Affix Form in Pakpak Dialect Simsim Language Inflection

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Abstract. Pakpak language is one of the regional languages whose speakers are found in the province of North Sumatra, Indonesia. The Pakpak community uses the Pakpak language as a means of communicating in their daily life. The Pakpak people generally inhabit the Dairi Regency and Pakpak Bharat Regency, North Sumatra Province. This research aims to find the Affix Form in Pakpak Dialect Simsim Language Inflection. The method used in this study is qualitative because the data studied is the form of the Pakpak Simsim language verb, which is designed not to use statistical procedures. This study uses qualitative data types. The results of data analysis, there are various forms of inflectional affixes that can be concluded, namely as follows: There were 17 (seventeen) affixes that could not form a new word class (inflection) in the BPDS language. The affixes are: a) prefixes: {i-}, {ki-}, {mer-}, {ter-}, {meN-} and Nasal prefix (N). b) infix: {um-}. c) suffixes: {-i}, {-en}, {-ken}, and {su-}. d) confix: {ke-en} and {mersi-en}. simulfixes: {i-i}, {meN-ken}, {per-en}, and {si-na}. In terms of form, there are affixes that change shape and do not change shape. Affixes that undergo a change in form are prefixes {meN-}, and simulfixes {meN-ken}. Affixes that form the inflection of the Simsim dialect Pakpak language can be attached to the noun, verb, and adjective word classes. In general, the inflection function of BPDS language is to form verbs In BPDS language, an affix is found that can undergo encoding process, namely the suffix {en-}.

Keywords: Affix · Morphology · Inflection · Pakpak Dialect Simsim

1 Introduction

Humans use language as a means of communication in everyday life, both in the form of spoken language and in the form of written language. Language is important in human life because all human activities are closely related to language. Wibowo (2001) states that language is a system of sound symbols that are meaningful and articulate (generated by speech instruments), arbitrary and conventional, and used as a communication tool by a group of humans to give birth to feelings and thoughts [1]. Evident from its use to communicate, of course, there is a role of language that allows each other to interact. In language, several scientific studies discuss grammatical and lexical forms and structures.

Morphology is one of the studies of micro linguistics in addition to phonology, syntax and semantics. To analyze language, one of the main aspects is morphology. Booij (2005)

The term 'morphology' refers to the study of the internal structure of words and the systematic relationship of meaning and form between words [2]. Then Ramlan (1978) states that morphology is part of linguistics that discusses or studies the intricacies of word forms and the effect of changes in word form on the group and meaning of words [3]. In the science of morphology, known morphological processes. The morphological process or also known as the morphemic process is the process of forming words with plural morphemes, both derivatives and inflexions. It is called morphemic because this process is meaningful and complements the lexical meaning possessed by a basic form [4].

Linguists argue that the two most important subordinate groups in the morphemic paradigm are those based on inflexion and based on derivation. One of the morphological processes that have attracted the attention of experts, researchers, and colleagues in the language field are the infectious morphological process. The inflectional morphological process is a morphological process that examines the formation of words by affixation or other morphological processes without changing the syntactic and semantic categories of the word. In general, the change in form or morphological process (inflexion) only states syntax and does not bring about a transfer from one-word class to another [4].

Pakpak language is one of the regional languages whose speakers are found in the province of North Sumatra, Indonesia. The Pakpak community uses the Pakpak language as a means of communicating in their daily life. The Pakpak people generally inhabit the Dairi Regency and Pakpak Bharat Regency, North Sumatra Province. In government administration, many Pakpak tribes live in the Dairi Regency area, which was then divided in 2003 into two regencies: Dairi Regency and Pakpak Bharat Regency. The capital city of Dairi Regency is Sidikalang, while the capital of Pakpak Bharat Regency is Salak. In addition, the Pakpak tribe also spread to the Humbang Hasundutan Regency area, even to the Province of the Special Region of Aceh.

As a result of its spread, the Pakpak people are familiar with the term Suak, which means a community marker that comes from Pakpak. The term asylum in Pakpak language can also be interpreted as a dialect. According to Berutu (2006), the Pakpak language consists of 5 (five) dialects, namely: (1) Pegagan dialect in Sumbul District, Dairi Regency (2) Keppas dialect in Sidikalang District, Dairi Regency (3) Boang dialect in Aceh Province, Aceh Singkil Regency. (4) Class of Dialect in Parlilitan Sub-district, Humbang Hasundutan Regency (5) Simsim Dialect in Pakpak Bharat Regency [5]. The existence of these five dialects illustrates the wide area of the use of this language. However, based on the five Pakpak dialects above, based on the absence of the influence of other languages (Karo and Toba), the most standard and most original dialect in the Pakpak language is the Simsim dialect.

The development and preservation of regional languages need to be done, including the Pakpak language, which is part of the Indonesian cultural treasures. However, unfortunately, scientific studies of the Pakpak language have yet to be widely carried out by researchers, experts, and interested in language studies, both the fields of phonology, syntax, semantics and other fields. For this reason, the author conducted research in the Pakpak language to make more documentation of the Pakpak language in the form of books as written documents so that it can be used as teaching material for local content, as well as references to people who want to learn the Pakpak language.

Every language has its way of forming words inflectionally. In addition to the forms of affixes, inflexion markers in each language also vary. There are various inflectional word-forming affixes in Indonesian, such as di- and ber- as in (1) and (2).

(1)   di- combined with the verb

a.   di + jemur   →   dijemur

b.   di + angkat   →   diangkat

(2)   ber- combined with the verb

a.   ber + tinju   →   bertinju

b.   ber + renang   →   berenang

In construction (1), it can be seen that the basic form of the verb is formed with the prefix {di-}, which functions to mark the passive construction (passivizer). Prefixes {di-} and suffixes {-i} are attached to the basic form of the verb, di + jari so that they become dried (1a). Likewise, the root form of the verb lift is affixed with the prefix {di-} and the suffix {-i} so that it becomes lifted (1b). In construction (2), it can be seen that the prefix {ber-} is attached to the basic form of verbs, boxing and swimming. In (2a), the prefix {ber-} is attached to the verb boxing, so it becomes boxing. In (2b), the prefix (ber-) is attached to the verb swimming so that it becomes swim.

The same word-forming prefixes as the constructions in (1) and (2) are also found in the Simsim dialect Pakpak language, but the phonemic form is different, as shown in (3) and (4).

(3)   i- added to verb

a.   i + cinar →   icinar 'dijemur'

b.   i + dokong   →   idokong 'diangkat'

(4)   mer- added to verb

a.   mer + tenju   →   mertenju 'bertinju'

b.   mer + langi   →   merlangi 'berenang'

Constructions (3) and (4) show different prefixes to form words that have the same grammatical and semantic categories as (1) and (2) in Indonesian. In the Simsim dialect Pakpak language, the prefix {di-} is expressed by {i-} and the prefix {ber-} is expressed by {mer-}. This construction rule has an important role in showing the boundaries of the differences between Indonesian and the Simsim dialect Pakpak language. At this level, inflectional morphological processes play an important role in language study. In addition, the inflectional process occurs only at the word level, as explained in the construction (1)–(4).

Research on Pakpak Language has also been carried out by Basaria (2002) in his thesis entitled "Analysis of Verb Morphology of the Pakpak Dairi Language", which describes the characteristics of Pakpak Dairi language verbs. These characteristics can be observed through (a) semantic behaviour, (b) syntactic behaviour, and (c) morphological behaviour. From its morphological behaviour, verbs can be identified through certain

affixes, the process of forming verbs due to affixing affixes to essential words consisting of (a) affixation process, (b) reduplication process and (c) compounding process. From the results of research conducted by Basaria, it can be seen that the theory used is the theory of Structural morphology. In contrast, this research was carried out using Halle's theory of generative morphology. Verbs in the Pakpak Dairi language are not found to have an inflexion process but a conversion process. There are differences. The data sources of previous research are from the Dairi community and speakers of the Keppas dialect. In contrast, the data sources of this study are native speakers of the Simsim dialect Pakpak language.

Based on the description above, it is concluded that research on the Pakpak language, especially studies on morphology, still needs to be done. Several previous studies have discussed morphology in general, namely affixation, reduplication and composition. However, in this study, we will describe in detail affixes that cannot change word classes, also known as inflexions, so this research directs the study on the theory of generative morphology, which refers to the form, distribution and function of word classes through the inflexion process. This research aims to find the Affix Form in Pakpak Dialect Simsim Language Inflection.

2 Method

The method used in this study is qualitative because the data studied is the form of the Pakpak Simsim language verb, which is designed not to use statistical procedures. This study uses qualitative data types. According to Tohrin (2013), qualitative research is "research that seeks to build the views of people who are studied in detail and are formed with words, holistic (thorough and deep) and complex pictures" [6]. The data in this study are stated as qualitative because they are obtained from studies based on scientific conditions. The data is oral data used in communication by the Pakpak Simsim community.

3 Result and Discussion

Simsim dialect Pakpak language (BPDS) is one of the regional languages in the Indonesian archipelago, rich in affixes. The affix extension and its construction pattern have provided a unique feature that distinguishes the language from the regional languages in Indonesia. The construction pattern of each word with affixes in this language is not much different from the construction of affixes in other languages. However, the forms are the points that highlight the nature of the differences. The following are several affixes that can construct words inflectionally. BPDS is presented. The presentation of affixes starts from prefixes, infixes, suffixes, confixes, and simulfixes.

3.1 Prefix

Prefixes can be interpreted as bound morpheme forms that can construct new words by attaching to the beginning of a word. In BPDS language, prefixes are expressed in six forms, namely {i-}, {ki-}, {mer-}, {ter}, {menN-}, and nasal prefixes. Each of these prefixes is explained in the following sections.

3.1.1 Prefix {i-}

Prefix {i-} in BPDS language is one type of prefix that can form new words through inflectional morphological processes.

1. Prefix form {i-}
Prefix form {i-} in BPDS language is a single prefix form. No other forms can be said to be allomorphs, allophones or variations of the form of the prefix. Prefix {i-} in Pakpak language inflection in Simsim dialect does not change its form, either attached to the root word with an initial vowel and consonant phonemes.

> Example:
>
> i- + etong 'jumlah'→ ietong 'dijumlah'
>
> i- + alun 'kusuk'→ ialun 'dikusuk'
>
> i- + dokong 'angkat' → idokong 'diangkat'
>
> i- + cekep 'pegang'→ icekep 'dipegang'

2. Distribution of prefix {i-}
The distribution of i- prefix in Pakpak language inflection in Simsim dialect can be attached to nouns, verbs and adjectives. The inflection prefix i- is attached to the verb.

> 1. The prefix i- can be attached to a noun class
> Example:
>
> i- + kail 'pancing'→ ikail 'dipancing'
>
> i- + eket 'tali'   → ieket 'ditali'
>
> 2. The prefix i- can be attached to the verb class
> Example:
>
> i - + cinar 'jemur'→ icinar 'dijemur'
>
> i- + dokong 'angkat'→ idokong 'diangkat'
>
> 3. The prefix i- can be attached to the adjective word class
> Example:
>
> i- + bettoh 'tahu' → ibettoh 'diketahui'
>
> i- + pustak 'pecah' → ipustak 'dipecah

3. Prefix function {i-}
The prefix i- functions to form the inflection of the verb.

> Example:
>
> i-+ eket 'tali'   → itali 'ditali'
>
> i-+ kail 'pancing'→ ikail 'dipancing'
>
> i-+ degger 'goyang'→ idegger 'digoyang'
>
> i-+ dokong 'angkat'→ idokong 'iangkat'

4. Prefix Meanng {i-}

The prefix {i-} is used to form a verb that expresses an activity carried out by a third party. In word construction, the prefix {i-} indicates that the activity expressed is carried out as in the basic form.

The pattern of word construction with the prefix {i-} can be made as follows.

prefix {i-} + base form

(1) Nakan   i-   pangan.
  nasi   PREF-makan

'Nasi dimakan'

(2) Bangku   i-   angkat.
  kursi   PREF-angkat

'Kursi diangkat'

(3) *Nakan   i- pangan   aku.
  nasi   PREF-makan   saya

'Nasi dimakan oleh saya'

(4) Nakan   ku- pangan.
  nasi   1T-makan

'Nasi dimakan oleh saya' atau 'Saya makan nasi'

Prefix {i-} can be used to express the meaning of an action or activity whose perpetrator is not identified or not mentioned. The illustration of the meaning of the prefix in this context is shown by the construction of clause (1). One can guess by looking at the translation of clause (1) in Indonesian that the clause is in the passive form. In BPDS such construction only applies when the perpetrator of an action is not mentioned. The word 'nasi' in clause (1) can be said to function as an object. The word ipangan is two morphemes to form one word, namely the prefix {i-} and the verb food whose basic initial phoneme is /m/ but changes to /p/ when attached by the prefix {i-}. The same pattern of rules is also presented through clause (2). In this clause, the bench 'chair' functions as an object of an entity that is subject to action which is expressed by the word 'raised'. Under such conditions, clause (2) is also seen as passive. But it should be noted again that the culprit is not determined. In the word lift, there are two morphemes, the prefix {i-} and the lift verb 'angkat'. Then how when the perpetrator of an action is determined? Construction (3) presents an illustration in response to this question. If a statement is made to express the meaning as in clause (3) by using the prefix {i-}, where the actor of the action is mentioned, it is semantically acceptable but grammatically unacceptable. To express the meaning, for example "rice is eaten by me", can only be done with a sentence construction pattern (4). The word kupangan consists of two morphemes, namely the pronoun singular first person pronoun {ku-} and the food verb 'eat' as well as revealing the subject as the perpetrator of the action and the action taken. Meanwhile, the object which is the entity that is subject to the action of the action is present in front. This condition shows that the prefix {i-} is only used to form a verb that expresses an action taken by a third person but the actor is not mentioned.

3.1.2 Prefix {ki-}

Prefix {ki-} is a form of BPDS affix which can also form new words inflectionally.

1. Prefix form {ki-}

As with the prefix {i-}, the prefix {ki-} also has a singular form. No other form is a variation of the form. By itself, various words with different forms can be formed. The prefix ki- in Pakpak language inflection in Simsim dialect does not change its form, either attached to the initial phoneme of vowels or consonants.

Example:

ki- + onjor 'dorong' → kionjor 'mendorong'

ki- + jalang 'kejar' → kijalang ' mengejar'

ki- + endat 'tarik'→ kiendat 'menarik'

ki- + idah 'lihat'→ kiidah 'melihat'

2. Distribution of prefix {ki-}

The prefix {ki-} can be attached to the basic form of verbs, nouns and adjectives. At the level of inflectional word construction, the ki- prefix can be attached to the verb class.

Example:

ki- + manuk 'ayam'→ kimanuk 'mencari ayam'

ki- + kapas 'kapas'→ kikapas 'mencari kapas'

Prefiks ki- can be attached to the class of verbs.

Example:

ki- + kadang 'tenteng' → kikadang 'menenteng'

ki- + jalang 'kejar'

3. Prefix function {ki-}

With the prefix {ki-} new words in the grammatical category of verbs can be formed. In other words, only verbs can be formed and from the basic form of verbs as well. For this reason, the function of the ki- prefix in BPDS is to form the inflection of the verb:

1. If the prefix ki- is attached to a noun class, then the prefix ki- functions to form a class of verbs.

Example:

ki- + dori 'duri'→ kidori 'mencari duri'

ki- + batu 'batu→ kibatu 'mencari batu'

2. If the prefix ki- is attached to the verb class, then ki-does not function to change the word class.

Example:

ki-+ dedah 'jaga'→ kidedah ' menjaga'

ki- + jemak 'pegang'→ kijemak 'memegang'

4. Meaning of prefix {ki-}

In each word construction, the prefix {ki-} BPDS has the same meaning as the prefix {me} in Indonesian. In Indonesian, the prefix {me-}, when attached to a basic form of verb, means that someone or something performs an activity as described in the basic form of the verb. In BPDS the prefix {ki-}, when attached to the basic form of the verb, also means that someone or something is doing the same thing as the basic form of the verb.

The word construction pattern with the prefix {ki-} can be written as follows.

{ki-} + base verb

(1) Omak   ngo   ki-   embah   luah   i.

ibu   yang   PREF-bawa   oleh-oleh   itu

'Ibu yang membawa oleh-oleh itu'

(2) Rina   ki-   dedah   adekna.

Rina   PREF-jaga   adiknya

'Rina menjaga adiknya'

(3) Kocing   ngo   ki-   jalang   menci   ndai.

Kucing   yang   PREF-kejar   tikus   tadi

'Kucing yang mengejar tikus tadi'

Word construction with prefix {ki-} is indicated by sentences (5)-(7). In sentence (5) the word kiembah is formed from two morphemes, namely bound and free. The bound morpheme is expressed in the form {ki-} and the free morpheme is the grandparent 'bawa'. In the context of this construction, it can be seen that the morpheme {ki-} is a prefix that has a function equivalent to the prefix {meN-} in Indonesian, indicated by the translation of the sentence into Indonesian. Semantically, the meaning formed from this prefixation is that someone who is expressed as 'mother' performs the activities described in the form of 'bawa' grandparents. The same thing happened to the constructions (6) and (7). In sentence (6) the word kidedah is formed by the prefix {ki-} and the free morpheme dedah 'jaga'. In this construction, the entity that functions as Rina's subject is informed that she is carrying out a 'guard' activity against the object of her 'sister' adekna. The word kijalang 'to chase' in sentence (7) consists of the prefix {ki-} and the free morpheme bitch 'kejar'. Syntactically the prefix {ki-} functions to form a verb from the base of the verb in a declarative sentence which informs that a person or an entity performs the activity referred to in the word attached to the prefix.

3.2 Infix

Besides having a number of prefixes that can form words inflectionally, BPDS also has infixes that can have the same function. Infix can be interpreted as a bound affix which is located between the morphemes that make up a word. Like other types of affixes, infixes have a bound form. In some languages, including Indonesian, infixes are unproductive affixes. In other words, infixes have a very limited level of use. In word construction patterns, infixes are inserted between morphemes or between phonemes and morphemes, usually bound morphemes and free morphemes. In BPDS language, the number of infixes is also very limited. There is only one form, namely {–um–}.

3.2.1 Infix Form {-um-}

The infix {-um-} is a singular form of affix. In other words, there is no variant of the form, either morphologically or phonologically. The infix -um- in the Simsim dialect Pakpak language does not change its shape and can be attached to the root word with the initial consonant phoneme. At the level of inflectional word construction, the infix –um- cannot be formed through a root word with a vowel initial phoneme.

> Example:
>
> -um- + kessah 'nafas'→ kumessah 'bernafas'
>
> -um- + roroh 'sayur'→ rumoroh 'menyayur-sayur'
>
> -um- + tabah 'tebang' → tumabah   'menebang-nebang'
>
> -um- + gulang 'guling' → gumulang 'gumuling'

3.2.2 Infix Distribution {-um-}

In BPDS, no rules can determine which phoneme environment in the construction of this prefix morpheme is present, and no scientific explanation can be used as a guide. The study of aspects and components of linguistics, both phonology, morphology, and other linguistic studies fields, has yet to provide scientific and empirical reasons for the system and rules for using these sounds. Therefore, in this analysis, an explanation of the rules for the occurrence of this infix cannot be presented. The distribution of the -um- infix in the Simsim dialect Pakpak language can be attached to the noun, verb, and adjective word classes. At the level of inflectional word construction, infix {-um-} can be attached to verbs and adjectives.

> 1. The infix -um- can be attached to a class of verbs.
>   Example:
>   -um- + palu 'pukul'→ tumalu 'memukuli'
>
>   -um- + tabah 'tebang'→ tumabah 'menebangi'
> 2. Infiks -um- dapat melekat pada kelas kata adjektiva
>   Example :
>   -um- + cerling 'terang' → cumerling 'bersinar kilat'
>
>   -um- + nggara 'panas'   → nggumara 'memanas'

3.2.3 Infix Function {-um-}

The infix {-um-} does not add grammatical changes to the morpheme or the word it contains. Every word or morpheme inserted by this infix has a fixed grammatical form and category. The -um- infix function in BPDS does not change the word class.

1. If the infix -um- is attached to the verb class, then -um- does not function to change the word class.

Example:

-um- + tabah 'tebang'→ tumabah 'menebang-nebang'

-um- + ruah 'tarik'→ rumuah 'menarik-narik'

2. If the infix -um- is attached to the adjective word class, then -um- does not function to change the word class.

Example:

-um- + cerling 'terang' → cumerling 'bersinar kilat'

-um- + nggara 'panas' → nggumara 'memanas'

3.2.4   Meaning of Infix {-um-}

The infix {-um-} has several meanings, as described below:

1) Describing events or activities that cause other events.

(10) Kalak i t-um-alu   genderrang ibas pesta adat kematen i.

mereka INF-pukuli gendang   di   pesta adat kematian itu

'Mereka memukuli gendang pada pesta adat kematian itu'

The word tumalu 'beating' in (10) shows the realization of infixation with the infix {-um-} seen. The word is formed from two morphemes: the prefix {-um-} itself and the free morpheme talu. In reality, affixing the infix {-um-} is done by inserting it in a position between the two phonemes in the first syllable, namely the phoneme /t/ and the phoneme /a/. Morphologically, the affixation process with the infix occurs in two-sided words. Syntactically, the word talu 'punch' is categorized as a grammatical verb, and when the infix {-um-} is added, changes do not occur in the grammatical category. However, a syntactic relationship exists in the constituents that fill the verb after being added with this infix, namely a relationship that also affects the semantic aspect. The infix {-um-}, when attached to a particular word, has a causative meaning. With the infix {-um-}, a person, an entity that is the subject of a sentence, performs an activity as intended by the attached word but causes another action or event to occur. The act of beating is an action to make something that becomes the object hit. However, the perpetrator is only a facilitator of that activity because he uses specific tools that ultimately make the object hit. The semantic function of word production with infix {-um-} in the above clause is at that level.

3.3 Sufix

One of the other affixation processes is suffixation. Suffixation can be interpreted as a morphological process of word formation from morphemes by attaching bound morphemes to free morphemes. Affixes that are affixed in the suffixation process are called suffixes. In addition to prefixes, BPDS also has many types of suffixes. Like other affixes, in the morphological process of affixation, suffixes have rules of attachment to morphemes or words. Suffixes can be interpreted as bound morphemes that can be used to form words by attaching them to the right or behind the morpheme or word they are attached to. In the process of inflectional affixation, the suffix does not change the word it contains grammatically. Likewise, with the rules and processes in BPDS, there is no change at the grammatical level formed. Shown by its shape, the suffix is a form of linguistic component that gives BPDS a unique characteristic. This variety of affixes varies with different distributions, functions, and meanings. As far as the range of data collected for research, there are three types of BPDS suffixes, namely {-en}, {-i}, {-ken}, and {-su}. The rules of word construction with suffixes in BPDS are the same as suffixes in general: morpheme or word + suffix.

BPDS Inflectional Suffix

Example	Function	Distribution	Form
{-i}	attached to nouns, verbs, adjectives, numerals	form verbs in imperative sentences	*anjak* 'pijak' → *anjaki* 'pijaki'
{-ken}	attached to nouns, verbs, adjectives, numerals	form verbs in imperative sentences	*rintak* 'tarik' → *rintakken* 'tarikkan'
{-su}	attached to the adjective	form an adjective phrase	*bagak* 'cantik' → *bagaksu* 'terlalu cantik'
{-en}	attached to nouns, verbs, adjectives	form an adjective	*mbelgah* 'besar'→ *mbelgahen* 'lebih besar'

3.4 Konfix

Another part of the affixation process, apart from those described in the previous subchapters, is confixation. At the level of inflectional word construction in BPDS, confixation also has an important role. In simple terms, confixation can be interpreted as a morphological process carried out by adding two different affixes simultaneously, namely prefixes and suffixes. In other words, these two affixes cannot exist separately for semantic reasons. Although it involves two different types of affixes at the same time, the names given to them are only one, namely confixes. Therefore, the type of affix used in the confixation process is confix.

In the BPDS language the inflectional word construction pattern through this type of affixation process has a limited type. There are two confixes on BPDS. The cofixes are {ke-en} and {mersi-en}. The rules of word construction with confixes in BPDS are prefix + free morpheme or word + suffix -en, or mersi- + free morpheme or word + suffix -en. In the sections below, the form, distribution, function, and meaning of this affixation process are described.

BPDS Inflectional Confix

Example	Function	Distribution	Form
{ke-en}	attached to nouns, verbs, adjectives	form a noun	*lenggo* 'pijak' → *keleggoen* 'kekeringan'
{mersi - en}	attached to verbs, adjectives, numerals	Forming verbs and adjectives	*deddoh* 'pijak' → *mersideddohen* "saling pijak" *mbelgah* 'besar' → *mersimbelgahen* 'berbeda ukuran besar'

3.5 Simulfix

Simulfixes are part of the morphological process of affixation, which examines the construction of words from two affixes, prefixes, and suffixes. Visually, the output of this affixation process is almost the same as that of confixation. The difference lies in the capacity of affixes that form words. In confixation, prefixes and suffixes must be present simultaneously because a word cannot have a semantically complete meaning. However, unlike the case with confixation, in simplification, each of the two affixes can form words morphologically and have meaning semantically. It is just that you need to pay attention to which affix must be present first. For example, in Indonesian, the verb hit can be made into a beat by attaching the suffix {-i}, and it can also be made into a hit by attaching the prefix {meN-}. In addition, the word can also be formed by attaching both the suffix {-i} and the prefix {meN-} so that it becomes a beating.

In BPDS language, the affixation process with simulfix also occurs. Simulfix forms in BPDS, among others, are {i-i}, {men-ken}, {per-en}, and {si-na}. The form, distribution, function, and meaning formed by this affixation process are described in the following discussion. Before looking further at simplification, the rules of word construction with this affixation process need to be made. As with simplification rules in other languages, in BPDS, simulfixation is formed with the following rules: prefix + word or free morpheme + suffix.

Simulfiks Infleksional BPDS

Example	Function	Distribution	Form
{i-i}	attached to noun, verb	form a verb	*tukak* 'tusuk' → *itukaki* 'ditusuki'
{meN-ken}	attached to nouns, verbs, adjectives, numerals	form a verb	*tabah* 'tebang' → *menabahken* 'menebangkan'
{per-en}	attached to noun, verb	form a noun phrase	*juma* 'kebun' → *perjumaen* 'perkebunan'
{si-na}	attached to the adjective	form an adjective phrase	*dolngah* 'bodoh' + *sidolngahna* 'yang paling bodoh'

4 Conclusion

According to the results of data analysis, there are various forms of inflectional affixes that can be concluded, namely as follows:

1. There were 17 (seventeen) affixes that could not form a new word class (inflection) in the BPDS language. The affixes are: a) prefixes: {i-}, {ki-}, {mer-}, {ter-}, {meN-} and Nasal prefix (N). b) infix: {um-}. c) suffixes: {-i}, {-en}, {-ken}, and {su-}. d) confix: {ke-en} and {mersi-en}. simulfixes: {i-i}, {meN-ken}, {per-en}, and {si-na}.

2. In terms of form, there are affixes that change shape and do not change shape. Affixes that undergo a change in form are prefixes {meN-}, and simulfixes {meN-ken}.
3. Affixes that form the inflection of the Simsim dialect Pakpak language can be attached to the noun, verb, and adjective word classes.
4. In general, the inflection function of BPDS language is to form verbs
5. In BPDS language, an affix is found that can undergo encoding process, namely the suffix {en-}.

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