

A Morphological Analysis of Verb Derivation from Adjectives in Bugis, English, and Javanese: An Interlingual Perspective with a Cultural Dimension.

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ABSTRACT

This study compares the morphological construction of verbs from adjectives in three typologically and genetically distinct languages: Bugis (Austronesian, spoken in South Sulawesi, Indonesia), Javanese (Austronesian, Central and East Java), and English. Using an interlingual and culturally informed approach, the study investigates 15 systematic adjective-verb pairings from different languages to find underlying derivational mechanisms, structural patterns, and the linguistic encoding of cultural values. The analysis shows unique morphological strategies: Bugis primarily uses verbalizing prefixes such as *ma-* and *mam-* often accompanied by phonological adjustments—demonstrating a tightly integrated system of affixation and reduplication; English relies heavily on zero derivation (conversion) and suffixation (e.g., *-ize*, *-ify*), reflecting its trend toward analyticity and syntactic flexibility; meanwhile, Javanese employs a complex system involving the prefix *N-* (with allomorphs like *ng-*, *n-*, *m-*) combined with the suffix *-i*. Crucially, the study shows that these morphological processes are not just grammatical, but also deeply embedded with cultural semantics—for example, the Bugis *mappadeceng* ("to act honestly") and Javanese *ngresiki* ("to cleanse inwardly") reflect ethical and communal values, implying that word formation serves as a linguistic vessel for cultural cognition. This study advances comparative linguistics by connecting Austronesian and Indo-European morphological typologies, enriches efforts in endangered language documentation (particularly for under-documented languages such as Bugis), and advances understanding of the language-culture interface in

morphological derivation. The findings call for a more holistic approach to language research, in which structure and culture are studied together.

Keywords: *derivational morphology, adjective-derived verbs, comparative linguistics, Buginese, English, Javanese, affixation, cultural linguistics*

INTRODUCTION

Morphology is a field of linguistics that examines the internal structure of words (Englebretson et al., 2024). After a few days, this subject has become the focal point of the inquiry. The process of generating new words through morphological alterations demonstrates innovative processes that facilitate dynamic language evolution (Tseng & Lin, 2024a). One of the most significant derivational processes is the conversion of adjectives into verbs. This procedure demonstrates a language's grammatical adaptability and how each language integrates universal notions within its linguistic frameworks.

Numerous studies have examined the development of work-related vocabulary from adjectives in Indo-European languages such as English; however, there is a paucity of comparative studies in Austronesian languages, including Bugis and Jawa (Tseng & Lin, 2024b). Notwithstanding this, the morphology of the two languages can offer valuable examples of diverse mechanisms for cross-family language derivation (Fuller & Sada, 2022). The Bugis affixation system, as the principal language of Sulawesi Selatan, has not been thoroughly examined in comparative morphological research. Nevertheless, Bahasa Jawa, with its extensive historical and cultural significance in Nusantara, exemplifies the interaction between morphology and social institutions as well as cultural standards.

This topic is increasingly significant as language research and documentation are essential for the global growth of linguistics. UNESCO has consistently emphasized the significance of numerous languages globally, including certain Bugis varieties. Morphological investigations are beneficial for scientific documentation as well as linguistic and cultural inquiry.

Drawing from the aforementioned background, this study delineates many key concerns to be examined through comparative analysis: **First**, how is the morphological structure of work generated from characteristics in Bugis, English, and Javanese? **Second**,

which affixation method is most commonly employed in all languages to transform adjectives into verbs? **Third**, how are the distinctions and commonalities in the derivational processes of the three languages elucidated by their typological features? **Fourth**, what is the cultural attitude of each speaker community concerning this morphological process? **Fifth**, in what manner does this idea connect to general morphology theory and comparative linguistics?

This study aims to identify and analyse the morphological patterns of verb formation from adjectives in three distinct languages; compare the derivational mechanisms in each language; reinforce the relationship between morphological structure and cultural norms; and contribute to the advancement of typological and comparative morphological theories. Promoting initiatives to document and save the Indonesian language.

The significance of this study is predicated on several considerations. This work will enhance comparative linguistics by offering actual data from under-researched Austronesian languages. Furthermore, this can be utilized in language training by comprehending the fundamental morphological patterns. Thirdly, from a cultural perspective, this study demonstrates how language structure affects and emphasizes cultural norms that are essential to comprehend within Indonesia's multicultural culture. This study presents three notable advancements in comparative Austronesian language and morphology. This study is among the few that investigate the process of adjective derivation to verbs in Bugis, an Austronesian language that remains relatively underexplored in global linguistic literature (Kasim et al., 2022a). Moreover, the three-tier comparison method (Bugis-Javanese-English) facilitates the detection of structural disparities between the two language families (Austronesian and Indo-European) and notable semantic convergence. This study uses cultural elements as a framework for interpreting morality. This study demonstrates that procedures such as *mappadeceng* (Bugis), *ngresiki* (Jawa), and act **honestly** (English) do not adhere to grammatical alterations; rather, they underscore social ideals, local customs, and the construction of Buddhist identities. Pendekatan morfokultural seperti ini jarang ditemukan dalam

penelitian derivasi kata, sehingga studi ini relevan tidak hanya untuk linguistik tetapi juga untuk membangun hubungan antarbudaya melalui analisis bahasa.

The study examines 15 work-related sifat-kata sentences presented in three distinct languages. The work exclusively examines the morphological derivation process, neglecting broader pragmatic semantics. The main emphasis of this study is not on the distinctions between Bugis and Jawa dialects. Productivity and consistency are emphasized, whereas idiosyncratic or irregular processes are diminished.

Derivational Morphology Theory

An important topic in contemporary linguistics is the formation of new words from existing ones. Cobb, (2022); Mahela & Sinha (2021) differentiate between derivation and inflection, the latter being a morphological process that generates new lexemes by modifying their grammatical or fundamental categories. Inflection alters a word's form to conform to grammatical context, while derivation transforms a word's structure without altering its fundamental category.

Various essential methodologies can be utilized to extract verbs from natural language (Ferreira Mello et al., 2024). Affixation denotes the incorporation of a prefix, suffix, infix, or confit to a base word. Secondly, conversion, or null derivation, refers to a category change that occurs without any morphological alterations. Third, reduplication denotes the total or partial reiteration of a root word. Fourth, supplementation refers to the application of a phrase across multiple contexts to achieve a certain grammatical objective.

In "The Sound Patterns of English," Chomsky and Halle (1968) introduced a generative morphology theory that elucidates the morphological characteristics governing word formation. This technique has faced criticism for its excessive dependence on English and its inadequacy in fully elucidating morphological variation in other languages. This critique spurred the advancement of typological and contrastive methodologies, which are more cognizant of morphological differences among languages (Alshehri, 2025; Karen & Penera, n.d.).

Austronesian languages

Austronesian languages, such as Bugis and Javanese, possess distinctive morphology that differentiates them from Indo-European languages like English (Setiyadi et al., 2022; Wulandari et al., 2025). The existence of intricate affixation systems characterized by numerous productive prefixes and suffixes is a defining attribute. The comparative morphology of Austronesian languages reveals diverse derivational strategies, although structural commonalities (Goodwin et al., 2022; Tuimebayev, 2024).

In Alas, Austronesian, and various other languages, adjectives often amalgamate prefixes and suffixes, resulting in ambiguous meanings. This phenomenon is similarly evident in Bugis and Javanese, indicating that affixation in Austronesian languages enhances semantic, cultural, and technical knowledge (Nguyen et al., 2025; Tighe & Kaldes, 2024).

Numerous researchers have examined adjectives in Nusantara languages, although their studies have primarily focused on the comparative derivation of adjective-verbs from Bugis, English, and Javanese. This study will examine this topic through a comprehensive analysis of three unique languages.

English Morphology

As an Indo-European language, English significantly diverges from the morphological system of Austronesian languages (Sudana et al., 2024). A word can be categorized without altering its morphology, which underpins English morphology. "Clean" serves as a quintessential example, functioning as both an adjective and a verb without alteration in form. According to Rahmi Madanun et al. (2025), in English, productive suffixes that create non-derivational verbs include -en (e.g., expand, strengthen), -ify (e.g., purify, simplify), and -ize (e.g., modernize, stabilize). This method demonstrates that, despite the analytical nature of English, there are effective derivational procedures reliant on affixation. Further investigation is required on the typological distinctions between English and Austronesian languages, which affect linguistic evolution and adaptation to the communication needs of each culture (Tianying & Bogoyavlenskaya, 2023)

Linguistics relevant to culture

Anthropologists and cultural linguists have invested a significant amount of time and energy into investigating the relationship between language and religion (Lin & Wu, 2022; Nie, 2023; Tianying & Bogoyavlenskaya, 2023). The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, in its modern form, proposes that the structure of language improves human comprehension and interpretation of the various aspects of the universe. It is not only grammatical structures that are influenced by morphological derivation, but also religious and world ideas.

The comprehension of Buginese speakers of terms such as "honesty" (*lem pu* → *mallempu*) and "big" (*maloppo* > *maloppoki*) is seen in the derivation of adjectives from verbs (Demenchuk, 2019; *EJ1348573*, n.d.). This change alters not only linguistic categories but also the processes and dynamics, which may diverge from other beliefs. Moreover, in Javanese, the formation process utilizing the affixes N- and -ake has consistently yielded causal and transformative connotations, reflecting the Javanese viewpoint on change and transformation. A comprehensive morphological examination that accounts for cultural context necessitates an understanding of cultural elements.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study employs a qualitative methodology utilizing a comparative case study framework. This qualitative technique was used as it facilitates a comprehensive investigation of morphological phenomena within their natural environment (Al-Rubaat, 2022), avoiding reduction to numerical variables that may obscure significant nuances. The comparative case study approach enables researchers to analyze analogous occurrences (adjective-verb derivation) across three distinct contexts (three languages) to discern shared trends and particular differences.

The employed research paradigm is constructivist, positing that language reality is socially and culturally created. This framework corresponds with the research aim of both discovering morphological patterns and uncovering the cultural significances inherent in these derivation processes.

The study data comprises two categories: main data and secondary data. The primary data comprises 15 adjective-verb pairs from the three examined languages, gathered by elicitation from native speakers and corroborated using dictionaries and reference materials. Secondary data include linguistic literature, research publications, and documents pertaining to the morphology of Bugis, English, and Javanese.

The following is a summary of the data analyzed in this study.

1. Honest

Bugis (Adjective): lempu

Bugis (Verb): mallempu (using the prefix ma-)

English (Adjective): honest

English (Verb): to be honest (process: zero derivation / periphrastic)

Javanese (Adjective): jujur

Javanese (Verb): njupuk kejujuran (process: paraphrasing)

2. Good

Bugis (Adjective): deceng

Bugis (Verb): mappadeceng (using the prefix mappa-)

English (Adjective): good

English (Verb): improve (process: lexical derivation)

Javanese (Adjective): apik

Javanese (Verb): ndandani (process: prefix N-)

3. Narrow

Bugis (Adjective): masempo

Bugis (Verb): mamasempo (using the prefix ma-)

English (Adjective): narrow

English (Verb): narrow (process: zero derivation)

Javanese (Adjective): ciut

Javanese (Verb): nyempitaké (process: prefix N- + suffix -aké)

4. Large

Bugis (Adjective): maloppo

Bugis (Verb): maloppoki (using the suffix -ki)

English (Adjective): large

English (Verb): enlarge (process: prefix en-)

Javanese (Adjective): gedhé

Javanese (Verb): nggedhekaké (process: prefix N- + suffix -aké)

5. Clean

Bugis (Adjective): mapaccing

Bugis (Verb): mappacing (using the prefix mappa-)

English (Adjective): clean

English (Verb): clean (process: zero derivation)

Javanese (Adjective): resik

Javanese (Verb): ngresiki (process: prefix N-)

6. High / Tall

Bugis (Adjective): matinro

Bugis (Verb): mattinroki (using a combination of prefix and suffix)

English (Adjective): high/tall

English (Verb): heighten (process: suffix -en)

Javanese (Adjective): dhuwur

Javanese (Verb): ndhuwuri (process: prefix N-)

7. Great

Bugis (Adjective): maraja

Bugis (Verb): mamaraja (using the prefix ma-)

English (Adjective): great

English (Verb): glorify (process: suffix -ify)

Javanese (Adjective): agung

Javanese (Verb): ngagungaké (process: prefix N- + suffix -aké)

8. Lazy

Bugis (Adjective): malasa

Bugis (Verb): mamalasa (using the prefix ma-)

English (Adjective): lazy

English (Verb): laze around (process: phrasal verb)

Javanese (Adjective): kesed

Javanese (Verb): males-malesan (process: reduplication)

9. Strong

Bugis (Adjective): mabbolo

Bugis (Verb): mabboloki (using a combination of prefix and suffix)

English (Adjective): strong

English (Verb): strengthen (process: suffix -en)

Javanese (Adjective): kuat

Javanese (Verb): nguwatké (process: prefix N-)

10. Painful

Bugis (Adjective): mappeddi

Bugis (Verb): mappeddi (process: zero derivation)

English (Adjective): painful

English (Verb): hurt (process: lexical derivation)

Javanese (Adjective): lara

Javanese (Verb): nyakiti (process: prefix N-)

11. Smart

Bugis (Adjective): manarang

Bugis (Verb): mamararang (using the prefix ma-)

English (Adjective): smart

English (Verb): educate (process: lexical derivation)

Javanese (Adjective): pinter

Javanese (Verb): nyinauké (process: prefix N-)

12. Hard

Bugis (Adjective): mabessi

Bugis (Verb): mabbessiki (using a combination of prefix and suffix)

English (Adjective): hard

English (Verb): harden (process: suffix -en)

Javanese (Adjective): atos

Javanese (Verb): ngatose (process: prefix N-)

13. Soft

Bugis (Adjective): maluttu

Bugis (Verb): maluttuki (using the suffix -ki)

English (Adjective): soft

English (Verb): soften (process: suffix -en)

Javanese (Adjective): alus

Javanese (Verb): ngalusaké (process: prefix N- + suffix -aké)

14. Happy

Bugis (Adjective): marennu

Bugis (Verb): mamarennu (using the prefix ma-)

English (Adjective): happy

English (Verb): please (process: lexical derivation)

Javanese (Adjective): bungah

Javanese (Verb): nyenengaké (process: prefix N- + suffix -aké)

15. Fast

Bugis (Adjective): mapesse

Bugis (Verb): mappesseki (using a combination of prefix and suffix)

English (Adjective): fast

English (Verb): speed up (process: phrasal verb)

Javanese (Adjective): cepet

Javanese (Verb): (not provided in original data)

Bugis shows consistent use of prefixes (ma-, mappa-) and suffixes (-ki, -aké) for nominal and verbal derivation.

Javanese often uses prefix N- combined with suffixes like -aké or -ose to transform adjectives into verbs.

English exhibits diverse processes: zero derivation, prefixation, suffixation, and phrasal verbs.

A Comparative Morphological Study of Verb Formation from Adjectives in Bugis, English, and Javanese

In morphological studies, one important word-formation process is derivation, namely the creation of new words that often involves a change in word class. This paper examines the formation of verbs from adjectives in three typologically different languages: Bugis, English, and Javanese. This study aims to describe and compare the morphological patterns, affix productivity, and typological differences across the three languages.

Verb formation from adjectives generally involves the following mechanisms:

- Derivational affixation (prefixes and suffixes)
- Zero derivation (conversion)
- Lexical or periphrastic constructions
- Semantically, verbs derived from adjectives frequently carry a causative meaning, i.e. 'to make something become X'.
- **Verb Formation from Adjectives in Bugis**
- Bugis exhibits a predominantly agglutinative morphological system, in which affixation plays a central role in derivation.
- Main patterns:
 - Prefix *ma-*: derives verbs from adjectives
 - Prefix *mappa-*: strongly causative
 - Suffix *-ki*: marks transitivity or causative meaning
 - Examples:
 - *lemphu* 'honest' → *mallempu* 'to be honest'
 - *maloppo* 'big' → *maloppoki* 'to enlarge'

- Key characteristic of Bugis:
Morphological processes are systematic and overt, with causative meaning explicitly encoded through affixation.
- **Verb Formation from Adjectives in English**
- English shows a less regular morphological system for deriving verbs from adjectives and relies heavily on lexical and syntactic strategies.
- Observed patterns: Limited affixation
 - Prefix *en-* → *large* → *enlarge*
 - Suffix *-en* → *soft* → *soften*
 - Suffix *-ify* → *glory* → *glorify*
 - Zero derivation (conversion)
 - *clean* (Adj) → *clean* (Verb)
 - *narrow* (Adj) → *narrow* (Verb)
 - Lexical or periphrastic constructions
 - *fast* → *speed up*
 - *smart* → *educate*

Key characteristic of English:

Changes in word class are often not morphologically marked, but instead realized through syntactic position or lexical substitution.

Data analysis was carried out in various systematic stages:

Stage 1: Morphemic segmentation.

Each word in the dataset was evaluated to determine its constituent morphemes. This method entailed determining the root or base word as well as the affixes tied to it. Manual segmentation was carried out by comparing similar adjective and verb forms to discover derivational affixes.

Stage 2: Affixation Analysis.

Once the morphemes were found, they were classified according to their type (prefix, suffix, infix, or confix), distribution, and grammatical function. This study additionally considered allophony and probable morpheme changes based on the phonetic context.

Stage 3: Semantic analysis.

In addition to structural analysis, each derivation step was examined from a semantic standpoint to uncover meaning changes. This investigation took into account nuances of meaning that cannot be predicted only by morphemic components.

Stage 4: Comparative Analysis.

The analytical results from three languages were rigorously compared to uncover broad themes and differences. This comparison was carried out at three levels: morphological (derivational procedures), semantic (types of meaning alterations), and cultural (containing values).

Stage 5: Cultural analysis.

Finally, the morphological data were interpreted in the cultural context of each language community. This study linked morphological structures to cultural values, worldviews, and other cultural factors that could be reflected in the derivational process.

Several measures were taken to ensure that the research was legitimate and reliable:

1. Verified data through multiple sources (elicitation, dictionaries, texts);
2. Combining morphological, semantic, and cultural analysis;
3. Validated by native speakers and linguists; 4. Discussed with colleagues to minimize subjective bias.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION.

Morphological Patterns in the Bugis Language.

The morphological analysis of the Bugis language indicates a remarkably regular and ordered pattern in the construction of verbs from adjectives. Several major prefixation patterns can be detected among the 15 data points analyzed:

Pattern 1: Prefix ma- The simplest pattern involves adding the prefix ma- to the base of an adjective, as in: • *lempu* → *mallempu* (honest → acting honestly).

• *mappeddi* → *mappeddi* (sick → experiencing pain). This pattern shows how the prefix ma- functions as a verbalizer, shifting the grammatical category from adjective to verb without materially altering the underlying meaning.

Pattern 2: Prefix mam- The prefix mam- appears to represent a phonological

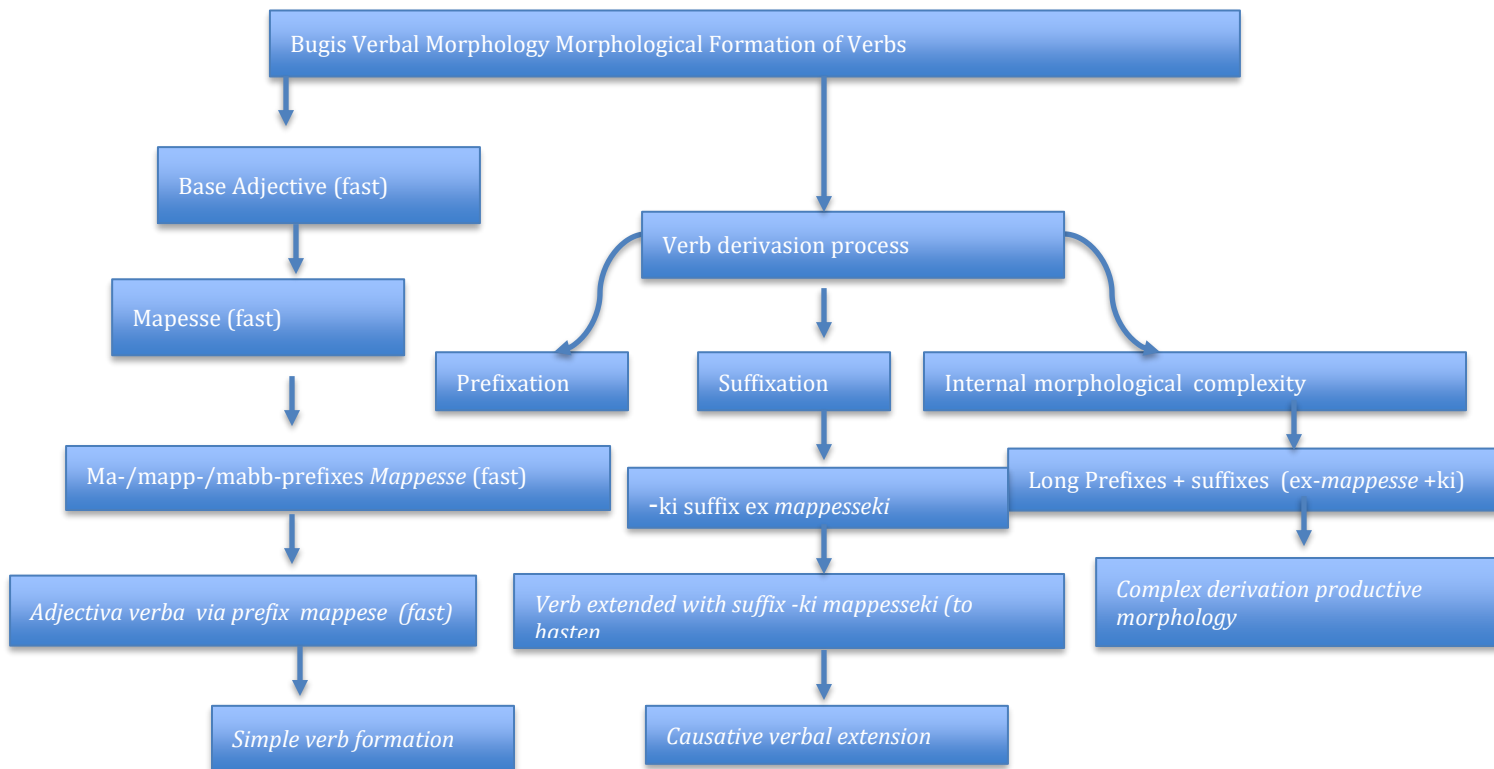
variation of ma- when preceded by a stem beginning with a certain consonant.

Deceng becomes *mappadeceng* (excellent to repair) .*Bessi* becomes *mabbessiki* (hard to harden).

This pattern represents a sophisticated process of vowel assimilation or harmony in Bugis morphology.

This pattern represents a sophisticated process of vowel assimilation or harmony in Bugis morphology.

.Chart 4.1 Morphological Diagram of Verb Formation in Bugis Language



Semantic-Cultural Analysis of the Bugis Language

The derivational process in the Bugis language reflects a holistic and dynamic perspective(Kasim et al., 2022b; Nurkholik, 2018) . The shift from attribute to action (lempu → mallempu) modifies grammatical categories and highlights the transformation of abstract qualities into concrete actions. This exemplifies Bugis culture, which emphasizes integrity and the congruence between words and actions, as demonstrated by the principle of

sipakatau (respect for human dignity).

Morphological Structures in English

English has derivational techniques that significantly differ from those of Bugis: **Strategy 1, Zero Derivation (Conversion)**. Some adjectives in English can function as verbs without any morphological modification as demonstrated below:

- clean (adjective) → to cleanse (verb)
- narrow (adjective) → to constrict (verb)

This technique demonstrates the analytical nature of English, which primarily relies on syntactic context rather than morphology to ascertain grammatical categories.

Strategy 2: Efficient Suffixation

English utilizes several effective derivational suffixes, as outlined below:

The suffix -en: wide → widen, rough → harden, the suffix -ify: pure → purify, simple → simplify, The suffix -ize: modern → modernize. Multiple tendencies are evident in the analyzed data:

➤ strong → fortify, mild → attenuate, expedite → accelerate (periphrastic)

Strategy 3: Periphrastic Constructions

Many modifications utilize periphrastic constructions with auxiliary verbs:

- to be frank (derived from candid)
- inactive (derived from indolent)

These strategies demonstrate the morphological and syntactic flexibility of English, allowing for diverse renderings of similar concepts.

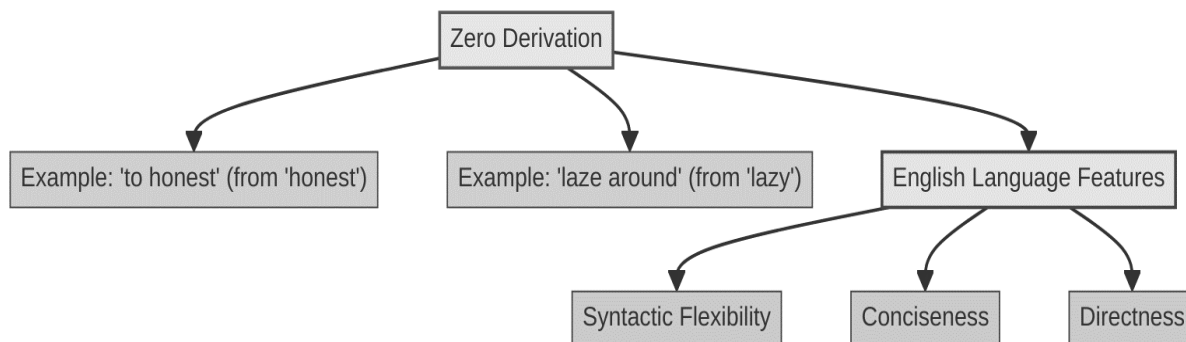


Chart 2.2 Comparison of Derivation Strategies in English

Semantic and Cultural Analysis of English

In English, zero derivation expresses a worldview that prioritizes efficiency and utility (Davies & Elder, n.d.). The capacity to employ the same word form for diverse purposes displays a practical communication style. Meanwhile, the fruitful use of suffixation reveals that English still has mechanisms that enable more extensive semantic specification.

Morphological Patterns in Javanese

Javanese has a complicated morphological system with multiple affixation patterns:

Pattern 1: prefix N- + suffix -ake.

The most fruitful pattern in Javanese is the combination of the nasal prefix N- (which varies as ng-, ny-, and m-) and the suffix -ake:

- *resik* → *ngresiki* (from clean to clean), • *gedhé* → *nggedhekake* (big - to enlarge)• ,
uwat → *nguwatké* (to strengthen)

This pattern demonstrates highly productive morphology, with nasal prefixes assimilating depending on the root word's initial consonant.

Pattern 2: Replication:

Several terms involve reduplication:

- From *laki-laki* to *laki-laki-malesan* (lazy -> lazy).

This pattern illustrates a derivational mechanism that is unique to Javanese and not found in the other two languages.

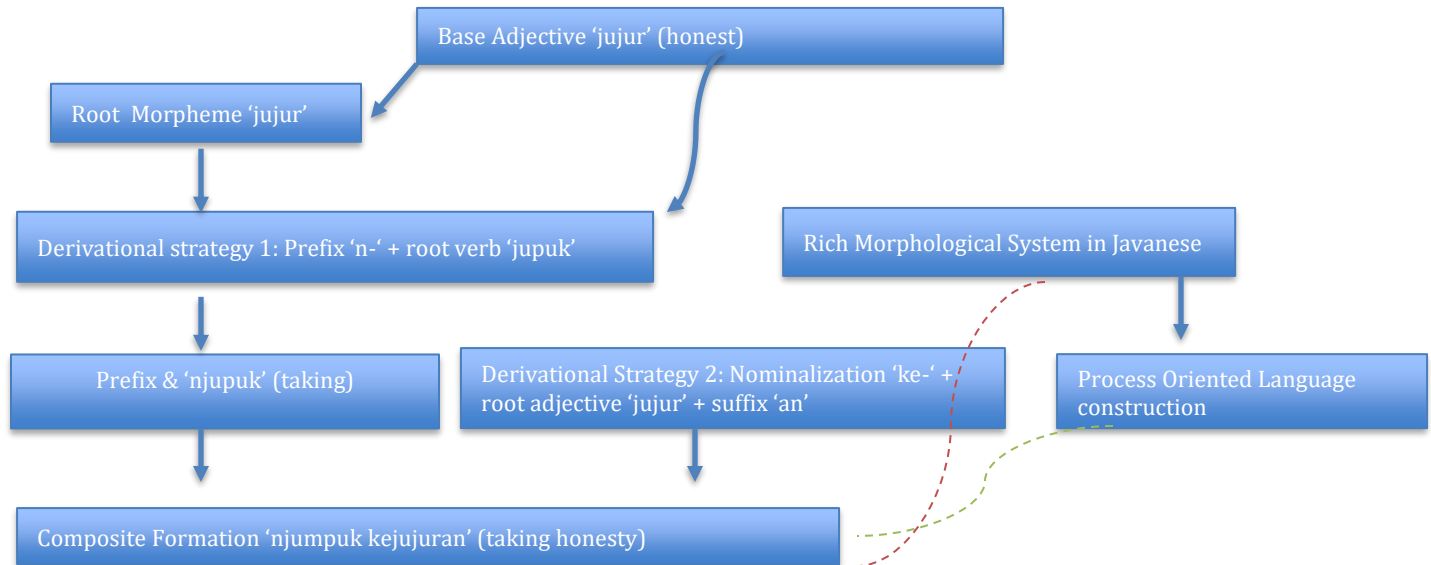
Pattern 3: Complex constructions.

Some transformations employ more complicated constructions:

- *jujur* → *njujpur* (honest → accepting honesty)

This construction highlights the Javanese's versatile derivational tactics.

Chart 4.3 Complex affixation diagram in Javanese



4.6 Semantic-Cultural Analysis of Javanese

Semantic-Cultural Analysis of Javanese

The derivational morphology of Javanese exemplifies a culture that places significant emphasis on progressive processes and transformation (Somawati et al., 2024). The amalgamation of nasal prefixes and the suffix -ake frequently conveys causative and transformational connotations, which corresponds with the Javanese perspective on harmonious and steady change, encapsulated in the concept of flow or *kalan*. Reduplication in settings like "malesan" signifies recreational or leisurely pursuits, consistent with Javanese cultural ideals.

Cross-Linguistic Comparative Analysis

The analysis of the three languages uncovers intriguing trends in the diversification of derivational strategies:

Degree of Affixation Productivity:

1. Javanese: Optimal productivity characterized by a plethora of affixes and intricate combinations.
2. Buginese: Elevated productivity characterized by consistent patterns yet constrained variety

3. English: Moderate productivity with a blend of zero derivation and suffixation

Morphological Intricacy:

1. Javanese: Highly intricate, characterized by vowel harmony, consonant assimilation, and a diverse array of morphemes.
2. Buginese: Moderate complexity characterized by systematic prefix variation
3. English: Most basic with no derivation and minimal suffixation

Semantic Versatility:

1. English: Highly adaptable with no derivation, permitting contextual interpretation.
 2. Javanese: Moderate flexibility with many derivational constructs
 3. Buginese: Restricted adaptability with more systematic derivational patterns
- Comparative table of morphological characteristics of the three languages

Consequences Cultural and Linguistic

This study's findings possess numerous significant implications. The distinctions in derivational techniques among the three languages substantiate a typological categorization that categorizes languages into:

- Agglutinative languages, such as Bugis and Javanese, employ distinct and systematic affixes.
- Analytic languages (predominantly English) depend on word order and auxiliary verbs instead of affixation.

Nonetheless, the truth is more intricate, as English demonstrates agglutinative characteristics in its suffixation, whilst Bugis and Javanese display analytic traits in specific periphrastic forms.

Cultural Consequences

The derivational processes in every language indicate:

- Buginese: Focus on integrity and alignment between attributes and actions
- English: Emphasis on practical orientation and effective communication

- Javanese: Valuation of harmonic and incremental transformation processes

Educational Consequences: Comprehending these derivational patterns carries significant implications for:

- Instruction in other languages (comprehending productive patterns)
- Instruction in regional languages (emphasizing morphological diversity).
- Translation (comprehending conceptual equivalence between languages)

CONCLUSION.

This study specifically examines the morphological processes that transform adjectives into verbs in Bugis, English, and Javanese. The different derivational processes used in the three languages indicate their typological classification. Bugis has a regular sequence of prefixes beginning with *ma-*, *mam-*, and *mampa-*. English uses productive suffixation and zero derivation. Combining nasal prefixes with the suffix *-ake* complicates Javanese affixation. Sometimes, semantic flexibility does not match morphological complexity. Due to its fundamental morphological structure, English has the greatest flexibility to modify meaning through zero derivation. With its complex grammar, Javanese is flexible and precise in its meaning. The derivational processes serve two purposes. They are to teach grammar and to demonstrate how cultural values influence language use.

Bugis culture demonstrates honesty, English demonstrates practicality, while Javanese culture demonstrates a preference for peaceful change. There is a natural tendency for verbs to derive from adjectives, indicating that we must convey a process or action through a state. However, how this occurs is strongly influenced by the structure and cultural context of each language. These findings have significant theoretical consequences for comparative linguistics and morphology.

The different methods used by the three languages to derive words cast doubt on the assumption that grammatical processes are consistent across languages. Verbalization is more common than not, but its use varies widely and cannot be reduced to universally applicable basic laws. The findings of this study support a typological perspective that

considers the three forms of language classification (agglutinative, analytic, and fluid) as a continuum rather than three distinct groupings. The three languages studied exhibit distinct typological categories. This work will impact how languages are taught. Regular affixation strategies should be a crucial aspect of teaching Bugis and Javanese. When teaching English, emphasis should be placed on grouping grammatical rules. As this study demonstrates, the process of converting adjectives into verbs is not as simple as it seems and is influenced by culture. The different ways in which Bugis, English, and Javanese use derivational methods demonstrate not only how similar languages across the world are, but also how adept each language system is at translating reality into grammatical structures. This comparative study not only demonstrates how the body functions, but also how different people think and discuss the relationship between qualities and actions, being and doing. It serves as a good reminder that each language is more than just a tool for communicating with others; it is also an opportunity to see the world from a new and unique perspective. Indonesia is a multicultural and multilingual society; therefore, mastery of multiple languages is increasingly important for fostering tolerance and preserving the country's rich linguistic heritage. This study aims to stimulate public interest in learning Indonesian regional languages as part of global linguistics.

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