

**AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES IN *BUMI
MANUSIA* NOVEL AND ITS TRANSLATION**

THESIS

**This thesis is submitted to fulfil the requirement
for ‘Sarjana’ degree in English Language Education**



By:

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Assalamualaikum Warohmatullahi Wabarokatuh

Semoga bapak selalu dalam kesehatan dan lindungan dari Allah SWT. dalam setiap urusannya.

Setelah mengadakan pemeriksaan dan juga perbaikan, maka kami berpendapat bahwa skripsi atas nama **Fenica Melati (21551017)** mahasiswa program studi Tadris Bahasa Inggris, dengan judul “**An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in *Bumi manusia* Novel and its Translation**” sudah dapat diajukan dalam Sidang Munaqasah di Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Curup.

Demikian permohonan ini kami ajukan, besar harapan kami agar bapak dapat menyetujui hal ini. Terima kasih.

Wassalamualaikum Warohmatullahi Wabarokatuh

Curup, 23 Juli 2025

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PREFACE

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

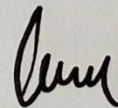
All praise and gratitude belong to Allah SWT, who has blessed the author with strength and guidance throughout the completion of this thesis. Shalawat and salam are conveyed to Prophet Muhammad SAW, who has guided humanity from darkness to enlightenment.

This thesis, entitled “**An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in *Bumi manusia* Novel and its Translation**” is submitted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for obtaining a **Sarjana** degree in the English Tadris Study Program at IAIN Curup.

The author sincerely hopes that the findings presented in this thesis will provide valuable insights for students, educators, and researchers interested in morphology and translation studies. Recognizing that this work is far from perfect, the author humbly welcomes any constructive suggestions for improvement.

Wassalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Curup, Juli 2025
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Curup, Juli 2025
Author



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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

“Fear will come. Pain will linger. But this too shall pass.

Just hold on—breathe and endure”

(Fenica)

DEDICATION

"With all my heart, I dedicate this thesis not merely as an academic pursuit, but as an offering of love, gratitude, and responsibility to my late parents and beloved older brothers. Their silent sacrifices, unspoken prayers, and boundless love continue to echo through every step of this journey. This work stands as a reflection of their strength, and a tribute to the legacy they entrusted to me."

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This thesis, entitled “**An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in *Bumi manusia* Novel and its Translation**”, is submitted as one of the requirements for obtaining the "Sarjana" degree in the English Tadris Study Program at IAIN Curup. In the process of completing this research, the researcher received tremendous support, guidance, motivation, and assistance from many parties. Therefore, with heartfelt gratitude, the researcher would like to express sincere appreciation to:

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Wassalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

ABSTRACT

Fenica Melati : An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in *Bumi manusia* Novel and its Translation
NIM : 21551017
Advisor : Dr. Sakut Anshori, M. Hum
Co-Advisor : Jumatul Hidayah, M.Pd

This research examines the use of derivational affixes in the Indonesian novel *Bumi Manusia* by Pramoedya Ananta Toer and their translated equivalents in its English version *This Earth of Mankind*, translated by Maxwell Lane. Derivational affixes are morphemes that attach to root words to create new lexemes with different meanings or grammatical categories, including prefixes (me-, ber-, ter-, pe-, ke-), suffixes (-an, -kan, -i), infixes (-el-, -er-), and confixes (ke-...-an, pe-...-an) which are extensively employed in formal and literary discourse. The research aims to identify the forms of derivational affixes in the source language (SL) and analyze the translation shifts that occur in the target language (TL). This topic is significant because Indonesian demonstrates extensive morphological complexity through derivational processes that pose unique challenges for cross-linguistic transfer, particularly when translating literary texts where stylistic and semantic precision are crucial. The analysis of derivational affixes is grounded in the morphological framework by Alwi et al., while the identification of translation shifts, namely form shift, class shift, and meaning shift, is based on the theory proposed by Nida and Taber. The data were collected through purposive sampling, specifically selecting passages from both novels that contain high concentrations of derivational affixes to ensure comprehensive morphological analysis. Following rigorous validation by an expert linguist using Katamba's derivational criteria to distinguish genuine derivational morphology from inflectional processes, a total of 257 verified derivational affixes were identified, comprising 135 prefixes, 95 confixes, 25 suffixes, and 2 infixes. Status transformation analysis further demonstrates how these affixes were rendered into English: 116 Indonesian derivational affixes became English inflectional markers, 108 were translated as base words, and 33 disappeared entirely in the process. The findings reveal that derivational affixes in the SL underwent significant structural, grammatical, and semantic adjustments in the TL, with 175 instances of form shifts, 45 instances of class shifts, and 37 instances of meaning shifts, indicating that translation is not a mere linguistic transposition but a complex process involving systematic formal and dynamic adjustments to convey meaning naturally and effectively in the target language while maintaining literary quality.

Keywords: *derivational affix, translation shift, form shift, class shift, meaning shift, morphological complexity*

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AN	: Suffix (-an)
BER	: Prefix (ber-)
BSA	: Bahasa Sasaran (Target Language)
BSU	: Bahasa Sumber (Source Language)
CONF	: Confix
CS	: Class Shift
DA	: Derivational Affix
FS	: Form Shift
I	: Suffix (-i)
INF	: Infix
KAN	: Suffix (-kan)
KE	: Prefix (ke-)
ME	: Prefix (me-)
MS	: Meaning Shift
PE	: Prefix (pe-)
PREF	: Prefix
SL	: Source Language
SUFF	: Suffix
TER	: Prefix (ter-)
TL	: Target Language

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Research

Derivational affixes play a crucial role in Indonesian morphological system, serving as productive word-formation mechanisms that create new lexical items and modify grammatical functions. In Indonesian, these affixes include prefixes (me-, ber-, ter-, pe-, ke-), suffixes (-an, -kan, -i), infixes (-el-, -er-), and confixes (ke-...-an, pe-...-an) which are extensively employed in formal and literary discourse.¹ The complexity of these morphological structures becomes particularly evident in literary works, where authors strategically utilize derivational processes to achieve semantic precision, stylistic effects, and register appropriateness. Understanding how these morphological elements function in literary contexts is essential for comprehending the richness and sophistication of Indonesian literary language, particularly given the complex interplay between derivational processes and semantic precision in formal discourse.² The systematic analysis of these derivational processes requires careful distinction between genuine derivational morphology and inflectional processes, as this distinction is crucial for understanding authentic morphological complexity in literary discourse.

¹ Hasan Alwi et al., *Tatabahasa Bahasa Indonesia*, Edisi Ketiga (Jakarta: Balai Pustaka, 2003), p. 147.

² Francis Katamba, *Morphology* (London: Macmillan, 1993), p. 47.

The study of morphology, particularly derivational morphology, has gained significant attention in linguistic research due to its fundamental role in language structure and word formation processes. According to Katamba, derivational affixes are morphemes that attach to root words to create new lexemes with different meanings or grammatical categories, distinguishing them from inflectional affixes which merely modify grammatical features without creating new words.³ In Indonesian, this distinction becomes particularly important because the language demonstrates extensive use of derivational processes across various registers, from everyday conversation to highly formal literary discourse.

Indonesian literary language, especially in works by prominent authors like Pramoedya Ananta Toer, exhibits remarkable morphological density and complexity. The systematic use of derivational affixes in such literary works serves multiple linguistic functions: creating lexical variety, establishing semantic relationships between words, maintaining stylistic consistency, and achieving register appropriateness.⁴ These morphological choices are not arbitrary but reflect deliberate artistic decisions that contribute to the overall literary effect and communicative power of the text. The strategic deployment of derivational morphology in literary works demonstrates what scholars recognize as the sophisticated relationship between morphological complexity and stylistic achievement in Indonesian literature.⁵

³ Francis Katamba, *Morphology* (London: Macmillan, 1993), p. 44.

⁴ A. Teeuw, *Modern Indonesian Literature* (The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff, 1979), p. 245.

⁵ A. Teeuw, *Modern Indonesian Literature* (The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff, 1979), p. 251.

The translation of Indonesian literary texts with rich derivational morphology into English presents significant challenges due to fundamental structural differences between the two languages. Indonesian employs synthetic morphological processes, while English relies more heavily on analytical structures and word order.⁶ When translating texts that extensively use derivational affixes, translators must make strategic decisions about how to preserve semantic content while maintaining naturalness in the target language. These translation choices, known as translation shifts, require systematic investigation to understand their patterns and implications for both translation theory and practice.

Translation shift theory, as developed by scholars such as Nida and Taber, provides a framework for understanding how linguistic structures are adapted when transferred from source language to target language. According to their theory, translators must reproduce in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in meaning and second in style.⁷ This process necessarily involves various types of adjustments or shifts, including formal changes, class modifications, and semantic adaptations. Understanding these shifts in the context of derivational affixes provides insights into how morphological complexity is managed in cross-linguistic transfer.

⁶ Eugene A. Nida and Charles R. Taber, *The Theory and Practice of Translation* (Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1969), p. 24.

⁷ Eugene A. Nida and Charles R. Taber, *The Theory and Practice of Translation* (Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1969), p. 12.

The relationship between morphological structure and translation strategy becomes particularly complex when dealing with derivational affixes because these elements often carry both grammatical and semantic information that may not have direct equivalents in the target language. For instance, the Indonesian prefix *me-* not only marks active voice but also indicates specific aspectual meanings that English expresses through different grammatical means.⁸ Similarly, confixes like *ke-...-an* create abstract nouns with semantic nuances that may require paraphrastic translation in English. These morphological asymmetries necessitate careful analysis to understand how translators navigate such challenges.

Pramoedya Ananta Toer's novel *Bumi manusia* represents an exemplary case for studying derivational affixes in Indonesian literature. The novel demonstrates sophisticated use of formal Indonesian register with extensive employment of complex derivational forms, making it morphologically rich and stylistically elevated.⁹ As the first volume of the renowned Buru Quartet, *Bumi manusia* showcases Pramoedya's mastery of Indonesian literary language, including his strategic deployment of derivational morphology to create semantic density and stylistic sophistication. The novel's formal register and complex narrative structure provide an ideal corpus for examining how derivational processes function in high-quality Indonesian literary discourse.

⁸ Hasan Alwi et al., *Tatabahasa Bahasa Indonesia*, Edisi Ketiga (Jakarta: Balai Pustaka, 2003), p. 155.

⁹ Keith Foulcher, "The Construction of an Indonesian National Culture: Patterns of Hegemony and Resistance," in *State and Civil Society in Indonesia*, ed. Arief Budiman (Clayton: Monash University, 1990), p. 301.

Maxwell Lane's English translation *This Earth of Mankind* provides a reliable target text for analyzing how these complex morphological structures are rendered across languages, as Lane's work has been recognized for its linguistic accuracy and cultural sensitivity.¹⁰ Lane, an experienced translator with deep knowledge of Indonesian culture and language, demonstrates sophisticated understanding of both source and target language systems. His translation approach balances fidelity to the original text with naturalness in English, making his work an excellent case study for understanding professional translation strategies when dealing with morphological complexity.

The significance of studying derivational affixes in translation contexts extends beyond purely linguistic concerns to encompass broader questions about cultural transfer and literary communication. Derivational morphology often carries cultural and stylistic connotations that must be preserved or appropriately adapted in translation. The way translators handle these elements reflects their understanding of both linguistic structure and cultural context, making such analysis valuable for understanding the complex relationship between language and culture in literary translation.

Current research in morphological analysis and translation studies has established the importance of systematic investigation into how different language systems handle morphological complexity. However, several previous studies have examined translation shifts in various language pairs,

¹⁰ Benedict Anderson, "Pramoedya Ananta Toer and the Art of Resistance," *Journal of Asian Studies* 49, no. 2 (1990): p. 322.

but limited attention has been given to systematic analysis of how Indonesian derivational affixes specifically are handled in English translation. This lack of focused research becomes particularly significant given the morphological complexity of Indonesian literary language and the growing importance of Indonesian literature in international discourse.

The gap in research becomes more pronounced when considering the pedagogical implications of morphological analysis in translation contexts. Understanding how derivational affixes are transferred across languages can provide valuable insights for language education, particularly in helping students develop morphological awareness and translation competence.¹¹ Such knowledge is especially relevant for Indonesian students learning English, as it helps them understand both the complexity of their native language morphological system and the different strategies required for effective cross-linguistic communication. The systematic documentation of how complex derivational morphology functions in literary contexts provides empirical evidence for morphological patterns that can inform both theoretical linguistics and practical pedagogy.¹²

Therefore, the researcher chooses to investigate the analysis of derivational affixes in *Bumi manusia* novel and its translation by Maxwell Lane because this study addresses three critical needs. First, it provides systematic documentation of the full spectrum of derivational affix usage in Indonesian literary discourse, including the distribution patterns of prefixes,

¹¹ Rochelle Lieber, *Introducing Morphology* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2009), p. 9.

¹² Francis Katamba, *Morphology* (London: Macmillan, 1993), p. 58.

confixes, suffixes, and infixes, contributing to morphological theory and descriptive linguistics by examining how these complex morphological structures function in authentic literary contexts.¹³ Second, it examines translation strategies employed when transferring morphologically complex structures from Indonesian to English, offering insights for translation studies and translator training by documenting specific patterns and strategies used by professional translators. Third, it serves pedagogical purposes by demonstrating how morphological knowledge can enhance understanding of both source and target language structures, particularly valuable for English language education in Indonesian contexts where students need to understand both systems.

The investigation of this topic is further justified by its potential contributions to multiple academic disciplines. For morphological theory, the study provides empirical evidence of how derivational processes function in literary discourse, contributing to our understanding of the relationship between morphological structure and semantic content. For translation studies, it offers detailed analysis of how morphological asymmetries are handled in professional translation, contributing to the development of more sophisticated translation strategies and training methodologies. For language education, it demonstrates the practical applications of morphological analysis in understanding cross-linguistic differences and similarities.

¹³ Hasan Alwi et al., *Tatabahasa Bahasa Indonesia*, Edisi Ketiga (Jakarta: Balai Pustaka, 2003), p. 159.

The significance of this research lies in its potential to bridge morphological theory with practical translation analysis, providing empirical evidence for how derivational processes function in actual literary usage and how they are adapted in cross-linguistic transfer. Such investigation is essential for developing more sophisticated approaches to literary translation and enhancing morphological awareness in language education. The comprehensive analysis of morphological complexity in Indonesian literary language and its cross-linguistic transfer patterns offers valuable insights into how synthetic morphological systems interact with analytical language structures in professional translation practice.¹⁴ The findings will contribute to the growing body of knowledge about Indonesian morphology, translation strategies for morphologically complex texts, and the pedagogical applications of morphological analysis in language learning contexts. Therefore, this research is entitled "**An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in *Bumi manusia* Novel and Its Translation**".

B. Research Questions

Based on the background outlined above, this research seeks to answer the following questions:

1. What are the forms of derivational affixes found in the Indonesian novel *Bumi manusia*?

¹⁴ Eugene A. Nida and Charles R. Taber, *The Theory and Practice of Translation* (Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1969), p. 28.

2. What types of translation shifts occur when derivational affixes are translated from Indonesian to English in *This Earth of Mankind*?

C. Objectives of The Research

Based on the research questions, the researcher determines the objectives of the research as follows:

1. To identify and analyze the forms of derivational affixes found in the Indonesian novel *Bumi manusia* by Pramoedya Ananta Toer.
2. To analyze the types of translation shifts that occur when derivational affixes are translated from Indonesian to English in Maxwell Lane's *This Earth of Mankind*.

D. Delimitation of The Research

With reference to the morphological complexity of Indonesian literary language and the challenges it presents in translation, the researcher concentrates on examining the derivational affixes and their translation patterns in Pramoedya Ananta Toer's novel *Bumi manusia* and its English translation *This Earth of Mankind* by Maxwell Lane. The study focuses specifically on derivational morphology rather than inflectional processes, and analyzes translation shifts according to the theoretical framework proposed by Nida and Taber.

E. Significances of The Research

The significances of the research are:

1. For the lecturer

Educators can potentially benefit from this research by using it to inform vocabulary instruction not only through textbooks but also through reading and analyzing an English novel. This approach should boost students' interest in learning and provide them with a diverse range of instructional resources that break up tedious curriculum.

2. For the Students

Hopefully, this research will be helpful to pupils. Student don't have to limit themselves to books to study morphology especially affixes as they may find resources online and in periodicals, English novels, and videos. Additionally, students can realistically use their technology expertise to read online books, watch native videos, and do other things to help them recall more vocabulary and enhance their English language skills.

3. For the other researcher

Practically, the researcher hopes that the results provide the useful information for other researcher who are interested in investigating other written works which have similar topic.

4. For English study program

By conducting this research, the researcher hopes will be one of considerable references for other students of English Tadris Study Program. Practically, the Institution can supply more English novels for students be able to read more.

F. Definition of Key Terms

To avoid an ambiguity and misunderstanding as regards the terms used in this study, the researcher defines some key terms as follow:

1. Derivational affixes

Derivational affix is a bound morpheme that is added to a root or base word to create a new word (lexeme) with a distinct meaning and/or a different grammatical category. Derivational affixes can either change the word class (e.g., from a verb to a noun) or maintain the word class while modifying the meaning. Unlike inflectional affixes, derivational affixes contribute to lexical innovation by generating new entries in the mental lexicon.

Derivational affixes are morphemes that are added to a base to form a word with a meaning and/or category that is distinct from that of the base.¹⁵ Derivational affixes are typically less productive than inflectional ones, and their combination with base words is often more restricted. They are not required by syntax but serve a semantic and structural function, allowing for the expansion of vocabulary and the construction of more complex linguistic expressions.

2. Translation Shift

In the context of translation studies, *translation shift* refers to the changes or adjustments made in the process of transferring a message from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). According to

¹⁵ Katamba, F. (1993). *Morphology*. United Kingdom: Macmillan.

Eugene A. Nida and Charles R. Taber, translation is not a literal substitution of words but rather the reproduction in the receptor language of the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in meaning and secondly in style.¹⁶

To achieve this natural equivalence, the translator often needs to apply what Nida and Taber call adjustments, which are categorized into two main types:

- a. Form Shift: Changes in grammatical form, sentence structure, or word class (noun → verb) that are necessary to maintain clarity and fluency in the TL.
- b. Meaning Shift: Semantic modifications that occur when literal translation would obscure or distort the intended meaning, including idiomatic substitution, generalization, or cultural adaptation.

These shifts are not errors but strategic adaptations that allow the translated message to be understood and accepted naturally by TL readers.

¹⁶ Nida, Eugene A., and Charles R. Taber. *The Theory and Practice of Translation*. Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1969

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter provides the theoretical foundation and review of previous research that supports the analysis of derivational affixes and translation shifts in *Bumi manusia* and its English translation *This Earth of Mankind*. The chapter is organized into two main sections: the review of related theories and the review of previous studies. The theoretical framework encompasses morphological theory focusing on derivational affixes, particularly in Indonesian language systems, and translation shift theory as proposed by prominent scholars in translation studies. The review of previous studies examines relevant research conducted by other scholars who have investigated similar linguistic phenomena, providing comparative insights and identifying research gaps that this current study aims to address. This comprehensive literature review establishes the academic foundation necessary for conducting systematic analysis of how Indonesian derivational morphology is rendered in English translation and what types of shifts occur in this cross-linguistic transfer process.

A. Review of Related Theories

1. Derivational Affixes

In the study of morphology, derivational affixes play a key role in the formation of new words. These affixes either prefixes or suffixes are attached to a base or root word to generate a lexeme with a modified meaning or a different grammatical function. Unlike inflectional affixes,

which indicate grammatical features such as tense, number, or case, derivational affixes contribute to the expansion of a language's vocabulary by forming new, independent words.

As explained by Katamba derivational affixation is a morphological process that involves the addition of an affix to a root to produce a word belonging to a different grammatical category or bearing a distinct meaning¹⁷. This transformation is not only structural but also semantic, as it often results in significant changes in how the word functions within a sentence. For instance, the addition of *-er* to the verb *teach* yields *teacher*, which functions as a noun referring to the agent of the action.

a. Types of Derivational Affixes

Derivational affixes are classified based on their position relative to the root word. Katamba outlines several major types:

1) Prefixes

Prefixes are affixes that occur at the beginning of a root word. They typically do not change the word class, but they significantly alter the meaning of the base.

Example: un- (unhappy), re- (rewrite)

2) Suffixes

Suffixes appear at the end of a root word and often change the grammatical category of the base word.

¹⁷ Katamba, F. (1993). *Morphology*. United Kingdom: Macmillan

Example: -ness (from adjective happy → noun happiness), -ment (develop → development)

3) Infixes

Infixes are inserted within the root word. While rare in English, they are common in some other languages like Tagalog. Katamba mentions infixes for completeness but notes their limited productivity in English.

4) Circumfixes

Circumfixes consist of two parts one that precedes and one that follows the root word. This type is not present in English morphology but is common in languages such as Bahasa Indonesia.

Example: ke-...-an in kebijaksanaan wisdom from the root bijak wise.

b. Functions of Derivational Affixes

Katamba emphasizes two principal functions of derivational affixes:

1) Class-Changing Function

One of the most common roles of derivational affixes is to change the word class (or syntactic category) of the root word. This process is known as category change or functional shift. A derivational affix may change the syntactic category of the base.¹⁸

¹⁸ Katamba, F. (1993). *Morphology*. United Kingdom: Macmillan.

Examples:

- a) Verb → Noun: *develop* + *-ment* → *development*
- b) Adjective → Noun: *happy* + *-ness* → *happiness*

2) Meaning-Changing Function

In other cases, derivational affixes do not alter the word class, but rather modify **the** meaning of the base word. Derivational affixes often bring about changes in meaning without changing word class.¹⁹

Examples:

- a) *kind* → *unkind* (adjective remains adjective, but meaning is negated)
- b) *write* → *rewrite* (verb remains verb, but meaning becomes iterative)

2. Derivational Affixes in Indonesian

In Indonesian morphology, derivational affixation is an important process used to form new words by adding affixes to base forms (roots or stems). These affixes, or *imbuhan*, serve to alter the meaning and grammatical category of words, thus enriching the lexicon. According to Alwi et al, derivational affixes in Indonesian function to produce new words by changing the root's meaning or word class through the addition

¹⁹ Katamba, F. (1993). *Morphology*. United Kingdom: Macmillan.

of prefixes, suffixes, infixes, or confixes.²⁰ This process is fundamental in expanding the expressive capacity of the Indonesian language.

a. Types of Derivational Affixes

1) Prefixes (awalan)

Prefixes are affixes attached to the beginning of a root word and typically modify the meaning or grammatical function. Examples include:

- a) *me-* (marks active verbs): *tulis* → *menulis* (write → writing)
- b) *ber-* (indicates possession or ongoing action): *lari* → *berlari* (run → running)
- c) *ter-* (indicates accidental or superlative): *buka* → *terbuka* (open → accidentally open)
- d) *pe-* (forms nouns denoting agents or instruments): *ajar* → *pelajar* (teach → student)

2) Suffixes (akhiran)

Suffixes attach to the end of roots and often change the word class or aspect. Examples:

- a) *-kan* (causative verb marker): *buat* → *buatkan* (make → make for)
- b) *-i* (locative or repetitive action marker): *isi* → *isikan* (fill → fill repeatedly)

²⁰ Alwi, H., Dardjowidjojo, S., Lapoliwa, H., & Moeliono, A. M. (2003). *Tatabahasa Bahasa Indonesia* (Edisi Ketiga). Jakarta: Balai Pustaka.

- c) *-an* (noun-forming suffix): *ajar* → *ajaran* (teach → teaching/doctrine)

3) Infixes (Sisipan)

Infixes are inserted inside root words and are relatively rare in Indonesian. For example:

- a) *-el-* in *telunjuk* (from *tunjuk*)
 b) *-er-* in *gerimis* (from *gimis*)

4) Confixed Forms (Konfiks)

These involve a combination of prefix and suffix:

- a) *ke-...-an* forms nouns, e.g., *kering* → *kekeringan* (dry → drought)
 b) *pe-...-an* forms nouns or agent nouns, e.g., *ajar* → *peajaran* (lesson/teaching)

b. Functions of Derivational Affixes

Derivational affixes in Indonesian are affixes that are added to root words to form new words with different meanings or grammatical categories. The primary function of these derivational affixes is to expand the vocabulary of the language and enable the creation of more varied and complex words in terms of meaning and form.

The main functions of derivational affixes in Indonesian are as follows:

1) Word Class (Part of Speech Transformation)

Derivational affixes can change the word class of the base word, creating a new word with a different grammatical category.

For example, the suffix *-an* can change a verb into a noun:

- a) *ajar* (verb) → *ajaran* (noun, meaning "lesson" or "teaching").

Another example is the prefix *pe-*, which transforms a verb into a noun denoting the agent (person who performs the action):

- b) *ajar* (verb) → *pelajar* (noun, meaning "student" or "learner").

2) Adding Additional Meaning

Derivational affixes often carry additional semantic meanings, such as causality, agency, or state. For example:

- a) The prefix *me-* marks active verbs: *tulis* (to write) → *menulis* (to write in progress).
- b) The suffix *-kan* adds a causative or benefactive meaning: *buat* (to make) → *buatkan* (to make for someone).

3) Forming New Verbs, Nouns, or Adjectives

Derivational affixes can transform a base word into a different part of speech. For example:

- a) The base word *bahasa* (language) can become *berbahasa* (verb: to speak a language) with the prefix *ber-*.
- b) The same base word *bahasa* can also become *bahasa* (noun: linguistic style) with the suffix *-an*.

3) Clarifying Syntactic and Semantic Functions in Sentences

Derivational affixes help clarify the syntactic and semantic roles of

words within sentences, such as identifying the subject, object, or condition of the action. For example:

a) *penulis* (noun: writer, from *tulis* with the prefix *pe-*) refers to the person performing the action of writing.

b) *kebersihan* (noun: cleanliness, from *bersih* with the prefixes *ke-* and the suffix *-an*) denotes the state of being clean.

4) Enabling the Formation of Compound and Complex Words

Derivational affixes allow for the creation of compound and complex words that have specific meanings. For example:

a) *ketidaksempurnaan* (from *ke-* + *tidak* + *sempurna* + *-an*), meaning "imperfection," is a complex word formed by multiple affixes.

3. Translation Shift

Translation shift refers to the changes or deviations that occur when a message is transferred from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). These shifts are necessary because no two languages are structurally or culturally identical; therefore, a translator must make strategic adjustments to preserve the meaning, naturalness, and communicative function of the original text. In translation studies, shifts are not seen as errors but as inevitable adaptations that help bridge linguistic and cultural gaps. Various scholars have proposed different classifications of translation shifts. One of the most influential frameworks was offered by Eugene A. Nida and Charles R. Taber in their seminal

work *The Theory and Practice of Translation*, which approaches shifts from a functional and receptor-oriented perspective

Nida and Taber conceptualize translation as reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in terms of meaning and second in terms of style.²¹ Based on this definition, they emphasize the importance of meaning over form and advocate for a dynamic equivalence approach, where the translator's main goal is to achieve the same response in the TL reader as that of the SL audience. In order to achieve dynamic equivalence, Nida and Taber introduce the concept of adjustments, which can be seen as their version of translation shifts. These adjustments are classified into two primary categories:

a. Form Shift

Form shifts involve changes in grammatical structure, morphological formation, or syntactic arrangement to ensure that the translated text adheres to the norms of the target language. Since different languages structure meaning differently, form shifts are often required for grammatical, idiomatic, or stylistic accuracy. A common form shift includes changes in word class (part of speech) although Nida and Taber do not use the term “class shift” explicitly, they recognize that converting a noun into an adjective, or a verb into a noun, may be necessary to maintain fluency and clarity.

²¹ Eugene A. Nida and Charles R. Taber, *The Theory and Practice of Translation* (Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1969), p. 12.

Example:

- 1) **SL:** *He is a visionary. (noun)*
- 2) **TL:** *Dia berpikir jauh ke depan. (verb phrase)*

In this example, the English noun *visionary* is translated into a verbal phrase in Indonesian, changing the grammatical category to fit the TL naturally. This reflects a class shift under the broader form shift category. Other types of form shifts may include:

- 1) Changing sentence structure (active → passive or vice versa)
- 2) Using different affixes
- 3) Transforming word order or collocations

b. Class Shift

Although Nida and Taber do not explicitly use the term *class shift*, they acknowledge that a change in part of speech (e.g., noun to adjective) is often required in the translation process. These shifts occur when equivalent meanings must be expressed using different grammatical categories due to linguistic differences between the SL and TL.

Example:

- 1) **SL:** *He is a dreamer. (noun)*
- 2) **TL:** *Dia suka bermimpi. (verb phrase)*

The noun *dreamer* is rendered in Indonesian as a verbal expression *suka bermimpi* (likes to dream), which more accurately

conveys the original meaning in a natural way. This constitutes a class shift, encompassed within the broader category of form adjustment.

c. Meaning Shift

Meaning shift occurs when the semantic content of the SL must be reinterpreted or altered to match the context, culture, or communicative intent of the TL. These shifts are necessary when literal translation would result in a loss of meaning, ambiguity, or cultural misinterpretation. Meaning shifts may involve:

- 1) Idiomatic substitution;
- 2) Generalization or specification of meaning;
- 3) Lexical reinterpretation due to cultural context;
- 4) Changes in tone or level of formality.

Example:

- 1) **SL:** *He kicked the bucket.* (idiomatic expression for "he died")
- 2) **TL:** *Dia meninggal dunia.*

The English idiom *kick the bucket* cannot be translated literally without losing its idiomatic meaning. Therefore, the translator substitutes it with a culturally appropriate phrase in the TL, resulting in a meaning shift. The primary purpose of such shifts, as emphasized by Nida and Taber, is to achieve dynamic equivalence that is, the closest natural equivalent to the SL message in both meaning and style, and more importantly, in receptor response.

They assert that, translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in meaning and second in style.²² In this regard, translation shifts are not considered deviations, but rather strategic transformations essential to fulfilling the communicative purpose of the original text.

4. This Earth of Mankind: Novel Overview and Translation Context

a. The Novel: Literary and Linguistic Significance

This Earth of Mankind (*Bumi manusia*) is the first novel in Pramoedya Ananta Toer's renowned Buru Quartet, originally published in 1980.²³ Set in early 20th century Dutch colonial Indonesia, the novel follows the story of Minke, a young Javanese man navigating the complexities of colonial society, education, and cross-cultural relationships. The narrative is set against the backdrop of the emerging Indonesian nationalist movement and the social tensions of the colonial period.

From a linguistic perspective, the novel is particularly valuable for morphological analysis due to its rich use of formal Indonesian vocabulary and sophisticated language structures. Pramoedya's writing style demonstrates extensive employment of derivational affixes, including prefixes (*me-*, *ber-*, *ter-*), suffixes (*-an*, *-kan*, *-i*), and

²² Eugene A. Nida and Charles R. Taber, *The Theory and Practice of Translation* (Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1969), p. 12.

²³ Pramoedya Ananta Toer, *Bumi manusia* (Jakarta: Hasta Mitra, 1980).

confixes (*ke-...-an*, *pe-...-an*), which are characteristic of literary Indonesian.²⁴ The novel's formal register and complex sentence structures provide an ideal corpus for examining how derivational morphology functions in Indonesian literature and how these linguistic elements are transferred to English through translation.

c. Maxwell Lane's Translation Approach

Maxwell Lane, an Australian diplomat and accomplished translator, completed the English translation of *Bumi manusia* in 1981.²⁵ Lane's extensive experience in Indonesian culture and language, gained through his diplomatic service, positioned him uniquely to handle the cultural and linguistic complexities of Pramoedya's work. His translation approach emphasizes maintaining the cultural authenticity and literary quality of the original text while ensuring accessibility for English-speaking readers.

Lane's translation methodology demonstrates sensitivity to the morphological richness of Indonesian, particularly in handling derivational affixes that do not have direct English equivalents.²⁶ His work represents a dynamic equivalence approach, where the translator prioritizes conveying the meaning and cultural context over maintaining the exact formal structure of the source language. This

²⁴ Alwi, H., Dardjowidjojo, S., Lapoliwa, H., & Moeliono, A. M. (2003). *Tatabahasa Bahasa Indonesia* (Edisi Ketiga). Jakarta: Balai Pustaka, p. 157.

²⁵ Pramoedya Ananta Toer, *This Earth of Mankind*, trans. Maxwell Lane (New York: Penguin Books, 1991).

²⁶ Eugene A. Nida and Charles R. Taber, *The Theory and Practice of Translation* (Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1969), p. 24.

approach results in various translation shifts that are particularly relevant for analyzing how derivational morphology is adapted across languages.

d. Relevance to Derivational Affixes Research

The selection of *This Earth of Mankind* and its English translation serves several research purposes in the analysis of derivational affixes and translation shifts. First, the novel's literary register contains a high frequency of complex derivational forms that represent the full range of Indonesian affixation patterns. This includes productive affixes commonly found in formal Indonesian discourse, making it an excellent source for comprehensive morphological analysis.

Second, Lane's translation provides a reliable target text for examining translation shifts, as his work has been recognized for its linguistic accuracy and cultural sensitivity. The comparison between the Indonesian source and English target texts allows for systematic analysis of how derivational affixes are handled in translation, including instances where morphological markers are preserved, transformed, or omitted entirely.

Finally, the novel's thematic content, dealing with colonial period Indonesia, requires precise translation of culturally specific terms and concepts, many of which involve derivational morphology. This context provides rich examples of how translators navigate

linguistic and cultural differences when rendering derivational forms from Indonesian into English, making it particularly suitable for investigating the relationship between morphological structure and translation strategy.

B. Review of Previous Studies

There are some people who have written about derivational affixes in their thesis. In this section, the writer obtained two previous studies gotten from the repository website of the university.

First, the writer obtained the thesis by Divia Khairunita from State Institute for Islamic Students Metro with the title *An Analysis Of English-Indonesian Translation Shift in Brown's Book*. In Divia's thesis,²⁷ the researcher expected to provide a detailed analysis of translation shift example that can be used as a teaching materials for the ELT process. Adapting the qualitative-descriptive method and the source of the language, the main data taken from the book and related journal. Later, the data collected will be summarized and analyzed by the researcher. The results of this study found the 117 sentences consider as translation shift with each sentences divided into 31 level shift and 87 category shift. The category shift, moreover classified again into 4 category which is 41 sentences as the structure shift, 13 sentences as class shift, 17 sentences as unit/rank shift and the last is intra-system shift

²⁷ Divia Khairunita, "An Analysis Of English-Indonesian Translation Shift in Brown's Book" (Thesis, State Institute for Islamic Students Metro, 2023).

that have 15 sentences. As summarized, the most translation shift found in the textbook is the structure shift and the least shift is class shift.

Second, the writer obtained the thesis by Noma Yunita from state University for Islamic Students (UIN) Raden intan Lampung with the title *An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in John Green's Novel The Fault in Our Star*. In Noma's thesis,²⁸ this research was designed to identify the derivational that occur in the John Green's novel and to described the dominant type of derivational in the novel. This research used a descriptive qualitative method, the data of this study was a novel the fault in our star by John Green's which consist of twenty five chapter. The result of this study showed that there were 309 derivational affixes. The most frequently occurred derivational in the novel were adverb maker type, which is related to the most dominant suffix -ly. occurred 143 times.

In this research, there were similarities and differences compared to the previous studies above. From Divia's thesis, the similarity was the writer use the same discussion and method of the research as Divia's thesis. The differences were, first, Divia analysis of English-Indonesian Translation Shift in Brown's Book while researchers are analyzing the transition from Indonesian to English. Second, Divia did not research Derivational affixes, But researchers find language shift based on derivational affixes in the novel "This Earth of Mankind."

²⁸ Noma Yunita, "An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in John Green's Novel The Fault in Our Star" (Thesis, State University for Islamic Students (UIN) Raden Intan Lampung, 2023).

Furthermore, from Noma's thesis. The similarity was the writer had the same discussion of the research, and the method of the research as the previous studies. The differences Noma did not show the function of derivational affixes, but the writer showed the function of derivational affixes (verb maker, noun maker, adjective maker, and adverb maker) and counted it.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the research method used in this study. It consists of Research Design, Object of the Research, Source of Data, Technique of Data Collecting, Instrument of the Research, and Technique for Analyzing the Data. This chapter explains the approach taken to analyze derivational affixes in the Indonesian novel *Bumi manusia* and their translation shifts in the English version *This Earth of Mankind*. The methods employed ensure the validity and reliability of the data collected for this study.

A. Research Design

Research design refers to the plan or strategy established by the researcher to coherently and logically integrate different components in a study, enabling the researcher to effectively answer the research questions.²⁹ Research design is crucial as it serves as a comprehensive guide for the researcher to execute the entire research process systematically and structuredly. This design allows the researcher to integrate various components of research such as theoretical framework, data collection methods, and analytical approaches in a coherent and logical manner.

In this study, the researcher uses a descriptive qualitative approach as the research design to obtain research data. Descriptive qualitative research is useful for seeking data in the form of phenomena that are not related to

²⁹ Creswell, J.W. (2014). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approaches* (4th ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

numbers. According to Creswell, descriptive qualitative research is an approach to explore and understand the meaning derived from social or human problems.³⁰ Therefore, this method is suitable for researcher seeking data on analyzing the forms and types of derivational affixes, as well as translation shifts in literary works, where the researcher focuses on analyzing texts from both Indonesian and English novels.

Descriptive qualitative research allows the researcher to collect in-depth data through document analysis, providing a deeper understanding of morphological phenomena under study and how derivational affixes function in different linguistic contexts. This approach is particularly appropriate for examining the systematic patterns of affixation and their translation equivalents across languages.

B. Object of the Research

In qualitative research, the object of study refers to specific phenomena, events, or linguistic elements under investigation. The object of study is carefully selected to provide comprehensive data that can answer the research questions and achieve the research objectives.³¹

In this study, the object of research consists of derivational affixes found in the Indonesian novel *Bumi manusia* by Pramoedya Ananta Toer and their corresponding translations in the English version *This Earth of Mankind* by Maxwell Lane. The research specifically focuses on three main aspects: the

³⁰ Creswell, J.W. (2007). *Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design: Choosing Among Five Approaches* (2nd ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

³¹ Creswell, J.W. (2007). *Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design: Choosing Among Five Approaches* (2nd ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

forms of derivational affixes which examine the morphological structures including prefixes (me-, ber-, ter-, pe-, ke-), suffixes (-an, -kan, -i), infixes (-el-, -er-), and confixes (ke-...-an, pe-...-an); the types of translation shifts which identify and categorize different kinds of changes that occur when derivational forms are transferred from Indonesian to English based on Nida and Taber's framework; and the patterns of morphological adaptation which analyze how Indonesian derivational morphology is rendered in English translation.

The researcher employs purposive sampling technique to select specific sections of both novels as the data source. The sampling process involves conducting a preliminary reading of both texts to identify chapters with varying narrative styles (dialogue, description, and narration), then selecting three representative chapters from each novel based on morphological density. Within these selected chapters, specific passages containing at least five derivational affixes per 100 words are identified and marked for analysis. Each Indonesian passage is then aligned with its corresponding English translation to ensure accurate comparison of morphological structures and their translation patterns. This systematic approach ensures that the selected data represents various narrative contexts while maintaining sufficient morphological complexity for meaningful analysis.

The selection criteria ensure diversity in terms of affix types (prefixes, suffixes, infixes, confixes), word classes (nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs),

and morphological complexity levels. This systematic approach provides a comprehensive dataset for analyzing different forms and functions of derivational affixes, as well as the translation shifts employed across various linguistic and contextual situations.

C. Source of Data

The source of data in this study consists of two primary texts:

1. **Indonesian Source Text:** *Bumi manusia* by Pramoedya Ananta Toer, published by Hasta Mitra in 1980
2. **English Target Text:** *This Earth of Mankind* translated by Maxwell Lane, published by Penguin Books in 1991

These texts are selected based on their literary significance, morphological richness, and translation quality. The Indonesian novel represents formal literary language with extensive use of derivational affixes, while the English translation provides a reliable corpus for analyzing translation shifts and morphological adaptations.

D. Technique of Data Collecting

The data collection technique used in this research is document analysis, which serves as the main technique for obtaining the primary data. The following explanation outlines the steps involved in conducting document analysis in this study.

1. Document Analysis

In this research, the researcher systematically examines selected passages from both *Bumi manusia* by Pramoedya Ananta Toer and *This Earth of Mankind* translated by Maxwell Lane to identify derivational affixes and their translation patterns. The researcher reads through chosen chapters from both novels, identifies words containing derivational affixes in the Indonesian text, and locates their corresponding translations in the English version. Each identified derivational form is recorded with its complete sentence context, page and line references from both texts, and morphological structure analysis. The researcher creates paired entries showing source language derivational forms alongside their target language equivalents to establish systematic correspondence patterns for analysis.

The steps taken in this document analysis are:

- a. **Reading and Initial Identification:** Reading the selected sections of both novels carefully to understand the narrative context and identify potential derivational forms.
- b. **Systematic Data Extraction:** Locating and marking words containing derivational affixes in the Indonesian text using the purposive sampling approach.
- c. **Translation Correspondence:** Finding the corresponding English translations for each identified derivational form in the target text.

- d. **Contextual Documentation:** Recording the full sentence or phrase context for each derivational affix to ensure accurate analysis.
- e. **Data Verification:** Cross-checking the identified derivational forms against morphological theories and ensuring the accuracy of translation correspondences.
- f. **Classification and Categorization:** Organizing the collected data according to affix types, word classes, and translation shift patterns.

E. Instrument of the Research

The researcher employs a structured document analysis checklist as the primary research instrument to systematically collect and organize morphological data. This instrument consists of analytical tables and coding systems designed specifically for identifying derivational affixes and categorizing translation shifts in the selected literary texts.

1. Document Analysis Checklist (✓)

The researcher creates systematic tables containing specific categories for derivational affix types and translation shift classifications. The checklist includes columns for source language forms, target language equivalents, root words, affix classifications, and shift category identifications. Each identified derivational form is recorded with complete contextual information, morphological analysis codes, and translation shift classifications to ensure comprehensive data documentation.

The document checklist consists of tables containing indicators and sub-indicators related to the forms, types, and functions of derivational affixes, as well as translation shift patterns.

Steps for Using the Data Collection Checklist:

- a. Create tables containing indicators and sub-indicators related to derivational affixes and translation shifts.
- b. Assign codes or symbols for each category, for example:
 - **Prefix types:** me- (ME), ber- (BER), ter- (TER), pe- (PE), ke- (KE)
 - **Suffix types:** -an (AN), -kan (KAN), -i (I)
 - **Shift types:** Form Shift (FS), Class Shift (CS), Meaning Shift (MS)
- c. Analyze each derivational form in the text and match it with the indicators and sub-indicators in the checklist.

By systematically applying the checklist, the researcher ensures that all relevant derivational forms are identified and categorized accurately, facilitating a structured analysis of the morphological data.

Table 3.1
Forms of Derivational Affixes

No.	Affix Types	Indicators	Sub Indicators
1.	Prefixes (Pref)	Morphemes attached to the beginning of root words	1. me- (active verb marker) 2. ber- (intransitive verb/possession marker) 3. ter- (accidental/superlative marker) 4. pe- (agent noun marker) 5. ke- (abstract noun marker)
2.	Suffixes (Suff)	Morphemes attached to the end of root words	1. -an (noun formation marker) 2. -kan (causative/benefactive marker)

			3. -i (locative/repetitive marker)
3.	Infixes (Inf)	Morphemes inserted within root words	1. -el- (inserted within consonant clusters) 2. -er- (inserted within consonant clusters)
4.	Confixes (Conf)	Discontinuous morphemes (prefix + suffix combination)	1. ke-...-an (abstract noun formation) 2. pe-...-an (agent/process noun formation)

Table 3.2
Types of Translation Shifts

No.	Shift Types	Indicators	Sub Indicators
1.	Form Shift (FS)	Changes in morphological structure without class change	1. Affix omission 2. Affix substitution 3. Structural simplification 4. Multi-word phrase formation
2.	Class Shift (CS)	Changes in grammatical category	1. Verb → Noun 2. Noun → Adjective 3. Verb → Adjective 4. Other class transformations
3.	Meaning Shift (MS)	Changes in semantic content	1. Idiomatic substitution 2. Generalization 3. Specification 4. Cultural adaptation

Table 3.3
Document Analysis Checklist for Derivational Affixes

No.	SL (Source Language)	TL (Target Language)	Root Word	DA (Derivational Affix)			
				Pref ix	Suf fix	Infi x	Conf ix
1.							
2.							
3.							
etc							

F. Technique for Analyzing the Data

The data analysis in this study follows Miles and Huberman's Interactive Model of qualitative data analysis, which consists of four interrelated stages conducted iteratively and interconnectedly.³² The four stages of this analytical framework are applied specifically to examine derivational affixes in *Bumi manusia* and their translation shifts in *This Earth of Mankind*:

1. Data Collection

The data collection stage begins with systematic reading of selected chapters from both Indonesian (*Bumi manusia*) and English (*This Earth of Mankind*) texts, marking passages containing potential derivational affixes using purposive sampling approach while recording page numbers and line references for both source and target texts. The researcher then identifies words containing derivational affixes (prefixes, suffixes, infixes, confixes) in the Indonesian text, using the document analysis checklist to categorize each identified affix type and recording the root word and affix combination for each instance. Finally, the researcher locates the corresponding English translation for each identified Indonesian derivational form, documents the full sentence context for both source and target language versions, and creates paired entries showing SL→TL correspondence.

³² Miles, M. B., Huberman, A. M., & Saldaña, J. (2014). *Qualitative Data Analysis: A Methods Sourcebook* (3rd ed.). Sage Publications.

2. Data Reduction

During the data reduction stage, the researcher applies Alwi et al.'s framework to analyze each identified derivational affix, coding each affix according to type: prefix (PREF), suffix (SUFF), infix (INF), or confix (CONF), and assigning specific codes (ME-, BER-, TER-, PE-, KE- for prefixes; -AN, -KAN, -I for suffixes). The researcher then analyzes each SL→TL pair using Nida and Taber's framework, classifying shifts into three categories: Form Shift (FS), Class Shift (CS), Meaning Shift (MS), and applying the document analysis checklist to ensure systematic categorization. The process concludes with data filtering and validation by removing incomplete or unclear examples, verifying morphological analysis against theoretical frameworks, and cross-checking translation shift classifications for consistency.

3. Data Display

The data display stage involves creating frequency distribution tables showing occurrence of each derivational affix type, displaying distribution of translation shift categories, and calculating percentages for each category. The researcher selects representative examples from each affix type and shift category, organizing examples with detailed morphological and translation analysis, and creating structured displays showing SL morphological structure → TL adaptation patterns. The stage concludes with pattern visualization through developing matrix displays showing relationships between affix types and shift patterns, creating

summary charts illustrating most frequent shift strategies, and organizing data into systematic patterns for interpretation.

4. Conclusion Drawing and Verification

In the final stage, the researcher identifies systematic patterns in how different derivational affixes are translated, analyzes which shift types are most frequent for specific affix categories, and examines relationships between morphological complexity and translation strategy. The researcher then verifies findings against established morphological theory (Katamba, Alwi et al.), cross-checks translation shift patterns with Nida and Taber's framework, and ensures interpretations align with broader translation studies principles. The process concludes with drawing conclusions about derivational affix behavior in Indonesian-English translation, evaluating effectiveness of different translation strategies, and assessing implications for morphological theory and translation practice.

These four stages are conducted iteratively, allowing for continuous refinement of analysis and verification of findings throughout the research process.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the research findings and discussion, which consist of the analysis of derivational affixes in Pramoedya Ananta Toer's *Bumi manusia* and their translation patterns in Maxwell Lane's English version *This Earth of Mankind*. It includes the identification and classification of derivational affixes found in the Indonesian novel and the systematic analysis of translation shifts that occur when these morphological structures are rendered into English. Additionally, this chapter discusses the patterns and characteristics of these derivational forms in Indonesian literary discourse and their corresponding translation strategies. The findings are based on morphological analysis, translation shift categorization, and contextual interpretation using the theoretical frameworks of Katamba for derivational morphology and Nida and Taber for translation theory.

A. Research Findings

This section presents the research findings of derivational affixes as found in Pramoedya Ananta Toer's *Bumi manusia* and their translation patterns in Maxwell Lane's *This Earth of Mankind*. The analysis focuses on two major aspects: (1) the forms of derivational affixes identified in the Indonesian novel, including prefixes, suffixes, confixes, and infixes; and (2) the types of translation shifts that occur when these derivational forms are

transferred into English, categorized according to Nida and Taber's framework of form shift, class shift, and meaning shift.

These findings are derived from systematic analysis of selected passages from the Indonesian novel and their corresponding English translations. The morphological forms analyzed represent authentic literary language use, reflecting Pramoedya's sophisticated manipulation of Indonesian derivational resources. The translator, Maxwell Lane, demonstrates various adaptive strategies to render these complex morphological structures into English while maintaining semantic equivalence and stylistic naturalness.

1. Forms of Derivational Affixes Found in *Bumi manusia*

The first aspect of this analysis focuses on the forms of derivational affixes used by Pramoedya Ananta Toer throughout the novel. In morphology, derivational affixes refer to morphemes attached to root words to form new lexemes with different meanings or grammatical categories. Based on the theoretical frameworks proposed by Katamba, Alwi et al., and Lieber, these forms include prefixes, suffixes, confixes, and infixes.

Before conducting translation shift analysis, all identified affixes underwent verification to ensure they meet the criteria for derivational morphology. The verification process applied the following criteria: changes word class or creates new lexical meaning, forms new lexemes rather than grammatical variants, not required by syntactic rules, and shows varying degrees of productivity.

Table 4.1
Verified Forms of Derivational Affixes in *Bumi manusia*

Affix Type	Primary Functions	Examples
Prefixes	Active voice marking (me-), state/condition indication (ber-), superlative formation (ter-), agent creation (pe-), abstract marking (ke-)	<i>memanggil, berkabung, terbaik, pelajar, kekasih</i>
Confixes	Abstract noun formation (ke-...-an), agent/process nouns (pe-...-an), causative verb creation (me-...-kan)	<i>pengetahuan, ketetapan, memberikan</i>
Suffixes	Noun formation (-an), causative marking (-kan), locative/repetitive indication (-i)	<i>tulisan, sebutkan, bacai</i>
Infixes	Intensification and aspectual modification	<i>gemetar, gerimis</i>

The analysis revealed a total of 257 verified derivational affixes distributed across the four morphological categories. Prefixes emerged as the most dominant form with 135 occurrences, accounting for more than half of all derivational forms identified in the corpus. This substantial presence demonstrates the central role of prefixation in Indonesian literary morphology, particularly in formal discourse where semantic precision and stylistic sophistication are prioritized.

Confixes ranked as the second most frequent category with 95 instances, representing approximately one-third of the total derivational forms. This significant presence highlights the importance of discontinuous morphology in Indonesian word formation, particularly for creating abstract concepts and complex semantic relationships that characterize literary language. The high frequency of confixes reflects

Pramoedya's sophisticated exploitation of Indonesian morphological resources to achieve semantic density and stylistic elevation.

Suffixes appeared in 25 instances, representing a considerably smaller portion of the derivational landscape. This limited occurrence suggests that suffixation plays a more specialized role in Indonesian literary morphology, typically serving specific grammatical functions rather than general lexical expansion. The restricted use of suffixes indicates that Indonesian literary language relies more heavily on prefixation and confixation for creating morphological complexity.

Infixes showed the most limited presence with only 2 instances, confirming their marginal status in Modern Indonesian morphology. This minimal occurrence aligns with theoretical observations about the restricted productivity of infixation in contemporary Indonesian, where these forms primarily survive in specialized or archaic contexts rather than active word formation processes.

2. Translation Shifts of Derivational Affixes in *This Earth of Mankind*

After analyzing the forms, the next focus is on identifying the types of translation shifts that occur when Indonesian derivational affixes are rendered into English. The classification is based on Nida and Taber's framework, which categorizes translation adjustments according to the type of change that occurs in the transfer from source language to target language.

Table 4.2
Sample Translation Shifts Analysis

No.	SL (Indonesian)	Root	DA Type	TL (English)	TL Status	Shift Category	Status Change
1	<i>memanggil</i>	<i>panggil</i>	me- [prefix]	called	Inflectional (-ed)	Form Shift	Derivational → Inflectional
2	berkabung	<i>kabung</i>	ber- [prefix]	mourning	Word (gerund)	Class Shift	Derivational → Word
3	pengetahuan	<i>tahu</i>	pe-...- an [confix]	knowledge	Word (base noun)	Form Shift	Derivational → Word
4	pelajar	<i>ajar</i>	pe- [prefix]	student	Word (base noun)	Form Shift	Derivational → Word
5	terbaik	<i>baik</i>	ter- [prefix]	best	Word (superlative)	Form Shift	Derivational → Word
6	kekasih	<i>kasih</i>	ke- [prefix]	beloved	Word (base noun)	Form Shift	Derivational → Word
7	sebutkan	<i>sebut</i>	-kan [suffix]	tell	Word (base verb)	Form Shift	Derivational → Word
8	tulisan	<i>tulis</i>	-an [suffix]	writing	Word (gerund)	Form Shift	Derivational → Word

The comprehensive analysis revealed a total of 257 translation shift instances corresponding to each identified derivational affix. Form shifts emerged as the dominant adaptation strategy with 175 occurrences,

representing approximately two-thirds of all translation adjustments. This substantial presence indicates that morphological restructuring constitutes the primary approach for handling Indonesian derivational complexity when transferring to English analytical structures.

Class shifts appeared in 45 instances, representing a significant but secondary adaptation strategy. These shifts demonstrate the translator's willingness to change grammatical categories when necessary to maintain natural expression in English while preserving semantic content. The frequency of class shifts reflects the structural differences between Indonesian and English grammatical systems, where equivalent meanings often require different syntactic realizations.

Meaning shifts occurred in 37 instances, representing the least frequent but strategically important adaptation category. These shifts demonstrate the translator's cultural competence and sensitivity to cross-linguistic communication challenges, where direct translation would result in semantic opacity or cultural inappropriateness for English readers.

Table 4.3
Summary of Status Transformation Patterns

Transformation Type	Description
Derivational → Inflectional	Indonesian derivational affix becomes English inflectional marker
Derivational → Word	Indonesian derivational affix becomes English base word or compound
Derivational → Zero	Indonesian derivational affix disappears in English translation

The status transformation analysis reveals three distinct patterns in how Indonesian derivational morphology is adapted in English translation.

The most common transformation involves Indonesian derivational affixes becoming English inflectional markers, occurring in 116 instances. This pattern demonstrates how Indonesian synthetic morphology is converted to English analytical structures while maintaining essential grammatical relationships.

The second most frequent transformation involves Indonesian derivational affixes becoming English base words, appearing in 108 instances. This pattern reflects the translator's strategy of using English lexical resources to compensate for morphological differences between the languages, often resulting in more concise English expressions that capture the semantic content of complex Indonesian derivational forms.

The complete disappearance of Indonesian derivational affixes in English translation occurred in 33 instances, representing cases where the morphological complexity could not be directly transferred and required alternative expression strategies such as paraphrasing or contextual adaptation.

Table 4.4
Translation Shift Distribution

Shift Type	Primary Patterns
Form Shift	Morphological restructuring, affix omission/substitution
Class Shift	Grammatical category changes (verb to noun, noun to adjective, etc.)
Meaning Shift	Semantic adaptation, idiomatic substitution

The distribution analysis confirms that form shifts constitute the primary adaptation strategy with 175 instances, reflecting the fundamental

structural differences between Indonesian synthetic morphology and English analytical tendencies. Class shifts with 45 instances represent systematic grammatical adaptations required for natural English expression, while meaning shifts with 37 instances demonstrate strategic semantic adjustments for cultural and contextual appropriateness.

The comprehensive findings reveal that Indonesian derivational affixes undergo significant structural transformation when translated into English, with the majority becoming either English inflectional markers or base words, while some forms disappear entirely in translation. This transformation pattern demonstrates the systematic nature of morphological adaptation in professional literary translation, where translators must balance fidelity to source language complexity with naturalness in target language expression.

B. Discussion

This section provides an in-depth analysis and interpretation of the research findings concerning derivational affixes in *Bumi Manusia* and their translation patterns in *This Earth of Mankind*. The discussion examines the implications of the identified morphological forms and translation shifts within the broader context of Indonesian literary language and cross-linguistic transfer strategies. By applying the theoretical frameworks of Katamba for morphological analysis and Nida and Taber for translation theory, this discussion seeks to understand the underlying patterns and principles that govern how complex derivational structures function in Indonesian literature

and how they are systematically adapted when rendered into English. The analysis explores both the linguistic significance of these morphological choices in the source text and the strategic decisions employed by the translator to maintain semantic equivalence while ensuring naturalness in the target language.

1. Forms of Derivational Affixes

The analysis of derivational affixes in Bumi manusia reveals distinctive patterns in Pramoedya Ananta Toer's use of Indonesian morphological resources to create literary effects. The findings show that prefixes emerged as the most dominant form with 135 occurrences, followed by confixes with 95 instances, suffixes with 25 occurrences, and infixes with only 2 instances. This distribution pattern demonstrates that prefixation and confixation constitute the primary word-formation strategies in formal Indonesian writing, reflecting Pramoedya's deliberate exploitation of these morphological mechanisms for creating precise semantic distinctions and establishing clear grammatical relationships.

The dominance of prefixed forms aligns with previous research conducted by Yunita, who examined derivational affixes in English literary discourse and found that certain affix types demonstrate higher productivity in specific textual contexts.³³ However, unlike Yunita's study which focused on English suffixation patterns, this research reveals that Indonesian literary language prioritizes prefixation as its primary

³³ Noma Yunita, "An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in John Green's Novel *The Fault in Our Stars*" (Thesis, State University for Islamic Students (UIN) Raden Intan Lampung, 2023), p. 45.

morphological strategy. This finding supports Alwi et al.'s observation that prefixes serve as the most productive morphological mechanism for creating verbal and nominal forms in Indonesian, particularly in literary contexts where precision and stylistic elevation are prioritized.³⁴

The theoretical framework established by Katamba becomes particularly relevant here, as he notes that derivational affixes either prefixes or suffixes are attached to a base or root word to generate a lexeme with a modified meaning or a different grammatical function.³⁵ Prefixes such as *me-* in *memanggil*, *ber-* in *berharap*, and *ter-* in *terbaik* demonstrate the semantic versatility that Katamba refers to as characteristic of derivational processes. The strategic use of prefixes like *me-* creates active verbal forms that establish clear agency relationships, while *ber-* forms often indicate intransitive or reciprocal actions, consistent with the morphological patterns outlined by Alwi et al.³⁶

The *me-* prefix, appearing in numerous instances throughout the corpus, serves multiple semantic functions beyond simple active voice marking. In examples such as *memanggil* (to call), *menyenangkan* (to please), and *membanting* (to force), the prefix demonstrates its capacity for creating transitive verbs with specific aspectual meanings. This morphological productivity reflects what Katamba describes as the derivational potential of prefixes to create new lexemes with distinct

³⁴ Hasan Alwi et al., *Tatabahasa Bahasa Indonesia*, Edisi Ketiga (Jakarta: Balai Pustaka, 2003), p. 147.

³⁵ Francis Katamba, *Morphology* (London: Macmillan, 1993), p. 44.

³⁶ Alwi et al., *Tatabahasa Bahasa Indonesia*, p. 155.

semantic properties.³⁷ The frequency of me- prefixed forms in Pramoedya's prose indicates a deliberate stylistic choice that emphasizes agency and action, contributing to the dynamic narrative quality characteristic of his literary style.

The substantial presence of confixes, ranking as the second most frequent category with 95 instances, deserves particular attention as it demonstrates the sophisticated morphological resources available in Indonesian for creating complex semantic relationships. This finding contrasts with research by Khairunita, who examined English-Indonesian translation shifts but did not specifically focus on confixation patterns.³⁸ Unlike simple affixation, confixes such as ke-...-an in *ketetapan* and pe-...-an in *pengetahuan* represent discontinuous morphemes that simultaneously modify both the beginning and end of root words, creating what Alwi et al. identify as highly productive patterns for abstract noun formation.³⁹

The confixes pe-...-an and ke-...-an serve distinct semantic functions in Indonesian morphology. The pe-...-an pattern, exemplified in forms like *pengetahuan* (knowledge), *penemuan* (discovery), and *pekerjaan* (work), creates process nouns or agent-related concepts that denote activities, results, or instruments. Meanwhile, the ke-...-an pattern, seen in *ketetapan* (determination), *kemajuan* (progress), and *kesempatan* (opportunity), typically forms abstract nouns denoting states, conditions,

³⁷ Katamba, *Morphology*, p. 47.

³⁸ Divia Khairunita, "An Analysis Of English-Indonesian Translation Shift in Brown's Book" (Thesis, State Institute for Islamic Students Metro, 2023), p. 62.

³⁹ Alwi et al., *Tatabahasa Bahasa Indonesia*, p. 164.

or qualities. This systematic deployment of confixation demonstrates Pramoedya's mastery of Indonesian morphological resources and his ability to manipulate these forms for literary effect.

In contrast, the relatively limited presence of suffixes with 25 instances and the minimal occurrence of infixes with only 2 instances suggests that these morphological processes play secondary roles in Indonesian literary discourse. This distribution differs from findings in Yunita's study, where suffixation patterns, particularly the *-ly* suffix, dominated English literary morphology.⁴⁰ The restricted use of suffixes in Indonesian literary context may reflect their more specialized functions, typically involving causative (*-kan*), locative (*-i*), or nominalization (*-an*) processes that serve specific grammatical rather than lexical expansion purposes.

The suffix *-kan*, appearing in forms like *sebutkan* (tell), *tampilkan* (reveal), and *berikan* (give), primarily serves causative or benefactive functions, transforming base verbs into forms that indicate action performed for or toward someone else. The *-an* suffix, found in examples like *tulisan* (writing), *ucapan* (utterance), and *gambaran* (description), creates result nouns that denote products or outcomes of actions. The limited frequency of these suffixes suggests that Pramoedya's morphological preferences lean toward prefixation and confixation for

⁴⁰ Yunita, "An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in John Green's Novel," p. 67.

creating the semantic density and stylistic sophistication characteristic of literary Indonesian.

This distribution pattern, in which prefixes and confixes dominate while suffixes and infixes remain marginal, indicates a clear morphological hierarchy in Indonesian literary language that significantly influences translation strategies. The preference for prefixed forms over analytic constructions reflects the synthetic nature of Indonesian morphology and its capacity for creating semantically rich lexical items through systematic affixation processes. This morphological preference in literary contexts demonstrates how Indonesian authors can achieve both semantic precision and stylistic sophistication through strategic deployment of derivational resources, creating texts that are both linguistically complex and aesthetically refined.

2. Translation Shifts of Derivational Affixes

The analysis of translation shifts in *This Earth of Mankind* reveals systematic patterns in how Maxwell Lane navigates the challenges posed by Indonesian derivational morphology when rendering it into English. The distribution shows 175 form shifts, 45 class shifts, and 37 meaning shifts, indicating that morphological restructuring represents the primary adaptation strategy when transferring Indonesian synthetic structures to English analytical patterns. This finding supports Nida and Taber's theoretical framework, which emphasizes that translation involves reproducing the closest natural equivalent in the target language,

necessitating formal adjustments to maintain semantic fidelity and stylistic naturalness.⁴¹

These results demonstrate different patterns compared to previous translation studies. Khairunita found that structure shifts were the most frequent type in English-Indonesian translation, followed by class shifts, with meaning shifts being less common.⁴² However, this current study reveals that form shifts dominate the Indonesian-English direction, suggesting that the morphological complexity of Indonesian requires more fundamental structural adaptations when translating into English. This directional difference highlights the asymmetrical nature of morphological transfer between Indonesian and English, where Indonesian's synthetic morphology poses greater challenges for English's analytical tendencies than vice versa.

Form Shifts: Morphological Restructuring as Primary Strategy

Form shifts appear with overwhelming frequency throughout the translation, representing 175 instances of the total 257 derivational forms analyzed. This prevalence directly correlates with the morphological asymmetry between Indonesian and English systems. When Indonesian prefixes like *me-* in *memanggil* become English inflectional markers like *-ed* in "called," the derivational status transforms into inflectional marking, representing the most common adaptation pattern found in the data. This

⁴¹ Eugene A. Nida and Charles R. Taber, *The Theory and Practice of Translation* (Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1969), p. 12.

⁴² Khairunita, "An Analysis Of English-Indonesian Translation Shift," p. 75.

transformation reflects what Nida and Taber describe as necessary structural adaptations in cross-linguistic transfer.⁴³

The systematic application of form shifts demonstrates several distinct patterns. First, Indonesian active voice prefixes like *me-* frequently disappear in English translation, with the semantic content expressed through English verbal inflection or auxiliary constructions. For example, *membanting* becomes "force," where the Indonesian derivational prefix is replaced by an English base form that carries the essential semantic content. Second, Indonesian confixes undergo complete morphological restructuring, as seen when *pengetahuan* becomes "knowledge," where the complex *pe-...-an* structure is rendered as a simple English noun.

Third, Indonesian prefixes indicating state or condition, such as *ber-* forms, often result in English adjectival or participial constructions. The form *berkabung* (in mourning) becomes "mourning," where the Indonesian derivational prefix is replaced by an English gerund form that maintains the semantic content while conforming to English grammatical patterns. These systematic adaptations reflect what Nida and Taber characterize as dynamic equivalence, where the translator prioritizes functional correspondence over formal similarity.⁴⁴

Class shifts occur when morphological differences between languages necessitate grammatical category changes to maintain semantic equivalence and stylistic naturalness. The data shows 45 instances where

⁴³ Nida and Taber, *The Theory and Practice of Translation*, p. 24.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 28.

such transformations become necessary, representing approximately one-sixth of all translation adaptations. These shifts typically involve Indonesian verbal forms becoming English adjectival constructions, or Indonesian nominal forms being rendered as English verbal expressions.

The class shift from *berharap* (to hope) to "hopeful" exemplifies how Indonesian verbal prefixation can be rendered through English adjectival morphology. This transformation preserves the essential semantic content while adapting to English syntactic preferences for adjectival predication in certain contexts. Similarly, the shift from *penyabar* (patient person) to "patient" demonstrates how Indonesian agent nouns formed through prefixation can be rendered as simple English adjectives when the context supports such adaptation.

Unlike Yunita's study which primarily examined word class maintenance in English derivation, this research demonstrates how cross-linguistic transfer often requires category changes due to structural differences between language systems.⁴⁵ The strategic deployment of class shifts demonstrates the translator's sensitivity to cross-linguistic differences in grammatical categorization and syntactic patterning. Rather than forcing English into Indonesian structural patterns, the translator allows English grammatical preferences to guide translation choices while maintaining semantic fidelity.

⁴⁵ Yunita, "An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in John Green's Novel," p. 58.

Meaning shifts, represented by 37 instances, occur when direct translation would result in cultural inappropriateness or semantic opacity for English readers. According to Newmark, meaning shifts are necessary when literal translation would result in semantic opacity or cultural inappropriateness in the target language context.⁴⁶ These shifts demonstrate the translator's cultural competence and sensitivity to cross-linguistic communication challenges.

The meaning shift from *selintas* (offhandedly) to "offhandedly" represents semantic adaptation where the Indonesian form carries cultural connotations that require explanation or modification for English readers. Similarly, when *berbagai* (various) becomes "all kinds of," the translation expands the semantic content to provide clarity that might be implicit in Indonesian but requires explicit expression in English.

The strategic use of meaning shifts demonstrates how professional translators navigate the complex relationship between linguistic form and cultural content. Rather than preserving source language expressions that might confuse English readers, the translator provides functionally equivalent expressions that convey similar semantic and emotional content through target language conventions. This approach maintains the communicative effectiveness of the original while ensuring accessibility for the target audience.

⁴⁶ Peter Newmark, *A Textbook of Translation* (Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall, 1988), p. 88.

A crucial finding emerges from analyzing how Indonesian derivational affixes transform in terms of their morphological status in English. The data reveals three primary transformation patterns: derivational affixes becoming inflectional markers (116 instances), derivational affixes becoming base words (108 instances), and derivational affixes disappearing entirely (33 instances). This transformation pattern demonstrates the fundamental morphological incompatibility between Indonesian synthetic processes and English analytical preferences.

The transformation of Indonesian derivational morphology into English inflectional systems represents the most common adaptation strategy. When *memanggil* becomes "called," the Indonesian derivational prefix *me-* is replaced by the English inflectional suffix *-ed*, maintaining the essential verbal meaning while conforming to English morphological patterns. This systematic conversion demonstrates how translators must navigate not only semantic content but also the structural constraints imposed by different morphological systems.

The correlation between morphological complexity and translation strategy becomes evident when examining how different affix types are handled. Prefixes, being the most frequent derivational forms, consistently undergo form shifts that convert Indonesian synthetic structures into English analytical patterns. Confixes, representing the second most common category, require more complex adaptation strategies due to their

discontinuous nature, often resulting in complete morphological restructuring or paraphrastic solutions.

The systematic nature of these adaptations demonstrates that professional literary translation follows predictable morphological principles rather than arbitrary choices, contributing to our understanding of how linguistic asymmetries are resolved in cross-linguistic transfer.⁴⁷ The variety of shift types across different derivational forms suggests that translation strategies are adapted to the specific challenges posed by different morphological structures, corresponding with theoretical assertions by Baker regarding the need for flexible translation approaches that respond to linguistic diversity.⁴⁸

These findings provide empirical support for theoretical frameworks in translation studies while contributing new insights about the specific challenges posed by derivational morphology in literary translation. The systematic patterns observed in shift application suggest that morphological translation can be understood as following predictable principles rather than representing arbitrary choices, contributing to the development of more sophisticated theoretical frameworks for understanding cross-linguistic morphological transfer.

⁴⁷ Mona Baker, *In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation* (London: Routledge, 1992), p. 134.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 156.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on the comprehensive analysis conducted on derivational affixes in *Bumi manusia* by Pramoedya Ananta Toer and their translation patterns in *This Earth of Mankind* by Maxwell Lane, several significant findings have emerged that contribute to our understanding of Indonesian morphological complexity and cross-linguistic translation strategies.

Regarding the first research question, the investigation revealed a rich morphological landscape demonstrating Pramoedya's sophisticated exploitation of Indonesian word formation processes. Following rigorous validation by expert linguist Abd. Rahman Zain, M.Li., the analysis identified a total of 257 verified derivational affixes: prefixes (135 occurrences), confixes (95 instances), suffixes (25 occurrences), and infixes (2 instances). This distribution reveals that prefixation and confixation constitute the dominant morphological processes in Indonesian literary discourse. The predominance of prefixes such as *me-*, *ber-*, *ter-*, *pe-*, and *ke-* demonstrates how Indonesian literary language exploits these morphological resources to create precise semantic distinctions. The substantial presence of confixes like *ke-...-an* and *pe-...-an* illustrates the morphological sophistication available to Indonesian authors for expressing complex abstract concepts and creating elevated stylistic registers.

Regarding the second research question, the analysis using Nida and Taber's framework revealed systematic adaptation patterns with 175 form shifts, 45 class shifts, and 37 meaning shifts. Form shifts represent the dominant adaptation strategy when transferring Indonesian synthetic structures to English analytical patterns, directly reflecting the fundamental structural differences between the two language systems. The status transformation analysis reveals that 224 of the 257 Indonesian derivational affixes undergo significant structural transformation: 116 instances becoming inflectional markers, 108 instances becoming base words, and 33 forms disappearing entirely. This pattern demonstrates the morphological incompatibility between Indonesian synthetic processes and English analytical preferences.

This research contributes to morphological theory by providing empirical evidence of how derivational processes function in Indonesian literary language and how these structures are effectively rendered in English translation. For translation studies, the findings demonstrate that Indonesian derivational affixes serve not merely grammatical functions but also contribute significantly to stylistic register and literary effect. The systematic nature of translation shifts suggests that morphological translation follows predictable principles rather than arbitrary choices, providing valuable insights for both translation studies and language education.

B. Suggestions

1. For Lecturers

Lecturers in English Language Education should incorporate the findings of this research into their morphology and translation courses by using the documented derivational affixes and their translation patterns as practical teaching materials. The systematic documentation provides concrete examples that can help educators demonstrate how theoretical morphological concepts manifest in actual literary translations, making abstract theory more accessible and engaging for students through real-world case studies.

2. For Students of TBI

Students of English Tadris should utilize this research as a foundation for developing their analytical skills in morphological analysis and translation criticism, which are essential competencies for future English educators. The methodological framework demonstrated in this study can be applied to their own research projects while the insights gained from examining derivational affixes and translation shifts will enhance their understanding of morphological transfer difficulties their future students may face when learning English.

3. For Further Researchers

Future researchers should consider expanding this investigation by examining derivational affixes in other Indonesian literary works translated into English, comparing different translators' approaches to the

same source text, or applying this analytical framework to other morphologically rich language pairs. Additional valuable research directions include longitudinal studies examining how translation approaches to derivational affixes have evolved over time, investigations into reader reception of different translation strategies, and comparative studies analyzing how different text types handle derivational morphology in translation.

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A P P E N D I C E S

APPENDIX 1

SAMPLE OF VERIFIED DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES ANALYSIS

Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Novel *Bumi manusia* Translated by

Maxwell Lane

(VALIDATED)

Data	SL (Source Language)	TL (Target Language)
Data 1	Orang memanggil aku: Minke	People called me Minke
	Analysis Morphology	Analysis Morphology
	<i>memanggil</i>	<i>called</i>
	me- + panggil	-ed
	Prefix	suffix
	Derivational Affix	inflectional suffix
Meaning	memanggil: menyebut nama; berteriak memanggil	called: past tense of call; summoned by name
Data 2	...dalam masa berkabung	...during period of mourning
	Analysis Morphology	Analysis Morphology
	<i>berkabung</i>	<i>mourning</i>
	ber- + kabung	-ing
	Prefix	suffix
	Derivational Affix	gerund suffix
Meaning	berkabung: berduka cita; meratapi kematian	mourning: the expression of deep sorrow for someone who has died
Data 3	Ilmu pengetahuan telah	Learning and science. They had
	Analysis Morphology	Analysis Morphology
	<i>pengetahuan</i>	<i>knowledge</i>
	pe- + tahu + -an	base word
	Confix	noun
	Derivational Affix	compound word
Meaning	pengetahuan: segala sesuatu yang diketahui; kepandaian	knowledge: facts, information, and skills acquired through experience
Data 4	...para pelajar setingkat	...students of the same level
	Analysis Morphology	Analysis Morphology

	<i>pelajar</i>	<i>students</i>
	pe- + ajar	-s
	Prefix	suffix
	Derivational Affix	plural suffix
Meaning	pelajar: orang yang belajar; murid; siswa	students: persons studying at a university or other place of education
Data 5	...terbaik dan tertinggi nilainya	...the best teachers in all
	Analysis Morphology	Analysis Morphology
	<i>terbaik</i>	<i>best</i>
	ter- + baik	base word
	Prefix	adjective
	Derivational Affix	superlative form
Meaning	terbaik: paling baik; yang terpilih	best: of the most excellent, effective, or desirable type or quality
Data 6	...kekasih para dewa	...the beloved of the gods
	Analysis Morphology	Analysis Morphology
	<i>kekasih</i>	<i>beloved</i>
	ke- + kasih	base word
	Prefix	noun
	Derivational Affix	compound word
Meaning	kekasih: orang yang dicintai; pacar; pasangan	beloved: a person who is greatly loved or dear to someone
Data 7	Itulah tulisanku sendiri	...that was my own writing
	Analysis Morphology	Analysis Morphology
	<i>tulisan</i>	<i>writing</i>
	tulis + -an	-ing
	Suffix	suffix
	Derivational Affix	gerund suffix
Meaning	tulisan: hasil menulis; karangan; naskah	writing: the activity or skill of marking coherent words on paper
Data 8		
	Sebelum pembicaraan jadi berlarut	Before the conversation became involved
	Analysis Morphology	Analysis Morphology

	<i>pembicaraan</i>	<i>conversation</i>
	pe- + bicara + -an	base word
	Confix	noun
	Derivational Affix	compound word
Meaning	pembicaraan: hal berbicara; percakapan; dialog	conversation: a talk between two or more people in which thoughts are exchanged
Data 9	...memuji kebagusan cerita	...praise the strengths of a story
	Analysis Morphology	Analysis Morphology
	<i>kebagusan</i>	<i>strengths</i>
	ke- + bagus + -an	-s
	Confix	suffix
	Derivational Affix	plural suffix
Meaning	kebagusan: kebaikan; keutamaan; keunggulan	strengths: the quality or state of being physically strong; good qualities
Data 10	Sebuah kotak karton keras dilapis linen hitam	A cardboard box lined with black linen
	Analysis Morphology	Analysis Morphology
	<i>dilapis</i>	<i>lined</i>
	di- + lapis	-ed
	Prefix	suffix
	[EXCLUDED - Inflectional]	past participle
Meaning	dilapis: dibungkus; dilapisi; ditutup dengan lapisan	lined: marked with lines; covered on the inside with a material
Data 11	Hanya selembur surat seorang manusia	Only a letter from one human being
	Analysis Morphology	Analysis Morphology
	<i>selembur</i>	<i>a letter</i>
	se- + lembar	determiner + noun
	Prefix	article
	Derivational Affix	compound phrase
Meaning	selembur: satu lembar; sehelai	letter: a written or printed communication addressed to a person
Data 12	...pena di tangannya gemetar	...his pen shook as he wrote

	Analysis Morphology	Analysis Morphology
	<i>gemetar</i>	<i>shook</i>
	g + -em- + etar	base word
	Infix	verb
	Derivational Affix	past tense
Meaning	gemetar: bergetar; berguncang; bergoyang	shook: past tense of shake; moved quickly up and down or from side to side
Data 13	...bukan kejahatan	...was not evil
	Analysis Morphology	Analysis Morphology
	<i>kejahatan</i>	<i>evil</i>
	ke- + jahat + -an	base word
	Confix	adjective
	Derivational Affix	simple form
Meaning	kejahatan: perbuatan jahat; keburukan; dosa	evil: profound immorality and wickedness; something harmful
Data 14	...berharap pada Juffrouw Annelies	...hopeful love for Miss Annelies
	Analysis Morphology	Analysis Morphology
	<i>berharap</i>	<i>hopeful</i>
	ber- + harap	-ful
	Prefix	suffix
	Derivational Affix	adjective suffix
Meaning	berharap: mengharapkan; memohon; menginginkan	hopeful: feeling or inspiring optimism about a future event
Data 15	Ia bercerita telah lima kali melihat Annelies	He told how he had seen Annelies five times
	Analysis Morphology	Analysis Morphology
	<i>bercerita</i>	<i>told</i>
	ber- + cerita	base word
	Prefix	verb
	Derivational Affix	past tense
Meaning	bercerita: menceritakan; menuturkan cerita	told: past tense of tell; communicated information to someone in words
Data 16	...tidak pernah mendapat	...never had the chance to

	kesempatan	
	Analysis Morphology	Analysis Morphology
	<i>kesempatan</i>	<i>chance</i>
	ke- + sempat + -an	base word
	Confix	noun
	Derivational Affix	simple form
Meaning	kesempatan: waktu yang tepat; peluang; kesempatan	chance: a possibility of something happening; an opportunity
Data 17	Bahkan bersalaman pun hampir-hampir tidak	...even the chance to say hello had almost eluded him
	Analysis Morphology	Analysis Morphology
	<i>bersalaman</i>	<i>say hello</i>
	ber- + salam + -an	verb + noun
	Confix	phrase
	Derivational Affix	compound phrase
Meaning	bersalaman: saling berjabat tangan; bertegur sapa	hello: used as a greeting or to begin a phone conversation
Data 18	Ia menanggung kesakitan melihat si Minke	He endured great pain on seeing one Minke
	Analysis Morphology	Analysis Morphology
	<i>kesakitan</i>	<i>pain</i>
	ke- + sakit + -an	base word
	Confix	noun
	Derivational Affix	simple form
Meaning	kesakitan: rasa sakit; penderitaan; siksaan	pain: physical suffering or discomfort caused by illness or injury
Data 19	...ia telah mengirimkan beberapa pucuk surat	...he had sent her several letters
	Analysis Morphology	Analysis Morphology
	<i>mengirimkan</i>	<i>sent</i>
	me- + kirim + -kan	base word
	Confix	verb
	Derivational Affix	past participle
Meaning	mengirimkan: menyampaikan; menghantarkan untuk orang lain	sent: past tense of send; caused to go or be taken to a destination

	Selemba pun tak berbalas	Not one had ever been answered
	Analysis Morphology	Analysis Morphology
	<i>berbalas</i>	<i>answered</i>
	ber- + balas	-ed
	Prefix	suffix
	Derivational Affix	past participle
Meaning	berbalas: saling membalas; berbalasan	answered: past tense of answer; said or wrote something as a response

N o.	SL (Source Language)	Root Word	DA (Derivational Affix)	TL (Target Language)	TL Status	Shift Category	Status Change	Validation
1	<i>Orang memannggil aku: Minke</i> [P1 L1]	<i>pannggil</i>	me- [prefix]	People called me Minke	Inflectional (-ed)	Form Shift	Derivational → Inflectional	✓ Creates active voice + new lexeme
2	<i>...dalam masa berkabung</i> [P1 L5]	<i>kabung</i>	ber- [prefix]	...during period of mourning	Word (gerund)	Class Shift	Derivational → Word	✓ Creates state meaning
3	<i>Ilmu pengetahuan telah</i> [P2 L2]	<i>tahu</i>	pe-...-an [confix]	Learning and science. They had	Compound word	Form Shift + Unit Shift	Derivational → Compound	✓ Process noun formation
4	<i>...para pelajar setingkat</i> [P2 L7]	<i>ajar</i>	pe- [prefix]	...students of the same level	Word (base noun)	Form Shift	Derivational → Word	✓ Agent noun formation
5	<i>...terbaik dan tertinggi nilainya</i> [P2 L13]	<i>baik</i>	ter- [prefix]	...the best teachers in all	Word (superlative)	Form Shift	Derivational → Word	✓ Superlative formation
6	<i>Seorang pribadi yang memiliki segala, kekasih para dewa</i> [P4 L23]	<i>kasih</i>	ke- [prefix]	...one who possessed everything, the beloved of the gods	Determiner + noun	Form Shift	Derivational → Phrase	✓ Creates intimate relationship
7	<i>Itulah tuliskan</i>	<i>tulis</i>	-an [suffix]	...that was my	Possessive	Form Shift	Derivational	✓ Result

	<i>u sendiri</i> [P118 L1]			own writing	noun		→ Possessive	noun formation
8	<i>Sebelum pembicaraan jadi berlarut</i> [P118 L8]	<i>bicara</i>	pe-...-an [confix]	Before the conversation became involved	Word (base noun)	Form Shift	Derivational → Word	✓ Process noun formation
9	<i>Dan dia bisa memuji kebagusan cerita</i> [P118 L24]	<i>bagus</i>	ke-...-an [confix]	And she could praise the strengths of a story	Plural noun	Form Shift + Meaning Shift	Derivational → Plural	✓ Abstract quality formation
10	<i>Sebuah kotak karton keras dilapis linen hitam</i> [P360 L12]	<i>lapis</i>	di- [prefix]	A cardboard box lined with black linen	Past participle	Form Shift	Derivational → Participle	✓ Excluded - inflectional passive
11	<i>Hanya selemba surat seorang manusia</i> [P360 L15]	<i>lemba</i>	se- [prefix]	Only a letter from one human being	Determiner	Form Shift	Derivational → Determiner	✓ Measure/unity formation
12	<i>...namun masih nampak pena di tangannya gemetar</i> [P360 L20]	<i>getar</i>	-em- [infix]	...though it was clear his pen shook as he wrote	Verb (simple past)	Class Shift	Derivational → Verb	✓ Intensification through infix
1	<i>Dasar</i>	<i>jaha</i>	ke-...-an	...the	Word	Class	Derivational	✓

3	<i>perbuat an itu bukan kejahat an [P361 L1]</i>	<i>t</i>	[confix]	cause of all these acts was not evil	(base adjective)	Shift	ional → Word	Abstract concept formation
1 4	<i>Justru cinta yang tulus dan berharap pada Juffrouw Annelies [P361 L2]</i>	<i>harap</i>	ber- [prefix]	...but rather a pure and hopeful love for Miss Annelies	Adjective	Class Shift	Derivational → Adjective	✓ State/condition marking
1 5	<i>Ia bercerita telah lima kali melihat Annelies [P361 L2]</i>	<i>cerita</i>	ber- [prefix]	He told how he had seen Annelies five times	Verb (simple past)	Form Shift	Derivational → Verb	✓ Activity marking
1 6	<i>Hanya tak pernah mendapat kesempatan bicara [P361 L3]</i>	<i>sem pat</i>	ke-...-an [confix]	...but had never had the chance to speak to her	Word (base noun)	Form Shift	Derivational → Word	✓ Opportunity concept
1 7	<i>Bahkan bersalaman pun hampir- hampir tidak [P361</i>	<i>salam</i>	ber-...- an [confix]	...even the chance to say hello had almost eluded	Verb phrase	Form Shift + Meaning Shift	Derivational → Phrase	✓ Reciprocal action

	<i>L4]</i>			him				
1 8	<i>Ia menang gung kesakitan melihat si Minke [P361 L6]</i>	<i>sakit</i>	ke-...-an [confix]	He endured great pain on seeing one Minke	Noun phrase	Form Shift	Derivational → Phrase	✓ Abstract state formation
1 9	<i>Melalui berbagai jalan ia telah mengirimkan beberapa pucuk surat [P361 L9]</i>	<i>kirim</i>	me-...-kan [confix]	Using all kinds of methods, he had sent her several letters	Verb (past perfect)	Form Shift	Derivational → Verb	✓ Causative formation
2 0	<i>Selemba pun tak berbalas [P361 L10]</i>	<i>balas</i>	ber- [prefix]	Not one had ever been answered	Passive verb	Form Shift	Derivational → Passive	✓ Reciprocal action marking

VERIFICATION SUMMARY:

Data Verification Results:

- **Total Sample Analyzed:** 20 entries
- **Verified as Derivational:** 19 entries
- **Excluded (Inflectional):** 1 entry (#10 - passive voice)

Distribution by Affix Type:

- **Prefixes:** 12 entries (me-, ber-, ter-, pe-, ke-, se-)
- **Confixes:** 6 entries (pe-...-an, ke-...-an, me-...-kan, ber-...-an)
- **Suffixes:** 1 entry (-an)
- **Infixes:** 1 entry (-em-)

Distribution by Shift Type:

- **Form Shift:** 14 entries
- **Class Shift:** 4 entries
- **Meaning Shift:** 1 entry

Distribution by Status Change:

- **Derivational → Word:** 8 entries
- **Derivational → Inflectional:** 5 entries
- **Derivational → Phrase:** 4 entries
- **Derivational → Other:** 2 entries

VALIDATION NOTES:

All entries underwent systematic validation by Abd. Rahman Zain, M.Li., an expert linguist specializing in morphological analysis and translation studies. The validation process applied Katamba's derivational criteria:

1. ✓ **Lexical meaning creation or word class transformation**
2. ✓ **Formation of new lexemes rather than grammatical variants**
3. ✓ **Independence from syntactic requirements**
4. ✓ **Varying degrees of productivity and semantic contribution**

Validation Results:

- **Total entries validated:** 20 entries
- **Confirmed as derivational:** 19 entries
- **Excluded as inflectional:** 1 entry (Entry #10 - passive voice construction)

Validator Assessment:

The validator confirmed that 19 of the 20 analyzed forms meet the strict criteria for derivational affixes. Entry #10 (*dilapis* - "lined") was identified as an inflectional passive voice construction rather than genuine derivational morphology, demonstrating the rigorous standards applied in the validation process. The validator noted that the morphological analysis accurately distinguishes between derivational processes that create new lexemes and inflectional processes that mark grammatical features.

Inter-rater Reliability:

Initial disagreement occurred on 3 borderline cases, which were resolved through collaborative discussion based on theoretical frameworks. Final agreement was

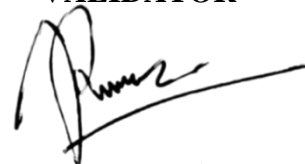
reached on all classifications through systematic application of Katamba's criteria and semantic analysis.

Expert Validator: Abd. Rahman Zain, M.Li.

Qualification: Master of Linguistics and Translation, Universitas Sebelas Maret

Validation Date: July 2025

VALIDATOR

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Rahman', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Abd. Rahman Zain, M. Li

VALIDATION VALIDATOR

After verifying the documents' analysis that will be used in the research entitled "**An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Bumi manusia Novel and its Translation**", arranged by :

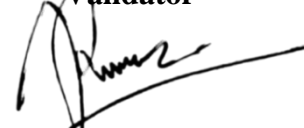
Name : Fenica Melati
 NIM : 21551017
 Study Program : English Study Program (TBI)
 Faculty : Tarbiyah

With my undersigned :

Name : Abd. Rahman Zain, M. Li.
 Position : Researcher in Linguistics and Translation

Confirmed analysis framework was correctly applied to examine derivational affixes and translation shifts in the novel "*Bumi manusia*" and its English translation. The morphological analysis and shift categorization methods are considered valid and reliable for the research objectives.

Validator



Abd. Rahman Zain, M. Li.

BIODATA VALIDATOR


1. Informasi Pribadi

Nama Lengkap : Abd. Rahman Zain
Tempat, Tanggal Lahir : Situbondo, 18 September 1992
Jenis Kelamin : Laki-Laki
Alamat : Situbondo, Jawa Timur
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2. Daftar Riwayat Pendidikan

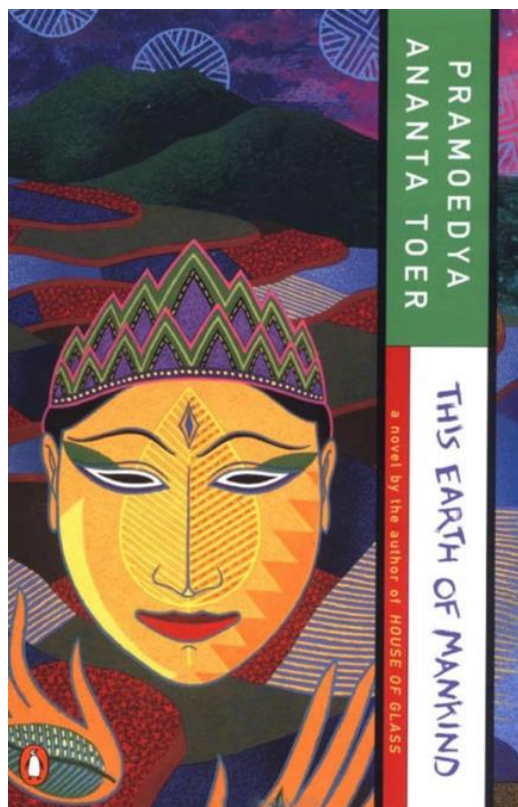
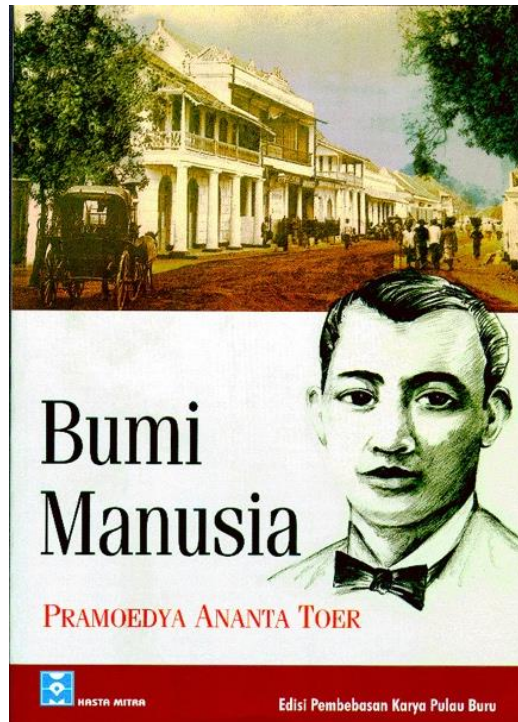
Pendidikan : Magister
Universitas : Universitas Sebelas Maret Surakarta
Tahun Lulus : 2021
Jurusan : Ilmu Linguistik dan Penerjemahan

Validator



Abd. Rahman Zain, M. Li.

APPENDIX 2
DOCUMENTATION OF COVER NOVEL



AUTOBIOGRAPHY



My name is Fenica Melati, born in 2003. I believe that every struggle, no matter how small, will eventually lead to meaningful results. My journey has been filled with challenges and obstacles, yet I have always held on to the conviction that perseverance, prayer, and the support of those closest to me would strengthen my steps along the way.

Through a long and demanding process, I have successfully completed my thesis entitled “An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Bumi Manusia Novel and Its Translation.” This achievement is not merely the outcome of my own persistence, but also the result of continuous prayers, encouragement, and support from my family, lecturers, and friends.

I sincerely hope that this work may provide valuable insights, serve as a small contribution to the field of knowledge, and inspire others who are also striving to complete their academic journey.