

ISSN 2664-8067 (Print)
ISSN 2706-5782 (Online)

South Asian Research
Journal of Arts, Language and Literature



SAR PUBLICATION
An International Publisher for Scientific Journals

South Asian Research Journal of Arts, Language and Literature (SARJALL)

Journal Name: South Asian Research Journal of Arts, Language and Literature (SARJALL)

Abbr. Title: South Asian Res J Art Lang Lit

ISSN(Print): 2664-8067

ISSN(Online): 2706-5782

Frequency: Bi-Monthly

Language: English

Chief Editor: Dr. Bahman Gorjian

Publisher: SAR Publication

Country of Origin: Bangladesh

Articles Archives Aim & Scope **Editorial Board** Indexing Impact Factor

Current Issue

Volume-7 Issue-02 [2025]

Top Editors



Dr. Benard Kodak
Associate Editor



Victor Eyo Assi
Associate Editor



Joycelyn Finley-Hervey, PhD
Associate Editor

Dr. Bahman Gorjian

Editor-in-Chief

Department of Teaching Foreign Languages, Islamic Azad University-Abadan Branch, Khuzestan Province, Iran
Email: bahgorji[at]yahoo.com

Dr. Muslim Abbas Eidan

Deputy Chief-Editor

Department of English Language, University of Kufa(UoK), Kufa, Iraq Email: dr.muslimeidan[at]yahoo.com

Dr. Lokendra Kumar Ojha

Executive Editor

Regional College of Education, NCERT, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India Email: ojha.lokendra[at]gmail.com

Dr. Benard Kodak

Associate Editor

Senior Lecturer of Linguistics, Department of Linguistics, Literature and Culture, Maasai Mara University, Kenya Email: bkodak[at]mmarau.ac.ke

Victor Eyo Assi

Associate Editor

Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Uyo, Uyo Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria Email: victorassi82[at]gmail.com

Joycelyn Finley-Hervey, PhD

Associate Editor

Professor/Coordinator, Interdisciplinary Studies School of Continuing Education/Special Programs 555 University Blvd N, Room 211 University of South Alabama Email: jfinley-hervey[at]southalabama.edu

Dr. Banu Priya

Associate Editor

Assistant professor, PSG College of Arts and Science Coimbatore, Tamilnadu, India Email: banupriya_j[at]psgcas.ac.in

Mr. Zayyanu Altine

Associate Editor

Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto, Nigeria Email: zayyanualtitude[at]gmail.com

Mr Husam Alharahsheh

Associate Editor

Lecturer at University of Wales Trinity Saint David – London, Associate Senior Lecturer at several UK based higher education institutions. Email: Husam.helmi1[at]yahoo.com

Open Access Journals

South Asian Research Journal of Ph

Submit Manuscript

Prof. Rohini Chandrica Widyalkara

Associate Editor

English Language Teaching Unit,
University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka Email:
rdhrcw[at]yahoo.com

Dr. Ahmad Ali Al-Asmari

Associate Editor

English Language Center, Umm Al-Qura
University, KSA Email:
bandeenbra2008[at]gmail.com

About Us

South Asian Research Publication (SAR Publication) is a publisher for scientific online and print journals started with collaboration with other scientific organizations, institutions, academicians and researchers. SAR Publication is keen to make itself as a leading publisher for scientific and academic journals with quality peer review and rapid publication... [Read More Here](#)

Apply Memberships

Fellow Membership
Life Membership
Regular Membership
Join Membership

Join Us

Join As Chief Editor
Join As Associate Editor
Join As Reviewer

Download Certificates

Editorial Certificate
Reviewer Certificate
Publication Certificate

Copyright © 2025 SAR Publication, All Rights Reserved
Developed by JM

South Asian Research Journal of Arts, Language and Literature (SARJALL) | Volume-7-Issue-01



Volume-7-Issue-01

Top Editors

Review Article Jan. 24, 2025

Innovative Approaches in English Language Teaching: A Comparative Analysis of Traditional and Modern Methods
 Amir Abdulhussein Hashim

South Asian Res J Art Lang Lit | Pages : 1-7
 DOI : <https://doi.org/10.36346/sarjall.2025.v07i01.001>

[Abstract](#)
[PDF](#)
[Full Text](#)
[e-Pub](#)

Original Research Article Feb. 5, 2025

Exploring Integrative Complexity in the Morphology of Indonesian Language
 Danang Satria Nugraha

South Asian Res J Art Lang Lit | Pages : 8-21
 DOI : <https://doi.org/10.36346/sarjall.2025.v07i01.002>

[Abstract](#)
[PDF](#)
[Full Text](#)
[e-Pub](#)

Original Research Article Feb. 22, 2025

An Assessment of the Legacies of Sokoto Caliphate Literature
 Dr. Tambari Abbas Bashar

South Asian Res J Art Lang Lit | Pages : 22-25
 DOI : <https://doi.org/10.36346/sarjall.2025.v07i01.003>

[Abstract](#)
[PDF](#)
[Full Text](#)
[e-Pub](#)

Review Article Feb. 27, 2025

A Contrastive Study of Word Order in Chinese and English and its Implications for Neutral Network Machine Translation
 Junle Zhang

South Asian Res J Art Lang Lit | Pages : 47-52
 DOI : <https://doi.org/10.36346/sarjall.2025.v07i01.004>

Open Access Journals

South Asian Research Journal of Phc

Submit Manuscript

Subject Area

Pharmaceutical Sciences

Original Research Article

Exploring Integrative Complexity in the Morphology of Indonesian Language

Danang Satria Nugraha^{1*}

¹Sanata Dharma University, Indonesia

*Corresponding Author: Danang Satria Nugraha
Sanata Dharma University, Indonesia

Article History

Received: 18.12.2023

Accepted: 23.01.2024

Published: 05.02.2025

Abstract: This study delved deep into the complex and intricate nature of integrative complexity within Indonesian morphology. The research employed a comprehensive morphosyntax analysis, utilizing corpus data, qualitative methodologies, and empirical observations to examine the structural interconnections and multifaceted elements that shaped the morphological framework of the Indonesian language. The investigation aimed to unveil the nuanced patterns and layered structures that contributed to the integrative complexity of Indonesian morphology through a thorough examination of the language's morphological processes. The findings showed (1) that the Indonesian language utilized a diverse range of affixes, such as prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and circumfixes, each contributing uniquely to the grammatical and semantic nuances of words; (2) the intricate interplay between full, partial, and iterative reduplication highlighted its crucial role as a significant contributor to the integrative complexity within Indonesian morphology, and (3) the syntactic configurations in Indonesian interacted harmoniously with affixation, reduplication, and other morphological components, thereby uniquely shaping the integrative complexity within Indonesian morphology. These findings helped shed light on the rich and diverse linguistic landscape of Indonesian morphology, offering valuable insights into the complex nature of morphological processes. This study contributed to linguistics, highlighting the importance of integrative complexity and its role in shaping the linguistic landscape of Indonesian morphology.

Keywords: Integrative complexity, Indonesian morphology, linguistic analysis, morphological structure, structural interconnections.

INTRODUCTION

Language is an intricate and constantly evolving system home to a rich linguistic heritage. The Indonesian language, in particular, is highly regarded for its nuanced and diverse features, which are a testament to the complexity inherent in the language. The intricacies of Indonesian morphology are particularly noteworthy, as they are shaped by a complex web of affixation, reduplication, and syntactic mechanisms that contribute to the language's unique character (Nugraha, 2017b, 2018a, 2018c). At the core of its morphological structure, the Indonesian language boasts a rich system of affixes that can be added to words to convey various meanings and functions. Additionally, using reduplication, where a word is repeated with slight variations to convey different meanings, is a crucial language feature (Schwaiger, 2015). Syntax also plays a significant role in shaping the linguistic fabric of Indonesian, with the placement of words and phrases within sentences contributing to the overall meaning of the language (Lieber, 2006a). All of these elements work together to create a complex and beautiful language that continues to evolve and grow as its speakers use it.

The Indonesian language is renowned for its intricate and complex morphology, characterized by affixation, reduplication, and syntactic structures (Nugraha, 2020a, 2023b). Each of these elements uniquely shapes the language, contributing to its rich and varied vocabulary, nuanced meanings, and organized linguistic expressions (Baker, 2003; Bobaljik, 2019; Borer, 2017; Embick, 2010a). Affixation, for instance, is a fundamental aspect of Indonesian morphology that involves attaching prefixes and suffixes to words to create new forms and meanings. This process not only diversifies

Copyright © 2025 The Author(s): This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY-NC 4.0) which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium for non-commercial use provided the original author and source are credited.

CITATION: Danang Satria Nugraha (2025). Exploring Integrative Complexity in the Morphology of Indonesian Language. *South Asian Res J Art Lang Lit*, 7(1): 8-21.

the language's vocabulary but also helps to convey complex ideas and concepts (Ronneberger-Sibold, 2015). On the other hand, reduplication involves repeating words or parts of words to add emphasis, intensify meanings, or create new words. This technique is commonly used in Indonesian to express plurality, repetition, or to indicate a change in meaning (Hüning & Schlücker, 2015). Finally, the syntactic structures of Indonesian morphology play a crucial role in organizing linguistic expressions, helping to clarify relationships between words, phrases, and clauses. This enables Indonesian speakers to convey complex ideas and thoughts precisely and clearly (Blom, 2005).

This study aims to explore and unravel the integrative complexity inherent in Indonesian morphology. The study seeks to delve into the intricate and multilayered nature of the language, offering a comprehensive understanding of its structural intricacies. Through empirical investigation and linguistic analysis (Eatough & Tomkins, 2022; Haspelmath & Sims, 2010), this exploration aims to contribute to the broader discourse on language complexity and provide valuable insights into Indonesian morphological intricacies' dynamic and fascinating realm (Pasaribu & Nugraha, 2020). The interplay of various morphological elements is scrutinized in this study to help researchers and language enthusiasts gain a deeper appreciation of the complex nature of the Indonesian language.

In summary, the interplay between affixation, reduplication, and syntactic structures within Indonesian morphology creates a multifaceted and integrated linguistic system that is diverse and layered. By understanding the complexities of Indonesian morphology, we gain valuable insights into the nature of language and how it evolves. As a consequence, the following are the research questions: (1) what role does affixation play in Indonesian morphology's integrative complexity; (2) what part does reduplication play in Indonesian morphology's integrative complexity; and (3) what role do syntactic structures play in Indonesian morphology's integrative complexity?

LITERATURE REVIEW

Theoretical Framework

The analysis of integrative complexity in Indonesian morphology is based on a number of theoretical pillars that are deeply ingrained in linguistics. The foundation of structural linguistics, which establishes the parameters for analyzing the structural elements and patterns that make up morphological systems, is essential to this investigation (Anagnostopoulou & Samioti, 2014; Booij, 2015; Raffelsiefen, 2015; Wandruszka, 2015). Specifically, the works of Ferdinand de Saussure, with his distinction between *langue* and *parole*, offer a basic comprehension of the structural principles that underpin language systems (Motsch, 2015).

Additionally, the idea of morphological typology, as defined by researchers such as Lieber (2017) and Stekauer (2014), provides a framework for classifying and evaluating morphological structures in different languages, supporting the comparative analysis necessary to reveal the peculiarities of Indonesian morphology. The study also examines the generative mechanisms and rules that support the development of complex morphological structures in Indonesian language through an engagement with the theoretical foundations of generative grammar.

Furthermore, the study of integrative complexity in morphology fits into the framework of cognitive linguistics, drawing on ideas from researchers such as Lakoff (1993), Lakoff & Johnson (1980), and Lakoff & Kövecses, (1987). Their idea that language events are reflections of cognitive processes enhances our knowledge of the potential connections between complex morphological patterns in Indonesian and cognitive mechanisms and conceptualizations. Also, this research incorporates newer studies of Indonesian linguistics by eminent academics like (Chaer, 2008; Kridalaksana, 2009; Nugraha, 2021a; Sneddon, 1996), whose thorough examinations of Indonesian grammar and morphology offer important insights into the complex nature of morphological phenomena in the language.

The primary objective of this study is to unravel the intricacies of Indonesian morphology by integrating various theoretical frameworks. To achieve this goal, the study adopts a multifaceted approach that combines different viewpoints, such as structural, generative, typological, and cognitive. By doing so, the study aims to uncover the rich and complex morphological patterns in the Indonesian language. Through this exploration, the study hopes to provide a more comprehensive understanding of Indonesian morphology and how it influences language use and communication in different contexts.

Previous Research

Studying the intricate and nuanced morphology of the Indonesian language is an area of growing interest among linguists. Over the years, an extensive corpus of research has been conducted in this domain, laying the foundation for a better understanding of the complex nature of Indonesian morphology. This research has revealed the intricate interplay of affixation, compounding, and reduplication in the language, shedding light on the unique linguistic features of Indonesian. As a result, this work has important implications for linguistics, language acquisition, and natural language processing.

On the one hand, Teeuw's groundbreaking study from 1994 examined the affixation processes in Indonesian, emphasizing the language's widespread usage of affixes and their functions in word formation, grammatical marking, and meaning subtleties. Teeuw's research shed light on the complex relationship between derivational and inflectional morphology, offering a basic comprehension of the structural intricacies present in Indonesian language. On the other hand, Sneddon (1996) investigated Indonesian reduplication patterns in more detail, providing insights into the various purposes and subtle semantic meanings that reduplicative processes convey. His study revealed the integrative complexity entwined with this morphological phenomenon, highlighting the complicated link between reduplication and meaning creation.

Furthermore, the thorough examination of Indonesian syntax by Chaer (2008) provided insight into the syntactic structures and how they relate to morphological components. Chaer's investigation brought to light the complex interactions between morphology and syntax, clarifying how these elements come together to form the linguistic expressions in Indonesian. Additionally, research on the diachronic evolution of Indonesian morphology, as that done by Poedjosoedarmo (2006), has yielded insightful historical insights by charting the progression of morphological mechanisms and illuminating the evolution of linguistic complexity.

Furthermore, newer contributions from modern linguists have broadened our knowledge of Indonesian morphology even further (cf. Nugraha, 2017a, 2021b, 2021a, 2022). These contributions address everything from morphosyntactic patterns to the effects of linguistic contact on morphological structures, enhancing the conversation about the integrative complexity that is innate to Indonesian morphology. These joint research projects act as foundations, setting the stage for the current investigation into the integrative complexity of Indonesian morphology. This study builds upon these foundations to enhance our understanding of the complex morphological terrain of the Indonesian language.

Research Gap

Although the amount of research on Indonesian morphology that has already been done has greatly improved our knowledge of different morphological processes, there is still a clear research gap when it comes to thoroughly examining the integrated complexity that is unique to Indonesian morphology. Previous research has skillfully broken-down particular elements, like affixation, reduplication, and grammatical structures, providing insightful information on these distinct elements. Still, there hasn't been a thorough examination of how these elements function together and interact in the larger context of integrative complexity (Schmid, 2015).

This work aims to provide an in-depth analysis of Indonesian morphology by synthesizing various morphological aspects and demonstrating their cumulative effects and collective interactions. The study utilizes a multifaceted methodology that investigates syntactic structures, affixation, reduplication, and their connections to uncover the subtleties and levels of complexity inherent in Indonesian morphology. By revealing hitherto unknown intricacies, the research seeks to bridge the gap in our understanding of this complex linguistic system and contribute to the broader field of linguistics.

Furthermore, this work aims to develop an integrated viewpoint by investigating how many morphological phenomena interact to form a complicated and rich morphological system in Indonesian, whereas earlier research has clarified individual morphological phenomena in isolation. The originality resides in deciphering the complex network of connections among different morphological elements, providing a comprehensive representation of the integrative complexity that characterizes Indonesian morphology and furthering the conversation in the linguistics community. Essentially, this study fills a clear vacuum in the existing body of knowledge by providing an in-depth investigation into the integrative complexity of Indonesian morphology. As such, it offers a fresh viewpoint that enhances our comprehension of the complex linguistic structures that are inherent in the Indonesian language.

METHODOLOGY

The study focused on scrutinizing the morphology and syntax of the Indonesian language using a primary theoretical approach. In this research, the selected approach was assisted by qualitative corpus-based data. To obtain precise analysis results, the unit of analysis was in the form of affixed construction, reduplicated construction, and compounded construction in Indonesian phrases or sentences. The research design was divided into several stages involving a systematic and rigorous process. The stages included data collection, data preparation, data analysis, and finally, the interpretation of the findings. The research design was carefully planned and executed to ensure that the findings were reliable and valid.

The first stage was the corpus data collection. An extensive collection of genuine Indonesian data that had been carefully selected served as the study's base, as stored in the corpus of the Indonesian-Leipzig Corpora Collection (ILCC) (https://corpora.uni-leipzig.de/en?corpusId=ind_mixed_2013). The collection comprised textual materials from various genres, such as literary works, news stories, scholarly journals, and examples of informal language. This thorough compilation guaranteed a representative dataset that accurately depicted the depth and breadth of Indonesian morphology across various language settings.

The second stage was the analysis. This study used qualitative approaches to analyze the corpus to locate and extract examples of morphological complexity in Indonesian. The study clarified the occurrences, patterns, and semantic roles of important morphological components such as affixation, reduplication, and syntactic structures. Then, the pattern recognition analysis is presented below. Patterns and repeating structures in the corpus were found and classified by using linguistic software techniques and hand annotation. Reduplicative forms, affixational patterns, morphological constructs, and their syntactic configurations were all systematically identified during this procedure. Additionally, to compare and contrast different morphological phenomena, the study used a comparative methodology to examine their similarities, differences, and interactions. Delineating the integrated complications resulting from the convergence of several morphological features was made more accessible with the help of this comparative approach.

Lastly, the final stage was validation, interpretation, and synthesis. The authenticity and accuracy of observations were guaranteed throughout the research process by consulting with linguistic experts knowledgeable in Indonesian morphology. Expert validation was one of the most critical steps in verifying results and guaranteeing academic integrity. During the interpretation and synthesis, the final steps in the technique were combining the patterns that were noticed and creating a comprehensive framework that captured the integrative complexity present in Indonesian morphology. The synthesis provided a detailed understanding of the complex morphological landscape of the Indonesian language by drawing on qualitative analysis, comparative evaluations, and expert perspectives.

RESULTS

The Role of Affixation in Indonesian Morphology's Integrative Complexity

In exploring the realm of Indonesian morphology, an in-depth analysis of affixation has revealed a complex and multifaceted landscape. Through the systematic study of affixational patterns, it was discovered that the Indonesian language utilizes a diverse range of affixes, such as prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and circumfixes, each contributing uniquely to the grammatical and semantic nuances of words (*see* Sample 1). The findings of this study also highlighted the intricate interaction between affixes and root words, which demonstrated the complex derivational and inflectional processes at work in Indonesian word formation (*see* Sample 2). Furthermore, the extensive use of affixation in the Indonesian language is a foundational element in shaping the complexity of its word structure. All in all, this research has shed light on the fascinating world of Indonesian morphology and how affixation plays a crucial role in shaping the language.

An in-depth investigation into the affixational processes employed in Indonesian morphology revealed a fascinating and intricate linguistic tapestry. The comprehensive analysis illuminated the multifunctionality of affixes, demonstrating their pivotal roles in both derivational and inflectional processes. The study uncovered a diverse range of affixes, each with its unique contribution to forming and modifying words. It also uncovered the complex interplay between affixes and the underlying grammatical structures they operate within, highlighting how different affixational processes interact to create meaning and nuance in the Indonesian language.

The affixes demonstrated a broad range of roles in terms of derivation, which made it easier to create new lexemes and morphosyntactic categories. The meaning, part of speech, and lexical category of root words have been seen to be intricately modified by prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and circumfixes. When applied to verbs, the prefix {ber-} typically signifies a continuous or habitual activity, but the infix {-el-} emphasizes instrumentality or causality. Affixation in Indonesian revealed a sophisticated mechanism for communicating contextual variances and grammatical relationships inflectionally. Different noun pluralities, possessives, and adjectival variations can all be formed by attaching affixes to roots (*see* Sample 3). The suffix {-kan}, for instance, converts verbs into causatives or transitive verbs, exemplifying the multifarious nature of affixation's contribution to morphological complexity.

Furthermore, the interaction between several affixes in a single word revealed complex morpheme stacking and layering, demonstrating the combination of derivational and inflectional processes. This intricate affixational morphology represents the integrative character of Indonesian, where affixes work together to produce lexically rich and multifunctional word forms.

(1) Sample 1

Aspect: Derivational Affixation

Affixes: {pe(N)-} and {-an}

Example sentence: "*Ibu beliau terkenal dengan ilmu, pemahaman yang dalam dan keshalihan.*" (His mother is known for her knowledge, deep understanding and piety.)

Analysis

During the analysis of derivational affixation, the linguists examined the word {pemahaman} in detail. It was observed that this word comprises three morphemes: the root {paham}, which means "understanding," and two affixes, i.e., {pe(N)-} and {-an}. The prefix {pe(N)-} can be used to form a noun from a verb, indicating the agent or doer of the

action. In this case, the verb {paham} becomes the noun {pemahaman}, meaning "one who understands." The suffix {-an}, on the other hand, denotes the result or state of an action. Therefore, the word {pemahaman} can be interpreted as the result of the action of understanding, representing the derived noun "understanding." It is worth noting that such analysis of words and their constituent morphemes is crucial in understanding the structure and meaning of complex words in various languages.

(2) Sample 2

Aspect: Inflectional Affixation

Affixes: {-i}

Example sentence: "*Teman-teman sekolah juga pada membacai buku-buku yang saya baca.*" (My school friends also read the books I read.)

Analysis

In the study of linguistics, one of the key concepts is inflectional affixation. It is a process of adding affixes to words, which can change their meaning, tense, or function. To better understand this process, we can examine the verb {membaca} in Indonesian, which means "to read" in its base form. The standard suffix {-i} forms transitive verbs or converts them into their object form. When this suffix is applied to {membaca}, it transforms into {membacai}. This inflectional process modifies the verb to signify the action of reading something specific, such as "*membacai buku*" (to read a book). This example shows how inflectional affixation can be used to create more precise meanings and convey more information in a sentence. It is a fundamental linguistic concept that is crucial in forming words and sentences in many languages.

(3) Sample 3

Aspect: Affix Stacking

Affixes: {pe(N)-}, {-an}, and {-nya}

Sample sentence: "*Baginya, ini tugas dan pengabdianya untuk Kota Bitung.*" (For him, this is his duty and dedication or devotion to Bitung City.)

Analysis

In linguistic analysis, the word {pengabdianya} is often used to illustrate the concept of affix stacking. This complex word is formed by combining the root {abdi}, which means "servant" or "devotee," with three different affixes: {pe(N)-}, {-an}, and {-nya}. The prefix {pe(N)-} in this word functions as an agentive marker, indicating the doer of the action. In other words, it shows that the person or entity being described is responsible for the action being taken. In this case, the prefix {pe(N)-} is used to emphasize the active role of the person or entity in their devotion. The suffix {-an} is a nominalizing suffix that indicates the state or result of the action being taken. In {pengabdianya}, this suffix creates a noun that describes the state of being a devoted servant. Finally, the possessive suffix {-nya} signifies possession or belonging. In this case, it conveys that the described devotion belongs to someone else. Thus, {pengabdianya} can be translated as "his/her devotion" or "the devotion of the person in question." Combining these different affixes, {pengabdianya} creates a rich and nuanced word that conveys a sense of active, devoted service and emphasizes the possession or belonging of the described devotion.

The analyses above provide a comprehensive overview of affixation's various functions and complexities in Indonesian morphology. These analyses highlight how affixes play a crucial role in deriving new words, modifying existing words through inflection, and the intricate stacking of morphemes. Through these processes, affixes add to the integrative complexity inherent in the Indonesian language. To sum up, the comprehensive results highlight the various roles that affixation plays in Indonesian morphology. It demonstrates how important it is for lexical inventory expansion, semantic nuances modification, and grammatical information encoding, all of which greatly add to the integrative complexity of the Indonesian language.

The Role of Reduplication in Indonesian Morphology's Integrative Complexity

The study of Indonesian reduplication patterns has revealed this linguistic phenomenon's extensive presence across various language domains. *Reduplication* is a mechanism that goes beyond merely amplifying meanings and also serves to convey a range of semantic functions, such as indicating plurality, intensifying meanings, and altering lexical meanings. The intricate interplay between full, partial, and iterative reduplication has highlighted its crucial role as a significant contributor to the integrative complexity within Indonesian morphology. This complexity, in turn, creates a rich and diverse range of meanings within the language. The study of reduplication is an essential area of research in linguistics, and the findings from Indonesia provide valuable insights into the workings of this phenomenon in other languages as well.

Reduplication is a linguistic phenomenon that is widely used in the Indonesian language. It involves repeating a word or part of a word, a crucial component of the language's integrative complexity. A detailed analysis of the

phenomenon has revealed that reduplication has a wide range of functions in Indonesian, contributing significantly to the language's richness and versatility. It has been observed that reduplication conveys various nuanced meanings, grammatical functions, and semantic variations across different linguistic domains, such as morphology, syntax, and semantics. The multifunctionality of reduplication in Indonesian is a testament to the language's intricate and sophisticated nature, and it highlights the importance of understanding the role of reduplication in the language's structure and meaning.

On the one hand, it was found that full reduplication—which involves repeating a word in full or in part—serves a number of objectives. It frequently denotes multiplicity, escalation, or repetition (*see* Sample 4). For example, the reduplication of {makan} (to eat) as {makan-makan} emphasizes continuity or frequency and denotes not only the act of eating but also a recurring or habitual action of eating. On the other hand, it has been discovered that partial reduplication—the repetition of a portion of a word—modifies meanings or conveys a negative or derogatory meaning (*see* Sample 5). For example, {orang} (person) reduplicated as {orang-orangan} may refer to dolls or imitative human figures, implying a tiny or playful connotation, while {rumah} (house) reduplicated as {rumah-rumah} may connote several houses.

In addition, it was found that iterative reduplication—repeating a word segment—was used to indicate operations that were continuing or continuous (*see* Sample 6). As an illustration, the repetition of the verb {teriak} (to yell) as {teriak-teriak} highlights the continuous or repetitive aspect of shouting. Furthermore, reduplication demonstrated interactions with syntactic structures and other morphological processes, such as affixation, which added levels of intricacy to language phrases. The interplay of reduplication with affixes or syntax highlighted how reduplicative forms intimately integrate with other morphological features, expanding the integrative complexity within Indonesian morphology.

(4) Sample 4

Aspect: Full Reduplication for Continuity

Pattern: {lari} + {R} = {lari-lari}

Example sentence: "*Untuk menjaga fisik, Hussein rutin lari-lari kecil setiap pagi.*" (To maintain his physical condition, Hussein routinely jogs every morning.)

Analysis:

During the analysis of the verb {lari}, which means "to run" in the Indonesian language, it was observed that when the full reduplication {lari-lari} is used, it emphasizes continuous or repeated instances of running. The reduplicated form {lari-lari} suggests a habitual or ongoing action, portraying running repeatedly or continuously. This reduplication adds a deeper meaning to the verb {lari} by indicating that running is not just a one-time occurrence but a continuous or repeated activity. Therefore, using {lari-lari} in a sentence conveys a sense of habitual or ongoing action, emphasizing running repeatedly or continuously.

(5) Sample 5

Aspect: Partial Reduplication for Diminutive Connotations

Pattern: {anak} + {R} = {anak-anak}

Example sentence: "*Sebagai restoran keluarga, McDonald's selalu berusaha mengedepankan kegembiraan anak-anak.*" (As a family restaurant, McDonald's always tries to prioritize children's fun.)

Analysis

When we examine the word {anak} which means "child," we can observe that the partial reduplication of this word, {anak-anak}, is commonly used. In this context, {anak-anak} does not just signify multiple children but also carries a sense of a group of children or youngsters. The function of partial reduplication is to modify the original word, {anak}, to denote a plural form with a more specific focus on a collective group of children. By using {anak-anak}, we can convey a more precise meaning that emphasizes the group and social aspect of the children rather than just their identity.

(6) Sample 6

Aspect: Iterative Reduplication for Continuous Action

Example sentence: "*Bukan perjalanan yang nyaman, karena harus terguncang-guncang di jalan aspal yang kadang berlubang.*" (It's not a comfortable journey, because you have to rock back and forth on the asphalt road which sometimes has potholes.)

Analysis

Upon analyzing the Indonesian verb {guncang} which means "to rock", I observed the use of the iterative reduplication {terguncang-guncang} in the language. This reduplication is used to emphasize the ongoing or repeated nature of the action of shaking. By adding the prefix {ter-} and repeating the base word {guncang}, the resulting word {terguncang-guncang} conveys the idea of shaking continuously or repeatedly. This portrays a scenario of continuous

shake rather than a single shaking instance. Using such reduplication in the Indonesian language allows for a more nuanced expression of the action and adds depth to the meaning conveyed.

The analyses conducted on the Indonesian language reveal the remarkable versatility of reduplication in its morphology. The linguistic tool of reduplication is used in various ways to convey nuanced meanings related to continuity, plurality, intensification, diminutiveness, and continuous actions. It is fascinating to note how different types of reduplication can effectively communicate such diverse meanings with impressive precision. Reduplication, therefore, emerges as a powerful linguistic tool that contributes significantly to the integrative complexity within the Indonesian language. Its multifaceted use highlights the linguistic richness of the Indonesian language and underscores the importance of reduplication in its morphology. Overall, the results highlight the various functions of repetition in Indonesian, demonstrating its capacity to express variety, intensity, diminutiveness, repetition, and ongoing movements. One basic factor that contributes greatly to the complex nature of Indonesian morphology is reduplication.

The Role of Syntactic Structure in Indonesian Morphology's Integrative Complexity

Studying Indonesian syntactic structures has revealed a fascinating relationship between these structures and the morphological elements that give them meaning. Through a detailed analysis, researchers have discovered how word order, phrase structures, and syntactic rules interact with affixation and reduplication to create complex linguistic expressions. This interplay between syntax and morphology is particularly noteworthy in Indonesian, where the two systems are highly interdependent and work together to create a rich and diverse linguistic landscape. In short, the study highlights the essential role that syntax and morphology play in the integrative complexity of Indonesian and how they work together to shape the language we use every day.

Upon analyzing the syntactic structures in Indonesian, it has been observed that they possess a complex interplay with various morphological elements, which significantly contribute to the integrative complexity of this language. The syntactic configurations in Indonesian interacted harmoniously with affixation, reduplication, and other morphological components, thereby uniquely shaping the linguistic expressions. The complexity of the Indonesian language is further augmented by the fact that these syntactic structures are not only determined by their surface-level structures but also by their underlying grammatical features, which often add to the complexity of the language. Overall, the intricate interaction between syntactic structures and morphological elements in Indonesian makes it a fascinating language to study and analyze.

It was discovered that Indonesian word order is both flexible and ordered, and that it is essential to meaning communication (*see* Sample 7). The analysis demonstrated how the arrangement of words inside sentences affects the information that is given as well as the focus and emphasis. Word order changes are permitted by syntactic flexibility, which enables speakers to convey various nuanced meanings without changing the morphological structure of words.

Furthermore, to create complex sentence structures, morphological and syntactic components interacted extensively (*see* Sample 8). Affixes, reduplication, and syntactic constructions worked together to create complex sentences with multiple layers that expressed complex thoughts and relationships between items. The study also demonstrated how Indonesian syntactic structures support a variety of activities, including the representation of tense, the marking of possession, the assessment of subject-verb agreement, and the building of intricate nominal phrases. Grammatical relationships and contextual information were conveyed within sentences by syntactic structures in cooperation with morphological features.

The research also emphasized how syntactic structures support discourse coherence and cohesiveness (*see* Sample 9). The general coherence of language expressions was supported by the syntactic organization, which made it easier to connect ideas within discourse units and allowed for seamless transitions between them. Therefore, the following results highlight the complex interactions between Indonesian syntactic structures and morphological elements, which enable a variety of functions from meaning and grammatical relations to discourse structuring. This, in turn, greatly adds to the integrative complexity of Indonesian morphology.

(7) Sample 7

Aspect: Word Order Flexibility

Analysis

The sentence "*Ani membaca buku*" (Ani reads a book) has been examined regarding its syntactic structure and word order. Notably, the standard word order in Indonesian is subject-verb-object (SVO). However, Indonesian allows for a certain degree of flexibility in word order without any changes to the morphological structure. This implies that while "*Ani membaca buku*" is the most common word order, "*Buku (itu), Ani baca*" (That book, Ani read.) or "*Baca (lah) Ani, buku (itu)*" (*Read Ani, That book!*) are equally valid and grammatically correct, obviously with additional modification.

These variations in word order can impact emphasis and focus, highlighting specific elements within the sentence without altering the underlying morphological elements. Thus, this flexibility in word order is a unique aspect of the Indonesian language that allows for nuanced expression of ideas, especially in the colloquial context of conversation, opposing the standardized written and spoken Indonesian.

(8) Sample 8

Aspect: Complex Sentence Structures

Analysis

In the given sentence "*Dia sedang belajar dengan rajin untuk mendapatkan nilai yang bagus,*" (He is studying hard to get good grades.) the analysis reveals a complex syntactic structure. The sentence combines a verb, adverbs, prepositions, and multiple morphological elements intricately woven together to create a coherent message. The verb {belajar} (to study) forms the crux of the sentence and describes the subject's activity. The adverb "*dengan rajin*" (diligently) explains how the subject is studying. The preposition {untuk} (to) denotes the purpose of the subject's action: to achieve something. The phrase "*mendapatkan nilai yang bagus*" (to obtain good grades) signifies the desired outcome of the subject's efforts. The sentence's syntactic structure accommodates all these elements, and their combination renders a complex yet meaningful statement.

(9) Sample 9

Aspect: Syntactic Functions

Analysis

When analyzing the sentence "*Anak-anak kecil sedang bermain di taman sekolah,*" (Little children are playing in the school garden.) the focus was on its syntactic functions. The sentence showcases an impressive interplay of various syntactic elements, including subject-verb agreement, prepositional phrases, and plural markers. The subject-verb agreement is demonstrated by the usage of the verb {sedang} to match the plural subject "*anak-anak kecil*" which translates to "small children" in English. Additionally, the sentence employs a prepositional phrase, "*di taman sekolah*" which means "in the school's park" in English. Lastly, the sentence highlights the plural marker "*anak-anak*" which plays a crucial role in conveying the plural nature of the subject. Altogether, these syntactic structures work in tandem with the morphology of the sentence to express intricate and nuanced details about small children playing in the park of a school.

The analyses presented provide a comprehensive understanding of the intricate relationship between Indonesian language syntactic structures and morphological elements. The analysis demonstrates how word order flexibility, complex sentence structures, and syntactic functions work together to contribute to the integrative complexity within Indonesian morphology. The research sheds light on how the complex sentence structures in the Indonesian language are formed by the interaction between the verb and its arguments, which are marked by various morphological elements. Furthermore, the study highlights the role of word order flexibility in the Indonesian language in creating complex sentence structures. It demonstrates how verb, subject, and object syntactic functions interact to create a cohesive sentence structure. Overall, the study comprehensively analyzes the Indonesian language's syntax and morphology, highlighting the intricate relationship between the two.

DISCUSSION

The Role of Affixation in Indonesian Morphology's Integrative Complexity

The study of affixation in Indonesian morphology has revealed that this linguistic mechanism is crucial to the language's integrative complexity. Affixation is a fundamental building block that facilitates the creation of new lexemes, modification of meanings, and encoding of grammatical information. The language boasts a diverse array of affixes, including prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and circumfixes, which enable the derivation and inflection of words. This intricate system of affixation contributes significantly to the richness and complexity of Indonesian vocabulary. The layering and stacking of affixes in the language demonstrate Indonesian's morphological intricacies, highlighting affixation's pivotal role in enhancing the language's integrative complexity. In essence, affixation in Indonesian is a complex and sophisticated mechanism that plays a crucial role in shaping the language's structure and meaning (cf. Arad, 2003; Bender & Beller, 2006; Calude, 2021; Calude & Verkerk, 2016; Samecka *et al.*, 2007).

The process of affixation is undeniably one of the most fundamental aspects of the Indonesian language, standing as a cornerstone in the intricate framework of its morphology (Plag, 2020a; Pustejovsky, 2020). The language's integrative complexity is shaped through affixes, pivotal in derivational and inflectional processes. The study of affixation in the Indonesian language has unearthed a wealth of knowledge about its multifunctionality. It has been found that affixes are used extensively across various linguistic domains, showcasing their ability to serve as powerful tools in forming new words and modifying existing ones (Melloni & Dal Maso, 2022a; Plag, 2003). Affixation plays a crucial role in shaping the Indonesian language, making it a fascinating study area for linguists and language enthusiasts alike.

From a derivational perspective (Bauer, 2002), Indonesian affixes show a remarkable capacity to change and generate new lexical items, resulting in an increased vocabulary with nuanced meaning alterations. By adding layers of complexity to root words, prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and circumfixes enable the expression of a variety of notions inside a condensed linguistic structure (Lieber, 2006b; Lieber *et al.*, 2014). For example, the prefix {ber-} added to {lari} (to run) results in {berlari} which denotes running as a continuous activity or at a specific moment.

In Indonesian, affixation plays a crucial role in marking grammatical functions, including plurality, aspect, and mood, without changing the meaning at its core (Nugraha, 2023a, 2023d, 2023c). Verb pseudo-conjugations, noun declensions, and adjective modifications can all be formed because to this inflectional plasticity. The verb {membaca} (to read) becomes {membacakan}, signifying the act of causing someone to read, for example, when the suffix {-kan} is added.

Furthermore, the complex arrangement of affixes inside Indonesian words reveals a subtle interaction between inflectional and derivational processes. The coexistence of several affixes in a single word adds to its complex morphology and represents the blending of grammatical changes and derivational meanings (Borer, 2014; Embick, 2010b). For example, {pemahaman} incorporates the suffix {-an} to indicate the outcome and the prefix {pe(N)-} to indicate the agent, encompassing the etymology of "understanding."

The findings highlight the critical role that affixation plays in encoding grammatical nuances within a condensed morphological structure in addition to increasing vocabulary and changing lexical meanings. Affixation is a potent process that contributes greatly to the integrative complexity of Indonesian morphology by encapsulating layers of grammatical and semantic information within words. Overall, this in-depth analysis emphasizes the diverse ways that affixation contributes to Indonesian morphology, clarifying how it functions in both derivational and inflectional processes and highlighting how important it is in forming the integrative complexity of the language.

The Role of Reduplication in Indonesian Morphology's Integrative Complexity

Reduplication is a linguistic phenomenon that has a significant presence in the Indonesian language. It is a versatile and pervasive feature that plays multifaceted roles in conveying nuances, intensification, plurality, and continuous actions. The different forms of reduplication, including full, partial, and iterative, demonstrate its ability to modify meanings and create varied semantic functions. Indonesian speakers use reduplication extensively to enrich lexical meanings and create complex linguistic expressions. Also, reduplication interacts intricately with other morphological elements, contributing to the depth and complexity of Indonesian linguistic expressions. Its pervasive presence in the language highlights reduplication as a significant contributor to the integrative complexity within Indonesian morphology. Overall, reduplication is an essential aspect of the Indonesian language, and its usage helps to create a rich and nuanced linguistic experience for speakers and listeners alike (cf. Alexiadou *et al.*, 2015; Dyachkov, 2017; Hejdová & Vajdlová, 2020; Nakajima, 2021; Vydrin & Vydrin, 2021).

The morphological feature of reduplication is remarkably adaptable and widespread in Indonesian, greatly adding to the integrative complexity of the language (Nugraha, 2018d, 2020b). Reduplication can express numerous layers of meaning, intensification, plurality, and continuity (Embick, 2013; Kiparsky, 2012). The analysis demonstrated the varied roles and subtle functions of reduplication. In Indonesian morphology, full reduplication—repeating a word or a segment—serves a number of functions. It frequently denotes multiplicity, escalation, or ongoing activity. Reduplication in this manner adds layers of semantic richness without substantially changing the original meaning (Di Sciullo, 2018; Dressler, 2015). For example, {makan} (to eat) reduplicated as {makan-makan} stresses eating as a habit or repetition rather than just an action, giving the impression of continuity or recurrence.

Repetition of a word segment changes meanings or might have derogatory or diminutive overtones. This is known as partial reduplication (McIntyre, 2015). To denote particular groupings or aspects, it modifies the original word (Olsen, 2015; Steinhauer, 2015). As an example, the term {anak} (child) when repeated as {anak-anak} not only denotes more than one child, but also frequently conveys the idea of a group of children as a whole. Therefore, iterative reduplication emphasizes acts that are continuing or continuous, demonstrating continuity or repetition (Štekauer, 2015a; Taylor, 2015). For example, the reduplicate of {teriak} (to yell) as {teriak-teriak} highlights the repetitive or continuous aspect of shouting, signifying ongoing repetitions of the action.

The Indonesian language is renowned for its intricate expressions, which are further complicated by the use of reduplication. Reduplication is a linguistic phenomenon that involves repeating all or part of a word to convey a different meaning or to intensify the original meaning (Mugdan, 2015). Interestingly, reduplication in Indonesian is not limited to a particular grammatical category, but rather, it interacts with other morphological components such as affixation and syntactic structures. This versatility allows reduplication to play an essential role in the integrative complexity of

Indonesian morphology. It is widely present and flexible in various linguistic situations, highlighting its significance in shaping the Indonesian language.

In summary, Indonesian has a rich and flexible way to express many shades of meaning and grammatical nuances because to reduplication's varied forms and subtle purposes. Its ability to amplify, pluralize, signal continuity, or transmit specific implications adds layers of complexity to the language, adding considerably to the integrative complexity inherent in Indonesian morphology. This detailed inquiry demonstrates the diverse functions of reduplication and its ubiquitous presence across a range of linguistic functions, explaining how numerous reduplication types contribute to the richness and intricacy of Indonesian morphology.

The Role of Syntactic Structure in Indonesian Morphology's Integrative Complexity

Indonesian is a language that boasts a remarkable degree of syntactic flexibility. Despite the complexity of sentence formation, Indonesians maintain a structured word order vital in conveying meaning and structuring linguistic expressions. The interplay between syntax and morphology in Indonesian enables the creation of complex sentence structures without altering morphological elements, resulting in a language that is both rich in meaning and linguistically efficient. One of the most remarkable features of Indonesian syntax is the flexibility in word order. This flexibility allows for the accommodation of various functions, including possession marking, subject-verb agreement, and discourse organization, all of which contribute significantly to the integrative complexity of Indonesian morphology. Additionally, the synergy between syntactic constructions and morphological components forms a cohesive framework that enriches the linguistic landscape of Indonesian (cf. Aikhenvald & Dixon, 2011; Anagnostopoulou & Samioti, 2014; Batiukova, 2021; Folli & Harley, 2013; Roßdeutscher, 2014).

The effective transmission of meaning through language largely depends on the organization of linguistic expressions and the complexity of the language itself (Lieber, 2015; Štekauer, 2015b). Indonesian syntactic structures are known for their exceptional flexibility and structural integrity, making them essential to language learning and communication. The harmonious relationship between syntax and morphology within Indonesian linguistic structures has been extensively studied and demonstrated to be a critical factor in facilitating effective communication. The ability to manipulate and arrange words and phrases according to specific rules and patterns allows for creating complex sentences and expressing nuanced ideas (Haugen, 2015; Valera, 2015a).

While maintaining structural coherence, Indonesian grammar allows for word order freedom. Although there is a conventional framework provided by the subject-verb-object (SVO) order, the language allows for rearrangements without changing the underlying morphological features. Without compromising the morphological integrity of words, this flexibility allows speakers to highlight particular parts inside sentences, affecting emphasis and adding to subtle expressions (Harley, 2014; Pustejovsky, 2013).

Furthermore, the examination demonstrated how Indonesian syntactic patterns support a wide range of purposes. The syntax forms complex nominal phrases, expresses subject-verb agreement, indicates tense, and organizes discourse units while interacting fluidly with morphological features (Lieber *et al.*, 2014; Wohlgenuth, 2009). This adaptable syntactic structure contributes considerably to expressing grammatical relations and contextual information within sentences, enabling for the presentation of subtle meanings and different linguistic nuances (Lieber *et al.*, 2015; Valera, 2015b).

The Indonesian language is known for its rich and complex expression, mainly due to the harmonious interplay between syntax and morphology. This interplay between the structural organization of words and the study of the forms and changes in words allows for creating complex phrase structures that are still linguistically coherent (Stekauer *et al.*, 2012). This way, the Indonesian language can integrate various ideas and concepts into its expression, making it a rich and adaptable language. The complexity of the language is further enhanced by the way syntax and morphology work together, allowing for a more nuanced and sophisticated expression of ideas and emotions (Melloni & Dal Maso, 2022b; Plag, 2020b). Therefore, the role of syntax and morphology in the Indonesian language is critical to its success as a rich and complex language.

Essentially, the expanded results show how Indonesian syntactic structures significantly contribute to the integrative complexity of Indonesian morphology because of its adaptability, usefulness, and cooperative relationship with morphology. The intricate and diverse linguistic landscape of Indonesian is shaped by the harmonious interaction between syntax and morphology, which highlights the language's richness and adaptability. Thus, this extended examination highlights how syntactic structures and morphology interact intricately in Indonesian, explaining how they work together to organize linguistic expressions, transmit meaning, and add to the language's integrative complexity.

CONCLUSION

The study of the integrative complexity of Indonesian morphology has brought to light the intricate nature of the language environment in Indonesia. Various syntactic structures, reduplication, and affixation techniques shape the language. These various morphological components combine to create a vibrant and colorful tapestry of the Indonesian language. The study has given us a deeper understanding of the inner workings of the language, providing us with valuable insights into the complexities of the language structure.

As a fundamental mechanism, affixation expanded vocabulary, changed meanings, and encoded grammatical nuances inside small morphological structures. Reduplication gave language expressions additional levels of depth because of its adaptability in expressing intensifications and complex meanings. Syntactic structures were adaptable, able to serve a variety of purposes and working in unison with morphology to create language units.

This study does admit certain limitations, though. Without thoroughly examining the sociolinguistic circumstances that may have an impact on the morphological complexities in various Indonesian dialects or sociolinguistic variations, the research mainly concentrated on descriptive analyses of morphological phenomena. Furthermore, the scope was limited to written language samples, which may have missed subtleties seen in spoken Indonesian or regional variances.

Future research on integrative complexity in Indonesian morphology can be enriched by exploring several avenues. Socio-linguistic perspectives can investigate the impact of regional variations, sociocultural influences, and language contact on the observed morphological intricacies. Diachronic analysis can delve into the historical evolution of morphological elements in Indonesian while expanding the corpus to include spoken language, regional dialects, and various registers, which can capture the full spectrum of morphological intricacies. Lastly, a cognitive linguistics approach can explore the cognitive aspects underlying the processing of complex morphological structures in Indonesian. By addressing these avenues, future research can deepen our comprehension of the intricate morphological landscape of Indonesia, offering a more comprehensive understanding of the integrative complexity inherent in the language.

This study has provided a foundation for understanding the intricacies of Indonesian morphology. However, it is essential to note that this is just the beginning of a much larger conversation about the Indonesian language. As we delve deeper into the language, we will uncover more complex linguistic mechanisms that shape its integrative complexity. Therefore, further investigations are necessary to fully comprehend the nuances of Indonesian morphology and its impact on the language.

REFERENCES

- Roßdeutscher, A. (2014). When roots license and when they respect semantico-syntactic structure in verbs. In *The Syntax of Roots and the Roots of Syntax* (pp. 282–309). Oxford University Press/Oxford. <https://doi.org/10.1093/acprof:oso/9780199665266.003.0013>
- Aikhenvald, A., & Dixon, R. M. (2011). *Language at large: Essays on syntax and semantics* (Vol. 2). Brill. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1163/ej.9789004206076.i-606>.
- Alexiadou, A., Anagnostopoulou, E., & Schäfer, F. (2015). External Arguments in Transitivity Alternations. *External Arguments in Transitivity Alternations*. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ACPROF:OSO/9780199571949.001.0001>
- Anagnostopoulou, E., & Samioti, Y. (2014). Domains within words and their meanings. In *The Syntax of Roots and the Roots of Syntax*, 81–111. Oxford University Press/Oxford. <https://doi.org/10.1093/acprof:oso/9780199665266.003.0005>
- Arad, M. (2003). Locality constraints on the interpretation of roots: The case of Hebrew denominal verbs. *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory*, 21(4), 737–778. <https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1025533719905>
- Baker, M. C. (2003). Lexical Categories. *Lexical Categories*. <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511615047>
- Batiukova, O. (2021). Compositional mechanisms and selectional constraints in syntax and word formation. *Linguistic Review*, 38(2), 149–190. <https://doi.org/10.1515/TLR-2021-2062/HTML>
- Bauer, L. (2002). *What you can do with derivational morphology*. 37–48. <https://doi.org/10.1075/CILT.218.04BAU>
- Beavers, J., Everdell, M., Jerro, K., Kauhanen, H., Koontz-Garboden, A., Lebovidge, E., & Nichols, S. (2021). States and changes of state: A crosslinguistic study of the roots of verbal meaning. *Language*, 97(3), 439–484. <https://doi.org/10.1353/LAN.2021.0044>
- Bender, A., & Beller, S. (2006). Numeral classifiers and counting systems in Polynesian and Micronesian languages: Common roots and cultural adaptations. *Oceanic Linguistics*, 45(2), 380–403. <https://doi.org/10.1353/OL.2007.0000>
- Blom, C. (2005). *The Demarcation of Morphology and Syntax*, 53–66. <https://doi.org/10.1075/cilt.264.04blo>
- Bobaljik, J. D. (2019). Universals in Comparative Morphology. *Universals in Comparative Morphology*. <https://doi.org/10.7551/MITPRESS/9069.001.0001>

- Booij, G. (2015). Word-formation in construction grammar. *Word-Formation: An International Handbook of the Languages of Europe, 1*, 188–202. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110246254-014/HTML>
- Borer, H. (2014). Structuring Sense: Volume III: Taking Form. *Structuring Sense: Volume III: Taking Form*. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ACPROF:OSO/9780199263936.001.0001>
- Borer, H. (2017). The Generative Word. *The Cambridge Companion to Chomsky*, 110–133. <https://doi.org/10.1017/9781316716694.006>
- Calude, A. S. (2021). The history of number words in the world’s languages—what have we learnt so far? *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B*, 376(1824). <https://doi.org/10.1098/RSTB.2020.0206>
- Calude, A. S., & Verkerk, A. (2016). The typology and diachrony of higher numerals in Indo-European: a phylogenetic comparative study. *Journal of Language Evolution*, 1(2), 91–108. <https://doi.org/10.1093/JOLE/LZW003>
- Chaer, A. (2008). *Morfologi Bahasa Indonesia*. Rineka Cipta.
- Di Sciullo, A. M. (2018). Asymmetry in Morphology. *Asymmetry in Morphology*. <https://doi.org/10.7551/MITPRESS/1465.001.0001>
- Dressler, W. U. (2015). Allomorphy. *Word-Formation: An International Handbook of the Languages of Europe, 1*, 500–516. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110246254-029/HTML>
- Dyachkov, V. (2017). Deadjectival verbs in the Hill Mari language: Derivation and semantics. *Ural-Altai Studies*, 27(4), 7–22.
- Eatough, V., & Tomkins, L. (2022). Qualitative methods. In *Handbücher zur Sprach- und Kommunikationswissenschaft / Handbooks of Linguistics and Communication Science [HSK] 46/1*, 163–182. De Gruyter. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110347524-008>
- Embick, D. (2010a). Localism versus globalism in morphology and phonology. *Localism versus Globalism in Morphology and Phonology*, 1–218. <https://doi.org/10.7551/MITPRESS/9780262014229.001.0001>
- Embick, D. (2010b). Localism versus globalism in morphology and phonology. *Localism versus Globalism in Morphology and Phonology*, 1–218. <https://doi.org/10.7551/MITPRESS/9780262014229.001.0001>
- Embick, D. (2013). Morphemes and morphophonological loci. *Distributed Morphology Today: Morphemes for Morris Halle*, 151–166. <https://doi.org/10.7551/MITPRESS/9780262019675.003.0009>
- Fábregas, A., & Marín, R. (2012). The role of Aktionsart in deverbal nouns: State nominalizations across languages. *Journal of Linguistics*, 48(1), 35–70. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0022226711000351>
- Folli, R., & Harley, H. (2013). The syntax of argument structure: Evidence from Italian complex predicates. *Journal of Linguistics*, 49(1), 93–125. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0022226712000072>
- Harley, H. (2014). On the Identity of Roots. *Theoretical Linguistics*, 40(3–4), 225–276. <https://doi.org/10.1515/tl-2014-0010>
- Haspelmath, M., & Sims, A. (2010). *Understanding Morphology* (2nd ed.). Routledge.
- Hathout, N., & Namer, F. (2019). Paradigms in word formation: what are we up to? *Morphology*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/S11525-019-09344-3>
- Haugen, J. D. (2015). Incorporation. *Word-Formation: An International Handbook of the Languages of Europe, 1*, 413–434. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110246254-024/MACHINEREADABLECITATION/RIS>
- Hejdová, T., & Vajdlová, M. (2020). Deverbality versus deadjectivity: On the possibilities of interpreting nouns with an action symptom (focusing on the period of old and middle Czech). *Slovo a Slovesnost*, 81(4), 259–282.
- Hüning, M., & Schlücker, B. (2015). Multi-word expressions. *Word-Formation: An International Handbook of the Languages of Europe, 1*, 450–467. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110246254-026/HTML>
- Kiparsky, P. (2012). Grammaticalization as optimization. *Grammatical Change: Origins, Nature, Outcomes*. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ACPROF:OSO/9780199582624.003.0002>
- Kridalaksana, H. (2009). *Pembentukan Kata dalam Bahasa Indonesia*. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Lakoff, G. (1993). The contemporary theory of metaphor. In A. Ortony (Ed.), *Metaphor and thought* (pp. 202–251). Cambridge University Press.
- Lakoff, G., & Johnson, M. (1980). *Metaphors we live by*. University of Chicago Press.
- Lakoff, G., & Kövecses, Z. (1987). The cognitive model of anger inherent in American English. In D. Holland & N. Quinn (Eds.), *Cultural models in language and thought* (pp. 195–221). Cambridge University Press.
- Lieber, R. (2006a). Syntax of Words. In *Encyclopedia of Language & Linguistics* (pp. 405–408). Elsevier. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B0-08-044854-2/00144-9>
- Lieber, R. (2006b). The category of roots and the roots of categories: What we learn from selection in derivation. *Morphology*, 16(2), 247–272. <https://doi.org/10.1007/S11525-006-9106-2>
- Lieber, R. (2015). Word-formation in generative grammar. *Word-Formation: An International Handbook of the Languages of Europe, 1*, 94–112. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110246254-009/HTML>
- Lieber, R. (2017). Derivational Morphology. In *Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Linguistics*. Oxford University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1093/acrefore/9780199384655.013.248>
- Lieber, R., Štekauer, P., & Štekauer, P. (2015). Derivational Paradigms. *The Oxford Handbook of Derivational*

- Morphology*. <https://doi.org/10.1093/OXFORDHB/9780199641642.013.0020>
- Lieber, R., Štekauer, P., & Valera, S. (2014). Conversion. *The Oxford Handbook of Derivational Morphology*. <https://doi.org/10.1093/OXFORDHB/9780199641642.013.0010>
 - McIntyre, A. (2015). Particle-verb formation. *Word-Formation: An International Handbook of the Languages of Europe, 1*, 434–449. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110246254-025/HTML>
 - Melloni, C., & Dal Maso, S. (2022a). Chapter 2. For a topology of derivational paradigms. 21–56. <https://doi.org/10.1075/SLCS.225.02MEL>
 - Melloni, C., & Dal Maso, S. (2022b). Chapter 2. For a topology of derivational paradigms. 21–56. <https://doi.org/10.1075/SLCS.225.02MEL>
 - Motsch, W. (2015). Word-formation in structuralism. *Word-Formation: An International Handbook of the Languages of Europe, 1*, 52–66. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110246254-006/HTML>
 - Mugdan, J. (2015). Units of word-formation. *Word-Formation: An International Handbook of the Languages of Europe, 1*, 235–301. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110246254-017/HTML>
 - Nakajima, T. (2021). Heads and layers in agglutination: A case in deadjectival psych verbs with -garu in Japanese. *Open Linguistics*, 7(1), 42–65. https://doi.org/10.1515/OPLI-2021-0003/ASSET/GRAPHIC/J_OPLI-2021-0003_FX_003.JPG
 - Nugraha, D. S. (2017a). Afiks-Afiks Derivasional dan Tipe-Tipe Nomina dalam Konstruksi Verba Denominatif Bahasa Indonesia. *Bahasa Dan Seni: Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra, Seni Dan Pengajarannya*, 45(1), 013–026. <https://doi.org/10.17977/um015v45i12017p013>
 - Nugraha, D. S. (2017b). Ketransitifan Verba Denominatif dalam Konstruksi Kalimat Bahasa Indonesia. *SINTESIS*, 11(02), 78–86. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.24071/sin.v11i2.1735>
 - Nugraha, D. S. (2018a). Peran Sintaktis Subjek dalam Konstruksi Kalimat Dasar Bahasa Indonesia. *Sirok Bastra*, 3(2), 105–115. <https://doi.org/10.37671/sb.v3i2.59>
 - Nugraha, D. S. (2018b). Perluasan Makna Leksem Anak dalam Bahasa Indonesia. *Sirok Bastra*, 4(1), 7–16. <https://doi.org/10.37671/sb.v4i1.70>
 - Nugraha, D. S. (2018c). Struktur Tema-Rema dalam Teks Abstrak Berbahasa Indonesia. *Sirok Bastra*, 5(1), 15–28. <https://doi.org/10.37671/sb.v5i1.91>
 - Nugraha, D. S. (2018d). Struktur Tema-Rema dalam Teks Abstrak Berbahasa Indonesia. *Sirok Bastra*, 5(1), 15–28. <https://doi.org/10.37671/sb.v5i1.91>
 - Nugraha, D. S. (2020a). The Comparative Analysis of Syntactic Features Between Indonesian and English Denominal Verbs. *LiNGUA: Jurnal Ilmu Bahasa Dan Sastra*, 15(1), 65–78. <https://doi.org/10.18860/ling.v15i1.7680>
 - Nugraha, D. S. (2020b). The Idiomatic Constructions of “Bapak” in Bahasa Indonesia. *RETORIKA: Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra, Dan Pengajarannya*, 13(2), 268–277. <https://doi.org/10.26858/retorika.v13i2.13099>
 - Nugraha, D. S. (2021a). Makna-makna gramatikal konstruksi verba denominatif dalam bahasa Indonesia. *Bahasa Dan Seni: Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra, Seni, Dan Pengajarannya*, 49(2), 224–239. <https://doi.org/10.17977/um015v49i22021p224>
 - Nugraha, D. S. (2021b). Morphosemantic Features of Derivational Affix {Me(N)-} in The Indonesian Denumeral Verb Constructions. *Sirok Bastra*, 9(2), 125–134. <https://doi.org/10.37671/sb.v9i2.317>
 - Nugraha, D. S. (2022). Ciri Morfosemantik Afiks Derivasional {ber-} dalam Konstruksi Verba Denumeralia Bahasa Indonesia (Morphosemantic Features of Derivational Affix {ber-} in Indonesian Denumeral Verb Constructions). *Indonesian Language Education and Literature*, 8(1), 31. <https://doi.org/10.24235/ileal.v8i1.9543>
 - Nugraha, D. S. (2023a). Ciri Morfosemantik Afiks Derivasional {Ber-} dalam Konstruksi Verba Deajektival Bahasa Indonesia. *SAWERIGADING*, 29(02), 162–178. <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.26499/sawer.v29i2.1057>
 - Nugraha, D. S. (2023b). Morphosemantic Features of Membuat ‘Make’ in The Light Verb Constructions of Indonesian. *LiNGUA: Jurnal Ilmu Bahasa Dan Sastra*, 17(2), 131–142. <https://doi.org/10.18860/ling.v17i2.17757>
 - Nugraha, D. S. (2023c). Morphosemantic Features of Mengambil ‘Take’ in the Light Verb Constructions of Indonesian. *International Journal of Linguistics and Translation Studies*, 4(3), 120–138. <https://doi.org/10.36892/ijlts.v4i3.327>
 - Nugraha, D. S. (2023d). Morphosyntactic Features of Membuat ‘Make’ in the Light Verb Constructions of Indonesian. *European Journal of Language and Culture Studies*, 2(2), 33–43. <https://doi.org/10.24018/ejlang.2023.2.2.80>
 - Nugraha, D. S., & Baryadi, I. P. (2019). The Morphological Comparison of Denominal Verbs in The Bahasa Indonesia and The English. *Sirok Bastra*, 7(2), 107–117. <https://doi.org/10.37671/sb.v7i2.171>
 - Olsen, S. (2015). Composition. *Word-Formation: An International Handbook of the Languages of Europe, 1*, 364–386. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110246254-022/HTML>
 - Pasaribu, T. A., & Nugraha, D. S. (2020). The Use of Lexeme HEAD in English and Indonesian Compound Words: A Contrastive Analysis. *Eralingua: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Asing Dan Sastra*, 4(2), 133–144. <https://doi.org/10.26858/eralingua.v4i2.13073>
 - Plag, I. (2003). Word-formation in English. *Word-Formation in English*, 1–240. <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511841323>
 - Plag, I. (2020a). Morphological Productivity. *Morphological Productivity*. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110802863>

- Plag, I. (2020b). Morphological Productivity. *Morphological Productivity*. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110802863>
- Poedjosoedarmo, S. (2006). *Perubahan Tatabahasa: Penyebab, Proses, dan Akibatnya*. Sanata Dharma University Press.
- Pustejovsky, J. (2013). *Type Theory and Lexical Decomposition*, 9–38. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-007-5189-7_2
- Pustejovsky, J. (2020). The Generative Lexicon. *The Generative Lexicon*. <https://doi.org/10.7551/MITPRESS/3225.001.0001>
- Raffelsiefen, R. (2015). Word-formation in optimality theory. *Word-Formation: An International Handbook of the Languages of Europe, 1*, 158–187. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110246254-013/HTML>
- Ronneberger-Sibold, E. (2015). Word-creation. *Word-Formation: An International Handbook of the Languages of Europe, 1*, 485–500. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110246254-028/HTML>
- Sarnecka, B. W., Kamenskaya, V. G., Yamana, Y., Ogura, T., & Yudovina, Y. B. (2007). From grammatical number to exact numbers: Early meanings of “one”, “two”, and “three” in English, Russian, and Japanese. *Cognitive Psychology*, 55(2), 136–168. <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.COGLING.2006.09.001>
- Schmid, H. J. (2015). The scope of word-formation research. *Word-Formation: An International Handbook of the Languages of Europe, 1*, 1–21. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110246254-003>
- Schwaiger, T. (2015). Reduplication. *Word-Formation: An International Handbook of the Languages of Europe, 1*, 467–484. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110246254-027/HTML>
- Sneddon, J. N. (1996). *Indonesian: A Comprehensive Grammar*. Routledge.
- Steinhauer, A. (2015). Clipping. *Word-Formation: An International Handbook of the Languages of Europe, 1*, 352–363. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110246254-021/HTML>
- Štekauer, P. (2014). *Štekauer, P. 2014. 'Derivational paradigms.'* In: Lieber, R. – Štekauer, P. (eds.) *The Oxford Handbook of Derivational Morphology*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 354-369.
- Štekauer, P. (2015a). Backformation. *Word-Formation: An International Handbook of the Languages of Europe, 1*, 340–352. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110246254-020/HTML>
- Štekauer, P. (2015b). The delimitation of derivation and inflection. *Word-Formation: An International Handbook of the Languages of Europe, 1*, 230–235. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110246254-016/HTML>
- Štekauer, P., Valera, S., & Körtvélyessy, L. (2012). Word-Formation in the world's languages: A typological survey. *Word-Formation In The World's Languages A Typological Survey*, 1–366. <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511895005>
- Taylor, J. R. (2015). Word-formation in cognitive grammar. *Word-Formation: An International Handbook of the Languages of Europe, 1*, 145–158. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110246254-012/HTML>
- Teeuw, A. (1994). Bijdragen and the study of Indonesian languages and literatures. *Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land-en Volkenkunde*, (4de Afl), 665-684.
- Valera, S. (2015a). Conversion. *Word-Formation: An International Handbook of the Languages of Europe, 1*, 322–339. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110246254-019/HTML>
- Valera, S. (2015b). Conversion. *Word-Formation: An International Handbook of the Languages of Europe, 1*, 322–339. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110246254-019>
- Vydrin, V. F., & Vydrin, V. (2021). Deverbal and deadjectival nominalization in Dan: Not as different as one might think. A reply to Baker & Gondo (2020). *Glossa: A Journal of General Linguistics*, 6(1). <https://doi.org/10.16995/GLOSSA.5852>
- Wandruszka, U. (2015). Word-formation in categorial grammar. *Word-Formation: An International Handbook of the Languages of Europe, 1*, 112–123. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110246254-010/HTML>
- Wohlgemuth, J. (2009). *A Typology of Verbal Borrowings*. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110219340>
- Zhang, X. (2022). The Senses of Mandarin Deadjectival Verbs. *Lecture Notes in Computer Science (Including Subseries Lecture Notes in Artificial Intelligence and Lecture Notes in Bioinformatics)*, 13249 LNAI, 31–41. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-06703-7_3/COVER.

ICI World of Journals (/search/form) / **South Asian Research Journal of Arts, Language and Literature**

[← Back](#)

South Asian Research Journal of Arts, Language and Literature



English title: South Asian Research Journal of Arts, Language and Literature
ISSN: 2664-8067 (print), 2706-5782 (online)
DOI: 10.36346/sarjall
Website: <https://sarpublication.com/journal/sarjall/home>
 (https://sarpublication.com/journal/sarjall/home)
Publisher: South Asian Research Publication
Country: BD
Language of publication: *n/d*

Deposited publications: 0 > Full text: 0% | Abstract: 0% | Keywords: 0% | References: 0%

[Issues and contents](#)

[Journal description \(\)](#)

[Details \(\)](#)

[Scientific profile \(\)](#)

[Editorial office \(\)](#)

Publisher () About Journal "South Asian Research Journal of Arts, Language and Literature" Abbreviated Key Title: South Asian Res J Art Lang Lit; ISSN 2664-8067 (Print) & ISSN 2706-5782 (Online) is peer reviewed, Bi-Monthly, open access Academic and Research Journal Published by SAR Publication, Bangladesh Published in English. This Journal publishes Research Articles, Review Articles, Short Communication, Book Review, Essay, Case Studies and other scientific studies within all the fields of Arts, Language and Literature. Aim This Journal is aimed to publish Research Articles, Review Articles, Short Communication, Book Review, Essay, Case Studies and other scientific studies within all the fields of Arts, Language and Literature. Scope of Journal This Journal publishes Articles in all disciplines under Arts, Language and Literature like- Anthropology, Archeology, Communication, Criminology, International Relations, Political Science, Geography, History, Psychology, History, Literature, Religion, Marriage, Family Life, Information Science, Media Studies, Market Research, Languages, Comedy, Dance, Magic, Music, Opera, Film, Juggling, Marching Arts, Brass Bands, Theatre, Visual Arts, Drawing, Painting, Studies, Multicultural, Gender, Women studies, Social Work, and Social Welfare, Poetry, Bio linguistics, Clinical linguistics, Computational linguistics, Computational linguistics, Developmental linguistics, Drama, Ecolinguistics, Evolutionary linguistics, Forensic linguistics, Historical linguistics, Language documentation, Neurolinguistics, Nonfiction, Phonetics, Phonology, Prose, Psycholinguistics, Semiotics, Sociolinguistics, Syntax, Translation etc.

Non-indexed in the ICI Journals Master List 2023

Not reported for evaluation

Archival ratings [▶](#)

Main page (<http://jml.indexcopernicus.com>)

Rules

(http://indexcopernicus.com/images/PDF/Regulamin_serwisu_internetowego.pdf)

Privacy policy

(http://indexcopernicus.com/images/PDF/Polityka_prywatnosci.pdf)

Return policy

(http://indexcopernicus.com/images/PDF/Polityka_zwrotow.pdf)

© 2025 Index Copernicus Sp. z o.o.



n/d

Archival ratings [▶](#)