

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF DERIVATION IN NOUN FORMATION: EXPLORING ABSTRACT NOUN IN INDONESIAN

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ABSTRACT

*An abstract noun is something that cannot be seen or felt with the senses, such as ideas, activities, attributes, states, and situations. The major goal of this study is to examine the morphology of the Indonesian language, particularly how abstract nouns are formed in Indonesian. The literature study approach was employed in the conduct of this investigation. The focus of this study is on abstract nouns in Indonesian. The information used in this study's data collection came from a variety of pertinent and dependable online sources. According to this study, the prefixes *pe-*, *pen-*, *per-*, and *ber-*, as well as the ends *-an* and *-i*, are often utilized techniques in the development of abstract ideas.*

Keywords: *Abstract noun, Comparative Analysis, Noun Formation, Derivation, Morphology.*

INTRODUCTION

Language is a broad and essential way of communication in human life. Each language has its own system and structure, allowing humans to transmit messages, ideas, and feelings in a distinct manner. Language is made up of more than just words; it also includes grammar, phonology, semantics, and morphology, all of which influence word construction and meaning. The study of morphology, a branch of linguistics, explains the structure of language by looking at how words are created and arranged.

Morphology is the study of morphemes, which are the smallest meaningful elements of a language. Nida (1976:1) defines morphology as the study of morphemes and how they are put together to make words. Morphology sheds light on how morphemes join and interact to form words, laying the way for a thorough knowledge of the word formation process.

One of the most important aspects of language is the production of nouns. The process of forming nouns from other word forms or morphemes is referred to as noun formation. Numerous methods, including affixation, conversion, compounding, and others, are used in this process. The process of derivation involves adding derivational affixes to a word's base form in order to produce a new word. Prefixes, suffixes, and infixes are examples of affixes, which are bound morphemes. Suffixes are added after the base word, prefixes come before the base word, and infixes go inside the basic word. We can learn more about how Indonesian uses these techniques to express abstract notions by looking at the derivation process in noun construction.

An abstract noun is a fascinating subset of nouns that refer to intangible concepts, traits, or states, which are frequently associated with emotions, ideas, or senses. (Karim, 2021; Khokholva, 2014) Abstract nouns are words that reflect acts, attributes, states, conditions, and interrelationships of various subjects; they represent invisible objects that cannot be physically perceived. Derivational production of abstract nouns gives language users a way to express and discuss abstract ideas in concrete terms. Insight into the language tools available to express and convey abstract concepts in cultural contexts can be gained by examining the genesis and properties of abstract nouns in Indonesian.

RESEARCH METHOD

By comprehending the theories from numerous works of literature connected to the research, the author of this paper used the literature study method to gather data. (According to Zed, 2004) There are four steps involved in conducting a literature review for a research project: setting up the appropriate tools, creating a working bibliography, scheduling time, and reading or recording the sources. The author gathered data by locating sources and constructing from a variety of sources, including books and periodicals. To substantiate claims and ideas, library materials gathered from multiple references must be critically examined and thoroughly examined.

Preparing the required tools is the first stage in the literature study process. Making sure the author has access to the required literature sources, including books, journals, and internet resources, is part of this. The author must then put together a working bibliography of articles that are pertinent to the research issue. The author might use this list as a reference to find and cite pertinent sources. Following that, it's critical to effectively manage your schedule so that you have enough time to study and take thorough notes on the research material. The last step is to carefully and critically read or document the study information. Each piece of literature the author comes across must be carefully examined in order to find data to support the claims and theories.

The author must carefully examine the discovered library items throughout the analysis stage. This entails assessing the validity and applicability of the sources used. To make sure

that the information acquired supports the research and can be used to support the points made, the literature resources should be carefully examined. The author must also include the results from multiple literature sources and create a thorough synthesis. This enables the author to produce fresh ideas and have a deeper comprehension of the research issue. To ensure the accuracy and quality of the data gathered throughout the entire literature study process, care must be taken when reading, documenting, and interpreting literature materials.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Following the selection of the abstract nouns, the samples are categorized according to their properties. According to the suffixes on the samples, abstract nouns with the prefixes *pe-*, *pen-*, and *per-*, abstract nouns with the prefix *ke-*, abstract nouns with the suffix *--an*, and abstract nouns with the suffix *-i* was all grouped into the same categories.

1) Abstract Noun with the Prefix *Pe-*, *Pen-*, *Per-*.

Depending on the first letter of the root word they are tied to, these prefixes might have distinct spellings while yet having the same meaning and usage. A noun that is formed by joining one of these prefixes to a noun base word typically refers to the person, thing, or thing that the base word is distinguished by.

*Table 1. Abstract Noun with the Prefix *Pe-*, *Pen-*, *Per-*.*

No.	Word	Prefix	Root Word	Meaning	
				Indonesian	English
1.	Pemikiran	<i>Pe-</i>	<i>Piker</i>	Proses atau hasil dari berpikir	Process or result of thinking
2.	Perdamaian	<i>Per-</i>	<i>damai</i>	Keadaan ketenangan dan harmoni	A state of tranquility and harmony
3.	Pengawet	<i>Pen</i>	<i>Awet</i>	Substansi atau zat yang digunakan untuk mempertahankan kesegaran, memperpanjang umur simpan, atau mencegah kerusakan pada makanan atau bahan lainnya.	Substances or substances used to preserve freshness, extend shelf life, or prevent spoilage in food or other materials.
4.	Pemerintahan	<i>Pe-</i>	<i>perintah</i>	Sistem, proses, atau otoritas mengatur dan mengelola suatu negara atau daerah.	The system, process, or authority of organizing and managing a country or region.

5.	Perubahan	<i>Pe-</i>	<i>Ubah</i>	Proses atau hasil dari menjadi berbeda atau mengalami pergeseran dalam kondisi, sifat, atau tindakan.	The process or result of becoming different or undergoing a shift in condition, nature, or action.
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2). Abstract nouns with the prefix Ber-.

Depending on the first letter of the base word they are joined to, these prefixes might have distinct spellings while yet having the same meaning and usage. When one of these prefixes is added to a noun base, the resultant noun typically refers to a person, thing, or thing that demonstrates activity, such as an action carried out by someone.

Table 2. Abstract nouns with the prefix Ber-

No.	Word	Prefix	Root Word	Meaning	
				Indonesian	English
1.	Bermain	<i>Ber-</i>	<i>Main</i>	Aktivitas atau tindakan melibatkan permainan atau hiburan	An activity or action involving play or entertainment.
2.	Berbicara	<i>Ber-</i>	<i>bicara</i>	Tindakan atau proses mengeluarkan suara atau kata-kata untuk berkomunikasi	The act or process of making sounds or words to communicate
3.	Berjalan	<i>Ber-</i>	<i>Jalan</i>	Tindakan atau proses bergerak dari satu tempat ke tempat lain dengan menggunakan kaki	The act or process of moving from one place to another using the feet

3) Abstract nouns with the suffix -an.

In order to create abstract nouns that define a notion, a state, or a situation, the suffix "-an" is utilized. In Indonesian, the prefix "-an" is frequently employed to transform verbs or adjectives into abstract nouns.

Table 3. Abstract nouns with the suffix -an.

No.	Word	Suffix	Root Word	Meaning	
				Indonesian	English
1.	Pendidikan	<i>-an</i>	<i>Didik</i>	Proses atau sistem memberikan pengetahuan,	The process or system of imparting knowledge, skills,

				keterampilan, dan nilai-nilai kepada individu melalui pengajaran, pelatihan, atau pengajaran formal.	and values to individuals through teaching, training, or formal instruction.
2.	Perjuangan	<i>-an</i>	<i>Juanga</i>	Proses atau tindakan berjuang dengan tekad, usaha, atau perlawanan untuk mencapai tujuan tertentu atau mengatasi hambatan.	The process or act of striving with determination, effort, or resistance to achieve a particular goal or overcome obstacles.
3.	Kebahagiaan	<i>-an</i>	<i>Bahagia</i>	Keadaan atau perasaan yang sangat senang, puas, atau gembira.	A state or feeling of great pleasure, satisfaction, or joy.
4.	Keadilan	<i>-an</i>	<i>Adil</i>	Prinsip atau konsep yang melibatkan pemberian hak yang setara, perlakuan yang adil, dan kesetaraan dalam hukum dan moral.	Principles or concepts involving equal rights, fair treatment, and equality in law and morals.
5.	Keberanian	<i>-an</i>	<i>berani</i>	Sifat atau tindakan yang melibatkan keberanian, keteguhan, atau keberanian dalam menghadapi bahaya, kesulitan, atau tantangan.	A trait or action that involves courage, firmness, or bravery in the face of danger, adversity, or challenge.
6.	Keinginan	<i>-an</i>	<i>Ingin</i>	Dorongan atau hasrat untuk mendapatkan atau mencapai sesuatu.	The drive or desire to obtain or achieve something.

1) abstract nouns with the suffix -i.

The suffix "-i" is one of a number that can be used in Indonesian to create abstract nouns, and it lends the related base word a sense of quality, state, or outcome.

Table 5. abstract nouns with the suffix -i.

No.	Word	Suffix	Root Word	Meaning	
				Indonesian	English
1.	Mencintai	-i	<i>cinta</i>	Tindakan atau proses memberikan perasaan cinta atau kasih sayang kepada seseorang atau sesuatu.	The act or process of giving a feeling of love or affection to someone or something.

According to the discussion above, the author discovered that the Indonesian prefixes *pe-*, *pen-*, *per-*, and *ber-* are also frequently employed in the creation of abstract nouns. For instance, the prefix *pe-* can be used to transform the root word "work" into the abstract noun "job," which produces the meaning of "the activity or act of working" in a generic context. Additionally, the development of abstract nouns in Indonesian is significantly influenced by the use of endings like *-an* and *-i*. As an illustration, the root word "baca" can be transformed into the abstract noun "bacaan" by adding the suffix *-an*, which results in the meaning of "reading" or "reading activity" in general. The derivation of abstract nouns in Indonesian is more flexible and diverse because of the use of these ends.

CONCLUSION

This study investigates the usage of prefixes and suffixes in the derivation process of abstract nouns in Indonesian. According to the study's findings, prefixes like *Pe-*, *Pen-*, and *Per-* are frequently utilized to transform base words into abstract nouns. However, the construction of abstract nouns also frequently employs suffixes like *-an* and *-i*.

However, depending on the basis word utilized, there are differences in the derivation techniques used in the construction of abstract nouns. Some root words are more likely to be attached to other words, whilst other root words are more likely to be repeated or combined with other words. This demonstrates how the Indonesian derivation mechanism for creating abstract nouns is flexible. This study offers a deeper grasp of how prefixes and suffixes are used in Indonesian to create abstract nouns. The results can serve as a basis for further research on Indonesian derivation and shed light on how abstract nouns are formed in this particular linguistic setting.

Based on the findings of this study, numerous recommendations for future research on the subject of abstract noun generation in Indonesian are made. First, it's crucial to increase the size of the data corpus used for this research. Future studies can create better generalizations about the derivation patterns utilized in Indonesian by gathering more examples of abstract nouns from other sources.

Furthermore, additional research can enhance the examination of the elements that influence the selection of derivation strategies in abstract noun generation. Consider whether there is a preference for a particular base word type that is more frequently affixed. These studies can shed further light on the processes that Indonesian abstract noun generation involves.

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