



Attribution of Javanese Verbs in Harapan Village, Wonosari District, Boalemo Regency: Morphology Study

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ABSTRACT

This study discusses the affixation of verbs in Javanese used by the people of Harapan Village, Wonosari District, Boalemo Regency. Javanese as one of the regional languages is still active and is used in daily communication and has a distinctive morphological system, especially in the formation of verbs through the process of affixation. Therefore, this study aims to describe what are verbs in Javanese, describe the forms of Javanese verb affixes, and describe the process of forming verb affixes in Javanese. The research method used is a type of qualitative research with a descriptive approach. The data in this study is in the form of words, phrases, and sentences that contain affixed verbs in Javanese. The data source was obtained from the speech of the people of Harapan Village who use the Javanese language in their daily lives. Data collection techniques are carried out through interview, listening, recording, and recording techniques. Data analysis techniques are carried out by reducing data, classifying, analyzing, and presenting analysis results. The results of the study show that the affixation of Javanese verbs in Harapan Village, Wonosari District, Boalemo Regency includes several forms of affixes, namely; prefixes (prefixes), inserts, suffixes (suffixes) and confixes (a combination of prefixes and suffixes). The verbs in Javanese that are found consist of basic verbs and derivative verbs that are formed through the process of affixation. The process of fixing verb affixes occurs through the addition of affixes to the basic form which causes changes in the meaning and grammatical function of the word according to the context of its use. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that affixation has an important role in the formation of Javanese verbs in Harapan Village. The process of affixation not only forms a variety of verbs, but also enriches the meaning and function of the Javanese language as a means of communication with the local community.

Keywords: attribution, Javanese verb, morphology

Atribusi Verba Bahasa Jawa di Desa Harapan, Kecamatan Wonosari Kabupaten Boalemo: Kajian Morfologi

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini membahas afiksasi kata kerja dalam bahasa Jawa yang digunakan oleh masyarakat Desa Harapan, Kecamatan Wonosari, Kabupaten Boalemo. Bahasa Jawa sebagai salah satu bahasa daerah masih aktif yang digunakan dalam komunikasi sehari-hari dan memiliki sistem morfologi yang khas, khususnya dalam pembentukan kata kerja melalui proses afiksasi. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan kata kerja dalam bahasa Jawa, mendeskripsikan bentuk-bentuk afiks kata kerja bahasa Jawa, serta mendeskripsikan proses pembentukan afiks kata kerja dalam bahasa Jawa. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah jenis penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif. Data dalam penelitian ini berupa kata, frasa, dan kalimat yang mengandung kata kerja berafiks dalam bahasa Jawa. Sumber data diperoleh dari tuturan masyarakat Desa Harapan yang menggunakan bahasa Jawa dalam kehidupan sehari-hari. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui teknik wawancara, simak, catat, serta teknik rekaman. Teknik analisis data dilakukan dengan cara mereduksi data, mengklasifikasi, menganalisis, serta menyajikan hasil analisis. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa afiksasi kata kerja bahasa Jawa di Desa Harapan, Kecamatan Wonosari, Kabupaten Boalemo meliputi beberapa bentuk afiks yaitu; prefiks (awalan), infiks (sisipan), sufiks (akhiran) dan konfiks (gabungan antara awalan dan akhiran). Kata kerja dalam bahasa Jawa yang ditemukan terdiri atas kata kerja dasar dan kata kerja turunan yang terbentuk melalui proses afiksasi. Proses pembentukan afiksasi kata kerja terjadi melalui penambahan afiks pada bentuk dasar yang menyebabkan perubahan makna dan fungsi gramatikal kata sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa afiksasi memiliki peran penting dalam pembentukan kata kerja bahasa Jawa di Desa Harapan. Proses afiksasi tidak hanya membentuk variasi kata kerja, tetapi juga memperkaya makna dan fungsi bahasa Jawa sebagai alat komunikasi masyarakat setempat.

Kata kunci: atribusi, verba bahasa Jawa, morfologi

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INTRODUCTION

Language is a communication tool that not only serves to convey information, but also reflects the identity, culture and way of thinking of a society. Linguistically, language is understood as an arbitrary and conventional sound symbol system, used by members of society to interfere. Language consists of various elements, such as phonology (sound), morphology (word structure), syntax (sentence structure), semantics (meaning), and pragmatics (context of use). The existence of this system shows that language is not only an ordinary means of communication, but also a complex and structured system.

The importance of language is not only limited to verbal communication, but is also closely related to the way of thinking and outlook on life of a society. Each language reflects the viewpoint and cultural values of its speakers. Therefore, learning a language not only means understanding its grammar, but also recognizing the cultural identity and way of life of the people who use it. In the multilingual Indonesian context, regional languages play an important role in maintaining cultural values as well as being a means of social interaction between speakers.

One of the largest regional languages is Javanese which has a complex morphological structure, especially in the process of word formation through affixation. Regional languages are from the national languages and are spoken by some people in the region. The role of regional languages is very important because it is a means of communion in daily life in the local.

Javanese is one of the regional languages that has a complex morphological structure, especially in terms of the formation of verbs through the process of affixation. Affixation is the process of adding affixes (suffixes) to the basic form to form a new word or change the meaning and grammatical function of a word. In Javanese, verb affixes are very diverse, both in terms of form and function and reflect the richness and uniqueness of the linguistic culture of the Javanese people.

The process of affixation in Javanese does not only include prefixes (prefixes), suffixes (suffixes), infixes (inserts), but also confixes (combinations of affixes). The use of affixes in Javanese verbs is often related to social and cultural aspects, such as the level of formality, politeness, and the relationship between the speaker and the opposite sex. This diversity of functions makes affixation a key element in building the structure of Javanese verbs. Therefore, understanding affixes not only helps to understand the form of words, but also helps to interpret the meaning contained in everyday speech. This is what makes affixation one of the important morphological aspects to study.

Harapan Village, which is located in Wonosari District, Boalemo Regency, is one of the transmigration villages inhabited by the Javanese people since several decades ago. The existence of the Javanese people in this region creates a distinctive linguistic environment because the Javanese language is actively used in the realm of family, work, and social interaction between citizens. So, Harapan Village was chosen as the location of the research because it is one of the areas that is still actively using the Javanese language in daily life. The people in this village generally still maintain the Javanese language tradition, including intergenerational forms of oral speech. This makes Harapan Village an appropriate location to study the phenomenon of verb affixation in the context of natural language use.

The affixation of verbs in Javanese not only reflects the morphological structure, but also represents the social and cultural values of the community. For example, the selection of a certain affix can indicate a level of politeness or social relations between the speaker and the speaking partner. Therefore, the study of verb affixation can also open up a deeper understanding of the speech culture and value system of the Javanese people, especially in Harapan Village.

In addition, technological developments and the influence of Indonesian and foreign languages



also affect the structure and choice of words in Javanese. This influence has a direct impact on the use of affixes in verbs, especially in informal situations or intergenerational communication. Therefore, this research is important to find out the extent to which the forms of Javanese verb affixation are still maintained or have undergone changes in the midst of today's societal dynamics. This research is also expected to contribute to the development of linguistics, especially in the field of regional language morphology. By identifying the forms of Javanese verb affixation used by the people of Harapan Village, this study not only enriches the linguistic culture of the Javanese language, but also provides empirical data that can be used for comparative studies between dialects or between Javanese languages and other regional languages.

Considering the above reasons, research on the affixation of Javanese verbs in Harapan Village, Wonosari District, Boalemo Regency, is considered important and relevant to be carried out. It is hoped that this research will not only provide a deeper understanding of the structure of the Javanese language, but also raise awareness of the importance of preserving regional languages as the nation's cultural identity.

Based on the above definition, there is an interest in exploring aspects related to one of the levels in Indonesian morphology, khusu the process of distinguishing verb affixation. Therefore, this study raised the judul "Affix of Javanese Verbs in Harapan Village, Wonosari District, Boalemo Regency" as the focus study in this study.

METHODS

This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach method to examine the affixation of Javanese verbs in Harapan Village, Wonosari District, Boalemo Regency. The qualitative descriptive method was chosen because the data analyzed was in the form of community speech that contained affixation to the Javanese language

work, so it required an in-depth understanding and interpretation of the linguistic phenomenon being studied. Descriptive research was used to describe the forms of Javanese verb affixation found in the people of Harapan Village, Wonosari District, Boalemo Regency.

The location of the research is in Harapan Village, Wonosari District, Boalemo Regency. The source of data in this study is the Javanese-speaking community who use Javanese in daily communication. The research data is in the form of verbs that contain the process of affixation, including the form of the root word, prefix (prefix), infix (insert), suffix (suffix) and confix (a combination of prefix and suffix).

Data collection techniques include observation, interviews, notes and recordings, Observation is carried out by directly observing the use of Javanese verbs in daily life. The interview was conducted to explore the informant's understanding of Javanese verbs used for daily conversation. Recording is done to record the data that has been provided from the informant regarding the basic form of Javanese verbs. Records are used to support the accuracy of the data during the research process.

Data analysis is carried out through the stages of data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawn. Data collection was carried out through interviews to collect data in the form of Javanese verbs. Data reduction is carried out by sorting out relevant Javanese verbs, grouping data based on research focus. The presentation of data is carried out by displaying the form of the base word, the form of the verb as a result of affixation, the type of affixation used, and the process of forming a mankan affix produced after the affixation process. Drawing conclusions is carried out by identifying the types of Javanese verbs that contain affixes, the forms of affixes used and the process of forming the word ape through affixation.

RESULTS

1. Javanese Verbs in Harapan Village, Wonosari District, Boalemo Regency

ased on speech data obtained from the people of Harapan Village, Wonosari District, Boalemo Regency, a number of words were found that were classified as verbs in Javanese. The verb is used in daily activities and functions to express actions, deeds, or circumstances experienced by the subject. The following research data were found: *cooking, frying, boiling, steaming, stirring, stirring, cutting, cutting, preparing, serving, eating, drinking, sweeping, mopping, washing, ironing, wiping, cleaning, throwing, bathing, combining, using, opening, closing, taking, storing, carrying, king, arranging, repairing, correcting, killing, filling, mixing, tasting, swallowing, chewing, breastfeeding, accompanying, helping, telling, calling, sending, shopping, buying, selling, To pay, to choose, to wait, to go home, to go, to come, to walk, to run, to sit, to stand, to sleep, to wake up, to rest, to talk, to speak, to listen, to see, to see, to laugh, to cry, to sing, to fold, to tear, to pull, to hold, to push, to pull, to listen, to walk, to greet, to say goodbye, to pray, to forgive, to care, to car, to prepare, to use, to ridicule, to make, to prepare, to use, to make, to prepare*

Learn, read, write, record, ask, answer, memorize, work, write, move, out, play, tell, listen, use, borrow, give, receive, open, close, exercise, line, assemble, assemble, assemble, help, wait, use, print, discuss, practice, copy, review, repair, collect, explain, count, practice, translate, translate, express, respond, fix, adapt, teach, teach, Jump, drag, sewing, cross, side, stop, stop, stop, send, follow, call, whisper, joke, laugh, debate, insinuate, forbid, invite, hear, scream, touch, dance, play, drive, ride, down, up, jump, out, open, close, take, save, pack, pack, order, bid, watch, see, meet, touch, touch, hit, beat, knit, touch, wear, wear, change, dress To write, to write, to write, To be saved, to

2. Forms of Javanese affixes in Harapan Village, Wonosari District, Boalemo Regency

Based on the results of data analysis, four forms of Javanese verb affixes were found used by the people of Harapan Village, namely prefixes, suffixes, infixes and confixes.

2.1 Prefixes

A prefix is an affix that is placed in front of a root word to form a new word or give a certain meaning. There are several prefixes found in the data, namely: ng-, ny-, n- and m-. The prefix is used to form the active verb.

Table 1
Forms of Prefix Afixes

Basic Shape	The Process of Attaching Prefixes	The Complex Shape
ombe (drink)	ng- + ombe	ngombe
sapu (broom)	ny- + sapu	nyapu
dorong (push)	n- + dorong	ndorong
bakar (burn)	m- + bakar	mbakar

2.2 Infiks

An infix is a suffix inserted in the middle of a root word. Because it is located in the middle, the infix is also often called an insert in the root word. There is one infix found in the data, namely: -em-, -um-, and -el- The limitations of the use of infixes in the data show that this form is increasingly rarely used in everyday spoken Javanese by the people of Harapan Village, Wonosari District, Boalemo Regency.

Table 2
Forms of Afixes Infixes

Basic Shape	The Process of Infixing	The Complex Shape
gletak (fall)	g + -em- + lethak	gemlethak
uyu (laugh)	g + -um- + uyu	gumuyu
slentik (fick)	s + -el- + lentik	selentik



2.3 Suffixes

A suffix is a form of suffix that is added to the end of a root word. The suffixes found in the data are: -ne, -ke, and -ake. The suffix -ne serves to affirm the object or outcome of an action, further for the suffixes -ke and -ake function to form a causative verb or command. Of the three suffixes, they are often used in the oral speech of the people of Harapan Village in their daily lives.

Table 3
Suffix Aphyse Shape

Basic Shape	The Process of Attaching Suffixes	The Complex Shape
tukok (buy)	tukok + -ne	tukokne
cetak (print)	print + -ke	cetkke
tulis (write)	tulis + -ake	tuliske

2.4 Confix

A suffix is a suffix that consists of two parts, which are placed at the beginning and at the end of a root word simultaneously. Therefore, the confix is often also referred to as a simulfix. Based on data analysis, there is a use of confixes in people's speech, namely: di-ke, di-ake, ng-ne, ny-ne and ny-ke.

Table 4
Forms of Affixes

Basic Shape	The Process of Attaching Confix	The Complex Shape
jupuk (take it)	di- + jupuk + -ke	dijepukke
masak (cook)	di- + masak + -ne	dimasakne
Make (gawe)	di- + gawe + ake	digaweake
ethok (prented)	ng- + ethok + -ne	ngethokne

3. The Process of Forming Javanese Verbs

Based on the results of research conducted in Harapan Village, Wonosari District, Boalemo Regency, it was found that several Javanese languages undergo the process of affixation by adding prefixes, insertions, suffixes, or combinations of these suffixes to the following root words.

3.1 Prefixes

Data 1

Base Shape: Drink (ngombe)

Complex Shape: ng- + ombe '!' Ngombe

Morphological Process: the word drinking (ngombe) comes from the basic form drink (ombe) which means to drink. This basic form gets an additional suffix at the beginning of the root word (prefix) ng-, thus forming the verb '!' to- + drink '!' drinking which means to do drinking activities.

Dates 2

Base Shape: broom

Complex Shape: ny- + sapu '!' Nyapu

Morphological Process: the word sweeping (nyapu) comes from the basic form of broom (sapu) which means to broom. This basic form undergoes an affixation process with the addition of the prefix ng- which then undergoes phoneme assimilation into ny- because the basic form begins with the letter /s/. In the basic word broom, there is a prefixation process, namely the addition of the prefix ny-, so as to produce the form '!' to- + broom '!' sweeping (nyapu) which means to carry out sweeping activities.

Data 3

Basic Shape: Push

Complex Shape: tn- + dorong '!' Ndong

Morphological Process: the word pushing (ndorong) comes from the basic form of push (dorong) which means to push. This basic form undergoes an affixation process with the addition of the prefix n-, resulting in the form '!' to- + push '!' pushing which means to carry out pushing activities, namely moving something to another place with the force of encouragement from someone.

Data 4

Base Shape: Burn

Complex Shape: m- + bakar '!' Mbakar

Morphological Process: the word burning (mbakar) comes from the basic form of burn (bakar) which means to burn. This basic form undergoes an

affixation process with the addition of the prefix m-, resulting in the form '! to- + burn '! burning which means to carry out burning activities such as burning garbage, burning satay and others.

a. Infiks

Data 1

Affix Form: Infix -em-

Base Shape: geletak

Complex Shape: g + -em- + lethak '! Gemlethak (to fall with a thud)

Morphological Process: the word to fall with a thud (gemlethak) comes from the basic form of gletak (thud) which means something falls. In the word to fall with a thud (gemlethak), there is a process of inserting the suffix -em- into the root word thud (gletak), so that it becomes thud (gletak) '! inserted -em- after the initial letter (g) '! g + em + lethak '! to fall with a thud (gemlethak) which means the act of diluting something.

Data 2

Affix Form: Infix -um-

Basic Shape: uyu

Complex Form: g + -um- + uyu '! guyumu (laughing)

Morphological process: the word laughing (gumuyu) comes from the basic form of guyu (laugh) which means laughter. In the word laughing (gumuyu), there is a process of inserting the suffix -um- into the root word guyu, so that it becomes the word '! g + um + yu '! gumuyu which means laughing or doing the act of laughing.

Data 3

Affix Form: Infix -el-

Base Shape: selentik

Complex Shape: s + -el- + entik '! selentik (flicking)

Morphological Process: the word flicking (selentik) comes from the basic form slentik (flick) which means to flick or hit with the fingertips. In the word selentik, there is a process of inserting the suffix -el- into the flicking root, so that it becomes a flick word '! inserted -el- after the initial

letter of the root word (s) '! s + el + elentik '! flicking (selentik). After getting the suffix -el- it becomes which means flicking or touching with the fingertips until it produces a small movement or sound.

b. Suffixes

Data 1

Affix Form: -ne suffix

Base Shape: tukok

Complex Shape: tukok + -ne '! tukokne)

Morphological Process: The word buying (tukokne) comes from the root word buy (tukok) which then undergoes a phonological change '! buy (tuku) + it (-ake) '! buy (tukukake) means buy. In the root word tukok (buy), there is a process of adding the suffix -ne, so that it becomes '! buy (tukok) + it (-ne) '! buying (tukokne) which means ordering someone to make a purchase action against a certain object.

Dates 2

Affix Form: Suffix -ke

Base Shape: cetak

Complex Shape: cetak+ -ke '! cetakke)

Morphological Process: the word printing (cetakke) comes from the root word print (cetak) which means to print or print. In the print root there is a process of adding the suffix -ke, so that it becomes a '! print + -to '! printing which means ordering someone to do the action of printing something such as a photo and so on.

Dates 3

Affix Form: Suffix -ake

The Basics: Write

Complex Form: tulis + -ake '! tulisake)

Morphological process: the word writing (tulisake) comes from the root word write (tulis) which means write or write. In the written root word, there is a process of adding the suffix -ake, so that it becomes '! write + -to '! writing which means ordering someone to perform the act of opening.



c. Confix

Date: 1

Affix Shape: confix di-ke

Base Shape: dijupukke

Complex Shape: di- + jupuk + -ke '!' dijupukke)

Morphological Process: the word taken (dijupukke) comes from the basic form of take (jupuk) which means to take or to take. In the word taken, there is a process of adding a confixation suffix, namely the combination of affixes (di-ke) into the root word of the take, so that the prefix in- + the root of the take + the suffix -to '!' is taken which means the act of taking which is done for the benefit of the other party, this sentence expresses a person's desire for a seat to be taken for him.

Dates 2

Affix Form: confix di-ne

Base Shape: masak

Complex Shape: di + masak + ne '!' dimasakne)

Morphological Process: the word cooked (dimasakne) comes from the basic form of cook (masak) which means in cook or cook. In the word cooked (dimasakne), there is a process of adding a confix suffix, which is the combination of the affix di-ne into the basic word cooking, so that the prefix in- + the root word cook + the suffix -not '!' cooked (dimasakne) which means the act of doing other people's cooking activities.

Data 3

Affix Shape: confix di-ake

Basic Shape: gawe)

Complex Shape: di + gawe + ake '!' digaweake)

Morphological Process: the word made (digaweake) comes from the basic form of make (gawe) which means to make or make. In the word made, there is a process of adding a confix suffix, which is a combination of affixes is made into the root word gawe, so that the prefix in- + the root word make + the suffix -ake '!' is made, which means the act of doing an activity to make something for someone else.

Data 4

Affix Shape: confix ng-ne

Base Shape: ngethokne

Complex Shape: ng + ethok + ne '!' ngethokne)

Morphological Process: the word cut (ngethokne) comes from the basic form pretend (ethok) which means to cut. In the word cut, there is a process of adding a confix suffix, which is the combination of the affix ng-ne into the root word gawe, so that the prefix do- + the root word pretend (ethok) + the suffix -for someone '!' cut (ngethokne) which means the act of doing the activity of cutting or cutting something for someone else.

Data 5

Affix Shape: confix ny-ne

Basic Shape: nyiape

Complex Form: ny- + siap + -ne '!' nyiapne)

Morphological process: the word prepare comes from the basic form ready which means to ready. In the word prepare, there is a process of adding a confix suffix, which is the combination of the ny-ne affix into the ready root, so that the prefix do- + ready root + the suffix -for someone '!' prepare, which means the act of doing the activity of preparing something for others.

DISCUSSION

Based on the data obtained, a number of Javanese verbs were found that were used in various activities of people's lives. The verb includes household activities, education, agriculture, social attractions, and other daily activities. The results of the study also show that the affixation of Javanese verbs in Harapan Village consists of four main forms, namely prefix, infix, suffix, and confix. In the prefix affix, 101 Javanese verb data were found. The dominant prefixes or those that are often used in the people of Harapan Village are the prefixes ng-, ny-, n- and m. The verb form found consists of a base verb and a derived verb. Basic verbs that have not undergone the process of word formation or have not received affix suffixes, for example, the word mangan, while derivative words that have undergone

the process of affixation (addition of suffixes) for example the word *ubah* becomes *washing*.

Then, there are 8 Javanese verbs that undergo an infixation process in the speech of the people of Harapan Village. The dominant or often used infixations by the people of Harapan Village are the infixes *-e-*, *-um-*, and *-el-*. The use of Infiks is found in several words such as *gemlethak*, *gemeter*, *gumuyu*, *gumbruyuk*, *tumimbal*, *tumandang*, *act*, and *selenic*. The number of uses of infixes is relatively less than other forms of affixes. This shows that the use of infixes in the spoken Javanese language of the people of Harapan Village is starting to decrease and is not as productive as the use of prefixes and suffixes.

In the suffix form, 53 Javanese verb data were found with the use of the suffixes *-ne-*, *-ke-*, and *-ake-*. The three suffixes have different functions in the formation of verbs. The suffix *-ne* in Javanese has the function of giving an imperative meaning (command or soft request), then the suffix *-ne* makes a verb that means do it, for example in the verb *bukakne*, *tulisne*, and so on. The suffix *-ke* in Javanese has a command function that is carried out for the benefit of the speaker, for example in the verb “*jupukke*” which means to take. While the suffix *-ake-* is used to express an order or command to do something and express an action done for others. Of the three suffixes, it is a form of affix that is often used by the people of Harapan Village in their daily lives. The use of suffixes in public speech shows that affixes not only function to form new words, but also clarify the relationship of meaning in speech.

Furthermore, this study found the use of confixes containing 34 Javanese verb data in the form of *di-ke*, *di-ne*, *di-ake*, *ng-ne*, *ny-ne*, and *ny-ke*. A confix is an affix form consisting of a combination of prefixes and suffixes placed simultaneously on the basic form. The confixes *di-ake* and *di-ke* show the characteristics of the Javanese language in marking passive verbs. The affix is an action imposed on an object by another actor. The use of this form is proof that the passive structure typical of the Javanese language still survives, especially

in interactions regarding household activities or the use of personal goods.

The confix *ng-ne* and *ny-ne* of this process results in an active verb that means benefactive, that is, an action taken for the benefit of others. This shows a similar pattern by showing that this form is still very attached to the communication of the people of Harapan Village, especially in daily conversations. The confix functions an important function to convey the meaning of actions, actors, objects, benefits, and circumstances. The use of this confix is also influenced by the context of everyday speech, social relationships and conversational situations.

The process of forming verb affixation in Javanese in Harapan Village takes place through systematic morphological stages. The first stage is the selection of common root words in the form of verbs. The second stage is the addition of affixes according to the speaker's communication needs. The affix attached can be either a single affix or a combination of affixes. The third stage is the formation of new verbs that have a certain grammatical meaning and are ready to be used in the context of the sentence.

The results of the study show that the use of affixation in Harapan Village is still strongly influenced by the local Javanese dialect mixed with Indonesian. This can be seen in forms such as *gawekne*, *jupukke*, *tukokne* which are characteristic of the Javanese people's speech in the Gorontalo area. This variation of life shows that the language of affixation not only follows standard rules, but also adapts to people's speech habits. The use of this affixed verb reflects the language habits of the people who still maintain the morphological structure of the Javanese language, even though they are in overseas areas and side by side with other languages.

Overall, the results of this study show that the affixation of Javanese verbs in Harapan Village is still actively used in people's daily lives. Affixation not only serves as a word former, but also as a means to convey intentions, attitudes, and social relationships in communication. Despite the



influence of the Indonesian language, the Javanese language affixation system is still maintained and used consistently by the community. Thus, the affixation of verbs in Javanese is an important element in the structure of the Javanese language which reflects the rich morphology and linguistic identity of the people of Harapan Village, Wonosari District, Boalemo Regency.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and analysis of verb data, affix forms, and the process of forming verb affixes in Javanese in Harapan Village, Wonosari District, Boalemo Regency, it can be concluded that the Javanese language has a complex and productive morphological system. Javanese has four main forms of affixation, namely prefixes (prefixes), infixes (inserts), suffixes (suffixes), and confixes (a combination of prefixes and suffixes). There are also several verbs that are often used by the people of Harapan Village, Wonosari District, Boalemo Regency in daily conversation. The process of forming verbs in Javanese is generally carried out through the attribution mechanism. Affixation includes adding different types of suffixes to the base form to produce verbs with specific meanings. Prefixes such as: ng-, ny-, n- and m- function to indicate the difference in the aspect of the actor, the active or passive form, and the direction of action. Infixes such as: -um- denote the process or action that the subject performs, while the suffixes -ne, -ke and -ake, denote the purpose or recipient of the action. In addition, confixes such as: di-ke, di-ake, ng-ne, and ny-ne show that in Javanese there is a morphological pattern that unites prefix and suffix elements to form complex meanings, such as expressing passive actions. Overall, the results of this study show that the Javanese verb affix system is still actively used by the people of Harapan Village. The existence of this affixation reflects the morphological richness of the Javanese language and plays an important role in maintaining the linguistic identity of the local

community, despite the influence of the Indonesian language in daily life.

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