Multiple affixations in jakup: a case study in Pustaka si Badia

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini menyelidiki afiksasi ganda, khususnya kombinasi prefiks-sufiks, yang ditemukan dalam Kitab Jakup (Surat Yakobus) di Pustaka Si Badia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi bentuk-bentuk afiksasi ganda prefiks-sufiks dan menganalisis struktur dan fungsi morfologisnya berdasarkan teori morfologi Francis Katamba (1993). Dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif, data dikumpulkan melalui dokumentasi dengan memeriksa item leksikal yang mengandung lebih dari satu afiks dalam Jakup. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa afiksasi ganda dalam Jakup diwujudkan melalui kombinasi prefiks-sufiks yang terutama berfungsi sebagai nominalisasi, membentuk kata benda abstrak dari kata kerja atau kata sifat. Penelitian ini berkontribusi pada deskripsi morfologis bahasa Karo dan menyoroti sifat sistematis pembentukan kata dalam teks-teks Alkitab.
Kata Kunci: morphology; multiple affixations; prefix and suffix; Jakup; Pustaka Si Badia

ABSTRACT

This study investigates multiple affixations, specifically prefix–suffix combinations, found in the Book of Jakup (Epistle of James) in Pustaka Si Badia. The research aims to identify the forms of prefix–suffix multiple affixations and to analyze their morphological structures and functions based on Francis Katamba's (1993) theory of morphology. Using a descriptive qualitative method, the data were collected through documentation by examining lexical items containing more than one affix in Jakup. The findings show that multiple affixations in Jakup are realized through prefix–suffix combinations that primarily function as nominalizers, forming abstract nouns from verbs or adjectives. This study contributes to the morphological description of the Karo language and highlights the systematic nature of word formation in biblical texts.
Keyword: morphology; multiple affixations; prefix and suffix; Jakup; Pustaka Si Badia

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1. INTRODUCTION

Language is a fundamental means of human communication that enables individuals to express ideas, thoughts, and beliefs. Linguistics, as the scientific study of language, examines its structure, meaning, and function (Khansir & Pakdel, 2016; Yendra, 2018). It is commonly divided into several major branches, including phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. This study focuses on morphology.

Morphology is the branch of linguistics that studies the internal structure of words and the processes by which words are formed. According to Francis Katamba (1993), morphology examines how morphemes are combined to form words and how these combinations contribute to meaning and grammatical function. One important morphological process is affixation, which involves attaching bound morphemes to a base or root.

A morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit of language. Morphemes are classified into free morphemes and bound morphemes (Rastle, 2019). Free morphemes can occur independently, whereas bound

morphemes must be attached to other morphemes. Affixes are bound morphemes that may appear as prefixes, infixes, or suffixes.

Affixation may involve a single affix or more than one affix. When more than one affix is attached to a base, the process is known as multiple affixation (Katamba, 1993). For example, in English, the word *unhappiness* is formed through the attachment of the prefix *un-* and the suffix *-ness* to the base *happy*. Multiple affixation results in morphologically complex words and may either maintain or change the lexical category of the base.

This study focuses on multiple affixations found in *Jakup* in *Pustaka Si Badia*. *Jakup* was selected because it contains a number of morphologically complex words that reflect formal written usage of the Karo language. The objectives of this study are: (1) to identify words formed through multiple affixations, and (2) to analyze their morphological processes and grammatical functions based on morphological theory.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Morphology deals with the structure of words and the rules governing word formation (Katamba, 1993). One of the central concerns of morphology is derivation, which involves the formation of new words through the addition of affixes to a base. Derivational affixes often alter the meaning or the grammatical category of the base word.

Francis Katamba (1993) states that affixation may occur not only as a single process but also as multiple affixation, in which more than one affix attaches to a base. In such cases, each affix contributes to the overall meaning and grammatical function of the derived word. Prefixes typically modify meaning or grammatical roles, whereas suffixes often play a crucial role in determining word class.

Multiple affixation has been widely discussed in morphological studies, particularly in relation to nominalization processes. According to Katamba (1993), nominalization frequently involves combinations of affixes that derive nouns from verbs or adjectives. This process is highly productive across many languages, including Indonesian and regional languages such as Karo.

In the Karo language, affixation—especially the use of prefixes—is commonly employed in word formation. When combined with other affixes, these elements create complex morphological structures that reflect systematic derivational processes. Understanding these processes is essential for providing an accurate description of Karo morphology. Therefore, this study focuses on prefix–suffix multiple affixations in *Jakup* in *Pustaka Si Badia*.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

This study employed a descriptive qualitative method. A qualitative approach is appropriate because the data consist of words and morphological forms rather than numerical data. The study aims to describe and analyze multiple affixation phenomena in detail. The data source of this study is *Jakup* in *Pustaka Si Badia*. The data consist of lexical items containing more than one affix, specifically combinations of prefixes and suffixes.

The data were collected using a documentation technique. The researcher carefully examined the text of *Jakup* and identified words that exhibit prefix–suffix multiple affixation. These words were then recorded and systematically classified. In analyzing the data, the researcher followed these steps:

(1) identifying words containing prefix–suffix combinations;
(2) segmenting each word into its base and affixes;
(3) analyzing the morphological structure based on Francis Katamba's (1993) theory; and
(4) explaining the functions and lexical categories of the derived forms.

The results of the analysis are presented descriptively in the Results and Discussion section.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section presents the results and discussion of prefix–suffix multiple affixation found in *Jakup* in *Pustaka Si Badia*. The analysis focuses on words formed through the attachment of more than one affix to a single base, specifically combinations of prefixes and suffixes. Each datum is examined to identify its morphological structure, the role of each affix, and the resulting change in lexical category. The discussion is grounded in morphological theory as proposed by Francis Katamba (1993), which emphasizes the importance of multiple affixation in the formation of complex words. Through this analysis, the study demonstrates how prefix–suffix affixation in the Karo language functions as a productive mechanism for nominalization and contributes to the expansion of the lexical system in the biblical text.

A. Prefix–Suffix Multiple Affixation

1) keadilen (Jakup 2:13)
   Morphological structure: *adil* (adjective) + *ke-* (prefix) + *-en* (suffix) → *keadilen* (noun)

The word *keadilen* refers to "justice" or "righteousness." It is derived from the adjective *adil* ("just") through the attachment of the prefix *ke-* and the suffix *-en.* This formation represents multiple affixation because more than one affix is attached to a single base. The combination of *ke-* and *-en* produces an abstract noun that expresses a quality or state rather than a concrete action. This process involves a class-changing derivation from adjective to noun and demonstrates the role of prefix–suffix affixation in forming abstract lexical items in the Karo language.

2) persuruhen (Jakup 1:1)

Morphological structure: *suruh* (verb) + *per-* (prefix) + *-en* (suffix) → *persuruhen* (noun)

The word *persuruhen* means "command" or "instruction." It is formed from the verb *suruh* ("to command") through the attachment of the prefix *per-* and the suffix *-en.* This word illustrates prefix–suffix multiple affixation, in which a verbal base is transformed into a noun. The derived form refers to the result or concept of the action rather than the action itself. This process changes the lexical category from verb to noun and reflects nominalization through multiple affixation.

3) perbahanen (Jakup 2:17)

Morphological structure: *bahan* (verb) + *per-* (prefix) + *-en* (suffix) → *perbahanen* (noun)

The word *perbahanen* means "deed" or "action." It is derived from the verb *bahan* ("to do") through the attachment of the prefix *per-* and the suffix *-en*. Similar to the previous data, this form demonstrates prefix–suffix multiple affixation that results in nominalization. The derived noun refers to an action or deed as a conceptual entity rather than as a process. This formation shows a class-changing derivation from verb to noun.

4) erdandanken (Jakup 2:23)

Morphological structure: *dandan* (verb) + *er-* (prefix) + *-ken* (suffix) → *erdandanken* (noun)

The word *erdandanken* means "belief" or "faith." It is derived from the verb *dandan* ("to believe") through the attachment of the prefix *er-* and the suffix *-ken*. This formation represents prefix–suffix multiple affixation, as more than one affix is attached to a single base. The combination of *er-* and *-ken* produces an abstract noun that refers to a state or concept rather than an action. This process is known as nominalization and involves a class-changing derivation from verb to noun.

5) kinitekenndu (Jakup 1:3)

Morphological structure: *niteken* (verb) + *ki-* (prefix) + *-ndu* (suffix) → *kinitekenndu* (noun)

The word *kinitekenndu* is derived from the verb *niteken* ("to believe" or "to have confidence") through the attachment of the prefix *ki-* and the suffix *-ndu*. This form exemplifies prefix–suffix multiple affixation because more than one affix is attached to a single base. The combination of *ki-* and *-ndu* functions as a nominalizer, forming an abstract noun that denotes an inner or spiritual state rather than a concrete action. This derivational process involves a class-changing shift from verb to noun.

6) debanna (Jakup 5:12)

Morphological structure: *eban* (verb) + *de-* (prefix) + *-na* (suffix) → *debanna* (noun)

The word *debanna* refers to "speech" or "utterance." It is derived from the verb *eban* ("to say" or "to speak") through the attachment of the prefix *de-* and the suffix *-na*. This form demonstrates prefix–suffix multiple affixation because more than one affix is attached to a single base. The combination of *de-* and *-na* results in nominalization, producing a noun that denotes the result or content of an act of speaking rather than the action itself. This derivational process involves a class-changing shift from verb to noun.

7) isuanken (Jakup 1:21)

Morphological structure: *suan* (verb) + *i-* (prefix) + *-ken* (suffix) → *isuanken* (noun)

The word *isuanken* refers to "what is planted" or "the implanted word." It is derived from the verb *suan* ("to plant") through the attachment of the prefix *i-* and the suffix *-ken*. This form illustrates prefix–suffix multiple affixation because more than one affix is attached to a single base. The combination of *i-* and *-ken* functions as a nominalizer, producing a noun that denotes the result of an action rather than the action itself. This derivational process involves a class-changing shift from verb to noun and highlights the productive role of multiple affixation in expressing abstract and spiritual concepts in the Karo language, particularly in the context of receiving God's word in *Jakup*.

8) icidahkenna (Jakup 3:13)

Morphological structure: *cidah* (verb) + *i-* (prefix) + *-ken* (suffix) + *-na* (suffix) → *icidahkenna* (noun)

The word *icidahkenna* is derived from the verb *cidah* ("to show" or "to make visible"). This form is created through multiple affixation involving one prefix and two suffixes. In the Karo language, the prefix *i-* typically indicates a passive or stative meaning. The suffix *-ken* functions as a derivational marker that adds a causative or applicative meaning, while the suffix *-na* serves as a definite or pronominal marker referring to a third-person entity. The combination of these affixes results in a complex nominal form that conveys a referential and abstract meaning. This example demonstrates how multiple affixation contributes to semantic specificity and grammatical richness in the Karo language.

9) perpengidahen (Jakup 1:22)

Morphological structure: *idah* (verb) + *per-* (prefix) + *-en* (suffix) → *perpengidahen* (noun)

The word *perpengidahen* means "understanding" or "comprehension." It is derived from the verb *idah* ("to see" or "to know"). The addition of the prefix *per-* and the suffix *-en* transforms the verb into a noun. The resulting form refers not to the action itself but to the outcome or result of a cognitive process. This example shows how multiple affixation is used in the Karo language to form abstract nouns related to mental activities.

10) pererdalanen (Jakup 1:21)

Morphological structure: *erdal* (verb) + *per-* (prefix) + *-en* (suffix) → *pererdalanen* (noun)

The word *pererdalanen* means "salvation." It is derived from the verb *erdal* ("to be saved" or "to be safe"). By adding the prefix *per-* and the suffix *-en*, the verb is transformed into an abstract noun. This noun refers to a state or condition rather than an action. The process illustrates how the Karo language uses prefix–suffix combinations to express important abstract concepts.

11) kesabaren (Jakup 1:3)

Morphological structure: *sabar* (adjective) + *ke-* (prefix) + *-en* (suffix) → *kesabaren* (noun)

The word *kesabaren* means "patience." It is derived from the adjective *sabar* ("patient"). Through the addition of the prefix *ke-* and the suffix *-en*, the adjective is nominalized into an abstract noun. This form refers to the quality itself rather than merely describing a person, demonstrating a class-changing derivation from adjective to noun.

12) pererdemen (Jakup 4:6)

Morphological structure: *erdem* (verb) + *per-* (prefix) + *-en* (suffix) → *pererdemen* (noun)

The word *pererdemen* means "humility" or "lowliness." It is derived from the verb *erdem* ("to be low"). The addition of the prefix *per-* and the suffix *-en* converts the verb into a noun that expresses a psychological or social state. This process highlights the role of multiple affixation in forming abstract concepts.

13) kejujuren (Jakup 5:12)

Morphological structure: *jujur* (adjective) + *ke-* (prefix) + *-en* (suffix) → *kejujuren* (noun)

The word *kejujuren* means "honesty." It is derived from the adjective *jujur* ("honest"). Through the addition of the prefix *ke-* and the suffix *-en*, the adjective is transformed into an abstract noun that expresses a moral value or ethical quality.

14) perbandingen (Jakup 3:9)

Morphological structure: *banding* (verb) + *per-* (prefix) + *-en* (suffix) → *perbandingen* (noun)

The word *perbandingen* means "comparison." It is derived from the verb *banding* ("to compare"). The addition of the prefix *per-* and the suffix *-en* nominalizes the verb, producing a noun that refers to the result of a cognitive or evaluative process. This example highlights the important role of multiple affixation in forming abstract and conceptual vocabulary in the Karo language.

5. CONCLUSION

This study examined prefix–suffix multiple affixation in *Jakup* in *Pustaka Si Badia* based on Francis Katamba's (1993) theory of morphology. The findings show that multiple affixation in *Jakup* occurs through systematic combinations of prefixes and suffixes, particularly in nominalization processes.

The analysis reveals that prefix–suffix multiple affixation primarily functions to form abstract nouns from verbs and adjectives and results in class-changing derivations. These findings contribute to a better understanding of the morphological structure of the Karo language and demonstrate that biblical texts provide valuable linguistic data for morphological analysis. Future studies may explore other morphological processes in *Pustaka Si Badia*, such as inflection or compounding, to provide a more comprehensive description of the Karo language.

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