



Affixation in the Sambas Dialect of Malay: A Morphological Description and Grammatical Functions in Native Speech from Pasar Melayu Village

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ABSTRACT

This qualitative descriptive study aims to document and describe the rules of affixation and the grammatical sentence structure of the Sambas dialect of Malay in the village of Pasar Melayu, as part of an effort to preserve the language from the influence of modern languages. Spoken data was collected using the participant observation technique, digital recording devices and field notes, and was subsequently analysed using the Miles and Huberman interactive model. The research findings identified forty-six affixed words, comprising nineteen prefixes (te-, si-, ke-, ng-, nge-), thirteen infixes (-er-, -el-, -ng-), eleven suffixes (-kan, -an), and three confixes (be-an, te-kan). All of these affixes are still actively used in everyday communication and function grammatically in the formation of verbs, nouns and adjectives. This study serves as a reference for the preservation of regional languages as well as a basis for the development of teaching materials rooted in local wisdom.

Keywords: affixation, Sambas dialect, morphological description, grammatical function, native speech

INTRODUCTION

Language plays a vital role in human life, serving as a communication tool for conveying ideas, thoughts, and feelings. In daily life—whether within the family, the community, or educational settings—language acts as a medium for social interaction. As noted by Devianty (2017), language is a means of communication used to convey intentions, concepts, thoughts, and emotions to others; essentially, it enables humans to establish social relationships effectively and efficiently. The development of the Indonesian language has been supported by the existence of various regional languages. According to Ramaniyar Eti et al. (2025), regional languages are crucial elements in shaping cultural identity and strengthening a community's presence within

social life. Beyond serving as a communication tool, regional languages provide a medium for expressing cultural values, social norms, and traditional knowledge passed down through generations. Therefore, efforts to preserve regional languages must be sustained to ensure that the cultural identity and traditional knowledge embedded within them do not vanish as times change.

Malay is one of the regional languages that has contributed to the development of the Indonesian language. It serves not only as a means of communication but also as a symbol of culture and regional identity; thus, preserving regional languages—including Malay—is essential for maintaining a community's sense of self. Alsaadi

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& Hartati (2021) highlight the importance of preserving regional cultures and languages. Similarly, Mandasari et al. (2023) note that a regional language is the mother tongue or first language acquired by speakers from birth, corresponding to their region of origin; beyond communication, it functions as a marker of regional identity and represents an ancestral cultural heritage that distinguishes one region from another. In conclusion, regional languages must be safeguarded against extinction so that they remain part of the nation's cultural wealth. One regional language variety still in use today is the Sambas Malay dialect, spoken by the community in Sambas District, Sambas Regency, West Kalimantan—including in Pasar Melayu Village, where the dialect serves as a unique and distinctive marker of local identity. This dialect is not merely a tool for communication but also a source of identity and pride for the local community. Beyond supporting the national language and facilitating traditional customs, the dialect plays a vital role in informal education. According to Abdurrahman et al. (2023), Indonesia possesses a rich and diverse cultural heritage, encompassing languages, customs, dialects, and speech intonations that vary across regions. These dialectal differences influence the use of Indonesian—affecting both intonation and vocabulary choice—such that the same meaning may be expressed using different terms depending on the region. Thus, it can be concluded that Indonesia's cultural diversity, particularly regarding language, is reflected in the varied dialects and speech styles found in each region. These differences not only enrich the Indonesian language but also demonstrate the significant role regional dialects play in shaping local linguistic characteristics—regarding both intonation and word choice—even while conveying the same underlying meaning in communication.

In line with the views of Saragih (2026), regional languages serve as the foundation of local wisdom, reflecting the social dimensions, geographical context, and historical heritage of

their speakers; within this framework, dialects emerge as variations born of social interaction and environmental factors. However, the Sambas Malay dialect (SMD) is currently threatened by the influence of modern language usage, which raises concerns about the potential erosion of its original morphological structure. This has sparked anxiety regarding shifts in affixation processes and grammatical systems, potentially leading to the loss of the specific affixes (prefixes and suffixes) that define the community's identity. Given this urgency, the study focuses on two primary sub-issues: (1) a morphological description of the affixation forms used in the speech of the Pasar Melayu Village community, and (2) an analysis of the grammatical functions resulting from these affixation processes. The scope of the study is limited to the analysis of affixes (prefixes, infixes, suffixes, and confixes) found in the daily spoken language of the indigenous community in Pasar Melayu Village, Sambas Regency. This limitation ensures an in-depth analysis of the data while maintaining relevance to efforts aimed at preserving the original structure of the Sambas Malay dialect.

From a morphological perspective, Angelita et al. (2022) define affixation as a morphological mechanism involving the attachment of a bound morpheme to a specific base form. Since affixes are non-autonomous grammatical units, this attachment is essential for creating new words or effecting complete word transformations. Thus, this combination process occurs because affixes cannot stand alone; their integration with a base word is a prerequisite for generating new words or fundamentally altering meaning. Based on this understanding, the process of affixation functions as a productive mechanism that transforms a base form into a linguistic unit possessing complete meaning, ready for use in everyday communication. Aligning with this view, Kalsum et al. (2022) note that, as a morphological process, affixation involves adding affixes to a base form to create a meaning that extends beyond the original lexical meaning. Thus, affixation serves



as a productive instrument that not only alters the grammatical status of the base form but also generates a rich array of situational meanings suitable for daily interaction.

This contrasts with the nature of lexical meaning; according to Rahmawati and Nurhamidah (2018), lexical meaning is the fundamental meaning of a lexeme representing an entity, event, or object in its own right. This meaning is fixed and exists independently of context, remaining intact even when the linguistic element stands alone outside a sentence structure. Consequently, when viewed in the context of the aforementioned affixation process, this independent lexical meaning serves as the initial foundation that is subsequently modified or expanded through the addition of affixes. The resulting interaction between the original lexical meaning and the affix not only enriches the vocabulary but also effectively enhances grammatical diversity and gives rise to new, more contextual dimensions of meaning within the linguistic system.

This study focuses on changes in grammatical meaning resulting from the process of affixation. According to Angelita et al. (2022), grammatical meaning differs from lexical meaning in that it is heavily influenced by the specific affixes attached to a word. Consequently, a root word in the speech of the Pasar Melayu community can yield various nuances of meaning depending on the morphological processes it undergoes. Consistent with Mulyati (2017), word classes such as verbs, nouns, and adjectives are identified based on semantic criteria, whereas categories like prepositions, conjunctions, adverbs, and pronouns are determined by functional criteria. From a structuralist perspective, word classification relies on distribution within specific structures or constructions; thus, the categorization of words is based on aspects of form and word class.

This research aims to document the language of Pasar Melayu to counteract the influence of modern language, which has begun to alter the indigenous grammatical structure. Language

documentation in this study serves as a strategic effort to preserve a local dialect facing threats from external influences. Furthermore, this documentation provides a database for analyzing native Sambas word-formation processes and offers a solution to prevent the dialect's distinctive characteristics from becoming extinct. The study primarily focuses on recording and explaining affixation rules and indigenous grammatical functions, thereby establishing a comprehensive reference to safeguard the authenticity of the Sambas language.

Theoretically, morphology is the branch of linguistics that examines word structure and how changes in form affect word categories and meanings. A key area of study within morphology is affixation—the process of creating new words by attaching affixes to root words. This morphological process aims to generate grammatical functions and new meanings that differ from the original lexical meanings. Herawati et al. (2019) state that the affixation of base forms—whether simple or complex—can influence the resulting meaning and word class. This process is crucial in morphology for understanding word structure and function within a language. Concurring with this view, Simamarta & Agustina (2025) emphasize that affixation is inherently a primary subject of study in morphology, as it involves the process of attaching affixes to base forms (simple or complex) to establish a word's grammatical function.

Building on this perspective, Gani & Arsyad (2018) define grammatical meaning as meaning formed through grammatical processes such as affixation, reduplication, and compounding. Because such meaning depends on the context and situation of use, it is also commonly referred to as contextual or situational meaning. The term "structural meaning" is likewise used, given its close connection to linguistic organization or structure; thus, grammatical function represents not merely a change in a word's physical form, but a key instrument in shaping the structural meaning essential to a linguistic system. In other words,

when a base word receives an affix, the resulting phenomenon extends beyond the mere addition of sounds or letters (a strictly phonetic or morphological change). Furthermore, this addition serves a significant structural purpose: altering word classes (e.g., from verbs to nouns) and establishing new logical structures within sentences to ensure that spoken messages are conveyed accurately in accordance with the local community's native grammar. Meanwhile, according to Apriani et al. (2024), grammatical functions—comprising the grammatical rules and sentence structures that shape local communication patterns—are crucial; involving the community in language preservation efforts is essential to maintaining the understanding and usage of the Sambas dialect and preventing its extinction. It can be concluded that both aspects are fundamental, as even minor changes to affixes or sentence structures could obscure the original meaning inherent in the Sambas dialect.

Although numerous studies on the Sambas dialect have been published, this research differs from previous ones. For instance, the study by Mandasari et al. (2023) focused on documenting the Sambas dialect through the lenses of pragmatics and speech acts within literature. Conversely, Irawati (2024) examined adjectives in the Sambas Malay dialect, focusing on their functions without delving deeply into their grammatical roles within the language. The novelty of this research lies in its analysis of affixation processes in the SMD and the operation of its grammatical functions—highlighting its unique characteristics—as well as its emphasis on grammatical functions and affixation as a means of preserving linguistic authenticity, particularly in Pasar Melayu Village. This study serves as a reference for regional language preservation and a foundation for developing teaching materials based on local wisdom, while also addressing gaps in

morphological descriptions left unexplored by previous research.

This study differs from prior research on the Sambas Malay dialect (specifically in Pasar Melayu Village). While previous studies have focused primarily on language use in literature or the general meaning of adjectives, this research concentrates on word formation processes (affixation) and their grammatical functions. The primary objectives are to preserve the authenticity of the local language, provide a reference for language conservation, and address aspects of linguistic theory (morphology) that have not been explored by previous researchers. The findings may also serve as teaching material for schools with a local-culture-based curriculum.

In this context, the researcher specifically focuses on affixation processes within the SMD as the study's main subject, given the process's dominant role and its vulnerability to erosion by external linguistic influences. Pasar Melayu Village was selected as the research site to explore authentic linguistic forms amidst the changing times, as affixation is a defining characteristic of Sambas grammar. The study goes beyond mere affixation to provide an in-depth morphological description through the classification of various affix types. The researcher maps the use of prefixes (*te-*, *pe-*, *si-*, *ke-*, *-ng*, *nge-*), infixes (*-nge-*), suffixes (*-kan*, *-an*), and confixes (*be-an*, *te-kan*)—all of which remain in authentic use within the local community. Furthermore, the study analyzes grammatical functions to reveal how these affixation mechanisms shape the distinct morphological and situational meanings within the Sambas dialect's communication system. Through intensive documentation of these aspects, the researcher aims to safeguard the language's original structure and preserve its function for the future. Documenting these authentic morphological rules and grammatical functions is expected to serve as a bulwark protecting the purity of the Sambas dialect against external cultural influences.

Based on these scope limitations, this study aims to document and provide an in-depth description of the affixation rules and inherent grammatical functions of the SMD in Pasar Melayu Village. It is hoped that



the documentation of the Sambas dialect's affixation and grammatical functions will serve as an authentic reference for preserving the purity of the local language and contribute tangibly to the preservation of cultural identity in Pasar Melayu Village amidst the currents of changing times. Furthermore, the researcher hopes that the results of this affixation analysis will serve as teaching materials and learning resources in schools, helping students understand their native grammar—their mother tongue—in a structured manner, thereby firmly instilling cultural purity and character based on local wisdom from the early stages of their education. Hartati and Melia (2023) suggest that teaching materials can help preserve the local heritage of West Kalimantan; through such materials, it is hoped that West Kalimantan's cultural richness will be maintained amidst modern developments. Beyond preservation efforts, local wisdom plays a crucial role in managing natural resources, enhancing human resource potential, and developing culture and knowledge to strengthen student character.

METHOD

This study employs a descriptive method, as the data collected consists of words. Descriptive research aims to observe a problem systematically and precisely in relation to the facts and characteristics of a specific object. This aligns with the view of Adlini et al. (2022), who define descriptive research as a study aimed at observing a problem systematically and precisely regarding the facts and characteristics of a specific object, in accordance with the researcher's objectives. This differs from the perspective of Lesko and Edwards (2022), who describe descriptive research as the in-depth interpretation of data in the form of words or narratives, rather than statistical figures. Thus, the descriptive approach employed in this study enables the researcher to describe the morphological processes and grammatical functions of the Sambas dialect based on natural data gathered in the field.

The data consist of affixed words and sentence structures within the Sambas Malay dialect (BMDS), derived from natural conversations, traditional expressions, and archaic terms still in use by the residents of Pasar Melayu Village. Data were obtained directly from two native-speaker informants, selected for their authentic linguistic competence and their consistent preservation of the traditional dialect's integrity. Focusing on speakers of this generation ensures the authenticity of the data regarding affixation and grammatical structure, thereby allowing the research findings to accurately reflect the genuine identity of the Sambas Malay language.

Regarding data collection techniques and tools, this study employs the *simak libat cakap* (participatory listening and speaking) technique. According to Razali et al. (2021), this technique involves the researcher directly participating in conversations and listening to the everyday speech of the community. This listening process is conducted to obtain data in the form of words containing morphological processes. The researcher uses digital recording tools (voice notes) and field note guidelines to accurately document authentic speech and ensure clear audio quality. The recorded data is subsequently transcribed and validated through direct observation of resident interactions in Pasar Melayu Village to preserve the authenticity of the affixation data. In practice, the researcher goes directly to Pasar Melayu Village to monitor the community's speech situation using observation guidelines; any speech containing affixation and grammatical functions characteristic of the Sambas dialect is recorded via voice notes to ensure audio clarity, then noted down and categorized in field notes. Furthermore, the researcher conducts direct interviews with informants—focusing on native speakers from the older generation—to ensure data authenticity and depth. The recorded data is then validated through direct observation of resident interactions in Pasar Melayu Village to maintain the authenticity of the obtained affixation data.

This study employs the interactive analysis model proposed by Miles and Huberman (cited in Armaiyn et al., 2024), which consists of four continuous stages: data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing and verification. During the data collection stage, all observation results, speech recordings, and interview data are gathered. The data is then reduced by selecting and categorizing relevant affixation forms while discarding unnecessary information. During the data presentation stage, the reduced data is organized according to grammatical functions to facilitate an in-depth identification of linguistic patterns within the Sambas dialect. According to Simamarta & Agustina (2025), this stage enables researchers to accurately formulate morphological descriptions and grammatical functions by focusing solely on key elements. The final stage—drawing conclusions and verification—relies on the analysis results and findings that emerged during the study to formulate the authentic morphological rules of SMD. The researcher synthesizes the collected data to address the research objectives and subsequently conducts repeated checks to ensure validity and consistency between the field data and the formulated conclusions.

Data validity in this study is verified through source triangulation and technique triangulation. Source triangulation involves comparing and cross-checking the reliability of data obtained through interviews with key local figures in Pasar Melayu Village. Meanwhile, technique triangulation involves verifying data from in-depth audio recordings against direct observations of language use in daily conversations. This process aims to ensure that the documented data regarding affixation and grammatical functions is authentic and reliable. As noted by Stevani et al. (2021), the use of triangulation methods in this study also enhances the validity of the data collected during the observation process.

RESULTS

The research conducted yielded forty-six vocabulary items from the SMD used in Pasar

Melayu Village. These items were gathered from the daily conversations of the local community, allowing for the classification of the affixation forms and grammatical functions present in their spoken language. Of particular note are the affixes unique to Pasar Melayu Village identified during fieldwork, which differ from standard Indonesian affixes; these include prefixes (te-, si-, ke-, ng-, nge-), infixes (-er-, -el-, -ng-), suffixes (-kan, -an), and circumfixes (be-...-an, te-...-kan). The data obtained during the study are analyzed in detail in this section, covering morphological structures such as prefixes, infixes, and circumfixes within the SMD.

1. Based on Prefixes

Data analysis revealed five prefix forms in the SMD used by the Pasar Melayu Village community: te-, si-, ke-, ng-, and nge-. These five prefixes function as word-forming elements by attaching to root words, potentially altering grammatical function or meaning. The prefix te- was found in the word *tebasum*, derived from the root *basum*. Adding this prefix creates a form that functions as an adjective or stative verb, describing a spontaneous facial state; in this context, *tebasum* depicts an unhappy or frowning facial expression. Furthermore, the prefix si- was found in the word *sikajab*, derived from the root *kajab*. This word-formation process shifts the grammatical function from an adjective to a noun. The form *sikajab* is used to denote a very brief duration or a subject associated with a short span of time. The prefix ke- appears in the word *kebulora*, derived from the root *buloran*. Adding this prefix shifts the word's grammatical function from an adjective to a noun denoting a specific state. Grammatically, *kebulora* signifies a condition of hunger, extreme hunger, or a period of food scarcity experienced by the subject. Additionally, the prefix ng- is found in the word *ngakal*, derived from the root *akal*. This prefix changes the grammatical function from a noun to an active verb. The form *ngakal* denotes the act of deceiving, lying to, or cheating others for personal gain. The prefix nge- appears in the word *ngerising*, derived from the root *rising*. In



this word-formation process, the addition of the prefix *nge-* does not trigger the elision of the root's initial phoneme. *Ngerising* functions as a verb describing a bodily or facial reaction—specifically grimacing or wincing—caused by enduring heat, whether from the temperature of an object or from intense spiciness.

DISCUSSION

The research findings indicate that all utterances made by students to lecturers adhered to politeness principles, with no violations observed. The results demonstrate that the theory employed by the researcher Leech's theory (cited in Kamalia, 2021), which outlines six principles of linguistic politeness was indeed applied by students within the Faculty of Letters and Culture (FSB). The study found that all messages sent via WhatsApp by the 20 FSB students to their lecturers satisfied Leech's six politeness principles; the discussion follows below.

Five types of prefixes were found to be used productively in the Sambas dialect of SMD in Pasar Melayu Village: *te-*, *si-*, *ke-*, *ng-*, and *nge-*. Morphologically, these prefixes function to form affixed words by attaching to a root, thereby triggering changes in grammatical function or meaning. For instance, the word *basum* becomes *tebasum* upon receiving the prefix *te-*, denoting a state or condition that arises spontaneously. The word *kajab* shifts from an adjective to a noun when the prefix *si-* is added, whereas the word *akal* transforms from a noun into a verb indicating an active action when the prefix *ng-* is applied. Furthermore, the form *ngerising* demonstrates that the prefix *nge-* does not cause the initial phoneme of the root to undergo deletion (coalescence), a distinctive morphological characteristic of SMD. These findings indicate that prefix usage in SMD serves not only as a word-formation process but also plays a role in determining word classes and generating grammatical meanings suited to the language-use context of the Pasar Melayu Village community.

2. Based on Infixes (Medial Affixes)

Data analysis revealed three forms of infixes in the SMD: *-er-*, *-el-*, and *-ng-*. Word formation via infixation involves inserting an affixal element into the root word. The data shows that the use of these infixes does not alter the word class but instead imparts a more specific meaning to the resulting word. The infix *-er-* appears in the word *jerampah*, derived from the root *jampah*; upon the insertion of *-er-*, *jampah* becomes *jerampah* while retaining its function as an adjective. The form *jerampah* carries a grammatical meaning used to describe a person's personality or trait as being very friendly. Additionally, the infix *-el-* is found in the word *gelagar*, derived from the root *gagar*. The insertion of the infix *-el-* yields the form *gelagar*, which retains its function as a noun. The form *gelagar* carries a grammatical meaning describing the loud noise or intense vibration produced when an object falls or is struck. The infix *ng-* is found in the word *mangkar*, derived from the root *makar*. Following the insertion of the infix *-ng-*, the form *mangkar* continues to function as a verb. It conveys a grammatical meaning describing the process of a flower opening or the physical development of a plant. Additionally, *mangkar* can describe other objects that flare out or expand, such as a skirt with significant volume. Based on these three examples, the infixes *-er-*, *-el-*, and *-ng-* are identified as productive in the Sambas Malay dialect. Morphologically, the process of infixation generally does not alter the word class of the root but rather extends its grammatical meaning in a more specific way. For instance, the word *jampah* becomes *jerampah* through the insertion of *-er-*; while it remains an adjective, the new form emphasizes a specific quality of the subject. Similarly, *gagar* becomes *gelagar* and remains a noun, yet it acquires a more specialized meaning denoting a specific type of sound or vibration. Meanwhile, *makar* becomes *mangkar*, retaining its status as a verb while describing a process of expansion or opening. These findings demonstrate that infix usage in the Sambas Malay dialect exhibits morphological productivity capable of

preserving word class while simultaneously expanding grammatical meaning, thereby allowing for more contextual usage in communication among native speakers.

3. Based on Suffixes (Word Endings)

Data analysis revealed two suffix forms in the SMD: -kan and -an. These two suffixes exhibit distinct grammatical functions when attached to a root word. In the observed data, the use of these suffixes generally does not alter the word class but imparts specific grammatical meaning to the affixed form. The suffix -kan appears in the word *ngalehkan*, derived from the root *ngaleh*. *Ngaleh* is a verb, and it retains its function as an active verb after the suffix -kan is added. The form *ngalehkan* carries the grammatical meaning of moving an object from one location to another. The suffix -kan is also found in the word *ambuskan*, derived from the root *ambus*. Upon receiving the suffix -kan, *ambuskan* continues to function as a verb, specifically with an imperative or causative nature. The form *ambuskan* conveys the grammatical meaning of ordering or instructing someone else to blow or to blow air. Meanwhile, the suffix -an appears in the form *beamboran*, which the data identifies as originating from the root *ambor*. The form *beamboran* functions as an adjective or a stative verb. Grammatically, it signifies a condition in which objects are scattered, strewn, or dispersed irregularly across various locations.

In summary, the Sambas dialect of Malay employs the suffixes -kan and -an, each serving a different grammatical function when attached to a root word. Morphologically, the suffix -kan in *ngalehkan* and *ambuskan* does not change the word class—the words remain verbs—but instead conveys grammatical meaning related to active or causative actions; that is, either performing an action or causing that action to be performed. Meanwhile, the suffix -an in the word *beamboran* conveys a meaning denoting a state—specifically, the condition of objects being scattered or strewn about haphazardly. These findings indicate that the

use of suffixes in SMD serves more to expand grammatical meaning than to alter word categories. Thus, suffixation acts as a productive morphological process for generating meaning variations suited to the language usage context of the Pasar Melayu village community.

4. Based on Confixes (Prefix-Suffix Combinations)

Data analysis revealed two confix forms in the SMD: *be-...-an* and *te-...-kan*. The use of these confixes results in affixed forms that can either maintain or alter the grammatical function of the root word, while also conveying specific meanings based on the context of use.

The confix *be-...-an* is found in the word *belingkisan*, derived from the root *lingkis*. The root *lingkis* is an adjective. Upon receiving the *be-...-an* confix, the form *belingkisan* retains its function as an adjective. *Belingkisan* carries a grammatical meaning denoting a state where something is completely exhausted—leaving nothing behind—or entirely depleted. The confix *be-...-an* also appears in the word *beluruhan*, derived from the root *luruh*. The root *luruh* is a verb. Following the confixation process, *beluruhan* undergoes a functional shift to become an adjective, denoting a specific condition or state. The form *beluruhan* carries a grammatical meaning denoting a condition in which numerous objects (such as leaves or fruit) fall or are in the process of falling from their source. Furthermore, the circumfix *te-...-kan* is found in the word *tesampaikan*, which—in the collected data—derives from the root *sampai*. This form functions as a verb, indicating an aspect of completion or an event that has already occurred. Grammatically, *tesampaikan* signifies that a message, mandate, or object has successfully reached its intended recipient.

The results reveal two types of circumfixes still in use in the SMD: *be-...-an* and *te-...-kan*. Morphologically, both circumfixes serve to create grammatical meanings that denote either a state or the result of a process. The word *lingkis*, when



taking the circumfix *be-...-an* to become *belingkisan*, retains its status as an adjective, signifying a state of total depletion—where nothing remains. Meanwhile, the word *luruh*, upon becoming *beluruhan*, undergoes a functional shift from verb to adjective, describing a specific condition. The word *tesampaikan*, formed via the circumfix *te-...-kan*, remains a verb but conveys a grammatical meaning indicating that an action has been completed or has taken place. These findings demonstrate that circumfixes in SMD do not merely serve to structure words; they also generate grammatical meanings that are contextually relevant to the linguistic system employed by the community of Pasar Melayu Village.

DISCUSSION

The research identified 46 affixed words in the SMD used by the community of Pasar Melayu Village. This dataset comprises 19 instances of prefixes, 13 of infixes, 11 of suffixes, and 3 of circumfixes. However, given the space constraints inherent in writing a scholarly article, the results section presents only 3–5 representative data points for each type of affixation as analysis samples. Nevertheless, the discussion in this study is grounded in the entire set of 46 analyzed data points, allowing for a comprehensive explanation of the morphological descriptions and grammatical functions of each affix type. Thus, the data displayed in the tables serve as a representation of the overall research findings, while the resulting interpretations and conclusions are based on the complete dataset obtained during the research process. These findings demonstrate that word formation and grammatical functions in SMD possess unique characteristics, as reflected in their morphological descriptions and the analysis of their grammatical functions. This aligns with Angelita et al. (2022), who assert that affixation is a morphological mechanism involving the attachment of a bound morpheme to a specific base form; since affixes cannot stand alone, their integration with a base word is a prerequisite for creating a new word. In all data collected for this

study, no affix—whether prefix, infix, suffix, or confix—appears in isolation; instead, each is invariably attached to a base word to form a new, meaningful word. This is evidenced by the fact that no affix in SMD stands alone; rather, each attaches to a base word to produce a new word with a grammatical identity distinct from its original form, demonstrating that the SMD morphological system operates systematically, much like affixation mechanisms in other languages.

Morphologically, prefix usage in SMD is characterized by the appearance of the prefixes *te-*, *si-*, *ke-*, *ng-*, and *nge-*. A crucial finding regarding the prefix {nge-} is the non-elision of the consonants /r/ and /l/ at the beginning of the root word—as observed in *ngerisut* (root: *risut*) and *ngelorot* (root: *lorot*). Beyond prefixes, the use of the infixes *-er-*, *-el-*, and *-ng-*—evidenced by thirteen data points such as *jereket*, *gelagar*, and *mangkar*—demonstrates that infixes remain highly active morphological elements in the local community's native speech. This substantiates the assertion by Kalsum et al. (2022) that affixation can generate new meanings beyond the root's lexical definition, contingent upon the specific affix attached. This argument is reinforced by the root *risut*—lexically denoting a wrinkled or shriveled state—which transforms into *ngerisut** upon receiving the prefix {nge-}, signifying the active process of wrinkling; this semantic shift occurs solely through affixation rather than mere lexical alteration, proving that affixes in SMD are not merely phonetic embellishments but functional determinants of meaning.

Affixation in SMD does more than alter word forms; it performs systematic grammatical functions that shape word categories and situational meanings. The prefix {nge-} transforms static roots into verbs describing physical or sensory processes, simultaneously emphasizing textural qualities or movement without obscuring the root's original phonetic identity. A similar function is observed with the infix *-ng-* in the word *mangkar*, which expands the meaning to describe

specific physical details. Regarding suffixes, the suffix -an in the word *beamboran* emphasizes the outcome of an event or the state of objects being scattered. The be-an confix in the word *belingkisan* serves to describe a condition in which something is completely exhausted or depleted. This functional shift aligns with the view of Gani & Arsyad (2018) that grammatical meaning arises through a contextual and situational affixation process, rather than merely through a change in the word's physical form. This implies that when the people of Pasar Melayu Village use the word *belingkisan* in daily conversation, they are not simply adding an affix to the root *lingkis*; rather, they are consciously constructing a specific situational meaning—one comprehensible only within the cultural context and social interactions of the Sambas community. This demonstrates that SMD affixation functions as a communicative instrument that is both contextual and rich in meaning.

Meanwhile, the use of certain affixes also yields adjectives that provide a detailed description of an object's qualities or state. This classification of word classes aligns with Mulyati (2017), who states that verbs, nouns, and adjectives are identified based on criteria of meaning and their distribution within specific linguistic constructions. This demonstrates that, although SMD is a local dialect that evolved naturally within the community, its word-class formation system operates according to universal morphological principles that can be scientifically identified and classified; this reinforces the status of SMD as a structured linguistic system worthy of documentation.

The resulting situational meanings—such as *ngerisut* (referring to texture) or *beluruhan* (denoting the simultaneous falling of multiple objects)—demonstrate the capacity of the SMD affixation system to accurately meet the community's daily communication needs. The inherent lexical meaning of each SMD root word

serves as a foundation that is subsequently expanded through affixation; as noted by Rahmawati & Nurhamidah (2018), lexical meaning is fixed and precedes context prior to undergoing grammatical modification. Thus, the interplay between the original lexical meaning and the affixation process in SMD yields richer, context-sensitive dimensions of meaning. For instance, the root *luruh* (lexically meaning "to fall/shed") transforms into *beluruhan* upon receiving the be-an confix; grammatically, this denotes the simultaneous falling of numerous objects—a semantic expansion unattainable through lexical meaning alone, emerging instead from the distinctive morphological processes of the SMD system.

The documentation of these forty-six affixed terms stands as tangible evidence of the richness of local linguistic wisdom. The distinct affixation rules of SMD—which differ from standard Indonesian conventions—constitute a linguistic identity that warrants preservation. Documenting these terms holds strategic value for regional language conservation, aligning with the view of Hartati & Melia (2023) that local wisdom-based teaching materials can help preserve West Kalimantan's cultural heritage amidst the currents of modernization. These findings offer significant potential for integration as authentic references in developing regional language learning materials, thereby safeguarding the integrity of the mother tongue for future generations.

Collectively, these findings demonstrate that the SMD morphological system in Pasar Melayu Village serves as a pillar of local wisdom that is being systematically preserved. The fact that forty-six affixed lexical items remain in consistent use demonstrates the resilience of the community's grammatical structure amidst the pervasive influence of modern language. Morphological unique features—such as the productivity of infixes and the retention of prefixes without elision—serve as manifestations of cultural



identity, capturing the history and social dynamics of the speakers. Consequently, this documentation serves not only as linguistic data but also as a strategic foundation for safeguarding the identity of the Sambas community against the threat of cultural erosion.

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that the SMD in Pasar Melayu Village possesses a rich, authentic, and distinctive morphological system, evidenced by the identification of forty-six affixed lexical items consistently used by native speakers. The findings detail nineteen prefixes, thirteen infixes, eleven suffixes, and three circumfixes that serve grammatical functions in the formation of verbs, nouns, and adjectives with context-specific situational meanings. Grammatically, the prefix {nge-} proves productive in forming active verbs, the prefix si- forms personal nouns, and the suffix -kan predominantly yields imperative verbs. The uniqueness of SMD is further demonstrated by the prefix {nge-}—which does not cause the elision of the consonants /r/ and /l/—and the active use of infixes (-er-, -el-, -ng-) as archaic morphological elements rarely found in other Malay dialects. This study contributes to the linguistic data of West Kalimantan and serves as a foundation for developing teaching materials based on local wisdom, thereby helping to preserve the integrity of the regional language for future generations. Future linguistic research should expand the scope of SMD affixation data to include younger informants, allowing for an assessment of potential shifts or variations in affix usage across generations. Additionally, future studies could focus on in-depth analyses of morphosyntax or lexical semantics, as well as comparative studies of the SMD affixation system against Malay dialects in other villages or districts within Sambas Regency, to achieve a more comprehensive mapping of dialectal variations.

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