ANALYSIS OF AFFIXATION USE IN THE SHORT STORY "HARUM" BY RADITYADIKA: MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the use of the prefixes ber-, me-, and ter- in short stories through a qualitative descriptive approach. Data were collected using a reading-noting technique to identify the basic form, affixation process, morphophonemic changes, and grammatical meanings that appear in each affixed word. The results show that the prefix ber- functions to form intransitive verbs that describe the activities, states, and social interactions of characters. The prefix me- is the most productive affix that forms active verbs through morphophonemic variations such as men-, mem-, meng-, meny-, and menge-, thus marking conscious and dynamic actions that drive the storyline. Meanwhile, the prefix ter- forms words that express spontaneous, passive, or unintentional states, thus strengthening the emotional and sensory nuances in the text. Overall, these three prefixes play an important role in building the structure of meaning, clarifying the characters' actions, and enriching the narrative function in short stories.

Keywords: Morphology, Affixation, Prefixes, Grammatical Meaning

Introduction

Language is a medium as a means to express thoughts, feelings, and desires that one has to others, either explicitly or implicitly, orally or in writing, through symbols and signs. (Adolph, 2016) In implementing language, one must also have language skills, namely the skill in expressing words when communicating, interacting, collaborating, in expressing oneself well through language so that others can understand. Therefore, language skills must be possessed as social beings to facilitate survival. Language also plays a crucial role in human life, as it enables us to communicate. Besides being a means of communication, language also reflects the culture, identity, and mindset of a community. Therefore, language is a primary focus of linguistic studies. Linguistics encompasses subfields, including morphology, phonology, semantics, and syntax. Linguistics' primary goal is to study the intricacies of language. (Yusuf Heryanto, 2010) In linguistics, morphology plays a crucial role in language. Morphology can be understood as a branch of science that studies the intricacies of word formation. According to Chaer (2015), morphology is the study of word form and formation. One definition of word formation is the process by which a word acquires its meaning. In the morphological process, words are formed from other parts that transform them into their basic form. This basic form is usually a word or phrase. The morphological process is divided into four, including, the first is the basic form, the second is the forming tool, namely affixation,

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reduplication, composition, and achronization; the third is grammatical meaning, and the fourth is the result of the formation process. Prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and confixes are some types of affixation processes, where affixes are added to the basic form to form words. According to Chaer (2008: 27), in the journal (Rohmawati et al., 2024) said that affixation is the process of adding affixes to the basic form to produce words. In the affixation process, lexemes experience changes in form and change in meaning. There are seven types of affixes, namely prefixes, infixes, suffixes, simuflixes, confixes, suprafixes, and affix combinations, but this study only discusses the affixation process of the prefix type, which is an affix that is in front of the root word. There are several studies that have been written about this case. Among them are:First, (Yusuf, 2022) research conducted by Maulana Yusuf, Ira Anisa Purawinangun, and Nori Anggraini entitledAffixation Analysis in Expository Texts Composed by 8th Grade Students of SMP BINA MANDIRI TELUKNAGA. Second,(Aisah Amini et al., 2023) research conducted by Khofifah Aisah and Nadra Nadra, and Rina Marnita entitledAffix Forms of the Morphophonemic Process of the Angkola Batak Language. One form of expression that can be used to convey various human feelings, experiences, and thoughts is literature. Writers often draw inspiration from their own personal experiences, process them into ideas, and then pour them into writing that has meaning and aesthetic value. In literary works, there are two types: fiction and non-fiction. One type of fictional literary work written in prose style is the

short story or short story. Its characteristics are concise and concise narrative. With a brief and directed delivery, short stories tell fictional stories that center on the life of a person or a particular event. Many short stories only focus on the life of a person or a particular event, many short stories only focus on one main character and tell the problems or events around them, according to Tasnih (2018: 71) in the journal (Fisnia Pratami et al., 2023). This makes short stories an effective literary medium for depicting the complexity of life within a limited scope but still able to leave a deep impression on the reader. Every work of fiction and nonfiction inevitably undergoes an affixation process. Therefore, the researcher wants to examine the application process of the prefixes ber-, ter-, and me-, in the use of the affixation process in the fictional short story "HARUM" by Raditya Dika on the blog radityadika.com.https://radityadika.com/blog/harum-cerita-pendek-1718876393841/By analyzing the affixation process in short stories, researchers can identify the frequent use of affixation among both writers and students. This can serve as a basis for developing more effective teaching materials in Indonesian language learning.

Methods

This study uses a qualitative approach. A qualitative approach is a type of research that aims to gain a better understanding of the phenomena experienced by research subjects, such as behavior, motivation, perception, actions, etc., comprehensively and verbally in a

natural environment using several scientific methods. (Moleong, 2018). The subject of this study is a short story entitled "HARUM" by Raditya Dika published on the blog radityadika.com. To collect data for this article, the listening technique was used. This method is used by observing how language is used, both spoken and written. (Zebua et al., 2023) Qualitative researchers as human instruments, whose role is to determine the focus of the research, collect data, check data quality, then analyze the data, and interpret the data, so that researchers can draw conclusions from existing findings. (Abdussamad, 2021) said that to begin this research, researchers searched for literature related to the topic to be studied and found short stories and words including the type of affixation to be studied. After the data is collected from the short story "HARUM" by Raditya Dika, data analysis will then be carried out.

Result and Discussions

The discussion in this research focuses on the study of affixation, especially the use of prefixes.ber-, me-, and ter-which appears in the short story"FRAGRANT"Raditya Dika's work. The analysis was conducted to examine how the process of word formation through affixation plays a role in constructing meaning, describing character actions, and strengthening the storyline. Affixation is not only a grammatical aspect but also a crucial element that adds color to the narrative and supports the development of the story's atmosphere. Therefore, each affixed word is analyzed through four

components:basic word form, attached affixes, the results of the affixation process, and the resulting grammatical meaning. The discussion focuses not only on morphological structure but also examines the function of the words in moving the story along, conveying emotion, and developing character. Each form of affixation, whether indicating activity, condition, or spontaneous event, is described through in-depth analysis. The results of this identification are presented in tabular form in the following section, which is then reinforced with narrative explanations to support the overall interpretation.

a) **Prefix ber-**

Word Form	Affix	Affixation Forms	Grammatical Meaning
meet	to-	ber- + meet	Meeting activities
dress	to-	to wear + clothes	Justice wears clothes
stand	to-	to + self	Upright body position
appearance	to-	ber- + appearance	The state of exhibiting a certain appearance
get acquainted	to-	ber- + know + an	Getting to know each other activity
blend in	to-	ber- + baur	Activities that blend with the environment
started	to-	ber- + early	The starting point of an event

be friends	to-	ber- + friend	The state of having friends or relationships
end	to-	ber- + end	Completed state activity
interact	to-	ber- + interaction	Two-way communication activities
speak	to-	ber- + talk	The activity of conveying words
effective	to-	to + people	The state of giving or receiving an effect
joking	to-	ber- + canda	Humorous speaking activity
different	to-	ber- + beda	The situation is not the same.
holding on	to-	to + hold + an	Holding hands activity
excessive	to-	ber- + lebih + an	Conditions that exceed normal limits
both	to-	two + two	The state of doing something with two people
take shelter	to-	ber- + shady	Shelter activities
walk	to-	ber- + jalan	Foot-moving activities
try	to-	ber- + effort	Attempt to do something
staying up late	to-	ber- + large	Sleepless night
months	to-	months	The situation persisted for months

together	to-	ber- + same	The state of doing something with others
hugging	to-	ber- + peluk + an	Hugging activity
move	to-	ber- + move	Activity changing position
said	to-	be- + word	Word pronunciation activity
hand in hand	to-	ber- + gadeng + an	Hand-holding activity
think	to-	ber- + think	Thought processing activities

The prefix ber- is used to form intransitive verbs that describe activities or states carried out by the subject without requiring a direct object. In short stories, words such as "jalan," "aktif," "menggerak," "menglihat," "berperanakan," and "berpenaji" (appearance) show that characters move and behave naturally within the context of the story. The affix ber- enriches the dynamics of the characters' actions and makes the plot more lively. Furthermore, the use of words such as "mengenang," "mengtahan," or "mengenang" indicates social relationships and emotional interactions between characters. Thus, the prefix ber- not only forms lexical meaning but also strengthens the atmosphere and relationships between events in the narrative. On the other hand, the stability of the prefix ber-'s phonological form makes it easy to combine with various base words without causing any sound changes. This makes ber- very productive in various narrative contexts to describe

continuous action and reflective states of characters. With the presence of this prefix, readers can feel the continuity of the character's movements, both physically and emotionally.

b) Prefix ter-

Word Form	Affix	Affixation Forms	Grammatical Meaning
including	to have-	ter- + enter	Expressing the state of being part of a group/category
heard	to have-	heard + heard	Expressing the state of sound that reaches the sense of hearing unintentionally
missed	to have-	ter- + last	Expressing a situation that happened accidentally or suddenly
laugh	to have-	ter- + laughter	Expressing spontaneous expressions in the form of laughter
available	to have-	ready + available	Declaring a state of being in existence or ready for use
too	to have-	ter- + lalu	Declaring an excessive or excessive situation
final	to have-	ter- + end	Declaring the final or closing position

seen	to have-	ter- + seen	Declaring a situation can be seen unintentionally or explicitly

The prefix ter- forms words that express a spontaneous state, ability, or event unplanned by the subject. In short stories, words like seen, heard, released, laughed, available, and finally indicate that the action occurred naturally without escaping the character's control. These forms help subtly convey the character's sensory and emotional experiences by emphasizing a passive or spontaneous state. For example, "a faint sound was heard" or "a dim light was seen" indicate that the character experienced the event without trying to do so. Therefore, the prefix ter- plays an important role in creating a gentle and reflective narrative atmosphere. Besides expressing spontaneous actions, the prefix ter- can also form adjectives that express a certain state or degree, as in the words last or too. This demonstrates the flexibility of the prefix's meaning in constructing structured and emotional narratives.

c) **prefix me-**

Word Form	Affix	Affixation Forms	Grammatical Meaning
light up	me> meny-	me- + married	Light-producing conditions
see	me-	me- + see	The act of observing something

interesting	me-	me- + tarik	The act of attracting, moving, making interested
to know	me-	me- + know	The act of knowing someone
write	me-	me- + write	The act of writing a text
take notes	me-	me- + catat	The act of noting or writing down certain points
blend in	me-	me- + bar	The act of uniting in a group
close	me-	me- + close + right-	The act of closing your eyes
give	me-	me- + beri + kan-	Don't give something.
remember	me > my	me- + remember	The process of remembering something
inhale	me > my	me- + hirup	The act of drawing in air/aroma
invite	me> my-	me- + invite	The act of inviting someone to do something
pointing	me> men-	to + show	The action of pointing a direction/object
thrust	me> meny-	me- + sodor + kan	The act of giving/offering something
reply	me> mem-	me- + reply	The act of responding

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notice	me> for-	mem + pay attention	The act of examining something
use	me-	with- + used	The act of using something
answer	me> go-	me- + answer	The act of giving an answer
staring	me> mem-	me- + stare	The act of looking with focus
overflowing	me> men-	me- + try	The act of conducting an experiment
force	me> mem-	me- + subject	The act of pressuring someone to do something
flow	me> my-	me- alir	Movement of fluids/energy
do	me-	me- + do	The act of doing something
know	me-	me- + burn	The act of understanding information
looking at	me> mem	me- + look at	The act of staring repeatedly
borrow	me> mem	me- + borrow	The act of borrowing goods
enjoy	me-	me- + nikmati	The act of feeling pleasure
allow	me> mem	me- + true + right	The act of approving/tidying up

holding	me-	me- + hand	Expressing a tight hold
come to	me-	me- + come + -i	Expressing coming to a place/someone
parking	me-	me- + parkir + -an	Declare parking of vehicle
cry	me-	me- + cry	Expressing tears
dismantle	me-	me- + dismantle	Declare damaging or opening something repeatedly
find	me-	me- + temu + -kan	Declaring that you have received something
force	me-	me- + subject + -kan	Expressing force strongly
tell	me-	me- + story + -kan	Declaring telling a story
imagine	me-	me- + bayang + -kan	Stating to form imagination
accompany	me-	me- + friend + -i	Declare to accompany someone
strengthen	me-	me- + strong + -kan	Stating to strengthen the condition/emotion
ignore	me-	me- + abai + -kan	Declare not caring

follow	me-	me- + join + -i	Expressing following someone/something
marry	me-	me- + nikah + -i	Declaring taking as a partner
flooded	me-	me- + puddle	Denotes a large amount of (water/tears) accumulated
hug	me-	to- + hug	Expressing hugging someone
scratching	me-	me- + scratch	Expresses rubbing with nails
delete	me-	me- + hapus	Expressing the removal of something
holding hands	me-	me- + hold	Expressing holding someone's hand
step	me-	to + step	Expressing walking steps
get	me-	me- + can + -kan	Expressing obtaining something
bring	me-	me- + slave	Declare bringing something
chase	me-	me- + kejar	Declaring an attempt to catch up
loosen up	me-	me- + slack	Declaring easing
take	me-	me- + take	Expressing desire for something

The prefix me- is the most productive affix in Indonesian and functions

to form active verbs that indicate the subject's deliberate action. In short stories, forms such as see, make, take, remember, note, hold, and change make it clear that the character is carrying out an action actively and consciously. The diversity of me- forms, which change to men-, mem-, meng-, meny-, and menge- depending on the initial phoneme of the root word, indicates a unique morphophonemic process. This change not only adapts to pronunciation but also emphasizes the subject's position as the actor of the action in the storyline. Narratively, verbs with the prefix me- present a fast, clear, and dynamic movement, allowing readers to follow the development of the conflict and the characters' emotional changes more deeply. Actions such as "sigh," "stare," "read," or "flow" demonstrate that this prefix marks both a psychological process and a concrete action.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the affixation analysis of words with the prefixes ber-, me-, and ter- in the short story, it can be concluded that these three prefixes have an important role in building the structure of meaning, narrative dynamics, and characterization of characters. The prefix ber- tends to form intransitive verbs that describe natural actions or states inherent in characters, thus clarifying social activities, interactions, and the development of relationships between characters. The stability of the phonological form of the prefix ber- makes it able to be used consistently in describing repetitive actions and processes that

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occur in the storyline. The prefix me- is the most dominant and productive active verb builder in the story. Through morphophonemic variations such as men-, mem-, meng-, meny-, and menge-, this prefix forms a series of conscious actions carried out by the characters. The use of me- not only describes concrete actions but also strengthens psychological expressions such as sighing, remembering, or staring, thus providing emotional depth to the narrative. The presence of this active verb makes the storyline appear more dynamic, progressive, and action-oriented. Meanwhile, the prefix "ter-" indicates a state, ability, or event that occurs spontaneously or without intention. This form lends a reflective and soft tone to the story, as it emphasizes passive experiences or events experienced naturally by the characters. The use of "ter-" enhances the sensory and emotional dimensions, helping the reader feel the characters' inner states more deeply. Overall, the combination of these three prefixes creates a variety of meanings and enriches the use of language in the short story. The prefix - presents activity and social relationships, - emphasizes active actions that drive the plot, and - softens the atmosphere by depicting spontaneous or passive conditions. All three complement each other in constructing a coherent, expressive, and meaningful narrative text, while also demonstrating that affixation is a fundamental aspect that cannot be separated from the process of meaning-making in literary works.

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