

ABSTRACT

Madura has four dialects composed of a number of levels, one of which is morphology and syntax. The purpose of this study is to describe the characteristics of passive verbs in the Madurese dialect of Sumenep from a morphosyntactic perspective.

The methodological approach in this study uses a descriptive approach. Descriptive techniques in language are research in which the analysis does not make changes to the data, but the decomposition is only in the mind of the researcher himself because the data collected must be in accordance with the phenomena and facts that actually exist, while the theoretical approach of this study uses morphological and syntax.

There are several types of affixation in the findings of this study namely, prefixes ({e-} and {ta-}), suffixes ({-a},{-aghi},{aghi-a}), confixes ({e-a},{ e-pa}, {e-aghi}, {e-aghi-a}). Passive sentences are classified into 3 types, namely passive sentence 1 with the predicate (P) starting with {e-}, the subject experiences or is subject to work, and passive sentence 2 with passive sentence characteristics derived from basic forms with elements of persona prominence (words person) and the predicate (P) in passive sentence 2 is not prefixed {e-} and {ta-}, and in passive sentence 3 with the predicate (P) characterized by the prefix ta and the subject is processed by the stated action, while the meaning is "unintentionally".

Keywords: *Passive Verbs, Madurese Language, Sumenep Dialect, and Morphosyntactic Perspective.*