
The Use of Affixation in the Headlines of *Langgam.Id* Newspaper on October 2022 Edition

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Abstract

Newspapers are one of the mass media that is often read every day by the wider community. Therefore, newspapers are one way to carry out the development of good and correct Indonesian. In newspapers, there are many uses of affixes in the use of Indonesian. Affixation is a morpheme that cannot be used as the basis for word formation, but only becomes a forming element in the affixation process. Therefore, this research was conducted with the aim of describing the use of affixation in the headlines of the October 2022 edition of the *Langgam.id* newspaper. The research was conducted using a qualitative descriptive method. Data collection was carried out using document study techniques. The data for this research is sourced from the headlines of the *Langgam.id* newspaper. The data studied was documented by reading, taking notes and then concluding and discussing them in groups based on the use of affixes. The use of affixes in *Langgam.id* newspaper headlines is in the form of prefixes, suffixes and confixes.

Keywords: Affixation Use, *Langgam.id*, Headline

Introduction

Language is one of the communication tools used to interact. Through language, humans can convey their ideas, thoughts, and ideas to others. We can see this in life that often uses language in everyday life. Even so, not everyone can use language properly and correctly. This is due to the various influences of several factors. One of the factors that influence good and correct language is environmental factors.

In addition to verbal and non-verbal language used as a means of human communication, language also has types of spoken and written language. Spoken language is a way of communication used by humans to express their meaning through words that come from the mouth, while written language is a way of communication that is formed from vocabulary that is arranged and forms a sentence and then poured into written form (Yuniar et al., 2022).

Langgam.id contains various news columns and one of them that is very interesting is the main news column. The main story in a newspaper is the column that is the main focus of the readers. This is because the main news is on the first page and always presents the hottest information or topics that are happening in society (Arsita et al., 2014).

Newspapers are one of the mass media that is often read every day by the wider community. Therefore, newspapers are one way to carry out the development of good and correct Indonesian. In newspapers, there are many mistakes in the use of Indonesian, one of which is the use of affixes. Affixation is a morpheme that cannot be used as a basis for word formation, but only becomes a forming element in the use of affixation. In general, affixations in Indonesian are divided into six types of affixes, namely (1) prefixes, (2) suffixes, (3) infixes, (4) confixes, (5) simulfixes, and (6) combinations of affixes. Of the six, this study focuses on affix processes, namely (1) prefixes, (2) suffixes, and (3) confixes.

Methods

The method used in this research is a qualitative descriptive research method. Qualitative research is a research process that is carried out by not prioritizing numbers, but prioritizing the depth of the

interactions between concepts that are being studied empirically Semi, 1993: 23 23 (in Arsita et al., 2014) Furthermore, descriptive research is a research method that seeks to describe and interpret objects according to what they are. Descriptive research is generally carried out with the main objective of systematically describing the facts and characteristics of the object or subject studied, Sukardi, 2008: 157 (in Arsita et al., 2014).. By using this qualitative descriptive research method, researchers analyzed the use of affixes in the headlines of the *Langgam.id* newspaper. The data source for this research is the October 2022 edition of the *Langgam.id* newspaper.

The steps taken in analyzing the data were (1) collecting the October 2012 edition of the *Langgam.id* newspaper, (2) marking the forms of words that use the affixation affixation process, (3) classifying each form of the use of affixation that has been obtained, (6) analyze each form of affixation based on the types of affixes, namely prefixes, suffixes, and confixes.

Result and Discussion

In this section, we will describe the results of a news review from the October 2022 edition of the *Langgam.id* news website that the researchers have collected. The research data in question is data that has been collected through a data collection process that is adjusted to the subject matter to be discussed. The main issue to be discussed is the use of affixes in *Langgam.id* newspaper headlines. Meanwhile, the object of study is to analyze the use contained in the specified news content.

Table 1. Results of the Study

Words found in the Headline	Types of Affixations			Forms of Affixation	Morphological Process
	Prefix	Suffix	Confix		
Bermain	✓			ber-	{ber-} + {main}
Bernama	✓			ber-	{ber-} + {nama}
Bersama	✓			ber-	{ber-} + {sama}
Berlangsung	✓			ber-	{ber-} + {langsung}
Mendapat	✓			meN-	{men-} + {dapat}
Dievakuasi	✓			di-	{di-} + {evakuasi}
Dibantu	✓			di-	{di-} + {bantu}
Terjepit	✓			ter-	{ter-} + {jepit}
Awalnya		✓		-nya	{awal-} + {-nya}
Saudaranya		✓		-nya	{saudara-} + {-nya}
Anaknya		✓		-nya	{anak-} + {-nya}
Katanya		✓		-nya	{kata-} + {-nya}
Permainan			✓	per-an	{per-} + {main} + {-an}
Berkarir	✓			ber-	{ber-} + {karir}
Menjabat	✓			meN-	{men-} + {jabat}
Dimutasi	✓			di-	{di-} + {mutasi}
Selama	✓			se-	{se-} + {lama}
Lulusan		✓		-an	{lulus-} + {an}
Kepolisian		✓		ke-an	{ke-} + {polisi} + {-an}
Bertanding	✓			ber-	{ber-} + {tanding}
Berakhir	✓			ber-	{ber-} + {akhir}
Menggelar	✓			meN-	{meng-} + {gelar}
Membuat	✓			me-	{mem-} + {buat}
Membayar	✓			me-	{mem-} + {bayar}
Diposting	✓			di-	{di-} + {posting}

Dibagi	✓		di-	{di-} + {bagi}
Tercipta	✓		ter-	{ter-} + {cipta}
Sepekan	✓		se-	{se-} + {pekan}
Kedua	✓		ke-	{ke-} + {dua}
Ucapnya		✓	-nya	{ucap-} + {-nya}
Sebelumnya		✓	-nya	{se-} + {belum} + {-nya}
Mainnya		✓	-nya	{main} } + {-nya}
Daerahnya		✓	-nya	{daerah} + {-nya}
Peraturannya		✓	-nya	{peraturan} + {-nya}
Bertepatan			✓ ber-an	{ber-} + {tepat} + {-an}
Pertandingan			✓ per-an	{per-} + {tanding} + {-an}
Persahabatan			✓ per-an	{per-} + {sahabat} + {-an}
Pertengahan			✓ per-an	{per-} + {tengah} + {-an}
Permasalahan			✓ per-an	{per-} + {masalah} + {-an}
Bercorak	✓		ber-	{ber-} + {corak}
Berwarna	✓		ber-	{ber-} + {warna}
Berpindah	✓		ber-	{ber-} + {pindah}
Melompat	✓		me-	{me-} + {lompat}
Dikenal	✓		di-	{di-} + {kenal}
Tergolong	✓		ter-	{ter-} + {golong}
Sepanjang	✓		se-	{se-} + {panjang}
Setinggi	✓		se-	{se-} + {tinggi}
Belakangnya		✓	-nya	{belakang-} + {-nya}
Sayapnya		✓	-nya	{sayap-} + {-nya}
Ekoranya		✓	-nya	{ekor} + {-nya}
Berukuran			✓ ber-an	{ber-} + {ukur} + {-an}
Berkuliah	✓		ber-	{ber-} + {kuliah}
Bersaudara	✓		ber-	{ber-} + {saudara}
Berhasil	✓		ber-	{ber-} + {hasil}
Diangkat	✓		di-	{di-} + {angkat}
Ketiga	✓		ke-	{ke-} + {tiga}
Wisudanya		✓	-nya	{wisuda-} + {-nya}
Kuliahnya		✓	-nya	{kuliah-} + {-nya}
Dirinya		✓	-nya	{diri} + {-nya}
Temannya		✓	-nya	{teman} + {-nya}
Berpakaian			✓ ber-an	{ber-} + {pakai} + {-an}
Pergelaran			✓ per-an	{per-} + {gelar} + {-an}
Membaik	✓		me-	{mem-} + {baik}
Terpaksa	✓		ter-	{ter-} + {paksa}
Istrinya		✓	-nya	{istri-} + {-nya}
Kondisinya		✓	-nya	{kondisi} + {-nya}
Tuturnya		✓	-nya	{tutur} + {-nya}
Berpotensi	✓		ber-	{ber-} + {potensi}
Bertarung	✓		ber-	{ber-} + {tarung}
Melakoni	✓		me-	{me-} + {lakoni}
Meraih	✓		me-	{me-} + {raih}
Didukung	✓		di-	{di-} + {dukung}

Merujuk	✓		me-	{me-} + {rujuk}
Memilih	✓		me-	{me-} + {pilih}
Diambil	✓		di-	{di-} + {ambil}
Dinilai	✓		di-	{di-} + {nilai}
Dipilih	✓		di-	{di-} + {pilih}
Lahirnya		✓	-nya	{lahir} + {-nya}
Historisnya		✓	-nya	{historis} + {-nya}
Paparnya		✓	-nya	{papar} + {-nya}
Berhubungan			✓ ber-an	{ber-} + {hubung} + {-an}
Pertimbangan			✓ per-an	{per-} + {timbang} + {-an}
Penyanyi	✓		peN-	{pe-} + {nyanyi}
Mencabut	✓		meN-	{men-} + {cabut}
Suaminya		✓	-nya	{suami} + {-nya}
Pencabutan			✓ peN-an	{pen-} + {cabut} + {-an}
Setelah	✓		se-	{se-} + {telah}
Tersangka	✓		ter-	{ter-} + {sangka}
Lantaran		✓	-an	{lantar} + {-an}
Terbaik	✓		ter-	{ter-} + {baik}
Perhatian			✓ per-an	{per-} + {hati} + {-an}
Haknya		✓	-nya	{hak} + {-nya}
Kelemahan			✓ ke-an	{ke-} + {lemah} + {-an}
Seharusnya			✓ se-nya	{se-} + {harus} + {-nya}
Terulang	✓		ter-	{ter-} + {ulang}
Bersikap	✓		ber-	{ber-} + {sikap}
Berulang	✓		ber-	{ber-} + {ulang}
Kekerasan			✓ ke-an	{ke-} + {keras} + {-an}
Bersenang-senang	✓		ber-	{ber-} + {senang} + {senang}
Dukungan		✓	-an	{dukung} + {-an}
Bersuara	✓		ber-	{ber-} + {suara}
Tindakan		✓	-an	{tindak} + {-an}
Berpisah	✓		ber-	{ber-} + {pisah}
Berpendapat	✓		ber-	{ber-} + {pendapat}
Berdampak	✓		ber-	{ber-} + {dampak}
Terhadap	✓		ter-	{ter-} + {hadap}
Pertengkar			✓ per-an	{per-} + {tengkar} + {-an}
Ayahnya		✓	-nya	{ayah} + {-nya}
Kecelakaan			✓ ke-an	{ke-} + {celaka} + {-an}
Bermuatan			✓ ber-an	{ber-} + {muat} + {-an}
Penegakan			✓ pe-an	{pe-} + {tegak} + {-an}
Satuan		✓	-an	{satu} + {-an}
Terjadi	✓		ter-	{ter-} + {jadi}
Diterima	✓		di-	{di-} + {terima}
Dihitung	✓		di-	{di-} + {hitung}
Terbalik	✓		ter-	{ter-} + {balik}
Terjungkal	✓		ter-	{ter-} + {jungkal}
Berserakan			✓ ber-an	{ber-} + {serak} + {-an}
Terkini	✓		ter-	{ter-} + {kini}

Diguncang	✓		di-	{di-} + {guncang}
Sebagian	✓		se-	{se-} + {bagian}
Berusaha	✓		ber-	{ber-} + {usaha}
Berbagai	✓		ber-	{ber-} + {bagai}
Perekonomian		✓	per-an	{per-} + {ekonomi} + {-an}
Kemungkinan		✓	ke-an	{ke-} + {mungkin} + {-an}
Resminya		✓	-nya	{resmi} + {-nya}
Sebelum	✓		se-	{se-} + {belum}
Kedatangan		✓	ke-an	{ke-} + {datang} + {-an}
Terdampak	✓		ter-	{ter-} + {dampak}
Pendataan		✓	peN-an	{peN-} + {data} + {-an}
Penanganan		✓	peN-an	{peN} + {tangan} + {-an}
Dibantu	✓		di-	{di-} + {bantu}
Senilai	✓		se-	{se-} + {nilai}
Sebanyak	✓		se-	{se-} + {banyak}
Dilihat	✓		di-	{di} + {lihat}
Sejumlah	✓		se-	{se-} + {jumlah}
Terlihat	✓		ter-	{ter-} + {lihat}
Membangun	✓		me-	{mem} + {bangun}
Terbaru	✓		ter-	{ter-} + {baru}
Bertajuk	✓		ber-	{ber-} + {tajuk}
Berkarya	✓		ber-	{ber-} + {karya}
Digelar	✓		di-	{di-} + {gelar}
Merilis	✓		me-	{me-} + {rilis}
Sebuah	✓		se-	{se-} + {buah}
Konsernya		✓	-nya	{konser} + {-nya}
Permintaan		✓	per-an	{per} + {minta} + {-an}
Bernyanyi	✓		ber-	{ber-} + {nyanyi}
Diputar	✓		di-	{di-} + {putar}
Pribadinya		✓	-nya	{pribadi} + {-nya}
Berperan	✓		ber-	{ber-} + {peran}
Bergerak	✓		ber-	{ber-} + {gerak}
Pelatihan		✓	pe-an	{pe-} + {latuh} + {-an}
Kedinasan		✓	ke-an	{ke-} + {dinas} + {-an}
Sehingga	✓		se-	{se-} + {hingga}
Terpercaya	✓		ter-	{ter-} + {percaya}
Berpesan	✓		ber-	{ber-} + {pesan}
Berperilaku	✓		ber-	{ber-} + {pe}
Jajaran		✓	-an	{jajar} + {-an}
Rombongan		✓	-an	{rombong} + {-an}
Berkolaborasi	✓		ber-	{ber-} + {kolaborasi}
Dikutip	✓		di-	{di-} + {kutip}
Berkunjung	✓		ber-	{ber-} + {kunjung}
Kunjungan		✓	-an	{kunjung} + {-an}
Tentunya		✓	-nya	{tentu} + {-nya}
Berharap	✓		ber-	{ber-} + {harap}
Diduga	✓		di-	{di-} + {duga}

Pasangan		✓	-an	{pasang} + {-an}
Menjelang	✓		meN-	{men} + {jelang}
Berbuat	✓		ber-	{ber-} + {buat}
Berkoordinasi	✓		ber-	{ber-} + {koordinasi}
Memeriksa	✓		me-	{me} + {periksa}
Ternyata	✓		ter-	{ter-} + {nyata}
Adanya		✓	-nya	{ada} + {-nya}
Laporan		✓	-an	{lapor} + {-an}
Terkait	✓		ter-	{ter-} + {kait}
Menerima	✓		me-	{me-} + {terima}
Berterima	✓		ber-	{ber-} + {terima}
Ketentraman			✓ ke-an	{ke-} + {tentram} + {-an}
Ketertiban			✓ ke-an	{ke-} + {tertib} + {-an}
Setempat	✓		se-	{se-} + {tempat}
Ungkapnya		✓	-nya	{ungkap} + {-nya}
Kos-kosan		✓	-an	{kos} + {kos} + {-an}
Didata	✓		di-	{di-} + {data}
Diproses	✓		di-	{di} + {proses}
Tersebut	✓		ter-	{ter-} + {sebut}
Hasilnya		✓	-nya	{hasilnya} + {-nya}
Dipukul	✓		di-	{di-} + {pukul}
Dikenal	✓		di-	{di-} + {kenal}
Berjumlah	✓		ber-	{ber-} + {jumlah}
Melempar	✓		me-	{me-} + {lempar}
Terhenti	✓		ter-	{ter-} + {henti}
Persimpangan			✓ per-an	{per-} + {simpang} + {-an}
Disuruh	✓		di-	{di-} + {suruh}
Gerakan		✓	-an	{gerak} + {-an}
Bertamu	✓		ber-	{ber-} + {tamu}
Melapor	✓		me-	{me} + {lapor}
Berencana	✓		ber-	{ber-} + {rencana}
Mendapat	✓		meN-	{men-} + {dapat}
Salahnya		✓	-nya	{salah} + {-nya}
Dilarang	✓		di-	{di-} + {larang}
Celananya		✓	-nya	{celana} + {-nya}
Ketahuan			✓ ke-an	{ke-} + {tahu} + {-an}
Keagamaan			✓ ke-an	{ke-} + {agama} + {-an}
Teguran		✓	-an	{tegur-} + {-an}
Terlebih	✓		ter-	{ter-} + {lebih}
Pemotongan			✓ pe-an	{pe-} + {potong} + {-an}
Aturan		✓	-an	{atur} + {-an}
Melanggar	✓		me-	{me-} + {langgar}
Memotong	✓		me-	{me-} + {potong}

Based on the results of the research above, it can be seen and counted the number of each type of affixation process found or analyzed, namely the types of prefixes with the category of verbs found 8 types of forms, namely 40 forms of ber-, 6 forms of meN-, 25 forms of di-, 22 ter- form, 13 se- forms, 16

me- forms, 2 ke- forms, and 1 pen- form. As for the types of suffixes categorized as verbs and nouns, 2 types of forms have been found, namely 14 forms and 34 forms. Finally, there are 11 types of confixes with noun categories, 11 forms of an, 6 forms of ber, 3 forms of pe-an, 12 forms of per-an, 3 forms of pen-an, and 1 form of se-nya. The fewest types of affixation forms, namely suffixes, were found to only have 2 forms in them. This is due to the rare use of word endings in making sentences. In the news, this suffix is rarely found because the news often writes in the form of facts that are expressed in writing and usually only through the main points. This study has limitations, namely not finding the type of infix, simulfix and suprafix affixation.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the explanation described above, the researcher draws conclusions in accordance with what has been explained previously, namely affixation is a morpheme that cannot be the basis for word formation, but only becomes a forming element in the affixation process. This affixing process can be done to allow forming an additional word. The formation of affix words often experiences errors, so that the listener or the other person cannot understand how the good intentions and goals of the speaker are. The use of this affixation refers to the process of combining free morphemes and bound morphemes. In Indonesian, there are affixation morphemes which are called: 1) prefix, 2) infix, 3) suffix, 4) confix, 5) affix combination, 6) simulfix and 7) suprafix. Based on the results of this study it can be said that it has achieved results that are in accordance with the objectives of this study, namely to describe the use of affixation in the headlines of the *Langgam.id* newspaper in the October 2022 edition. The results of this study are expected or can be recommended as a reference or reference for other researchers who wants to do research on the use of affixes and is expected to be useful and add insight to readers.

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