Then the meaning simulfix (ke-........-an) is also having characteristic for instance *abang* becomes *keabang-abangan*, *itam* becomes *keitam-itaman*.

T. Simulfix (pe-.............-an)

Simulfix (pe-......-an) is existed in Besemah Language as nominalization. The meaning is result from the action for instance *ase* becomes *peghasean* or *gawih* becomes *penggwihan.* In addition the simulfix (pe-......-an) also stating the place for instance the root *adu* becomes *peghaduan*, the root *jale* becomes *penjaleghan.*

U. Simulfix (se-........-an)

Simulfix se- ....-an exists in Besemah Language as verbalization. There are several meaning of the simulfix se-.....-an. First is showing reciprocalization activity for instance the root *tulung* becomes *setulungan*. Second is showing the same thing for instance the root *mance* becomes *semancean.*

V. Simulfix (se-...........-e/enye)

Simulfix se-......-e exists in Besemah Language. The existence of the simulfix has function as adverbalization or to make the root into adverb for instance *kendaq* becomes se*kendaqe* or *sampai* becomes *sesampaiye.* The meaning of the simulfix (se-......-e/enye) is depending on for instance the root *kedar* becomes *sekedare.* In addition the meaning of simulfix (se-.......-e/enye) is showing the action in the same time for instance the root *baliq* becomes *sebaliqe*, the root *sampai* becomes *sesampaiye*. Then the meaning of simulfix is also express the most, for instance the root *anjam* becomes *seanjame*, the root *dalam* becomes *sedalame.*

Conclusion

As following the data, the writer concludes two main points: that the function of affixation mostly divided into two types. First is creating verb or verbalization. They are prefix N-, prefix be-, prefix te-, prefix di-, suffix –ku, suffix –i, suffix –lah, simulfix N-....-ka, simulfix di-.......-i. Then there are affixation creates noun or nominalization. They are preffix pe-, se-, suffix –an, simulfix ke-.....-an and simulfix pe-........-an. Then the meaning of each morphemes are different. The morpheme also has a various meaning mostly when its function creates verb, the meaning are doing, having, using, producing, emphaizing, ordering to do, telling something from the past, telling the event. Meanwhile the morpheme which its function creates noun, the meaning are person who likes, person who have characteristic, showing a place, things or tools.

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