

AFFIXES IN JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPER ARTICLE “AN HONEST CONVERSATION: HOW STORYTELLING CAN MAKE POSITIVE IMPACT ON YOURSELF AND OTHER” WRITTEN BY JOSA LUKMAN

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Abstract: The purposes of this scientific paper are to discuss and describe about the process of word formation through affixes in Jakarta Post Newspaper article 2024 and to add learning references for readers. Word is the basic unit of language. New words are acquired by the process of word formation which can be done in several ways. One of the most commonly used ways to form new words is affixation either through prefixation or suffixation. Affixes have two types, including prefixes and affixes. Prefixes are a group of letters beginning of a word and that has meaning. Suffixes are a group of letters that added to the end of a word. The formulation of this scientific paper is to find out what kinds of affixations are in the Jakarta Post Newspaper article 2024. What are the affixation processes in the Jakarta Post Newspaper article 2024. The writer has taken data from google chrome of Jakarta Post Newspaper in one article 2024, because in the article have affixes. The title of Jakarta Post Newspaper article is An Honest Conversation: How Storytelling Can Make Positive Impact on Yourself and Other Written by Josa Lukman, The writer find out the data by using some steps, they are reading, describing, identifying, and finding. From the result of the data of the Newspaper article 2024 in Jakarta Post. The writer find out the types of prefixes and suffixes and then groups them into several diagrams that describe the process of word formation through the affixation process. Based on the research findings, the researcher suggested some suggestions, they were: For the students, for teacher and for the future researcher.

Keywords: Affixes, prefix, suffix, Jakarta post Newspaper.

***Abstrak:** Tujuan dari penulisan ilmiah ini adalah untuk membahas dan mendeskripsikan tentang proses pembentukan kata melalui imbuhan pada artikel Surat Kabar Jakarta Post Tahun 2024 dan untuk menambah referensi pembelajaran bagi pembaca. Kata adalah unit dasar bahasa. Kata-kata baru diperoleh melalui proses pembentukan kata yang dapat dilakukan dengan beberapa cara. Salah satu cara yang paling umum digunakan untuk membentuk kata baru adalah afiksasi baik melalui prefiksasi maupun sufiksasi. Afiks ada dua jenis, yaitu prefiks dan imbuhan. Awalan adalah sekelompok huruf yang mengawali suatu kata dan mempunyai arti. Sufiks adalah sekelompok huruf yang ditambahkan pada akhir suatu kata. Rumusan karya ilmiah ini adalah untuk mengetahui apa saja macam-macam afiksasi pada artikel Surat Kabar Jakarta Post 2024. Bagaimana proses-proses afiksasi pada artikel Surat Kabar*

Jakarta Post 2024. Penulis mengambil data dari google chrome Surat Kabar Jakarta Post dalam satu artikel. pasal 2024, karena di dalam pasal tersebut terdapat imbuhan. Judul artikel Surat Kabar Jakarta Post adalah Percakapan Jujur: Bagaimana Bercerita Dapat Memberikan Dampak Positif pada Diri Sendiri dan Orang Lain Ditulis oleh Josa Lukman, Penulis mencari data dengan menggunakan beberapa langkah, yaitu membaca, mendeskripsikan, mengidentifikasi, dan menemukan. Dari hasil data artikel Surat Kabar 2024 di Jakarta Post. Penulis mengetahui jenis-jenis prefiks dan sufiks kemudian mengelompokkannya ke dalam beberapa diagram yang menggambarkan proses pembentukan kata melalui proses afiksasi. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, peneliti memberikan beberapa saran, antara lain: Untuk siswa, untuk guru dan untuk peneliti selanjutnya.

Kata kunci: *Affiksasi, prefik, suffik, Koran Jakarta Post.*

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Problem

Linguistics is a science in the field of language or a study that studies language. Sumanto (2013, p. 4) said linguistics is the study of the intricacies of language or linguistics. Linguistics is the science of language. In addition, linguistics is a scientific study of language. According to Syarif (2016, p. 51) said that linguistics is the theoretical science of language, whose investigation is based on rational and systematic study. Linguistic covers several aspects which includes phonology, morphology, syntax, semantic and also some other sciences that are related to linguistic like sociolinguistic, psycholinguistic, and comparative linguistic. The researcher would like to describe one of linguistic aspects, namely morphology.

Morphology is a branch of science in the world of linguistics which focuses on changes in word forms and certain morphemes. The science that studies word formation is called morphology. According to Rohmadi (2009, p. 3) said that morphology is important in language learning because: has an important role in the formation of morphemes as the basis for the formation of phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, and discourses.

Morphology is a field of linguistics that studies the ins and outs of words in a language with the internal structure of words and how words are formed Chaer (2008, p. 25) argues that the morphological process is the process of forming basic words through the processes of affixation, repetition, shortening, composition and changing status.. The word formation process or morphological process can be carried out

through three events, namely the process of affixing (affixation), the process of repetition (reduplication), and the process of compounding (composition). The English word “unconditionally” is formed from conditional, the adjective forming suffix “-ly” and the negative prefix “un- “. The word formation process or the morphological process is the process of forming new words with the rules of morphology.

Affixation is an affix to a word that adds meaning to the word to which it is attached. Affixation is the process of adding affixes to a basic word or basic form, whether a single word or a complex word. Mubarak & Normasunah (2018, p. 71) The process of forming words by adding affixes is called the affix is called the process of affixing affixes or affixation. Which includes processes giving prefixes (prefixes), giving infixes (insertions), giving suffixes (suffix), and giving confixes (affixes that are in front of and behind the form base). Affixes are language units or linguistic forms that are classified as bound forms and do not have lexical meaning. It is said to be a bound form because affixes cannot stand alone and have no meaning if they are not attached to another grammatical unit. So, affixation is the process of adding elements or forms of

affixes that make the basic word more complex.

Based on Lieber (2009) told that affixes are the process of forming new words which are formed through the process of adding prefixes or suffixes to the base of the word. In discussing English grammar and English morphology, affixation is the process of adding morphemes or affixes to words to create new or different word forms that have different meanings. Prefixes and suffixes are two types of affixations. Affixations are generally used to create new words in a language.

According to Giyatmi (2019, p. 35) said that affixes in the front position are called affix groups, which are called prefixes, such as dis, il-, im-, and de-, and the suffix means the affix of a word in the last position such as -able, -ion, -less, -and ed. In Addition, prefixes are bound form that is added to the beginning of basic forms such as "un-", "re-", and "in-". Meanwhile, suffixes are affixes that are added to the right of basic forms such as, "-ing", "-er", "-ly" or "-ed".

The writer focuses on affixes to describing and discussing more detail because the discussion of affixation is very relevant in study about word formation. The usage of affixes in news writing is something that has to be taken into consideration since

if they are used incorrectly, the news will lose its ability to communicate and its veracity may even be questioned. Many editors attempt to fix this issue by not just editing their work but also honing their writing abilities. Media is also necessary for communication. Newspapers are one kind of indirect communication medium. These newspapers' principal purpose is to disseminate information and viewpoints. The Jakarta Post Newspaper was selected by the writer because it is read by both Indonesians and foreigners worldwide and offers local, national, and international news.

The Jakarta Post was selected by the writer to be the subject of this scientific paper. Writer use the Jakarta Post for newspaper article for a number of reasons. Because the Jakarta Post is an online news source, finding content to read articles on is simple. The Jakarta Post is a newspaper that publishes in English. Among the well-known foreign newspapers in Indonesia are the Jakarta Post, CNN, BBC, and Kompas. This newspaper gives in-depth, comprehensive, and correct information along with the most recent published news and information from both within and outside the nation. A wealth of news covering a wide range of topics, including politics, culture, economics, sports, archipelago, country, lifestyle, business,

opinion, regional, global, and entertainment, can be found in The Jakarta Post.

The Jakarta Post is a good medium for teaching English. The writer chose Jakarta Post after the writer learned that there was previous research that studied prefixes and suffixes in the Jakarta Post, and in this scientific paper the writer discussed prefixes and suffixes with types and theories from Expert Studies. So, the writer interested to make scientific paper in prefixes and suffixes. The previous research has been conducted by Naima Putri Hasibuan (2021) entitled "*An analysis of prefixes and suffixes in Jakarta Post online articles 2020*".

The Jakarta Post is a daily English language newspaper in Indonesia. The newspaper is owned by PT Bina Media Tenggara and based in the nation's capital, Jakarta. The Jakarta Post is one of the famous and trusted newspapers in Indonesia. The title of the newspaper that writer choose in this scientific paper is "An Honest Conversation: How Storytelling Can Make a Positive Impact on Yourself and Others" written by Josa Lukman, published in April 4, 2024. This information was obtained from; (<https://www.thejakartapost.com/culture/2024/04/04/an-honest-conversation-how-storytelling-can-make-a-positive-impact-on-yourself-and-others.html>)

Therefore, the purpose of writing this scientific paper, entitled Affixes on Jakarta Post Newspaper article “An Honest Conversation: How Storytelling Can Make a Positive Impact on Yourself and Others” Written by Josa Lukman is to classification and discover the affixes that there are in this newspaper. The paper aims to investigate the form of prefixes and suffixes. Ultimately, the goal of the scientific paper is to contribute to the advancement of the field of language education and promote effective strategies for language learners.

1.2 Topic of Discussion

Based on the background of the problem, the topic of this study is “Describe Affixes on Jakarta Post Newspaper Article “An Honest Conversation: How Storytelling Can Make a Positive Impact on Yourself and Others” written by Josa Lukman”.

1.3 Objective of Writing the Scientific Paper

This study’s goal is to “Describe affixes on Jakarta Post Newspaper Article “An Honest Conversation: How Storytelling Can Make a Positive Impact on Yourself and Others” written by Josa Lukman”.

II. AFFIXES IN JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPER ARTICLE “AN HONEST CONVERSATION: HOW STORYTELLING CAN MAKE A POSITIVE IMPACT ON YOURSELF AND OTHER”

2.1 Morphology

Morphology is one of scope of linguistics which studies words or the lexicon of a language. Gani and Arsyad (2018, p. 6) explain that etymologically the word morphology comes from the word morph which means form and the morphology which means knowledge. So, literally the word morphology means the science of form. In linguistic studies, morphology means the branch of linguistics that studies the intricacies of word forms and their changes and the impact of that change on the meaning. In the linguistic dictionary the definition of morphology is a linguistic field that study of morphemes and their combinations or parts of structures language that includes words and parts of words, namely morphemes.

Moreover, in morphological studies, the process of generating new language forms can be found in the derivation process. Learning about language certainly cannot be separated from linguistics and its branches, one of which has a specific goal, namely helping students learn English. Morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies the

process of word formation. Kolanchery (2015, p. 162) emphasized that someone interested in learning more about a language should be familiar with morphology because it is beneficial to them. This means that students must master morphology in order to understand and improve their language skills.

Furthermore, morphology is the science that discusses words and the process of their change. Language units at the morphological level are small linguistic forms which are usually called morphs and in abstract terms are called morphemes. Carstairs and McCarthy (2002, P. 24) stated that morphology technically is the area of grammar concerned with structure of words and with relationships between words involving the morphemes that compose them. The concepts of morph and morpheme are similar to the concepts of phone and phoneme. From the theories above, researchers can conclude that morphology is the study of how words are arranged.

There is a form in language that resembles a word, which can be cut into its smallest parts, until you find a form that no longer has meaning. Suminto (2002, p. 75) said a morpheme is the smallest grammatical unit that has meaning, and a morpheme is not a unit in syntax. Meanwhile, a word is a language unit that has one

meaning or a word is a row of letters enclosed in two spaces and has one meaning or is the smallest unit in syntax. It has been stated that a morpheme is the same form, which appears repeatedly in other form units.

Moreover, the morphological process breaks down complex words into basic components, which are called morphemes. Morphemes are the meaningful sequences of letters that can be combined to make complex words. Nisa (2020, p. 86) the concept of morphemes is different from the concept of words. Morphemes cannot stand alone as words. This morpheme is a free morpheme, but if it can stand alone it can be said to be a bound morpheme. Different forms of forming the same morpheme are called allomorphs. In other words, allomorphs are concrete manifestations (in speech) of a morpheme. So, every morpheme must have allomorphs, one, two, or six. Apart from that, it can also be said that morph and allomorph are two names for the same form. Morph is a term for all forms whose status is unknown; while allomorph is the name of a form if its morpheme status is known. McCarthy (2002, p. 22) said that many morphemes have two or more different pronunciations, called allomorphs, the choice between them being determined by the context. A morpheme is free if it can stand alone (example: one, cake),

or bound if it is used exclusively next to a free morpheme (example: im- in impossible). Phonetic representations are actually morphs, with different morphs (in -,im) representing the same morpheme grouped by their allomorphs.

Morphemes are related to morphology as they are attached to the words to change the meaning of words. Tarigan (2009, p. 6) reveals that a morpheme is the smallest grammatical unit, a grammatical unit that does not have other units as elements. Some morpheme derives or create new words by either changing the meaning of the part of speech are called derivational morphemes. Giyatmi (2019, p. 35) said that morphemes are classified into three; free morphemes (morphemes that can stand alone), bound morphemes (morphemes that cannot stand alone), and zero morphemes (morphemes that have no phonetic form). Derivational morphemes include suffixes like "-ish," "-ous," and "-y" and prefixes like "un-," "im-" and "re-". They are prefixes and suffixes; the former are bound morphemes that come before the base of the word, and the latter bound morphemes that come after the base. Together, prefixes and suffixes can be grouped into affixes.

2.2 Affixes

Affixation is very important for students to learn, either to support writing skills or to analyze linguistic rules in a non-literary text. This refers to the objectives of language learning which are generally directed at improving the ability to communicate both verbally and in writing. Romli and Wildan (2015, p. 3) said that affixation is a morphological process which is a process that commonly occurs in languages in the world.

A text always has a richness of diction that will encourage readers to have a wider imagination. Diction in the form of words must be written correctly, both in choosing basic words and words that contain affixes or affixes. The use of affixing words in text learning is very important for readers to understand because affixation or affixing is always included in the linguistic rules of a text. Affixation or the process of affixing affixes will increase students' mastery of vocabulary.

Affixation is the most common word formation process in English. Words are formed by adding affixes to roots. Sumanto (2002, p. 40) described that affixation is the process of affixing affixes to a base or basic form. In this process, elements, bases or basic forms, affixes are involved. The basic or

basic shape is the smallest shape that cannot be further segmented. Meanwhile, an affix is a form, usually in the form of a bound morpheme, which is added to a base in the word formation process. Affixes are divided into two types, namely inflectional affixes and derivative affixes. Obviously, affixes can be suffixes, prefixes, infixes, interfixes, and transfixes.

According to Rohmadi (2012, p. 41) said that affixation is the process of affixing an affix to a form in the form of singular or complex forms to form new words. It can be concluded that affixation is the process of giving affixes on basic words, both prefixes, insertions and suffixes so that they can form a new word or a new word class. That means to create a new classification, a valid theory is needed about the process and concept of word change in science.

Prefixes and suffixes are the two subsets of the set affixes, which are distinguished by their attachment location among other factors. The process of affixation and affixation served as the foundation for word development. According to Raja (2014, p. 83), new words are needed to make a new sentence. These new words are obtained via word formation processes including affixation by prefixation or suffixation. In linguistics, an affix is a word

that is directly an element rather than a word or principle word, but words and principal words may still be formed from other forms.

The writer find out the data by using some steps, they are reading, describing, identifying, and finding. The news from this Jakarta Post was selected for analysis because it was written in English and because it offered the greatest and most fascinating news possible, covering a number of subjects with a lot of news affixes. This scientific paper gathered data to categorize prefixes and suffixes using article from the Jakarta Post. According to Windiatmika & Utami. (2023, p. 70) elaborate that the data was presented in a table according to their classification, using information on affixes located in the Jakarta Post. The table below displays the comprehensive information from the Jakarta Post Newspaper;

Table 1. Percentage Affixes found in Jakarta Post Newspaper article “an honest conversation: How storytelling can make a positive impact on yourself and other”

No	Affixes	Quantity	Percentage
1	Prefixes	8	19%
2	Suffixes	35	81%
	Total	43	100%

All of the information was gathered from articles on honest conversations and how they may benefit both tell and the listener that were published on April 4, 2024. Following observations and several readings of the data, this research identified 43 data points that may be classified as affixes, including the prefixes in-, re-, un-, and en- 19%, and the suffixes -ing, -ed, -er, -ation, -ful, -al, -ly, -able, and -an 81%. Additionally, the data including affixes from the Jakarta Post will be presented in this part. Three diagrams were utilized in this research to illustrate the sentences' prefixes and suffixes.

The writer investigated a process of word development known as derivation in this situation. The dependent morphemes that come before the base of a word are prefixes and the bound morphemes that come after the base of a word are suffixes. In addition, there are two most common types of affixes, they are Prefixes and Suffixes. Prefixes and suffixes are the varieties of dependent morphemes. Affixation in English occurs with the addition of prefix and suffix.

2.2.1 Prefixes found in Jakarta Post Newspaper article.

Affixes placed before or at the start of a base word are known as prefixes. A prefix, according to Siboro (2020, p. 76), is an affix

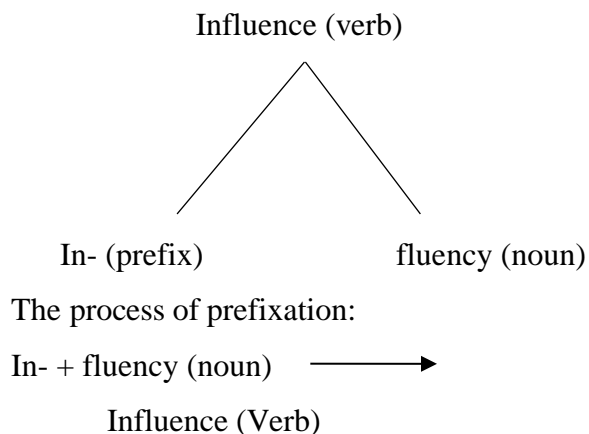
that comes before a word's base. A prefix may be inflectional, that is, it creates a new word form with the same basic meaning and the same word class, or derivational, that is, it creates a new word with a different semantic meaning or word class. Natalia and Wulandari (as cited in Lieber 2009, p. 35) states that prefix is an affix added in the beginning of words. Prefix also to create a new word with a different meaning.

According to Plag (2003, p. 120) said that the modification of speech structure may or may not occur in tandem with the formation of a new meaning. The majority of prefixes do not alter speech parts. The prefix dis-, for instance, modifies the part of speech. The bases become nouns thanks to the prefixes. For instance, the word dislike is made up of the base like plus the prefix dis. According to Posnaniensis & Conjugation (2000, p. 535). A prefix is an affix that is bound before the base, such as un-, dis-, and en- in the phrases unhappy, vanish, and enclose.

Several prefixes may be found in the news of the Jakarta Post Newspaper. There are several ways to carry out the word formation process. One way is with diagrams.

Data 1. Process word formation from Prefix In-

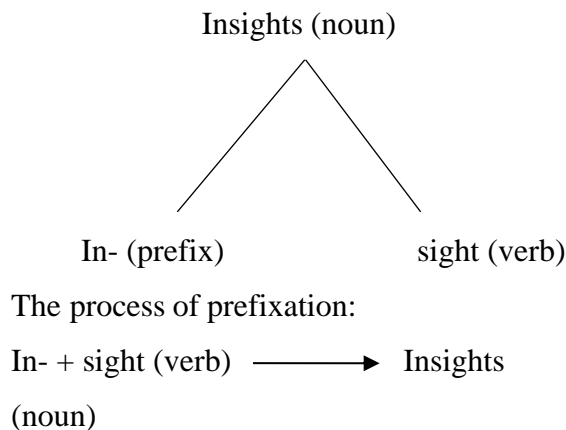
.....How can you tell stories that can win friends and **influence** people? (P. L8)



Based on the data, reference to the morphological process described above, the term *influence* may be concluded. The word *fluency* in this instance is a root of the word since it is a free morpheme that may stand alone and have a meaning, unlike the prefix *in-*, which is a constrained morpheme that can stand alone and should be linked to the word root. Furthermore, the prefix *in-* changes the meaning of the word and, in addition, the prefix *in-* gives the word its opposite meaning, therefore if it is appended to the base of the word *fluency* (Adj), it may be categorized as a derivational affix. So that, word *influence* is a word formed by the word formation process with the prefix *in-*.

Data 2. Process word formation from Prefix In-

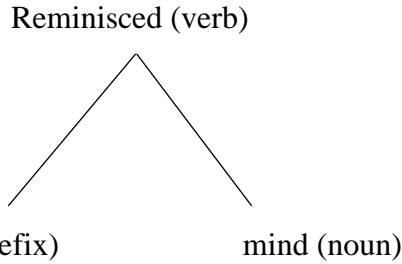
and invited Ahmad Yuniarto to share his **insights** into storytelling in the context of leadership roles. (P. L10)



Based on the data, the word *insights* are not based on real facts or evidence. It has nothing to do with using senses like sight or smell. While gain insight, that use the intuition, or sixth sense. The word *insights* consist of two morphemes. The word of *sight* as free morpheme, and *in-* as bound morphemes. Adding prefixes *in-* before the word *sight* may change a word's class and meaning, changing it from a verb to a noun.

Data 3. Process word formation from Prefix Re-

.....Speaking of his own storytelling journey, Ahmad **reminisced** on the beginnings of his professional career, when he joined a company called Schlumberger as a fresh graduate. (P. L15)



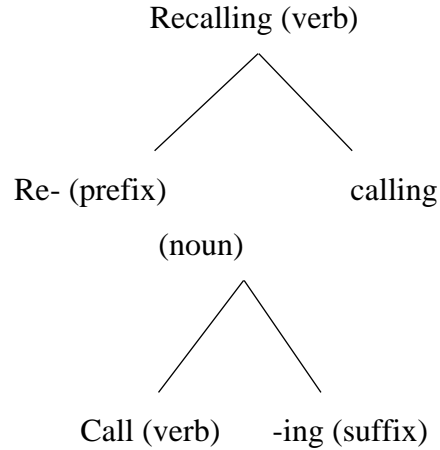
The process of prefixation:

Re- + mind (noun) → Reminisced (Verb)

Based on the data, the word of *reminisced* come from the word *mind* as a free morpheme. The root word related to *mind* was combined with the prefix *re-* as bound morpheme to create the verb *reminisce* (to remember), the ancestor of both words. *Reminisce* is one of several English verbs that begin with *re-* which means to bring an image or idea from the past to mind. *Reminisce* differentiates itself from others by implying casual recollection of past experiences, often with a sense of nostalgia. Adding prefixes *re-* before the word *mind* may change a word's meaning from a noun to a verb and change the word's class.

Data 4. Process word formation from Prefix Re-

.....He continued was a struggle, *recalling* his first appraisal where his boss told him directly that he was not suitable for the company. (P. L17)



The process of prefixation:

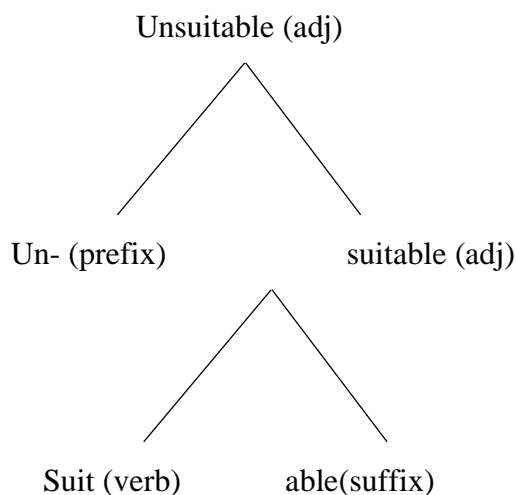
Call (verb) + -ing (suffix) → calling (noun)

Re- + calling (noun) → recalling (verb)

Based on the data, it is a combination of the word *call* (free morpheme), which means “to call,” and the prefix *re-* as bound morpheme, which means “again” in some senses, remembering refers to *recalling* something. A person who remembers a memory brings the memory to mind, perhaps by imagining what it would have felt like when it happened. Adding prefixes *re-* before the word *calling* may change a word's meaning from a noun to a verb and change the word's class.

Data 5. Process word formation from Prefix Un-

I was deemed *unsuitable* anyway, or find a way to not only survive but also thrive. (P. L20)



The process of prefixation:

Suit (verb) + -able (suffix) →

suitable (adj)

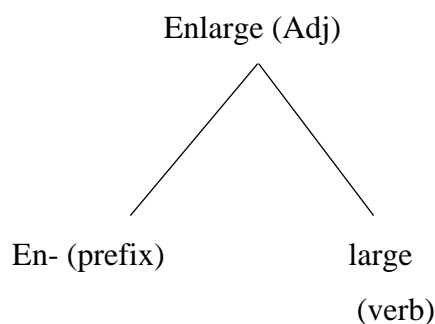
Un- + suitable (adj) →

unsuitable (adj)

Based on the data, the word *unsuitable* consists of three morphemes. The word of *suit* as a free morpheme, and *un-*, and *-able* as bound morphemes. The prefix *un-* and suffix *-able* change the category of the base word from a verb into an adjective and then an adjective. The prefix *un-* indicates the rejection word "not" which changes the meaning of the basic word *suitable* to another meaning. Uses the adjective *unsuitable* to describe something that is not *suitable* for use: flip-flops are shoes that are not suitable to wear in a snowstorm. Also a good word for something disappointing or undesirable.

Data 6. Process word formation from Prefix En-

“What I did at the time was sort of *enlarge* my role, that [I was] not just representing myself, but also other worthy Indonesian candidates from other universities ... (P. L22)



The process of prefixation:

En- + large (verb) → enlarge (adj)

Based on the data, from *en-* (prefix) added in before the word *large* (base word large). Some meanings else to expand, increase, make enlarge. The information above describes the affixation process since putting the prefix *en-* before the word enormous may change the word's meaning from verb to adjective and change its class.

Based on the explanation of the prefix, it can be seen that word formation goes through the affixation process, namely prefixes. Adding a prefix to a basic word can

make several changes to both the meaning and part of speech.

2.2.2 Suffixes found in Jakarta Post Newspaper Article.

Affix theory has explained that there are parts of it called suffixes. Posnaniensis & Conjugation (2000, p. 535) said that affix that is bound after the base is called a suffix. One approach to recognize an affix is to be aware of the suffix at the end of the word. To put it simply, a suffix is a set of letters that are appended to the end of a word. In addition, Yurtbaşı, M. (2015, p. 49) explains also Learning suffixes as early as possible during English learning is very important to improve their reading comprehension at all levels.

According to Singson, Mahony, & Mann (2000, p. 221) explains that suffixes are changes in basic pronunciation. The endings -tion, and -ity change the basic stress, pronunciation of certain consonants, etc., but the basic spelling remains constant. The addition of this word element will form a different meaning in the word that ends with the suffix. This means that the affix is only added after writing the word. As with prefixes, the presence of a suffix at the end of a word can also change the meaning of the word. Furthermore, each suffix can provide a different meaning. Therefore, you must first

understand what suffixes are in English and examples. When a word is given a suffix, the word will experience a change in word class. Apart from that, adding a suffix can also cause the original word to change its spelling or writing. To understand suffixes, we can look at each example of suffixes in the form of noun, adjective, verb and adverb.

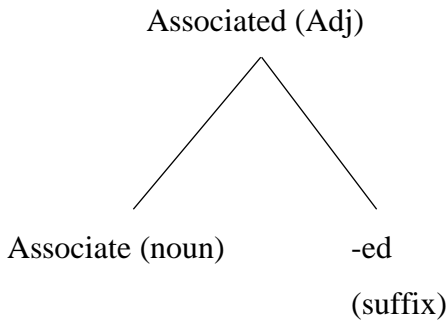
Suffixes are forming nouns, suffixes forming verb, suffixes forming adjectives, and suffixes forming adverbs. In conjunctions with the theory which is applied in this scientific paper. Suffixes meet our expectations by being found at the more productive end of the ranking although we might have expected -ing to be more productive than other.

Jakarta Post Newspaper article used as material for this scientific paper, especially in the suffix section, has classified and input several suffixes. The table above is to describe process and classifying prefix with code to knowing like code P (prefix) and L (line). There are several ways to carry out the word formation process. One way is with diagrams.

Data 7. Process word formation from Suffixes –ed

Long *associated* with movies and books, storytelling is one of those things that

can shape an audience's perception.... (S. L1)



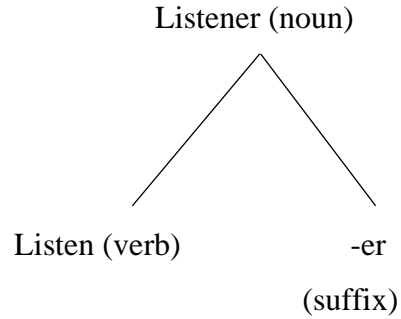
The process of suffixation:

Associate (noun) + -ed (suffix) → associated (Adj)

The data indicates that the word associated is made up of two types of morphemes: bound morphemes (-ed) and free morphemes (as associate). The past tense is indicated by the addition of the -ed suffix. the capacity to hear, read, spell, and comprehend the meaning of the suffix "-ed" in the past tense. The basic word's classification is changed from noun to adjective by the suffix -ed.

Data 8. Process word formation from Suffixes -er

A good storyteller can immerse themselves and their *listeners* within a narrative that will ultimately determine..... (S. L3)



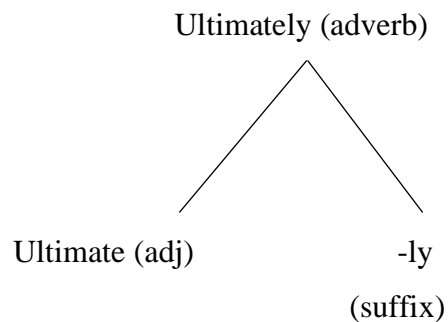
The process of suffixation:

Listen (verb) + -er (suffix) → listener (noun)

The information indicates that this word is *derived* from two morphemes: bound morphemes and free morphemes. Base word *listen* added suffix *-er* make forming word is *listener*. The meaning part of speech from verb to be noun and make meaning a person or thing that does an action indicated by the root verb used form an agent noun.

Data 9. Process word formation from Suffixes -ly

.....a narrative that will *ultimately* determine their own opinion and response, for better or worse. (S.L3)



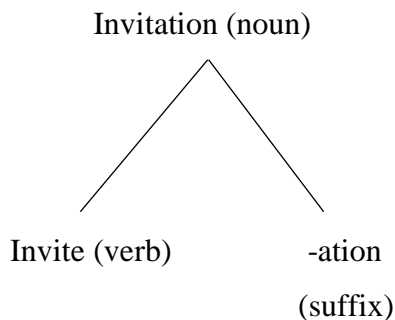
The process of suffixation:

Ultimate (adj) + -ly (suffix) →
ultimately (adverb)

This term, which was discovered in the first news, belongs to the category of derivational affix. This term is derived from two morphemes: bound morphemes and free morphemes. Because it can stand alone with meaning, the term *ultimate* is the foundation of the word. The word class changes from word *ultimate* (Adj) to *ultimately* (Adv) in the morphological process above when word *ultimate* (Adj) joins with suffix *-ly* to form a new word *ultimately*. The morphological process outlined causes the word's meaning to change. For example, the term *ultimate* (Adj) denotes "the best doing," but the word *ultimately* (Adv) signifies finally, after a sequence of events.

Data 10. Process word formation from Suffixes –ation

This conundrum was answered at the fifth edition of the monthly *invitation*-only Knowledge Series webinar... (S. L6)

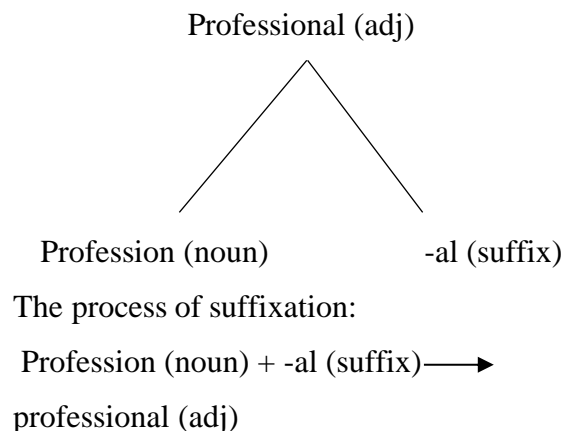


The process of suffixation:
Invite (verb) + -ation (suffix) →
Invitation (noun)

Based on the data above, two morphemes can be found in the word *invitation* (noun). Suffixes *-ation* are present in word operations. The particle "invite" is a confined morpheme as it requires the suffix *"-ation"* to be connected with the word's base. On the other hand, the word "invite" is a free morpheme since it may stand alone and has meaning. The information above illustrates the process of derivational affixes as the addition of *-ation* suffixes may change the word class and transform the meaning of an invitation from a verb to a noun.

Data 11. Process word formation from Suffixes -al

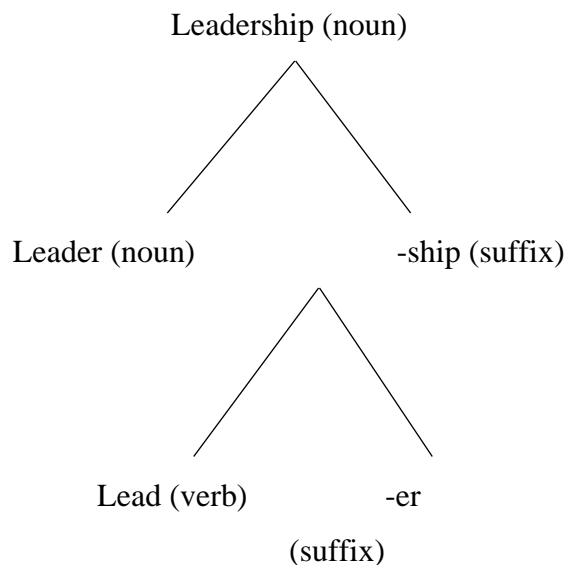
Speaking of his own storytelling journey, Ahmad reminisced on the beginnings of his *professional* career....(S. L15)



Based on the data, the word *professional* consists of morphemes and the example shows of derivational process. In the diagram explained the word *professional* is derived from the word *profession* as base, and attached by suffix *-al*. Since, suffix *-al* is changing the base. Therefore, the word *professional* belongs to adjective due to the adding of suffix *-al*.

Data 12. Process word formation from Suffixes -ship

.....the webinar was held on March 14, and invited Ahmad Yuniarto to share his insights into storytelling in the context of *leadership* roles. (S.L7)

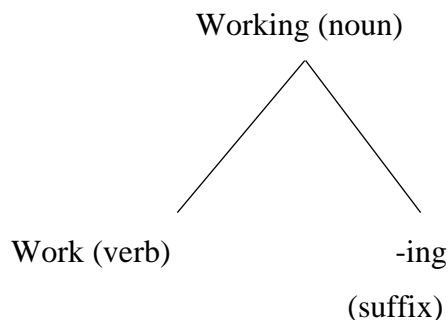


The process of suffixation:
 Lead (verb) + -er (suffix) → leader (noun)
 Leader (noun) + -ship (suffix) → leadership (noun)

Based on the data, the word *leadership* consists of three morphemes. The word of *lead* as free morpheme, and *er*, and *-ship* as bound morphemes. The suffixes *-er* and *-ship* change the category of the base word from a verb into noun and then noun.

Data 13. Process word formation from Suffixes -ing

Ahmad possesses extensive experience in the energy sector, formerly *servicing* as president director at PT. PERTAMINA Geothermal Energy... (S. L12)



The process of suffixation:
 Work (verb) + -ing (suffix) → working (noun)

The word *working* consists of two morphemes that are *work* as free morpheme and *-ing* as bound morpheme. The suffixes *-ing* change the category of the base word from a verb into noun.

Based on the explanation of the suffix, it can be seen that words are formed through an affixation process, namely

suffixes. Adding a suffix to the end of a basic word can make some changes to both the meaning and part of speech.

2.3 Jakarta Post Newspaper Article

This study uses Jakarta Post as the media to classification the data of prefixes and suffixes. The Jakarta Post is a daily English-language newspaper in Indonesia. The paper is owned by PT Bina Media Tenggara and based in the nation's capital, Jakarta. The researcher uses this media because Jakarta Post is the one of the famous newspapers in Indonesia. The title of Jakarta Post is an honest conversation: How storytelling can make a positive impact on yourself and other written by Josa Lukman, published April 4, 2024. The process of affixes found in an honest conversation: How storytelling can make a positive impact on yourself and other. Giyatmi, G. (2019, p. 35) said that affixes can be derivational and inflectional affixes. Derivational affixes are those that can change the part of speech of the word that they attach to. For example, is happy (Adj) + -ness (suffix) becomes happiness (Noun). The researcher discovered 43 data after gathering the data. There are 35 data that are suffixes and 8 prefixes. 6 (adjective derived from noun), 4 (noun derived from noun), 4 (verb derived from

noun), Five (adverb derived from adjective), 8 (noun derived from verb), 6 (adjective derived from verb), 2 (verb derived from adjective), 7 (verb derived from verb), and 1 (adjective derived from adjective) were among the categories the researcher identified from the data.

The study also concentrated on the affixes that were present in the Jakarta Post. Research on the subject is crucial for the Jakarta Post since affixes might be recognized in the news that is utilized. Additionally, scientific paper on affixes may advance our understanding of word processing. It will be simpler to spot changes in a word's meaning by looking at affixes.

III. CLOSING

3.1 Conclusion

The writer concludes that the word formation process using affixation in the Jakarta Newspaper Article from Josa Lukman describes affixes in that he discusses the process of word formation through two types of affixes, including prefixes and suffixes. In the Jakarta Post Newspaper article, it was found that the Affixation process involves morphemes. The first word formation process is through a prefix which explains that a prefix is a word that is added

at the beginning of a word or a free morpheme word as a word that can stand alone to which the bound morpheme word is added in front of it as a prefix. So that after the addition is made it can affect both the meaning and type of the previous base word. The prefixes that can be found in newspaper articles include un-suitable, en-large, recalling, and in-sights. The second word formation process is through suffixes which explain that a suffix is a word that is added at the end of a word or a free morpheme word as a word that can stand alone to which a bound morpheme word is added at the end as a suffix. So that after the addition it can affect both the meaning and type of the previous root word. The suffixes that can be found in newspaper articles include ultimate-ly, serv-

ing, invite-ation, associate-ed, and leadership. So, So affixation is in the field of word formation processes that can be accessed by research objects through media such as the Jakarta Post Article

3.2 Suggestion

The writer give suggestion from the discussion about affixation in Jakarta Post Newspaper Article that has been discussed is that for students it can increase their understanding of affixation and be used as additional good reference material and for next researchers it can be used as a comparison or used as reference material in researching affixation or the process of word formation.

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