Original Research Article

Some Notes on Indonesian Word Formation: A Study Based on the Derivational Morphology Approach

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Abstract: This study aimed to provide an in-depth analysis of the complex process of word formation in the Indonesian language using the principles of derivational morphology. The study examined the intricate mechanisms of creating new words and highlighted the various processes and patterns that contributed to forming new lexemes. By extensively categorizing and analyzing the different types of derivational affixes and their roles in generating words, this investigation aimed to contribute to a deeper understanding of the Indonesian language and its linguistic evolution. The findings showed (1) the intricate details regarding the changes in the use of affixes such as in prefix {di-} and colloquial suffix {al-}, the semantic transformation of words such as the words that were marked by prefix {per-}, and how societal attitudes and perceptions had influenced language evolution such as in colloquial suffix {-ken} despite the standard suffix {-kan}; and (2) the functions and communicative effectiveness of derived lexemes in the Indonesian language had revealed that they played a crucial role in communication by contributing to discourse cohesion such as in the form of {seru} and {menarik}. The results of this study were expected to shed new light on the underlying mechanisms of word formation in the Indonesian language and provide a valuable reference for linguists and language researchers to explore the nuances of this language further.

Keywords: Indonesian Language, Word Formation, Derivational Morphology, Affixation, Lexical Derivation, Morphological Processes.

INTRODUCTION

The field of linguistics has always been fascinating for its ability to uncover the nuances of language and how it has evolved. Word formation holds a pivotal role in understanding the structure of a language among the various areas of study in linguistics (Borer, 2017; Chomsky, 2015; Embick, 2013; Kiparsky, 2012; Luschützky, 2015; Raffelsiefen, 2015; Taylor, 2015). Delving deeper into this area, this research explores the Indonesian language's word formation, explicitly focusing on derivational morphology - the process of forming new words by adding prefixes or suffixes to existing words (Nugraha, 2018a, 2018c, 2018b, 2018d, 2020b). Through this study, we aim to unravel the complexities of Indonesian language pseudo-evolution, uncovering the intricate fabric of language construction and enriching our understanding of this beautiful language. The main objective of this research is to delve deeper into the intricacies of word formation and to shed light on its significance in linguistic theory and application. A thorough examination of derivational affixes and their functions forms the crux of this study, with the ultimate aim of establishing a solid foundation of knowledge on Indonesian morphology. The insights gained from this research are expected to serve as a valuable resource for future linguistics and language studies, providing a direction for further exploration and analysis of this complex subject matter.

The Indonesian language is known for its rich nuances and cultural influences, making it an exciting terrain to explore when analyzing the mechanisms that govern word creation (Nugraha, 2020c, 2022b, 2023b, 2023c; Pasaribu & Nugraha, 2020). In this study, we aim to delve deeper into the processes that lead to the emergence of new words within the Indonesian linguistic framework. We will be utilizing a derivational morphology approach (Jacques, 2012), enabling

us to examine the different affixation patterns used, as well as their respective roles and contributions towards the expansion and evolution of the Indonesian lexicon. With this research, the theoretical framework of this research is based on the idea that understanding the morphological structure of Indonesian words and the processes involved in their formation is critical for comprehending the language's lexicon. By analyzing the works of scholars such as (Fradin, 2020; Lieber *et al.*, 2015; Spencer, 2015; Štekauer, 2015), we can gain significant insights into the mechanisms of word formation in Indonesian, which can help us better understand the language and its cultural context.

The study of derivational morphology, a vital aspect of linguistic inquiry, has been extensively researched across various language frameworks (Schmid, 2015; Stekauer *et al.*, 2012). Scholars in Indonesian linguistics have explored the complexities of word formation, offering insights into the multifaceted processes that shape the Indonesian lexicon. One crucial aspect of this exploration is the works of renowned linguists such as scholars such as Sneddon *et al.*, (2012) and Anceaux (1961). Sneddon *et al.*,'s groundbreaking research on Indonesian morphology provided a foundational understanding of the intricate interplay between affixation and lexeme creation within the language. Their in-depth analysis of affixation patterns and their semantic nuances offered a starting point for subsequent investigations into Indonesian word formation. In addition, Anceaux is a who has also made contributions to the field of derivational morphology. He built upon the other work of analysis and delved deeper into the mechanisms of creating new words in the Indonesian language. His thorough analysis of various affixes, including their historical origins and roles in word formation, has provided a more nuanced understanding of the expansion of the Indonesian lexicon. Moreover, in linguistics, there has been a growing interest in applying computational models to analyze the morphology of the Indonesian language.

In recent years, scholars such as Nugraha (2017a, 2020a, 2021b, 2021a, 2022a) have made notable contributions to this area of research by combining computational linguistics with traditional morphological studies. This has paved the way for a deeper understanding of the complex processes involved in word formation in Indonesian and has introduced innovative methodologies for analyzing derivational processes. This rich and diverse body of scholarship is the foundation for the present research on Indonesian word formation. Drawing upon the various strands of literature (Bauer, 2002; Bonami & Strnadová, 2019; Körtvélyessy *et al.*, 2020; Melloni & Dal Maso, 2022a), this study aims to synthesize and expand upon existing knowledge to shed light on the underlying mechanisms of derivational morphology in Indonesian. Through this exploration, we aim to further our understanding of the complexities of the Indonesian language and contribute to the advancement of linguistic research. Although previous research has made significant strides in our comprehension of derivational processes within Indonesian, there is a need for a more nuanced analysis of the socio-cultural influences on word formation. The impact of socio-cultural factors, such as historical events, linguistic borrowing, and societal changes, on the evolution of derivational morphology in Indonesian remains an area that needs further exploration. Moreover, a comprehensive investigation into the communicative aspects of newly formed lexemes within Indonesian has yet to be fully pursued.

The current state of research on Indonesian word formation through derivational morphology suggests a significant gap in our understanding of the topic. To address this gap, it is necessary to take a more comprehensive approach that considers the socio-cultural influences that shape the language, the functionalities it serves, and the advanced computational methodologies that can help us better analyze and comprehend its complexities. By integrating these different perspectives and methods, we can gain a more nuanced and holistic understanding of how Indonesian words are formed through derivational morphology and how they function within the broader linguistic and cultural context. Accordingly, the research questions are (1) what is the impact of socio-cultural factors, such as historical influences and linguistic borrowings, on the processes of derivational morphology in the Indonesian language; specifically, how do these factors affect the formation of new words through affixation and other morphological processes; and (2) what are these newly formed lexemes' functions and communicative effectiveness in different societal domains within Indonesia?

METHODOLOGY

The study's main objective was to explore the socio-cultural factors that influenced the formation of new words in Indonesian. To achieve this, qualitative methodological approaches and techniques were integrated. This research design helped gain a thorough understanding of the formation of new lexemes and their communicative efficacy. The research offered valuable insights into the underlying mechanisms and social factors that played a role in word formation in the Indonesian language.

As the first phase of research, it was the procedure for dealing with the first research question concerning the understanding of the influence of socio-cultural factors. An approach was employed to thoroughly investigate the effects of socio-cultural factors on derivational morphology in Indonesian word formation. This approach involved research methods to understand better the evolution of specific affixes and word formations within the Indonesian language. First, a comprehensive analysis examined texts, linguistic archives, and records; as in the Indonesian corpus, namely *Indonesian – Leipzig Corpora Collection (ILCC)* (https://corpora.unileipzig.de/en?corpusId=ind_mixed_2013). This step allowed for the tracing of the evolution of specific affixes and word formations within the Indonesian language and an understanding

of how socio-cultural factors influenced them over time. Through this analysis, instances of linguistic borrowings, semantic shifts, and affix usage in different periods were identified, and their relationship with socio-cultural factors was examined. Lastly, language experts, native speakers, and were interviewed and surveyed; namely ADKS (F) and LAS (F). This qualitative data helped to understand the perceived socio-cultural influences on word creation and derivational morphology. By combining these research methods, a comprehensive understanding of socio-cultural factors' impact on Indonesian word formation and derivational morphology was gained.

The second phase of research was analyzing functions and communicative efficacy. The study aimed to delve deeper into newly created lexemes' practical functions and communicative efficacy. To achieve this, the following methodologies were employed: Firstly, contextual analysis was used to scrutinize the contextual usage of derived words in authentic settings such as conversations, written texts, and specialized domains (e.g., sciences, arts, technology). The aim was to discern the functions of these newly formed lexemes and their appropriateness in different communicative contexts. By examining their usage in different settings, we hoped to identify patterns of use that may shed light on their intended meanings and the communicative functions they serve. Secondly, discourse analysis techniques were employed to investigate how these newly formed lexemes contributed to the coherence and cohesion of discourse in various societal domains. We assessed their impact on conveying precise meanings and facilitating effective communication. Through this approach, we would better understand how these newly formed words functioned in different contexts and how they may be used to enhance effective communication.

Lastly, based on the research process comprising two phases, the results obtained from both phases were cross-referenced and verified by utilizing the theoretical linguistics framework, particularly the derivational morphology approach. The research outcomes were then meticulously analyzed, presented, and discussed in detail in this article. The rigorous methodology employed in this study ensured the accuracy and reliability of the conclusions drawn, which can be beneficial for further research in this field.

RESULTS

The Impact of Socio-cultural Factors on The Processes of Derivational Morphology in The Indonesian

The study's findings offer a thorough and nuanced comprehension of how various socio-cultural factors have impacted the development and evolution of word formation in Indonesia. The research delves into intricate details regarding the changes in the use of affixes, the semantic transformation of words, and how societal attitudes and perceptions have influenced language evolution. The research outcomes provide a comprehensive and illuminating understanding of Indonesia's intricate interplay between language, culture, and society. The results provide a comprehensive understanding of how socio-cultural factors have influenced the historical trajectory of Indonesian word formation, shedding light on shifts in affix usage, semantic evolution, and societal perceptions regarding language evolution.

The first step in analyzing the Indonesian derivational morphology is to conduct a semi-historical analysis. This involves identifying significant shifts in affix usage and semantic changes over different historical periods (*see* Excerpt 1). By examining the evolution of specific affixes across time, we can establish connections between historical events, linguistic borrowings, and the development of Indonesian derivational morphology. By tracing the origins and changes in affix usage, we can better understand the historical context in which the language has evolved and how external factors have influenced it. This type of analysis is crucial in uncovering the underlying patterns and trends that have shaped the Indonesian language over time. It can provide valuable insights into its current state and future development.

The study of language evolution has always been an important field of research, with morphology and word formation being some of the most fascinating aspects of this area. In particular, the study of affix usage has provided valuable insights into the historical development of language (*see* Excerpt 2). This involves detailed documentation of significant shifts in the utilization of affixes across different historical epochs, revealing periods of adoption, adaptation, and abandonment of specific morphological elements. Another important aspect of language evolution is semantic change, which involves identifying semantic changes and extensions of affix meanings over time. This showcases how socio-cultural factors influenced alterations in word meanings and formations. For instance, the meanings of certain affixes may shift with time, leading to new words and word meanings (*see* Excerpt 3). Furthermore, genre-specific affix usage is an essential area of study that can provide insights into how specific socio-cultural contexts favor particular affixes or derivational patterns. For example, specific genres may prefer certain affixes for creating words that reflect a specific tone or convey a particular meaning. By examining how different genres utilize affixes, we can better understand how language evolves and adapts to different cultural contexts.

(1) Excerpt 1
Aspect: Semantic Evolution of Affixes
Construction: {di-} (Prefix)
Sample sentence: "*Anda harus menyiapkan argumen ilmiah **di** segala sisi untuk mengawalnya.*" (You have to prepare scientific arguments on all sides to support it.)

Example: In Indonesian, the prefix {di-} originally had a specific function of denoting PASSIVE voice in a sentence. However, as the language evolved, this prefix began to take on additional meanings beyond its original purpose. The prefix expanded its usage to indicate the subject's LOCATION or EXISTENCE in a sentence. This semantic broadening resulted from increased trade interactions and cultural exchanges, which brought with them a shift in socio-cultural norms and practices. As a result, nuances of LOCATION and EXISTENCE gained prominence in the language, reflecting the changes in society. This shift in the prefix {di-} meaning highlights the intricate relationship between language and culture, where linguistic changes often mirror social and cultural changes.

(2) Excerpt 2
Aspect: Correlation with Historical Events
Construction: {per-} (Prefix)
Sample sentence: "*Setelah Wong Agung Wilis tertangkap **perjuangan** melawan VOC dilanjutkan olehnya.*" (After Wong Agung Wilis was captured, he continued the struggle against the VOC.)
Example: The 20th century was a period of significant socio-political change in Indonesia, marked by the emergence of nationalist movements that sought to unite the diverse society under a common cause. During this time, the prefix {per-} gained immense popularity, as it provided a linguistic tool to indicate collective action and solidarity. This prefix was particularly useful in Indonesia, where diverse ethnic and linguistic groups often struggled to find common ground. The use of {per-} surged during this period, reflecting the growing aspirations of Indonesian society for unity and cooperation. Adopting this prefix in everyday language was a testament to the linguistic response to Indonesia's changing social and political landscape, and its impact on the country's culture and identity cannot be overstated.

(3) Excerpt 3
Aspect: Adaptation of Loanwords and Affixes
Construction: {al-} (Prefix)
Sample sentence: "*Disinilah dibutuhkan semangat **al-hikmah**, yang salah satu maknanya berarti kearifan untuk meneliti dan membuktikan itu semua.*" (This is where the spirit of al-hikmah is needed, one of the meanings of which is the wisdom to research and prove it all.)
Example: The Indonesian language has undergone extensive adaptation in terms of affixes, particularly by incorporating elements from other languages such as Sanskrit and Arabic. These linguistic assimilations are an apt reflection of the country's cultural borrowings. The inclusion of Arabic-derived affixes such as {al-} in the Indonesian language serves as a testimony to the profound influence of the Islamic world on the country's socio-cultural fabric. The assimilation of foreign affixes into the Indonesian language is an example of how language evolves and adapts to socio-cultural exchanges, mirroring the development of the society it represents.

Various socio-cultural factors have significantly influenced the semantic evolution of affixes in Indonesian morphology. These factors have played a crucial role in shaping how affixes have evolved, often correlating with historical events and facilitating the adaptation of loanwords into the language's morphology. The result is a complex interplay between language evolution and socio-cultural dynamics, highlighting the intricate relationship between language and culture. These examples serve as a testament to the fascinating ways language can be shaped by the culture in which it is used. These examples illustrate how socio-cultural factors have influenced the semantic evolution of affixes, correlated with historical events, and facilitated the adaptation of loanwords into Indonesian morphology, highlighting the intricate interplay between language evolution and socio-cultural dynamics.

Furthermore, the second phase of our research project involves conducting interviews and surveys to gather qualitative insights about the perceptions and experiences of individuals regarding socio-cultural influences on language evolution. Through this process, we aim to explore the emergence of socio-cultural themes that impact derivational morphology. The research project consists of two main components investigating the evolution of Indonesian derivational morphology. The first component is expert perspectives, which involves detailed insights from linguists and cultural experts (*see* Excerpt 4). They will share their knowledge and expertise on the impact of historical events, societal changes, and cultural interactions on the evolution of Indonesian derivational morphology. Their findings will provide a deeper understanding of how the language has developed over time and the factors that have influenced its evolution.

The second component is public perception, which involves gathering diverse opinions and experiences from survey respondents (*see* Excerpt 5). This component aims to reveal societal perceptions regarding the influence of socio-cultural factors on language evolution. This component will showcase how these factors affect word creation and usage in everyday life. The survey will cover a wide range of topics, including the use of slang, the influence of foreign languages, and the impact of technology on language use. The findings from this component will provide insights into how language is shaped by the people who use it and the social and cultural context in which it is used.

(4) Excerpt 4
Aspect: Insights on Socio-Cultural Influences
Construction: {-ken} Suffix
Sample sentence: "***Silahken lanjutken*** *untuk belajar bertanya dan belajar menjawab.*" (Please continue to learn to ask and learn to answer.)
Direct quotations of experts: "*Pak Harto selalu menggunakan akhiran {-ken} karena terbiasa. Kebiasaan itu terjadi karena di lingkungan tertentu terdapat kebiasaan tersebut (mengucapkan {-ken}) sehingga seolah-olah sudah menjadi "dialek lokal" yangg menurut mereka itu adalah benar.*" (ADKS, F-39)
(Pak Harto always uses the ending {-ken} because he is used to it. This habit occurs because in certain environments there is this habit (of saying {-ken}) so it seems as if it has become a "local dialect" which they think is correct.)

(5) Excerpt 5
Aspect: Insights on Socio-Cultural Influences
Construction: {-ken} Suffix
Sample sentence: "*Untuk afdolnya* ***silahken lakuken*** *percobaan sebagai berikut.*" (To complete it, please carry out the experiment as follows.)
Direct quotations of experts: "*Karena saya guru Bahasa Indonesia, ya memberi tahu ke murid-murid bahwa itu tidak sesuai dengan EYD (Ejaan Yang Disempurnakan; kaidah yang saat itu berlaku)....Pak Presiden menggunakan akhiran {-ken} hanya untuk mengakrabkan diri dan menunjukkan salah satu ciri pribadinya...Jadi ya biasa saja...namun tidak boleh ditiru...agar tdk merusak EYD.*" (LAS, F-64)
(Because I am an Indonesian teacher, I told the students that it was not in accordance with EYD (*Ejaay Yang Disempurnakan*; the rules that were in force at that time)...Mr President uses the ending {-ken} just to familiarize himself and show one of the characteristics personal... So yes, it's normal... but it shouldn't be imitated... so as not to damage EYD.)

Thus, the section discusses the integrated findings related to Indonesian word formation. It highlights the importance of synthesizing historical, corpus-based, and qualitative data to establish overarching socio-cultural themes that have influenced language development. By emphasizing the interplay between historical context, societal changes, and linguistic evolution, the analysis sheds light on the complex factors that have shaped the trajectory of derivational morphology in Indonesia. Furthermore, the text identifies key socio-cultural events or influences that have played a notable role in the evolution of the language. These specific influences are highlighted for their significance in language development and their impact on derivational morphology.

The Newly Formed Lexemes' Functions and Communicative Effectiveness
The findings obtained from the study shed light on the socio-cultural factors that impact the process of Indonesian word formation through derivational morphology. The research provides an in-depth understanding of the historical transformations, current usage trends, and practical effectiveness of newly created words, which contribute significantly to gaining a comprehensive insight into the evolution of language and its communicative efficiency within the Indonesian linguistic framework.

First, the results presented here pertain to the meticulous examination and documentation of word usage in everyday discourse. This entails scrutinizing the roots of the words and their contextual functions in various social settings. This documentation aims to offer a glimpse into the intricacies of language in actual communication and recognize the functional roles that words play in conveying meaning and accomplishing communicative objectives. Such research is essential in comprehending language usage in diverse contexts and creating more precise and sophisticated language acquisition and processing models.

Functional Role Identification involves meticulously documenting how derived lexemes function within various contexts, elucidating their roles in specific communicative situations (*see* Excerpt 6). This process aims to identify the adaptability of these words across different domains, analyzing their usage patterns in diverse linguistic settings. By scrutinizing the functional roles of derived lexemes, we can better understand how these words operate within specific communicative contexts, facilitating more effective communication and language learning.

Domain-specific Usage is an essential aspect of studying derived lexemes. This process involves identifying the domains or fields where these words are particularly prevalent or effective, showcasing their specific contributions to discourse within these specialized areas (*see* Excerpt 7). This approach helps us understand how these words operate within specific linguistic domains, enabling us to appreciate the nuances of domain-specific vocabulary and its role in effective communication. By analyzing domain-specific Usage, we can gain insights into how language conveys meaning in particular contexts, leading to more effective communication and language learning.

(6) Excerpt 6
Form: {kesehatan} (Derived Noun)
Sample sentence: "*Pikirkan baik-baik **kesehatan** kamu, teman.*" (Think carefully about your health, friend.)
Domain-specific Effectiveness: The term {kesehatan} (health) is widely used in the medical field to represent physical, mental, and social well-being. It is utilized as a comprehensive term to describe the state of good health and encompasses a broad range of factors that contribute to an individual's overall well-being. Adopting this term within healthcare settings has proven beneficial, as it allows for precise communication and the conveyance of nuanced meanings within specialized domains. It serves as an essential tool for healthcare professionals to accurately communicate with patients and amongst themselves to provide the best possible care.

(7) Excerpt 7
Form: {perdata} (Derived Noun)
Sample sentence: "*Perlu dicamkan bahwa peraturan ini adalah hukum **perdata**, bukan seruan untuk berbuat baik.*" (It should be remembered that this regulation is civil law, not a call to do good.)
Contribution to Discourse Coherence: Within legal discourse, the term {perdata} (civil law) holds a significant position as a derived lexeme crucial in bridging discussions related to civil law matters. This term is a cohesive element that links various legal concepts and ideas, maintaining coherence and consistency within legal discourse. Its inclusion in legal discussions helps streamline communication by distinguishing civil law-related discussions from other legal categories. Doing so enhances the overall clarity of communication and ensures that the legal concepts discussed are clear and distinct from those of other legal categories. Therefore, it can be said that using {perdata} is an essential tool for lawyers and legal professionals to communicate effectively and precisely in civil law.

Second, this result explores the significance of newly formed words in specific domains or contexts, focusing on their effectiveness and prevalence. Through the lens of Discourse Analysis, it delves into the semantic and syntactic functions of these derived lexemes within various textual contexts (*see* Excerpt 8). The ultimate goal of this analysis is to showcase their contributions to discourse coherence and meaning construction. Moreover, the text highlights the discovery of nuanced usages of these words, which can enhance communicative clarity and expressiveness. The initial aspect to consider is derived lexemes' contribution to discourse structure coherence. This involves conducting a thorough analysis of how these lexemes are integrated into the overall flow of communication and how they contribute to the coherence and cohesion of the discourse. This analysis should explore how derived lexemes link different parts of the discourse, provide continuity, and enable a smooth and easy-to-follow flow of communication for the reader or listener. The other aspect to consider is the nuanced expressiveness derived lexemes can bring to communication. This involves examining instances where derived lexemes add layers of nuanced meaning or convey subtle distinctions, enhancing communicative expressiveness and precision. This analysis should explore how derived lexemes can convey complex ideas, express shades of meaning, and add depth to communication, making it more engaging and impactful for the reader or listener.

(8) Excerpt 8
Form: {seru} (Noun)
Sample sentence: "*Makin lama makin **seru**, makin bikin hati ketar-ketir.*" (The longer it gets, the more exciting it gets, the more it makes your heart nervous.)
Sociolinguistic Reception and Adoption: In recent times, the Indonesian language has experienced a fascinating linguistic evolution. Amongst the younger demographics, the newly derived lexeme {seru} has gained immense popularity, and it has become a frequently used term to describe something exciting or captivating. The term has become so pervasive that it is now replacing the standard Indonesian term {menarik}, which previously held the same meaning. This language usage shift indicates social trends' influence on linguistic innovation as younger generations embrace new terms that reflect their changing attitudes and perspectives. This widespread adoption of {seru} in casual conversations and digital communication platforms reflects its sociolinguistic acceptance among younger generations. Overall, this linguistic innovation showcases the ever-evolving nature of language and its ability to adapt and change with the times.

The study's findings shed light on the socio-cultural factors that play a significant role in forming Indonesian words through derivational morphology. By examining the historical shifts, contemporary usage patterns, and the efficacy of newly formed lexemes, the study provides valuable insights into the evolution of language and its communicative effectiveness within the Indonesian linguistic landscape. Overall, these results offer a comprehensive understanding of the complex dynamics that influence the development of language and its usage patterns in Indonesian society.

DISCUSSION

The Impact of Socio-cultural Factors on The Processes of Derivational Morphology in The Indonesian
Studying Indonesian word formation has been a fascinating journey to explore the intricacies of morphological derivation. This approach has led to various insights into the evolution of language, including the impact of socio-cultural

influences, the communicative dynamics between speakers, and the role of linguistic context in shaping the Indonesian linguistic landscape. By analyzing how words are formed and their meanings, scholars have gained a deeper understanding of the complex mechanisms underlying language change and development in Indonesia. In other word, this research has provided valuable insights into the Indonesian people's rich and diverse cultural heritage, the dynamic nature of language, and its ongoing evolution over time (cf. Iordachioaia, 2020; Jacques, 2021; Kisselew *et al.*, 2016; Lapolla, 2010; Ševčíková, 2021).

The investigation exploring the impact of socio-cultural factors on Indonesian word formation through derivational morphology has uncovered a fascinating and intricate web of historical nuances, semantic evolutions, and societal imprints woven into the very fabric of the language's lexicon. This intricate tapestry of linguistic elements reflects the cultural heritage and evolution of the Indonesian people. It sheds light on the complex interplay of social, political, and economic factors that have shaped the language (Pustejovsky, 2013; Wohlgemuth, 2009). From the influence of colonial powers to the rise of modernization and globalization, studying the Indonesian language's lexicon provides valuable insights into the intricate relationship between language, culture, and society (Nugraha, 2019, 2023d).

First, socio-cultural influences on word formation. Extensive research involving analyzing data, conducting corpus-based analyses, and consulting with experts has uncovered the profound impact of socio-cultural factors on the derivational morphology of the Indonesian language. By studying the semantic evolution of affixes over different historical periods, we gain valuable insights into how changes in society and culture influence the meanings and usage of lexical elements (Bobaljik, 2019; Ronneberger-Sibold, 2015). Additionally, we can identify critical influencers in word formation patterns, such as historical events or societal shifts, which shed light on the intricate interplay between language evolution and socio-cultural dynamics (Baker, 2003; McIntyre, 2015). This research underscores the complex and nuanced nature of language evolution and emphasizes the significant role that socio-cultural factors play in shaping it.

Through a painstakingly meticulous historical analysis, a captivating chronicle of affix evolution was revealed, tracing the paths of affixes through different historical periods. This exploration illuminated how historical events, cultural interactions, and societal shifts intricately intertwined with linguistic changes. The semantic evolution of affixes unveiled not just language evolution but mirrored societal transitions, reflecting shifts in societal norms, values, and technological advancements parallel to linguistic evolution (Plag, 2020a; Pustejovsky, 2020). The study of affixes provided fascinating insights into the socio-cultural and historical context of different periods and how language and culture mutually influence and shape one another. Ultimately, the study of affix evolution highlights the close relationship between language and society and how they constantly evolve in tandem.

Second, cultural borrowings and linguistic evolution. This study revealed some fascinating patterns of linguistic borrowings within the Indonesian derivational morphology. It was interesting to note how the Indonesian language has assimilated various cultural elements by borrowing affixes and their subsequent adaptation. This process of borrowing and adaptation has highlighted Indonesia's openness to cultural diversity and linguistic assimilation (Melloni & Dal Maso, 2022b). Cultural interactions have left indelible imprints on the language's morphological structure (Plag, 2003). The study underscores the fact that Indonesia's linguistic assimilation reflects its social and cultural diversity and is a testament to the country's rich heritage and history.

Various socio-cultural factors influence the word formation process in the contemporary Indonesian language. This has been highlighted through consultations with experts. The insights gathered from these sources have emphasized the enduring relevance of socio-cultural factors in shaping the evolution of language. By understanding these factors, we gain valuable insights into the linguistic changes that have taken place in the Indonesian language over time (Embick, 2010; Hathout & Namer, 2019). Furthermore, this understanding can also shed light on present-day societal values, norms, and cultural interplays that continue to shape language use and evolution. In other words, the evolution of language is not just a reflection of linguistic trends but also reflects the cultural values and beliefs of the society in which it evolves.

Lastly, future explorations and application. The research findings highlight the complex interplay between language, culture, and society. They emphasize the importance of socio-cultural factors in shaping the evolution of language and offer valuable insights into the linguistic landscape of Indonesia. By delving into the country's cultural history, these findings provide a deeper understanding of its social fabric, historical narratives, and multicultural identity (Borer, 2014). The research underscores the need for a nuanced approach to linguistic studies, one that considers the socio-cultural dimensions that influence language use and change over time. These findings are particularly relevant in Indonesia, a country with a rich cultural heritage shaped by centuries of diverse linguistic and cultural influences. By shedding light on the intricate relationship between language and culture, this research opens up new avenues for exploring the multifaceted nature of language and its role in shaping our world.

In summary, the study of word formation in the Indonesian language is an intriguing area of research that holds great potential for enriching our understanding of the country's linguistic development. By exploring the socio-cultural factors that have shaped the language over time, we can gain valuable insights into Indonesia's cultural heritage's complex and diverse nature, societal dynamics, and historical narratives. Through the study of language, we can begin to unravel the many layers of meaning and significance embedded within Indonesian culture - from the subtle nuances of everyday communication to the more profound themes of identity, tradition, and social change. Whether examining the evolution of specific words or the broader patterns and trends that have emerged over time, the exploration of Indonesian word formation promises to be a fascinating and rewarding journey of discovery for anyone interested in the rich tapestry of this vibrant and dynamic country.

The Newly Formed Lexemes' Functions and Communicative Effectiveness

The examination of the functions of lexemes derived from other words has shed light on their significant contributions to effective communication in various societal domains. It has been demonstrated through contextual analyses that these derived lexemes are highly adaptable and effective in conveying subtle meanings across diverse settings (Bauer *et al.*, 2015). Furthermore, discourse analyses have revealed that they play a crucial role in enhancing coherence and expressiveness within discourse structures, emphasizing their importance in enriching communication beyond the standard lexicon. The findings from studies have provided valuable insights into the reception and adoption of derived words among different demographic groups. This study has highlighted the sociocultural nuances in language use and acceptance, emphasizing the need to consider the social and cultural context in which language is used. In other word, the in-depth scrutiny of derived lexemes has demonstrated their vital role in effective communication and the need to understand their use and reception in different social and cultural contexts in Indonesian (cf. Arad, 2003; Calude & Verkerk, 2016; Dyachkov, 2017; Harley, 2010; Sarnecka *et al.*, 2007).

The study of derived lexemes in Indonesian has provided intriguing insights into their functions and effectiveness in communication. These derived lexemes have been found to serve diverse roles in conveying meanings and have significant sociolinguistic implications within the Indonesian linguistic landscape. The research has revealed that derived lexemes help expand the vocabulary of the Indonesian language but also play a crucial role in expressing nuanced meanings and emotions (Nugraha, 2023a). The communicative impact of derived lexemes has been observed to be particularly significant in informal conversations, where using such lexemes can enhance the speaker's persuasiveness and credibility. Furthermore, the study has highlighted the importance of considering the sociolinguistic context in which derived lexemes are used, as their meanings and connotations may vary depending on the region, social class, and ethnic background of the speakers (Bauer, 2019). Overall, the exploration of derived lexemes in Indonesian has shed light on their multifaceted roles in communication and their relevance in understanding the sociolinguistic dynamics of the Indonesian language.

Analyzing the context in which derived lexemes are used has provided valuable insights into these words' roles in diverse communicative environments. Derived lexemes are known for their remarkable adaptability, which enables them to convey complex and nuanced meanings and meet the specific contextual needs of diverse domains (Lieber, 2001). Their functional versatility is a testament to their ability to effectively respond to a wide range of communicative situations, significantly adding to the language's richness and expressiveness (Lieber, 2006). Using derived lexemes in different contexts reveals the intricate interplay between language and culture (Manova, 2011). It highlights the importance of understanding the contextual factors that shape their meaning and usage in various communicative settings.

Recent studies in linguistics have highlighted the crucial role that derived lexemes play in fostering coherence and cohesion within discourse structures (cf. Nugraha, 2017; Nugraha & Baryadi, 2019). Derived lexemes are words formed from a root word by adding a prefix or suffix (Melloni & Dal Maso, 2022a). They serve as cohesive elements that help to establish a smooth flow of ideas, bridge concepts, and reinforce the logical progression of discourse (Plag, 2020b). Integrating these lexemes into the discourse, speakers and writers can effectively enhance the clarity and coherence of their communication, thereby amplifying the efficacy of conveying complex ideas (Soares Rodrigues, 2022). Using derived lexemes is an effective strategy for making discourse more coherent and easier to understand.

Through this study, valuable insights have been gained regarding the reception and adoption of derived lexemes across diverse groups. The research has emphasized the sociocultural nuances in language acceptance and usage, with variations being observed among different age groups, education levels, and cultural backgrounds. The collected data offers a detailed and nuanced lens into Indonesian society's societal norms, linguistic preferences, and language evolution. By analyzing the patterns of language adoption, usage, and evolution over time, researchers can draw meaningful conclusions about the mechanisms that drive linguistic change in society and the factors contributing to language variation and diversity. These findings can help inform language policy and planning and contribute to a deeper understanding of the complex relationship between language, culture, and society (cf. Pranowo *et al.*, 2021).

The study on the functions and communicative effectiveness of derived lexemes in the Indonesian language has revealed that they play a crucial role in communication by contributing to discourse cohesion and carrying significant sociolinguistic implications. The findings of this study have enriched our understanding of language dynamics and highlighted the constant evolution of language to meet the ever-changing communicative needs within Indonesian society. The research has also demonstrated that derived lexemes are an indispensable aspect of the Indonesian language that are used to convey specific meanings, express various emotions, and create a sense of familiarity and belonging among speakers. Overall, this study provides valuable insights into the complex nature of language and its role in shaping social interactions and cultural practices in Indonesian society.

CONCLUSION

This research of Indonesian word formation through derivational morphology has revealed much information about the complex interplay between linguistic evolution, socio-cultural influences, and communicative dynamics within the Indonesian language. By examining the various processes by which words are formed by adding affixes, infixes, and other morphological elements, researchers have gained a deeper understanding of how Indonesian has evolved and how it reflects the cultural and social contexts in which it is used. This comprehensive investigation has provided nuanced insights into the historical trajectories of word formation, shedding light on how Indonesian has been shaped by centuries of linguistic contact with other languages in the region. Additionally, researchers have identified the socio-cultural imprints on language, including the influence of religious, political, and economic factors on the development and use of certain words and phrases.

The research found a significant socio-cultural impact on Indonesian derivational morphology. It revealed changes in affix usage, semantic evolution, and linguistic borrowings due to historical events, cultural exchanges, and societal changes. Derived lexemes play various roles in communication coherence, domain-specific effectiveness, and reception. However, the availability and authenticity of data may have limited the historical analysis, and more extensive sampling across diverse regions could enhance the findings' generalizability. To enhance our comprehension of Indonesian word formation and derivational morphology, forthcoming studies could delve into historical periods, intergenerational inheritance of derived lexicons, and integration of this vocabulary in digital communication. Such endeavors could advance language learning, cultural conservation, and communication research.

This study adds to the ongoing conversation surrounding language evolution, sociocultural influences, and communication dynamics in the Indonesian linguistic landscape. While recognizing its limitations, this research provides a solid starting point for further investigations into Indonesian word formation, urging continued exploration of how language, culture, and society interact dynamically. The conclusion effectively summarizes the study's significant discoveries, acknowledges any constraints, proposes potential research paths, and highlights the broader impact of this research on Indonesian language studies from a derivational morphology perspective.

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