DERIVATIONAL PREFIXES IN SASAK: A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF VERB FORMATION

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Artikel Info

Abstract

This study aims to explore the morphological process of verb formation through derivational prefixes in Sasak, focusing on the Meno-Mene dialect spoken in Kuripan village, Lombok Island. This research has two primary objectives: first, to identify the kinds of prefixes in Sasak that may form the verb categories in terms of derivation, and second, to determine the types of base morphemes that can be combined with each prefix to form verbs. This study use descriptive qualitative method. The result of this study identifies 4 (four) prefixes, including /be-/ (consist of /be-/ and /ber-/ as allomorph), /m-/, /peN-/ (consist of /pe-/ and /per-/ as allomorph), and /N-/ (consist of /n-/, /ng-/, and /ny-/ as allomorph). The findings indicate that these prefixes attach to specific categories of base morphemes to produce verbs. For instance, the prefix /be-/ can be combined with nouns, adjectives, and adverbs, while /peN-/ has a broader range, attaching to noun, adjective, adverb, and number of word category. The prefix /m-/ is limited to noun category, and /N-/ is exclusively affixed to noun category. This study provides valuable insights into the derivational morphology of Sasak, contributing to the understanding of verb formation processes in Austronesian languages and to avoid extinction of Sasak. The findings highlight the systematic nature of prefixation and its role in expanding the verb lexicon within Sasak.

Keywords: Morphological Study; Verb Formation; Sasak; Derivation; Prefix

A. INTRODUCTION

The study of morphological processes in languages provides valuable insights into how word forms are constructed and evolve over time. This article delves into the verb formation processes within the Sasak language, specifically focusing on derivational prefixes used in the Meno-Mene dialect spoken in Kuripan Village on

Lombok Island. Morphological studies such as this are crucial for understanding the intricacies of language structure and how affixes contribute to word formation.

Sasak, an Austronesian language spoken predominantly on Lombok Island, features a rich system of affixation that influences its verb morphology. In particular, derivational prefixes play a significant role in verb formation. This study aims to identify and categorize these prefixes, examining their function in transforming base morphemes into verbs. By focusing on the Meno-Mene dialect, this research provides a detailed analysis of the prefixal processes unique to this linguistic variety.

The primary objectives of this study are twofold: first, to identify the various prefixes employed in verb formation within the Meno-Mene dialect; and second, to explore the types of base morphemes—across different parts of speech—that can be prefixed to create verbs. Understanding these processes not only enhances our knowledge of Sasak morphology but also contributes to the broader field of linguistic typology and morphological theory.

This investigation is situated within the context of existing research on affixation and morphological processes. Previous studies have explored similar themes in other languages and dialects. For instance, Simaremare, Silalahi, and Purba (2021) analyzed derivational affixes in Indonesian, highlighting their role in text construction (Simaremare et al., 2021). Syarifaturrahman et al. (2022) provided a comprehensive morphological study of affixation in Sasak's Selaparang dialect, offering valuable parallels for this research (Syarifaturrahman et al., 2022). Additionally, Fasold and Linton (2014) and other scholars have discussed morphological and morphophonemic phenomena in various languages, providing a theoretical framework relevant to this study

(Fasold & Linton, 2014; Syarifaturrahman et al., 2021).

This article will contribute to the growing body of literature on Sasak language morphology by providing a detailed analysis of derivational prefixes in the Meno-Mene dialect. The findings are expected to offer new insights into the morphological processes of Sasak and enrich our understanding of affixation patterns in Austronesian languages.

Despite the substantial body of research on affixation and morphological processes in various languages, there remains a notable gap in the study of derivational prefixes within specific dialects of the Sasak language. Previous studies, such as those by Simaremare et al. (2021) and Syarifaturrahman et al. (2022), have provided valuable insights into affixation in Indonesian and the Selaparang dialect of Sasak, respectively. However, there is limited research focusing on the intricate morphological processes of the Meno-Mene dialect spoken in Kuripan Village, Lombok Island.

This study addresses this gap by offering a detailed analysis of derivational prefixes used in the Meno-Mene dialect of Sasak. It distinguishes itself from prior research through its specific focus on this lesser-studied dialect, providing a nuanced examination of prefixation patterns and their impact on verb formation. While existing studies have explored general affixation in Sasak and related languages (Syarifaturrahman et al., 2021; Fasold & Linton, 2014), this research contributes new knowledge by identifying and categorizing the prefixes unique to the Meno-Mene dialect and examining their interaction with various base morphemes.

The findings of this study will not only enrich the understanding of Sasak's morphological system but also enhance the broader field of morphological typology by

presenting data from a previously underrepresented dialect. This research provides fresh insights into the language's structure, offering a new perspective on derivational processes within Austronesian languages.

Morphology is the branch of linguistics concerned with the structure and formation of words. It examines how morphemes, the smallest units of meaning, combine to form complex words. Affixation, a key morphological process, involves adding affixes (prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and circumfixes) to base morphemes to create new words or alter their grammatical function (Fasold & Linton, 2014).

Affixation plays a critical role in word formation across languages. In his seminal work, Fasold and Linton (2014) highlight the fundamental role affixes play in modifying word meanings and grammatical categories. Derivational affixes, in particular, are used to create new words from existing ones by changing their meaning or part of speech. For example, in English, the prefix "un-" can be added to adjectives to form their antonyms, such as "happy" becoming "unhappy."

Derivational processes are essential for understanding how languages expand their vocabulary. Simaremare et al. (2021) discuss the role of derivational affixes in Indonesian, showing how prefixes and suffixes interact with base morphemes to generate new lexical items. Their findings emphasize that derivational affixes not only create new words but also convey specific nuances and grammatical functions.

Morphological processes are mechanisms by which words are formed and modified. These include derivation, inflection, and compounding. 1) Derivation involves adding affixes to a base morpheme to create a new word with a different meaning or grammatical category. For instance, adding the suffix "-er" to the verb "teach" forms the noun "teacher." This process is prevalent in many languages and is crucial for vocabulary expansion and grammatical function. 2) Inflection modifies a base morpheme to indicate tense, case, number, or other grammatical features without changing the word's category. For example, in English, adding "-s" to "cat" indicates plurality. 3) Compounding combines two or more base morphemes to form a new word, such as "notebook" from "note" and "book."

Morphological processes such as derivation and inflection are central to the structure of language. Derivation involves adding affixes to create new words, while inflection modifies a word to express different grammatical categories without changing its core meaning.

Fasold and Linton (2014) provide a foundational overview of morphological processes, emphasizing the distinction between derivation and inflection. Their work serves as a cornerstone for understanding the intricacies of word formation.

Syarifaturrahman et al. (2017) investigate the inflectional morphology of the Sasak language, offering a case study in how different languages apply morphological rules. This study highlights the diversity of morphological processes across linguistic contexts.

Creemers, Don, and Fenger (2018) argue that some affixes function as roots, while others serve as heads within the morphological structure. Their study provides a nuanced understanding of how affixes contribute to the formation of complex words.

Suastini and Apriliani (2018) focus on the Indonesian prefix 'ter', exploring its usage and how it impacts the meaning and grammatical function of the base words it attaches to. This research adds to the understanding of prefixation in Indonesian. Morphophonemics in Derivation

Morphophonemics examines the intersection of morphological and phonological processes, particularly how the addition of affixes can alter the phonological structure of a word.

Syarifaturrahman et al. (2021) explore the morphophonemic changes in Sasak affixation, illustrating how affixes trigger phonological modifications in the base word. Their study provides valuable insights into the interaction between morphology and phonology.

Setiyadi, Haryono, and Herawati (2022) delve into the morphophonemics of the morpheme {N} in Javanese, showing how this morpheme undergoes phonological changes depending on its morphological context. This research underscores the complexity of morphophonemic interactions in language.

Martin and Culbertson (2020) revisit the suffixing preference, arguing that native language affixation patterns influence the perception of phonological sequences. Their study suggests that morphological patterns are deeply embedded in cognitive processes.

Kalin (2022) presents evidence from allomorphy, arguing that infixes are underlyingly prefixes or suffixes. This research offers a novel perspective on how morphological processes are timed and sequenced in word formation.

Genon-Sieras (2020) conducts a morphophonemic analysis of verbs and nouns in research abstracts, focusing on how affixation and allomorphy interact. This study provides a practical application of morphophonemic principles in academic writing.

Hence, The exploration of affixation, morphological processes, and morphophonemics offers deep insights into the dynamic nature of language. Derivational processes, in particular, play a vital role in word formation, contributing to the richness and adaptability of language. The studies reviewed here highlight the diverse ways in which different languages apply morphological and morphophonemic rules, underscoring the importance of context in linguistic analysis. Further research in this field could explore the cross-linguistic variations in affixation and morphophonemics, enriching our understanding of linguistic diversity.

Therefore, the study addresses this gap by offering a detailed analysis of derivational prefixes used in the Meno-Mene dialect of Sasak. It distinguishes itself from prior research through its specific focus on this lesser-studied dialect, providing a nuanced examination of prefixation patterns and their impact on verb formation. While existing studies have explored general affixation in Sasak and related languages (Syarifaturrahman et al., 2021; Fasold & Linton, 2014), this research contributes new knowledge by identifying and categorizing the prefixes unique to the Meno-Mene dialect and examining their interaction with various base morphemes.

B. METHODOLOGY

In this research used descriptive qualitative method, where contained two types of data namely primary and secondary data. Therefore, Primary data is the data which gained by observation the people who use Kuripan dialect (meno-mene dialect) and interview some of native speaker to approve the data gathered, while secondary data were collected from dictionary of Sasak-Indonesia- Inggris dictionary and another research which go along with my study.

Observation is done toward feature and characteristic of the expression used, especially the expression that has relation with verb formation in Sasak language. Then,Interview is focused to look for additional information and to verify the data.

Therefore, some respondents needed to be interviewed to verify data. Further, the

researchers took a part among the respondents life for investigating purpose. Based on the method above, the requirement for respondents are as follows:

1. The respondents are the native speakers of meno-mene that is spoken in Kuripan Village.
2. The respondents are able to speak the language (sasak language well).
3. The respondents have normal organ of speech and normal in recording.
4. Graduated at least from elementary school.
5. The respondents are about 20-60 years old.
6. The respondents never stayed outside or leaving Lombok just for a while if he/she had gone outside Lombok.
7. The respondents should be uneasily offended.

Besides those criteria, the respondents also took from both male and female, different occupation such as farmer, state officer, trader, and so on. Thus, it is truly expected that the data collected will be valid reliable, and representative.

Furthermore, the data analyzed by the following steps, they are:

1. Representing the data obtained from the data sources

All of the data gathered represented on the finding and discussion. The way to represent data divided into five columns of items, they are data column, bound morpheme column, free morpheme column, Part of speech column and the last is the meaning of free morpheme column.

a. Data column.

This column represented the data obtained from communication that used by community in Kuripan Village. Whole the data taken by some techniques namely: observation, note taking, and interview to clarify the data. The data represented based on its prefix.

b. Bound morpheme or Prefix column.

This column represented the bound morpheme or prefix of the data column (to find out the bound morpheme of the data gathered).

c. Free morpheme column.

This column represented the free morpheme of the data column (to find out the free morpheme of the data gathered).

d. Part of Speech Column

This column represented the part of speech of free morpheme, it makes the researchers and readers are easier to understand about the data source before deriving to others part of speech category.

e. The meaning of free-morpheme column.

This column represented the meaning of the free-morpheme and also the meaning of complex word. They will translate into English.

3 Classify the forms of verb formation and content word category

4 Analyze varieties of part of speech as the base to drive into verb category in term of Sasak prefixes especially in Kuripan variation (meno-mene dialect).

C. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Finding

In this section, the whole data gather represented into table which consists of six columns namely number of data column, data column, bound morpheme column, free morpheme column, part of speech column, and the meaning of free morpheme column. Whereas, some previous researches conducted study in Sasak especially in term of affixation such as Syarifaturrahman et.al (2021) found 5 (five) kind of prefixes which undergo with morphophonemic process, and Syarifaturrahman,Abdussamad, and Rahmawati (2022) found 7 (seven) kind of prefixes in Sasak Ngeno- ngene dialect. Therefore, all the previous researches especially in Sasak become guide in

conducting this research, see table 1. the data gathered from the interaction with Kuripan people.

Table 1. Data of Derivational Sasak Prefix

No	Data	Bound Morpheme	Free Morheme	Part of speech	The meaning of free Morpheme
1	Besempede	Be-	sempede	Noun	Bike
2	Betangkong	Be-	tangkong	Noun	Cloth
3	Begawe	Be-	gawe	Noun	Party
4	bekeramik	Be-	keramik	Noun	Tile
5	bekepeng	Be-	kepeng	Noun	money
6	bekelemaq	Be-	Kelemq	Time	morning
7	begaleng	Be-	Tengari	Time	Noon
8	Begunung	Be-	Gunung	Place	Mounth
9	Begawah	Be-	Gawah	Place	Forest
10	Belauq	Be-	lauq	Place	South
11	Bedaye	Be-	daye	Place	North
12	Betimuq	Be-	timuq	Place	East
13	Betengaq	Be-	Tengaq	Place	Centre
14	Bebasaq	Be-	Basaq	adjective	Wet
15	Bekelombas	Be-	Kelombas	adjective	Nude
16	Bericak	Ber-	Ricak	adjective	wet
17	Berembok	Ber	embok	Noun	breath
18	Berutang	Ber-	utang	Noun	Debt
19	berenges	ber	enges	adjective	windy
20	bepanas	Be	panas	adjective	Hot
21	berenyet	ber	Enyet	adjective	Cool
22	Peranget	Per-	Anget	adjective	Warm
23	Pebeleq	Pe-	Beleq	adjective	Big
24	Pekonteq	Pe-	Konteq	adjective	Short
25	Pesolah	Pe-	Solah	adjective	Nice
26	Petinggang	Pe-	tinggang	adjective	Tall
27	Pesopoq	Pe	Sopoq	Number	One
28	Petengaq	Pe-	Tengaq	Place	Centre
29	Pesedi	Pe-	Sedi	Place	edge
30	Peraiq	Per-	Aiq	Noun	Water
31	Maku	m-	Paku	Noun	nail
32	Malu	m-	Palu	Noun	Hammer
33	Majeng	m-	Pajeng	Noun	Umbrella
34	Matok	m-	Patok	noun	peg
35	Majek	m-	Pajek	Noun	tax
36	Nai	n-	Tai	Noun	Shit
37	Nambah	n-	Tambah	Noun	Hoe
38	ngamplop	Ng-	Amplop	Noun	Envelop
39	Ngotang	Ng-	Otang	Noun	Debt

40	Ngandik	Ng-	Kandik	Noun	Axe
41	Nyekop	Ny-	Sekop	Noun	Spade
42	Nyapu	Ny-	Sapu	Noun	Broom
43	Nambah	n-	Tambah	Noun	Hoe

From the table 1 shown that 4 (four) prefixes may drive others word category into verb namely: prefix /be-/ (consist of /be-/ and /ber-/), prefix /m-/, prefix /peN-/ (consist of /pe-/ and/per-/), and prefix /N-/ (consist of /n-/, /ng-/,and /ny-/).

Discussion

In this section the whole of the data gathered will be analyzed and discussed in detailed to get the function of each prefix in term of verb formation in sasak. As shown about from the finding they are four prefixes involve in verb formation in term of derivational Sasak prefix namely : Prefixes /be-/,/m-/,/peN-/, and /N-/.

1. Prefix be-

Prefix /be-/ which consist of some morphophonemic they are /be-/ and /ber-/. From the data can be assumed that the prefix /be-/ might be added to the some word category in term of verb formation they are noun, adjective, and adverb of place. Therefore, prefix /be-/ is the most productive to form the verb category in term of Sasak derivation.

Base noun

Prefix /be-/ when attach in noun category as the base may drive the noun into verb form category which has the meaning to use 'the noun' for example the word 'sempede' in English is bike, when it attaches the prefix /be-/ become 'besempede' the meaning in English become to use the bike or cycling. The other sample data is 'gawe' (party) belong to the noun category, then when adding prefix /be-/ becomes '*begawe*'

(go to the party), it is belong verb category. Comparing the utterances bellow:

1. *Bedoengk* (Noun) (I have a new **bike**)
   sempede (Verb) (where do you **go cycling**/ where do you **go using the cycle**)
   baru
   Mbe laiqm
   besempede?

2. *Lemaq jaqn* (Noun) (Kampong **party** will be held later)
   araq gawe (Verb) (let's we **go to attend the party** in your aunty house)
   gubuk
   Nteh te
   begawe to
   balen saiqm

In datum 1 there are 2 (two) utterances which contain 'sempede' (noun) and 'besempede' (verb). Then, in datum 2 there are also 2 (two) utterances which contain 'gawe' (noun) and 'begawe'(verb). So, it can be seen that the words 'sempede' and'gawe' are noun category derived into verb category when adding prefix /be-/ become 'besempede and begawe'.

Adjective base

Prefix /be-/ when attach in adjective category as the base may drive adjective into verb form category which has the meaning to get into 'the adjective' for example the word 'enges' in English is cool, when it attaches the prefix /be-/ become 'berenges' the meaning in English become to get into cool, it is belong verb category. Comparing the utterances bellow:

3. *Mulen* (Adjective) (it's **cool**
enges eleq (Verb) in your
sandorm balcon)

(I'll try to
Cobaq joint, **get**
temilu **into cool**)
berenges
juluq

In datum 3 there are 2 (two) utterances which contain 'enges' (adjective) and 'berenges' (verb). So, it can be seen that the word 'enges' is adjective category derived into verb category when adding prefix /be-/ become 'berenges'.

Adverb base

In this section found two kind of adverb which able to attach with prefix /be-/ they are adverb of time and adverb of place. when attaching in adverb of time category as the base may drive the adverb into verb form category, which has the meaning to do the daily routine at the time. for example the word 'kelemaq' in English is morning, when it attaches the prefix /be-/ become 'bekelemaq' the meaning in English 'breakfast' (the routine commonly doing in the morning). The other sample data is '*galeng*' (noon) belong to the adverb of time, when adding prefix /be-/ becomes '*begaleng*' (lunch), it is belong verb category. Secondly, when prefix /be-/ attaches to adverb of place may be able to drive into verb category, which has the meaning to do something relate to the place. For example the word '*gunung*' in English is mountain become '*begunung*' in English to trek the mount. Comparing the utterances bellow

4. *Bareh* **galeng** *te jok bangket* (Adverb time)

Maeh te **begaleng** *juluq* (Verb)
5. *Kelueq kedit eleq* **gunung** *tie* (adverb of place)

Waqm **begunung** *tie?* (Verb)

In datum 4 there are 2 (two) utterances which contain '*galeng*' (adverb of time) and '*begaleng*' (verb). Further, in datum 5 there are 2 (two) kinds of utterances which contain the word '*gunung*' (adverb of place) and '*begunung*' (Verb). Hence, in utterance 4 and 5 can be seen that the words '*galeng*' and '*gunung*' are adverb category derived into verb category when adding prefix /be-/ become '*begaleng*'and ' *begunung*'.

2. Prefix peN-

Prefix /peN-/ which consist of two morphophonemic they are /pe-/ and /per-/. From the data can be assumed that the prefix /peN-/ can be added to the some word categories in term of verb formation they are noun, adjective, number and adverb of place.

Noun Base

Prefix /peN-/ when attach in noun category as the base may drive the noun into verb form category which has the meaning to do relate to 'the noun' for example the word '*aiq*' in English is water, when it attaches the prefix /peN-/ become '*peraiq*' the meaning in English become to water something. Comparing the utterances bellow:

6. *Beitanke* **aiq** (Noun) (pass me
tie sekeli (Verb) the **water**
please)

Gede…waqm (boy.. have
peraiq *pare* you
saq to loak **watered**
no? the rice in
west side)

In datum 6 there are 2 (two) utterances which contain '*aiq*' (noun) and '*peraiq*' (verb). So, it can be seen that the word '*aiq*' is a noun category derived into verb category when adding prefix /peN-/ become '*peraiq*'

(we will go to the farm this **afternoon**)
(let's we **have lunch**)
(there are many birds in that **mountain**)
(have you **trekked the mountain**)

Adjective Base

Prefix /peN-/ when attach in adjective category as the base may drive adjective into verb category which has the meaning to make become 'the adjective' for example the word '*ange*t' in English is warm, when it attaches the prefix /peN-/ become '*peranget*' the meaning in English become to make it warm, it is belong verb category. Comparing the utterances bellow:

7. *Melem* (Adjective) (would
   nasiq (Verb) you like
   anget? warm
   Peranget rice?)
   sekali ares (please
   tie? make the
   ares
   become
   warm)

In datum 7 there are 2 (two) utterances which contain 'anget' (adjective) and 'peranget' (verb). So, it can be seen that the word 'aget' is adjective category derived into verb category when adding prefix /peN-/ become 'peranget'.

Adverb base

In this section found adverb of place which be able to attach with prefix /peN-/. when attaching in adverb category as the base may drive the adverb into verb category, which has the meaning to make something as the adverb of place position. for example the word 'tengaq' in English is centre, when it attaches the prefix /peN-/ become 'petengaq' the meaning in English 'to make something in the centre'. Comparing the utterances bellow

8. *Ape musim to **tengaq**?* (Adverb

   ***Petengaq** pering tie!* (Verb)

In datum 8 there are 2 (two) utterances which contain '*tengaq*' (adverb of place) and '*petengaq*' (verb). Hence, in utterance 8 can be seen that the word '*tengaq*' is adverb category derived into verb category when adding prefix /peN-/ become '*petengaq*'.

Number base

In this section found the data that indicate prefix /peN-/ which attaches to the Number (free morpheme), it belong to noun category may be derived into verb category. When prefix /be-/ attaches to the number as the free morpheme, it may drive into verb category which has meaning generally 'to ask someone to unite something'. For example the word '*sopoq*' (one) become '*pesopoq*' in English ask someone to unite something. Comparing the utterances bellow;

9. *Leq jaman laek araq **sopoq*** (number)
   cerite
   ***Pesopoq** nasiq tie tato!* (Verb)

In datum 9 there are 2 (two) utterances which contain '*sopoq*' (number category) and '*pesopoq*' (verb category). Hence, in utterance 9 can be seen that the word '*sopoq*' (one) is adverb category derived into verb category when adding prefix /peN-/ become '*besopoq*'(make something become one), actually the data of the number found in sasak only for 'sopoq' only, therefore, prefix /peN-/ cannot be added to the other word number.

3. Prefix /m-/

Prefix /m-/ can be added to the noun category only which has the initial letter /p/ in create verb category in term of verb formation.

Prefix /m-/ when attach in noun category as the base may drive the noun into verb form category which has the meaning to do relate to 'the noun' for example the word 'palu' in English is hammer, when it attaches the prefix /m-/ become 'malu' the meaning in English someone is hitting something with a hammer . Comparing the utterances bellow:

| 10. | *Jauqm* **palu** *no?* *Kenyengken* **malu** *leq atas tie* | (Noun) (Verb) | (do you bring the hammar?) (he is hitting with a hammer up there) |

In datum 10 there are 2 (two) utterances which contain '*palu'* (noun) and '*malu*' (verb). So, it can be seen that the word '*palu'* is a noun category derived into verb category when adding prefix /m-/ become '*malu*'.

4. Prefix /N-/

Prefix /N-/ which consist of three morphophonemic they are /n-/, /ng-/ and /ny-/. From the data can be assumed that the prefix /N-/ can be added to noun word category only in term of verb formation.

Prefix /N-/ when attach in noun category as the base may drive the noun into verb form category which has the meaning to do relate to 'the noun' for example the word '*tambah'* in English is hoe, when it attaches the prefix /N-/ become '*nambah'* the meaning in English become to use hoe to dig soil. Comparing the utterances bellow:

| 11. | *Beitanke* **tambah** *tie sekeli* *Nuuu…ruen amaqm kenyengken nambah to bangket* | (Noun) (Verb) | (pass me the **hoe** please) (look… your father is **hoeing** in the field) |

In datum 11 there are 2 (two) utterances which contain '*Tambah*' (noun) and '*nambah'* (verb). So, it can be seen that the word '*Tambah'* is a noun category derived into verb category when adding prefix /N-/ become '*nambah'*.

D. CONCLUSION

In conclusion base on the finding and discussion in this research found some prefixes in sasak belong to derivation prefix category in term of verb formation namely: prefix /be-/ (consist of /be-/ and /ber-/), prefix /m-/, prefix /peN-/ (consist of /pe-/ and/per-/), and prefix /N-/ (consist of /n-/, /ng-/,and /ny-/). Furthermore, in term of verb formation the prefixes above may add to some word category such as prefix /be-/ may add to noun, adjective, and adverb category as the base; prefix /peN-/ may add to noun, adjective, adverb, and number category as the base; prefix /m-/ may add to noun category as the base; and the last prefix /N-/ can only be added to noun category as the base.

In addition, for the further researchers suggested conducting study about the other local language especially in Sasak variation or dialect to avoid extinction our local language. While this research provided a foundation for understanding derivational prefixes in the Meno-Mene dialect, further research could explore several related areas to deepen and expand upon these findings such as Comparative Studies Across Sasak Dialects, Syntactic and Semantic Implications of Derived Verbs, and others.

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