



## The Role of Affixation in the Formation of Meaning on Two-word bases in Sundanese

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### Abstract

This study discusses one of the regional languages in Indonesia, which is Sundanese. This research investigates the role of affixation in the formation of meaning on the base word *two* in Sundanese, contributing to the field of morphology within linguistics. The research problem addressed in this study is the lack of systematic and detailed analysis of how affixation operates on numerical base words in Sundanese, particularly the base word 'two'. The study is motivated by the limited exploration of affixation involving numerical bases in Sundanese, particularly among younger speakers who often exhibit inconsistent usage due to lack of systematic understanding. Using a qualitative content analysis method, data were collected from three Sundanese novels: *Baruang Kanu Ngarora* by D.K. Ardiwinata, *Si Bedog Panjang* by Ki Umbara, and *Kabungbulengan* by Hanna Djumhana Bastaman. The research identifies various forms of affixation such as prefixes (e.g., *ka-*, *mi-*, *nga-*), suffixes (e.g., *-an*, *-na*), and confixes (e.g., *pa-...-an*, *mang-...-keun*) that attached to the base word *two*. These affixes generate diverse semantic and pragmatic meanings, ranging from sequence and togetherness to actions involving two parties, as well as culturally specific connotations like polygamy or disloyalty. The findings demonstrate that affixation in Sundanese does not merely serve morphological functions but also enriches the language's capacity to express nuanced social and cultural interactions. This study contributes new insights to the understanding of Sundanese morphology and supports the preservation of regional languages amid rapid digital and intercultural development.

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## INTRODUCTION

As intelligent living beings who live on earth, humans need language as the main means to communicate and express their thoughts and feelings. According to Gorys Keraf, language is a means of communication between members of the community in the form of a symbol of sound produced by the speech organ (Rabiah et al., n.d.). One important aspect in the formation of

structure and meaning is morphological processes such as affixation. In Sundanese, affixation plays an important role in the formation of word meaning and shows grammatical relationships. One form of affixation that is interesting to study is the use of affixes involving the concept of number, especially the word two.

Affixation is a morphological process that involves the addition of affixes (bound morphemes) to a base word (Sumarno & Sari, 2024). This process aims to form a new word that change the meaning and grammatical function of the base word. In many languages, affixation is the most common way of forming new words (Goethem, 2020). Affixation is a bound morpheme that appears when attached to another morpheme. Affixation includes the addition of prefixes, infixes, suffixes, and confixes (Rorimpandey, 2021). Prefixes are affixes that are placed in the initial position of the base word, infixes are affixes that are inserted between the base words (Hafid Effendy et al., 2011), suffixes are affixes that are attached to the end of the base word (Halawachy et al., 2011), while a confix is a combination of prefixes and suffixes that are simultaneously bound to the beginning and end of the base word (Hafid Effendy et al., 2011). In practice, the use of affixation has its own rules, both in writing and in its application orally, because language as a structured system has rules that include morphology, morphology, and morphology (Nisa' Urasida et al., 2025). For example, the addition of the prefix *ka-* or *nga-* in Sundanese not only changes the form of the word, but also brings changes in the aspect of the number or participants in the mentioned activity.

Affixation in Sundanese has a striking difference compared to Indonesian. In Indonesian, plurals are often marked by repetition of words, such as *anak-anak* or *guru-guru*. In contrast, in Sundanese, the concept of plural or 'two' can be represented with certain affixes. For example, the word *duaan* in Sundanese implies two people doing something together, whereas in Indonesian, a similar meaning is usually expressed with phrases like *both*.

The main problem with the use of affixes in Sundanese is the lack of understanding of the affix system related to number, especially among the younger generation of Sundanese speakers. Many speakers do not realize that forms such as *duaan*, *ngadua*, *ngaduakeun*, contain rich grammatical and semantic information, and are often used inconsistently in everyday communication as well as in formal learning. This is in line with Laksmawati & Faizah, 2015 view that affixation involves not only knowledge of form, but also mastery of grammatical function and semantic meaning in the morphological process.

The affixation of the word two in Sundanese reflects the relationship between two entities, either two individuals interacting with each other or two socially compared positions. Forms such as *mang-...-keun* in *mangduakeun* indicate the act of positioning something or someone second, which implies a distinction. Meanwhile, the form *ka-...-na* in *kaduana* emphasizes the togetherness or presence of two people in one situation. This structure not only shows the number, but also contains social and cultural meanings regarding the interaction, position, and closeness between parties in the context of Sundanese communication culture. This phenomenon shows that the form of language cannot be separated from its social function in communication. Therefore, this study

is in line with the study of pragmatics to understand how language does not just convey meaning grammatically, but also relates to the social actions of speakers (Astuti et al., 2025).

Some previous studies have highlighted the importance role of affixation in Sundanese. Fitriani et al., 2024 studied the forms of affixation in Sundanese dialects that show regional variations of affixation. Oviani et al., 2022 studied Sundanese language interference in the speech of local people which showed the mixing of morphological elements of affixation with other languages. Meanwhile, Maemunah et al., 2022 studied iterative verbs in Sundanese, which are mostly formed through the process of affixation. These studies have relevance to this research, which examines affixation. However, there are some differences that make this research important. Specific research on the role of affixation in the formation of meaning in the base 'two' words in Sundanese is still rare. Thus, this research can make a new contribution by exploring the formation of the affixation of the word two in Sundanese.

This study is lies in its focused analysis of affixation related to the base word 'two' in sundanese, which has not been the subject of spesific, detailed morhological and semantic study in previous research. By examining authentic affixative forms from selected Sundanese novels, this study provides new insights into how numerical concept are embedded in the language's morphological system and how these forms function in literary context.

This study selected three novels in Sundanese for analysis, namely Baruang Kanu Ngarora by D.K. Ardiwinata, Si Bedog Panjang by Ki Umbara, and Kabungbulengan by Hanna Djumhana Bastaman. The selection of these novels was based on their status as influential literary works that reflect different periods and styles in Sundanese literature. These novels are also rich in morphological variations, particularly in the use of affixation involving the concept of 'two', which provides a valuable corpus for analyzing affixation patterns within authentic and contextually meaningful texts.

This research important because it can contribute to a deeper understanding of the Sundanese morphological system, enrich local linguistic studies, and support efforts to preserve regional languages that have high cultural value. In the midst of the development of the digital era and the intensity of cross-cultural interactions, understanding the affixation mechanism in Sundanese is important as a bridge of intercultural communication. In addition, the results of this study are expected to be utilized in linguistics-based Sundanese language teaching.

## **METHODS**

This study uses a qualitative approach with content analysis (qualitative content analysis) as its method. Content analysis is a research technigue used to identify, categorize, and interpret the meaning of messages in various forms of communication, such as text, images, symbols, or ideas, through systematic and replicable procedures (Krippendorff, 2004). According to (Ole R. Holsti, 1969), content analysis allows researchers to draw conclusions from data by identifying and categorizing certain characteristics of messages objectively and systematically (Hall & Valentin, 2005). This method was chosen to deeply understand the role of affixation in the formation of meaning on the root word "two" in Sundanese, especially in the context of literary works. The main data of this research is taken from three Sundanese novels, namely, Baruang

Kanu Ngarora by D.K. Ardiwinata, Si Bedog Panjang by Ki Umbara and Kabungbulengan by Hanna Djumhana Bastaman. These three novels were selected because they are recognized as influential works in Sundanese literature that represent different time periods and writing styles, thus offering a broad linguistics perspective. Moreover, these novels contain a rich variety of affixation forms related to the concept of the ‘two’ making them valuable sources for analyzing affixation patterns within authentic and contextually meaningful texts.

The data collection technique in this research is done by systematically searching using digital search features and doing manual reading on relevant parts of the three novels to identify all forms of affixation involving the base word "two". Each example of a word containing affixation on the base word "two" was recorded along with its sentence context. The data that has been taken is collected and categorized based on the type of affixation (prefix, suffix, confix) and the meaning formed. The data analysis technique is done by identifying, analyzing, and concluding the role of affixation on the word two in Sundanese.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the research on the role of affixation in the formation of meaning on the base word dua (‘two’) in Sundanese are obtained from the analysis of several Sundanese novels, namely Baruang Kanu Ngarora by D.K. Ardiwinata, Si Bedog Panjang by Ki Umbara, and Kabungbulengan by Hanna Djumhana Bastaman. From these three works, various forms of prefixes, suffixes, and confixes used in the formation of meaning on the base word dua were identified. These findings confirm and exemplify that affixation in Sundanese functions not only to modify grammatical categories but also to express specific numerical and relational meanings. This is in line with (Nurulita et al., 2024), who found that affixation in Sundanese song lyrics, such as in the album Kalangkang, reflects typical morphological patterns where prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and their combinations not only serve grammatical functions but also convey plural meanings, relational nuances, and cultural connotations.

**Table 1. Two-word affixation in Baruang Kanu Ngarora, Si Bedog Panjang, and Kabungbulengan**

No	Source	Sentence	Translation	Affixation
1	Baruang Kanu Ngarora (6-7)	“Manawi karempagan urang tanggal 17 baé sasih payun, margi saperkawis kuring tacan sayagi, <b>kadua</b> ngeunahna di dinya, kénging naros ti Kiai Bojong!” Cék Haji.	"If our discussion is on the 17th of next month, because I'm not ready, secondly it's good there, because of the results of asking from Kiai Bojong!" Haji said.	Prefix <b>Ka-dua</b>
2	Baruang Kanu Ngarora (24)	<b>Duanana</b> beuki resep, beuki tambah ngalongna téh, sumawonna Ujang Kusén, sabab bari naksir garwa.	Both of them are getting happier, staying up late more often, especially Ujang Kusén, because he secretly likes his wife.	Suffix <b>Dua-nana</b>

3	Baruang Kanu Ngarora (31)	Lampah panggoréng-goréngna pikeun awéwé ka salakina taya deui ngan <b>mangduakeun</b> pikir.	The worst deed that a wife can do to her husband is none other than deceiving his mind.	Confix Mang- <b>dua</b> -keun
4	Baruang Kanu Ngarora (72)	Ari gulang-gulang téh geus kolot, tapi teu boga anak hiji-hiji acan, imah-imahna <b>paduduaan</b> bae.	The gulang-gulang couple is old, but they don't have any children, and they only live together.	Confix Pa- <b>dudua</b> -an
5	Baruang Kanu Ngarora (75)	"Ari ti ditu mah ménta dianteurkeun ka nu kuli <b>duaan</b> , nu pulang ti gunung."	"From there, ask to be escorted by two laborers returning from the mountain."	Suffix <b>Dua</b> -an
6	Si Bedog Panjang (8)	Keur kitu torojol-torojol aya jajaka <b>duaan</b> dalapan welas taunan nyalampeurkeun.	At that moment, two young men around 18 years old suddenly approached.	Suffix <b>Dua</b> -an
7	Si Bedog Panjang (85)	Pokna bari dareuda, "Bagja, Emang bagja, dipaparin anak <b>sadua-dua</b> . Ya Alloh, nuhun Gusti nuhun! Abdi dipaparin kabagjaan .....!"	She said while sobbing, "Bagja, Emang Bagja, I was given two children at once. Oh God, thank you God, thank you, I am given happiness."	Prefix Sa- <b>dua-dua</b>
8	Kabungbulengan (35)	"Kahiji Antin bade ngahaturkeun nuhun ka akang. <b>Kaduana</b> , punten ulah bendu, Antin hoyong nyarios blak-blakan. Tiasa?"	"First, Antin wants to thank you, second, sorry don't be angry, Antin wants to speak frankly. May I?"	Confix Ka- <b>dua</b> -na
9	Kabungbulengan (136)	Usia aranjeunna kitu lah badé limapuluhan, da tos gaduh putra dua, <b>dua-duana</b> tos remaja.	They were almost fifty years old, had two children, both teenagers.	Suffix <b>Dua-dua</b> -na
10	Kabungbulengan (154)	Kaopatna kalungguhan salaku dosén sénior jeung guru besar sarta profési psikolog piraku rék tisolédat lantaran <b>midua</b> atawa <b>ngadua</b> .	All four of them are senior lecturers and professors and work as psychologists, so they will be tarnished just because they have an affair or are polygamous	Prefix mi- <b>dua</b> nga- <b>dua</b>

In the three works, there is a variety of word forms derived from the base two with various affixes. There are three affixes bound to the base two in the three Sundanese novels studied, namely prefixes, suffixes, and confixes. Infix affixation on the base two is not found in the three novels studied, because in Sundanese itself, infixes are very rarely used; most of the affixation processes in Sundanese are dominated by prefixes (prefixes), suffixes (endings), and confixes (combinations of prefixes and endings). This affixation process shows the morphological richness of Sundanese in forming new meanings, both in terms of number, relation, action, and emotional emphasis. This

phenomenon shows that affixation not only functions to form derivative words, but also enriches the function and meaning of words in a pragmatic context. In these texts, the affixation of two words does not always follow the standard grammatical rules, but often adjusts to the speaker's speech style, social context, and communication goals.

### **Affixation in the novel *Baruang Kanu Ngarora* by D.K. Ardiwinata**

#### ***Data 1***

“Manawi karempagan urang tanggal 17 baé sasih payun, margi saperkawis kuring tacan sayagi, **kadua** ngeunahna di dinya, kénging naros ti Kiai Bojong!” Cék Haji

"If our discussion is on the 17th of next month, because I'm not ready, secondly it's good there, because of the results of asking from Kiai Bojong!" Haji said

Based on the bolded data quotation (1), the word **kadua** is a form of prefix affixation in Sundanese, which is formed from the combination of the prefix *ka-* on the base form *two*. The word *kadua* in this context means "the second" indicating a sequence or alternative. So, the *ka-* prefix functions to form nouns that show level or order.

#### ***Data 2***

“**Duanana** beuki resepe, beuki tambah ngalongna téh, sumawonna Ujang Kusén, sabab bari naksir garwa.”

"Both of them are getting happier, staying up late more often, especially Ujang Kusén, because he secretly likes his wife."

Based on the excerpted data (2) in bold, the word **duanana** is a form of suffix affixation on the word *two* in Sundanese, which is the base word *two* that gets the suffix *-na* twice (repetition: *-na -na*). The suffix *-na* in this context functions as a possessive marker and determiner, so *duanana* means "both" or "both of them". The word *in* is definitive and refers to two people who are already known in the context.

#### ***Data 3***

“Lampah panggoréng-goréngna pikeun awéwé ka salakina taya deui ngan **mangduakeun** pikir.”

"The worst deed a wife can do to her husband is none other than to divorce his mind."

Based on the bolded data quotation (3), the word **mangduakeun** is a form of confix affixation in Sundanese, which consists of the prefix *mang-* and the suffix *-keun* attached to the base word *two*. The word *mangduakeun* means "to deceive" or "to assume two minds or loves", and implies an act of disloyalty or divided attention. In this context, the confix *mang-...-keun* shows the active action performed by the subject towards the object.

#### ***Data 4***

“Ari gulang-gulang téh geus kolot, tapi teu boga anak hiji-hiji acan, imah-imahna **paduduaan** bae.”

"The gulang-gulang couple is old, but they don't have any children, they only live together."

Based on the bolded data quotation (4), the word **paduduaan** is a form of confix affixation in Sundanese. This word is formed from the combination of the prefix *pa-* and the suffix *-an* which is attached to the reduplication form *duadua* or the base form *two* which repeats into *dudua*, then gets a confix into *pa-dudua-an*. This word means "two only" or "inhabited by only two people".

The confix pa-...-an in this context is used to express a state or situation, in this case a situation where there are only two people living together.

#### **Data 5**

“Ari ti ditu mah ménta dianteurkeun ka nu kuli **duaan**, nu pulang ti gunung.”

"From there, ask to be escorted by two laborers returning from the mountain."

Based on the bolded data quotation (5), the word **duaan** is a form of suffix affixation in Sundanese. This word is formed from the base word two which is given the suffix -an, becoming duaan, which means "both". The suffix -an here functions to form an adverb that expresses the number or the way of expressing that two people are doing something simultaneously. This word is descriptive of the number of actors.

#### **Affixation in the novel Si Bedog Panjang by Ki Umbara**

##### **Data 1**

“Keur kitu torojol-torojol aya jajaka **duaan** dalapan welas taunan nyalampeurkeun.”

"At that moment, two young men around 18 years old suddenly approached."

Based on the bolded data quotation (1), the word **duaan** is a form of suffix affixation on the base word two in Sundanese. The word duaan is formed through the addition of the suffix -an which functions to express number or state. In this context, duaan means "both". The suffix -an changes the base word into an adverb that describes the way or number of participants in an activity or event.

##### **Data 2**

‘Pokna bari dareuda, “Bagja, Emang bagja, dipaparin anak **sadua-dua**. Ya Alloh, nuhun Gusti nuhun! Abdi dipaparin kabagjaan .....!”

'He said while sobbing, "Bagja, Emang Bagja, given two children at once. Oh God, thank you, thank you, thank you! I'm given happiness."

Based on the bolded data quotation (2), the word sadua-dua is a form of prefix affixation in Sundanese, which is formed from the combination of the prefix sa- and the reduplication of the base word two, becoming sa-dua-dua. The prefix sa- in this context means "all" or "at once", while the reduplication of two-two intensifies the number. So, sadua-dua means "two at once" or "both at once", which shows a sense of totality or completeness.

#### **Affixation in the novel Kabungbulengan by Hanna Djumhana Bastaman**

##### **Data 1**

“Kahiji Antin bade ngahaturkeun nuhun ka akang. **Kaduana**, punten ulah bendu, Antin hoyong nyarios blak-blakan. Tiasa?”

"First, Antin wants to thank you, second, sorry don't be angry, Antin wants to speak frankly. May I?"

Based on the bolded data quotation (1), the word **Kaduana** is a form of confix affixation in Sundanese, which is formed from the prefix ka- and suffix -na (referring to ownership) on the base word two. The word kaduana here means "the second (belonging to or referring to something)". The ka- prefix functions to form a noun of order or level, while -na gives a definite meaning or ownership.

### **Data 2**

“Usia aranjeunna kitu lah badé limapuluh, da tos gaduh putra dua, **dua-duana** tos remaja.”

"They're almost fifty years old, have two children, both teenagers."

Based on the bolded data quotation (2), the word **dua-duana** is a form of suffix affixation on the base word two in Sundanese. This word is formed through the reduplication of two-two and the addition of the suffix -na. Reduplication implies the wholeness or entirety of two elements, and the suffix -na signifies ownership or clarity of reference. Thus, dua-duana means "both" or "both of them" and indicates that all members of the two-person group are referred to completely and specifically.

### **Data 3**

“Kaopatna kalungguhan salaku dosén sénior jeung guru besar sarta profési psikolog piraku rék tisolédat lantaran **midua** atawa **ngadua**.”

"All four of them have positions as senior lecturers and professors and work as psychologists, they will be tarnished just because they have an affair or are polygamous."

Based on the bolded data quotation (3), the words **midua** and **ngadua** are forms of prefix affixation on the base word two. The word midua is formed from the prefix mi- which means performing an action on a certain object, while ngadua uses the prefix nga- which in this context also means performing an action. Both words contain the pragmatic meaning of "doing two", which culturally refers to the act of cheating or having more than one partner (polygamy). This means that these affixes not only form verbs, but also carry certain social connotations.

## **CONCLUSION**

The results of the research on the role of affixation in the formation of meaning on the base word two in Sundanese show that the base word two, which lexically means the number "two" or pair, can undergo various affixation processes that produce more complex meanings. The affixations found include prefixes (such as ka-, nga-, mi-), suffixes (such as -an, -na), and confixes (a combination of prefixes and suffixes, such as ka-...-an, sa-...-na). Through this process, the meaning of the word two can change or develop into a form that expresses sequence (kaduana), togetherness (duaan, paduduaan), the whole of two elements (dua-duana), to actions or actions involving two parties (midua, ngadua). Thus, affixation in Sundanese not only functions to form derivative words morphologically, but also plays a role in expanding the semantic and pragmatic functions of the base word two, so as to convey various contextual meanings in everyday discourse and in literary works such as novels.

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