



## The Use of Confixes Per-/ -an and PeN-/ -an in the Novel Laskar Pelangi: A Corpus Linguistic Analysis

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**Abstract** Confixes are affixation phenomena that may affect the class of a word (derivation) or may not change it (inflectional). This study aims to examine the use of confixes (*per-/ -an* and *peN-/ -an*) found in the novel “Laskar Pelangi” by Andrea Hirata. The research employs a corpus linguistic approach through the application of KORTARA (Korpus Nusantara) provided by Universitas Negeri Padang. The application can identify the words based on affixation. The data were collected and then analysed using digital computational linguistic analysis. The findings indicated that the use of *per-/ -an* and *peN-/ -an* in Indonesian functions creates new lexemes as they produce new meanings. Additionally, the study revealed that the addition of *per-/ -an* and *peN-/ -an* confixes changes the verb class of words into a noun class with the meaning of action-process nouns and action nouns. The confixes (*per-/ -an* and *peN-/ -an*) may affect the class of words.

**Keywords:** *Confixes, KORTARA, Corpus linguistics, Affixes, Digital computational linguistic analysis*

### 1. Introduction

Affixation still triggers problems for the expert, it is based on several questions that ask about affixation patterns in various languages. Generally, all languages in the world define affixation as the smallest unit of language, which must be paired with a lexeme. Pairing an affixation with a lexeme produces a new word form. The resulting form can be a change in word class and a change in the meaning of a word. The study of affixations in the morphology of the Indonesian language is to discuss the basic form and form a new word (Herawati et al., 2019; Kridalaksana, 2007; Putra, 2021). It can be concluded that the study of affixation is a study of affixes to words in a language. The discussion about affixes or adding affixes to the basic forms is something that is continuous because the patterns of variation in the use of affixes vary greatly in a language, especially in Indonesian. Affixation is seen as a minor phenomenon by some

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academics because affixation is a field of morphology that deals with microelements in word formation. The microelements in question are in the form of morphological processes that form words in detail. The study of affixation remains a concern for academics in the field of linguistics. The use of affixes is very diverse, such as prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and confixes (JR & Ermanto, 2023; Pratami et al., 2023).

One type of affixation that is of concern to experts in the field of morphology is the affix type of confix (prefix-suffix), or what is often called a combination of affixes. Ananda (2020) mentions that a word with a confix is a derived word as a result of affixing a confix, which is divided and affixed at the beginning and the end of the basic form. According to Herawati et al. (2019), a confix is an affix added to the right and left of the basic form and can be interpreted as a combination of prefixes and suffixes in a basic form. Dian Susanthi (2017) also said that a confix is a pattern that raises and adds prefixes simultaneously and produces a word that experiences the addition of affix combinations. Thus, it can be concluded that confix is a morphological process in a basic form by adding prefixes or combinations of affixes simultaneously.

The focus of this research is to examine the use of the confixes *per-/an* and *peN-/an* in the Indonesian novel *Laskar Pelangi* using the KORTARA Corpus Linguistics digital program. The novelty of this research is the use of new breakthrough corpus linguistic applications. KORTARA (Korpus Nusantara) was created in 2022. Research on confixes utilizing corpus linguistic applications is still relatively small. KORTARA corpus linguistic application (Korpus Nusantara) helps make this research more systematic and practical. This can be proven by the availability of the affix word search feature “*Pencarian Kata Berimbuan*” in the Korpus Nusantara application, which makes it easier for researchers to search for specific data about affixations.

## 2. Theoretical Framework

Theoretically, linguistics studies the microelements in a language. This linguistic study is morphology. Ermanto (2016b), JR and Ermanto (2023), and Saddhono et al. (2023) define morphology as a science that studies morphemes and words, as well as the process of their formation. One study from a morphological perspective is affixation, which discusses the morphological process of affixing a word (Kurmanova et al., 2023; Saddhono et al., 2023). An affix is a microelement that is combined with a word and cannot stand alone. Denistia and Baayen (2023) and Sleeman (2023) said that affixes produce a new word when combined with another word. These combinations can be prefixes, suffixes, insertions, and prefixes-suffixes in other words. LeLonkiewicz et al. (2020) also state that every word that combines with affixes at the beginning, insertion, end, and combination of affixes is part of affixation.

Theories about affixation can also be found in previous research findings. In general, affixation is a microelement of a word. The result of combining an affixation with a lexeme will form a new word and a new meaning (JR & Ermanto, 2023; Putra, 2021; Ramadhina et al., 2022). A word produced in the affixation process can be formed in several ways, namely prefix, suffix, insertion, and prefix-suffix (Akhiruddin et al., 2023; Khoiru et al., 2023; Pratami et al., 2023; Usliani et al., 2023). Theoretically, affixation is only limited to affixes given to a word. This is based on the function of affixations, which cannot stand alone and must be paired with a lexeme. The boundaries of affixation can also be based on the principle of affixation, which forms a new meaning that has the status of a word. Thus, affixation is called a morphological process (Abdulmalik Ali, 2020; JR & Ermanto, 2023; Lou & Ma, 2023; Yudhana et al., 2019; Zhurkenovich et al., 2021). Research conducted by JR and Ermanto (2023), Akhiruddin et al. (2023), Khoiru et al., 2023, Pratami et al., 2023, and Ramadhina et al. (2022) revealed that the most used data findings were prefix-type affixations. This research does not discuss affixation in a complex way but discusses affixation in general. In contrast to previous researchers, Putra's (2021) research revealed that the most dominant affixation data findings were suffixes.

Affixations are also divided into several types, namely prefixes, infixes, suffixes, and confixes. Iordachioaia and Melloni (2023) and Dal Maso (2023) revealed that affixations in morphological

studies are divided into several types, namely prefixes, which are located at the beginning of a word; infixes, which are located at the middle of a word, suffixes which are located at the end of a word, and confixes which are located at the beginning and end of a word. Each type of affixation has a different function, which is adjusted to its position. For example, the word *memukul* (beating) is formed by combining the prefix *meN-* with the root word *pukul* (beat) or (*meN-* + *pukul* = *memukul*), producing the action verb *memukul* (beating). Examples of infixes can also be seen in the use of the word *berbagai* (vary), which is formed by combining the infix *-er-* with the basic word *bagai* (like) (*-er-* + *bagai* = *berbagai*) to produce the word *berbagai* (vary). Examples of suffixes can also be seen in the use of the word *makanan* (food), which is formed by combining the suffixes *-an* with the basic word *makan* (eat) (*-an* + *makan* = *makanan*) to produce the word *makanan* (food). Examples of confixes can also be seen in the use of the word *perusahaan* (company) which is formed by combining the confixes *per-/-an* with the basic word *usaha* (effort) (*per-/-an* + *usaha* = *perusahaan*) to produce the word *perusahaan* (company).

In terms of objectives, this research discusses confixes. A confix is an affix that combines a prefix and a suffix in other words and produces a new meaning (Inoue et al., 2023; Koch et al., 2023; Lamb, 1966). Affixations in the form of confixes are generally formed by combining a word with a prefix and a suffix and forming a new meaning. There are many different types of confixes in Indonesian, including *per-/-an*, *peN-/-an*, *ke-/-an*, *ber-/-an*, and so on. Based on the focus of the research, which discusses the *per-/-an* and *peN-/-an* confixes in Indonesian, it is necessary to explain the definitions of these variations of confixes. In Indonesian, the confixes *per-/-an* and *peN-/-an* have different functions. The confix *peN-/-an* is an affixation that changes a verb into an action noun, and produces the meaning of an action. For example, the word *pemasangan* (putting) is formed from combining the confix *peN-/-an* with the verb *pasang* (*peN-/-an* + *pasang*) producing the action noun *pemasangan* (putting). The confix *per-/-an* is an affixation that changes a verb into an action noun, and produces the meaning of actions. For example, the word *perseteruan* (arguing) is formed from combining the confix *per-/-an* with the verb *berseteru* (argue) (*per-/-an* + *berseteru*) producing the action noun *perseteruan* (arguing).

### 3. Methodology

#### 3.1. Corpus

This research uses a corpus linguistics approach, which utilizes digital technology to manage the research data (Bayekeyeva et al., 2022; Kurmanova et al., 2023; Lenchuk et al., 2023; Zhumasheva et al., 2022). Researchers utilized various features available in a corpus linguistics application to identify and classify data digitally (Ermanto et al., 2022; McEnery & Hardie, 2011; O’Keeffe & McCarthy, 2010; Saddhono et al., 2023). The application used in this research is KORTARA corpus linguistics (Korpus Nusantara). The target corpus for this research is the Indonesian novel entitled “Laskar Pelangi” which is available in the Korpus Nusantara application.

The KORTARA corpus linguistic application (Korpus Nusantara) was created in 2022 at Padang State University, Indonesia. This application contains various features that make it easier for researchers to research humanities data, especially linguistics. Researchers use this application because of the availability of special features to search for affix data (i.e., Pencarian Kata Berimbuhan/search for affixes). Researchers can search for affix data by entering prefixes and suffixes in the feature.

#### 3.2. Procedure

This research went through several stages of data collection and analysis. The stages were identification, classification, interpretation, and conclusions. In the KORTARA corpus digital linguistics application, the data collection stage can be carried out when identifying the data, and the data analysis stage can be carried out when classifying the data (Figure 1).

**Figure 1**  
The KORTARA Corpus Digital Linguistics Program Homepage

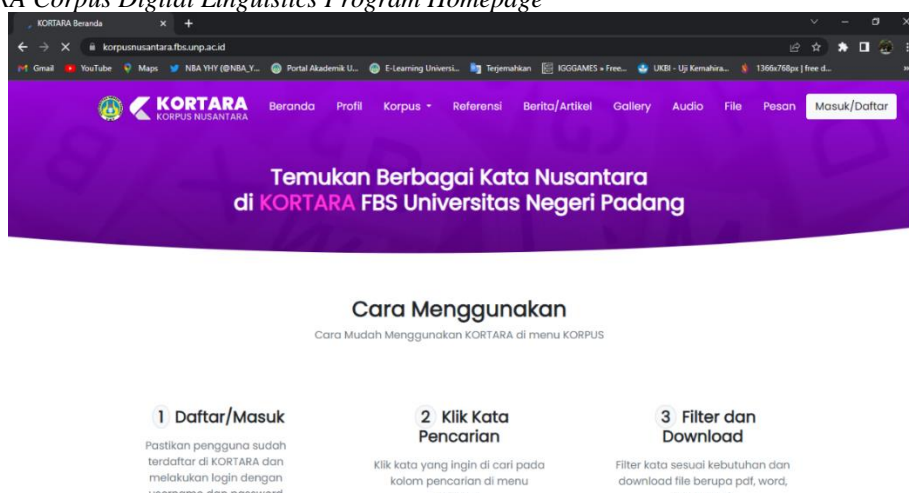
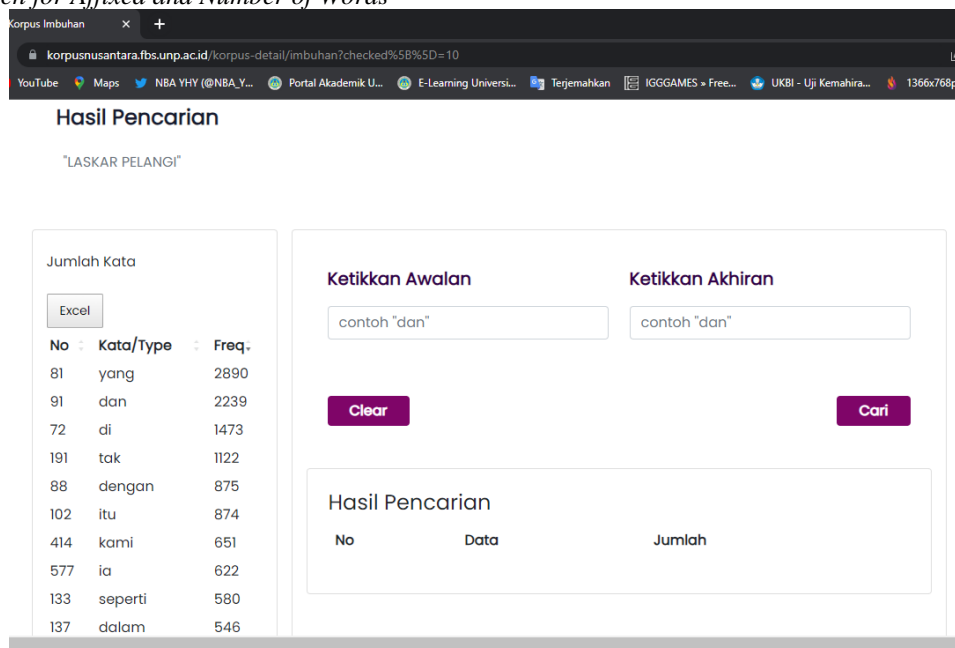


Figure 1 is the homepage display of the KORTARA Corpus Digital Linguistics Program. The application can be visited at <https://korpusunusantara.fbs.unp.ac.id/>. The identification stage in the KORTARA Corpus Digital Linguistics Program application can be implemented by accessing the menu “Pencarian Kata Berimbuhan” (search for affixes) feature to look for specific affixations and the “Jumlah Kata” (number of words) sub-feature to see the frequency of occurrence of words and view vocabulary related to the research target (Figure 2). The identification stage can be interpreted as the labeling stage, which gives the identity of the data based on their type.

**Figure 2**  
Word Search for Affixed and Number of Words



The classification stage in this study was carried out using Microsoft Excel based on downloads from the KORTARA Corpus Digital Linguistics Program. The Microsoft Excel file download from the KORTARA Digital Linguistics Program application has a tabular format that separates the data from its context with different columns. Figure 3 shows a screenshot of a downloaded file from the KORTARA Corps Digital Linguistics Program.

**Figure 3**  
Downloaded Results for the Classification Stage

A	B	C	D	E	
1	KORTARA Korpus Detail				
2	No	Konteks Kiri	Data	Konteks Kanan	
3	1	liku cerita dalam detik-detik menegangkan dengan dada berk	perjuangan	para penegak Islam. Lalu Pak Harfan mendinginkan suasana y	Per-/an
4	2	darinya. Ia mengesankan sebagai pria yang kenyang akan pah	perjuangan	dan kesusahan hidup, berpengetahuan seluas samudra, bijak	Per-/an
5	3	egois, dan intaian maut.. Kami prihatin dan tegang mendeng	perjuangan	Lintang menuju sekolah. "Tiba-tiba dari arah samping kudeng	Per-/an
6	4	ia menganggap dirinya ketua persatuan paranormal internasi	perjuangan	umat manusia mengusir serbuan alien dengan kibasan daun-	Per-/an
7	5	dari spesies yang hidup saling memangsa. Inilah adzohu, sebi	perjuangan	eksistensi dalam metafora gesture tubuh manusia yang mem	Per-/an
8	6	lembar demi lembar buku itu. Buku ajaib itu bercerita tentan	perjuangan	seorang dokter hewan muda di zaman susah tahun 30an. Dok	Per-/an
9	7	kemelaratanya Syahdan yang malang iseng-iseng kursus kor	perjuangan	mendapatkan kursus itu ia nyaris menggelandang di Jakarta.	Per-/an
10					
11					

Figure 3 is a display of the data analysis stage, which divides the research data by type. In this study, initially, the researchers labeled the data according to the research objectives, namely the process of formation of roles and labels. Data classification was done by adding a column to the right context. The right column of the context was assigned a data type identity. The data of this study were classified based on the types of conflict variations of *per-/an* and *peN-/an*. With this technique, researchers do not need to classify data using manual techniques, which are usually done by checking data one by one based on its type. In general, the interpretation and conclusion stages were done based on research findings. The interpretation of the data is related to the theory on which the research is based. The conclusion of the research is related to the theory and is compared with the findings of previous studies. The comparison in question is in the form of similarities and differences in research findings.

#### 4. Results

Based on the concordance analysis of the research that was done, there were 115 concordances or sentences that use lexemes of deverbal nouns derived from *per-/an* and *peN-/an* confixes. The concordance consisted of 52 concordances containing lexemes (noun deverbalization) having *per-/an* confixes and 63 concordances containing lexemes (noun deverbalization) having *peN-/an* confixes. For more details, the following shows data on lexeme deverb nouns with *per-/an* and *peN-/an* confixes.

##### 4.1. Confixes Per-/an

Confix *per-/an* is a form of affix combination that combines prefixes with lexemes in the form of basic forms. Merging confixes with basic forms will form new words with new meanings. This is the same as the theoretical basis, which says that the use of *per-/an* confixes in Indonesian must be paired with the basic form because the nature of affixes or affixes cannot stand alone. Analyzing the data, the researchers found the use of confixes that combine *per-/an* with a verb lexeme. Figure 4 shows concordances or sentences that use *per-/an* confixes.

**Figure 4**  
Data Recapitulation for Per-/an Confix Usage

A	B	C	D	E	
46	44	satu malam saja, sekali tepuk. Masih dalam pelajaran biologi, terjadi	perdebatan	sengit di antara kami tentang teori yang memaksakan pendapat bahwa	( <i>per-/an</i> + ( <i>ber</i> ) <i>debat</i> ) menjadi <i>perdebatan</i>
47	45	menoleh ke kiri dan ke kanan dengan cepat, persis penonton	pertandingan	pingpong, terkagum-kagum pada kegeniusan mereka. Jika tak ada guru, Lintang	( <i>per-/an</i> + ( <i>ber</i> ) <i>tanding</i> ) menjadi <i>pertandingan</i>
48	46	di puncak pohon randu. Keadaan mendesak sebab malam itu ada	pertandingan	final badminton All England antara Svend Pri melawan Iie Sumirat. Begitu	( <i>per-/an</i> + ( <i>ber</i> ) <i>tanding</i> ) menjadi <i>pertandingan</i>
49	47	yang akan bertamu tapi tak "kan semua mendapat kesempatan menonton	pertandingan	seru itu. Ketika beliau berkeluh kesah pada kepala sekolah kami,	( <i>per-/an</i> + ( <i>ber</i> ) <i>tanding</i> ) menjadi <i>pertandingan</i>
50	48	tulis-menulis. Kesimpulan itu kuperoleh karena aku selalu menjadi juara pertama	pertandingan	bulu tangkis kelurahan U 19 dan pialanya berderet-deret di rumahku.	( <i>per-/an</i> + ( <i>ber</i> ) <i>tanding</i> ) menjadi <i>pertandingan</i>
51	49	memecahkan buah kemiri, dan sebuah piala berbentuk panjang bergerigi dan	pertandingan	terakhir sering dimanfaatkan ayahku untuk menggaruk punggungnya yang gatal. Lawan-lawanku	( <i>per-/an</i> + ( <i>ber</i> ) <i>tanding</i> ) menjadi <i>pertandingan</i>
52	50	bulu tangkis, dan gengsi kampung dipertaruhkan habis- habisan dalam	pertandingan	antar dusun. Jika malam tiba kampung menjelma menjadi semarak karena	( <i>per-/an</i> + ( <i>ber</i> ) <i>tanding</i> ) menjadi <i>pertandingan</i>
53	51	mendekati Flo, Sore itu kami sekelas baru saja pulang menonton	pertandingan	sepak bola dan melewati pasar. Bu Frischa dan guru flamboyan	( <i>per-/an</i> + ( <i>ber</i> ) <i>tanding</i> ) menjadi <i>pertandingan</i>
54	52	seni dan perbendaharaan lagu Mahar. Pada kesempatan lain Lintang mempresentasikan	percobaan	memunculkan arus listrik dengan mengerakkan magnet secara mekanik dan menjelaskan	( <i>per-/an</i> + <i>coba</i> ) menjadi <i>percobaan</i>



Figure 4 shows the concordance data containing lexemes that have the confix *per-/an* as a whole. Based on the figure, it can be seen that there are 52 concordances that have *per-/an* confixes. Based on the form, the researchers found 10 lexemes with *per-/an* confixes namely *pertanyaan* (ask), *perselisihan* (dispute), *perkataan* (speech), *pertunjukan* (performance), *permainan* (plays), *pertempuran* (war), *pertarungan* (fight), *perdebatan* (argue), *pertandingan* (competition), and *percobaan* (trial). The authors only analyzed 5 types of *per-/an* data (i.e., *pertanyaan*, *pertunjukan*, *permainan*, *pertarungan*, and *pertandingan*) whose appearance was more dominant.

#### 4.1.1. Confix Per-/an in Pertanyaan Words

The use of *pertanyaan* (ask) and a noun was found in 17 concordances or sentences of the novel. For more details, Figure 5 shows the data on the use of lexemes or word *pertanyaan* (ask) with *per-/an* confixes in the target corpus.

**Figure 5**  
*Pertanyaan Word Data*

9	7	Itulah	pertanyaan	untuk	become pertanyaan
10	8	panas!" "Seratussss!" Berikutnya hanyalah kejadian yang persis sama dengan	pertanyaan	itu, Wanita cantik benjas merah muda itu tak pernah sempat dan jawaban itu keliru besar!" Seluruh hadirin sontak diam	(per-/an + ber)tanya become pertanyaan
11	9	"Saudara ketua! Saudara ketua! Saudara ketua dewan juri! Saya kira	pertanyaan	dan	(per-/an + ber)tanya become pertanyaan
12	10	ini ambigu, di sini kita menghadapi tiga kemungkinan,	pertanyaan	yang salah, jawaban yang keliru, atau kedua-duanya tak berdasar dalam	(per-/an + ber)tanya become pertanyaan
13	11	mengerti apa pun mengenai Descartes. Dengan demikian ia dapat menganulir	pertanyaan	awal tadi sekaligus menjatuhkan martabat majelis ini. Yang menyakitkan adalah	(per-/an + ber)tanya become pertanyaan
14	12	ini Lintang tenpancing, ia angkat bicara 'Jika bantahan Bapak mengenai	pertanyaan	yang tidak kontekstual dengan jawaban, mungkin saja bantahan semacam itu	(per-/an + ber)tanya become pertanyaan
15	13	cara keliru. .! Pak Zulfikar tak terima. 'Dengan kata lain mekanisme lomba menjadi monoton, yaitu ibu cantik	pertanyaan	nomor itu gugur karena bisa saja peserta lain menduga arah yang tak selesai, suara kriiiiing, teriakan jawaban Lintang, dan pekikan	(per-/an + ber)tanya become pertanyaan
16	14	tersenyum lebar dan asap masih mengepul di mulutnya. Aku	pertanyaan	itu retorik., tak memerlukan jawaban, karena dia tahu seseorang tak	(per-/an + ber)tanya become pertanyaan
17	15	sangat ramah. Beliau menyatakan rindu kepada kami, namun	pertanyaan	itu beliau menatap Mahar dengan tajam. Mahar tersenyum	(per-/an + ber)tanya become pertanyaan
18	16	demi mendengar	pertanyaan	kecut. Wajah	(per-/an + ber)tanya become pertanyaan
19	17	itu pasti sudah bikin ulah lagi. Mahar sedikit menyesal mengungkapkan	pertanyaan	itu. dan gambar yang bertumpuk-tumpuk di dalam kotak tembaga yang	(per-/an + ber)tanya become pertanyaan
20					

Based on Figure 5, the word *pertanyaan* was found in 17 concordances or sentences. *Pertanyaan* is derived through the process of combining *per-/an* confixes with the basic form of *bertanya* (asking) (*per-/an* + *bertanya*) to become *pertanyaan*. Based on the process, the word *bertanya* (asking) is the root form of a verb. After being juxtaposed with the confix *per-/an*, the verb turns into a *pertanyaan* noun. The derivation of *pertanyaan* deverbalization or nominalization from *bertanya* (asking) verbs is a morphological derivation process by using *per-/an* derivation confixes in Indonesian (Ermanto, 2008, 2016a, 2016b). Due to the addition of the derivation *per-/an* confix to the basic form of the verb (i.e., to *bertanya*), the word *pertanyaan* also produces a new meaning, which means a question (Bragina et al., 2020; Ermanto & Emidar, 2013; Sunarti et al., 2023). The lexeme or word *pertanyaan* is derived from a word whose origin is a verb that turns into a deverbal noun.

#### 4.1.2. Confix Per-/an in Pertunjukan Word

The use of the *pertunjukan* word (performance) was found in 6 concordances or sentences of the novel. For more details, Figure 6 shows the data on the use of the word *pertunjukan*.

Based on Figure 6, the use of the word *pertunjukan* (performance) was found in 6 concordances or sentences. *Pertunjukan* is formed through the process of combining *per-/an* confixes with the *bertunjuk* (perform) basic form (*per-/an* + *bertunjuk*) to become *pertunjukan*. The word *bertunjuk* is the basic form of the verb. After it is paired with the *per-/an* confix, the word turns into a *pertunjukan* noun form. Derivation of *pertunjukan* deverb nouns from *bertunjuk* verbs is a morphological derivation process by using *per-/an* derivation confixes in Indonesian (Ermanto, 2008, 2016a; Ermanto & Emidar, 2013).

**Figure 6**  
*Pertunjukan Word Data*

KORTARA Korpus Detail				
No	Konteks Kiri	Data	Konteks Kanan	Proses Pembentukan
1				
3	sekolah dan ratusan anak orang kaya mendaftar. Ada bazar dan	pertunjukan	seni para siswa. Setiap kelas bisa menampung hampir sebanyak 40	( <i>per-/an + bertunjuk</i> ) become <i>pertunjukan</i>
4	sebuah penampilan, keranya itu memerintahkannya untuk melakukan sesuatu yang dalam	pertunjukan	biasa hal itu seharusnya dilakukan sang kera. Sang kera dangangaya	( <i>per-/an + bertunjuk</i> ) become <i>pertunjukan</i>
5	seniman panggung mengerti jika entr y telah sukses biasanya seluruh	pertunjukan	akan selamat. Para hadirin telah terbeli tunai! Kesuksesan entry pemain	( <i>per-/an + bertunjuk</i> ) become <i>pertunjukan</i>
6	mengagumkan sebagai suatu manifestasi daripada penghargaan daripada mereka terhadap seni	pertunjukan	itu sendiri. Penampilan Muhammadiyah tahun ini adalah daripada suatu puncak	( <i>per-/an + bertunjuk</i> ) become <i>pertunjukan</i>
7	sedikit pun tidak menunjukkan kapasitas atau bakat akting, bahkan dalam	pertunjukan	teater kelas kami Syahdan tidak bisa memba-wakan peran apa pun	( <i>per-/an + bertunjuk</i> ) become <i>pertunjukan</i>
8	memberinya peran sederhana sebagai tukang kipas putri raja yang selama	pertunjukan	tidak mengucapkan sepatah kata pun. Tugasnya hanya mengipas-ngipasi sang putri	( <i>per-/an + bertunjuk</i> ) become <i>pertunjukan</i>
9				

Due to the addition of the *per-/an* derivation confix to the basic form of the *bertunjuk* verb, the word *pertunjukan* produces a new meaning, which means something that is shown (Bragina et al., 2020; Ermanto & Emidar, 2013; Sunarti et al., 2023). The word *pertunjukan* is classified as a word that was originally in the form of a verb and was turned into a noun.

#### 4.1.3. Confix *Per-/an* in the *Permainan* Word

The use of the word *permainan* (plays) was found in 12 concordances or sentences of the novel. For more details, Figure 7 shows the use of the word *permainan*.

**Figure 7**  
*Permainan Word Data*

A	B	C	D	E
4	melanda siswa-siswa daerah. Bahwa bahasa, baik lokal maupun asing, adalah	permainan	kata-kata, tak lebih dari itu! Setelah aku mampu membangun konstruksiku	( <i>per-/an + bermain</i> ) become <i>permainan</i>
5	kesempatan lain Mahar bergabung dengangrup rebana Masjid Al-Hikmah dan mengolaborasikan	permainan	sitar di dalamnya. Jika grup ini mendapat tawaran mengisi acara	( <i>per-/an + bermain</i> ) become <i>permainan</i>
6	Heart karya group rock Yess. Mahar mengawali komposisinya dengan intro	permainan	solo tabla yang menghentak bertalu-talu dalam tempo tinggi. Ia mengajari	( <i>per-/an + bermain</i> ) become <i>permainan</i>
7	dari bentuk dan warnanya. Pada rahasia itulah tersimpan daya tarik	permainan	mengadu kekuatan kulitnya. Permainan kunonan legendaris itu disebut tarak. Cuma	( <i>per-/an + bermain</i> ) become <i>permainan</i>
8	dengan telapak tangan. Buah yang tak pecah adalah pemenangnya. Inilah	permainan	pembukaan musim hujan di kampung kami, semacam pemanasan untuk menghadapi	( <i>per-/an + bermain</i> ) become <i>permainan</i>
9	lupa diri. Tapi lebih dari itu, yang paling seru adalah	permainan	tanpa nama yang melibatkan pelepah-pelepeh pohon pinang hantu. Satu atau	( <i>per-/an + bermain</i> ) become <i>permainan</i>
10	penarik pelepah dan mereka amat bangga dengan jabatan itu. Puncak	permainan	ini adalah momen ketika para penarik pelepah yang bertenaga sekuat	( <i>per-/an + bermain</i> ) become <i>permainan</i>
11	aksi. Pada saat menikung itu aku merasakan sensasi tertinggi dari	permainan	tradisional yang asyik ini. Namun, cerita tidak selesai sampai	( <i>per-/an + bermain</i> ) become <i>permainan</i>
12	keras saling mengejekitulah yang kami anggap sebagai daya tarik terbesar	permainan	pelepah pinang. Tak jarang kami mengulanginya berkali-kali dan peristiwa jatuh	( <i>per-/an + bermain</i> ) become <i>permainan</i>
13	Artikelnnya menarik bagi para petinggi lalu ia dipercaya membuat dokumentasi	permainan	anak tradisional. Dokumentasi itu berkembang ke bidang-bidang lain seperti kesenian	( <i>per-/an + bermain</i> ) become <i>permainan</i>
14	konyol dibahasa Indonesia kan, Proyek prestisius mereka lainnya adadah mematenkan	permainan	perosotan dengan pelepah pinang. Tapi lebih dar semua itu aku	( <i>per-/an + bermain</i> ) become <i>permainan</i>

Based on Figure 7, the use of the word *permainan* (plays) was found in 12 concordances or sentences. *Permainan* word is formed through the process of combining the *per-/an* confix with the lexeme *bermain* (play) (*per-/an + bermain*) to become *permainan*. Based on the process, the word *bermain* is the basic form of a verb. After being combined with the confix *per-/an*, the verb turns into a noun *permainan*. The derivation of the noun deverb of *permainan* from the verb *bermain* is a morphological derivation process using the derivation *per-/an* in Indonesian (Ermanto, 2008, 2016a; Ermanto & Emidar, 2013). Due to the addition of the *per-/an* derivation confix to the basic form of the verb *bermain*, the word *permainan* also produces a new meaning, which means something related to play. Thus, the word *permainan* belongs to the word that was originally in the form of a verb and was turned into a deverbal noun.

#### 4.1.4. Confix Per-/an in Pertarungan Word

The use of the *pertarungan* (fight) word was found in 4 concordances or sentences of the novel. For more details, Figure 8 shows the data on the use of the *pertarungan* word in a concordance or sentence.

**Figure 8**  
*Pertarungan Word Data*

No	Konteks Kiri	Data	Konteks Kanan	Proses Pembentukan
1	Inoki menghantam Muhammad Ali di lokasi tak sopan itu pada menari-nari dengangerakan dinamis memeson. Hasil akhirnya adalah sebuah drama seru	pertarungan	absurd tahun '76. Samson melolong-lolong seperti kumbang terperangkap dalam stoples.	(per-/an + bertarung) become <i>pertarungan</i>
2	prajurit Masai menyerbu masuk untuk menyelamatkan kami, yang terjadi adalah	pertarungan	massal antara manusia melawan binatang dalam alam Afrika yang liar,	(per-/an + bertarung) become <i>pertarungan</i>
3	tempo hari dan reputasinya semakin top karena baru-baru ini menjuarai	pertarungan	dahsyat antara sapi dan prajurit Masai melawan dua puluh ekor	(per-/an + bertarung) become <i>pertarungan</i>
4		pertarungan	kick boxing. Ia meng KO hampir seluruh lawannya padahal ia	(per-/an + bertarung) become <i>pertarungan</i>

Based on Figure 8, the use of the word *Pertarungan* (fight) was found in 4 concordances or sentences. The word *pertarungan* is derived through the process of combining *per-/an* conflicts with the basic form of *bertarung* (fight) (*per-/an + bertarung*) to become *pertarungan*. The word *bertarung* is the basic form of a verb. After being juxtaposed with the confix *per-/an*, the word turns into *pertarungan* noun. The derivation of the noun deverb of *pertarungan* from the verb *bertarung* is a morphological derivation process by using the derivation *per-/an* in Indonesian (Ermanto, 2008, 2016a; Ermanto & Emidar, 2013). Due to the addition of the *per-/an* derivation confix to the basic form of the verb *bertarung*, the word *pertarungan* produces a new meaning, which means fighting. Thus, the word *pertarungan* belongs to the word that was originally in the form of a verb turned into a deverbal noun.

#### 4.1.5. Confix Per-/an in Pertandingan Word

The use of the word *pertandingan* (competition) was found in 7 concordances or sentences of the novel. For more details, Figure 9 shows the 7 concordances or sentences using the word *pertandingan*.

**Figure 9**  
*Pertandingan Word Data*

No	Konteks Kiri	Data	Konteks Kanan	Proses Pembentukan
1	menoleh ke kiri dan ke kanan dengan cepat, persis penonton	pertandingan	pingpong, terkagum-kagum pada kegeniusan mereka. Jika tak ada guru, Lintang	(per-/an + bertanding) become <i>pertandingan</i>
2	di puncak pohon randu. Keadaan mendesak sebab malam itu ada	pertandingan	final badminton All England antara Svend Pri melawan Ie Sumirat. Begitu	(per-/an + bertanding) become <i>pertandingan</i>
3	yang akan bertamu tapi tak "kan semua mendapat kesempatan menonton	pertandingan	seru itu. Ketika beliau berkeluh kesah pada kepala sekolah kami,	(per-/an + bertanding) become <i>pertandingan</i>
4	tulis-menulis. Kesimpulan itu kuperoleh karena aku selalu menjadi juara pertama	pertandingan	bulu tangkis kelurahan U 19 dan pialanya berderet-deret di numahku.	(per-/an + bertanding) become <i>pertandingan</i>
5	memecahkan buah kemiri, dan sebuah piala berbentuk panjang bergerigi dan	pertandingan	terakhir sering dimanfaatkan ayahku untuk menggaruk punggungnya yang gatal. Lawan-lawanku	(per-/an + bertanding) become <i>pertandingan</i>
6	bulu tangkis, dan gengsi kampung dipertuhkan habis-habisan dalam	pertandingan	antar dusun. Jika malam tiba kampung menjelma menjadi semarak karena	(per-/an + bertanding) become <i>pertandingan</i>
7	mendekati Flo, Sore itu kami sekelas baru saja pulang menonton	pertandingan	sepak bola dan melewati pasar. Bu Frisca dan guru flamboyan	(per-/an + bertanding) become <i>pertandingan</i>

Based on Figure 9, the use of the word *pertandingan* (competition) was found in 7 concordances or sentences. *Pertandingan* (competition) word is derived through the process of combining *per-/an* confixes with the basic form of *bertanding* (compete, match) (*per-/an + bertanding*) to become *pertandingan*. The word *bertanding* is the basic form of a verb. After being combined with the confix



*per/-an*, the verb turns into a *pertandingan* noun. The derivation of the noun deverb of *pertandingan* from the verb *bertanding* is a morphological derivation process by using the derivation *per/-an* in Indonesian (Ermanto, 2008, 2016a; Ermanto & Emidar, 2013). Due to the addition of the *per/-an* derivation confix to the basic form of the verb *bertanding*, the word *pertandingan* produces a new meaning, which means competing. Thus, the word *pertandingan* is classified as a word that was originally in the form of a verb and turned into a deverb noun.

#### 4.2. Confixes *peN/-an*

The *peN/-an* confix is a variation of the affix combination combined with the basic form. The *peN/-an* confix has the characteristic of changing action and process verbs into action and process nouns. In concordance, it is found in the use of confixes, which combine *peN/-an* with the base form of the verb and produce an action and process noun. For more details, Figure 10 shows concordances or sentences that use *peN/-an* confixes.

**Figure 10**

Data Recapitulation of *peN/-an* Confix Usage

A	B	C	D	E	
56	54	terpencil dan menyendiri. Beliau membuka pintu pelan-pelan. Aku gugup membayangkan	pemandangan	yang akan kulihat. Akankah aku kuat menyaksikan penderitaan seberat itu?	( <i>peN/-an + pandang</i> ) menjadi <i>pemandangan</i>
57	55	ia semakin merapatkan dirinya pada ibunya. Aku tak sanggup menanggung	pemandangan	memilukan ini. Tanpa kusadari air mataku mengalir. Eryn pun ingin	( <i>peN/-an + pandang</i> ) menjadi <i>pemandangan</i>
58	56	setiap persendian di tubuhku seakan terlepas. Aku tak percaya dengan	pemandangan	di depan mataku. Aku merasa kalut dan amat pedih. Aku	( <i>peN/-an + pandang</i> ) menjadi <i>pemandangan</i>
59	57	apa. Aku telah menjadi tipikal orang muda yang spekulatif. Sebuah	pemandangan	yang menyedihkan sesungguhnya. Bapak perokok itu memanggilku, mempersilakan duduk	( <i>peN/-an + pandang</i> ) menjadi <i>pemandangan</i>
60	58	amat megah seperti istana di Manggar, puncak Bukit Samak dengan	pemandangan	spektakuler laut lepas dan sebuah generator listrik terbesar seAsia Tenggara	( <i>peN/-an + pandang</i> ) menjadi <i>pemandangan</i>
61	59	marching band membentuk formasi dua kali putaran jajarangjang sambil memberi	penghormatan	di depan podium kehormatan. Dengan penataan musik, koreografi, dan busana	( <i>peN/-an + hormat (i)</i> ) menjadi <i>penghormatan</i>
62	60	lama itu. Ritme ukulele mengiringi vibrasi sempurna suaranya disertai sebuah	penghayatan	yang luar biasa sehingga ia tampak demikian menjerit	( <i>peN/-an + hayat (i)</i> ) menjadi <i>penghayatan</i>
63	61	histeris memberi semangat dan salut kepada kami yang mampu mencapai	penghayatan	setinggi itu. Penonton semakin merapat dan petinggi di podium kehormatan	( <i>peN/-an + hayat (i)</i> ) menjadi <i>penghayatan</i>
64	62	"Gua itu seperti tak berujung ..., " Mahar bercerita dengan penuh	penghayatan	sehingga kami merasa seperti berada di dalam gua yang sangat	( <i>peN/-an + hayat (i)</i> ) menjadi <i>penghayatan</i>
65	63	Sekolah kita ini adalah sekolah Islam yang mengedepankan	pengajaran	nilai-nilai religi, kita harus bangga dengan hal itu!. Suara Pak	( <i>peN/-an + ajar (kan)</i> ) menjadi <i>pengajaran</i>

Based on Figure 10, there are 63 concordances or sentences that have derived nouns with *peN/-an* confixes. Based on the shape, the researchers found 10 nouns that were derived with the *peN/-an* confix, namely deverb nouns *penglihatan* (sight), *pemungutan* (picking), *pemikiran* (thought), *pemahaman* (understanding), *pemukiman* (settlement), *perencanaan* (planning), *pemandangan* (view), *penghormatan* (honor), *penghayatan* (appreciation), and *pengajaran* (teaching). Based on this data, the authors only analyzed 5 types of *peN/-an* data (i.e., *pemikiran*, *pemukima*, *perencanaan*, *pemandangan*, and *penghayatan*) whose appearance was more dominant.

##### 4.2.1. Confix *peN/-an* in *Pemikiran* Word

The use of the word *pemikiran* was found in 7 concordances or sentences. For more details, data on the use of the *pemikiran* word can be seen in Figure 11.

Based on Figure 11, the use of the word *pemikiran* (thought) was found in 7 concordances or sentences. *Pemikiran* word is derived through the process of combining *peN/-an* confixes with the basic form of *memikirkan* (to think) (*peN/-an + memikirkan*) to become *pemikiran*. The word *memikirkan* is the basic form of a verb. After being combined with the confix *peN/-an*, the word turns into a *pemikiran* noun. The derivation of the noun deverb of *pemikiran* from action verbs and the process of *memikirkan* is a morphological derivation process using the *peN/-an* derivation confix in Indonesian (Ermanto, 2008, 2016a).

**Figure 11**  
*Pemikiran Word Data*

No	Konteks Kiri	Data	Konteks Kanan	Proses Pembentukan
3	1	masa depan, dan memersepsi pandangan lingkungan terhadap mereka. Kadang kala	pemikiran mereka kontradiktif terhadap pendapat umum, laksana gurun bertemu pantai atau	( <i>peN-/an</i> + <i>memikirkan</i> ) become <i>pemikiran</i>
4	2	Pada setiap rangkaian kata yang ditulisnya secara acak-acakan tersirat kecemerlangan	pemikiran yang gilang gemilang. Di balik tubuhnya yang tak terawat, kotor,	( <i>peN-/an</i> + <i>memikirkan</i> ) become <i>pemikiran</i>
5	3	di lokus-lokus antah berantah, tiada ber ujung. Mereka mengarungi jalur	pemikiran ini, tersesat di jauh di dalamnya, sendirian. Godaan-godaan besar bersemayam	( <i>peN-/an</i> + <i>memikirkan</i> ) become <i>pemikiran</i>
6	4	Sebuah senter menyiramkan sinar tepat di atas kepala mereka dan	pemikiran mereka hanya sampai pada batas lingkaran cahaya senter itu. Di	( <i>peN-/an</i> + <i>memikirkan</i> ) become <i>pemikiran</i>
7	5	Lintang memasuki suatu tahap kreatif yang melibatkan intuisi dan pengembangan	pemikiran <u>divergen yang orisinal. Ia menggali rasai ngin tahunya dan tak</u>	( <i>peN-/an</i> + <i>memikirkan</i> ) become <i>pemikiran</i>
8	6	sekali mendapat perhatian dan penghargaan yang memadai. Gaya hidup dan	pemikiran mereka yang mengawang-awang sering kali disalahartikan. Misalnya Mahar, kami sering	( <i>peN-/an</i> + <i>memikirkan</i> ) become <i>pemikiran</i>
9	7	Mahar berusaha mengabadikan sifat-sifat misterius burung ini. Yang ada dalam	pemikiran di balik lukisan nya bukanlah bentuk an ato mis burung	( <i>peN-/an</i> + <i>memikirkan</i> ) become <i>pemikiran</i>

Due to the addition of confix derivation *peN-/an* to the basic forms of action verbs and the process of *memikirkan*, the *pemikiran* word also produces a new meaning, which means thinking. Thus, the word *pemikiran* belongs to the word that was originally in the form of a verb and turned into a deverb noun.

#### 4.2.2. Confix PeN-/an in Pemukiman Word

The use of the word *pemukiman* (settlement) was found in 3 concordances or sentences of the novel. For more details, the data on the use of the word *pemukiman* can be seen in Figure 12.

**Figure 12**  
*Pemukiman Word Data*

No	Konteks Kiri	Data	Konteks Kanan	Proses Pembentukan
3	1	akses keluar masuk seperti konsep cul de sac dalam konsep	pemukiman modern. Arsitektur dan desain lanskapnya bergaya sangat kolonial. Orang-orang yang	( <i>peN-/an</i> + <i>memukimkan</i> ) become <i>pemukiman</i>
4	2	meluap jauh ke pesisir. Adapun gubuk ini merupakan bagian dari	pemukiman komunitas orang Melayu Belitong yang hidup di sepanjang pesisir, mengikuti	( <i>peN-/an</i> + <i>memukimkan</i> ) become <i>pemukiman</i>
5	3	di antara padang ilalang liar tak bertuan. Semakin jauh, jalur	pemukiman penduduk semakin menyebar membentuk dua arah. Pemukiman yang berbelok ke	( <i>peN-/an</i> + <i>memukimkan</i> ) become <i>pemukiman</i>

Based on Figure 12, the use of the word *pemukiman* (settlement) was found in 3 concordances or sentences. *Pemukiman* word was derived through the process of combining the confix *peN-/an* with the basic form of *memukimkan* (to settle) (*peN-/an* + *memukimkan*) to become *pemukiman*. The word *memukimkan* is the basic form of a verb. After being combined with the *peN-/an* confix, the word turns into a *pemukiman* noun. Deriving noun deverbs of *pemukiman* from action verbs and the process of *memukimkan* is a morphological derivation process using the derivation *peN-/an* in Indonesian (Ermanto, 2008, 2016a). Due to the addition of *peN-/an* derivation confixes to the basic forms of action verbs and the process of *memukimkan*, the word *pemukiman* also produces a new meaning, which means residence. Thus, the word *pemukiman* is classified as a word that was originally in the form of a verb and turned into a noun deverb.

#### 4.2.3. Confix PeN-/an in Perencanaan Word

The use of the word *perencanaan* (planning) was found in 3 concordances or sentences of the novel. For more details, the data on the use of the word *perencanaan* can be seen in Figure 13.

**Figure 13**  
Perencanaan Word Data

	A	B	C	D	E
1			KORTARA Korpus Detail		
2	No	Konteks Kiri	Data	Konteks Kanan	Proses Pembentukan
3	1	KUA, masjid, kantor pos, bangunan pemerintah — yang dibuat tanpa	perencanaan	yang masuk akal sehingga menjadi bangunan kosong telantar, tandon air,	( <i>peN-/-an</i> + <i>me rencana kcn</i> ) become <i>perencanaan</i>
4	2	kayu yang cen tang perenang. Demikianlah pasar kami, hasil karya	perencanaan	kota yang canggih dari para arsitek Melayu yang paling kampungan.	( <i>peN-/-an</i> + <i>me rencana kcn</i> ) become <i>perencanaan</i>
5	3	Tuan Pos memacu otak karena ia mengurus pikirannya untuk membuat	perencanaan	cash flow dan benda pos guna keperluan bulan depan. Ia	( <i>peN-/-an</i> + <i>me rencana kcn</i> ) become <i>perencanaan</i>
6					

Based on Figure 13, the use of the word *perencanaan* (planning) was found in 3 concordances or sentences. *Perencanaan* word is derived through the process of combining the *peN-/-an* confix with the basic form of *merencanakan* (to plan) (*peN-/-an* + *merencanakan*) to become *perencanaan*. The word *merencanakan* is the basic form of a verb. After being combined with the confix *peN-/-an*, the word turns into a *perencanaan* noun. The derivation of *perencanaan* deverb nouns from action verbs and *merencanakan* processes is a morphological derivation process using the *peN-/-an* derivation confix in Indonesian (Ermanto, 2008, 2016a). Due to the addition of the *peN-/-an* derivation confix to the basic form of the action verb and the *merencanakan*, the word *perencanaan* also produces a new meaning, which means planning. Thus, the word *perencanaan* belongs to the word that was originally sin the form of a verb and turned into a deverb noun.

#### 4.2.4. Confix *PeN-/-an* in *Pemandangan* Word

The use of the word *pemandangan* (view) was found in 40 concordances or sentences of the novel. For more details, the presentation of the data on the use of the word *pemandangan* can be seen in Figure 14.

**Figure 14**  
*Pemandangan* Word Data

	A	B	C	D	E	F
35	33	menjadi gelap. Sambaran-sambaran kilat yang sangat dekat dengan perahu menimbulkan	pemandangan	yang menciutkan nyali. Ketika pusaran angin menusuk permukaan laut, kira-kira	+ <i>mem andang</i> ) become <i>pemandangan</i> ( <i>peN-/-an</i> )	
36	34	mundur seumpama benda tak berbobot. Belum pernah semur hidupku menyaksikan	pemandangan	seajaib itu. Dialah sang orang sakti, manusia setengah pen, Tuk	+ <i>mem andang</i> ) become <i>pemandangan</i> ( <i>peN-/-an</i> )	
37	35	air matanya jatuh. Behiau ingin kami tegar. Dadaku sesak menahankan	pemandangan	itu. Sore itu adalah sore yang paling sendu di seantero	+ <i>mem andang</i> ) become <i>pemandangan</i> ( <i>peN-/-an</i> )	
38	36	terpencil dan menyendiri. Beliau membuka pintu pelan-pelan. Aku gugup membayangkan	pemandangan	yang akan kulihat. Akankah aku kuat menyaksikan penderitaan seberat itu?	+ <i>mem andang</i> ) become <i>pemandangan</i> ( <i>peN-/-an</i> )	
39	37	ia semakin merapatkan dirinya pada ibunya. Aku tak sanggup menanggungkan	pemandangan	memilukan ini. Tanpa kusadari air matakku mengalir. Eryn pun ingin	+ <i>mem andang</i> ) become <i>pemandangan</i> ( <i>peN-/-an</i> )	
40	38	setiap persendian di tubuhku seakan terlepas. Aku tak percaya dengan	pemandangan	di depan matakku. Aku merasa kalut dan amat pedih. Aku	+ <i>mem andang</i> ) become <i>pemandangan</i> ( <i>peN-/-an</i> )	
41	39	apa. Aku telah menjadi tipikal orang muda yang spekulatif. Sebuah	pemandangan	yang menyedihkan sesungguhnya. Bapak perokok itu memanggilku, mempersilakan duduk	+ <i>mem andang</i> ) become <i>pemandangan</i> ( <i>peN-/-an</i> )	
42	40	amat megah seperti istana di Manggar, puncak Bukit Samak dengan	pemandangan	spektakuler laut lepas dan sebuah generator listrik terbesar seAsia Tenggara	+ <i>mem andang</i> ) become <i>pemandangan</i>	
43						

Based on Figure 14, the use of the word *pemandangan* (view) was found in 40 concordances or sentences. *Pemandangan* word is derived through the process of merging the *peN-/-an* confix with the basic form of *memandang* (to see) (*peN-/-an* + *memandang*) to become *pemandangan*. The word *memandang* is the basic form of a verb. After being combined with the confix *peN-/-an*, the word turns into a *pemandangan* noun. The derivation of the noun deverb of *pemandangan* from action verbs and the process of *memandang* is a morphological derivation process using the derivation *peN-/-an* in Indonesian (Ermanto, 2008, 2016a). Due to the addition of the confix derivation of *peN-/-an* to the

basic form of the action verb and the process of *memandang*, the word *pemandangan* also produces a new meaning, which means the result of seeing. Thus, the word *pemandangan* belongs to a word that was originally in the form of a verb and turned into a deverb noun.

#### 4.2.5. Confix *PeN-/an* in *Penghayatan* Word

The use of the word *penghayatan* (appreciation) was found in 3 concordances or sentences of the novel. For more details, the data on the use of the word *penghayatan* can be seen in Figure 15.

**Figure 15**  
*Penghayatan* Word Data

No	Konteks Kiri	Data	Konteks Kanan	Proses Pembentukan
1	lama itu. Ritme ukulele mengiringi vibrasi sempurna suaranya disertai sebuah	penghayatan	yang luar biasa sehingga ia tampak demikian men derita	( <i>peN-/an</i> + <i>menghayati</i> ) become <i>penghayatan</i>
2	histeris memberi semangat dan salut kepada kami yang mampu mencapai	penghayatan	setinggi itu. Penonton semakin rapat dan petinggi di podium kehormatan	( <i>peN-/an</i> + <i>menghayati</i> ) become <i>penghayatan</i>
3	"Gua itu seperti tak berujung ...," Mahar bercerita dengan penuh	penghayatan	sehingga kami merasa seperti berada di dalam gua yang sangat	( <i>peN-/an</i> + <i>menghayati</i> ) become <i>penghayatan</i>

Based on Figure 15, the use of the word *penghayatan* (appreciation) was found in 3 concordances or sentences. *Penghayatan* word is derived through the process of combining the *peN-/an* confix with the basic form of *menghayati* (appreciate) (*peN-/an* + *menghayati*) to become *penghayatan*. The word *menghayati* is the basic form of a verb. After being combined with the *peN-/an* confix, the word turns into a *penghayatan* noun. The derivation of the noun deverb of *penghayatan* from action verbs and the process of *menghayati* is a morphological derivation process using the *peN-/an* derivation confix in Indonesian (Ermanto, 2008, 2016a). Due to the addition of confix derivation *peN-/an* to the basic forms of action verbs and the process of *menghayati*, the word *penghayatan* also produces new meanings, which means something about respect. Thus, the word *penghayatan* is classified as a word that was originally in the form of a verb and turned into a deverb noun.

## 5. Discussion

The findings of this study explain that various variations of *per-/an* and *peN-/an* confixes are generally derived by combining the basic forms of verbs with confixes (*per-/an* and *peN-/an*), producing a word that has a new meaning with noun status of action and process (Ermanto, 2008, 2016a). When compared with previous research, these findings have similarities and differences. The similarities of this research with the findings of previous studies such as Putra (2021), Pratami et al. (2023), Akhiruddin et al. (2023), Ramadhina et al. (2022), JR and Ermanto (2023), and Nisa et al. (2023) are to find the use of combinations of dominant affixes (confixes). The difference in the results of this study and those of the previous ones lies in the use of variations of *per-/an* and *peN-/an* confixes. Previous researchers did not discuss the process of forming confixes and did not mention the change of a word into a new word status.

The process of adding the confix *per-/an* which reduces the noun deverb of *pertanyaan* (ask), *perselisihan* (dispute), *perkataan* (speech), *pertunjukan* (performance), *permainan* (plays), *pertempuran* (war), *pertarungan* (fight), *perdebatan* (argue), *pertandingan* (competition), *percobaan* (trial), and adding the confix *peN-/an* which reduces the noun deverb of *penglihatan* (sight), *pemungutan* (picking), *pemikiran* (thought), *pemahaman* (understanding), *pemukiman* (settlement), *perencanaan* (planning), *pemandangan* (view), *penghormatan* (an honor), *penghayatan* (appreciation), and *pengajaran* (teaching), is a derivation morphological process. In the history of morphological development, morphological processes in world languages are distinguished by experts on morphological derivation and morphological inflection (Bauer, 1983; Lyons, 1968; Matthews, 1974). Similar to Lyons (1968), Matthews (1974) distinguished morphological processes from (1) inflectional processes and (2) word formation processes and concluded that morphology consists of



(1) inflectional morphology and (2) lexical morphology (derivational morphology). Morphology is divided into derivation and inflection; derivation produces new lexemes, and inflection produces word forms (grammatical words) from lexemes (Bauer, 1988). The morphological distinction of derivation and inflection has also been suggested by several other linguists (Aronoff & Fudeman, 2005; Beard, 2001; Buij, 2001; Dik & Kooij, 1994; Scalise, 1984; Stump, 2001; Widdowson, 1997).

The morphological process of derivation is three processes simultaneously, namely 1) morphological process, 2) syntactic process, and 3) semantic process (Hurford & Heasley, 1983). In that case, the morphological process changes the basic form into a derivative, the syntactical process of changing the basic form categories. Semantic processes produce lexical meanings (lexemes). In addition, there are four types of derivation, namely: 1) featural derivation, 2) functional derivation, 3) transposition, and 4) expressive derivation (Beard, 2001). Feature derivation is a derivation morphology that does not change the basic shape category but changes the inherent feature values. Functional derivation or lexical derivation is a derivation morphological process that adds features to basic forms. Transposition is a morphological derivation process that changes categories (word classes). Expression derivation is a morphological derivation process that does not change the reference and basic form categories, but shows the difference in the meaning of the expression.

Based on this, it can be explained that the noun deverbs of of *pertanyaan* (an ask), *perselisihan* (dispute), *perkataan* (speech), *pertunjukan* (performance), *permainan* (plays), *pertempuran* (war), *pertarungan* (fight), *perdebatan* (argue), *pertandingan* (competition), and *percobaan* (trial), can be derived by a morphological derivation process, namely adding the derivation of *per-/-an* to the basic forms of verbs *bertanya*, *berselisih*, *berkata*, *bertunjuk*, *bermain*, *bertempur*, *bertarung*, *berdebat*, *bertanding*, *bercoba* (*mencoba*). It implies that, the addition of *per-/-an* derivation confixes to the basic form has changed the verb category *bertanya*/asking, *berselisih*/quarrel, *berkata*/say, *bertunjuk*/perform, *bermain*/play, *bertempur*/battle, *bertarung*/fight, *berdebat*/to debate, *bertanding*/compete, and *bercoba* (*mencoba*)/trial, into derivative forms categorized as noun deverba *pertanyaan* (an ask), *perselisihan* (dispute), *perkataan* (speech), *pertunjukan* (performance), *permainan* (plays), *pertempuran* (war), *pertarungan* (fight), *perdebatan* (argue), *pertandingan* (competition), and *percobaan* (trial) (Beard, 2001; Hurford & Heasley, 1983). Semantically, adding confix derivation *per-/-an* to the basic form has changed the meaning of words *bertanya*, *berselisih*, *berkata*, *bertunjuk*, *bermain*, *bertempur*, *bertarung*, *berdebat*, *bertanding*, and *bercoba* (*mencoba*), into a derivative form meaning something related to the base words of *pertanyaan*, *perselisihan*, *perkataan*, *pertunjukan*, *permainan*, *pertempuran*, *pertarungan*, *perdebatan*, *pertandingan*, *percobaan*.

Likewise, it can be explained that the noun deverbs of *penglihatan* (sight), *pemungutan* (picking), *pemikiran* (thought), *pemahaman* (understanding), *pemukiman* (settlement), *perencanaan* (planning), *pemandangan* (view), *penghormatan* (honor), *penghayatan* (appreciation), and *pengajaran* (teaching) are derived by a morphological derivation process, namely adding the derivation of *pen-/-an* to the basic forms of action verbs and the process of *melihat* (to see), *memungut* (to pick), *memikirkan* (to think), *memahami* (to understand), *memukimkan* (to settle), *merencanakan* (to plan), *memandangi* (to see), *menghormati* (to honor), *menghayati* (to appreciate), and *mengajar* (to teach). It means that, adding the confix derivation of *peN-/-an* to the basic form has changed the category of action verbs and the process of *melihat*, *memungut*, *memikirkan*, *memahami*, *memukimkan*, *merencanakan*, *memandangi*, *menghormati*, *menghayati*, and *mengajar* derivative forms with the noun deverb category *penglihatan*, *pemungutan*, *pemikiran*, *pemahaman*, *pemukiman*, *perencanaan*, *pemandangan* (view), *penghormatan*, *penghayatan*, and *pengajaran* (Beard, 2001; Hurford & Heasley, 1983). Semantically, adding *per-/-an* derivation confixes to basic forms has changed the meaning of action and process *melihat*, *memungut*, *memikirkan*, *memahami*, *memukimkan*, *merencanakan*, *memandangi*, *menghormati*, *menghayati*, and *mengajar* into derivative forms meaning things or something related to the base words of *penglihatan*, *pemungutan*, *pemikiran*, *pemahaman*, *pemukiman*, *perencanaan*, *pemandangan*, *penghormatan*, *penghayatan*, and *pengajaran*.

These confix patterns can also be seen in other languages. For example, in English, the use of the word impossibility is formed through the affixation process. The affixation process that occurs in the word impossibility is combining the confix *i-/-ty* with the basic lexeme possible, producing a new

word impossibility. This process can also be called a derivation phenomenon because it changes the status of a word (Auni & Manan, 2022). In the Bugis language, the use of the word *maqdeppungeng* (assemble) also occurs due to the affixation process. The word *maqdeppungeng* is formed by combining the confix *ma-/eng* with the basic lexeme *reppung*. This process of affixation is called confixes in the Bugis language (Kasim et al., 2022). In Arabic, the use of this confix can be seen in the word *maf'ul* (مفعول), which means what has been done. The word *maf'ul* (مفعول) is formed by combining the confix *v* and *m* (م and و) with the basic lexeme *fa'ala* (فعل), which means work. This process is called the confix morphological process in Arabic (Zuhriyah et al., 2018). The use of confixes in several languages is an illustration of the variations in the confix affixation process in each language. On theoretical grounds, conflict patterns generally have similarities in terms of form. This similarity is in the form of adding the beginning and end of a word. This addition also produces a new meaning that has the status of a word.

Based on this research, various forms of the use of *per-/an* and *peN-/an* confixes were found in the target text of the novel Laskar Pelangi by Andrea Hirata. From the aspect of the morphological derivation process, the findings of this study revealed that the use of *per-/an* and *peN-/an* confixes is to form a new word and produce a new meaning. The results of this study also revealed that adding confixes will generally change the status of the basic form in the verb category with meaning or action and process into a derived form in the noun deverb category with the meaning of things or something related to the basic meaning. Further research could discuss confixes broadly on social media using the KORTARA corpus linguistics approach. It means that this research is not limited to the variations of *per-/an* and *peN-/an* confixes, but a broader discussion of confixes will reveal a more diverse use. The authors also suggest that future researchers should not limit their research to confix affixation and should discuss derivation and inflection as well. This is based on the emergence of very diverse affixation patterns on social media.

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