

THE ANALYSIS OF WORD FORMATION PROCESS ON MADURESE LANGUAGE

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Abstract

The reason of the researcher taking this title is because one of the efforts to maintain and preserve Madurese language as the mother tongue of Madurese people to study continuously in all circles and levels by using Madurese language either in formal or non-formal events. In this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research to know more about word formation process and describes how word formation process on Madurese language used by millennial community at Kebunan Bugih Pamekasan. The data is taken from daily talking and expression by using observation, interview, and documentation. The data were collected then analyzed through familiarizing and organizing, coding and reducing, and interpreting and representing. Based on data collected, the researcher found 48 words used by millennial community at Kebunan Bugih Pamekasan in daily talking and expression that included to word formation process. The researcher concluded that the 48 words of Madurese language used by millennial community at Kebunan Bugih Pamekasan are divided into: 6 words of compounding, 4 words of blending, 18 words of clipping, 7 words of derivation, 5 words of multiple processes, and 10 words of reduplication. The researcher hopes that this research will give valuable information for the readers include word formation process on Madurese language.

Keywords: Word Formation Process, Madurese Language, and Millennial Community

Introduction

Language plays an important role in our daily life. Language as a media to communicate and interact with others people, all of people and society can be communicate by using it. Language is purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desires by means of a system of voluntarily

produced symbol. So, language is a tool to communicate and interact with other people without language they get difficulties to live in the world.

One of the greatest way to establish communication device among human in daily life is language. The most important tool to communicate with other people and it becomes an identity of someone is language. Language is used to express ideas, opinions, and feelings by people.¹ People seem to be impossible to interact with others in their daily communication without language because language consist of a social function to realize interaction and connection between human beings. People will get difficulty in expressing their skills, ideas, comments, and aspirations without language that make people will get behind of era. Language is the most important means of communicating, transmitting information and providing human bonding has therefore an overridingly important position inside any culture.² Hereby, whoever knows the language of a group, then they will survive their typhoid. To know about language in details, people should know and master in linguistic study. While supporting theory from Meyer stated that the study of language is covered and accumulated within the field of linguistics.³

Linguistic is study about language, and its focus is the systematic investigation of the properties of particular languages as well as the characteristics of language generally. Fromkin classified the scientific study of human language is called by linguistic. There are many kinds of subfields of linguistics people should know. They are grammar which includes everything they know about the language, including its lexicon (the words in their vocabulary), the morphology (the study about structure of these words), the syntax (the study about structure of phrases and sentences), the semantics (the study about meanings of linguistic structures), and the phonetics and phonology (the study about sounds and sound patterns of the language).⁴ Thus a speaker's grammar is the mental representation of linguistic competence. Grammars of individual languages written by linguists, which mirror the mental grammars, are called descriptive grammars, which often are used as the basis for teaching or pedagogic grammars used by those wishing to learn a second (or third) language. Lieber expressed that there are many subfields of linguistics. They are morphology, syntax, semantic, phonetic, phonology. In

¹ Rijal, S. *English Education. Journal of English Teaching and Research*.1

² Soler, EA. *Intercultural Language Use and Language Learning*. Netherlands: Springer. 10-11

³ Meyer, CF. *Introducing English Linguistic*. New York: Cambridge University Press. 2

⁴ Fromkin, VA. *An Introduction to Linguistic Theory*. USA: Blackwell publishers Inc. 19-20

this case, the researcher will focus on morphological study in word formation process.

Morphology is the study of how words are put together. According to Lieber morphology includes the study of word formation, including the ways new words are coined in the languages of the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they're used in sentences. One of branches in linguistics which concerned with the structure of word is named by morphology. Morphology focused on the process of creating new words. One of morphological study is word formation including the ways of making new words.⁵ While Yule stated that there are ten types of word formation, they are coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back formation, conversion, acronym, derivation, and the last is multiple processes.⁶ In this research will focus on word formation process.

Word formation is specifically formed words with the certain processes. Yule define word formation processes as a way of forming and creating new words from the use of old words. It is stated that there are many types of word formation processes. There are coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronym, derivation, prefix and suffix, and multiple processes. In the process of word formation, there are explore some of the basic processes by which new words are created specifically for derivation.⁷ While Lieber said that word formation or lexeme formation is a morphological study about the process of creating new words from old ones, which can change the category of a word and add an important meaning, or only change the category of a word but not add important meaning and vice versa.⁸

One of the processes of forming new word occurs in one of the regional languages in Indonesia, namely Madurase language as the original word “*tolès*” (write) becomes “*tolèsan*” (writing), “*ètolès*” (be written), “*tolèsanah*” (someone’s writing), “*tolèssaki*” (order someone to write), “*lèstolèsan*” (the act like writing), “*ètolèsah*” (will be written), and so on. Those are formed by adding some elements to original word of *tolès*.

⁵ Lieber, R. *Introducing Morphology*. USA: Cambridge University Press.8

⁶ Yule, G. *The Study of Language* (fourth edition). New York: Cambridge University press. 53

⁷ Yule, G. *The Study of Language* (fourth edition). New York: Cambridge University press. 53-59

⁸ Lieber, R. *Introducing Morphology*. USA: Cambridge University Press. 6

Madurese language is one of regional language in Indonesia that is spoken by Madura society, either living in Madura island or outside Madura island and becomes daily communication. Madurese language constitutes a local language which is used as a medium of daily communication by Madurese people and those who live in other small islands around the area or in other areas throughout Indonesia. Madurese language is one of the original languages that have a large number of speakers.⁹ Madurese language is an Austronesian language issued by more than thirteen million speakers, or about 5% of Indonesia's population. History records the first time the use of the standard Madurese spelling began decades before the independence of Indonesia. Most likely in the early 1900s. While reported on the website of the Ministry of Education and Culture (Kemdikbud), the beginning of the history of The Indonesian language was born on October 28th, 1928. After independence, the spelling of Madura language or the spelling of the Province changed again, or aligned with the spelling Suwandi or spelling of the Republic determined based on the Presidential Decree (Presidential Decree) No. 57 of 1972nd. Precisely on May 28th to 29th, 1973 the spelling of Madurese language was perfected through the results of sarasehan precisely at the Meeting House Karesidenan Office, Pamekasan, Madura, East Java which is then used until now.¹⁰ In this case it can be concluded that Madurese language appears earlier than the Indonesian language.

One of the madurese people who continue to cultivate Madurese language as a daily communication is millennial community at Kebunan Bugih Pamekasan. Millennial community constitutes someone aged 21-36 to this year. According to IDN Research Institute (2020) male and female between the age of 21 to 36 years old in the year 2020. Millennial community is divided into two categories; junior millennial those who were born from 1992-1999 (21-28 years old), and senior millennial who were born in 1984-1991 (29-36 years old).

Review of Related Literature

Morphology is the study about words and their structure. It is the study about how to creat new word from old of word. Morphology is the study of word

⁹ Sofyan, A. *Fonology Bahasa Madura*. Journal Volume 22. Accessed on 13th Januari 2021. 52

¹⁰ Choir. *Mengupas Sejarah SingkatAsalaMuasal Bahasa Madura*. Accessed on 21st Juli 2021

formation, including the ways new words are coined in the language of the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they are used in sentences.¹¹ Morphology is the study of the internal structure of words, and of the rules by which words are formed. Morphology is the study of forms or investigating forms in language, which literary means ‘the study of form’ was originally used in biology, but since the mid nineteenth century, has also been used to describe that type of investigation which analyzes all basic elements which are used in language.¹²

Word formation or lexeme formation is a morphological study about the process of forming new words from old ones, which can change the category of a word and add important meaning, or only change the category of a word but not add important meaning, and vice versa. There are many word formations in English language based on Yule, namely:¹³

1. Coinage. One of the least common processes of word formation in English is coinage which gave argumentation that it is the invention of totally new terms
2. Borrowing. It is one word that borrows to other word become one word and have new meaning. One of the most common sources of new words in English is the process simply labeled borrowing that is the taking over of words from other language.
3. Compounding. It is creating a new word by combining two words become one word which is new meaning. Compounding classified constitutes joining two separated words to produce a single word.
4. Blending. It is one that contains two words become one word. Blending is the combination of two separated forms to produce a single new term. However, blending is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word joining to the end of the word.
5. Clipping. It is one of word that taken from a syllable. Clipping is mostly used in education environment that encourage clipping because so many word get reduced, as in *chem, exam, gym, lab, myth, physed, poly sci, prof, and typo*.
6. Backformation. It is a process of making a new word in English. It is similar to that derived from undergoes a process of deaffixiation. It is a very specialized type process is known as backformation. Typically, a word of one

¹¹ Lieber, R. *Introducing Morphology*. USA: Cambridge University Press. 2

¹² Yule, G. *The Study of Language* (fourth edition). New York: Cambridge University press. 67

¹³ Ibid. 53-61

type (usually a noun) is reduced to from a word of another type (usually a verb) an example of backformation process is the noun *television* first came into used and then the verb *televise* was created form it.

7. Conversion. It is another type of word formation process in English word process. This process is created by changing the function of word its self. Conversion is a change in the function of a word, as for example when a noun comes to be used as a verb.
8. Acronym. Acronym is one word that taken from the first capital from this word. Acronym is new word formed from the initial letter of set of other word. This type of word we often find it in our daily life as in NATO (*North Atlantic Treaty Organization*)
9. Derivation. It is the process by which a new word is built from base, usually through the addition of an affix. Derivation is accomplished by means of large number of small “bits” of the English language which are not usually given separated listing in the dictionaries. These small “bits” are calledgenerally described as affixes.
10. Multiple processes. Although we have concentrated on each of these word formation process in isolation, it is possible to trace the operation of more than one process at work in the creation of particular word. For example, the term *deli* seems to have become a common American English expression via a process of of first borrowing *delicatessen* (from German) and then clipping that borrowed form.
11. Reduplication. It is duplication of all or part of the base. Another common morphological process in certain languages (but not English) is reduplication, which dupilcates all or part of the base to which it applies to mark grammatical or semantic contras. Reduplication is morphological process in which all or part of the base is repeated.

Method

Qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding of underlying reasons, opinions and motivations. It is a process of naturalistic inquiry that’s seeks an in-depth understanding of social phenomena within their natural setting. In this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research because the researcher collect the data, make an analysis and make a conclusion in the end. The researcher analyse the data based on the nature of situation that was

described the phenomena of word formation process. The research used descriptive qualitative research design because it described or explained and analysed the information from daily talking and expression used by millennial community at Kebunan Bugih Pamekasan. Descriptive research aims to accurately and systematically describe a population, situation or phenomenon. It provides information about conditions, situation, and event that happen or exist at that time. The researcher can see the varied nature of qualitative forms of data when they are placed into the following categories: observation, interview, and documentation.

The data were taken from daily talking and expression used by domino player in front of small shop of Ridwan and Friday weekly meeting of muslimat supervised by Syamsuddin under the age 20-35 years old. After collected the data, researcher analyzed all the data with the theory of structural morphology based on what type of the word formation that have been found in data description by using Familiarizing and Organizing, coding and reducing, and Interpreting and Representing.¹⁴

Throughout the process of data collection and analysis, the researcher need to make sure that research findings and interpretations are accurate. Validating findings means that the researcher determines the accuracy or credibility of the findings through strategies such as member checking or triangulation. The researcher use triangulation determines the accuracy or credibility of the data. Triangulation is the process of corroborating evidence from different individuals, types or methods of data collection in qualitative research.

Findings and Discussion

In taking data in this research, the researcher conducted the research for about a month and half (10th April untill 23rd Mei 2021). Here data found based on observation, interview, field note, and documentation

A. Compounding

It is creating a new word by combining two words become one word which is new meaning. Compounding is words that are composed of two (or more) bases, roots, or stems. Here there are some words which are categorized

¹⁴ Ary, D. *Introduction to Research in Education (eighth edition)*. USA: Wadsworth, Cengage Learning. 481-490

in to compounding that found on Madurese language used by millennial community at Kebunan Bugih Pamekasan, that are:

Lanjhàng tanang ~ it is compounding process from **lanjhàng** (tall) and **tanang** (hand). By combining two words above becomes one word that occur new meaning, it is *ngěco'an* (always steals) as the full expression "*Mon Muhammad roh yeh lanjhàng tanang*" (Muhammad always steal)

Poa tanang ~ it is compounding process from **poa** (easy) and **tanang** (hand). By combining two words above becomes one word that occur new meaning, it is *nokolan* (always hit) as the expression "*Jazuli orèngah poa tanang*" (Jazuli always hits)

Těpěs bibir ~ it is compounding process from **těpěs** (thin) and **bibir** (lips). By combining two words above that makes new meaning, it is **carpět** (garrulous / talkative) as the daily talking "*Mahmudah orèngah tēpēs bibir*" (Mahmudah is garrulous)

Nyarěh muah ~ it is compounding process from **nyarěh** (seek / look for) and **muah** (face). By combining two words above that makes new meaning, it is **terro èalemmah / ingin dipuji** (want to be revered). Example *bà'en nyarěh muah karo* (you want to be revered only).

B. Blending

It is the combination of two separated forms to produce a single new term. However, blending is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word joining to the end of the word.

Here there are some words of blending that found on Madurese language used by millennial community:

Kinang ~ it is from two separated words of **kikih** (teeth in English) and **tanang** (hand in English) as full of expression "*tak bengibàh karo kinang*". It mean someone did not bring anything (empty hand only)

Kardi ~ it is from **kareppah** (want/ willing) and **dhibik** (self) as daily talking "*roah orèngah kardi*". It mean he / she wants to win by his / her own opinion regardless of the opinion of others

Buto ~ it is from **buát** (full) and **tobu** (enough). It is used when he / she is full enough what he / she got. As the expression "*ma' buto kajunah bà'en rěah!*" (your wood is big enough)

Bàseng ~ it is from **bàuh** (smell) and **sengêt** (spoiled). It used when something has full smell. As the daily expression “*Kalambhinah bà'en bàseng sarah*” (Your clothes smell so bad).

C. Clipping

It is creating new words by shortening already existing words (Lieber, 2009: 53). Here some examples of clipping that found on Madurese language used by millennial community at Erpes Timur Pasanggar Pegantenan. They are:

Col ~ it is from **ocol** (take out). It used when domino player orders someone to take out his/ her turn. Example of xpression “*col kèh bàghienah bà'ensatèah*” / please take out. It is your turn now

Dom ~ it is from **domino** (domino). Example of expression *mayuh main dom* (let's play domino)

Sus ~ it is from **Susmiatun** (name of person). Example *édimmah sus* / where is Sus?

Nyah~ it is from **Nyanyah** (aunt). Example *édimmah pèssèna Nyah* / Aunt, where is your money?

Buk~ it is from **Embuk** (mother). Example *Buk, Mintaah pèssènah* / Mom, give me money, please!

Pik ~ it is from **Pippik** (aunt). Example *Pik, mayuh mon mangkatak kolom muslimat* / Aunt, let's go to meeting of muslimat

Nom~ it is from **Anom** (uncle). Exmaple *Nom, Muhammad mintaah roko'* / uncle, Muhammad asks a cigarette

Tong~ it is from **sittong** (one). It used when calculating fast. Example *tang rokok karèh tong yaah* / my cigarette is one only

Wa'~ it is from **duwa'** (two). It used when calculating fast. Example *tong, wa', lo', pa' ma'* / one , two , three, four, five

Lo'~ it is from **tello'** (three). It used when calculating fast. Example *tong, wa', lo', pa' ma', nem* / one , two , three, four, five, six

Pa'~ it is from **empa'** (four). It used when calculating fast. Example *tong, wa', lo', pa' ma', nem, to'* / one , two , three, four, five, six, seven

Ma' ~ it is from **lèma'** (five). It used when calculating fast. Example *tong, wa', lo', pa' ma', nem, to', lu'* / one , two , three, four, five, six, seven, eight

Nem~ it is from **ennem** (six). It used when calculating fast. Example *tong, wa', lo', pa' ma', nem, to', lu', nga' / one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine*

To'~ it is from **pëtto'** (seven). It used when calculating fast. Example *tong, wa', lo', pa' ma', nem, to', lu', nga', lo / one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten*

Lu'~ it is from **bellu'** (eight). It used when calculating fast. Example *tong, wa', lo', pa' ma', nem, to', lu', nga', lo, les / one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven*

Nga'~ it is from **sanga'** (nine). It used when calculating fast. Example *tong, wa', lo', pa' ma', nem, to', lu', nga', lo, les / one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven*

Lo~ it is from **sapolo** (ten). It used when calculating fast. Example *tong, wa', lo', pa' ma', nem, to', lu', nga', lo, les / one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven*

Les~ it is from **sabelles** (eleven). It used when calculating fast. Example *tong, wa', lo', pa' ma', nem, to', lu', nga', lo, les / one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven*

D. Derivation

New lexemes that are formed with prefixes and suffixes on a base are often referred to as derived words, and the process by which they are formed as derivation (Lieber, 2009: 33). In addition Yule (2010: 58) said that derivation is accomplished by means of large number of small “bits” of the English language which are not usually given separated listing in the dictionaries. Here data found about Madurese language used by millennial community at Erpes Timur PasanggarPegantenanwhich is categorized as derivation. They are:

Musêta ~ this word is taken from **musêt** which has meaning **menemukan** (find in English / present). By attaching suffix (a) in the end of the base will be **musêta** that makes new meaning and function. It will be present future (will find in English). Example *édimmah sê musêta be'àn? / where will you find?*

Abhàttor ~ this word categorized in to derivation by attaching prefix (A) on the base (bàttor). By joining this prefix to the base that makes new meaning and function. **Bhàttor** is noun which has meaning **bicara** (speech), while

Abhàttor is verb which has meaning **berbicara** (speak). Example *sapah sè abhàttor?* / who speaks?

Épaceplos ~ this word is attached by prefix (É) in the front of the base. Panceplos is verb I which has meaning **menampar** (slap). While Épaceplos is verb III which has meaning **ditampar oleh**(to be slapped by). Example *Rokib épaceplos bik Ridwan* / Rokib is slapped by Ridwan

Épapèyara ~ this word is attached by pefix (É) and suffix (a). Papèyar is **memukul** (bit). By attaching prefix and suffix above make new meaning, it is Épapèyara / **mau dipukul** (will be bitten). Example *bà'en épapèyara bik Jazuli* / you will be bitten by Jazuli

Éképattaki ~ this word is from **képattaki** which the meaning is **membuang**(throw). By attaching prefix (É) and the meaning is **dibuang** (it is thrown). Example *éképattaki ka sungai* / it is thrown to the river

Akelpu'á ~ **kelpu'** is base which has meaning **hidup** (live). By attaching prefix (A) in the front of the base and suffix (à) in the end of the base becomes **Akelpu'á** which has new meaning **akan hidup** (will live). Example *dentos kelluh ki' akelpu'á waaroh* / it will live, please wait a moment

Étanaraë ~ it is from the base of **tanara** that has meaning is **memarahi** (scold). By attaching prefix (É) and suffix (è) becomes **étanaraë** that has new meaning. It is **dimarahi** (to be scolded). Example *bà'en étanaraë Sulhan marènah yeh* / you will be scolded by Sulhan after.

E. Multiple processes

It is word that contains two processes. Here data found which is categorized in to multiple processes. They are:

Kong tengkonga ~ this word contains two processes. The first process is reduplication (part of the base of kong), the second one is attached by suffix (a). The meaning is **pintar-pintar** (smarts). Example *tello' orèng roh beghian kong tengkonga* / three gusy are smarts

Tos dentosan ~ this word contains two processes. The first process is reduplication (part of the base of tos), the second one is attached by suffix (an). The meaning is **menunggu lama** (waiting for a long time). Example *engko' tos dentosan pukellà' yaah* / I am waiting you for long time

Ngor longoran ~ this word contains two processes. The first process is reduplication (part of the base of ngor), the second one is attached by suffix (an). The meaning is **paling bodoh** (the most stupid / superlative degree). Example *Obet roah ngor longoran oréngah* / Obet is the most stupid person

Cas pancasan ~ this word contains two processes. The first process is reduplication (part of the base of cas), the second one is attached by suffix (an). The meaning is **paling pintar / pandai** (the most clever, the smartest / superlative degree). Example *Rifa'e roah cas pancasan ting amain dom* / Rifa'e is the smartest person in plying domino

Ghe' jeleghe'an ~ this word from base of **jelege'** which has meaning **bodoh** (stupid). It contains two processes. The first process is reduplication (part of the base of ghe'), the second one is attached by suffix (an). The meaning is **paling bodoh** (the most stupid / superlative degree). *Ghe' jeleghe'an oréngah bà'en* / you are the most stupid guy here

Those words above are called by multiple processes because they are formed with two processes. Although we have concentrated on each of these word formation processes in isolation, it is possible to trace the operation of more than one process at work in the creation of particular word.

F. Reduplication

It is duplication of all or part of the base. Another common morphological process in certain languages (but not English) is reduplication, which duplicates all or part of the base to which it applies to mark grammatical or semantic contrast. Reduplication is morphological process in which all or part of the base is repeated.

Here data found which is categorized in to reduplication. They are:

Kong tengkong ~ **tengkong** is base and the meaning is intelligence in English (singular). By repeating part of the base (**kong**) will be **kong tengkong** which has new meaning becomes all intelligences (plural). Example *rès cemorès kong tengkong kabbhi* / the guys are intelligences

Tos dentosan ~ **dentos** is waiting in English (for a moment). It is base that has suffix (an). By repeating part of the base (**tos**) becomes **tos dentosan** that make new meaning, it is waiting for a long time (for a long time). Example *tos dentosan engko' dinna' yaah* / I am waiting here for a long time

Ngor longoran ~ **longor** is base and the meaning is **bodoh** (stupid, foolish in English). By repeating part of the base and attaching suffix (an) becomes **ngor longoran** makes new meaning, it is superlative degree **paling bodoh** (most stupid). Example *bà'en ngor longoran katibhi' dinna'* / you are the most stupid boy only here

Têr létêr ~ **leter** is base and the meaning is **genit** (flirty). By repeating part of the base will be plural which has a new meaning. It is **genit-genit** (flirties). Example *orêng bihni' waaroh têr létêr* / that woman are all flirties

Cas pancasan ~ **pancas** is base and the meaning is **pandai** (smart). By repeating part of the base and attaching suffix (an) in the end of base becomes **cas pancasan**. It has new meaning which will be superlative degree **paling pandai** (the smartest). *Mon Latif roah orêngah cas pancasan amain dom* / the boy whose name Latif is the smartest boy in plying domino

Meng dumeng ~ **dumeng** is base and the meaning is **bodoh** (stupid / singular). By repeating part of the base will be **meng dumeng** which will be new meaning **bodoh-bodoh** (stupid / plural). Example *mo soro ngajih qur'an meng dumeng kabbhi* / all of you are stupid to recite al-Qur'an

Rês cmurês ~ **cmurês** is base and the meaning is **anak** (child / singular). By repeating part of the base will be **res cmurês** which the meaning is **anak-anak** (all children / plural). Example *kat mangkat sê asakola'ah rês cmurês rêah!* / go to school all children now!

Ghe' jeleghe'àn ~ **jeleghe'** is base and the meaning is **bodoh** (stupid). By repeating part of the base and attaching suffix (an) in the end of base becomes **ghe' jeleghe'àn**. It has new meaning which will be superlative degree **paling bodoh** (the most stupid). Example *ghe' jeleghe'àn kabbhi rêah* / all of you are the most stupid

Rê' kêrê' ~ **kêrê'** is base and the meaning is **anak** (child / singular). By repeating part of the base will be **rê' kêrê'** which the meaning is **anak-anak** (all children / plural). Example *jhe' wa matowabà'en rê' kêrê'* / go back all of you are still children

Lu' mulu' ~ **mulu'** is base which has meaning is **sederhana** (calm / singular). By repeating part of the base (lu') that makes new meaning, it is **semua sederhana** (calms / plural). Example *na' kana' roah orêngah lu' mulu' kabbhi* / all the guys are calm boys.

Conclusion

This research is conducted in the field of morphology which the title is The Analysis of Word formation Process on Madurese Language Used by Millennial Community at Kebunan Bugih Pamekasan. Based on the result of the finding and discussion in the previous chapter, the researcher concluded that there are 48 words of Madurese language used by millennial community at Kebunan Bugih Pamekasan as daily expression that contain word formation process. There are: 4 words which is categorized in to compounding, 4 words of blending, 18 words of clipping, 7 words of derivation, 5 words of multiple process, and 10 words of reduplication.

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