

AFFIXATION OF TENGGER JAVANESE LANGUAGE: AN ETHNO MORPHOLOGICAL APPROACH

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Abstract: Tengger is one of the tribes on the island of Java, especially East Java. As the general public knows, the Tengger tribe has its daily language, namely Tengger language. Even though this tribe is located in the middle of an area that experiences language mixing, the Tengger tribe still uses their language in everyday life. The language, which more or less still uses Old Javanese, is an interesting object to research, one of which is the word affixes used in the Tengger language. This research uses a qualitative descriptive approach to analyze the problem. The research was carried out using the interview method so that researchers could understand what affixations are used in the Tengger language. After obtaining data results from sources, this research validated the data with people who were experts in the Tengger language. The results of data analysis from affixations in the Tengger language can be concluded that ten types of prefixes were found in the Tengger language, namely {di-, N-, kə-, neʔ-, mə-, digə-, ka-, pi-, paN-, taʔ-}. Two infixes from the data analysis results are {-əl-}, and {-əm-}. Seven suffixes are found in the Tengger language: {-an, -nan, -e, -ne, -a, -ən, -ana}. So, the total is 19 kinds of affixes found in the Tengger language.

Keywords: Tengger Language, Affixation, Javanese

INTRODUCTION

Tengger is one of the tribes that occupy the territory of the island of Java. The tribe is one of the oldest tribes in East Java. Having a different variation of the Javanese language in East Java makes the Tengger tribe unique. Most of the population are pure Hindus or descended from previous ancestors. (Hanifah, 2017). Tengger has four kinds of religion, namely Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, and Christianity. For them, religion and customs are different things, and even though the religion they follow is different, this does not make the Tengger people abandon their ancestral traditions, according to them Religion is belief in the Creator. (Sazjiyah, 2020).

The Tengger people have unique cultural and linguistic characteristics. They are a Javanese ethnic group that has specific beliefs and religious traditions. While the majority of Indonesian people use Indonesian as the main language, including in the Java area, including Tengger, some cultural heritage such as the ancient Javanese language still be maintained by some people. The Tengger people still maintain their culture.

Desa Ngadisari is one of the tourist villages in the Tengger area with existing tourism potential, namely natural, cultural and social communities, which become a tour package that is promoted to tourists. This village is one of the thick villages with its Suku Tengger. The residents who still adhere to the Tengger tradition and have a tourist attraction make this village always in the spotlight. In this case, one of the tour packages that tourists can enjoy is the history of Tengger, meaning that Suku Tengger tells the

origin of the Tengger and the daily lives of its people. The activities and environment of the Tengger people are still fairly natural. Tengger people have traditions that always captivate tourists, and traditional ceremonies that have become iconic from the Tengger people. Culture is not only about the customs, activities and behavior of a society, but language is also one of the cultures of a region or tribe. Traditions of the Tengger people, such as traditional ceremonies, must closely relate to language.

Tenggerese people have their unique language, which is still included in the Javanese tribe but differs from the Javanese language. The Javanese language has several dialects, such as the Javanese language in East Java, and the subdialects of the East Java language, such as Surabaya, Malang, Bojonegoro, Probolinggo. But the Javanese language in Probolinggo is unique because the people in Probolinggo come from Java and Madura, and Javanese and Madurese languages are mixed. Referring to the current reality of Probolinggo people. The use of Javanese as a speech act is increasingly marginalized. This differs from the use of the Javanese language as a public signifier still visible and alive today. It can be said in terms of speakers the Pandalungan Javanese dialect has dominated and gradually left Javanese as the native language of the people (Khilmi, 2021).

Tengger people also live in the Probolinggo area, but suku tengger has its language called the Tengger language, which has become a sub-dialect of the Javanese language in East Java. The language used by the Tenggerese is slightly different from the Javanese in East Java. The difference is more towards jawa kuna or Kawi when the sound [o] is not used but uses the sound [a]. For example, rice in standard Javanese is pronounced as [səgɔ], but in Tengger Javanese the sound [ɔ] in [səgɔ] undergoes an assimilation process to become [a] sound, so it becomes [səga]. (Hanifah, 2017). This should make the Tengger language quite interesting because the Tengger language itself is unique.

Many exciting things need to be studied from this Tengger language, but not much research has been done on this local language, especially in word formation. So that this research is entitled "A Morphological Study of Tengger Language Affixation" this research is different from previous research, although there are previous studies that examine the tengger language. The difference is that this research examines the Tengger language in terms of the word affixes used in that language. If previous research found differences in the Tengger language with Javanese from the sound, then this study explains the differences in Tengger language with Javanese from word affixes. Many people do not realize that the Tengger language is interesting to learn. Several previous studies have only studied dialects and sounds in Tenggerese to prove whether this language is relevant to Old Javanese.

Linguistically, this research can provide a better understanding of the differences and similarities between the Tenggerese and Old Javanese languages. While culturally, this research can contribute to maintaining and preserving the unique Tengger language and cultural heritage. This research has an important value in enriching knowledge of the Tengger language and providing a foundation for further studies in the field of linguistics. It is hoped that the results of this research can be a valuable contribution in the maintenance and development of the Tenggerese language and culture, and can become a reference for efforts to preserve the diversity of languages in Indonesia.

METHOD

The method must describe the research approach, subjects of the study, the research procedure, the materials and instruments utilized in the study, and the data collection and analysis processes in a concise manner. This study uses qualitative descriptive data because it describes the object in detail about The Affixation of the Tengger Language. This research method uses a qualitative descriptive method. It is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior. This qualitative method produces data from the people who are observed and the data can be in the form of oral or written (Yusuf et al., 2022).

Qualitative research focuses on individual understanding, perceptions, and the meanings given by informants to their experiences related to the Tengger language by using in-depth interviews so that researchers can gain insight into how the Tengger people give meaning to certain situations, events, or concepts. This study uses a descriptive qualitative method so that the complexity of the phenomena in the Tengger language is easy to understand. This method can help identify problems and phenomena of the Tengger language that are not widely known. Data that is rich in words, narration, and experiences from sources by describing and presenting the uniqueness of the Tengger language with a morphological approach.

Data collection in the field is certainly related to data mining techniques, and it is also related to the source and type of data, The words and actions of people observed or interviewed are the main source of data. (Rijali, 2019) Interview is one method of data collection that is often carried out in the research process. This method involves other people to become resource persons and gather information about the object to be studied. This research includes language research, especially on the local language, namely Tenggerese, a local language that is still strong for everyday use, so this research uses the interview method with two informants. The validity of qualitative research in this study can be seen by rechecking. In this research, the data will be checked for accuracy by a native Tengger language speaker who is an expert in the language.

ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

Affixation can involve affixes such as prefixes, endings or suffixes, or affixes in the middle or infixes that add morphemes to the base word. The analysis in this research is to compare the types of affixations in the Javanese language in the Wedhawati's book with the affixations used by the Tengger community, where Tengger language speakers still believe that some of the words they use are still in Old Javanese.

Prefix

A prefix is an affix added at the beginning of a word. There are seventeen prefixes used in Javanese, namely {di-, taʔ-, koʔ-, a-, ka-, kə-, ma-, mər-, kuma-, kapi-, N-, mi-, pa-, paN-, pə-, pi-, pre-}. These seventeen prefixes are used in verbs, adjectives, and nouns. In

this research, namely affixations in the Tengger language, ten prefixes were found that are used in the Tengger language, namely {di-, N-, kə-, neʔ-, me-, digə-, ka-, pi-, paN-, taʔ-}.

Like Javanese and Indonesian, the prefix {di-} is also widely used in Tengger language words. This affix indicates the action or activity carried out by the perpetrator. Even for words with the word class noun, adding the affix {di-} can changes the word class into a passive verb.

Noun into Passive verb:

{di-} + [paŋan]	>	[dipaŋan]	to be eaten
{di-} + [sikat]	>	[disikat]	to be brushed
{di-} + [gambar]	>	[digambar]	to be drawn

Root Verb into Passive Verb:

{di-} + [watʃa]	>	[diwatʃa]	to be read
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Active Verb into Passive Verb:

{di-} + [gəpuʔ]	>	[digəpuʔ]	to be swept
{di-} + [kleseʔ]	>	[dikleseʔ]	to be cooked
{di-} + [gundaŋ]	>	[digundaŋ]	to be chased
{di-} + [gawa]	>	[digawa]	to be brought

In addition to changing word classes from nouns to verbs, these affixes can change active verbs into passive verbs. Passive verbs used in passive sentences indicate the subject that receives the action. In passive sentences, the subject comes at the end of the sentence and is followed by the verb received by the subject. These two words have the same word class, but their function is different because there is an affix {di-} before the word.

The prefix {N-} is a nasal prefix consisting of {m-, n-, ŋ-, ɲ-}. Apart from being used in Javanese word affixes, this prefix is also used in Tengger word affixes. The prefix is a variation of {N-}. This word affix is still often used in daily. The prefix {N-} or a nasal with variations {m-} will appear if there is a word that begins with the sounds [p], [b], [w], for example:

The prefix {m-} with word that begins with sound [p]

{m-} + [paŋan]	>	[maŋan]	eat
{m-} + [paʃul]	>	[maʃul]	spur
{m-} + [paŋʃiŋ]	>	[maŋʃiŋ]	fishing
{m-} + [watʃa]	>	[matʃa]	reading

The prefix {m-} with word that begins with sound [b]

{m-} + [bajar]	>	[mbajar]	paying
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The three examples of words above are in the noun class and change to verbs after getting the suffix {N-} with variations {m-}. Not only does it change the sound of the word's first letter, but it also changes the class of the word. Words that denote an object become words that denote an action. The prefix {m-} appears if the prefix {N-} is added to the root of a word that has an initial consonant sound [p, b, w]. The initial consonant of the root [p], [w] melts and changes to {m-}. It is a homoorganic nasal sound with the sound [p] as the bilabial sound. On the other hand, the consonant [b] is not combined but only added with {m-}.

The prefix {N-} or a nasal with variations {ŋ-} will appear if there is word that begins with the sounds [o], [k], [g], [e], [i], for example:

The prefix {ŋ-} with word that begins with sound [k]

{ŋ-} + [kukus]	>	[ŋukus]	steam
{ŋ-} + [kirim]	>	[ŋirim]	send
{ŋ-} + [kopi]	>	[ŋopi]	coffee
{ŋ-} + [kətik]	>	[ŋətik]	type

The prefix {ŋ-} with word that begins with sound [g]

{ŋ-} + [gawe]	>	[ŋgawe]	make
{ŋ-} + [gawa]	>	[ŋgawe]	bring
{ŋ-} + [gundaŋ]	>	[ŋgundaŋ]	chase

The prefix {ŋ-} with word that begins with vowel

{ŋ-} + [etan]	>	[ŋetan]	east
{ŋ-} + [isi]	>	[ŋisi]	fill
{ŋ-} + [iris]	>	[ŋiris]	slice
{ŋ-} + [ɔmbe]	>	[ŋɔmbe]	drink

From the example of the words above, nasal affixes with variations {ŋ}, if the first letter of the word begins with sound [k], then the sound [k] sound in the word changes to [ŋ] like [kukus] to [ŋukus], [kətik] to [ŋətik], [kopi] to [ŋopi]. In these three examples of words there is a change in function and word class after using nasal affixes with variations {ŋ}. The word [kukus] which has a word class in the form of a noun turns into a verb after becoming [ŋukus]. Just like the word [kopi] which becomes [ŋopi].

Prefix {ŋ-} occurs when the prefix {N-} is added to the roots that have initial consonant sounds [k, g], and vowels. 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] and vowel do not melt but are only added with {ŋ}.

The prefix {N-} or a nasal with variations {ɲ-} will appear if there is a word that begins with the sound [s], [c].

The prefix with {ɲ-} word that begins with sound [s]

{ɲ-} + [sapu]	>	[ɲapu]	to sweep
{ɲ-} + [siram]	>	[ɲiram]	to water
{ɲ-} + [sikat]	>	[ɲikat]	to brush

The prefix with {ɲ-} word that begins with sound [c]

{ɲ-} + [tʃəkəl]	>	[ɲəkəl]	to hold
{ɲ-} + [tʃampur]	>	[ɲampur]	to mix

The words with the nasal affix variation {ɲ} which appear when the word begins with the sounds [s], [c]. The word [sapu] is noun becomes [ɲapu] that is change in to verb, [sikat] becomes [ɲikat]. This prefix in [siram] to [ɲiram] it does not change the word class. An example of the second word is [tʃəkəl] which has the word class verb and changes to [ɲəkəl] that is verb. It does not change the word class. Prefix {ɲ-} 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 {ɲ-} as the homorganic nasal sound with the sound [s, tʃ].

The prefix {N-} or a nasal with variations {n-} will appear if there is a word that begins with the sounds [t], [d], [j]

The prefix with {n} word that begins with sound [t]

{n-} + [tutup]	>	[nutup]	to close
{n-} + [tulis]	>	[nulis]	to write
{n-} + [tuṅaṅ]	>	[nuṅaṅ]	to ride
{n-} + [təmu]	>	[nəmu]	to find
{n-} + [taṅis]	>	[naṅis]	to cry

The prefix with {n} word that begins with sound [j], [d]

{n-} + [jupuʔ]	>	[njupuʔ]	to take
{n-} + [jaluʔ]	>	[njaluʔ]	to ask
{n-} + [dəlləṅ]	>	[ndəlləṅ]	to look

Nasal prefixes with variations {n} can be found in words starting with sound [t]. The two examples of words above, [təmu] and [write] belong to the same word class: verb. After getting the suffix {n} and becoming [nəmu] and [write], this does not change the class of the previous words, these two words remain verbs. When used in a sentence, the word can be used in the active sentence.

The nasal alveolar prefix is {n-}, and the oral alveolar sounds are [t], [d], [dʒ]. 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]. 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], [dʒ].

The prefix {nek-} is not found in Javanese or Indonesian. However, the Tengger community uses the suffix {nek-} for command or order someone to do something. This affix is used in formal situations and is better used with older people.

{nɛʔ-} + [tulis]	>	[nɛʔtulis]	write!
{nɛʔ-} + [watʃa]	>	[nɛʔwatʃa]	read!
{nɛʔ-} + [tata]	>	[nɛʔtata]	tidy!
{nɛʔ-} + [buka]	>	[nɛʔbuka]	open!

The example of prefix {kə-} are:

{kə-} + [peṅen]	>	[kəpeṅen]	want
{kə-} + [təmu]	>	[kətəmu]	meet

These two words also have the same word affix, and the class of word. The word [peṅen], and [təmu], which becomes [kəpeṅen], and [kətəmu], interprets a goal, something aimed at or desired from someone.

The prefix {mə-} usually functions to explain that someone is doing something, this prefix is often found in Indonesian. In Indonesian sentences the prefix {mə-} is usually used in active sentences. However, the prefix {mə-} can also be found in the Tengger language. On both examples of words, the word [səgeh] is in the adjective class. Likewise, after adding {mə-}, it becomes [məsəgeh]. The class of words in these two words does not change but has different meanings and

expressions. The word [sɔgeh] is just an adjective explaining that someone is rich, but the word [məsɔgeh] describes someone as rich. The second word is [dajɔh] which is in the noun class. After the word gets the suffix {mə-}, it becomes [mədajɔh] and changes the word class to verb.

{mə-} + [sɔgeh] > [məsɔgeh] arrogant

Noun into Intransitive verb:

{mə-} + [dajɔh] > [mədajɔh] visit

Words that receive prefix {digə-} can also be found in passive sentences. The word [guju] is an active verb that changes to [digəguju] after getting the prefix {digə-} and becomes a passive verb. Meanwhile, the word [gampan] in the adjective class, becomes a verb and is used in passive sentences. So, using the prefix {digə-} can also change the word class.

{digə-} + [guju] > [digəguju] to be laughed

{digə-} + [gampan] > [digəgampan] to be easier

Words that have the prefix {taʔ-}, explain that the verb is done by the first person singular. The basic forms that can be attached to the prefix {taʔ-} are:

{taʔ-} + [tulis] > [taʔtulis] I wrote

{taʔ-} + [sapu] > [taʔsapu] I swept

{taʔ-} + [gawe] > [taʔgawe] I made

{taʔ-} + [seleh] > [taʔseleh] I borrowed

{taʔ-} + [jupuʔ] > [taʔjupuʔ] I took

The prefix {ka-} can be find when paired with a numeral. This prefix indicates a level of something. The basic forms that can be attached to the prefix {ka-} are:

{ka-} + [tiga] > [katiga] third

{ka-} + [papat] > [kapapat] fourth

{ka-} + [lima] > [kalima] fifth

{ka-} + [saŋa] > [kasaŋa] ninth

The basic forms that can be attached to the prefix {pi-} are:

{pi-} + [tutur] > [pitutur] advise

{pi-} + [takon] > [pitakon] queston

The basic forms that can be attached to the prefix {paN-} are:

The prefix {paN-} with word that begins with consonant

{paN-} + [təŋah] > [panəŋah] separator

{paN-} + [dʒaluʔ] > [pandʒaluʔ] wish

The prefix {paN-} with word that begins with vowel

{paN-} + [aŋgo] > [paŋaŋgo] cloth

{paN-} + [uʔap] > [paŋuʔap] utterance

The same as the prefix {N-}, only the prefix {paN-} has the suffix {pa} before {N-}. The nasal sound used in the prefix {paN-} also depends on the initial sound in the base word. If you meet a consonant, especially [d, dʒ], there is no melting of the sound, but there is an additional {n}, whereas if it starts with the sound [t] then there is a melting of the sound in the sound [t] and it becomes the sound [n]. The nasal alveolar prefix is {n-}, and the oral alveolar sound is [t, d, dʒ]. Then, the voiceless oral alveolar sound will be deleted if the roots that have the initial sound are added with the prefix {N-}. The sound is [t]. The spoken alveolar sound will not be deleted if the root with the initial sound is added with the prefix {N-}. The sound is [d], [dʒ].

Table 1. Kinds of Prefixes in Tengger Language

No	Prefixes	Allomorph
1	{di-}	-
2	{N-}	{m-}, {ŋ-}, {p-}, {n-}
3	{neʔ-}	-
4	{kə-}	-
5	{mə-}	-
6	{digə-}	-
7	{taʔ-}	-
8	{ka-}	-
9	{pi-}	-
10	{paN-}	-

From the research results into the Tengger language prefix, a difference was found in this prefix is not used in old Ja vanese, namely the prefixes {neʔ-} and {digə-}. The prefix {neʔ-}. when met with a verb, the word has the meaning of a command. but this prefix is not productive, because it is only find in a few words, for example [digəguju] and [digəgampan]. Likewise with the prefixes {kə-, mə-, pi-}. These three prefixes also appear in the Tengger language but are not used in many words so these prefixes are also unproductive. The prefix {N-} in the Tengger language has various variants, namely {m-, ŋ-, n-, p-}.

Infix

Infix is an affix that is located in the middle of a word. Infix is a type of affix or affix that is placed in the middle of a word to change the meaning or type of the word. In languages that use infixes, their use is limited to special grammatical rules and is not commonly encountered in everyday life. In this research, two infixes were found, namely {-əl-}, and {-əm-}. Meanwhile, in Javanese, there are {-in-}, and {-um-} infixes.

The basic forms that can be attached to the infix {-əl} are:

[ləjəh] + {-əl-}	>	[ləlujəh]	lying
[luŋguh] + {-əl-}	>	[ləluŋguh]	sitting

The infix {-əl-} in the word [ləjəh] which then changes to [ləlujəh]. The meaning of this word is to lie down. This word is usually used when someone feels tired because of activities. The infix {-əl-} in the word [ləjəh] does not change the

word class and meaning. Just like the word [luŋguh] which becomes [ləluŋguh] it does not change the meaning and function of the word itself. The infix {-əl-} in the word [ləjəh] results in a sound change in the sound [ɛ] which becomes the sound [u].

The basic forms that can be attached to the infix {-əm-} are:

[gantuj] + {-əm-}	>	[gəmantuj]	hanging
[gigil] + {-əm-}	>	[gəmigil]	shivering

The infix {-em-} in the word [gəmantuj] does not change the word class. Both words belong to the verb class. However, the word [gantuj] is a transitive verb. Transitive verbs need an object when they become a sentence. Meanwhile, [gəmantuj] is a verb that does not require an object or can be called an intransitive verb.

Table 2. Kinds of Infixes in Tengger Language

No	Infixes	Allomorph
1	{-əl}	-
2	{-əm-}	-

Suffix

The suffix is a word affix located at the end of a word. In old Javanese, there are seven suffixes, namely {-ən, -a, -na, -ana, -(a)ke, -i, and -an}. In this study, seven suffixes were also found: {-an, -nan, -e, -ne, -a, -ən, -ana}. Three suffixes are the same between old Javanese and Tengger: {-ana, -ən, -a, -an}.

The suffix {-an} is often found in everyday life. Even regional languages also use this suffix. The suffix {-an} is an affix often used to form nouns or verbs. Such as changing nouns into verbs, verbs into abstract nouns, and even adjectives can also have the affix {-an} inserted. The following are examples of words with the suffix {-an} and their use in sentences:

Noun into Intransitive verb

[sikat] + {-an}	>	[sikatan]	brushing
[rudʒaʔ] + {-an}	>	[rudʒaʔan]	eating salad

The affix {-an} in the words [sikat] and [rudʒaʔ], which are in the noun class. The two words become [sikatan] and [rudʒaʔan]. This word is a verb that does not require an object or transitive verb. Not only can it change to an intransitive verb. Some verbs have the suffix {-an}, which turns into nouns, common noun or abstract nouns. Common nouns are nouns that we can see and can generally be described.

[ɛŋgɔʔ] + {-an}	>	[ɛŋgɔʔan]	turn
[dɔlan] + {-an}	>	[dɔlanan]	toy
[undaŋ] + {-an}	>	[undaŋan]	invitation
[bantah] + {-an}	>	[bantahan]	talk

These four words are verbs but have turned into nouns because the suffix {-an} can be proven through example sentences. Apart from common nouns, abstract nouns cannot be described physically, for example, feelings of love, happiness, or even a person's

thoughts. This research found examples of verbs that changed to abstract nouns after receiving the suffix {-an} at the end of the word, namely [bantahan]. This suffix appears when the last sound of the verb is consonant

Suffix {-nan} is an allomorph from {-an} in the Tengger language, such as [ombenan], and [gawenan], comes from the root words [ombe], and [gawe]. The use of the suffix {-nan} changing the function of a word from a verb to a noun is the same as the suffix {-an}, which can change the function of a word from a verb to a noun. The difference between these two suffixes is that the suffix {-nan} appears when the last sound of the verb is a vowel sound, while the suffix {-an} appears when the last sound in the verb is consonant.

The suffixes {-e} and {-ne} indicate possession. The suffix {-e} appears when the noun ends in a consonant sound, such as [batur] becomes [bature]. Meanwhile, the suffix {-ne-}, which also indicates ownership, appears when a noun ends in a vowel sound, such as [rasa] becomes [rasane]. So, suffix {-e} and {-ne-} are the allomorph of {-e}. Suffix {-an} and {-nan} are the allomorph of {-an}.

In terms of the four affixes, namely prefix, infix and suffix, there are types of affixes that have the same meaning when spoken. Namely the prefix {nek-}, suffix {-a}, suffix {-ən}, and suffix {-ana}. The four affixes indicate a command, also known as imperative words, are a type of word used to give instructions, orders, or invitations to other people to do something. Examples of its use in sentences, such as [nɛʔtulis ae paran siŋ kate dituku, caʔne ora lali]. Then an example of using the suffix {-a} in a sentence is [sinaua naŋ your room]. The third is an example of a sentence using the suffix {-ən}, like [gambarən gunuŋ iku]. An example of a sentence using suffix {-ana} is [kɔʔʔɛʔana apəl iku]. The four affixes that have command meanings, the most frequently used or productive affixes are the prefix {neʔ-}, suffix {-ən}, and suffix {-a-}, while the suffix {-ana} is not productive because in this study it was only found in the word [kɔʔʔɛʔana].

In this research, the suffix {-nan} was also found which can change a verb into a noun. Just like the suffix {-an} which can change a verb into a noun, but this suffix is found in a few words such as the words [ombenan], [gawenan], and [gawanan] which have the root words [ombe], [gawe], and [gawa]. So, this suffix appears when the last sound of the words is vowel.

[ombe]+ {-nan}	>	[ombenan]	beverage
[gawe] + {-nan}	>	[gawenan]	made in
[gawa]+ {-nan}	>	[gawanan]	luggage

The suffix {-e} is also often heard in Javanese, in the Tengger language this suffix is also found. The meaning of the suffix {-e} is to describe ownership. If there is a noun or verb to which the suffix {-e} is added then the word becomes a word that explains ownership. The suffix {-e} appears when the word ends in a consonant.

[batur] + {-e}	>	[bature]	friend
[isɔr] + {-e}	>	[isɔre]	trouser, skirt
[tiŋgal]+ {-e}	>	[tiŋgale]	residence

The suffix {-ne} is also often heard in Javanese, in the Tengger language this suffix is also found. The meaning of the suffix {-ne} is to describe ownership. If there is a noun or verb to which the suffix {-ne} is added, then the word becomes one that explains ownership. This suffix is the same as the suffix {-e} but the difference is that the suffix {-ne} appears when there is a verb or noun that ends in a vowel.

[rasa] + {-ne}	>	[rasane]	taste
[isi] + {-ne}	>	[isine]	fill
[səpura] + {-ne}	>	[səpurane]	apologize

Just like the prefix {neʔ-}, the suffix {-a} means ordering someone to do something. According to the Tengger community, the prefix {neʔ-} is more polite than the suffix {-a}. The prefix {neʔ-} is used when asking an older person to do something. Meanwhile, the suffix {-a} is usually used for peers or younger people.

[tuku] + {-a}	>	[tukua]	buy
[sinau] + {-a}	>	[sinaua]	learn
[budal] + {-a}	>	[budala]	go
[nurut] + {-a}	>	[nuruta]	be obedient

The suffix {ana-} is also an affix at the end of words which functions to give orders to other people. The basic forms that can be attached to the suffix {ana-} are:

[kɔʔɛʔ] + ana	>	[kɔʔɛʔana]	peel!
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The suffix {-ən} is also an affix at the end of words which functions to give orders to other people. The basic forms that can be attached to the suffix {-ən} are:

[ombeh] + {-ən}	>	[ombeən]	drink!
[gambar] + {-ən}	>	[gambarən]	draw!
[dəlləŋ] + {-ən}	>	[dəlləŋən]	look!

Table 2. Kinds of Suffixes in Tengger Language

No	Suffixes	Allomorph
1	{-an}	{-an}, {-nan}
2	{-e}	{-e}, {-ne}
3	{-a}	-
4	{-ana}	-
5	{-ən}	-

CONCLUSION

The results of data analysis from affixation in the Tengger language can be concluded that, there are 10 kinds of prefixes are found in the Tengger language, namely {di-}, {N-}, {kə-}, {neʔ-}, {me-}, {digə-}, {ka-}, {pi-}, {paN-}, and {taʔ-}. Prefixes {m-}, {ŋ-}, {n-}, {ɲ-} are the allomorph of {-N}. There are two infixes are found from the results of data analysis, namely {-əl-}, and {-əm-}. There are seven suffixes are found in the Tengger language, namely {-an}, {-nan}, {-e}, {-ne}, {-a}, {-ən}, {-ana}. Suffix {-an} and {-nan} are the allomorph of {-an}. Suffix {-e} and {-ne} are the allomorph of suffix {-ne}.

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