



An Analysis of Affixes in Kupang Malay Language

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
Received: 26 May 2026	Kupang Malay is one of the regional varieties of Malay spoken in East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia, and serves as an important means of communication among multicultural communities in the region. As a Malay-based creole language, Kupang Malay has developed unique linguistic characteristics through continuous contact with various local languages, including languages spoken by indigenous communities in Timor Island. One linguistic feature that reflects this development is morphology, particularly affixation, which plays an important role in forming words and expressing grammatical meanings. This study aims to describe the forms, functions, and meanings of affixes found in Kupang Malay. This research employed a descriptive qualitative method. Data were collected through direct observation, interviews with native speakers, and documentation of daily utterances produced by the Kupang Malay-speaking community in Oesapa, East Kupang. The collected data were analyzed through identification, classification, and interpretation of affixation patterns based on morphological analysis. The findings reveal that Kupang Malay employs several affixation patterns, particularly prefixes and suffixes, which contribute to the formation of verbs, nouns, and other lexical categories. The study identifies productive affix forms that function to indicate grammatical processes such as verbalization, nominalization, and modification of word meanings. Several affixation patterns show differences from standard Indonesian morphological structures, particularly in their usage, distribution, and semantic functions. These variations demonstrate the influence of language contact and the dynamic development of Kupang Malay as a creole language. This study contributes to the documentation of regional language morphology and provides further linguistic evidence for understanding the structure, variation, and development of Kupang Malay within the context of Indonesian multilingual society.
Accepted: 18 July 2026	
Published: 06 August 2026	
Keywords: Affixation, Morphology, Kupang Malay, Regional Language, Creole Language	

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.59011/austronesian.5.2.2026.548-560>

1. Introduction

Language is an essential component of human interaction because it functions as a medium for expressing ideas, establishing social relationships, and maintaining cultural identity (Edwards, 2009; Fill & Penz, 2018; Luardini & Sutama, 2025). In multilingual societies, regional languages frequently develop distinctive linguistic characteristics as a result of prolonged interaction between different ethnic groups and languages (Hakim et al., 2025; Lut & Starenkova, 2022; Syam et al., 2023; Woltran & Schwab, 2025). Language contact may influence various linguistic levels, including phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics (Thomason & Kaufman, 1988). Such contact-induced changes may produce structural innovations when speakers adapt linguistic resources from different languages within multilingual communities (Matras, 2009). One regional language that reflects this phenomenon is Kupang Malay, a Malay-based variety spoken widely in East Nusa Tenggara, particularly in Kupang City and surrounding areas.

Kupang Malay is commonly classified as a Malay-based creole language that emerged through historical and continuous contact between Malay and various local languages in Timor Island. According to Holm (2000), creole languages generally develop from intensive language contact situations in which a socially dominant language interacts with other languages, resulting in new linguistic systems with their own structural characteristics. Similarly, Bickerton (1981) explains that creole languages cannot be regarded merely as simplified forms of their source languages because they develop independent grammatical systems shaped by social and linguistic interactions. In the context of Kupang Malay, historical interaction between Malay-speaking communities, indigenous Timorese groups, and migrant communities has contributed to the formation of distinctive linguistic patterns that differentiate it from Standard Indonesian and other Malay varieties.

Previous studies have examined Kupang Malay from various linguistic perspectives. From a sociolinguistic perspective, research has highlighted the important role of Kupang Malay as a lingua franca that facilitates communication among speakers from different ethnic backgrounds in East Nusa Tenggara. These studies demonstrate that language choice and usage in Kupang are strongly influenced by social interaction, identity, and multilingual practices. From a grammatical perspective, previous research has investigated sentence structures and verbal constructions in Kupang Malay, showing that the language possesses grammatical patterns that differ from Indonesian structures. Studies on phonological aspects have also identified sound variations influenced by contact with local languages, indicating the role of regional linguistic environments in shaping Kupang Malay development.

Morphology represents one of the important areas in linguistic research because it examines the structure and formation of words. The study of morphology is central to understanding how languages organize lexical information and grammatical functions through systematic word formation processes (Booij, 2012; Haspelmath & Sims, 2013). According to Katamba (1993), morphology investigates how morphemes combine to form words and how these combinations contribute to lexical and grammatical meanings. One major morphological process is affixation, which involves attaching bound morphemes to base forms to produce new lexical categories or grammatical functions (Aronoff & Fudeman, 2022). Affixation patterns may appear as prefixes, suffixes, infixes, or combinations of affixes depending on the morphological characteristics of each language. The productivity and distribution of affixes differ across languages because morphological systems develop according to specific historical and structural conditions (Aronoff & Fudeman, 2022; Lieber, 2016).

Previous studies have investigated Kupang Malay from various linguistic perspectives, including morphology, syntax, phonology, and sociolinguistics. Renoat (2022) examined derivational processes in Kupang Malay and identified several derivational prefixes, including *ba-*, *pa-*, *par-*, and *ta-*, which contribute to word class changes. However, the study mainly focused on derivational patterns and did not provide a comprehensive explanation of affix forms, grammatical functions, and meanings in natural speech contexts. Latupeirissa (2019) analyzed the morphological characteristics of Kupang Malay verbs and demonstrated that verbal constructions in this language have specific morphological patterns. Meanwhile, Rafael and Nama (2022) investigated transitive sentence constructions and showed that Kupang Malay possesses distinctive grammatical structures. Djahimo (2018) further described several unique linguistic features of Kupang Malay, including morphological, phonological, syntactic, and sociolinguistic characteristics. Nevertheless, these studies have not specifically examined the affixation system as a complete morphological process based on everyday utterances of native speakers. Therefore, this study aims to fill this gap by describing the forms, functions, and meanings of affixes in Kupang Malay spoken by the Oesapa community.

The documentation of regional language morphology is important because language change and the increasing dominance of Indonesian may influence the maintenance of local linguistic knowledge. Documenting morphological systems can provide valuable information about how regional languages preserve their structural identity within multilingual environments. Furthermore, morphological studies contribute to broader discussions of creole language development and language contact phenomena.

Therefore, this study focuses on the affixation system of Kupang Malay spoken by the Oesapa community in East Kupang. The objectives of this research are to identify the forms of affixes, describe their grammatical functions, and explain their meanings in word formation. Through the analysis of affixation patterns, this study aims to contribute to the documentation of Malay-based creole morphology (see Maukar, 2026) and provide additional empirical evidence regarding the linguistic characteristics and development of Kupang Malay.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Morphology and Morphological Processes

Morphology is a branch of linguistics that examines the internal structure of words and the processes involved in word formation. In morphological analysis, words are understood as combinations of smaller meaningful units called morphemes. A morpheme represents the smallest linguistic unit that carries lexical or grammatical meaning. According to Spencer (2021), morphology investigates how languages construct words from morphemes and how morphological processes contribute to grammatical and semantic interpretation.

Morphemes can be classified into free morphemes and bound morphemes. Free morphemes are units that can occur independently as words, while bound morphemes cannot stand alone and require attachment to other linguistic elements. Affixes belong to bound morphemes because they obtain meaning through combination with a base form. The relationship between free and bound morphemes provides the foundation for understanding word formation processes in different languages.

Morphological processes vary across languages depending on their linguistic characteristics (Gaho, 2026). Common morphological processes include affixation, reduplication, compounding, and modification. Among these processes, affixation is one of the most widely studied because it demonstrates how languages create new lexical forms and

express grammatical relationships. In Malay languages, including regional Malay varieties, affixation plays an important role in forming verbs, nouns, and other grammatical categories.

2.2 Affixation as a Word Formation Process

Affixation refers to the process of attaching a bound morpheme to a basic form to produce a new linguistic unit. The attached element is called an affix, while the form receiving the affix is called the base or root. Based on its position, affixes are generally classified into prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and circumfixes.

Prefixes are affixes placed before the base form, whereas suffixes occur after the base form. Infixes are inserted within a word, while circumfixes consist of two elements attached simultaneously to the beginning and the end of a base form. The presence and productivity of these affix types vary between languages.

Affixation may perform two major functions: derivational and inflectional. Derivational affixation produces new lexical forms and may change the word class or semantic meaning of the base form. For example, an affix may transform a noun into a verb or an adjective into another lexical category. Meanwhile, inflectional affixation generally modifies grammatical information without changing the word category, such as indicating tense, number, or grammatical agreement.

In Malay-based languages, affixation commonly functions as an important mechanism for verb formation (see Giatno et al., 2019; Sharum et al., 2010; Tambusai et al., 2016; Thamrin, 2021). However, contact with other languages may influence the productivity, form, and function of affixes. Therefore, studying affixation in regional Malay varieties provides important information about language development and structural variation. Research on Malay varieties demonstrates that contact situations may produce variations in word formation and morphosyntactic patterns while maintaining relationships with their historical linguistic origins (Ali et al., 2025; Matras, 2009).

2.3 Affixation in Malay and Kupang Malay

Malay languages demonstrate diverse morphological characteristics due to historical development and contact with different linguistic communities. Classical Malay and Standard Indonesian are known for productive affixation systems, including prefixes such as *meN-*, *ber-*, *di-*, and suffixes such as *-kan* and *-i*. These affixes contribute significantly to grammatical marking and word formation. However, regional Malay varieties may develop different morphological patterns due to interaction with local languages. Kupang Malay is one example of a Malay-based creole language that has developed through long-term language contact in East Nusa Tenggara. Previous studies describe Kupang Malay as a contact language with unique grammatical features influenced by surrounding local languages. Jacob and Grimes, (2011) explain that Kupang Malay demonstrates characteristics associated with a Malay-based creole, including structural influences from substrate languages in the region.

Research on Kupang Malay has mainly focused on syntactic structures, verbal constructions, and derivational processes. Rafael and Nama (2022) investigated transitive sentence constructions in Kupang Malay using the Functional Lexical Grammar (LFG) approach. Their study demonstrates that Kupang Malay has distinctive syntactic structures, including transitive, intransitive, and ditransitive verb constructions with specific grammatical functions. The study further shows that Kupang Malay possesses its own grammatical system that differs from other Malay varieties. Other studies have examined derivational processes in Kupang Malay and identified several prefixes involved in word

formation, including *ba-*, *pa-*, *par-*, and *ta-*, which contribute to changes in word forms, meanings, and word classes (Renoat, 2022). However, previous studies have mainly focused on specific grammatical aspects, while a comprehensive analysis of affixation patterns, including their forms, functions, and meanings based on everyday speech data, remains limited.

Although previous research has contributed to understanding Kupang Malay grammar, studies specifically describing the complete forms, functions, and meanings of affixes based on everyday speech data remain limited. Some studies have discussed particular prefixes or grammatical features, but a comprehensive description of affixation patterns in natural communication contexts requires further investigation.

Several previous studies have examined different linguistic aspects of Kupang Malay. Research by Jacob and Grimes (2011) explored serial verb constructions and demonstrated the influence of local languages on Kupang Malay grammar. Another study analyzed transitive sentence constructions and highlighted the grammatical uniqueness of Kupang Malay compared with other Malay varieties. Studies on derivation have also identified the role of prefixes in producing new lexical categories in Kupang Malay.

Despite these contributions, previous studies have not fully described the affixation system of Kupang Malay, particularly regarding the relationship between affix forms, their grammatical functions, and their meanings in daily communication. This gap indicates the need for further morphological documentation of Kupang Malay based on native speaker data.

Therefore, this study focuses on identifying and analyzing affixes used by Kupang Malay speakers in Oesapa, East Kupang. By examining the forms and functions of affixes, this research aims to contribute to the documentation of Kupang Malay morphology and provide additional evidence regarding morphological variation in Malay-based creole languages.

3. Method

3.1 Research Design

This study employed a descriptive qualitative research design to analyze the affixation patterns found in Kupang Malay. A qualitative approach was selected because this research focuses on describing linguistic phenomena based on naturally occurring language data rather than measuring numerical variables (Babbie, 2016). The descriptive qualitative method allows researchers to identify, classify, and interpret morphological forms, particularly affixes, based on their structures, functions, and meanings (Creswell & Poth, 2018; Miles et al., 2014; Tenny et al., 2023). The main focus of this research is the morphological process of affixation in Kupang Malay spoken by the Oesapa community, East Kupang. The analysis emphasizes the identification of affix forms, the position of affixes in relation to basic forms, and the grammatical or semantic functions produced through the affixation process.

3.2 Settings and Participants

The research was conducted in Oesapa, East Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, where Kupang Malay is actively used as a daily communication language. The research participants consisted of native speakers of Kupang Malay who provided linguistic data related to affix usage.

Table 1. List of Participants

No	Name	Age	Graduate
1	Ananias Karmani	58	SLTA/Senior high school
2	Nila Nekolang	50	SLTA/Senior high school
3	Urbanus Here	62	SMP/ Junior high school
4	Sonia Soares	56	SD/ Elementary school
5	Marta Songge	59	SLTA/ Senior high school

The participants were selected using purposive sampling based on several criteria: the participants are native speakers of Kupang Malay, the participants have used Kupang Malay as their daily communication language, the participants are able to provide clear pronunciation and explanations regarding the meaning of words or expressions, and the participants represent different age groups to obtain authentic language data.

3.3 Data Source

The data in this research consisted of words and utterances containing affixation patterns in Kupang Malay. The primary data were obtained from native speaker utterances collected through interviews and observation of daily communication. Secondary data were obtained from relevant linguistic literature, including books and previous studies related to morphology, affixation, Malay languages, and Kupang Malay. These references were used to support the interpretation of morphological findings.

3.4 Research Instrument

The main instrument in this qualitative research was the researcher, supported by interview guidelines and recording/documentation tools. The researcher was responsible for collecting, identifying, classifying, and analyzing linguistic data. To obtain comparable data, the researcher prepared several Indonesian sentences that represented different grammatical contexts. These sentences were translated by native speakers into Kupang Malay. The translated forms were then analyzed to identify affixation patterns occurring in the language.

3.5 Data Collection Technique

Data collection was conducted through three techniques: 1. Observation: Observation was conducted by examining the use of Kupang Malay in daily communication contexts. This technique was used to identify naturally occurring words and expressions containing affixes. 2. Interview: Semi-structured interviews were conducted with native speakers to obtain information about the meaning, usage, and grammatical functions of identified affixes. Informants were asked to provide examples and explanations regarding the use of specific words. 3. Elicitation: The researcher used elicitation techniques by providing Indonesian sentences and asking participants to translate them into Kupang Malay. This technique helped identify morphological forms that may not frequently appear during natural conversations.

3.6 Data Analysis Technique

The collected data were analyzed through several systematic steps: 1. Data Identification The researcher identified words and utterances containing affixation processes in Kupang Malay. Each linguistic form was separated into a basic form and an affix element. 2. Data Classification The identified affixes were classified based on their morphological categories,

including prefixes and suffixes. The classification considered the position of affixes, their functions, and their relationship with the base form. 3. Data Interpretation The classified data were analyzed to determine the grammatical and semantic functions of each affix. The interpretation focused on how affixes contribute to word formation and meaning construction in Kupang Malay. 4. Data Presentation The analyzed data were presented descriptively using tables and explanations containing: Kupang Malay form, morphological segmentation, meaning, Indonesian translation, English translation, and explanation of affix function.

4. Results

Based on the analysis of data collected from native speakers of Kupang Malay in Oesapa, East Kupang, this study identified four affixation patterns consisting of three prefixes and one suffix. The prefixes identified are *he-*, *mi-*, and *we-*, while the suffix identified is *-di*. These affixes occur mainly in verbs and numeral expressions and contribute specific grammatical meanings. The following sections describe the form, distribution, and meaning of each affix found in Kupang Malay.

a. Prefix *he-*

The prefix *he-* is used to form ordinal numbers in Kupang Malay. This prefix is attached to numeral roots to indicate sequence or position.

Table 2. The prefix *he-* is used to form ordinal numbers in Kupang Malay

Base Form	Affixation	Meaning
nuku	he-nuku	first
ayoki	he-ayoki	second
sua	he-sua	third
buti	he-buti	fourth
talama	he-talama	fifth

The data show that the addition of *he-* does not change the lexical meaning of the numeral root but changes its grammatical function from cardinal number to ordinal number. For examples:

1. **nuku** → **henuku**
Meaning: one → first
2. **sua** → **hesua**
Meaning: three → third

The prefix *he-* functions as an ordinal marker in Kupang Malay.

b. Prefix *mi-*

The prefix *mi-* occurs with verb roots and functions to indicate verbal actions.

Table 3. The prefix *mi-* occurs with verb roots and functions to indicate verbal actions.

Base Form	Affixation	Meaning
bau	mi-bau	drip
hawot	mi-hawot	cut
aroai	mi-aroai	wait
take	mi-take	bite
bol	mi-bol	hit

The examples in Kupang Malay and morphological analysis process:

Kupang Malay Data	Indonesian Translation	English Translation	Morphological Process
1. <i>Dia mi-bol sa kemarin.</i>	<i>Dia memukul saya kemarin.</i>	He/she hit me yesterday.	mi- + bol → active transitive verb
2. <i>Anjing mi-take tangan dia.</i>	<i>Anjing menggigit tangannya.</i>	The dog bit his/her hand.	mi- + take → active transitive verb

The examples above illustrate the use of the prefix *mi-* in Kupang Malay verbal constructions. In example (1), the form *mi-bol* is derived from the verb root *bol* and functions to indicate an active transitive action performed by the subject toward an object. Similarly, in example (2), *mi-take* is formed from the verb root *take* and expresses an active action involving a direct object. These examples demonstrate that the prefix *mi-* contributes to verb formation and marks active verbal meaning in Kupang Malay. Although only representative examples are presented in this section, the same morphological pattern was identified in other utterances collected from native speakers. The data indicate that **mi-** occurs before verb roots and forms verbal expressions describing actions performed by the subject.

c. Prefix *we-*

The prefix *we-* is attached to verb roots to indicate actions that will occur in the future.

Table 4. The prefix *we-* is attached to verb roots to indicate actions that will occur in the future.

Base Form	Affixation	Meaning
aulong	we-aulong	will play
awang	we-awang	will work
halal	we-halal	will see
but	we-but	will drink
hamunang	we-hamunang	will kiss

The following examples show the prefix **we-** functions as a future marker attached to verbs.

Kupang Malay Data	Indonesian	English	Affix Function
1. <i>Yufen do balsepak we-aulong jam 4.30</i>	<i>Yufen akan bermain sepak bola jam 4.30</i>	Yufen will play football at 4.30	<i>we-</i> marks future action
2. <i>Nedi nima hatang we-hamunang</i>	<i>Nedi akan mencium tangan ayah</i>	Nedi will kiss father's hand	<i>we-</i> forms future verb construction
3. <i>Dia ba-kerja di pasar</i>	<i>Dia bekerja di pasar</i>	He works at the market	<i>ba-</i> forms verbal meaning
4. <i>Dong ta-jatuh tadi pagi</i>	<i>Mereka terjatuh tadi pagi</i>	They fell this morning	<i>ta-</i> indicates accidental event
5. <i>Ana pa-guru di sekolah</i>	<i>Anak itu menjadi guru di sekolah</i>	The child becomes a teacher at school	<i>pa-</i> forms agentive/noun meaning

d. Suffix -di

The suffix **-di** is attached after verb roots and indicates completed actions.

Table 5. The suffix -di is attached after verb roots and indicates completed actions

Base Form	Affixation	Meaning
pili	pili-di	selected
kasi	kasi-di	given
beli	beli-di	bought
cium	cium-di	kissed
cuci	cuci-di	washed

The suffix **-di** appears after the verb root and indicates that the action has already occurred. Examples:

1. *Dokar rima pili-di kepala desa* (Kupang Malay)
Mereka memilih ayah menjadi kepala desa (Indonesia)
'They selected my father as the head of the village'
2. *Ne dokar seng kasi-di tuona* (Kupang Malay)
Saya memberikan mereka uang kemarin (Indonesia)
I gave money to them yesterday.

5. Discussion

5.1 Morphological Characteristics of Kupang Malay Affixation

The findings demonstrate that Kupang Malay has a relatively limited but functionally important affixation system. The identified affixes consist of three prefixes (**he-**, **mi-**, and **we-**) and one suffix (**-di**). These forms demonstrate that affixation in Kupang Malay operates mainly to express grammatical information rather than producing extensive lexical changes.

The prefix **he-** represents a unique morphological pattern because it is attached to numeral roots to form ordinal expressions. This pattern differs from Standard Indonesian, where ordinal meanings are generally expressed through the word *ke-* combined with numerals, such as *kesatu*, *kedua*, and *ketiga*. The use of **he-** shows that Kupang Malay has developed its own morphological marker for expressing sequence.

The prefix **mi-** functions as a verbal marker. Based on the data, this prefix occurs with action verbs and creates verbal forms used in daily communication. This characteristic shows similarities with other Malay varieties that use prefixes as verbal markers, although the form and distribution differ from Standard Indonesian verbal prefixes such as *meN-*.

The prefix **we-** demonstrates another distinctive characteristic of Kupang Malay morphology because it functions as a marker of future action. In Standard Indonesian, future meaning is generally expressed lexically through words such as *akan* or *nanti*, rather than through a verbal prefix. Therefore, the use of **we-** indicates that Kupang Malay has developed grammatical marking strategies influenced by its own language system.

The suffix **-di** functions as an indicator of completed actions. However, its position differs from Standard Indonesian, where *di-* functions as a prefix marking passive constructions. In Kupang Malay, the placement of **-di** after verbs demonstrates a different morphological pattern. This finding supports the idea that contact languages may develop grammatical systems that differ from their historical source languages.

5.2 Affixation and Language Contact in Kupang Malay

The affixation patterns found in this study reflect the development of Kupang Malay as a contact language. Although Kupang Malay historically developed from Malay, its morphological structure does not completely follow Standard Indonesian patterns. Interaction with local languages in East Nusa Tenggara may have contributed to the emergence of unique grammatical markers. The presence of specific affixes such as **he-**, **mi-**, **we-**, and **-di** demonstrates that Kupang Malay has undergone structural adaptation. These affixes function as important grammatical devices that allow speakers to express number, action, and time reference efficiently.

The findings also contribute to regional language documentation because morphological descriptions of Kupang Malay remain limited compared with studies of Standard Indonesian and other major Malay varieties. Documenting these affixation patterns provides evidence of linguistic diversity and helps preserve knowledge of Kupang Malay structure.

Previous studies have described Kupang Malay as a Malay-based creole with distinctive grammatical features resulting from language contact. Research on Kupang Malay has mainly focused on syntax, verbal constructions, and general grammatical characteristics. The present study extends previous research by specifically describing affix forms and their functions based on native speaker data.

The findings support previous observations that Kupang Malay does not simply replicate Standard Indonesian morphology but has developed independent grammatical characteristics. Similar patterns have been observed in creole languages, where contact environments may generate new morphological strategies and grammatical structures rather than simple reductions of source languages (Mufwene, 2001; Purnama & Al-Mousaw, 2025). The identification of **he-**, **mi-**, **we-**, and **-di** provides additional evidence of morphological variation within Malay-based languages.

6. Conclusion

This study examined the affixation patterns found in Kupang Malay spoken by the Oesapa community in East Kupang. Based on the analysis, Kupang Malay demonstrates specific morphological characteristics through the use of prefixes and suffixes that contribute to word formation and grammatical meaning. The study identified four affix forms in Kupang Malay, consisting of three prefixes and one suffix. The prefixes include **he-**, **mi-**, and **we-**, while the suffix identified is **-di**. The prefix **he-** functions as an ordinal marker attached to numeral roots, while **mi-** functions as a verbal marker indicating actions. The prefix **we-** expresses future actions, and the suffix **-di** indicates completed actions.

The findings show that Kupang Malay has morphological patterns that differ from Standard Indonesian. Although it developed historically from Malay, Kupang Malay has developed its own grammatical characteristics as a result of language contact in East Nusa Tenggara. These differences demonstrate that regional Malay varieties possess independent linguistic systems that deserve further documentation.

This research contributes to the study of regional language morphology, particularly Malay-based creole languages. The documentation of affixation patterns in Kupang Malay provides additional evidence regarding how language contact influences morphological development and grammatical expression. However, this study is limited to affix forms identified from selected native speakers in Oesapa, East Kupang. Further studies are recommended to investigate other morphological processes in Kupang Malay, including

reduplication, compounding, sentence-level grammatical structures, and comparisons with other Malay varieties in eastern Indonesia.

Funding

This research received no funding from any external institution, organization, or funding agency.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest in this study.

Authors' contribution

Ni Putu Juliani Lestari Dewi: Conceptualization, Data curation, Formal analysis, Funding acquisition, Investigation, Methodology, Writing – original draft, Writing – review & editing.

Yensy Mervilen Fanggidae: Resources, Supervision, Validation, Visualization, Writing – review & editing.

Statement of the use of AI

The authors used generative AI for language editing and clarity improvement. The authors remain fully responsible for the accuracy, originality, integrity, and final content of the manuscript.

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Appendices

A. Elicitation Data

No	Kupang Malay	
1.	<i>Nuku</i>	21. <i>Halal</i>
2.	<i>Henuku</i>	22. <i>Wehalal</i>
3.	<i>Sua</i>	23. <i>But</i>
4.	<i>Hesua</i>	24. <i>Webut</i>
5.	<i>Buti</i>	25. <i>Hamunang</i>
6.	<i>Hebuti</i>	26. <i>Wehamunang</i>
7.	<i>Bau</i>	27. <i>Ambe</i>
8.	<i>Mibau</i>	28. <i>Ambedi</i>
9.	<i>Harwot</i>	29. <i>Pilih</i>
10.	<i>Mihawot</i>	30. <i>Pilidi</i>
11.	<i>Aroai</i>	31. <i>Kasi</i>
12.	<i>Miaroai</i>	32. <i>Kasidi</i>
13.	<i>Take</i>	33. <i>Beli</i>
14.	<i>Mitake</i>	34. <i>Belidi</i>
15.	<i>Bol</i>	35. <i>Cium</i>
16.	<i>Mibol</i>	36. <i>Ciumdi</i>
17.	<i>Aulong</i>	37. <i>Cuci</i>
18.	<i>Weaulong</i>	38. <i>Cucidi</i>
19.	<i>Awang</i>	39. <i>Ikat</i>
20.	<i>Weawang</i>	40. <i>Ikatdi</i>

B. Words in English

No	English Words	
1.	First	12. Wort
2.	Second	13. See
3.	Third	14. Drink
4.	Fourth	15. Kiss
5.	Fifth	16. Take
6.	Drip	17. Selected
7.	Cut	18. Given
8.	Waiting	19. Buy
9.	Bites	20. Kissed
10.	Hit	21. Wash
11.	Play	22. Fasten