



## HOW ARE ENGLISH VERB-FORMING SUFFIXES TRANSLATED INTO INDONESIAN? A MORPHOLOGICAL AND CONTRASTIVE LINGUISTIC PERSPECTIVE

**Masrul Huda**

*Civil Engineering Department, Balikpapan State Polytechnic, Indonesia*  
[masrul.huda@poltekba.ac.id](mailto:masrul.huda@poltekba.ac.id)

### ABSTRACT

This study examines the morphological and semantic equivalence between English verb-forming suffixes {-ize}, {-ify}, {-ate}, and {-en} and their Indonesian equivalents. The data used is sourced from Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2010), English-Indonesian Dictionary (2008), and Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (2008). The analysis focuses on how the English verb derivation process is translated and matched in Indonesian, which often lacks morphologically equivalent verb-forming suffixes. The study identifies equivalence phenomena in the form of convergent equivalence, divergent equivalence, absence of equivalence, and distributional differences between the two languages. The results show that although there are many lexical equivalents, Indonesian relies more on prefixes and phrase constructions than suffixes to form derivative verbs. This difference reflects the different typological characters between English which is more synthetic and Indonesian which is more analytic and agglutinative in word formation. The findings make an important contribution to the development of cross-language equivalence theory as well as practical applications in the fields of translation and language learning.

**Keywords:** *derivation, suffixes, equivalence, contrastive morphology.*

### ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini mengkaji kesepadanan morfologis dan semantis antara sufiks pembentuk verba dalam bahasa Inggris {-ize}, {-ify}, {-ate}, dan {-en} dengan padanan afiks dalam bahasa Indonesia. Data yang digunakan bersumber dari Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2010), Kamus Inggris-Indonesia (2008), dan Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (2008). Analisis berfokus pada bagaimana proses derivasi verba dalam bahasa Inggris diterjemahkan dan dipadankan dalam bahasa Indonesia, yang sering kali tidak memiliki sufiks pembentuk verba yang sepadan secara morfologis. Studi ini mengidentifikasi fenomena kesepadanan berupa kesepadanan konvergen, divergen, ketidakhadiran padanan, dan perbedaan distribusional antara kedua bahasa. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa meskipun terdapat banyak padanan leksikal, bahasa Indonesia lebih mengandalkan prefiks dan konstruksi frasa daripada sufiks untuk membentuk verba derivatif. Perbedaan ini mencerminkan karakter tipologis yang berbeda antara bahasa Inggris yang bersifat lebih sintetik dan bahasa Indonesia yang lebih analitik dan aglutinatif dalam pembentukan kata. Temuan ini memberikan kontribusi penting bagi pengembangan teori ekivalensi lintas bahasa serta aplikasi praktis dalam bidang penerjemahan dan pembelajaran bahasa.

**Kata kunci:** *derivasi, sufiks, ekivalensi, morfologi kontrastif*

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## INTRODUCTION

Word formation through morphological processes is a fundamental aspect of linguistic studies, especially in understanding how the meaning and function of word classes are formed and changed (Katamba, 1993; Fromkin, Rodman, & Hyams, 2009; Preecha Khanetnok, 2023). Among the various morphological processes, derivation - the addition of affixes to a base form to produce a new word with a different class or meaning - is one of the most productive processes in English (Lieber, 2017). This derivation process not only results in a change of word form, but also changes its meaning as well as its syntactic function in the sentence (Michaelis, 2003). Table 1 shows the example of derivational process and its equivalent in Indonesian.

Table 1. The Example of Derivational Process (suffix {-ate})

English		Indonesian	
Stem	Verb	Stem	Verb
hyphenate	hyphen	<i>garis hubung</i>	<i>menghubungkan (dengan garis hubung)</i>

The suffix {-ate} in the word ‘hyphenate’, in Indonesian is translated as ‘connecting with a connecting line’. The data shows the absence of an equivalent affix so that an additional word appears to match in Indonesian. The addition of the word ‘connecting with’ is necessary so the essence of the meaning of the word ‘hyphenate’ is not lost when matched. Although this condition is not much, the formation of the equivalent above is worthy of further description

Derivative suffixes such as {-ize}, {-ify}, {-ate}, and {-en} are widely involved in the formation of verbs from nouns and adjectives in English. Common examples include modernize, beautify, activate, and strengthen which show patterns of forming verbs from different base word classes (Žaucer, 2005). Each suffix carries a distinctive meaning, such as causativity and change of state (Labelle, 1992). To illustrate, beautify semantically means “to make beautiful” from the adjective beautiful. This shows that verb derivation is not just a morphological transformation, but also a systematic change in meaning. Another example of Derivative Process and its equivalent in Indonesian is listed in Table 2.

Table 2. The Example of Derivational Process (suffix {-en})

English		Indonesian	
Stem	Verb	Stem	Verb
tough	toughen	<i>kuat</i>	<i>menguatkan</i>
sweet	sweeten	<i>manis</i>	<i>mempermanis</i>

threat	threaten	<i>ancaman</i>	<i>mengancam</i>
fright	frighten	<i>takut</i>	<i>menakuti</i>

In the context of language comparison, Indonesian shows different patterns of derivative verb formation. For example, the Indonesian equivalent of the verb hyphenate is connect (with a dash), which is formed phraseologically and through the verbal prefix *me-* rather than a direct derivative suffix (Nugraha, 2024). A similar pattern is seen in words that use the suffix {-en} in English such as strengthen and sweeten, whose equivalents use the prefix *me-* or the compound affix *memper-* in Indonesian, for example strengthen and sweeten (Kridalaksana, 2009).

The differences in derivative verb formation systems between source and target languages are an important aspect to study, especially in the context of applied linguistics and translation studies. Verbs, as the center of syntactic construction in a sentence, play a fundamental role in determining the structure and meaning of an utterance (Gleitman, 1990). Therefore, an in-depth understanding of how derivative verbs are formed in each language is crucial in order to maintain equivalence of meaning in the process of language transfer. Abdelaal (2023) and Daiber et al (2015) emphasize that in translation, familiarity with the morphological systems of the source and target languages is an important first step in producing accurate and natural translations. Differences in verb formation not only affect the grammatical aspects, but can also affect the style, nuance, and level of formality in the translated text. Therefore, this kind of study has practical relevance in improving the quality of translation as well as theoretical contributions in the development of cross-language studies.

Furthermore, the analysis of the derivative system can be a bridge to understanding the way of thinking and conceptual structure inherent in a language. Thus, the study of differences in the formation of derivative verbs is not only important in the realm of theoretical linguistics but also has real implications in the fields of language education, teaching material development, and professional translator training. Previous studies such as those conducted by Denistia (2012), Sudartini (2009), and Irmawati (2012) have discussed aspects of derivation in English, but most of them focus on the formation of nouns or actors, without exploring the equivalence of derivative verbs in depth and cross-language comparisons. This study aims to fill the gap by focusing on the verb-forming suffixes {-ize}, {-ify}, {-ate}, and {-en} and their morphological and semantic equivalents in Indonesian.

In terms of novelty, this study adopts an analytical approach that combines aspects of form, meaning, and word class distribution in two typologically different language systems - the more synthetic English and the more analytic and agglutinative Indonesian. Using data from standard dictionaries and analyzed through the translational pairing method, this study not only identifies direct equivalents, but also explains the phenomena of convergence, divergence, non-equivalence, as well as distributional differences arising from variations in affixation systems between languages. This holistic approach contributes significantly to the development of equivalence theory in applied linguistics and translation. Practically, the results of this study are expected to be

an important reference for foreign language learners, translators, and teaching material developers, by helping to understand the process of meaning formation through morphemes and improving translation accuracy. Thus, this study not only enriches the scientific literature on contrastive morphology and cross-language equivalence but also has strong applicative relevance in language education and bilingual lexicography.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **a. Affixation in Morphological Process**

Affixation is one type of morphological process that plays an important role in word formation. According to Chaer (2012:177) in (Preecha Khanetnok, 2023), morphological process is the process of forming words from basic forms by means of:

- addition of affixes (affixation),
- repetition (reduplication),
- merger (composition),
- shortening (acronymization), and
- changes in word class status (conversion).

Affixes in language can be prefixes (prefixes), suffixes (suffixes), infixes (inserts), or confixes (combinations). In this study, special attention is given to derivative suffixes in English, especially the suffixes {-ize}, {-ify}, {-ate}, and {-en}, which are used to form verbs. Derivative suffixes in English play an important role in the formation of new words by changing the word class or basic meaning. Research by Lavitskaya & Kabak (2014) identified nine types of derivative suffixes in JDER journal articles, with nominal suffixes such as -ion, -ance, and -ing as the most dominant. Meanwhile, a study by Ryshina Pankova, (2010) on college textbooks showed that nominal suffixes appear more frequently than verbal, adverbial, and adjectival suffixes. From the perspective of cognitive development, Müller-Spitzer et al., (2024) found that students' understanding of the form and meaning of derivative suffixes increases with age, especially for nominal suffixes that frequently appear in academic texts. However, understanding of adjectival suffixes tends to stagnate after grade 5.

### **b. Derivation and Derivative Suffix**

Derivation is a morphological process that produces new words with changes in meaning and/or word class. Fromkin and Rodman (1993:48-49) call derivative suffixes derivational morphemes, because these morphemes when attached to a base form will produce a new word that is not only different in form, but can also change its word class, such as from adjective to verb, or from noun to verb.

For example:

- modern → modernize (adjective to verb),
- beauty → beautify (noun to verb),
- active → activate (adjective to verb),

- wide → widen (adjective to verb).

This change shows that derivative suffixes have a productive function in expanding the meaning and grammatical structure of a word. A contrastive analysis by Rorimpandey, (2021) shows that English tends to use suffixes in the derivation process, while Indonesian uses more confixes such as *me-kan*, *pe-an*, and *ke-an*. Research by Saddhono et al.,(2023) also confirms that Indonesian has more complex affixation variations, including infixes and confixes, compared to English which relies more on prefixes and suffixes. A study by Koroehkina & Rastle (2025) on children's book found that although both languages use affixation to form verbs, there are differences in the types and functions of the affixes used.

### **c. Interlanguage Equivalence Analysis**

In the realm of applied linguistics, equivalence analysis is an important approach to comparing two languages in finding similarities and differences in language structures. Lado (1957:1) states that the study of equivalence aims to identify linguistic categories that may or may not exist in the two languages being compared. Parera (1997:111) asserts that language data used for comparison should be standardized data and free from context of use (decontextualized), so that analysis can be done objectively. Ellis (1985:25) developed four stages in equivalence analysis:

1. Description: formally describing the structure of the two languages.
2. Selection: selecting certain linguistic items as the focus of comparison, e.g. auxiliary verbs or suffixes.
3. Comparison: identifying similarities and differences between the two languages.
4. Prediction: determining areas that could potentially lead to errors or differences in perception.

Through this process, Ellis also identified several phenomena that may arise in language comparison, namely:

- No difference: the structure of two languages is identical.
- Convergent phenomenon: two items in one language have only one equivalent in the other language.
- Absence phenomenon: a particular item has no equivalent in the other language.
- Differences in distribution: the usage of an item differs in context in each language.
- No similarities: certain structures in one language have no equivalents at all.
- Divergent phenomenon: an item in one language has more than one equivalent in another language.

These concepts become the basis in analyzing the equivalence of English derivative suffixes into Indonesian. Understanding the dynamics of this equivalence is very important in translating or adapting affixed words, especially in cross-lingual verb formation.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

### **Research Design**

This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach with a library research design. This research aims to describe the linguistic phenomena in the form of verb derivation process in English using suffixes {-ize}, {-ify}, {-ate}, and {-en}, and to find the right equivalent in Indonesian. This approach was chosen because the focus of the research lies on understanding and interpreting the meaning and morphological structure of words, not on quantitative measurement. The data studied comes from written documents in the form of bilingual and monolingual dictionaries that have been recognized as linguistic references.

### **Types and Sources of Data**

The data in this study are English vocabulary words containing the suffixes {-ize}, {-ify}, {-ate}, and {-en}, and their Indonesian equivalents. The main data sources consist of:

- Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary 2010 edition, as the main reference to find the basic form and derivative form of verbs in English.
- English-Indonesian Dictionary (Echols & Shadily, 2008), as a source to find lexical equivalents in Indonesian.
- The Big Indonesian Dictionary (Depdiknas, 2008), to check the appropriateness and rigor of the equivalents in the formal Indonesian context.

### **Data Collection Techniques**

Data collection is done through documentation techniques, by tracing and recording English verbs formed through derivative suffixes under study. Each verb is then traced to its equivalent in Indonesian by matching the meaning lexically and contextually. This process is done systematically and repeatedly to ensure data validity.

### **Data Analysis Technique**

Data analysis was conducted using the translational equivalent method as described by Sudaryanto (1993). This method allows researchers to compare linguistic units from two languages based on semantic and structural equivalence relationships. The analysis steps include:

1. Classification of words based on their suffix type and word class.
2. Searching for Indonesian equivalents that reflect the meaning and function of the suffix in question.
3. Morphological and semantic analysis of the equivalents, by identifying types of linguistic phenomena such as:
4. Convergent phenomena (one equivalent for two forms),
5. Divergent phenomena (two equivalents for one form),
6. Incongruence of equivalents, and
7. Differences in the distribution of the basic form and its derivatives.
8. Inference, based on the patterns found in the process of interlanguage equivalence.

Through these steps, it is hoped that the research can describe the systemic relationship between verb formation in English and its equivalence in Indonesian, both morphologically and semantically.

## FINDING

This section presents the results of the analysis of the equivalence of English affixed verbs formed through the suffixes {-ize}, {-ify}, {-ate}, and {-en}, and their Indonesian equivalents. The analysis was conducted using a translational pairing approach, which aims to identify the lexical and morphological equivalence between the two languages. From the analysis, it was found that the equivalence process is not always direct or one-to-one but shows a variety of linguistic phenomena that reflect the differences in morphological and semantic systems between English and Indonesian. These phenomena are classified into four main categories, namely convergent phenomena, divergent phenomena, absence of direct equivalence, and distributional differences. The following descriptions explain each of these findings in more detail along with examples and analysis

### 1. Convergent Phenomenon

The convergent phenomenon in lexical equivalence studies is a condition in which two verb forms in the source language (English) that have different root words or word classes, if transferred into the target language (Indonesian), show the same form of equivalence. This phenomenon reflects that at the semantic level, two derivative verbs in English can indicate similar actions, even though the morphological process and context of use are different. In this study, it is found that the words *quicken* and *hasten*, although derived from different roots and word classes (*quicken* is derived from the adjective *quick*, while *hasten* from the noun *haste*), are both matched with one verb in Indonesian, namely *accelerate*. See Table 3.

Table 3. Analysis of The Words ‘quicken and hasten’

English	English	Indonesian
quicken	hasten	<i>mempercepat</i>
to become quicker or make something quicker	to make something sooner or more quickly	<i>menjalankan lebih cepat</i>

In Table 3 it is stated that the words ‘quicken’ and ‘hasten’ have the same equivalent, ‘mempercepat’. An example of use in a sentence as below

- (1) He *quicken*ed his walk to enter the class.  
→ Dia *mempercepat* langkahnya untuk memasuki kelas.
- (2) His *sickness* *hastened* his death.  
→ Penyakitnya *mempercepat* kematiannya.

Even though the initial base words of the two words are different, the adjective for the word ‘quicken’ and the noun for the word ‘hasten’. The use in Indonesian sentences shows the same equivalent, ‘mempercepat’ (making it faster). Although they are used in different contexts

(physical and abstract), the basic meaning of accelerated action can still be expressed with one verb form in Indonesian. This shows that the Indonesian lexical system simplifies the variation of semantic forms that in English are expressed through morphological variation.

A similar phenomenon is also found in the verb pair *actualize* and *materialize*. These two verbs in English contain slightly different semantic nuances: *actualize* tends to be neutral and applicative, while *materialize* is often used in the context of hopes or plans that are not entirely successful. However, in Indonesian, both are paired with the verb *realize*, which represents the act of making something real or realized. See Table 4

Table 4. Analysis of The Words ‘actualize and materialize’

English	English	Indonesia
Actualize	materialize	<i>mewujudkan</i>
to make something real; to make something happen	to take place or start to exist as expected or planned	<i>menjadikan berwujud atau melaksanakan</i>

The word ‘actualizes’ which has the basic word ‘actual’ in practice is more neutral or can be used in both positive and negative sentences. Slightly different from the word ‘materialize’ which tends to be used in negative sentences. Examples of sentence usage are

#### Sentence (1)

They finally actualized their dream to graduate on time.

‘Mereka akhirnya mewujudkan impian mereka untuk lulus tepat waktu’

#### Sentence (2)

He got failed in promoting his new product to materialize his dream.

‘Dia gagal dalam mempromosikan produk barunya untuk mewujudkan impiannya’.

This phenomenon indicates that the Indonesian equivalence system tends to generalize meaning based on the essence of the action, not on variations in form or pragmatic nuances as shown in English. This also shows how a language system balances between morphological form and communicative needs based on the principles of efficiency and simplicity of meaning at the lexical level

## 2. No Equivalence

No equivalence is when a particular structure or aspect of one language has no similarity with another language. In practice, the formation of verbs in English can be formed by adding verb-forming affixes, but not all translation data show equivalence, affixed verbs. There are several words that do not have equivalent verb-forming affixes in Indonesian. Therefore, additional words



or phrases are needed so that the essence of the translation of the verb can be equated with the essence of the meaning in the verb.

Several other data show that the suffix {-ize} has the potential to form several affixes, while the word 'lionize' in English is an example of a word that does not have an equivalent affixed verb in Indonesian. So, the verb 'lionize' cannot be equated with the affix + 'singa'. See Table 5

Table 5. Analysis of The Word 'lionize' and Its Equivalent

Stem	English	Indonesian
lionize a large wild animal of the cat family with yellowish brown fur which lives in Africa and southern Asia	lionize to make someone famous, or to treat someone as if they were famous	<i>singa</i> <i>memperlakukan seperti orang penting</i>

The data shows that there is no affix that can be equated with the word 'lionize' because 'lionize' has its own meaning, '*memperlakukan seperti orang penting*' (treating like an important person). When viewed in terms of meaning, '*singa*' (lion) is an animal in the forest that has an important role in a basic eco-word. In fairy tales and other stories, lions play the role of king of the jungle. The simple conclusion is that lions are important animals in the forest. So, the analogy between the basic word 'lion' which means lion and 'lionize' which means '*memperlakukan orang penting*' (treating an important person) can still be explained by analogy.

The next data is the word 'alienate'. The basic word 'alien' which undergoes a morphological process with the suffix {-ate} to form the verb form 'alienate' does not have an equivalent word with an affix in Indonesian. See Table 6.

Table 6. Analysis of The Word 'alienate' and Its Equivalent

Stem	English	Indonesian
alien a creature from a different planet	alienate to make someone feel that they are different and do not belong to a group	<i>makhluk luar angkasa</i> <i>mengasingkan</i>

In Table 6 the word 'alien' which means '*makhluk luar angkasa*' (extraterrestrial creature) and the verbs formed in both English and Indonesian, show that the meanings that arise after undergoing a morphological process look different from the essence of the original word. So, the initial essence in the form of an extraterrestrial creature is only taken from the essence of 'alien'. This is because '*makhluk luar angkasa*' (extraterrestrial creature) is often translated as '*makhluk asing*' (strange creature)

Next is the verb 'Americanize'. As is known, the meaning of 'America' is a country located on the American continent, which consists of 51 states. To form a verb that means *menjadikan seperti orang Amerika* ' (to make like an American), the suffix {-ize} is attached to the root word 'America'. In the Indonesian translation, no verb with the affix is found as its equivalent. See Table 7

Table 7 Analysis of the Word 'Americanize' and Its Equivalent

Stem	English	Indonesian
America The US	Americanize to become or make something typical of the US or US culture	<i>Amerika</i> <i>menjadikan seperti</i> <i>orang Amerika</i>

There is no equivalent verb with affixes in the word 'Americanize'. This is different from the word 'western' when attached to the suffix {-ize} becomes 'westernize'. Tracing the equivalent word in the KBBI the word '*barat*' becomes '*membaratkan*' which means '*menjadikan secara Eropa* (to make in a European). In the KBBI it is stated that for the word '*arah*' when attached to the affix to form a verb it means to go to but for the word '*membaratkan*' it has two meanings, 'to go west' and 'to make in a European or American way'.

The word 'solemnize' also shows a similar phenomenon, the absence of equivalent verbs with affixes so that in an effort to find an equivalent it must be assisted by other words or phrases. See Table 8

Table 8. Analysis of The Word 'solemnize' and Its Equivalent

Stem	English	Indonesian
solemn serious and without any humour	solemnize to perform the official marriage ceremony, especially as part of a religious ceremony in a church	<i>khidmat</i> <i>melangsungkan</i> <i>upacara</i>

So when viewed in Indonesian, the suffix {-ize}, in the word 'solemnize' cannot be equated with the affix that forms the verb, but its equivalent in the form of a phrase is '*melangsungkan upacara*' 'to carry out a ceremony'

### 3. Differences in Distribution

Differences in distribution are a phenomenon where a word or root word in one language has a different distribution from the same root word or brush in another language. Differences are important to describe because these differences become a unique treasure to find an equivalent for a word.

The equivalent of the word 'fertilize' in Indonesian shows a different distribution from English. The derivation process that occurs in the word is fertile + {-ize} becomes fertilize 'memupuk', 'merabuk', 'membuahi'. So, if traced from the root word to the morphological changes in the formation of the verb, it shows differences. The meaning of the basic word and the meaning of the formation will be exposed in Table 9.

Table 9. Analysis of The Word 'fertilize' and Its Equivalent

Stem (English)	Verb (English)	Stem (Indonesian)	Verb (Indonesian)
fertile describes animals or plants that are able to produce (a lot of) young or fruit	fertilize to spread a natural or chemical substance on land or plants, in order to make the plants grow well to cause an egg or seed to start to develop into a new young animal or plant by joining it with a male cell	pupuk/rabuk/buah penyubur tanaman yang ditambahkan ke tanah untuk menyediakan senyawaan unsur yang diperlukan oleh tanaman	memupuk, merabuk, membuahi' menyuburkan tanah (tanaman) dengan pupuk)

There is a difference in the original root word in the formation of verbs. In English, the initial root word 'fertile' has an adjective class while its equivalent in Indonesian has a noun base, but the meaning after undergoing a derivation process shows the same thing, 'sebuah tindakan untuk menyuburkan tanah' (an action to fertilize the soil). The second equivalent, 'merabuk' comes from Javanese, 'rabuk' which means 'fertilizer' which is also a noun class, while the third equivalent, 'membuahi' also has a noun base, 'buah'. It can be concluded that there is a difference in distribution to form a verb that means 'memupuk' (fertilize). Another word that undergoes a similar process is the word 'industrialize' with the equivalent 'mengindustrikan'. The derivation process that occurs is industrial + {-ize} becomes industrialize 'mengindustrikan'

There is a difference in the distribution of verb formation. The word 'industrializes' which comes from the basic word adjective 'industrial' has different distribution equivalents. The word 'mengindustrikan' comes from the basic word in the form of a noun. See Table 10

Table 10. Analysis of The Word 'industrialize' and Its Equivalent

Stem (English)	Verb (English)	Stem (Indonesian)	Verb (Indonesian)
industrial in or related to industry, or having a lot of industry and factories, etc	industrialize  to develop industry	<i>industri</i>  <i>kegiatan memproses atau mengolah barang dengan menggunakan sarana dan peralatan misalnya mesin</i>	<i>mengindustrikan</i>  <i>menjadikan industri</i>

Tracing Table 10 above, if compared to the basic words that form the verb that means *menjadikan industry* 'to make an industry', although derived from different basic words, they have the same final word formation. There is a difference in the distribution of verb formation, with different basic words but matching in the final product. The same phenomenon occurs in the formation of the equivalent word 'institutionalize', the change that occurs is from an adjective to a noun. The derivational change that occurs is institutional + {-ize} becomes institutionalize *melembagakan* 'to institutionalize'

The initial basic word before undergoing the derivation process is an adjective, 'institutional', but after being matched with Indonesian, it experiences a shift in word class, becoming a noun *lembaga* 'institution'. See Table 11

Table 11. Analysis of The Word 'institutionalize' and Its Equivalents

Stem (English)	Verb (English)	Stem (Indonesian)	Verb (Indonesian)
institutional relating to an institution	institutionalize  to make something become part of a particular society, sykata dasar, or organization	<i>lembaga</i>  <i>badan (organisasi)</i>	<i>melembagakan</i>  <i>membuat jadi lembaga</i>

So even though the equivalents in the basic words are different, the formed words after undergoing a derivation process are matched with Indonesian verbs showing similarities between the words 'institutionalize' and '*melembagakan*'. The equivalent data for 'heighten' also shows a different distribution. The change in derivation in the word is height + {-en} becomes heighten *mempertinggi* 'to heighten'. So, if traced from the beginning, the basic word 'heighten' is 'height' which is a noun class but in forming the equivalent it changes into an adjective. See Table 12.

Table 12 Analysis of The Word 'heighten' and Its Equivalents

Stem (English)	Verb (English)	Stem (Indonesian)	Verb (Indonesian)
height the distance from the top to the bottom of something, or the quality of being tall	heighten to increase or make something increase, especially an emotion or effect	<i>tinggi</i>  <i>jauh</i> <i>jaraknya dari</i> <i>posisi sebelah</i> <i>bawah</i>	<i>mempertinggi</i>  <i>menjadikan</i> <i>lebih atau</i> <i>bertambah tinggi</i>

Although the verb forms show similarities, heighten = *mempertinggi* to heighten, but if seen at the initial base word, it shows a difference in word class. So in the formation of equivalents there is a change in the equivalent word class from noun to adjective. The second data for the suffix {-en} that experiences a difference in distribution with its equivalent is the basic word threat which undergoes a derivation process to become threaten. threat + {-en} becomes threaten 'mengancam'. The derivation process comes from the noun class which changes into a verb. The equivalent data shows a difference because the word threatens, if seen at KBBI (2008:60) has the initial base word 'ancam' which is in the verb class. So the words 'ancam' and 'mengancam' have the same word class, verb. See Table 13.

Table 13 Analysis of The Word 'threaten' and Its Equivalent

Stem (English)	Verb (English)	Stem (Indonesian)	Verb (Indonesian)
threat a suggestion that something unpleasant or violent will happen, especially if a particular action or order is not followed	threaten to tell someone that you will kill or hurt them, or cause problems for them if they do not do what you want	<i>ancam</i>  <i>menyatakan</i> <i>maksud (niat,</i> <i>rencana) untuk</i> <i>melakukan</i> <i>sesuatu yang</i> <i>merugikan,</i> <i>menyulitkan,</i> <i>menyusahkan,</i> <i>atau</i> <i>mencelakakan</i> <i>pihak lain</i>	<i>mengancam</i>  <i>menyatakan</i> <i>maksud (niat,</i> <i>rencana) untuk</i> <i>melakukan</i> <i>sesuatu yang</i> <i>merugikan,</i> <i>menyulitkan,</i> <i>menyusahkan,</i> <i>atau</i> <i>mencelakakan</i> <i>pihak lain</i>

Looking at Table 13, the meaning of the word threaten is equivalent to the word 'mengancam'. So actually, for the equivalent data there is no change in word class or remains the same, but in English data there is a change from a noun to a verb. This causes a difference in distribution between the two languages that are matched. Data from other suffixes that experience a difference in distribution with the equivalent data is the suffix {-ify}. The word beautify whose

derivation process is as follows beauty + {-ify} becomes beautify '*mempercantik*'. The difference in distribution that occurs with the equivalent data is that '*mempercantik*' comes from the basic word '*cantik*' which is an adjective. The difference in the basic words between the two words does not cause a difference in the word formation. See Table 14

Table 14. Analysis of The Word 'beautify' and Its Equivalent

Stem (English)	Verb (English)	Stem (Indonesian)	Verb (English)
beauty	beautify	<i>cantik</i>	<i>mempercantik</i>
the quality of being pleasing, especially to look at, or someone or something that gives great pleasure, especially by being looked at	to improve the appearance of someone or something	<i>elok; molek</i>	<i>membuat lebih cantik</i>

The description in the verb column in both English and Indonesian shows similarities or no differences. Different conditions are shown in the root word column. In English, the root word is a noun class, but in the Indonesian root word column, it is an adjective class. So there is a difference in the effort to form the verb beautify 'beautify'. The difference in distribution in equivalent words is also found in the suffix {-ate}, in the word assassinate 'kill'. The derivation process in the word is assassin + {-ate} becomes assassinate '*membunuh*'. The equivalent data, the word *membunuh* 'kill', comes from the basic verb, *bunuh* 'kill' which is a verb class. So the difference in distribution lies in the root word. To clarify the distribution and meaning of origin and formation, see Table 15

Table 15. Analysis of The Word 'assassinate' and Its Equivalent

Stem (English)	Verb (English)	Stem (Indonesian)	Verb (Indonesian)
assassin	assassinate	<i>bunuh</i>	<i>membunuh</i>
someone who kills a famous or important person usually for political reasons or in exchange for money	to kill someone famous or important	<i>menghilangkan (menghabisi, mencabut) nyawa</i>	<i>menghilangkan (menghabisi, mencabut) nyawa</i>

It can be concluded that there are differences in basic words, but verbs in both English and Indonesian do not show differences in meaning.

#### 4. Divergent Phenomenon

The divergent phenomenon is when in a language that is matched two equivalent words appear. So, in this study if there is data in English that is matched with Indonesian, it has two equivalent words. See Table 16

Table 16. Analysis of The Word 'deepen' and Its Equivalent

English	Indonesian	Indonesian
deepen	<i>memperdalam</i>	<i>mendalami</i>
to make something deeper to improve your knowledge or understanding of something	<i>membuat menjadi lebih dalam</i>	<i>meresapi, menyelami, mempelajari (menelaah, menyelidiki) dalam-dalam</i>

The word 'deepens' when equated with Indonesian has two equivalents, 'mendalami' and 'memperdalam' to deepen. Realization in a sentence as follows

##### Sentence (1)

The farmer deepens the bank by digging the land

'Petani tersebut memperdalam pinggiran sungai dengan menggali tanah.'

##### Sentence (2)

She went to Canada last year to deepen her knowledge about English

'Dia pergi ke Kanada tahun lalu untuk mendalami bahasa Inggris.'

Looking at the two sentences above shows that the word 'deepen' in an English sentence has the potential to produce two equivalents in Indonesian or experience a divergent phenomenon

#### DISCUSSION

The finding of the divergent phenomenon where one English verb has more than one Indonesian equivalent shows the complexity of the interlanguage translation process. For example, the verb deepen can be translated into deepen or deepen, depending on the context in which it is used. This is in line with the findings of (Wicaksono & Wahyuni (2018), who emphasized the importance of context in translating idiomatic expressions from Indonesian to English, where one idiom can have several equivalents depending on the situation in which it is used.

Furthermore, research by Dwi Floranti & Mubarok, (2020) shows that in translating thesis abstracts, students often face challenges in choosing the right translation technique, especially

when one term in the source language has several equivalents in the target language. This reflects that divergent phenomena occur not only at the lexical level, but also at the pragmatic and stylistic levels, which require high sensitivity to the context and purpose of communication.

The findings on the absence of direct equivalents show that some English affixed verbs, such as *lionize* and *solemnize*, have no morphological equivalents in Indonesian. In these cases, translators have to use paraphrases or descriptive expressions to convey the equivalent meaning. This is reinforced by a study by Sari et al (2022), who found that machine translation systems such as Google Translate and DeepL often have difficulties in translating Indonesian cultural idioms into English, due to the absence of direct equivalents. In addition, research by Ngongo et al., (2024) showed that automatic translation tools such as DeepL still face challenges in understanding the semantic context, which often results in errors in word selection and loss of implicit meaning. This confirms that the absence of direct equivalents requires human intervention that understands the cultural nuances and context of communication to produce accurate and meaningful translations.

This research makes a new contribution to the study of comparative linguistics by focusing on the process of verb derivation in English and its equivalent in Indonesian. Using the translational pairing method, this study successfully identifies and classifies the phenomena of convergent, divergent, absence of equivalents, and distribution differences in the context of derivative morphology. This approach has not been widely applied in previous studies, thus providing a new perspective in understanding the dynamics of interlanguage translation.

The significance of this study lies in its ability to reveal the complexity in the lexical matching process between English and Indonesian, especially in the context of verb derivation. The findings can serve as a reference for translators, educators, and translation technology developers in understanding and overcoming challenges in interlanguage translation. Thus, this research not only enriches theoretical studies in comparative linguistics but also has practical implications in the fields of translation and language teaching.

## **CONCLUSION**

Verbs are one of the important components in sentence formation, because they have the main function in expressing actions, states, or events. This study uses a descriptive approach to examine the equivalence of English derivative verbs formed through the suffixes {-ize}, {-ify}, {-ate}, and {-en}, and their equivalence in Indonesian.

The analysis shows that the four suffixes have productive abilities in forming verbs from noun and adjective base words. The derivation process not only changes the word class but also affects the lexical identity and meaning of the base word. In the process of finding equivalents to Indonesian, there are variations in form and meaning reflected in four main phenomena: convergence (two English words are matched with one Indonesian word), divergence (one English word has more than one equivalent in Indonesian), absence of direct equivalents (absence of



equivalent affixes in Indonesian), and distribution differences (differences in word class or morphological structure between the source and target languages).

This finding confirms that interlanguage equivalence is not always linear or one-to-one, but rather influenced by the morphological structure, semantic context, and lexical system of each language. Therefore, in translation practice or language teaching, it is necessary to pay attention to context sensitivity as well as an understanding of the derivation systems of the two languages being compared.

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