



Affixation on a News Article Entitled *Akhir Desember Proyek Pengaman Pantai di Teluk Jakarta Kelar Dibangun*

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Abstract

The study examines the analysis of affixation in a news article *Akhir Desember Proyek Pengaman Pantai di Teluk Jakarta Kelar Dibangun* Edition (2024). The purpose of this study was to describe the affixation analysis contained in a news article entitled *Akhir Desember Pproyek Pengaman Pantai di Teluk Jakarta Kelar Dibangun*. The theory used by morphology about affixation. The type of research used is qualitative. The data collection technique uses reading and recording techniques. The data analysis technique uses morphological studies. The data in this study is a sentence that contains affixation in a news article article entitled *Akhir Desember Pproyek Pengaman Pantai di Teluk Jakarta Kelar Dibangun* Edition (2024). The data source is a news article entitled *Akhir Desember Proyek Pengaman Pantai di Teluk Jakarta Kelar Dibangun* Edition (2024). The results of this study show that the types of affixations are divided into 3, namely prefix which means a suffix located in front or beginning, suffix means a suffix which is usually used as a change of meaning or class of words from a base word to a new word. Confix (combination of prefix and suffix). In this study, there are 9 Prefixes, 3 Suffixes and 19 Confixes.

Keywords: Language, Affixation, Morphology.

1. Introduction

Provide In daily life, humans always use language to interact with others. Ideas or ideas can be conveyed through language. Language is very important for humans, therefore it is necessary to use good and correct language according to the context or situation faced. As a language user, you need to adjust to the situation or context of speech. Not everyone can adjust to the situation and context of the speech experienced, so there is often the use of bad and correct language. According to Aini (2019), this happens because it is influenced by several factors, one of which is environmental factors. As a means of communication, language has several types, namely verbal, non-verbal, oral and written language.

Coaching and development in the morphological aspect, the goal is in the process of word formation. In the process of word formation, there is an addition of affixation, repetition, and advancement. There are five ways in the formation of common words, namely; affirmation, composition, reducing, abbreviation, and metaanalysis. Affixation has the function of changing the base word class into a certain group of words such as verbs. The affixation plays a very important role in writing because if the word is added with a suffix, the grammatical and lexical meaning will change

Affixation is the process of forming new words by adding suffixes to the base words. This suffix can be a prefix. A prefix is a suffix that is located in front or at the beginning, this suffix functions to change the meaning of the root word into a new word with a different meaning, for example *berlari*, *berjalan* dan *bermain*. A suffix is a suffix that is usually used as a change in meaning or a class of words from a base word to a new word, for example a word *ancaman* basic word *ancam* as a verb means to threaten or intimidate someone or something while *ancaman* are the consequences that may occur as a result of such actions. A confix is a combination of a prefix and a suffix. For example, “*pe-an*” from the word *jaring* to *penjaringan*.

In general, *jaring* can symbolize connectivity, interaction, or information gathering. Meanwhile, screening can refer to the process of selection, screening, or data collection. Here there is a change in the word class from the noun *jaring* to the verb *penjaringan*. Affixation has an important role in the Indonesian language because it can enrich vocabulary and clarify the meaning of words.

The news article *Akhir Desember Proyek Pengaman Pantai di Teluk Jakarta Kelar Dibangun* edition (2024). is an example of a text that contains a lot of affirmations. The analysis of affixation in this news article is expected to provide an overview of the use of affixation in Indonesian today. This journal aims to analyze the affixation contained in the news article *Akhir Desember Proyek Pengaman Pantai di Teluk Jakarta Kelar Dibangun*. This analysis was carried out to understand how affixation is used to form new words and change the meaning of root words.

2. Methods

The type of research used is a qualitative method. The purpose of this study was to describe the affixation analysis contained in a news article entitled *Akhir Desember Proyek Pengaman Pantai di Teluk Jakarta Kelar Dibangun* on *online media Kompas.com* edition of May 16, 2024. The data collection technique uses reading and recording techniques. The data in this study is a sentence that contains affixation in a news article article entitled *Akhir Desember Proyek Pengaman Pantai di Teluk Jakarta Kelar Dibangun* Edition (2024) on *online media Kompas.com* edition of May 16, 2024. The data source is a news article entitled *Akhir Desember Proyek Pengaman Pantai di Teluk Jakarta Kelar Dibangun* Edition (2024) on *online media Kompas.com* edition of May 16, 2024.

The data collection technique in this research is using reading and recording techniques. Reading online news on *Kompas.com* media titled *Akhir Desember Proyek Pengaman Pantai di Teluk Jakarta Kelar Dibangun*. After reading carefully, then note the parts that contain affixation and classify them according to their type. The data analysis techniques used are the distribution method and the expansion technique. The method of analysis is that lingual unit data is divided into several elements or sections, then add information to explain the meaning of the affix in the content of online news in *Kompas.com* media on May 16, 2024 entitled *Akhir Desember Proyek Pengaman Pantai di Teluk Jakarta Kelar Dibangun*. The data was analyzed using a morphological study in the form of guidelines for the analysis of affixation construction, including the provisions or accuracy of the placement of affixes in basic forms, both in the form of prefixes, inserts, suffixes, and a combination of prefixes and suffixes.

3. Results

After obtaining the data, the results of the study were obtained, namely there are three affixation processes that are the main study in this research. The affixation process is the main study in the process of word formation that produces prefixes, suffixes, and confixes.

Table 1. An example of a table.

Paragraf	Prefiks	Sufiks	Konfiks
First paragraph	<i>Menggarap,</i> <i>Pengaman, pesisir</i>	<i>Ancaman, utamnaya</i>	<i>Pembangunan,</i> <i>penurunan, permukaan, kecamatan</i> <i>kenaikan, mengatakan, melindungi</i>
Second paragraph	<i>mencapai</i>		<i>Dikerjakan, perkuatan, peninggian,</i> <i>penataan, keterangannya</i>
Third paragraph	<i>Dimulai, digarap,</i> <i>terbagi, bersama</i>		<i>Menambahkan, memiliki, ditargetkan,</i> <i>pekerjaan</i>
Fourth paragraph	<i>Tersisa,</i>	<i>Timbunan,</i>	<i>Pemancangan, berukuran</i>

The results of the study are in the form of frequency tables as follows:

Table 2. An example of a table.

Types of Affixation	Sum
Prefiks	9
Sufiks	3
Konfiks	19

4. Discussion

4.1 First paragraph

In the paragraph above there are 12 affixed words. The twelve affixes can be classified as follows:

a. Prefiks

- *Me-*

Menggarap

= *me-*+*garap*

Garap has a meaning that refers to the action or process of working or managing something, while ***menggarap*** refers to doing the action. In this context, it is clear that there is no change in the word class because both are verbs.

- *pe-*

Pengaman = *pe-* + *aman*

Aman means a state free from danger or threat, while **pengaman** is an effort or tool used to protect or maintain security. Here there is a change in the word class from the adjective **aman** which describes a state of being free from danger or threat to the noun **pengaman** which refers to a tool or effort to protect or maintain security.

- *pe-*

Pesisir = *pe-* + *sisir*

Sisir is a tool used to comb the hair or fur of animals, while **pesisir** refers to an area or area located on the seashore or river. Here there is no change in meaning because both are nouns.

- *di-*

Dibangun = *di-* + *bangun*

Literally, **bangun** is the act of making something, while **dibangun** refers to something that has been made or built. In this context, there is no change in the word class because they are both verbs.

b. Sufiks

- *-an*

Ancaman = *ancam* + *-an*

Ancam as a verb means to threaten or intimidate someone or something, while **ancaman** is a possible consequence as a result of such an action. Here there is a change in the word class from the verb **ancam** to the noun **ancaman** which refers to the consequences that may occur as a result of the action.

- *-nya*

Utamanya = *utama* + *-nya*

Utama is an adjective used to refer to something that is most important, prominent, or dominant in a context, while **utamanya** is the adverbial form of the word, which is used to indicate the importance or dominance of something. Here there is clearly a change in the word class from the adjective **utama** to the adverb "**utamanya**"

c. Konfiks

- *Pe- -an*

Pembangunan = *pe-* + *bangun* + *-an*

In general, **bangun** can refer to the act or process of building or making something, either physically or non-physically, while **pembangunan** refers to the process or result of building or developing something, usually in the context of the economic, social, or infrastructure development of a country or region. Here there is a change

in the word class from the verb **bangun** to the noun **pembangunan** which refers to the result of building or developing something.

- *Pe- -an*

Penjaringan= *pe-* + *jaring* + *-an*

In general, **jaring** can symbolize connectivity, interaction, or information gathering, while networking can refer to the process of selection, filtering, or collecting data. Here there is a change in the word class from the noun **jaring** to the verb **penjaringan**.

- *Pe- -an*

Penurunan= *pe-* + *turun* + *-an*

Turun usually refers to the movement from a higher place to a lower place physically or figuratively, while **penurunan** is often more formal and refers to the process or result of a decline in something, such as a decrease in sales figures or a decrease in morality in society. Here there is a change in the word class from the verb **turun** to the noun **penurunan** which refers to the process or result of the descent of something, be it in a physical or non-physical context.

- *Per- -an*

Permukaan= *per-* + *muka* + *-an*

Muka usually refers to the front or face of an object or person, while **permukaan** refers to the outer layer or boundary between the object and the surrounding medium. Here there is no change in the word class because both are nouns.

- *Ke- -an*

Kecamatan= *ke-* + *camat* + *-an*

Camat is a position in government at the district/city level in Indonesia while **kecamatan** is an administrative area under a district/city in Indonesia. Here there is no change in the word class because both are nouns.

- *Ke- -an*

Kenaikan= *ke-* + *naik* + *-an*

Naik is a verb that refers to a movement upwards or to a higher place physically, or an increase in an amount, value, or level whereas **kenaikan** is a noun that refers to the process or result of the ascension of something, be it in a physical or non-physical context. Here there is a change in the word class from the verb **naik** to a noun **kenaikan**.

- *Me- -kan*

Mengatakan= *me-* + *kata* + *-kan*

Kata are verbal forms of ideas, concepts, or feelings expressed through language, while **mengatakan** is the act of conveying those words to others orally or in writing. Here there is a change in the word class from the noun **kata** to the verb **mengatakan**.

- *Me- -i*

Melindungi= *me-* + *lindung* + *-i*

Lindung is a verbal form that has the meaning of hiding or taking shelter from danger or threat, whereas **melindungi** is the act or process of guarding or securing something from possible harm or threat. Here there is no change in the word class because both are verbs.

4.2 Second paragraph

In the paragraph above there are 6 suffixes in the paragraph. The six affixes can be classified as follows: In the paragraph above there are 6 suffixes in the paragraph. The six affixes can be classified as follows:

a. Prefiks

- *Me-*

Mencapai= *men-* + *capai*

Capai is a basic form verb that indicates a state of having achieved or obtained something, while **mencapai** is a verb that indicates an action to achieve or obtain something. Here it is clear that there is no change in the word class because both are verbs.

b. Konfiks

- *Di- -kan*

Dikerjakan=*di-* + *kerja* + *-kan*

The meaning of **kerja** is the activity or work that a person does to achieve a goal or meet a need, while **dikerjakan** refers to the act of doing work or activities by a person or another party. Here there is no change in the word class because both are verbs.

- *Per- -an*

Perkuatan= *per-* + *kuat* + *-an*

Kuat refers to a state of having high physical, mental, or emotional strength, Meanwhile, **perkuatan** refers to an action or process to increase strength or something, be it physical, mental, or emotional. Here there is a change in the word class from the adjective **kuat** to the verb **perkuatan**.

- *Pen- -an*

Peninggian = *pen-* + *tinggi* + *-an*

The meaning of ***tinggi*** is the vertical distance from a point upwards in space, or it can also refer to a size or dimension that exceeds a set average or standard. While ***peninggian*** refers to the action or process of increasing the height or height of something, or it can also refer to the size or height of something in space. Here there is a change in the word class from the adjective ***tinggi*** to the noun ***peninggian***.

- *Pen- -an*

Penataan = *pen-* + *tata* + *-an*

Tata refers to the basic principles or rules that govern a system or organization as a whole, while ***penataan*** more specifically refers to the process of arranging or arranging something in accordance with the principles of governance that have been established. Here there is no change in the word class.

- *Ke- -nya*

Keterangannya = *ke-* + *terang* + *-nya*

In general, ***terang*** refers to a state of light that is strong or has a high intensity, while ***keterangannya*** refers to things that provide explanation or enlightenment regarding a particular situation or topic. Here there is a change in the word class from the adjective ***terang*** to the noun ***keterangannya***.

4.3 Third paragraph

In the paragraph above there are 8 suffix words. The eight affixes can be classified as follows:

a. **Prefiks**

- *Di-*

Dimulai = *di-* + *mulai*

Mulai is the act of starting or starting an activity or process. While ***dimulai*** is the beginning of an event or process. Here there is no change in the word class because both are verbs.

- *Di-*

Digarap = *di-* + *garap*

Garap is the act of doing certain work or activities hard and diligently, while ***digarap*** has a meaning that shows that the work or activity has been done by someone or is in the process of being done hard and diligently. Here there is no change in the word class because both are verbs.

- *Ter-*

Terbagi = *ter-* + *bagi*

Bagi means to divide something into smaller or more manageable parts. **Terbagi** refers to something that has been divided or separated into different parts. Here there is no change in the word class because both are verbs.

- *Ber-*

Bersama = *ber-* + *sama*

Sama refers to the similarity or identity between two or more things, while **bersama** refers to a state in which two or more people or things are together or in a state that supports each other. Here there is no change in the word class because both are nouns.

b. Konfiks

- *Me- -kan*

Menambahkan = *me-* + *tambah* + *-kan*

Tambah is a verb that refers to adding something to an existing group or set, whereas **menambahkan** is the action or process of performing the act of adding. Here there is no change in the word class because both are verbs.

- *Me- -i*

Memiliki = *me-* + *milik* + *-i*

Milik is a noun that indicates ownership or right to something, while **memiliki** is a verb that indicates the act or state of owning or possessing something. Here there is a change in the word class from the noun **milik** to the verb **memiliki**.

- *Di- -kan*

Ditargetkan = *di-* + *target* + *-kan*

Target has a meaning that refers to a goal that a person or a group wants to achieve or achieve, while **ditargetkan** is the process of setting the goal to be achieved within a certain period of time. Here there is a change in the word class from the noun **target** to the verb **ditargetkan**.

- *Pe- -an*

Pekerjaan = *pe-* + *kerja* + *-an*

The meaning of **kerja** is the activity that a person does to produce something, be it in the form of goods or services, while **pekerjaan** refers to certain activities or tasks performed by a person as part of his work in general. Here there is a change in meaning from the verb **kerja** to the noun **pekerjaan**.

4.4 Fourth paragraph

In the paragraph above there are 4 suffix words. The four affixes can be classified as follows:

a. **Prefiks**

- *Ter-*

Tersisa = *ter-* + *sis*

Sisa refers to what remains after a portion is taken or used, while *tersisa* indicates what remains after a particular process or event. Here there is a change in the word class from the noun *sis* to the adjective *tersisa*.

b. **Sufiks**

- *-an*

Timbunan = *timbun* + *-an*

Timbun usually refers to the act of piling or hoarding something, such as hoarding items on top of each other, while *timbunan* refers to the result of the act of hoarding, i.e., a pile of goods or materials that have been placed one on top of another. Here there is a change in the word class from the verb *timbun* to the noun *timbunan* which refers to the result of the act of hoarding.

c. **Konfiks**

- *Pe- -an*

Pemancangan = *pe-* + *mancang* + *-an*

Mancang This word usually refers to the act of preparing or marking a location to do something, whereas *pemancangan* It refers to the act or process of firmly inserting or anchoring something into the ground or other hard surface. Here there is no change in the word class because both are verbs.

- *Ber- -an*

Berukuran = *ber-* + *ukur* + *-an*

Ukur is a work that refers to the act of measuring or determining the dimensions or size of an object using a measuring device, while *berukuran* is a noun that indicates the dimensions or size of an object or object. Here it is clear that there is a change in the word class in the word *ukur* to the noun *berukuran*.

5. Conclusions

This study examines news texts in the Kompas.com media on May 16, 2024 with the topic "At the end of December, the Jakarta Bay Coast Defense Project is ready". After obtaining the data, the results of the study were obtained, namely there are three affixation processes that are the main study in this research. The affixation process is the main study in the process of word formation that produces prefixes, suffixes, and confixes.

The functions of conjunctions in the news text above vary, including forming new words, changing the meaning of words, and combining words into sentences. The role of adverbs in forming coherent and easy-to-understand sentences is very important. This study shows that affixation is an important part of the Indonesian language. Analyzing additionally can help readers better understand the meaning and structure of sentences.

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