

Multiple affixations in ziggy zezsyazeoviennazabrizkie novel di tanah lada

Findi Manik¹, Prima Jaya Daeli², Bella Renata Br Manalu³,
Roselyn Gracia Sitompul⁴, Esron Ambarita⁵
^{1,2,3,4,5}Universitas Methodist Indonesia, Indonesia
Email: findimanik12@gmail.com

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini menyelidiki fenomena afiksasi derivasional ganda dalam novel Di Tanah Lada karya Ziggy Zezsyazeoviennazabrizkie. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis afiks ganda yang digunakan dalam teks dan menganalisis struktur morfotaktiknya serta pergeseran kelas kata dan makna yang dihasilkan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif, dengan data yang dikumpulkan melalui observasi dan pencatatan dari unit linguistik yang ditemukan dalam novel. Analisis didasarkan pada teori morfologi berbasis kata Aronoff dan teori struktur hierarkis Lieber untuk menjelaskan pembentukan berlapis kata-kata kompleks. Temuan menunjukkan beberapa pola afiksasi ganda, termasuk prefiks (meN-, ber-, pe-, ter-), sufiks (-an, -kan, -i), dan konfiks (ke- -an dan per- -an/pe- -an). Di antara ini, konfiks muncul paling sering dan berfungsi terutama untuk membentuk kata benda abstrak yang mengekspresikan keadaan emosional atau mental. Analisis ini juga menunjukkan bahwa penambahan imbuhan ganda berkontribusi pada pergeseran kategori dan perluasan makna dalam narasi. Secara keseluruhan, penelitian ini menyoroti bagaimana fleksibilitas morfologi derivasional bahasa Indonesia memperkaya kualitas ekspresif dan naratif teks sastra.

Kata Kunci: afiksasi; afiks ganda; analisis deskriptif; derivasional

ABSTRACT

This study investigates the phenomenon of multiple derivational affixation in the novel Di Tanah Lada by Ziggy Zezsyazeoviennazabrizkie. The research aims to identify the types of multiple affixes used in the text and to analyze their morphotactic structure as well as the resulting shifts in word class and meaning. The study employs a qualitative descriptive method, with data collected through observation and note-taking from linguistic units found in the novel. The analysis is based on Aronoff's word-based morphology theory and Lieber's hierarchical structure theory to explain the layered formation of complex words. The findings reveal several patterns of multiple affixation, including prefixes (meN-, ber-, pe-, ter-), suffixes (-an, -kan, -i), and confixes (ke- -an and per- -an/pe- -an). Among these, confixes appear most frequently and function primarily to form abstract nouns expressing emotional or mental states. The analysis also demonstrates that multiple affixation contributes to categorical shifts and semantic expansion in the narrative. Overall, the study highlights how the flexibility of Indonesian derivational morphology enriches the expressive and narrative quality of literary texts.

Keyword: affixations; multiple affixes; descriptive analysis; derivational

Corresponding Author:

Findi Manik,
Universitas Methodist Indonesia,
Jl Hang Tuah No.8, Madras Hulu, Kec. Medan Polonia, Kota Medan,
Sumatera Utara 20151, Indonesia
Email: findimanik12@gmail.com



1. INTRODUCTION

Language is a dynamic system that allows people to express their thoughts and imagination through complex structures. In linguistics, morphology is an important field because it studies how the smallest meaningful units, called morphemes, are combined to form new words. One of the most interesting topics in morphology is derivation. In this process, adding affixes does not only change the form of a word but can also change its word class and create new meanings. In literary works, language is often used beyond normal

communication to build a strong narrative atmosphere. One contemporary Indonesian writer known for her unique narrative style and distinctive use of language is Ziggy Zezszyzeoviennazabrizkie. Through her novel *Di Tanah Lada*, Ziggy presents simple yet profound word choices, often using complex word structures to portray the main character's perspective when facing complicated realities.

The researcher's interest in analyzing the novel *Di Tanah Lada* arises from the frequent use of words that contain not only one affix but multiple affixes. The phenomenon of multiple derivational affixes, which combines prefixes and suffixes in one base word, creates a morphological structure that is challenging to analyze academically. For example, some words are formed through a long process, such as creating nouns from verbs that have already undergone previous affixation. This layered affixation process demonstrates high language productivity and reflects how a simple idea can be developed into a more complex concept through precise morphological changes. This phenomenon is closely related to Ziggy's writing style, which often combines simple word choices with complex structures to convey symbolic meanings.

Based on this background, this research identifies two main problems as the focus of analysis. The first problem concerns morphotactic complexity, which refers to how different derivational prefixes and suffixes are ordered and combined to form complex words in the novel *Di Tanah Lada*. This issue focuses on the internal rules that explain why one morpheme must appear before another in the word formation process. The second problem focuses on categorical and semantic shifts, which examine how the use of multiple derivational affixes affects changes in word class and basic meaning within sentence contexts in the novel. These two problems are considered important for understanding how flexible word formation can be in literary texts.

The main goal of this analysis is to systematically describe the types of multiple derivational affixes found in the novel and to map their hierarchical structure using tree diagrams to illustrate the word formation process step by step. In addition, this research aims to reveal the functional role of multiple affixations in enriching the literary quality of the work. By achieving these goals, this study is expected to provide both theoretical and practical benefits. Theoretically, this research contributes to strengthening and expanding derivational morphology theory, especially in relation to multiple affixation in Indonesian used in creative or fictional texts. Practically, the results of this analysis can serve as a useful reference for linguistics students studying morphology, as well as for language researchers and beginner writers, in understanding how mastery of word structure can improve the clarity, effectiveness, and richness of word choice in both academic and creative writing. Therefore, this analysis of *Di Tanah Lada* is not only a grammatical study but also an appreciation of language structure.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Morphology

Morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies the internal structure of words and how they are formed from smaller meaningful units. In other words, morphology examines how morphemes—the smallest units of language that carry meaning or grammatical function—combine to form words. In general, morphology divides word-formation processes into two main types:

1) Inflectional Morphology

Inflectional morphology refers to a word-formation process that creates different forms of the same word without changing its word class or basic meaning. Common examples include markers of plural forms or tense.

2) Derivational Morphology

Derivational morphology refers to a word-formation process that creates a new lexeme by changing the lexical meaning or the grammatical identity (word class) of the base word. This focus on derivational aspects clearly distinguishes this study from the research conducted by Hutasoit et al. (2024), which examines inflectional affixes in Shakespeare's works. While inflectional affixes function only at the grammatical level, such as marking tense or number, this study explores how derivational affixes actively enrich vocabulary through the formation of new words (Hutasoit et al., 2024). For example, the word *judi* (verb/noun) becomes *perjudian* (an abstract noun), showing a shift from an activity to a concept.

B. Derivational Affixes

Derivational affixes are affixes that have the ability to create new lexical entries in a speaker's mental dictionary. According to Mark Aronoff and Kirsten Fudeman in their book *What Is Morphology?*, this process plays an important role in expanding a language's vocabulary through changes in grammatical function. Based on their position when attached to a base word in Indonesian, derivational affixes can be divided into three main types:

1) Prefixes

Prefixes are affixes that are placed before the base word, such as the prefix *meN-* which changes the noun *erti* into the verb *mengerti*, or the prefix *pe-* which changes the verb *jaga* into the agent noun *penjaga*.

2) Suffixes

Suffixes are affixes that are placed after the base word, such as the suffix *-an*, which forms result nouns like *makanan* from the verb *makan*.

3) Confixes (Circumfixes)

A confix is a single affix made up of two parts that are attached at the beginning and the end of the base word simultaneously, such as the confix *ke- -an*, which forms the abstract noun *kesedihan* from the adjective *sedih*.

C. Multiple Affixation

Multiple affixation is a morphological phenomenon in which a base word undergoes more than one affixation process, either sequentially or simultaneously. This usually occurs when a word requires more complex meaning changes. The types of multiple affixation include:

1) Combination of Prefix and Suffix

This refers to the attachment of two affixes in different positions, such as in the word *menceritakan*, which uses the prefix *meN-* and the suffix *-kan* with the base word *cerita*.

2) Layered Prefix Combination

This involves the use of more than one prefix. However, in standard Indonesian, this type is less common than prefix–suffix combinations.

3) Layering of Confixes and Additional Affixes

This process occurs when a word that already contains a confix receives another affix to clarify its syntactic function.

For example, in the word *menghidupi*, the base word *hidup* (an adjective) receives a combination of the prefix *meN-* and the suffix *-i*, changing its meaning to “to provide living expenses.” This phenomenon requires an understanding of morphotactic rules, which govern the order of morphemes within a complex word. Rochelle Lieber emphasizes that the combination of multiple affixes does not occur randomly but follows a specific hierarchy in which each affix layer builds meaning step by step.

Referring to the ideas of Andrew Carstairs-McCarthy, this research views word complexity through multiple affixation not only as a technical linguistic issue but also as a communicative strategy used by writers to construct reflective and descriptive narratives, as seen in the child-like narrative style of the novel *Di Tanah Lada*. By integrating these theories, this literature review provides a strong framework for analyzing the data found in the novel so that each finding can be explained based on objective linguistic principles.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive method to provide an in-depth explanation of morphological phenomena in literary works. In line with the principle proposed by Ambarita (2016), the qualitative descriptive method is chosen because it is able to describe linguistic phenomena naturally and as they occur, without giving special treatment to the research object. A qualitative method is considered the most suitable approach because the main focus of this study is to understand and explain complex word-formation processes rather than to test hypotheses using statistical analysis.

The data in this research are qualitative in nature and consist of linguistic units that contain multiple derivational affixes. The data are taken from the primary source, namely the novel *Di Tanah Lada* written by Ziggy Zezsyazeoviennazabrizkie. The data collection technique uses an observation method combined with note-taking. The researcher carefully observes every word used in both narration and dialogue, then records words that are identified as containing more than one derivational bound morpheme into a data corpus.

The data analysis is carried out systematically through a data reduction procedure. This step involves selecting only words that contain a combination of prefixes and suffixes simultaneously or in layered forms that are derivational in nature. Words that are inflectional or contain only a single affix are excluded so that the analysis remains focused on derivational complexity, in line with the title of the research.

After the data are reduced, they are analyzed using hierarchical structure analysis based on Rochelle Lieber’s theory to map the order of word formation. This hierarchical analysis visualizes how a root word gradually combines with the first affix and then with subsequent affixes, forming morphological layers that determine the final word class and its semantic meaning. By combining data reduction and hierarchical analysis, this research reveals the morphotactic rules used by the author to construct rich and varied word choices in the novel *Di Tanah Lada*.

Table 1. Data of Multiple Affixation

No	Complex Word	Root Word	Type of Multiple Affixes	Word Class Change
1	Peralatan (Equipment)	Alat (N)	per- + -an	Noun → Noun (Collective)
2	Perjalanan (Journey)	Jalan (V)	per- + -an	Verb → Noun
3	Menghidupi (To support)	Hidup (Adj)	meN- + -i	Adjective → Verb

No	Complex Word	Root Word	Type of Multiple Affixes	Word Class Change
4	Menjelaskan (To explain)	Jelas (Adj)	meN- + -kan	Adjective → Verb
5	Menemukan (To find)	Temu (V)	meN- + -kan	Verb → Verb
6	Menceritakan (To tell)	Cerita (N)	meN- + -kan	Noun → Verb

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the data analysis of the novel *Di Tanah Lada* by Ziggy Zezszyzeoviennazabrizkie, various complex derivational morphological processes were identified. This discussion examines these findings based on the types of affixes, word class changes, and hierarchical structures in order to answer the research problems related to morphotactic rules and categorical shifts.

A. Types of Affixes (Morphological Combinations)

The data show that the novel is rich in derivational processes, especially through the use of active verbs and the formation of abstract nouns to describe the emotions and mental processes of the characters. The affixes found can be grouped into prefixes, suffixes, and confixes (circumfixes).

Table 2. Morphological Combinations

Type of Affix	Examples Found in the Novel	Main Function
Prefixes	meN-, ber-, pe-, ter-	Formation of active verbs and agent nouns
Suffixes	-an, -kan, -i	Nominalization (noun formation) and causative verbs
Confixes	ke- -an, per- -an (pe- -an)	Formation of abstract nouns expressing states or processes

The analysis shows that prefixes are frequently used to form verbs, while confixes appear dominantly in the formation of abstract nouns that describe emotional or internal states in the narrative.

B. Word Class Change Processes (Derivation)

To address the problem related to categorical shifts, the data show that the addition of derivational affixes consistently changes the base word into a new word class with a different lexical meaning.

1) Verb Formation (Verbalization)

The author often transforms nouns or adjectives into verbs to express conscious actions or mental processes.

Adjective → Verb

Jelas (Adj) becomes *menjelaskan* (V), showing a change from a quality to an action. A similar process occurs with *sadar* (Adj) becoming *menyadari* (V).

Noun → Verb

Pikir (N) becomes *memikirkan* (V), and *cerita* (N) becomes *bercerita* (V), transforming static concepts into active actions.

2) Noun Formation (Nominalization)

This process converts verbs or adjectives into nouns referring to results, places, or abstract concepts. Verb → Noun

Harap (V) becomes *harapan* (N), and *bangun* (V) becomes *bangunan* (N). The word *pilih* (V) becomes *pilihan* (N), indicating the result of an action.

Adjective → Noun

Sedih (Adj) becomes *kesedihan* (N), and *bahagia* (Adj) becomes *kebahagiaan* (N), creating new lexical entries referring to emotional states.

C. Hierarchical Structure Analysis (Morphotactics)

In line with Rochelle Lieber's theory, the formation of complex words in this novel follows hierarchical morphotactic rules. This structural analysis is also consistent with the view of structural morphology, which states that words can be analyzed based on the internal structural phenomena of a language (Nida, 1949, cited in Ambarita, 2016). Each affix contributes additional meaning step by step.

The following examples illustrate the layered structure of several complex words:

1) Word: Menceritakan

This process demonstrates a gradual change from a noun into a transitive verb.

Root: *Cerita* (Noun)

Stage 1: *Cerita* (N) + *-kan* → *Ceritakan* (Causative Verb)

Stage 2: *meN-* + *Ceritakan* (V) → *Menceritakan* (Active Transitive Verb)

The suffix *-kan* is added first to create a verbal base, and the prefix *meN-* then provides the active function.

2) Word: Menghidupi

This word illustrates a class change from an adjective to an action involving responsibility.

Root: *Hidup* (Adjective)

Stage 1: *Hidup* (Adj) + *-i* → *Hidupi* (Verb)

Stage 2: *meN-* + *Hidupi* (V) → *Menghidupi* (Active Verb)

According to Aronoff's theory, the class shift from *hidup* as a quality to an action meaning "to provide living expenses" involves layered derivational meaning.

3) Word: Peralihan

This word represents the formation of a process noun from a base verb.

Root: *Alih* (Verb)

Stage 1: *Alih* (V) + confix *per-* *-an* → *Peralihan* (Noun)

The confix *per-* *-an* is attached simultaneously to change the meaning from an activity into the result or process of transition.

This analysis shows that the morphotactic structure in Ziggy's novel is not random (answering Research Problem 1). Each use of multiple affixes, such as in *peralatan* or *perjalanan*, follows a specific order that enables semantic shifts from physical objects to collective concepts or processes. Aronoff's theory can also be observed in the formation of new lexemes whose meanings cannot be predicted solely from their grammatical forms, such as the use of the confix *per-* *-an* in *perjudian*, which represents a conceptual activity.

These findings confirm that categorical shifts (answering Research Problem 2) function as an important narrative strategy in describing the mental processes and inner emotions of the main character through reflective narration.

5. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the use of derivational affixes plays a crucial role in constructing a reflective narrative in the novel *Di Tanah Lada*. The findings indicate that the most dominant pattern of multiple affixation is the combination of prefixes and suffixes that form active transitive or causative verbs. Through hierarchical morphotactic rules, the author is able to modify word categories in order to produce more precise and expressive meanings.

More specifically, the summary of derivational affix usage in this research corpus includes several prefix categories, namely the prefix *meN-* (5 words), *ber-* (4 words), *pe-* (1 word), and *ter-* (2 words). For suffixes, the study identified the use of *-an* (4 words), *-kan* (2 words), and *-i* (1 word). Meanwhile, the category of multiple affixes or confixes shows the highest frequency as a device for abstracting emotions, dominated by the confix *ke-* *-an* (11 words) and the confix *per-* *-an* or *pe-* *-an* (8 words).

These patterns of multiple affixation demonstrate that the flexibility of Indonesian morphology is effectively utilized by the author to portray the mental processes and inner states of the main character in a deep and meaningful way.

REFERENCES

- Ambarita, E. (2018). Adjectival affixations in Toba Batak language: A descriptive analysis of adjectives. In *Proceedings of the International Conference* (Vol. 5, pp. 74–83).
- Aronoff, M., & Fudeman, K. (2011). *What is morphology?* (2nd ed.). Wiley-Blackwell.
- Carstairs-McCarthy, A. (2002). *An introduction to English morphology: Words and their structure*. Edinburgh University Press.
- Chaer, A. (2008). *Morfologi bahasa Indonesia: Pendekatan proses*. Rineka Cipta.
- Haspelmath, M., & Sims, A. D. (2013). *Understanding morphology* (2nd ed.). Routledge.
- Hutasoit, S. M., Ambarita, E., & Sitinjak, V. N. (2024). Inflectional affixes in William Shakespeare's play *Romeo and Juliet*. *Sintaksis: Publikasi Para Ahli Bahasa Dan Sastra Inggris*, 2(5), 127–137. <https://doi.org/10.61132/sintaksis.v2i5.1000>
- Katamba, F. (1993). *Morphology*. Macmillan Press.
- Lieber, R. (2009). *Introducing morphology*. Cambridge University Press.
- Moeliono, A. M., Alwi, H., Dardjowidjojo, S., Lapoliwa, H., & Moeliono, A. (2017). *Tata bahasa baku bahasa Indonesia* (Edisi keempat). Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa.
- Serafis, D., Greco, S., Pollaroli, C., & Jermini-Martinez Soria, C. (2020). Towards an integrated argumentative approach to multimodal critical discourse analysis: Evidence from the portrayal of refugees and immigrants in Greek newspapers. *Critical Discourse Studies*, 17(5), 545–565. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17405904.2019.1701509>
- Zezyazeoviennazabrizkie, Z. (2015). *Di tanah lada*. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Zhu, G. (2022). A neoliberal transformation or the revival of ancient healing? A critical analysis of traditional Chinese medicine discourse on Chinese television. *Critical Public Health*, 32(5), 689–699. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09581596.2021.1919290>