



**AN ANALYSIS OF PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES IN
JAKARTA POST ONLINE ARTICLES 2020**

A THESIS

Submitted to State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN)
Padangsidimpuan as a Particular Fulfilment of the Requirement
for the Degree of Education Scholar (S. Pd) in English

Written By:

NAIMA PUTRI HASIBUAN

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ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY

STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES

PADANGSIDIMPUAN

2021



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2021

LETTER OF AGREEMENT

Term : Munaqasyah
Item : 7 (seven) exemplars

Padangsidempuan, Oktober 2021
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To: **Dean**
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Assalamu 'alaikum wr.wb.

After reading, studying and giving advice for necessary revision on the thesis belongs to **Naima Putri Hasibuan**, entitled "**An Analysis of Prefixes and Suffixes in Jakarta Post Online Articles 2020**". We assumed that the thesis has been acceptable to complete the assignments and fulfill the requirements for graduate degree of Education (S.Pd) in English Education Department, Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty in IAIN Padangsidempuan.

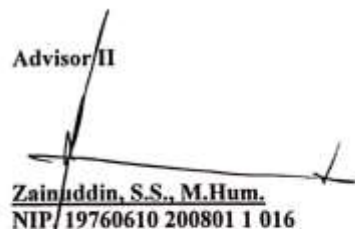
Therefore, we hope that the thesis will soon be examined by the Thesis examiner team of English Education Department of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty IAIN Padangsidempuan. Thank you.

Wassalam 'alaikumwr.wb.

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DECLARATION LETTER OF WRITING OWN THESIS

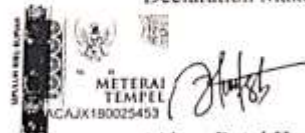
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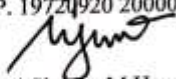

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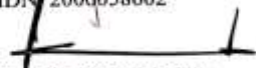

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ABSTRACT

This research discusses about prefixes and suffixes in Jakarta post online articles 2020. Word is the basic unit of language. Prefixes is a group of letters beginning of a word and that has meaning. There are three kinds of prefixes , they are: quantify prefixes, numerous locative prefixes, and temporal prefixes. Suffixes is a group of letters that added to the end of a word. There are four kinds of suffixes, they are: nominal suffixes, verbal suffixes, adjective suffixes adverbial suffixes.

There are two formulations of the problems in this research, the first is what are kinds of prefixes and suffixes in Jakarta post online articles 2020. The second, what are the dominant of prefixes and suffixes in Jakarta post online articles 2020. The objectives of this research to find the kinds of prefixes and suffixes and to find the dominant of prefixes and suffixes in Jakarta post online articles 2020 in the three random online articles 2020.

The kind of the research is library research. The researcher has taken data from google chrome of Jakarta post in three random articles 2020, because in the three articles have many prefixes and suffixes. The three random online articles 2020 are: *Majority of Students Want to Return to School in January: KPAI Survey*, *Students Without Access to Distance Learning May Return to School: Nadiem*, *Reimagining Education in Shadows of Covid-19 Pandemic*, The researcher analyzed the data by using some steps, they are reading, describing, identifying, and finding.

From the result of the data analysis of the three random articles online articles 2020 in Jakarta post. The researcher found there are 166 findings that contains prefixes and suffixes. In the kinds of prefixes the researcher found 9 prefixes they are; 1 quantify prefixes, 2 numerous locative prefixes and 6 temporal prefixes. In the kinds of suffixes the researcher found 157 suffixes they are; 79 nominal suffixes, 58 verbal suffixes, 7 adjective suffixes, and 13 adverbial suffixes.

Key Words: *Prefixes, Suffixes, Jakarta Post, Online Articles.*

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JUDUL SKRIPSI : **MENGANALISIS AKHIRAN DAN AWALAN DI JAKARTA POST ARTIKEL ONLINE 2020**

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini membahas tentang awalan dan akhiran kata dalam online artikel 2020 di Jakarta post. Kata adalah unit dasar bahasa. Awalan adalah sekelompok huruf awal dari sebuah kata dan memiliki arti. Ada tiga jenis dari awalan yaitu mengukur awalan , banyak lokasi awalan, dan sementara awalan. Akhiran adalah sekelompok huruf akhi dari sebuah kata dan memiliki arti. Ada empat jenis dari akhiran yaitu, nominal akhiran, kata kerja akhiran, kata sifat akhiran kata keterangan akhiran.

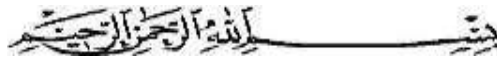
Ada dua permasalahan dalam penelitian ini, pertama apa jenis-jenis awalan dan akhiran di Jakarta post artikel online 2020 Kedua, awalan dan akhiran apa yang dominan di Jakarta post online artikel 2020. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan jenis- jenis awalan dan akhiran dan untuk menemukan awala dan akhiran apa yang dominan di Jakarta post artikel online 2020 dalam tiga artikel online secara acak tahun 2020.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian studi pustaka. Peneliti mengambil data dari google Chrome diJakarta post dalam tiga artikel online secara acak tahun 2020, karena dalam tiga artikel ini banyak terdapat awalan dan akhiran kata. Tiga artikel online secara acak tahun 2020 yang dipilih adalah *kebanyakan Siswa Ingin Kembali Ke Sekolah Pada Bulan January; Survei KPAI. Tanpa Akses Pembelajaran Jarak Jauh Siswa Dapat Kembali Sekolah; Nadiem, Menata Kembali Pendidikan Dalam Bayang-Bayang Pandemi COVID 19.*, : Peneliti menganalisis data dengan menggunakan beberapa langkah, membaca, mendiskripsikan, mengidentifikasi, dan menemukan.

Hasil analisis data dari tiga artikel online secara acak tahun 2020 di Jakarta Post. peneliti menemukan ada 166 data yang berisi awalan dan akhiran. Di jenis-jenis awalan , penenliti menemukan 9 awalan yaitu; 1 mengukur awalan, 2 banyak lokasi awalan, dan 6 sementara awalan. Di jenis-jenis akhiran peneliti menemukan 157 akhiran yaitu; 79 nominal akhiran, 58 kata kerja akhiran, 7 kata sifat akhiran dan 13 kata keterangan akhiran.

Kata Kunci: *Awalan, Akhiran, Jakarta Post, Artikel Online.*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



First of all, let the researcher says a lot of praise and Alhamdulillah to Allah SWT, as the best Creator of everything in the world, and as the most Merciful who has given to the researcher the health, time, knowledge, and chance so the researcher can accomplish her thesis entitled “**An Analysis of Prefixes and Suffixes in Jakarta Post Online Articles 2020.**”. The Second, shalawat and salaam upon to the prophet Muhammad SAW that had guided the human beings from the bad character in Jahiliyyah era into the good one, which has created by knowledge like this era.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the help and contribution to all of lecturers, institution, family and friends who have contributed in different ways hence this thesis is processed until it becomes a complete writing. In the process of accomplishing this thesis, I got a lot of guidance, helping, inspiration and motivation from many people. Although, in this opportunity I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the following people:

1. Especially to Mrs. Fitri Rayani Siregar, M.Hum., as my first advisor and as the Chief of English Department. Mr. Zainuddin, S.S., M.Hum., as my second advisor who have guided me for finishing this thesis, who have been the great advisors for me and gave me much idea and suggestion sincerely and patiently during the progress of writing this thesis. Thank you so much for everything may Allah always bless both of you, gives health, and may Allah guide you to Jannah. Aamiin Allahumma Aamiin.
2. Mr. Prof. Dr. H. Ibrahim Siregar, M.CL., as the Rector of IAIN Padangsidempuan.
3. Mrs. Dr. Lelya Hilda, M.Si., as the Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty.
4. Mrs. Fitri Rayani Siregar, M.Hum., as my academic advisor who has given me motivations.

5. Ummi Yusni Sinaga, M.Hum., Mrs. Sri Rahmadhani Siregar, M.Pd., Mrs. Sokhira Linda Vinde Rambe, M.Pd., Mrs. Eka Sustris Harida, M.Pd., Mrs. Rayendriani Fahmei Lubis, M.Ag., Mr. Sojuangon Rambe, S.S., M.Pd., Mrs. Sri Minda, M.Hum., Mrs. Ida Royani, M.Hum., Mrs. Marwah, M.Pd. Mr. Dr. Fitriadi Lubis, M.Pd and all academic cavities of IAIN Padangsidempuan who have given me their valuable, helping and knowledge during I studied in this institute.
6. My beloved parents (Mr. Alimuddin Hasibuan and Mrs. Syamsiah Ritonga) who always give me a lot of love, affection, attention, and big spirit how to be patient and survive in all condition by my own self, who always give me motivation to achieve my dream, and who have been my inspiration. Hope you always health, happily ever after and may Allah guide us together to His Jannah.
7. My beloved sister (Masitoh Hasibuan) my beloved brothers (Muhammad Rifai Hasibuan, Umar Hadi Hasibuan, Alfin Sa'adi Hasibuan, and Syafrialdy Hasibuan) who always give me much love and always support me.
8. All of my lovely best friends, especially (Aisyah Fitri Nasution, Tasya Namira Nasution, Nurbaiti, Dhea Sari, Sri Rahayu, Hindun Hasibuan, Sriana, and Asmeni Handayani Siregar) who have supported and helped me in all condition.
9. All of my Best Friends in Orange Kos (Aurelia Rambe, Rodia Tammardiah Hasibuan, Wildah Hayati Nasution, Amalia Retno Wulandari, Sri Rahayu, Suaidah Lubis, Laila Suhro, and many others friends that I cannot mention.
10. All of my friends in IAIN Padangsidempuan especially for TBI-3, thank you so much for your help and contribute many things to me to finish my study that I cannot mention one by one. I hope Allah SWT blesses us everytime and everywhere. Aamiin Allahumma Aamiin.
11. All people who have helped me to finish my study that I cannot mention one by one thank you for your supported, may Allah bless them. Amiin.

I realize this thesis cannot be considered perfect without critiques and suggestions. Therefore, it is such a pleasure for me to get critiques and suggestions from the readers to make this thesis better.

Padangsidempuan, December 2021

Research

Naima Putri Hasibuan

Reg. No. 17 203 00114

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Problem

Linguistic is the study of language in general. The science of linguistics includes several aspect which include Morphology, Phonology, Syntax, Semantics and also several other science related to languages such as Sociolinguistics, Psycholinguistics, and Comparative Linguistics. One of the aspects discussed is morphology. Morphology has many parts, there are morpheme, lexeme, affixes, and etc.

Affixation in linguistic are knowing locations of additions of word, concentrating on meaning study, and showing process affixation. Affixation very important each usage word and put word according to its place in linguistic. The important of affixation in linguistic is revealed in the following illustration.

First, a basic word becomes affixation that will know locations for addition of word. The word addition in basic word put in beginning or ending, which often call with suffix in additions of word in beginning and prefix in addition of word in ending. Knowing locations for additions of word are using two, three or more additions of word. So, to use affixation have to know locations of addition of word.

Second, concentrating on meaning study is one of importance of affixation in linguistic. Affixation also used to get meaning. A word adds with other word will get different meaning from basic word. Besides, many additions word in affixation. Finally, the important of showing process affixation is expectation of using additions will not happened mistake in location of addition of word. Affixation is happen the change when addition basic word with word in beginning or ending word.

Studying vocabulary with affix systems or patterns would seem to be much more effective language for learners (junior high school, senior high school and university) also than just memorizing words. In other words, when learners study vocabulary and morphology at once, it will be better. They can get more knowledge about forming words too than just mastery of collection of words.¹ It means that morphology supports vocabulary, because it discusses more clearly about affixes than vocabulary.

In this research, the writer chooses the Jakarta Post as an object of the research, The researcher has some reasons of why analyze in online articles 2020 in the Jakarta Post. First, Jakarta Post is one of newspaper where it uses English as the language articles and we are easy to search, find and read the articles in Jakarta Post because is online articles.

Second, the Jakarta Post is one of famous international newspapers such as Kompas, BBC, CNN and other in Indonesia. This

¹ Rohmatillah, "A Study on Students' Difficulties in Learning Vocabulary" 6 no 2 (2014), <http://ejournal.radenintan.ac.id/index.php/ENGEDU/article/view/520/>.

newspaper offer news and properties of information which up to date in the form of writing, circumstantial of information which correct analyze and accurate, and also gives news from domestic and abroad. In Jakarta Post provides lot of articles discussing different issue such as economic, politic, culture, sport, archipelago, national, business, opinion, city, world, sport, and entertainment.

Third, as an English newspaper. The Jakarta Post is valuable media in teaching English. The last, the researcher chooses Jakarta Post because many researchers analyzed prefixes and suffixes in Jakarta Post, they analyzed only about prefixes and suffixes, and this research the researcher analyzed prefixes and suffixes with the kinds and the theory from Ingo Plag. That is why the researcher is more interested in analyzing prefixes and suffixes in detail.

The researcher only takes (October, November and December) online articles in 2020. However, not all articles will be used in the research; the researcher investigates three online articles in 2020. Based on the description above, the researcher wants to conducted a research entitled: An Analysis of Prefixes and Suffixes in Jakarta Post Online Articles 2020.

B. The Focus of the research

This research focused in the Jakarta post Online Articles 2020 Year about education especially education in pandemic. The researcher identified prefixes and Suffixes in three random online articles and the

article is taken from online that is google chrome
<https://www.thejakartapost.com>

C. The Formulation of the Research

In this research, the researcher focused on the following problems:

1. What are kinds of prefixes and suffixes in the Jakarta post online articles 2020?
2. What is the most dominant prefixes and suffixes in the Jakarta post online articles 2020?

D. The Objectives of the Research

Based on the formulation of the problems above, the objectives of the research are:

1. To know what kinds prefixes and suffixes in Jakarta post online articles 2020.
2. To know what is the most dominant prefixes and suffixes in Jakarta post online articles 2020.

E. The Significances of the Research

The researcher hopes that the result of this research will be something beneficial and advantageous in the following ways:

1. For readers

This research is primary useful for the reader to enlarge their knowledge about prefixes and suffixes in deep, because this research contains many theories that related with that topics

2. For students

This research can add knowledge and understanding of affixation especially suffixes and prefixes.

3. For lecturer

This research can be useful for lecturer. The result will give one this mastery can be used by lecturer to get successful learning about prefixes and suffixes, especially for linguistics subject can use this paper as the guidance to enrich their knowledge about prefixes and suffixes.

4. For other researchers

It can be made as a reference to other researcher in the field of language and education of language and this study can help the researcher to increase knowledge about prefix and suffix. Hopefully. This research inspires other researchers to develop or to conduct other research in the same scope with different subjects.

F. The Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding in assuming the title of the researcher, then it would be clarified the definitions of key terms in title; An Analysis of Prefixes and Suffixes in Jakarta Post Online Articles 2020.

1. Prefixes

Is a single letter or a group of letters placed before the root of a word, which adds to the meaning of a word when placed at the beginning.

2. Suffixes

Is a single letter or a group of letters placed after the root of a word, which adds to the meaning of a word when placed at the beginning.

3. Jakarta Post

Jakarta Post is one of newspaper where it uses English as the language in the articles. It is Indonesian newspaper. The Jakarta Post provides lot of articles discussing different issue such as economic, politic, culture, sport, archipelago, etc.

4. Online Articles

Online article is a piece of writing, use dealing with a particular issue or topic, in a newspaper, magazine or a particular item or separate thing that connected to the computer or the internet.

G. The Review of Related Findings

This research is not as beginner related to the title but there are some researchers had been researched before relevant to this title, They were:

First, the research was done by student of English Education Department in IAIN Padangsidimpuan. The researcher's name is Sri Mulyani Siregar.² In her research, she found affixation in Jakarta Post newspaper. She concluded that inflectional morpheme more dominant than derivational morpheme in sport article of the Jakarta Post newspaper.

² Sri Mulyani Siregar, "The Analysis of Affixation in Sport Articles of the Jakarta Post Newspaper at 330th Editions Wednesday April 4, 2012" (IAIN Padangsidimpuan, 2012), <https://etd.iain-padangsidimpuan.ac.id/5441/1/083400075>.

Second, the research was done by student of Education Department in State Institute For Islamic Studies (IAIN) Salatiga. The researcher name is Ahmad Chudori.³ In his research, he show most dominant affixes in research proposals made by English alumni of Education Department Teacher Training and Education Faculty In the academic year of 2020/2021.

Third, the research was done by the students of State Institute for Islamic Studies of Salatiga. The researcher's name is Sri Romadhon Eko Yuliyanti.⁴ She found 90 English nouns added trough derivational process. The process of affixation changes some category of the base words, likes from verbs become nouns and from adjectives become nouns. There are 57 English nouns which derive from verb, 10 English nouns which produce from adjectives and 23 English nouns which derive from nouns.

The fourth the research was done by the students of University of Muria Kudus, Department of English Education. The researcher name is Sri Aryati. She concluded that it shows that it has most frequently present are suffix -ly as an adverb marker in the Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi.⁵

³ Ahmad Chudhori, "The Analysis Of Derivational Affixes Of Research Proposal" (IAIN Salatiga, 2017), file:///C:/Users/Administrator/Downloads/THE ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES OF RESEARCH PROPOSAL.pdf.

⁴ Sri Romadhon EkoYuliyanti, "The Analysis Of Derivational Process Of English Nouns As Found In Some Of The Jakarta Post Articles" (IAIN Salatiga, 2012), <http://nmasbvhajdfsalatigans352467aji>.

⁵ Maharani Sri Aryati, "An Analysis Of Derivational Affixes The Land Of Five Towers Novel By A. Fuadi Translated By Angie Kilbane," *Thesis* (Muria Kudus University, 2014), <http://eprints.umk.ac.id/2647/>.

The fifth, the research was done one of the student English Education Department in North Sumatra University. The researcher's name Hanim Masniari Lubis.⁶ In his research, he show most dominant affixation in the novel Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe.

The researcher presented the result of this research in five researches above, and all of five researches have similarities with this research. the similarities are the related findings with this research in the objectives of the research that is to know what is the most dominant from prefixes and suffixes. while the differences are the related findings only analyzed about affixation and this research analyzed more detail affixation that is about the kinds of prefixes and suffixes. While the differences are that the second and the fifth related findings used proposals and novel and in this research used online articles.

H. The Research Method

In conducting a research, it is important for the researcher to determine the research method that would like to use. This chapter discussed about the research method that the researcher used in conducting this research. This chapter consists of types of research, source of data, technique of collecting data and technique of data analysis.

1. The Kind of the Research Method

In this study, the research analyzed prefixes and suffixes in Jakarta Post. Online articles used to get the data. This research used library

⁶ Hanim Masniari Lubis, "An Analysis of Affixation in the Novel 'Robinson Crusoe' By Daniel Defoe" (University Of Sumatera Utara, 2012), <https://doi.org/10.1093/OBO/9780199772810-0183>.

research to expand the theories and the references to support the analysis. The researcher used some journals, books and articles that related to this research.

2. The Data Source

The sources of the data for this research were three online articles 2020 in Jakarta Post, They are:

- a. *Majority of Students Want to Return to School in January: KPAI Survey.*⁷
- b. *Students Without Access to Distance Learning May Return to School: Nadiem.*⁸
- c. *Reimagining Education in Shadows of Covid-19 Pandemic.*⁹

3. The Instrument of the research

Instrument is a tool used by researcher when he or she uses a certain method to collect data in order to reach the objective research. The instrument of this research is researcher herself, and google chrome, document, blanko checklist.

- a. Researcher as instrument refers to the researcher as an active respondent in the research process. Lincoln and Guba introduce the concept of human as instrument to emphasize the unique role that

⁷ <https://www.thejakartapost.com/academia/2020/12/19/majotity-of-students-want-ro-return-to-school-in-january-kpai-survey.html>

⁸ <https://www.thejakartapost.com/academia/2020/11/11/students-without-access-to-distance-learning-may-return-to-school-nadiem.html>

⁹<https://www.thejakartapost.com/academia/2020/10/02/reimagining-education-inshadow-of-covid-19-pandemic.html>

qualitative researchers play in their inquiry.¹⁰ So the researcher herself of key instrument collected the data.

- b. Google chrome, google chrome is tools to surf the internet in order to get online articles in Jakarta post.
- c. Document, document is about the Jakarta post online articles 2020.
- d. A blanko checklist is about the kinds of prefixes and suffixes. The blanko checklist used to list the words attached with prefixes and suffixes.

Table.1
The Blanko Checklist to Collect the Data

	Data	Prefixes			Suffixes			
		Quantify	Numerous Locative	Temporal	Nominal	Verbal	Adjective	Adverbial
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								

4. The Technique of the Collecting Data

Bogdan states that documentation consist of publish documents such as minutes of meeting, and newspaper, private documents such as journals, diaries, and letters and E-mail discussions.¹¹ So, the

¹⁰ Donal Ary, *Introduction to Research in Education*, 8th ed. (USA: WADSWORTH Cengage Learning, 2015), file:///C:/Users/Administrator/Downloads/DONAL ARY.pdf.

¹¹ L. R. Gay and Peter W. Airasian, *Educational Research*, 10th ed. (USA: Person Education, Inc., 2014), <https://www.pearsonhighered.com/assets/preface/0/1/3/4/0134784227>.

researcher collected the data by choosing online articles 2020 in Jakarta Post as a source of the data.

There are several steps of collect the data:

- a. Searching: the researcher searched the three online articles 2020 in Jakarta Post.
- b. Printing: the researcher printed the three online articles 2020 in Jakarta Post.
- c. Reading: the researcher read the three online articles 2020 in Jakarta Post.
- d. Underlining: the researcher underlined that attached of prefixes and suffixes and made a color in each kind of prefixes and suffixes.
- e. Coding: the researcher made a code as a sign about all the kinds prefixes and suffixes.

5. Technique of the Analyzing Data

Having collecting the data taken from online articles 2020 in Jakarta Post, then those data were analyzed, Technique of data analysis in qualitative research is very important to describe and evaluate the data. So, by using data analysis the researcher can organize the data.

After collected the data, the researcher analyzed the data by some steps, they are: ¹²

¹² John W. Cresswell, *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Method Approaches Second Edition* (USA: Sage Publication, Inc, 2003), kspjournals.org/index.php/JSA/article/view/1313.

- a. Understanding, the researcher read and identified the data in Jakarta post online articles 2020.
- b. Identifying, the researcher found all the words that contain in prefixes and suffixes.
- c. Classifying, the researcher classified all the kinds of prefixes and suffixes.
- d. Describing, the researcher described the kinds of the prefixes and suffixes and determined the most of prefixes and suffixes in Jakarta post online articles 2020.

I. The Outline of the Thesis

The systematic of this research is divided into five chapters. Each chapter consists of some sub chapters with detail as follows:

In chapter one, it talks about introduction of this research. It consists of background of the problem, focus of the research, formulation of the research, objectives of the research, significances of the research, and definition of key terms, , review and related findings, research method, and outlines of the research.

In chapter two, consist of theoretical description, which divided into subtopics which consist of definition prefixes and suffixes , kinds of prefixes and suffixes.

In chapter three, it consists of Jakarta Post. It is about history of Jakarta post and definition of online articles.

In chapter four, it consists of the result of the research and discussion.

In chapter five, it consists of conclusion and suggestion of the research.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL DESCRIPTION

A. Affixation

1. Definition of Affixation

Affixes are word parts that change the meaning of a root or base word or affixes are a part of morpheme. Ingo Plag states affix as a bound morpheme that attaches to bases.¹³ It can be added to other morpheme which is constructing a word formation and new meaning, the following are the further explanation.

According to Haspelmath Affix is attached to a word or a main part of a word.¹⁴ It usually has abstract meaning and affix cannot occur by itself. The writer infers that affix has an abstract meaning or in the other word, the meaning is unclear. Katamba and Stonham state Affix is a morpheme which only occurs when attached to some other morpheme or morphemes such as a root or stem or base.¹⁵ Obviously, by definition affixes are terms are bound morpheme. According Emenanjo and Ejele apply the term to smallest meaningful grammatical elements that are added the root.¹⁶ Affixation is most common way of making new words in English.

¹³ Ingo Plag, *Word-Formation in English, Language*, 2nd ed. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002), <https://sciarium.com/file/785/>.

¹⁴ Martin Haspelmath, *Understanding Morphology*, 1st ed. (New York: Oxford University press Inc, 2002), <http://org456morphologydhsdcnxbvj678777>.

¹⁵ Jhon Stonham Francis Katamba, *Modern Linguistic Morphology*, 2nd ed. (United Kingdom: Red Globe Press, 2006), <https://qdoc.tips/queue/francis-katamba-john-stonham-morphology->.

¹⁶ Virginia Chinwe Onumajuru (PhD), *Affixation and Auxiliaries In Igbo*, (Nigeria: The Linguistic Association of Nigeria (LAN), 2015), p. 14.

Sibarani states that affixation is the bound morphemes which are added to a word which change the meaning/ category or the grammatical function of the word.¹⁷ Affix is very important in making a new word with a different category of word. Furthermore, McCarthy an umbrella term for prefix and suffix (broadly speaking for all morphemes that are not roots) is affix.¹⁸ It means both of prefix and suffix is part of affix. However, it is not only prefix and suffix that covered in affix, but also all morphemes that are not root or words. The writer infers the things which affix cover are prefix and suffix.

So, Affixation is process of adding affix in order to make or to form a new word, it can be at the beginning or the ending of the base or basic word, this process can change the meaning of one word to be two, three and to show the grammatical function. For example the word “happy”. This word can be changed in to happiness, unhappy, unhappiness. Affixation has two types that are prefixes and suffixes.

2. Types of Affixation

There are two types of affixes:

a. Prefixes

Affixes that precede the main part of the word are called Prefixes.¹⁹ Prefix is a single letter or a group of letters placed

¹⁷Robert Sibarani, *An Introduction to Morphology*, 2nd ed. (Medan: Poda, 2006), <https://morphology//robert-sibarani>.

¹⁸Andrew Carstairs-Mccarthy, *An Introduction to English Morphology: Words and Their Structure, Linguistics*, 7th ed. (United kingdom: Edinburgh University Press, 2012), <https://edinburghuniversitypress.com/book-an-introduction-to-english-morphology.html>.

¹⁹Martin Haspelmath, *Understanding Morphology*.

before the root of a word, which adds to the meaning of a word when placed at the beginning. Mark states that prefix is bound morphemes that occur before other morphemes.²⁰ A prefix is an affix attached before a root, stem, or base, like re-, un- and in-: re-make, re-read, un-kind, un-tidy, in-decent,- in- accurate.²¹

So, prefix is a group of letters beginning of a word and that has meaning. Here are the common English prefixes:²²

Table 2. Prefixes

No	Prefix	Meaning	Word Function	Example
1.	A-	Not, without, near	Noun, adjective	Anarchy, atypical
2.	Ab-	Away from, off	Adjective	Abnormal
3.	Ambi-	Both, double, two	Noun, adjective	Amphibian, ambidextrous
4.	Anti-	Against	Noun	Anticommunist
5.	Auto-	Self	Noun, Adjective	Autobiography, Automotive
6.	Bi-	Two	Noun	Bicycle
7.	Con-	Together, with	Noun, adjective	Concord, cognate
8.	Contra-	Against, opposite	Verb	Contravene, contradict
9.	Cosmo-	Universe	Adjective	Cosmopolitan
10.	De-	Opposite of	Verb	Decrease, desensitize
11.	Dia-	Through, across	Noun, adjective	Diameter, Diagonal
12.	Dis-	Not	Verb	Disbelief, disagree
13.	En-	Pur into	Verb	Enamor
14.	Equi-	Equal	Noun	Equilateral, equitable
15.	Extra-	Very, beyond	Adjective	Extrasensory, extra-thin
16.	Fore-	Before, in front	Verb	Foresee
17.	Geo-	Earth, ground,	Noun	Geology

²⁰Mark Twain, "Morphology: The Words of Language" 3 (2006): 43, <https://www.toroscevir.info/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/chp.2-FRH.pdf>.

²¹Francis Katamba, *Modern Linguistic Morphology*.

²²Jayanthi Daksina Muthry, *Contemporary English Grammar*, 3rd ed. (New Delhi: Book Palaca, 2007), <https://www.worldcat.org/title/contemporary-english-grammar/oclc/1045445067>.

No	Prefix	Meaning	Word Function	Example
18.	Hom(o)-	The same	Adjective	Homogeneous
19.	Hyper-	To a large degree	Adjective	Hyperactive
20.	In-	Not, in	Noun, adjective	Inaction, Inactive
21.	Il-	Not, in	Adjective	Illegible
22.	Im-	In, into	Verb	Import
23.	Ir-	Not	Noun	Irregular
24.	Inter-	Between, among	Adjective, Verb,	Interlinear, Interject
25.	Mal-	Bad	Bad	Malfunction
26.	Mis-	Wrong	Verb	Misdirect
27.	Mono-	One, alone	Noun, adjective	Monochrome, monolingual
28.	Multi-	Verb	Noun, verb	Multinational, multiply
29.	Non-	Not	Noun	Nonsense
30.	Op-	Against	Verb	Oppose
31.	Omni-	All, universally	Adjective	Omnivorous
32.	Over-	Above, excessive	Verb	Overcook, overact
33.	Post-	After	Verb	Postseason, postscript
34.	Pre-	Before	Verb	Precede
35.	Re-	Again, back	Verb	Replace, replay
36.	Sub-	Secondary, under	Adjective, verb	Subnormal, Support
37.	Super-	Above, over	Verb	Superman, superimpose
38.	Trans-	Across, beyond	Verb	Transfigure
39.	Un-	Not, against	Noun, verb	Unceasing
40.	Uni-	One	Adjective	Uniform

1) Kinds of prefixes

Kinds of prefixes can be classified semantically into the following groups:²³

- a) There is a large group that quantify over their base words meaning, for example, ‘one’ (uni-, unilateral, unification), ‘twice or two’ (bi-, bilateral, bifurcation and di-, disyllabic,

²³Ingo Plag, *Word-Formation in English, Language*, 2nd ed. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002), <https://sciarium.com/file/785/>.

ditransitive), ‘many’ (multi-, multi-purpose, multi-lateral and poly-, polysyllabic, polyclinic), ‘half’ (semi-, semi-conscious, semi-desert), ‘all’ (omni-, omnipotent, omnipresent), ‘small’ (micro-, micro-surgical, microwave), ‘large’ (macro-, macroeconomics, macro-biotic), ‘to excess’ (hyper-, hyperactive, hypermarket and over-, overestimate, overtax), ‘not sufficiently’ (undernourish, underpay).

- b) There are numerous locative prefixes such as circum- ‘around’ (circumnavigate, circumscribe), counter- ‘against’ (counterbalance, counterexample), endo- ‘internal to X’ (endocentric, endocrinology), epi- ‘on, over’ (epiglottis, epicentral), inter- ‘between’ (interbreed, intergalactic), intra- ‘inside’ (intramuscular, intravenous), para- ‘along with’ (paramedic, paranormal), retro- ‘back, backwards’ (retroflex, retrospection), trans- ‘across’ (transcontinental, transmigrate).
- c) There are temporal prefixes expressing notions like ‘before’ (ante-, preand fore-, as in antechamber, antedate, preconcert, predetermine, premedical, forefather, foresee), ‘after’ (post-, poststructuralism, postmodify, postmodern), or ‘new’ (neo-, neoclassical, Neo-Latin). A fourth group consists of prefixes expressing negation (a(n)-, de-, dis-, in-, non-, un-, see below for examples).

From the explanation above there are three kinds of prefixes are quantify prefixes, numerous locative prefixes and temporal prefixes.

According Evelyn Hatch and Cheryl Brown there are kinds of prefixes:

- a) Negative, we already noted that there are a variety of negative prefixes including *un-*, *-non*, *in-*, *a-*, and *dis*.
- b) Attitude, attitude prefixes are the morphemes that convey being against, with, opposite, for, or on the side of whatever stem they are added to. Included are the prefixes *anti-*, *co-*, *counter-*, and *pro-*.
- c) Size and degree, include *arch-*, *hyper-*, *hypo-*, *maxi-*, *mini-*, *out-*, *over-*, *sub-*, *ultra-*, and *under-*.
- d) Space and time, include *ex-*, *fore-*, *inter-*, *post-*, *pre-*, *re-*, *sub-*, and *trans-*.
- e) Number, number prefixes include *bi-*, *di-*, *mono-*, *multi-*, *poly-*, and *tri-*, as in biweekly, dichotomy, monolingual, multilingual, polyglot, and and trilingual.²⁴

So from the kinds of prefixes above the researcher choose the theory by Ingo Plag, that are quantify prefixes, numerous locative prefixes and temporal prefixes.

b. Suffixes

Suffixes is a single letter or a group of letters placed after the root of a word, which adds to the meaning of a word when placed at the beginning. Suffix is an added after root, stem, base (the original word).²⁵

According to Katamba suffix is an affix attached after a root (or stem or base) like *-ly*, *-er*, *-ist*,*-s*, *-ing*, and *-ed*; kind-ly, quick-ly,

²⁴ Evelyn Hatch and Cheryl Brown, *Vocabulary, Semantics, and Language Education* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1995), p. 271.

wait-er, play-er, chair-s, leg-s, work-ed, jump-ed.²⁶ According to Mc. Carthy the suffix is come at the end of words.²⁷ Suffix are attached to the stem in the end.²⁸

So, in simple the suffix is a group of letters that added to the end of a word. Here are the common English suffixes:²⁹

Table 3. Suffixes

No	Suffix	Meaning	Word Function	Example
1.	-able/-ible	Worth, ability	Adjective	Forgettable , incredible
2.	-age	Activity, result of action	Noun	Marriage, courage
3.	-al/-ial/-ical	Quality, relation	Noun, adjective	Educational, territorial
4.	-an/-ian	Person	Noun	Italian, African
5.	-ance/-ence	Action, quality, process	Noun	Brilliance, annoyance
6.	-ancy/-ency	- State, quality, capacity	Noun	Vacancy, agency
7.	-ant/-ent	Agent, indicating, being	Noun, adjective	Applicant, important
8.	-ar/-ary	Resembling, relate to	Adjective	Spectacular, unitary
9.	-ate	State, function, kind of state, cause to be	Noun, adjective, verb	Candidate, inviolate, graduate
10.	-ation/-tion	Action, resulting state	Noun	Creation, narration
11.	-ative/-itive	Having the quality of	Adjective	Creative, sensitive
12.	-cy/-acy	State, quality	Noun	Efficiency, privacy
13.	-dom	Place, state of being	Noun	Kingdom

²⁶Francis Katamba, *Modern Linguistic Morphology*.

²⁷Carstairs-Mccarthy, *An Introduction to English Morphology: Words and Their Structure*.

²⁸Fitri Rayani Siregar, "The Students' Ability In Morphological Mastery (a Case Study of Sixth Semester IAIN Padangsidimpuan)," *English Education* 06, no. 2 (2018): 125–40, jurnal.iain-padangsidimpuan.ac.id/index.php/EEJ/article/view/1252/1053.

²⁹Francis Katamba, *Modern Linguistic Morphology*.

No	Suffix	Meaning	Word Function	Example
14.	-ed	Having the quality, similar to, in term of, past	Adjective, verb	Terraced, walked
15.	-en	Material, cause to become	Adjective, verb	Silken, moisten
16.	-ee	Person, object of action	Noun	Employee, lessee
17.	-er/-or/ ar/ator	Person, doer comparative, action	Noun, adjective, verb	Teacher, brighter Clamor
18.	-ery	Person	Noun	Noun
19.	-es/-s	Plural marker, 3rd person	Noun, verb	Pens, books, plays
20.	-ess	Person	Noun	Heiress, lioness
21.	-est	Superlative	Adjective	Funniest, silliest
22.	-ful	Quality that fills, having, giving, marked by	Noun, Adjective	Cheerful, Mouthful
23.	-fy/-ify	Cause	Verb	Falsify, terrify
24.	-hood	condition of life	Noun	Childhood, motherhood
25.	-ian/-an	Related to, one that is	Noun	Politician
26.	-ic/-ics	Related to sciences, quality	Noun, adjective	Economic, optimistic
27.	-ing	Gerund, activity, present participle/progressive	Noun, adjective, verb	Roofing, hearing
28.	-ion	Condition, action	Noun	Abduction
29.	-ish	Having the character of	Adjective	Brutish, childish
30.	-ism	Belief, showing qualities	Noun	Despotism, communism
31.	-ive	Quality of	Adjective	Expensive, attractive
32.	-ize/-ise	Cause	Verb	Authorize, popularize
33.	-less	Without, missing	Adjective	Treeless, spiritless
34.	-ly	Quality of	Adjective, adverb	Badly, Fluently
35.	-ment	Condition or result	Noun	Movement, placement
36.	-ness	Person,culture,	Noun, adjective	Batakness,

		condition		goodness
37.	-ous/-eous/ose	Having the quality of, relating to	Adjective	Adventurous, courageous, verbose
38.	-ure	Action, process	Noun	Censure, procure
39	-t	Event/participle	Verb	Bent, burnt
40.	-y	Marked by, having	Adjective	Fruity, brainy

1) Kinds of suffixes.

There are four kinds of suffixes³⁰

a) Nominal suffixes

Plag states nominal suffixes are suffixes which are used to derive abstract nouns from verbs, adjectives, and noun. Nominal suffixes express abstract nouns can denote actions, results of actions, or other related concepts, but also properties, qualities and the like.

The kinds of nominal suffixes that are the suffix -*age* (*coverage, acreage, voltage, orphanage*), -*al* (*arrival, overthrowal*), -*ance* (*absorbance, riddance*)/-*ence* /-*ancy*/-*ency*, (*riddance, dependency*) -*ant*/-*ent* (*applicant, defendant, dependent*), -*ce*/-*cy* (*emergence, animacy*), -*dom* (*apedom, freedom*), -*ee* (*employee*), -*eer* (*auctioneer, budgeter*), -*er*/-*or* (*winner, conductor*), -*(e)ry* (*bakery, brewery, fishery, pottery*), -*ess* (*princess, stewardess, lioness,*), -*ful* (*cupful, handful, tumblerful*), -*hood* (*adulthood, childhood,*

³⁰ Ingo Plag, *Word-Formation in English*.

farmerhood), - (i) an/-ean (*Bostonian, Lancastrian*), -ing (*building, wrapping*), -ion (*colonization*), -ism (*blondism, Parkinsonism, conservatism, revisionism*), -ist (*ballonist, careerist, fantasist, minimalist*), -ity (*profundity, solidity*), -ment (*assessment, endorsement*), -ness (*thingness*), and -ship (*friendship, membership*).

Nominal suffixes also can call as noun suffix by the formation of noun. Noun derived from other noun, noun derived from adjective or derived from verb.

b) Verbal suffixes

There are four suffixes which derive verbs from other categories (mostly, adjective and nouns), -ate (*fluorinate, mercurate*) -en (*blacken, broaden, quicken, ripen*), -ify (*solidify*), -ize (*computerize, hospitalize*). Verbal suffixes also can call by the verb formation that derived from adjective or noun.

c) Adjective suffixes

Adjective suffixes that adjective derived from verb or noun. The English adjective suffixes can be divided into two groups. The first is relational adjectives. It is adjective suffixes whose role is relate the noun the adjective qualifies to the base word of derived adjective. The second group is qualitative adjective, this adjective can adopt qualitative

meanings as in she is a grammatical genius and it can adopt qualitative sense. There are many kinds of adjective suffixes. They are –able (*agreeable, perishable, variable*), –al (*cultural, federal, institutional*), –ary (*evolutionary, fragmentary, legendary*), –ed (*minded, headed, wooded*), –esque (*Chaplinsque, Hemingwayesque*), –ful (*forgetful, mournful, resentful*), –ic (*electric – electrical*), –ing (*boring*), –ish (*soonish, summerish, townish, childish*), –ive (*connective, explosive, fricative, offensive, passive*), –less (*expressionless, hopeless, speechless, thankless*), –ly (*daughterly, fatherly, womanly, daily, monthly*) and –ous/ –eous/–ious/–uous (*barbarous, famous, synonymous, erroneous, homogeneous, gracious, prestigious, ambiguous*).

d) Adverbial suffixes

Adverbial Suffix is a suffix was attached to adjective bases to form adverb. Which Plag the classification of adverbial –ly however some formations have difference meaning. There are two kinds of adverbial suffixes; they are –ly (*hotly, coldly and darkly*) and –wise (*lengthwise*). The suffix ly in the adverbial suffix different with the suffix in the adjectival suffix.

CHAPTER III

THE JAKARTA POST ONLINE ARTICLES 2020

A. History of The Jakarta Post

The Jakarta Post is one of newspapers where it uses English as the language in the articles. The Jakarta Post provides lot of articles discussing different issue such as economic, education, politic, national, culture, sport, archipelago, etc. Jakarta Post is a daily English language newspaper in Indonesia³¹. The paper is owned by PT Niskala Media Tenggara and based in the nation's capital, Jakarta. Ahmad Chudori the co-founder of the Jakarta Post was previously a journalist and the newspaper's first general manager.

The Jakarta Post started as a collaboration between four Indonesian media at the urging of Information Minister Ali Murtopo and politician Jusuf Wanandi. After the first issue was printed on 25 April 1983, it spent several years with minimal advertisements and increasing circulation. After a change in chief editors in 1991, it began to take a more vocal pro-democracy point of view. The paper was one of the few Indonesian English-language dailies to survive the 1997 Asian financial crisis and currently has a circulation of about 40,000.

The Jakarta Post also features an online edition and a weekend magazine supplement called J+. The newspaper is targeted at foreigners and educated Indonesians, although the middle-class Indonesian

³¹ Dian Sari, "The Jakarta Post" (<http://www.co.au>, accessed at January 14, 2020 retrieved on 09:40 AM).

readership has increased. Noted for being a training ground for local and international reporters, The Jakarta Post has won several awards and been described as being "Indonesia's leading English-language daily". The Jakarta Post is a member of Asia News Network.

B. Definition of Online Article

Article is a piece of writing, use dealing with a particular issue or topic, in a newspaper, magazine and etc or a particular item or separate thing. According Oxford Learner's Dictionary Online is controlled by or connected to a computer or to the internet.³² Article is written essay whose length is not certain, aimed to conveying ideas and facts with convincing, educating, or entertaining intent. It means that article is piece of writing about popular events, issue nowadays that written in newspaper or magazine and has part of the topics like education, sport, business, politic, etc, also it has the purpose to extend the ideas or factual that ensure, education, and entertain.

Online article is Article is a piece of writing, use dealing with a particular issue or topic, in a newspaper, magazine or a particular item or separate thing that connected to the computer or the internet. According the Oxford's Dictionary article as: 1) particular or separated thing. 2) piece of writing, complete in itself, in a newspaper or other periodical. 3) separate clause or item in an agreement.³³

³² Oxford Learner's, Pocket Dictionary, (New York: Oxford University, 2011), p.297.

³³ *Oxford Learner's, Pocket Dictionary* (New York: Oxford University, 2011), p. 19.

a. Characteristic of article.

According to Haris Sumadiria there are six characteristic of article, they are:³⁴

2. Written with on behalf (by line story)
3. Contained of actual and or controversial ideas
4. Lifted idea must concern importance for biggest readers
5. Written by referential with intellectual vision
6. Presented in life, fresh, popular, communicative language.
7. Shorten and completed
8. Original.

The explanation can see below:

1) Written with on behalf (by line story)

Articles have to mention clearly name written. The category of opinion article, name of researcher usually mentioned above or below title, while article in out category like light article and practical article, name of researcher usually rather with kept at the end article.

2) Contained of actual and or controversial ideas.

Idea of actual is idea which in character newly, not yet many written, to be known, or discussed of people. Articles have to avoid idea of worn out, or just something of level. Only new idea, fresh, which assumed give alternative and use asses to society.

3) Lifted idea must concern importance for biggest readers.

Written article give the more benefit to importance of society. Like news about economics, education and athletic.

³⁴ Haris Sumadiria, *Menulis Artikel Dan Tajuk Rencana*, 1st ed. (Bandung: Simbiosis Rekatama, 2005), <https://doi.org/10.1075/z.156>.

4) Written by referential with intellectual vision

As intellectual masterpiece of someone, article anything which written have to be supported by a set reading, knowledge. So, articles have to be written by referential to get complete article.

5) Presented in life, fresh, popular, communicative language. Language which presented in newspaper, tabloid and magazine use simple language, clear, life, fresh, communicative and popular so that reader get information with easy.

6) Shorten and completed

One of article characteristic that is articles have to shorten and is complete. Shorten mean article not verbiage, circulating or throw time of rider. While complete that is not continue to next addition, equally finish at edition today.

7) Original article made result of masterpiece alone

Article not a result of others masterpiece. Article contained in newspaper not a result of plagiarizing or plugging. Then, one of the kinds characteristic of the three number, there are (lifted idea must or concern importance for biggest readers). Because articles like this must often in need and will be made in referential source.

C. Jakarta Post Online Articles 2020

1. Majority of Students Want to Return to School in January: KPAI Survey.

As the government has allowed schools to reopen in January, the National Child Protection Commission (KPAI) conducted a survey to learn about the student's point of view on the plan. The survey, which was conducted earlier this month, involved 62,448 students. It discovered that 78.17 percent of them agreed to resume classroom learning in January 2021, followed by 16.13 percent saying they felt unsure about the plan and around 10 percent saying they disagreed. Among those who rejected the school reopening plan, 45 percent said they were afraid of contracting COVID-19. The survey, which was initiated by KPAI. The schools wanting to reopen must fulfill a checklist for face-to-face teaching and health protocols," Nadiem said. The policy is a major departure from a previous school reopening, which allowed only schools in green and yellow zones to conduct face-to-face learning. The new policy allows schools in red zones to reopen.

2. Students Without Access to Distance Learning May Return to School: Nadiem.

Education and Culture Minister Nadiem Anwar Makarim has allowed some students in certain regions to go to school, during a visit to Rote Ndao regency in East Nusa Tenggara, Nadiem said that schools in green or yellow zones may conduct face-to-face teaching, but the decision would be made by the school committee, headmaster and the local agency.

Although students in green or yellow zones may return to school, Nadiem said, whether or not to take advantage of this option by sending their children to school was up to the parents.

3. Reimagining Education in Shadows of Covid-19 Pandemic.

In Jakarta, the Indonesian capital and most populous city, Governor Anies Baswedan has reimposed large-scale social restrictions (PSBB), with various regions following suit. Educators, parents and school children watching this back-and-forth should rightly be concerned about whether their leaders are getting it right when it comes to learning and safety. The ministry's distance learning approaches have varied, from online learning resource hubs to educational television programs broadcasted by the state-owned television. The ministry has announced a new policy to support students with 35 GB and 42 GB mobile data packages to facilitate distance learning.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher answer the problems that exist in the formulation of the research. What are kinds of prefixes and suffixes in Jakarta Post online articles 2020 and what are the dominant of prefixes and suffixes in Jakarta Post online articles 2020. This chapter describe the result and the data analysis of the online articles is presented based each kinds of prefixes and suffixes.

A. Research Findings

The researcher would provide the data findings of the research depended on technique of collecting the data and then, it was discussed by data analysis. The data findings are from the Jakarta post online articles 2020 Indonesia. They are: *Majority of Students Want to Return to School in January: KPAI Survey*, *Student Without Access to Distance Learning May Return to School: Nadiem*, *Reimagining Education in Shadows of Covid-19 Pandemic*.

1. Kinds of prefixes and suffixes in Jakarta Post Online Articles 2020

The reseacher has done the analysis and found the kinds of prefixes and suffixes in Jakarta Post online articles 2020, they are :

Article 1 Majority of Students Want to Return to School in January: KPAI (Survey)

a. Prefixes

In the first online articles 2020 in Jakarta post the researcher only found numerous locative prefixes and temporal prefixes from the kinds of prefixes.

1) Numerous locative prefixes

The researcher found 1 numerous locative prefixes “*re-*”

Explanation below:

schools to **re**open....(line 1)

This prefix is attached to the root *reopen*. Here, the meaning of *re-* from word *reopen* is *back*. So, the word *reopen* is includes in numerous locative prefixes.

2) Temporal prefixes

The researcher found 2 Temporal prefixes “*un-*” and “*dis-*”

Explanation below:

they felt **un**sure...(line 5)

This prefix is attached to the root *unsure*. Here, the meaning of *un-* from word *unsure* is *not*. So, the word *unsure* is includes in temporal prefixes.

they **dis**agreed (line 6)

This prefix is attached to the root *disagreed*. Here, the meaning of *dis-* from word *unsure* is *not*. So, the word *disagreed* is includes in temporal prefixes.

b. Kinds of suffixes

In the first online articles 2020 in Jakarta post the researcher only found nominal prefixes, verbal suffixes, adjective suffixes and adverbial suffixes from the kinds of prefixes.

1) Nominal suffixes

The researcher found 22 nominal suffixes “-ment”, “-er”, “-ent”, “-ion”, “-ation”, “-es”, “-s”.

Explanation below:

As the government**ment**...(line 1)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ment*. This suffix is attached to the root *govern*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *govern* as *verbal*, if it is added the suffix *-ment* which becomes *government* as *noun*. So, the word government is includes in nominal suffixes.

The national child protection**ion**...(line 1)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ion*. This suffix is attached to the root *protect*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *protect* as *verbal*, if it is added the suffix *-ion* which becomes *protection* as *noun*. So, the word protection is includes in nominal suffixes.

Involved 62,448 students (line 3)

The suffixes found in this word is *-s*. This suffix is attached to the root *student*. This process changes the class of word or part of the

speech of the root. Here, the class of word *student* as *noun* with the meaning *singular*, if it is added the suffix *-s* which becomes *students* as *noun* with the meaning *plural*. So, the word *students* is includes in nominal suffixes.

Initiated by KPAI commissioner...(line 9)

The suffixes found in this word is *-er*. This suffix is attached to the root *commission* . This process not changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *commission* as *noun*, if it is added the suffix *-er* which becomes *commissioner* as *noun*. So, the word *commissioner* is includes in nominal suffixes.

Found the most respondent (line 10)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ent*. This suffix is attached to the root *respond* . This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *respond* as *verbal*, if it is added the suffix *-ent* which becomes *respondent* as *noun*. So, the word *respondent* is includes in nominal suffixes.

basins or sinks at...(line 19)

The suffixes found in this word is *-s*. This suffix is attached to the root *basin*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *basin* as *noun* with the meaning *singular*, if it is added the suffix *-s* which becomes *basins* as *noun* with the meaning *plural*. So, the word *basins* is includes in nominal suffixes.

Sinks at their school (line 19)

The suffixes found in this word is *-s*. This suffix is attached to the root *sink*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *sink* as *noun* with the meaning *singular*, if it is added the suffix *-s* which becomes *sinks* as *noun* with the meaning *plural*. So, the word *sinks* is includes in nominal suffixes.

prepare school reopening plans (line 22)

The suffixes found in this word is *-s*. This suffix is attached to the root *plan*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *plan* as *noun* with the meaning *singular*, if it is added the suffix *-s* which becomes *plans* as *noun* with the meaning *plural*. So, the word *plans* is includes in nominal suffixes.

COVID -16 clusters “Retno said” (line 24)

The suffixes found in this word is *-s*. This suffix is attached to the root *cluster*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *cluster* as *noun* with the meaning *singular*, if it is added the suffix *-s* which becomes *clusters* as *noun* with the meaning *plural*. So, the word *clusters* is includes in nominal suffixes.

They were never given an announcement ... (line 25)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ment*. This suffix is attached to the root *announce*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *announce* as *verbal*, if

it is added the suffix *-ment* which becomes *announcement* as *noun*.

So, the word *announcement* is includes in nominal suffixes.

Standard operating procedures...(line 26)

The suffixes found in this word is *-s*. This suffix is attached to the root *procedure*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *procedure* as *noun* with the meaning *singular*, if it is added the suffix *-s* which becomes *procedures* as *noun* with the meaning *plural*. So, the word *procedures* is includes in nominal suffixes.

They were never given an **explanation**...(line 27)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ion*. This suffix is attached to the root *explain*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *explain* as *verbal*, if it is added the suffix *-ion* which becomes *explanation* as *noun*. So, the word *explanation* is includes in nominal suffixes.

In response to the survey results KPAI ...(line 29)

The suffixes found in this word is *-s*. This suffix is attached to the root *result*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *result* as *noun* with the meaning *singular*, if it is added the suffix *-s* which becomes *results* as *noun* with the meaning *plural*. So, the word *results* is includes in nominal suffixes.

Schools and parents...(line 33)

The suffixes found in this word is *-s*. This suffix is attached to the root *parent*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *parent* as *noun* with the meaning *singular*, if it is added the suffix *-s* which becomes *parents* as *noun* with the meaning *plural*. So, the word *parents* is includes in nominal suffixes.

To resume on campus activities...(line 34)

The suffixes found in this word is *-es*. This suffix is attached to the root *activity*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *activity* as *noun* with the meaning *singular*, if it is added the suffix *-s* which becomes *activities* as *noun* with the meaning *plural*. So, the word *activities* is includes in nominal suffixes.

Taking into consideration...(line 35)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ion*. This suffix is attached to the root *considerate*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *considerate* as *adjective*, if it is added the suffix *-ion* which becomes *consideration* as *noun*. So, the word *consideration* is includes in nominal suffixes.

In stages according to...(line 36)

The suffixes found in this word is *-s*. This suffix is attached to the root *stage*. This process changes the class of word or part of the

speech of the root. Here, the class of word *stage* as *noun* with the meaning *singular*, if it is added the suffix *-s* which becomes *stages* as *noun* with the meaning *plural*. So, the word *stages* is includes in nominal suffixes.

Reopen must fulfill a checklist requirement ... (line 38)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ment*. This suffix is attached to the root *require*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *require* as *verbal*, if it is added the suffix *-ment* which becomes *requirement* as *noun*. So, the word *requirement* is includes in nominal suffixes.

Health protocols Nadiem said on Nov 20... (line 38)

The suffixes found in this word is *-s*. This suffix is attached to the root *protocol*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *protocol* as *noun* with the meaning *singular*, if it is added the suffix *-s* which becomes *protocols* as *noun* with the meaning *plural*. So, the word *protocols* is includes in nominal suffixes

In red zones to reopen (line 39)

The suffixes found in this word is *-s*. This suffix is attached to the root *zone*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *zone* as *noun* with the meaning *singular*, if it is added the suffix *-s* which becomes *zones* as *noun* with

the meaning *plural*. So, the word zones is includes in nominal suffixes.

2) Verbal suffixes

The researcher found 24 nominal suffixes “*ed*”, “*-ing*”, “*s*”.

Explanation above:

As the government allowed**ed**...(line 1)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ed*. This suffix is attached to the root *allow*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *allow* forming verb denotes past form *allowed*. So, the word allowed is includes in verbal suffixes.

The national child protection commission (KPAI) conducted**ed**...(line 2)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ed*. This suffix is attached to the root *conduct*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *conduct* forming verb denotes past form *conducted*. So, the word conducted is includes in verbal suffixes.

Involved**ed** 62,448 students (line 3)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ed*. This suffix is attached to the root *involve*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *involve* forming verb denotes past form *involved*. So, the word involved is includes in verbal suffixes.

it discovered**ed** that 78.17 percent...(line 4)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ed*. This suffix is attached to the root *Discover*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *discover* forming verb denotes past form *involved*. So, the word discovered is includes in verbal suffixes.

Classroom learning**ing** in January...(line 4)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ing*. This suffix is attached to the root *learn*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *learn* forming verb denotes present participle *learning*. So, the word learning is includes in verbal suffixes.

Followed**ed** by 16.13 percent...(line 5)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ed*. This suffix is attached to the root *follow*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *follow* forming verb denotes past form *followed*. So, the word discovered is followed in verbal suffixes

Followed by 16.13 percent saying**ing**...(line5)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ing*. This suffix is attached to the root *say*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *say* forming verb denotes present participle *saying*. So, the word saying is includes in verbal suffixes.

Among those who **rejected** the school ...(line 7)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ed*. This suffix is attached to the root *reject*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *reject* forming verb denotes past form *rejected*. So, the word rejected is verbal suffixes.

They were afraid of **constructing**...(line 8)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ing*. This suffix is attached to the root *construct*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *construct* forming verb denotes present participle *constructing*. So, the word constructing is includes in verbal suffixes.

Which was initiated **by KPAI**...(line 9)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ed*. This suffix is attached to the root *initiate*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *initiate* forming verb denotes past form *initiated*. So, the word initiated is includes in verbal suffixes.

Bored with at home learning and **needed**...(line 10)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ed*. This suffix is attached to the root *need*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *need* forming verb denotes past form *needed*. So, the word needed is includes in verbal suffixes.

Different approach to **studying**...(line 10)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ing*. This suffix is attached to the root *study*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *study* forming verb denotes present participle *saying*. So, the word studying is includes in verbal suffixes.

Retno added**ed**...(line 11)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ed*. This suffix is attached to the root *add*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *add* Forming verb denotes past form *added*. So, the word added is include in verbal suffixes.

their schools had started**ed**...(line 15)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ed*. This suffix is attached to the root *start*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *start* forming verb denotes past form *started*. So, the word started is includes in verbal suffixes

Among those who have participated**ed**...(line 17)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ed*. This suffix is attached to the root *participate*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *participate* forming verb denotes past form *participated*. So, the word participated is include in verbal suffixes.

In the blended**ed**...(line 17)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ed*. This suffix is attached to the root *blend*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *blend* forming verb denotes past form *blended*. So, the word blended is include in verbal suffixes.

Their school had prepared...(line 18)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ed*. This suffix is attached to the root *prepare*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *prepare* forming verb denotes past form *prepared*. So, the word prepared is include in verbal suffixes.

Standard operating....(line 25)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ing*. This suffix is attached to the root *operate*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *operate* forming verb denotes present participle *operating*. So, the word operating is includes in verbal suffixes.

So called the...(line 25)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ed*. This suffix is attached to the root *call*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *call* forming verb denotes past form *called*. So, the word called is in verbal suffixes.

KPAI encouraged...(line 29)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ed*. This suffix is attached to the root *encourage*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *encourage* forming verb denotes past form *encouraged*. So, the word encouraged is in verbal suffixes.

Nadiem Makarim announced...(line 32)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ed*. This suffix is attached to the root *announce*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *announce* forming verb denotes past form *announced*. So, the word announced is in verbal suffixes.

Taking into consideration...(line 34)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ing*. This suffix is attached to the root *take*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *take* forming verb denotes present participle *taking*. So, the word taking is includes in verbal suffixes.

according to each region's...(line 35)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ing*. This suffix is attached to the root *accord*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *accord* forming verb denotes present participle *according*. So, the word according is includes in verbal suffixes.

Face to face teach**ing**...(line 37)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ing*. This suffix is attached to the root *teach*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *teach* forming verb denotes present participle *teaching*. So, the word teaching is includes in verbal suffixes. .

3) Adjective suffixes

The researcher found 3 adjective suffixes “*-er*”, “*-ed*”, “*-ing*”.

Explanation below:

Which was conducted earlier...(line 3)

The suffixes found in this word is *-er*. This suffix is attached to the root *early*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *early* as *adverb*, if it is added the suffixes *-ly* which becomes *earlier* as *adjective*. So, the word earlier is includes in adjective suffixes.

Most respondent were bored...(line 10)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ed*. This suffix is attached to the root *bore*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *bore* as *verb*, if it is added the suffixes *-ed* which becomes *bored* as *adjective*. So, the word earlier is includes in adjective suffixes.

The schools want**ing to reopen**...(line 37)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ing*. This suffix is attached to the root *want*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *want* word as *verb*, if it is added the suffixes *-ing* which becomes *wanting* as *adjective*. So, the word *wanting* is includes in adjective suffixes.

4) Adverbial suffixes

The researcher found 3 adverbial suffixes “*-ly*”.

Explanation below:

Especially those...(line 12)

The suffix found in this word is *-ly*. This suffix is attached to the root *especial*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *especial* as *adjective*, if it is added the suffixes *-ly* which becomes *especially* as *adverb*. So, the word *especially* is includes in adverbial suffixes.

Cautiously prepare school...(line 22)

The suffix found in this word is *-ly*. This suffix is attached to the root *cautious*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *cautious*.as *adjective*, if it is added the suffixes *-ly* which becomes *cautiously* as *adverb*. So, the word *cautiously* is includes in adverbial suffixes.

School reopening can be done **immediately** (line 36)

The suffix found in this word is *-ly*. This suffix is attached to the root *immediate*. This process changes the class of word or part of the

speech of the root. Here, the class of word *immediate*.. as *adjective*, if it is added the suffixes *-ly* which becomes *immediately* as *adverb*. So, the word *immediately*. is includes in adverbial suffixes.

Article 2 Student Without Access to Distance Learning May Return to

School: Nadiem

a. Kinds of prefixes

In the second online article 2020 in Jakarta post the researcher only found temporal prefixes from the kinds of prefixes.

1) Temporal prefixes

The researcher found 3 Temporal prefixes “*un-*“ and “*in-*”

Explanation above:

Particularly with **uneven**...(line 19)

This prefix is attached to the root *uneven*. Here, the meaning of *un-* from word *uneven* is *not*. So, the word *uneven* is includes in temporal prefixes.

Technology and **inadequate** online...(line 20)

This prefix is attached to the root *inadequate*. Here, the meaning of *un-* from word *uneven* is *not*. So, the word *inadequate* is includes in temporal prefixes.

Such as **unequal** access...(line 32)

This prefix is attached to the root *unequal*. Here, the meaning of *un-* from word *unequal* is *not*. So, the word *unequal* is includes in temporal prefixes.

b. Kinds of suffixes

In the second online articles 2020 in Jakarta post the researcher only found nominal prefixes, verbal suffixes, adjective suffixes and adverbial suffixes from the kinds of prefixes.

1) Nominal suffixes

The researcher found 23 nominal suffixes “-ion”, “-cy”, “-ment”, “-er”, “-es”. “-s”.

Explanation below:

Education and Culture Minister Nadiem Anwar Makarim...(line 1)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ion*. This suffix is attached to the root *educate*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *educate* as *verbal*, if it is added the suffix *-ion* which becomes *education* as *noun*. So, the word *education* is includes in nominal suffixes.

students in certain regions...(line 2)

The suffixes found in this word is *-s*. This suffix is attached to the root *region*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *regions* as *noun* with the meaning *singular*, if it is added the suffix *-s* which becomes *regions*

as *noun* with the meaning *plural*. So, the word *regions* is includes in nominal suffixes.

Nadiem said that schools...(line 3)

The suffixes found in this word is *-s*. This suffix is attached to the root *schools*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *school* as *noun* with the meaning *singular*, if it is added the suffix *-s* which becomes *schools* as *noun* with the meaning *plural*. So, the word *schools* is includes in nominal suffixes.

in green or yellow zones ...(line 4)

The suffixes found in this word is *-s*. This suffix is attached to the root *zone*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *zone* as *noun* with the meaning *singular*, if it is added the suffix *-s* which becomes *zones* as *noun* with the meaning *plural*. So, the word *zones* is includes in nominal suffixes.

headmaster and the local agency...(line 5)

The suffixes found in this word is *-cy*. This suffix is attached to the root *agency*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *agent* as *verbal*, if it is added the suffix *-cy* which becomes *agency* as *noun*. So, the word *education* is includes in nominal suffixes.

their children to school was up to the parents...(line 7)

The suffixes found in this word is *-s*. This suffix is attached to the root *parent*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *parent* as *noun* with the meaning *singular*, if it is added the suffix *-s* which becomes *parents* as *noun* with the meaning *plural*. So, the word *parents* is includes in nominal suffixes.

safety protocols...(line 8)

The suffixes found in this word is *-s*. This suffix is attached to the root *protocol*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *protocol* as *noun* with the meaning *singular*, if it is added the suffix *-s* which becomes *protocols* as *noun* with the meaning *plural*. So, the word *protocols* is includes in nominal suffixes.

the minister said practical subjects...(line 9)

The suffixes found in this word is *-s*. This suffix is attached to the root *subject*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *subject* as *noun* with the meaning *singular*, if it is added the suffix *-s* which becomes *subjects* as *noun* with the meaning *plural*. So, the word *subjects* is includes in nominal suffixes

who did not have digital devices...(line 10)

The suffixes found in this word is *-s*. This suffix is attached to the root *device*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *device* as *noun* with the meaning *singular*, if it is added the suffix *-s* which becomes *devices* as *noun* with the meaning *plural*. So, the word *devices* is includes in nominal suffixes.

formal education development....(line 11)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ment*. This suffix is attached to the root *develop*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *develop* as *verbal*, if it is added the suffix *-ment* which becomes *development* as *noun*. So, the word *development* is includes in nominal suffixes.

It also presents...(line 19)

The suffixes found in this word is *-s*. This suffix is attached to the root *present*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *present* as *noun* with the meaning *singular*, if it is added the suffix *-s* which becomes *presents* as *noun* with the meaning *plural*. So, the word *presents* is includes in nominal suffixes.

it also present new obstacles...(line 19)

The suffixes found in this word is *-s*. This suffix is attached to the root *obstacle*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *obstacle* as *noun* with the

meaning *singular*, if it is added the suffix *-s* which becomes *obstacles* as *noun* with the meaning *plural*. So, the word *obstacles* is includes in nominal suffixes.

online teaching methods...(line 20)

The suffixes found in this word is *-s*. This suffix is attached to the root *method*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *method* as *noun* with the meaning *singular*, if it is added the suffix *-s* which becomes *methods* as *noun* with the meaning *plural*. So, the word *methods* is includes in nominal suffixes

while teacher in major...(line 21)

The suffixes found in this word is *-er*. This suffix is attached to the root *teach*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *teach* as *verbal*, if it is added the suffix *-er* which becomes *teacher* as *noun*. So, the word *teacher* is includes in nominal suffixes.

In major cities...(line 22)

The suffixes found in this word is *-es*. This suffix is attached to the root *city*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *city* as *noun* with the meaning *singular*, if it is added the suffix *-s* which becomes *cities* as *noun* with the meaning *plural*. So, the word *cities* is includes in nominal suffixes.

Java had proper facilities...(line 22)

The suffixes found in this word is *-es*. This suffix is attached to the root *facility*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *facility* as *noun* with the meaning *singular*, if it is added the suffix *-s* which becomes *facilities* as *noun* with the meaning *plural*. So, the word *facilities* is includes in nominal suffixes.

teachers in villages...(line 22)

The suffixes found in this word is *-es*. This suffix is attached to the root *village*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *village* as *noun* with the meaning *singular*, if it is added the suffix *-s* which becomes *villages* as *noun* with the meaning *plural*. So, the word *villages* is includes in nominal suffixes.

visit their students' homes...(line 23)

The suffixes found in this word is *-s*. This suffix is attached to the root *home*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *home* as *noun* with the meaning *singular*, if it is added the suffix *-s* which becomes *homes* as *noun* with the meaning *plural*. So, the word *homes* is includes in nominal suffixes

Florischa Ayu Tresnatri, a researcher...(line 27)

The suffixes found in this word is *-er*. This suffix is attached to the root *research*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *research* as *verbal*, if it is added the suffix *-er* which becomes *researcher* as *noun*. So, the word *researcher* is includes in nominal suffixes.

researcher at SMERU, said in a public discussion... (line 27)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ion*. This suffix is attached to the root *discuss*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *discuss* as *verbal*, if it is added the suffix *-ion* which becomes *discussion* as *noun*. So, the word *discussion* is includes in nominal suffixes.

the school received an instruction... (line 30)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ion*. This suffix is attached to the root *instruct*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *instruct* as *verbal*, if it is added the suffix *-ion* which becomes *instruction* as *noun*. So, the word *instruction* is includes in nominal suffixes.

Their assignment... (line 34)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ment*. This suffix is attached to the root *assign*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *assign* as *verbal*, if it is added the suffix *-ment* which becomes *assignment* as *noun*. So, the word *assignment* is includes in nominal suffixes.

2) Verbal suffixes

The researcher found 15 verbal suffixes “-ed”, “-ing”.

Explanation below:

Minister Nadiem Anwar Makarim has allowed**ed**...(line 1)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ed*. This suffix is attached to the root *allow*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *allow* forming verb denotes past form *allowed*. So, the word allowed is includes in verbal suffixes.

face-to-face teaching**ing**...(line 4)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ing*. This suffix is attached to the root *teach*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *teach* forming verb denotes present participle *teaching*. So, the word teaching is includes in verbal suffixes.

of this option by sending**ing**...(line 7)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ing*. This suffix is attached to the root *send*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *send* forming verb denotes present participle *sending*. So, the word sending is includes in verbal suffixes.

Nadiem expressed**ed**...(line 10)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ed*. This suffix is attached to the root *express*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *express* forming verb denotes past form *expressed*. So, the word expressed is includes in verbal suffixes.

access to the internet saying**ing**...(line 11)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ing*. This suffix is attached to the root *say*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *say* forming verb denotes present participle *saying*. So, the word saying is includes in verbal suffixes.

would be disrupted**ed**...(line 12)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ed*. This suffix is attached to the root *disrupt*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *disrupt* forming verb denotes past form *disrupt*. So, the word disrupted is includes in verbal suffixes.

he asked**ed** to students...(line 14)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ed*. This suffix is attached to the root *ask*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *ask* forming verb denotes past form *asked*. So, the word asked is includes in verbal suffixes.

Indonesia have been forced**ed**...(line16)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ed*. This suffix is attached to the root *force*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *force* forming verb denotes past form *forced*. So, the word forced is includes in verbal suffixes.

A survey launched...(line21)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ed*. This suffix is attached to the root *launch*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *launch* forming verb denotes past form *launched*. So, the word launched is includes in verbal suffixes.

Especially outside Java needed...(line23)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ed*. This suffix is attached to the root *need*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *need* forming verb denotes past form *needed*. So, the word needed is includes in verbal suffixes.

Julius Ndun said the school had conducted...(28)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ed*. This suffix is attached to the root *conduct*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *conduct* forming verb denotes past form *conducted*. So, the word conducted is includes in verbal suffixes.

the latter was stopped...(line29)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ed*. This suffix is attached to the root *stop*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *stop* forming verb denotes past form *stopped*. So, the word stopped is includes in verbal suffixes.
After the school received**ed**...(line 30)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ed*. This suffix is attached to the root *receive*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *receive* forming verb denotes past form *received*. So, the word received is includes in verbal suffixes.

to return to distance learning**ing**...(line 30)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ing*. This suffix is attached to the root *learn*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *learn* forming verb denotes present participle *learning*. So, the word learning is includes in verbal suffixes.

He also mentioned**ed**...(line 32)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ed*. This suffix is attached to the root *mention*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *mention* forming verb denotes past form *mentioned*. So, the word mentioned is includes in verbal suffixes.

3) Adjective suffixes

The researcher found 1 adjective suffixes “*al*”. explanation below:
the minister said **practical**...(line 9)

The suffixes found in this word is *-al*. This suffix is attached to the root *practice*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *practical* as *noun*, if it is added the suffix *-al* which becomes *practical* as *adjective*. So, the word *practical* is includes in adjective suffixes.

4) Adverbial suffixes

The researcher found 3 adverbial suffixes “*-ly*”.

Explanation below:

Especially those who live in green or yellow zones...(line 14)

The suffix found in this word is *-ly*. This suffix is attached to the root *especial*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *especial* as *adjective*, if it is added the suffixes *-ly* which becomes *especially* as *adverb*. So, the word *especially* is includes in adverbial suffixes.

Particularly with uneven access...(line 19)

The suffix found in this word is *-ly*. This suffix is attached to the root *particular*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *particular* as *adjective*, if it is added the suffixes *-ly* which becomes *particularly* as *adverb*. So, the word *particularly* is includes in adverbial suffixes.

Students without access to technology are **mostly**...(line 25)

The suffix found in this word is *-ly*. This suffix is attached to the root *most*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *most* as *noun*, if it is added the suffixes *-ly* which becomes *mostly* as *adverb*. So, the word *mostly* is included in adverbial suffixes.

Article 3 Reimagining Education in Shadows of Covid-19 Pandemic.

a. Kinds of prefixes

In the third online article 2020 in Jakarta post the researcher only found quantify prefixes, numerous locative prefixes and temporal prefixes from the kinds of prefixes.

1) Quantify prefixes

The researcher found 1 quantify prefixes “*multy-*”

Explanation below:

local context to create **multilayered**...(line 49)

This prefix is attached to the root *multilayered*. Here, the meaning of *multi-* from word *multilayered* is *many*. So, the word *reopen* is included in numerous locative prefixes.

2) Numerous locative prefixes

The researcher found 1 numerous locative prefixes “*re-*”

Explanation below:

Anies Baswedan has **reimposed**...(line 5)

This prefix is attached to the root *reimposed*. Here, the meaning of *re-* from word *reimposed* is *back*. So, the word *reopen* includes in numerous locative prefixes.

3) Temporal prefixes

The researcher found 1 temporal prefixes “*in-*”

Explanation below:

But then also the **I**nevitable...(line 3)

This prefix is attached to the root *inevitable*. Here, the meaning of *in-* from word *inevitable* is *not*. So, the word *unsure* includes in temporal prefixes.

b. Kinds of suffixes

In the third online article 2020 in Jakarta post the researcher only found nominal prefixes, verbal suffixes, adjective suffixes and adverbial suffixes from the kinds of prefixes.

1) Nominal suffixes

The researcher found 33 nominal suffixes “*-ment*”, “*-er*”, “*-or*” “*-er*”, “*-dom*”, “*-ment*”, “*-ship*”, “*-ion*”, “*-ation*” “*es*”, “*s*”.

Explanation bellow:

Had seen the worst its effects...(line 2)

The suffixes found in this word is *-s*. This suffix is attached to the root *effect*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *effect* as *noun* with the meaning *singular*, if it is added the suffix *-s* which becomes *parents* as *noun*

with the meaning *plural*. So, the word **effects** is includes in nominal suffixes.

Around the globe **restriction**...(line 2)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ion*. This suffix is attached to the root *restrict*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *restrict* as *verbal*, if it is added the suffix *-ion* which becomes *restriction* as *noun*. So, the word *restriction* is includes in nominal suffixes.

have been followed by **relaxation**...(line 2)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ation*. This suffix is attached to the root *relax*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *relax* as *verbal*, if it is added the suffix *-ation* which becomes *relaxation* as *noun*. So, the word *relaxation* is includes in nominal suffixes.

Governor Anies Baswedan...(line 4)

The suffixes found in this word is *-or*. This suffix is attached to the root *govern*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *govern* as *verbal*, if it is added the suffix *-or* which becomes *governor* as *noun*. So, the word *governor* is includes in nominal suffixes.

Educator parents and school children...(line 5)

The suffixes found in this word is *-or*. This suffix is attached to the root *educate*. This process changes the class of word or part of the

speech of the root. Here, the class of word *educate* as *verbal*, if it is added the suffix *-or* which becomes *educator* as *noun*. So, the word *educator* is includes in nominal suffixes.

Parents and school children...(line 6)

The suffixes found in this word is *-s*. This suffix is attached to the root *parent*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *parent* as *noun* with the meaning *singular*, if it is added the suffix *-s* which becomes *parents* as *noun* with the meaning *plural*. So, the word *parents* is includes in nominal suffixes.

whether their leader...(line 7)

The suffixes found in this word is *-er*. This suffix is attached to the root *lead*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *lead* as *verbal*, if it is added the suffix *-er* which becomes *leader* as *noun*. So, the word *leader* is includes in nominal suffixes.

68 million students whose schools...(line 9)

The suffixes found in this word is *-s*. This suffix is attached to the root *schools*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *school* as *noun* with the meaning *singular*, if it is added the suffix *-s* which becomes *schools* as *noun* with the meaning *plural*. So, the word *schools* is includes in nominal suffixes.

The ministry's distance learning approaches...(line 10)

The suffixes found in this word is *-s*. This suffix is attached to the root *approach*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *approach* as *noun* with the meaning *singular*, if it is added the suffix *-s* which becomes *approaches* as *noun* with the meaning *plural*. So, the word *approaches* is includes in nominal suffixes.

from online learning resource hubs...(line 10)

The suffixes found in this word is *-s*. This suffix is attached to the root *hub*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *hub* as *noun* with the meaning *singular*, if it is added the suffix *-s* which becomes *hubs* as *noun* with the meaning *plural*. So, the word *hubs* is includes in nominal suffixes.

To educational television programs...(line 11)

The suffixes found in this word is *-s*. This suffix is attached to the root *program*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *program* as *noun* with the meaning *singular*, if it is added the suffix *-s* which becomes *programs* as *noun* with the meaning *plural*. So, the word *programs* is includes in nominal suffixes.

a new policy to support students...(line 12)

The suffixes found in this word is *-s*. This suffix is attached to the root *student*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *student* as *noun* with the meaning *singular*, if it is added the suffix *-s* which becomes *students* as *noun* with the meaning *plural*. So, the word *students* is includes in nominal suffixes.

42 GB mobile data packages...(line13)

The suffixes found in this word is *-s*. This suffix is attached to the root *package*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *package* as *noun* with the meaning *singular*, if it is added the suffix *-s* which becomes *packages* as *noun* with the meaning *plural*. So, the word *packages* is includes in nominal suffixes.

despite the increased adoption...(line 14)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ion*. This suffix is attached to the root *adopt*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *adopt* as *verbal*, if it is added the suffix *-ion* which becomes *adoption* as *noun*. So, the word *adoption* is includes in nominal suffixes.

digital technology devices...(line 15)

The suffixes found in this word is *-s*. This suffix is attached to the root *device*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *device* as *noun* with the meaning *singular*, if it is added the suffix *-s* which becomes *devices* as *noun* with the meaning *plural*. So, the word *devices* is includes in nominal suffixes. point to diverse issues...(line 17)

The suffixes found in this word is *-s*. This suffix is attached to the root *issue*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *issue* as *noun* with the meaning *singular*, if it is added the suffix *-s* which becomes *issues* as *noun* with the meaning *plural*. So, the word *issues* is includes in nominal suffixes. the challenges of online learning...(line 19)

The suffixes found in this word is *-s*. This suffix is attached to the root *challenge*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *challenge* as *noun* with the meaning *singular*, if it is added the suffix *-s* which becomes *challenges* as *noun* with the meaning *plural*. So, the word *challenges* is includes in nominal suffixes.

the continued domination...(line 21)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ion*. This suffix is attached to the root *dominate*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *dominate* as *verbal*, if it is

added the suffix *-ion* which becomes *domination* as *noun*. So, the word *domination* is includes in nominal suffixes.

the continued domination of teacher**er**...(line 21)

The suffixes found in this word is *-er*. This suffix is attached to the root *teach*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *teach* as *verbal*, if it is added the suffix *-er* which becomes *teacher* as *noun*. So, the word *teacher* is includes in nominal suffixes.

In Indonesian classrooms...(line 22)

The suffixes found in this word is *-s*. This suffix is attached to the root *classroom*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *classroom* as *noun* with the meaning *singular*, if it is added the suffix *-s* which becomes *classrooms* as *noun* with the meaning *plural*. So, the word *classrooms* is includes in nominal suffixes.

compliance above freed**om**...(line 23)

The suffixes found in this word is *-er*. This suffix is attached to the root *free*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *free* as *adjective*, if it is added the suffix *-er* which becomes *freedom* as *noun*. So, the word *freedom* is includes in nominal suffixes.

we seem to be stuck doing **education**...(line 25)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ion*. This suffix is attached to the root *educate* This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *educate* as *verbal*, if it is added the suffix *-ion* which becomes *education* as *noun*. So, the word education is includes in nominal suffixes.

educators and **communities**...(line 27)

The suffixes found in this word is *-es*. This suffix is attached to the root *community*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *community* as *noun* with the meaning *singular*, if it is added the suffix *-s* which becomes *communities* as *noun* with the meaning *plural*. So, the word communities is includes in nominal suffixes.

For instance, in some **villages**...(line 28)

The suffixes found in this word is *-s*. This suffix is attached to the root *village*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *village* as *noun* with the meaning *singular*, if it is added the suffix *-s* which becomes *villages* as *noun* with the meaning *plural*. So, the word villages is includes in nominal suffixes.

These types of **partnership**...(line 31)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ship*. This suffix is attached to the root *partner* This process changes the class of word or part of the

speech of the root. Here, the class of word *partner* as *verbal*, if it is added the suffix *-ion* which becomes *partner* as *noun*. So, the word *partnership* is includes in nominal suffixes.

to ensure that distance learning activities...(line 32)

The suffixes found in this word is *-es*. This suffix is attached to the root *activity*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *activity* as *noun* with the meaning *singular*, if it is added the suffix *-es* which becomes *activities* as *noun* with the meaning *plural*. So, the word *activities* is includes in nominal suffixes.

These types of investments...(line 39)

The suffixes found in this word is *-s*. This suffix is attached to the root *type*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *type* as *noun* with the meaning *singular*, if it is added the suffix *-s* which becomes *types* as *noun* with the meaning *plural*. So, the word *types* is includes in nominal suffixes.

These types of investment...(line 39)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ment*. This suffix is attached to the root *invest* This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *invest* as *verbal*, if it is added the suffix *-ment* which becomes *investment* as *noun*. So, the word *investment* is includes in nominal suffixes.

economists grappling with the **implication**...(line 41)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ion*. This suffix is attached to the root *implicate* This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *implicate* as *verbal*, if it is added the suffix *-ion* which becomes *implication* as *noun*. So, the word *implication* is includes in nominal suffixes.

To the catastrophic **destruction**...(line 45)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ion*. This suffix is attached to the root *destruct* This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *destruct* as *verbal*, if it is added the suffix *-ion* which becomes *destruction* as *noun*. So, the word *destruction* is includes in nominal suffixes.

The **disruption** of the COVID-19 pandemic...(line 46)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ion*. This suffix is attached to the root *disrupt* This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *disrupt* as *verbal*, if it is added the suffix *-ion* which becomes *disruption* as *noun*. So, the word *disruption* is includes in nominal suffixes

the diversity of issues and **factors**...(line 48)

The suffixes found in this word is *-s*. This suffix is attached to the root *factor*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *factor* as *noun* with the meaning

singular, if it is added the suffix *-s* which becomes *factors* as *noun* with the meaning *plural*. So, the word *factors* is includes in nominal suffixes from the various regional and local contexts...(line 48)

The suffixes found in this word is *-s*. This suffix is attached to the root *context*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *context* as *noun* with the meaning *singular*, if it is added the suffix *-s* which becomes *contexts* as *noun* with the meaning *plural*. So, the word *contexts* is includes in nominal suffixes.

2) Verbal suffixes

The researcher found 19 verbal suffixes “*-ed*”, “*-s*“, *-ing*”

Explanation below:

As the pandemic has **unfolded**...(line 1)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ed*. This suffix is attached to the root *unfold* This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *unfold* forming verb denotes past form *unfolded*. So, the word *unfolded* is includes in verbal suffixes.

For to soon **assuming**...(line1)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ing*. This suffix is attached to the root *assume*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *assume* forming verb denotes present participle *assuming*. So, the word *assuming* is includes in verbal suffixes.

Restriction have been followed**ed**...(line 2)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ed*. This suffix is attached to the root *follow*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *follow* forming verb denotes past form *follow*. So, the word *followed* is includes in verbal suffixes with various regions following**ing**...(line 5)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ing*. This suffix is attached to the root *follow*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *follow* forming verb denotes present participle *following*. So, the word following is includes in verbal suffixes.

school children watching**ing**...(line 6)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ing*. This suffix is attached to the root *watch*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *watch* forming verb denotes present participle *watching*. So, the word watching is includes in verbal suffixes.

rightly be concerned concerned**ed**...(line...6)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ed*. This suffix is attached to the root *concern*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *concern* forming verb denotes past form *concerned*. So, the word concerned is includes in verbal suffixes.

Their leaders are **getting**...(line 7)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ing*. This suffix is attached to the root *get*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *get* forming verb denotes present participle *getting*. So, the word getting is includes in verbal suffixes.

it right when it comes...(line 7)

The suffixes found in this word is *-s*. This suffix is attached to the root *come*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *come* forming verb in present form *comes*. So, the word comes is includes in verbal suffixes.

School remain **closed**...(line 9)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ed*. This suffix is attached to the root *close*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *close* forming verb denotes past form *closed*. So, the word closed is includes in verbal suffixes.

the ministry has **announced**...(line 12)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ed*. This suffix is attached to the root *announce*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *announce* forming verb denotes past form *announced*. So, the word announced is includes in verbal suffixes

While educators might be **meeting**...(line 19)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ing*. This suffix is attached to the root *meet*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *meet* forming verb denotes present participle *meeting*. So, the word meeting is includes in verbal suffixes.

we seem to be stuck **doing** education...(line 25)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ing*. This suffix is attached to the root *do*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *do* forming verb denotes present participle *doing*. So, the word meeting is includes in verbal suffixes.

distance learning is being **conducted**...(line 29)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ed*. This suffix is attached to the root *conduct*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *conduct* forming verb denotes past form *conducted*. So, the word conducted is includes in verbal suffixes.

a group of students **meets**...(line 29)

The suffixes found in this word is *-s*. This suffix is attached to the root *meet*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *meet* forming verb in present form *meets*. So, the word meets is includes in verbal suffixes..

how local teachers are **adapting**...(line 39)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ing*. This suffix is attached to the root *adapt*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *adapt* forming verb denotes present participle *adapting*. So, the word *adapting* is includes in verbal suffixes.

Indonesia navigating**ing**...(line 39)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ing*. This suffix is attached to the root *navigate* This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *navigate* forming verb denotes present participle *navigating*. So, the word *navigating* is includes in verbal suffixes.

the pandemic have argued**ed**...(line 41)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ed*. This suffix is attached to the root *argue*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *argue* forming verb denotes past form *argued*. So, the word *argued* is includes in verbal suffixes.

Leading **to the** catastrophic...(line 44)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ing*. This suffix is attached to the root *lead* This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *lead* forming verb denotes present participle *leading*. So, the word *leading* is includes in verbal suffixes.

system in the world cannot be separated**d**...(line 47)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ed*. This suffix is attached to the root *separate*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *separate* forming verb denotes past form *separated*. So, the word separated is includes in verbal suffixes

3) Adjective suffixes

The researcher found 3 adjective suffixes “*-ed*”, “*-less*”, “*-ing*”

Explanation below:

despite the increased**d**...(line 14)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ed*. This suffix is attached to the root *increase*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *increase* as *verb*, if it is added the suffixes *-ed* which becomes *increased* as *adjective*. So, the word increased is includes in adjective suffixes.

Seemingly end**less** crises...(line 24)

The suffixes found in this word is *-less*. This suffix is attached to the root *end*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *end* as *verb*, if it is added the suffixes *-less* which becomes *endless* as *adjective*. So, the word endless is includes in adjective suffixes.

this future-proofing is less than inspir**ing**...(line 42)

The suffixes found in this word is *-ing*. This suffix is attached to the root *inspire*. This process changes the class of word or part of the

speech of the root. Here, the class of word *inspire* as *verb*, if it is added the suffixes *-ing* which becomes *inspiring* as *adjective*. So, the word *inspiring* is includes in adjective suffixes.

4) Adverbial suffixes

The researcher found 7 adverbial suffixes “-ly”.

Explanation bellow:

this back-and-forth should **rightly**...(line 6)

The suffix found in this word is *-ly*. This suffix is attached to the root *right*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *right* as *adjective*, if it is added the suffixes *-ly* which becomes *rightly* as *adverb*. So, the word *rightly* is includes in adverbial suffixes.

TVRI More **recently**...(line 11)

The suffix found in this word is *-ly*. This suffix is attached to the root *recent*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *recent* as *adjective*, if it is added the suffixes *-ly* which becomes *recently* as *adverb*. So, the word *recently* is includes in adverbial suffixes.

and social conditions **clearly**...(line 16)

The suffix found in this word is *-ly*. This suffix is attached to the root *clear*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *clear* as *adjective*, if it is added the

suffixes *-ly* which becomes *clearly* as *adverb*. So, the word *clearly* is includes in adverbial suffixes.

born into this age of seemingly...(line 24)

The suffix found in this word is *-ly*. This suffix is attached to the root *seeming*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *seeming* as *adjective*, if it is added the suffixes *-ly* which becomes *seemingly* as *adverb*. So, the word *seemingly* is includes in adverbial suffixes.

learning activities are conducted safely...(line 33)

The suffix found in this word is *-ly*. This suffix is attached to the root *safe*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *safe* as *adjective*, if it is added the suffixes *-ly* which becomes *safely* as *adverb*. So, the word *safely* is includes in adverbial suffixes.

for growth that we all quietly...(line 44)

The suffix found in this word is *-ly*. This suffix is attached to the root *quiet*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *quiet* as *adjective*, if it is added the suffixes *-ly* which becomes *quietly* as *adverb*. So, the word *quietly* is includes in adverbial suffixes.

A one-size-fits-all approach will certainly...(line 50)

The suffix found in this word is *-ly*. This suffix is attached to the root *certain*. This process changes the class of word or part of the

speech of the root. Here, the class of word *certain* as *adjective*, if it is added the suffixes *-ly* which becomes *certainly* as *adverb*. So, the word *certainly* is includes in adverbial suffixes.

2. Dominant of prefixes and suffixes in Jakarta Post online articles 2002.

From the analysis of the kinds of prefixes and suffixes above obtained data, there are 166 data related to the kinds of prefixes and suffixes found in Jakarta post online articles 2020. The result can be seen in the explanation below.

a. Prefixes

The researcher found kinds of prefixes in Jakarta Post three online articles there are 9 prefixes.

- 1) Quantify prefixes that only found 1 quantify prefixes in the third online article.
- 2) Numerous locative prefixes that found 1 numerous locative prefixes in first online article and 1 numerous locative prefixes in the third online article. Total 2 numerous locative prefixes.
- 3) Temporal prefixes that found 2 temporal prefixes in the first online article, 3 temporal prefixes in the second online article and 1 temporal prefixes in the third online article. Total 6 temporal prefixes.

b. Suffixes

The researcher found kinds of suffixes in Jakarta Post three online articles there are 157 suffixes.

- 1) Nominal prefixes that found 22 nominal prefixes in the first online article, 24 nominal prefixes in the second online article, 33 nominal prefixes in the third online article. Total 79 nominal prefixes.
- 2) Verbal suffixes that found 24 verbal suffixes in the first online article, 15 verbal suffixes in the second online article, 19 verbal suffixes in the third online article. Total 58 verbal suffixes.
- 3) Adjective suffixes that found 3 adjective suffixes in the first online article, 1 adjective suffixes in the second online article, 3 adjective suffixes in the third online article. Total 7 adjective suffixes.
- 4) Adverbial suffixes that found 3 adverbial suffixes in the first online article, 3 adverbial suffixes in the second online article, 7 adverbial suffixes in the third online article. Total 13 adverbial suffixes.

So from the result of the analysis the kinds of prefixes and suffixes above, the most dominant prefixes and suffixes in Jakarta post online articles 2020 from the three online articles 2020 is nominal suffixes that has 79 nominal prefixes. The second dominant is verbal suffixes that has 58 verbal suffixes. The third dominant is adverbial suffixes that has 13 adverbial suffixes. The fourth dominant is adjective suffixes that has 7 adjective suffixes.

B. Discussion

After collecting the data, the researcher needs to discuss the findings in order to clarify the answers of the problems that existed in previous chapter. The first problem in this research is what are kinds of prefixes and suffixes in Jakarta post online articles 2020. In this research, the researcher focus in three online articles 2020 “Jakarta Post”, the researcher found kinds of prefixes that are; quantify prefixes, numerous locative prefixes and temporal prefixes. the researcher found four kinds of suffixes they are; nominal suffixes, verbal suffixes, adjective suffixes and adverbial suffixes.

The second problem is what is the most dominant prefixes and suffixes in Jakarta post online articles 2020 is nominal suffixes, there are 78 data that found by the researcher from three online articles in Jakarta Post. The researcher discussed this present study with previous study by the explaining the similarities finding the researches. The research supported by Ahmad Chudori, he found types of derivational affixes. There were 7 derivational prefix “In-“, “Un-“, “En-“, “Im-“, “mis-“, “inter-“, and “Re-“; and 22 derivational suffixes “-ive”, “-er”, “-ion”, “-ed”, “-s”, “-ing”, “-ly”, “-al”, “-ence”, “-ty”, “-an”, “-ent”, “-logy”, “-able”, “-ic”, “-ment”, “-es”, “-ship”, “-en”, “-ation”, “-ness”, and “-tion”. The dominant derivational affixes in The Land of Five Towers

Novel by A. Fuadi is derivational suffixes.³⁵ In his result similar with the result of this research that the researcher found 9 with prefixes with the kinds “un-”, “in-”, “dis-”, “re-“multy-” and the researcher found 157 suffixes with the kinds “-er”, “-or” “-ion”, “-ed”, “-s”, “-es” “-ing”, “-ly”, “-al”, “-ment”, “-es”, “-ship”, “-ation”, “-less”, “-dom” and “-cy”, and also the dominant in this research is suffixes with the kin that is nominal suffixes.

The result of the research also is similar with Sri Mulyani Siregar³⁶ The affixation was applied in sport articles of the Jakarta Post newspaper at 330th editions Wednesday April 4, 2012 from articles the first article, were 1 for prefixes and 98 for suffixes. The second article, were 5 for prefixes and 86 for suffixes. The last article, were 2 for prefixes and 52 for suffixes. So, total of affixation sport articles of the Jakarta Post newspaper at 330th editions Wednesday April 4, 2012 was 244. The most dominant affixation in sport articles of the Jakarta Post newspaper at 330th editions Wednesday April 4, 2012 was 236 suffixes.

Based on the previous research above, they have similar finding, the result of this research and the researcher can conclude that the prefixes and suffixes is commonly used in literature field.

³⁵ Ahmad Chudhori, “The Analysis Of Derivational Affixes Of Research Proposal” (IAIN Salatiga, 2017), file:///C:/Users/Administrator/Downloads/THE ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES OF RESEARCH PROPOSAL.pdf.

³⁶ Sri Mulyani Siregar, “The Analysis of Affixation in Sport Articles of the Jakarta Post Newspaper at 330th Editions Wednesday April 4, 2012” (IAIN Padangsidimpuan, 2012), <https://etd.iain-padpdfangsdimpuan.ac.id/5441/1/083400075>.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

After the analysis has been done, the researcher concludes that the three online articles 2020 in Jakarta post have kinds of prefixes are quantify prefixes, numerous locative prefixes and temporal prefixes and the kinds of suffixes they are: nominal suffixes, verbal suffixes, adjective suffixes, and adverbial suffixes.

1. The kinds of prefixes and suffixes in Jakarta Post online articles 2020, in the first article the kinds of prefixes are numerous locative prefixes and temporal prefixes, in the kinds of suffixes are nominal suffixes, verbal suffixes, adjective suffixes, and adverbial suffixes. In the second article the kinds of prefixes is temporal prefixes, in the kinds of suffixes are nominal suffixes, verbal suffixes, adjective suffixes, and adverbial suffixes. In third article the kinds of prefixes are quantify prefixes, numerous locative prefixes and temporal prefixes. In the kinds of suffixes are nominal suffixes, verbal suffixes, adjective suffixes, and adverbial suffixes.
2. The most dominant of the three online articles 2020 in Jakarta post, the first is nominal suffixes for 79 suffixes. The second is verbal suffixes for 58 suffixes. The third is adverbial suffixes for 13 suffixes. The fourth is adjective suffixes for 7 suffixes, the fifth is temporal suffixes for 6 prefixes, the sixth is numerous locative prefixes for 2 prefixes and the last is quantify prefixes for 1 prefixes.

B. Suggestion

Based on conclusions stated above, the researcher proposes some suggestions to be taken as consideration, there are follows:

1. It is suggestion to the student of English Department should be able to understand and know more about affixation especially the kinds prefixes and suffixes to make their knowledge about English getting better . It can be applied to make a good and easy to understanding the text and other.
2. It is suggestion to the next researchers can give motivation to look prefixes and suffixes in deep and the next researcher can use this research as the reference if they want conduct a research about prefixes and suffixes.

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APPENDIX 1

Majority of Students Want to Return to School in January: KPAI Survey



News Desk (The Jakarta Post)

Jakarta • Tue, December 29, 2020

As the government has allowed schools to reopen in January, the National Child Protection Commission (KPAI) conducted a survey to learn about the student's point of view on the plan.

The survey, which was conducted earlier this month, involved 62,448 students.

It discovered that 78.17 percent of them agreed to resume classroom learning in January 2021, followed by 16.13 percent saying they felt unsure about the plan and around 10 percent saying they disagreed.

Among those who rejected the school reopening plan, 45 percent said they were afraid of contracting COVID-19.

The survey, which was initiated by KPAI commissioner Retno Listyarti, found that most respondents were bored with at-home learning and needed a different approach to studying.

Retno added that some students said they found it difficult to learn certain subjects at home.

"Fifty-six percent of the respondents [had] this problem, especially those in sixth grade, ninth grade and 12th grade," said Retno in a statement as quoted by kompas.com on Tuesday.

Moreover, the survey also found that among the respondents, 94.75 percent said their schools had yet to host classroom learning, while 5.25 percent said their schools had started a combination of at-home and in-class learning.

Among those who have participated in the blended learning model, 91.96 percent said their schools had prepared hand-washing facilities, while 8.04 percent said they had not seen any hand-washing basins or sinks at their schools. Read

Meanwhile, 67.31 percent said their school had a disinfectant chamber.

To ensure students' and teachers' safety, KPAI has urged the central government and local administrations to cautiously prepare school reopening plans.

"We need to be cautioned as [resuming in-classroom learning] may lead to new [COVID-19] clusters," Retno said.

According to the survey, 52 percent of respondents said they were never given an announcement or circular at their schools on standard operating procedures for in-class learning in the so-called new normal.

Furthermore, 77 percent said they were never given an explanation on their schools' reopening plans.

In response to the survey's results, KPAI encouraged the government to create guidelines for schools to start in-classroom learning.

"If the schools are not ready, it's best to postpone the plans," Retno said.

Last month, Education and Culture Minister Nadiem Makarim announced that the government would allow local administrations, schools and parents decide whether to resume on-campus activities, taking into consideration the risks of COVID-19 transmission.

"School reopening can be done immediately or in stages according to each region's capability and the decision of their regional heads. The schools wanting to reopen must fulfill a checklist [of requirements] for face-to-face teaching and health protocols," Nadiem said on Nov. 20.

The policy is a major departure from a previous school reopening policy set out in June, which allowed only schools in green and yellow zones to conduct face-to-face learning. The new policy allows schools in red zones to reopen. (jes)

This article was published in [thejakartapost.com](https://www.thejakartapost.com) with the title "Majority of students want to return to school in January: KPAI survey". Click to read: <https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2020/12/29/majority-of-students-want-to-return-to-school-in-january-kpai-survey.html>.

Students Without Access to Distance Learning Mat Return to School: Nadiem



News Desk (The Jakarta Post)

Jakarta • Wed, November 11, 2020

Education and Culture Minister Nadiem Anwar Makarim has allowed some students in certain regions to go to school, [antaranews.com](https://www.antaranews.com) reported.

During a visit to Rote Ndao regency in East Nusa Tenggara, Nadiem said that schools in green or yellow zones may conduct face-to-face teaching, but the decision would be made by the school committee, headmaster and the local agency.

Although students in green or yellow zones may return to school, Nadiem said, whether or not to take advantage of this option by sending their children to school was up to the parents.

Moreover, Nadiem said that the schools had to apply strict health and safety protocols. With regard to vocational schools, the minister said practical subjects might be taught face-to-face.

Nadiem expressed his concerns for students who did not have digital devices or access to the internet, saying that he was afraid that these students' formal education development would be disrupted.

"I'm afraid that they will not be able to study anything and be left behind," he said. With that in mind, he asked students to learn at school, especially those who live in green or yellow zones, such as Rote Ndao regency.

More than 60 million students across Indonesia have been forced to study from home during the COVID-19 pandemic.

While online learning seems to be the safest and most convenient way for students to continue their education during the pandemic, it also presents new obstacles, particularly with uneven access to technology and inadequate online teaching methods.

A survey launched in July by the SMERU Research Institute shows that, while teachers in major cities of Java had proper facilities to teach their students online, teachers in villages, especially outside Java, needed to visit their students' homes to give and collect homework because of a lack of access to the internet and digital devices.

"Students [without access to technology] are mostly state school students in villages, especially outside Java. They are prone to experiencing losses in education," Florischa Ayu Tresnatri, a researcher at SMERU, said in a public discussion.

State vocational school SMK 1 Rote Barat headmaster Julius Ndun said the school had conducted both online learning and offline classes during the pandemic. However, the latter was stopped after the school received an instruction from the local agency to return to distance learning in mid-October.

He also mentioned some of obstacles faced by students in the area, such as unequal access to digital devices and the internet. "As a solution, students will come to school to pick up and submit their assignments," he said. (jes)

This article was published in [thejakartapost.com](https://www.thejakartapost.com) with the title "Students without access to distance learning may return to school: Nadiem". Click to read: <https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2020/11/11/students-without-access-to-distance-learning-may-return-to-school-nadiem.html>.

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Reimagining Education in Shadows of Covid-19 Pandemic.



George Variyan and Agus Mutohar (The Jakarta Post)

Melbourne • Sat, October 3, 2020

As the pandemic has unfolded, we could all be forgiven for too soon assuming we had seen the worst of its effects. Around the globe, restrictions have been followed by relaxations, but then also the inevitable return of outbreaks.

In Jakarta, the Indonesian capital and most populous city, Governor Anies Baswedan has reimposed large-scale social restrictions (PSBB), with various regions following suit. Educators, parents and school children watching this back-and-forth should rightly be concerned about whether their leaders are getting it right when it comes to learning and safety.

Amid the COVID-19 outbreak, the Ministry of Education and Culture has continued to grapple with distance learning for the 68 million students whose schools remain closed across the archipelago.

The ministry's distance learning approaches have varied, from online learning resource hubs to educational television programs broadcasted by the state-owned television, TVRI. More recently, the ministry has announced a new policy to support students with 35 GB and 42 GB mobile data packages to facilitate distance learning.

However, despite the increased adoption of distance learning in Indonesian schools, about 60 percent of Indonesian students do not have internet access and digital technology devices. Moreover, region-to-region and local variations in economic and social conditions clearly point to diverse issues beyond digital technology devices that require the attention of policy-makers and educators alike.

We should listen to the students' voices. While educators might be meeting the challenges of online learning, there are still the same age-old challenges that should make us question our hopes for a return to normal. For example, the continued domination of teacher-centered approaches in Indonesian classrooms should give us

a pause to consider how these practices have always privileged order and compliance above freedom and creativity.

Our children, born into this age of seemingly endless crises, also know that the future will need their labor and wherewithal if solutions are to be found. Yet, we seem to be stuck doing education to our students rather than with them.

In this moment of crisis, educators and communities grappling with their day-to-day challenges have risen up to meet the demands of their particular local situation. For instance, in some villages, distance learning is being conducted in the village meeting hall where a group of students meets to reach their teachers using free WiFi funded by the village.

These types of partnerships between schools and relevant institutions and partnering with local public health centers are really important to ensure that distance learning activities and small-scale learning activities are conducted safely.

This is the time for transformation to take place. Policymakers need to have a clear picture of these local solutions, but also the diversity of challenges within and between regions, if they are going to better target their interventions. For instance, the Education and Culture Ministry could establish regional and local task forces to understand just how local teachers are adapting to teaching and learning amid the COVID-19 pandemic.

These types of investments will be crucial to Indonesia navigating its way out of the precarity of this moment.

Even now, economists grappling with the implications of the pandemic have argued that investing in education could future-proof the economy. However, this future-proofing is less than inspiring, considering that education has long been yoked to our “more-ish” global economic model, which at its core underpins an endless quest for growth that we all quietly know is leading to the catastrophic destruction of our biosphere.

Yet, the disruption of the COVID-19 pandemic to the fourth-largest education system in the world cannot be separated from the local context and culture. Thus, policymakers would be wise to consider the diversity of issues and factors arising from the various regional and local contexts to create multilayered solutions to teaching and learning in the COVID-19 pandemic.

A one-size-fits-all approach will certainly not work.

George Variyan is a lecturer of Globalization Leadership and Policy at the School of Education, Monash University. Agus Mutohar is a lecturer at the School of Islamic Education and Teacher Training of Walisongo State Islamic University Semarang and a PhD candidate at Monash University.

APPENDIX 2

Article 1

Majority of Students Want to Return to School in January: KPAI Survey

No	Data	Prefixes			Suffixes			
		Q	NL	T	N	V	ADJ	ADV
1	Government							
2	Allowed							
3	Schools							
4	Reopen							
5	Protection							
6	Conducted							
7	Earlier							
8	Involved							
9	Students							
10	Discovered							
11	Learning							
12	Followed							
13	Saying							
14	Unsure							
15	Disagreed							
16	Rejected							
17	Contracting							
18	Initiated							
19	Commissioner							
20	Respondent							
21	Bored							
22	Needed							
23	Studying							
24	Added							
25	Especially							
26	Started							
27	Participated							
28	Blended							
29	Prepared							
30	Basins							

31	Sinks							
No	Data	Prefixes			Suffixes			
		Q	NL	T	N	V	ADJ	ADV
32	Cautiously							
33	Plans							
34	Clusters							
35	Announcement							
36	Operating							
37	Procedures							
38	Called							
39	Explanation							
40	Results							
41	Encouraged							
42	Education							
43	Announced							
44	Parents							
45	Activities							
46	Taking							
47	Consideration							
48	Immediately							
49	Stages							
50	According							
51	Wanting							
52	Requirement							
53	Teaching							
54	Protocols							
55	Zones							

Article 2

Students Without Access to Distance Learning Mat Return to School: Nadiem

No	Data	Prefixes			Suffixes			
		Q	NL	T	N	V	ADJ	ADV
1	Education							
2	Allowed							
3	Regions							
4	Schools							
5	Zones							
6	Teaching							
7	Agency							
8	Sending							
9	Parents							
10	Protocols							
11	Practical							
12	Subjects							
13	Expressed							
14	Devices							
15	Saying							
16	Development							
17	Disrupted							
18	Asked							
19	Especially							
20	Forced							
21	Presents							
22	Obstacles							
23	Particularly							
24	Uneven							
25	Inadequate							
26	Methods							
27	Launched							
28	Teacher							
29	Cities							
30	Facilities							
31	Villages							
32	Needed							

No	Data	Prefixes			Suffixes			
		Q	NL	T	N	V	ADJ	ADV
33	Homes							
34	Mostly							
35	Researcher							
36	Discussion							
37	Conducted							
38	Stopped							
39	Received							
40	Instruction							
41	Learning							
42	Mentioned							
43	Unequal							
44	Assignment							

Article 3

Majority of Students Want to Return to School in January: KPAI Survey

No	Data	Prefixes			Suffixes			
		Q	NL	T	N	V	ADJ	ADV
1	Unfolded							
2	Assuming							
3	Effects							
4	Restriction							
5	Followed							
6	Relaxation							
7	Inevitable							
8	Governor							
9	Reimposed							
10	Following							
11	Educator							
12	Parents							
13	Watching							
14	Rightly							
15	Concerned							
16	Leader							
17	Getting							
18	Comes							
19	Schools							
20	Closed							
21	Approaches							
22	Hubs							
23	Programs							
24	Recently							
25	Announced							
26	Students							
27	Packages							
28	Increased							
29	Adoption							
30	Devices							
31	Clearly							

No	Data	Prefixes			Suffixes			
		Q	NL	T	N	V	ADJ	ADV
32	Issues							
33	Meeting							
34	Challenges							
35	Domination							
36	Teacher							
37	Classrooms							
38	Freedom							
39	Seemingly							
40	Endless							
41	Doing							
42	Education							
43	Communities							
44	Villages							
45	Conducted							
46	Meets							
47	Partnership							
48	Activities							
49	Safely							
50	Adapting							
51	Types							
52	Investment							
53	Navigating							
54	Implication							
55	Argued							
56	Inspiring							
57	Quietly							
58	Leading							
59	Destruction							
60	Disruption							
61	Separated							
62	Factors							
63	Context							
64	Multilayered							
65	Certainly							

APPENDIX 3

Majority of Students Want to Return to School in January: KPAI Survey



News Desk (The Jakarta Post)

Jakarta • Tue, December 29, 2020

As the **government** has **allowed schools** to **reopen** in January, the National Child **Protection**

N

Commission (KPAI) **conducted** a survey to learn about the student's point of view on the plan.

The survey, which was conducted **earlier** this month, **involved** 62,448 **students**.

It **discovered** that 78.17 percent of them agreed to resume classroom **learning** in January 2021,

followed by 16.13 percent **saying** they felt **unsure** about the plan and around 10 percent saying

they **disagreed**.

Among those who **rejected** the school reopening plan, 45 percent said they were afraid of

contracting COVID-19.

The survey, which was **initiated** by KPAI **commissioner** Retno Listyarti, found that most

respondents were bored with at-home learning and needed a different approach to studying.

N ADJ V
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Retno added that some students said they found it difficult to learn certain subjects at home.

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Fifty-six percent of the respondents [had] this problem, especially those in sixth grade, ninth grade

ADV

and 12th grade,” said Retno in a statement as quoted by kompas.com on Tuesday.

Moreover, the survey also found that among the respondents, 94.75 percent said their schools had

yet to host classroom learning, while 5.25 percent said their schools had started a combination of

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at-home and in-class learning.

Among those who have participated in the blended learning model, 91.96 percent said their L16

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V

schools

had prepared hand-washing facilities, while 8.04 percent said they had not seen any hand-

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washing basins or sinks at their schools. Read

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Meanwhile, 67.31 percent said their school had a disinfectant chamber.

To ensure students' and teachers' safety, KPAI has urged the central government and local

administrations to cautiously prepare school reopening plans.

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“We need to be cautioned as [resuming in-classroom learning] may lead to new [COVID-19]

clusters,” Retno said.

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According to the survey, 52 percent of respondents said they were never given an announcement

NS or circular at their schools on standard operating procedures for in-class learning in the so-called

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new normal.

Furthermore, 77 percent said they were never given an explanation on their schools' reopening

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plans.

In response to the survey's results, KPAI encouraged the government to create guidelines for

N V

schools to start in-classroom learning.

"If the schools are not ready, it's best to postpone the plans," Retno said.

Last month, Education and Culture Minister Nadiem Makarim announced that the government

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would allow local administrations, schools and parents decide whether to resume on-campus

activities, taking into consideration the risks of COVID-19 transmission.

N V N

"School reopening can be done immediately or in stages according to each region's capability and

ADV N V

the decision of their regional heads. The schools wanting to reopen must fulfill a checklist [of

ADJ

requirements] for face-to-face teaching and health protocols," Nadiem said on Nov. 20.

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The policy is a major departure from a previous school reopening policy set out in June, which

allowed only schools in green and yellow zones to conduct face-to-face learning. The new policy

allows schools in red zones to reopen. (jes)

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Students Without Access to Distance Learning May Return to School: Nadiem



News Desk (The Jakarta Post)

Jakarta • Wed, November 11, 2020

Education and Culture Minister Nadiem Anwar Makarim has **allow**ed some students in certain

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regions to go to school, antaranews.com reported.

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During a visit to Rote Ndao regency in East Nusa Tenggara, Nadiem said that **school**s in green or

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yellow **zone**s may conduct face-to-face **teach**ing, but the decision would be made by the school

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committee, headmaster and the local **agen**cy.

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Although students in green or yellow zones may return to school, Nadiem said, whether or not to

take advantage of this option by **send**ing their children to school was up to the **paren**ts.

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Moreover, Nadiem said that the schools had to apply strict health and safety **protoc**ols. With regard

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to vocational schools, the minister said **practical subjects** might be taught face-to-face.

ADJ N

Nadiem **expressed** his concerns for students who did not have digital **devices** or access to the

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internet, **saying** that he was afraid that these students' formal education **development** would be

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disrupted.

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"I'm afraid that they will not be able to study anything and be left behind," he said. With that in mind,

he **asked** students to learn at school, **especially** those who live in green or yellow zones, such as

V

ADV

Rote Ndao regency.

More than 60 million students across Indonesia have been **forced** to study from home during the

V

COVID-19 pandemic.

While online learning seems to be the safest and most convenient way for students to continue their

education during the pandemic, it also **presents** new **obstacles**, **particularly** with **uneven** access

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to technology and **inadequate** online teaching **methods.**

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A survey **launched** in July by the SMERU Research Institute shows that, while **teachers** in major

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cities of Java had proper **facilities** to teach their students online, teachers in **villages**, especially

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outside Java, **needed** to visit their students' **homes** to give and collect homework because of a lack

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of access to the internet and digital devices.

“Students [without access to technology] are **mostly** state school students in villages, especially

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outside Java. They are prone to experiencing losses in education,” Florischa Ayu Tresnatri, a

researcher at SMERU, said in a public **discussion**.

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State vocational school SMK 1 Rote Barat headmaster Julius Ndun said the school had **conducted**

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both online learning and offline classes during the pandemic. However, the latter was **stopped** after

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the school **received** an **instruction** from the local agency to return to distance **learning** in mid-

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October.

He also **mentioned** some of obstacles faced by students in the area, such as **unequal** access to

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digital devices and the internet. “As a solution, students will come to school to pick up and submit

their **assignments**,” he said. (jes)

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Reimagining Education in Shadows of Covid-19 Pandemic.



George Variyan and Agus Mutohar (The Jakarta Post)

Melbourne • Sat, October 3, 2020

As the pandemic has **unfolded**, we could all be forgiven for too soon **assuming** we had seen the

worst of its **effects**. Around the globe, **restrictions** have been **followed** by **relaxations**, but then also the **inevitable** return of outbreaks.

In Jakarta, the Indonesian capital and most populous city, **Governor** Anies Baswedan has

reimposed large-scale social restrictions (PSBB), with various regions **following** suit. **Educators**,

parents and school children **watching** this back-and-forth should **rightly** be **concerned** about

whether their **leaders** are **getting** it right when it **comes** to learning and safety.

Amid the COVID-19 outbreak, the Ministry of Education and Culture has continued to grapple with

distance learning for the 68 million students whose **schools** remain **closed** across the archipelago.

The ministry's distance learning approaches have varied, from online learning resource hubs to

educational television programs broadcasted by the state-owned television, TVRI. More recently,

the ministry has announced a new policy to support students with 35 GB and 42 GB mobile data

packages to facilitate distance learning.

However, despite the increased adoption of distance learning in Indonesian schools, about 60

percent of Indonesian students do not have internet access and digital technology devices.

Moreover, region-to-region and local variations in economic and social conditions clearly point to

diverse issues beyond digital technology devices that require the attention of policy-makers and

educators alike.

We should listen to the students' voices. While educators might be meeting the challenges of

online learning, there are still the same age-old challenges that should make us question our hopes

for a return to normal. For example, the continued domination of teacher-centered approaches in

Indonesian classrooms should give us a pause to consider how these practices have always

privileged order and compliance above freedom and creativity.

Our children, born into this age of seemingly endless crises, also know that the future will need

ADV ADJ

their labor and wherewithal if solutions are to be found. Yet, we seem to be stuck doing education

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to our students rather than with them.

In this moment of crisis, educators and communities grappling with their day-to-day challenges

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have risen up to meet the demands of their particular local situation. For instance, in some villages,

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distance learning is being conducted in the village meeting hall where a group of students meets to

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reach their teachers using free WiFi funded by the village.

These types of partnerships between schools and relevant institutions and partnering with local

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public health centers are really important to ensure that distance learning activities and small-scale

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learning activities are conducted safely.

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This is the time for transformation to take place. Policymakers need to have a clear picture of these

local solutions, but also the diversity of challenges within and between regions, if they are going to

better target their interventions. For instance, the Education and Culture Ministry could establish

regional and local task forces to understand just how local teachers are adapting to teaching and

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learning amid the COVID-19 pandemic.

These types of investments will be crucial to Indonesia navigating its way out of the precarity of

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this moment.

Even now, economists grappling with the implications of the pandemic have argued that investing

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in education could future-proof the economy. However, this future-proofing is less than inspiring,

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considering that education has long been yoked to our “more-ish” global economic model, which at

its core underpins an endless quest for growth that we all quietly know is leading to the

ADV V
catastrophic destruction of our biosphere.

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Yet, the disruption of the COVID-19 pandemic to the fourth-largest education system in the world

cannot be separated from the local context and culture. Thus, policymakers would be wise to

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consider the diversity of issues and factors arising from the various regional and local contexts to

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create multilayered solutions to teaching and learning in the COVID-19 pandemic.

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A one-size-fits-all approach will certainly not work.

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APPENDIX 4

Article 1

Majority of Students Want to Return to School in January: KPAI Survey

No	Data	Prefixes			Suffixes			
		Q	NL	T	N	V	ADJ	ADV
1	Government				✓			
	Govern-ment							
2	Allowed					✓		
	Allow-ed							
3	Schools				✓			
	School-s							
4	Reopen		✓					
	Re-open							
5	Protection				✓			
	Protect-ion							
6	Conducted					✓		
	Conduct-ed							
7	Earlier						✓	
	Early-er							
8	Involved					✓		
	Involve-d							
9	Students				✓			
	Student-s							
10	Discovered					✓		
	Discover-ed							
11	Learning					✓		
	Learn-ing							
12	Followed					✓		
	Follow-ed							
13	Saying					✓		
	Say-ing							
14	Unsure			✓				
	Un-sure							
15	Disagreed			✓				
	Dis-agreed							
16	Rejected					✓		
	Reject-ed							
17	Contracting					✓		
	Contract-ing							
18	Initiated					✓		
	Initiate-d							

No	Data	Prefixes			Suffixes			
		Q	NL	T	N	V	ADJ	ADV
19	Commissioner				✓			
	Commission- er							
20	Respondent				✓			
	Respond- ent							
21	Bored						✓	
	Bore- d							
22	Needed					✓		
	Need- ed							
23	Studying					✓		
	Study- ing							
24	Added					✓		
	Add- ed							
25	Especially							✓
	Especial- ly							
26	Started					✓		
	Start- ed							
27	Participated					✓		
	Participate- d							
28	Blended					✓		
	Blend- ed							
29	Prepared					✓		
	Prepare- d							
30	Basins				✓			
	Basin- s							
31	Sinks				✓			
	Sink- s							
32	Cautiously							✓
	Cautious- ly							
33	Plans				✓			
	Plan- s							
34	Clusters				✓			
	Cluster- s							
35	Announcement				✓			
	Announce- ment							
36	Operating					✓		
	Operate- ing							
37	Procedures				✓			
	Procedure- s							
38	Called					✓		
	Call- ed							
39	Explanation				✓			
	Explan- ation							

No	Data	Prefixes			Suffixes			
		Q	NL	T	N	V	ADJ	ADV
40	Results				✓			
	Result-s							
41	Encouraged					✓		
	Encourage-d							
42	Education				✓			
	Educate-ion							
43	Announced					✓		
	Announce-d							
44	Parents				✓			
	Parent-s							
45	Activities				✓			
	Activity-es							
46	Taking					✓		
	Take-ing							
47	Consideration				✓			
	Considerate-ion							
48	Immediately							✓
	Immediate-ly							
49	Stages							
	Stage-s							
50	According					✓		
	Accord-ing							
51	Wanting						✓	
	Want-ing							
52	Requirement				✓			
	Require-ment							
53	Teaching					✓		
	Teach-ing							
54	Protocols				✓			
	Protocol-s							
55	zones				✓			
	zone-s							

Article 2

Students Without Access to Distance Learning Mat Return to School: Nadiem

No	Data	Prefixes			Suffixes			
		Q	NL	T	N	V	ADJ	ADV
1	Education				✓			
	Educate- ion							
2	Allowed					✓		
	Allow- ed							
3	Regions				✓			
	Region- s							
4	Schools				✓			
	School- s							
5	Zones				✓			
	Zone- s							
6	Teaching					✓		
	Teach- ing							
7	Agency				✓			
	Agent- cy							
8	Sending					✓		
	Send- ing							
9	Parents				✓			
	Parent- s							
10	Protocols				✓			
	Protocol- s							
11	Practical						✓	
	Practic- al							
12	Subjects				✓			
	Subject- s							
13	Expressed					✓		
	Express- ed							
14	Devices				✓			
	Device- s							
15	Saying					✓		
	Say- ing							
16	Development				✓			
	Develop- ment							
17	Disrupted					✓		
	Disrupt- ed							
18	Asked					✓		
	Ask- ed							
19	Especially							✓
	Especial- ly							

No	Data	Prefixes			Suffixes			
		Q	NL	T	N	V	ADJ	ADV
20	Forced					✓		
	Force- d							
21	Presents				✓			
	Present- s							
22	Obstacles				✓			
	Obstacle- s							
23	Particularly							✓
	Particular- ly							
24	Uneven			✓				
	Un- even							
25	Inadequate			✓				
	In- adequate							
26	Methods				✓			
	Method- s							
27	Launched					✓		
	Launch- ed							
28	Teacher				✓			
	Teach- er							
29	Cities				✓			
	City- es							
30	Facilities				✓			
	Facility- es							
31	Villages				✓			
	Village- s							
32	Needed					✓		
	Need- ed							
33	Homes				✓			
	Home- s							
34	Mostly							✓
	Most- ly							
35	Researcher				✓			
	Research- er							
36	Discussion				✓			
	Discuss- ion							
37	Conducted					✓		
	Conduct- ed							
38	Stopped					✓		
	Stop- ed							
39	Received					✓		
	Receive- d							
40	Instruction				✓			
	Instruct- ion							

No	Data	Prefixes			Suffixes			
		Q	NL	T	N	V	ADJ	ADV
41	Learning					✓		
	Learn- ing							
42	Mentioned					✓		
	Mention- ed							
43	Unequal			✓				
	Un-equal							
44	Assignment			✓				
	Assign- ment							

Article 3

Majority of Students Want to Return to School in January: KPAI Survey

No	Data	Prefixes			Suffixes			
		Q	NL	T	N	V	ADJ	ADV
1	Unfolded					✓		
	Unfold- ed							
2	Assuming					✓		
	Assume- ing							
3	Effects				✓			
	Effect- s							
4	Restriction				✓			
	Restrict- ion							
5	Followed					✓		
	Follow- ed							
6	Relaxation				✓			
	Relax- ation							
7	In -evitable			✓				
	Inevitable							
8	Governor				✓			
	Govern- or							
9	Reimposed		✓					
	Re -imposed							
10	Following					✓		
	Follow- ing							
11	Educator				✓			
	Educate- or							
12	Parents				✓			
	Parent- s							
13	Watching					✓		
	Watch- ing							
14	Rightly							✓
	Right- ly							
15	Concerned					✓		
	Concern- ed							
16	Leader				✓			
	Lead- er							
17	Getting					✓		
	Get- ing							
18	Comes					✓		
	Come- s							
19	Schools				✓			
	School- s							
20	Closed					✓		

	Close- d							
No	Data	Prefixes			Suffixes			
		Q	NL	T	N	V	ADJ	ADV
21	Approaches				✓			
	Approach- es							
22	Hubs				✓			
	Hub- s							
23	Programs				✓			
	Program- s							
24	Recently							✓
	Recent- ly							
25	Announced					✓		
	Announce- d							
26	Students				✓			
	Student- s							
27	Packages				✓			
	Package- s							
28	Increased						✓	
	Increase- d							
29	Adoption				✓			
	Adopt- ion							
30	Devices				✓			
	Device- s							
31	Clearly							✓
	Clear- ly							
32	Issues				✓			
	Issue- s							
33	Meeting					✓		
	Meet- ing							
34	Challenges				✓			
	Challenge- s							
35	Domination				✓			
	Dominate- ion							
36	Teacher				✓			
	Teach- er							
37	Classrooms				✓			
	Classroom- s							
38	Freedom				✓			
	Free- dom							
39	Seemingly							✓
	Seeming- ly							
40	Endless						✓	
	End- less							
41	Doing					✓		

	Do- ing							
No	Data	Prefixes			Suffixes			
		Q	NL	T	N	V	ADJ	ADV
42	Education				✓			
	Educat- ion							
43	Communities				✓			
	Community- es							
44	Villages				✓			
	Village- s							
45	Conducted					✓		
	Conduct- ed							
46	Meets					✓		
	Meet- s							
47	Partnership				✓			
	Partner- ship							
48	Activities				✓			
	Activity- es							
49	Safely							✓
	Safe- ly							
50	Adapting					✓		
	Adapt- ing							
51	Types				✓			
	Type- s							
52	Investment				✓			
	Invest- ment							
53	Navigating					✓		
	Navigate- ing							
54	Implication				✓			
	Implicate- ion							
55	Argued					✓		
	Argue- d							
56	Inspiring						✓	
	Inspire- ing							
57	Quietly							✓
	Quiet- ly							
58	Leading					✓		
	Lead- ing							
59	Destruction				✓			
	Destruct- ion							
60	Disruption				✓			
	Disrupt- ion							
61	Separated					✓		
	Separate- d							
62	Factors				✓			

	Factor-s							
No	Data	Prefixes			Suffixes			
		Q	NL	T	N	V	ADJ	ADV
63	Contexts				✓			
	Context-s							
64	Multilayered	✓						
	Multi -layered							
65	Certainly							✓
	Certain- ly							

NOTE

Prefixes

Quantify : (Q)
Numerous Locative : (NL)
Temporal : (T)

Suffixes

Nominal : (N)
Verbal : (V)
Adjectival : (ADJ)
Adverbial : (ADV)



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
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di -Padangsidimpuan

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, sehubungan dengan hasil sidang bersama tim pengkaji judul skripsi Program Studi Tadris Bahasa Inggris (TBI) Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan IAIN Padangsidimpuan. Maka dengan ini kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu agar dapat menjadi pembimbing skripsi dan melakukan penyempurnaan judul bilamana perlu untuk mahasiswa dibawah ini dengan data sebagai berikut:

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Judul Skripsi : An Analysis of Prefixes and Suffixes in Jakarta Post Online Articles 2020

Demikian disampaikan, atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Ketua Program Studi Tadris Bahasa Inggris

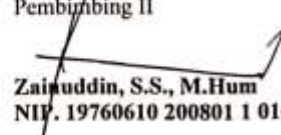

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