



## Unique Derivative Affixes In Simalungun Language (Morphosyntax Study)

Akmal<sup>1</sup>, Iin Almeina Loebis<sup>2</sup>, Chitra Latiffani<sup>3</sup>  
Sekolah Tinggi Manajemen Informatika dan Komputer Royal Kisaran.  
Corresponding authors: [akmal.shafa@gmail.com](mailto:akmal.shafa@gmail.com)<sup>1</sup>  
[lubisiinalmeina@gmail.com](mailto:lubisiinalmeina@gmail.com)<sup>2</sup>  
[artihclatiffani@gmail.com](mailto:artihclatiffani@gmail.com)<sup>3</sup>

Received: 06 January 2022; Revised: 14 March 2022; Accepted: 30 April 2022  
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.37905/aksara.8.2.1383-1392.2022>

### Abstract

Unique derivative affixes were focused on the morphosyntax process. This study was an interdisciplinary subject in linguistics. The affixations had a function as a form of word class or meaning. The affixations in Indonesian consist of three types, namely prefixes, suffixes, and infixes. This study explained the processes of the unique derivative affixes in the Batak Simalungun Language. The research method used the mean that this discussed the processes of morphology and then it was made in the sentences so that the morphological process was early and more completely in the linguistics. This study used the descriptive qualitative method by using the library (documents in the corpus) to interview a few native speakers who live in Batak Simalungun areas to get the data materials. Batak Simalungun Language affixes were prefixes, infixes, and suffixes. There were three prefixes: pa-, si-, ma- (mar), three infixes: par- (pa-)....-on, ha- ... -on/an, masi- ... -an, and the last is only one suffix; -on. The derivative affixes in Batak Simalungun which the native speaker always expressed in the daily conversation, were several processes so that the other speakers did not realize that the word had got the affixations. There are two unique derivative affixations on the suffix -on which had the passive meaning which had the prefix and the repetition prefix which the two first letters are repeated such as *sapuh* be *sasapu*. The position of affixation was a suffix, but the meaning was a prefix in passive voice meaning.

*Keywords: derivative affixes, morphosyntax, prefixes, infixes, suffixes.*

### INTRODUCTION

Morphology is a constituency and hierarchy which apply equally to grammatical inflections as to lexical words. A morpheme is the smallest unit of language which has a meaning so morphology is the study of how words are formed out of smaller units (called morphemes) and Syntax is the study of how phrases and sentences are structured out of words. So morphosyntax is an interdisciplinary study which was focused on the process of words and the words, phrases, groups of phrases, and sentences or clauses which are combined into one study (Adlof & Catts, 2015; Barung, 2020; Bjorkman, 2011; Hendrick, 2003; T, 2001).

A morphological process is a process in which the language user combines one morpheme with another in order to form a word or a process of combining two



morphemes in finding a new word. Two main types of the morphological process includes: (1) affixation; (2) non-affixation. Then traditional Morphology includes (1) inflectional morphology which studies how words vary in expressing grammatical differences in a sentence and (2) derivational morphology which studies the principles that govern the formation of words without referring to a particular grammatical role in a sentence (Candrasari, 2018; Nurhayati, 2016).

The researchers have seen and observed the use of Batak Simalungun Language (BSL) in Indonesia. Many young people of Batak Simalungun have used the Indonesian Language or foreign languages which they have learned from their education and society especially when they are not living the Simalungun area. If the young generation of Simalungun people has forgotten their mother-tongue, the BSL will endanger from Indonesia as one of local languages. The researchers always to the house of native speakers' Batak Simalungun Language. Some of her children do not understand about the original BSL when their mother speaks in Batak Simalungun Language. Then the researchers always listen to their communication and the researchers asked one of her children about the affixations of Batak Simalungun Language, the child did not know about the words of language, especially in derivational of affixations in BSL. In this language, the researchers observed their communication in BSL and the researchers are interested in doing to do research because the language has a few of unique derivative affixes.

When one of the researchers visited the house of his mother in law, she and her children were talking about her children's families in Batak Simalungun Language. Then he listened to their conversation and he memorize one of the words, the word is *sasapu* (Simalungun Language), the researchers asked her and she answered *sapuh-sapuh* (Indonesian Language). The repetition of prefix in a word. In Indonesian Language, it means the word will be repeated entirely, but in Batak Simalungun Language, it is only first two letters of a word which is repeated.

From the reason above in this study, the researchers are so interested in finding out whether the unique affixations of Batak Simalungun Language and how is the unique of affixations of BSL. In this expectation, the researchers will be able to find out the unique of affixes such as *prefixes*, *confixes*, and *suffixes* so that this study had a specific affixes. There are some previous articles related to this study from some journals.

Pangastryan Wisesa Pramudiah, Ary Setyadi, and Riris Tiani Entitled *Proses Morfologis Kata Maju Beserta Turunannya* (The Morphological Process of word "maju" and Its Derivatives). This study was focused on the word of *Maju* in Indonesian Language. This subject is morphology and the object of this study is word of "maju". This study used the morphological process theory that was written Givon Thony (T. Givon). The word can be made in some sentences and the morphological process has changed (Pramudiah et al., 2018).

Abriani Ori Ratnasari on her title is *Pemetaan Afiksasi Buku Juara Jurnal Bahasa Indonesia Mahasiswa BIPA 2016/2017*. In this study, it is also focused on the affixations of books in Indonesian language which was used by many students when they used in many places. The data were taken from the students who were studying Indonesian Languages of the foreign students (Ratnasari, ori, 2017). Zainuddin on his title *Sistem Morfologi Bahasa Gayo: Kajian Transformasi Generatif*. In this study, it was focused on



the generative morphological process of Gayo Languages, the phenomenon and formations of words in Gayo (Zainuddin, 2015).

Kanisius Barung on his article title is *Keproduktifan Afiks dalam Proses Morfologis Bahasa Manggarai Dialek Umum*. In this study, it was focused on the Nusa Tenggara Timur Language which was so less affixes in the language of their daily conversation when they used in the middle of their society. The object of this study General Manggara Dialects and the theory is used about the affixation (Barung, 2020).

Siregar suggested that the study of morphosyntax can be identified as follows: (1) a combination of morphology and syntax, (2) a study of morphological and syntactic interfaces, (3) a study of grammatical categories and linguistic units that describe morphological and syntactic characteristics, and (4) a set of rules governing language units whose characteristics can be explained in the using morphological and syntactic criteria (Basyaruddin, 2014). So if the researchers want to do the research about morphosyntax, they have to really understand about the two micro linguistics; morphology and syntax because the morphological process of a language will be applied in the sentences (syntax) so that the morphological process will be clearer in the use of the prefixes, confixes, and suffixes of a language.

Tirtawijaya, T gave his statement that the morphological processes are the various processes of the word formation. The morphological process can be in the form of affixation, the repetition of forms or reduplication and merging of words with other richness. According to Mulyono in To'umbo explained that the affixes are the linguistic formations that are bound both in the morphologically and in the semantically. The existence of affixation in a sentence is usually always attached to the basic form. The affixation is a process of adding a form or giving an affix so that the basic word becomes more complex. The affixation can change the meaning, type and the function of a word (To'umbo, 2017).

The affixations have a function as a form of word-class or meaning. The affixations in Indonesian consists of 3 (three) types, namely prefixes, suffixes, and confixes. The affixations in Indonesian are able to occur in the various word classes such as the verbs (verbs), the nouns (nouns), the adverbs (adverbs), and the numbers (numerals). (Ratnasari, ori, 2017). Then

Kridalaksana (2007: 28) wrote in the writings of Pangastryan Wisesa Pramudiah & et al (2018) stated that the affixation is a process that changes a lexeme into a complex word". In this affixation process, the lexeme is going to change its shape into a certain category so that it will experience a change in meaning. There are seven (7) types of affixes mentioned by Kridalaksana, namely; the prefixes, the infixes, the suffixes, the simulfixes, the confixes, the combination affixes, and the suprafixes. Another understanding of the affixation, namely the process of affixing affixes to a single or complex form unit that aims to form words (Ramlan, 2009: 54). He had mentioned that there were four types of affixes, including: the prefixes, the infixes, the suffixes, and the simulfixes. However, the affixation processes found in this study are the prefixes (prefixes), the suffixes (suffixes), the confixes (prefixes and suffixes that are attached together), the combinations of affixes (the prefixes and the suffixes that are attached gradually).(Pramudiah et al., 2018).

Based on the distribution, Kridalaksana in Yeni Margaretha To'Umbo's writing divides affixes into the several types, namely: (1) the prefixes, are affixes that are added



at the beginning of the basic word, in a process called the prefixation. (2) the infix, is an affix that is inserted in the root word, in a process called the infixation. (3) the suffixes, are the affixes that are placed after the root word, in a process called the suffixation. (4) the simulfix, is an affix that is manifested by the segmental characteristics that are merged into the basic form. (5) the confix, is an affix consisting of two elements, one of the beginning of the root word and the other at the end of the root word. (6) the superfixes or the suprafixes are the affixes that are manifested by the suprasegmental characteristics or the affixes related to suprasegmental morphemes. (7) a combination of affixes, namely a combination of two or more affixes that are joined by a root word. (Ratnasari, ori, 2017). In this elaboration, Kridalaksana gave the explanation about the affixations and he develops the affixations to be six parts, namely *prefix*, *infix*, *suffix*, *simulfix*, *confix*, and *superfix*.

Simalungun is one of the districts in North Sumatra. Simalungun has other small areas and one of them is Parapat Area (Lake Toba) which is one of the pride tourism areas for the people of North Sumatra, especially the Simalungun Regency. In this paper, the researcher discusses the problem of the unique affixes in the Simalungun language. What are the unique affixes in Simalungun Language? How to use it in the sentences in the language.

## **METHOD**

### **Research Design**

In this study, the researcher used the descriptive qualitative research by using documentary and the data corpus. Then the researcher did the interview a few people who were able to understand about the Batak Simalungun language in this study, the researchers described and elaborated all the data which have been found more details (Adedoyin, 2020; Barung, 2020; Creswell, 2014b; Cropley, 2019; Roxana de Trigueros, 2017). The researcher will describe how the data findings of Batak Simalungun Language affixes process in a word by making the sentences to elaborate the function of the affixes in the basic word. .

### **Technique for Collecting Data**

The researchers did techniques for collecting the data. The researchers read some references which were related to this study in the internet data (corpus). After that, he asked the informan which really understood about the Batak Simalungun Language either the old informan or the young infroman. The researcher also gave the questions about the the affixations of Batak Simalungun Language. After getting some the affixations and examples in the sentences or clauses, he searched the data on the internet website such as a few books and some journals which discussed about the affixations. Then he elaborated more details one by one about the finding data by making the unique derivative affixes in the sentences so that the affixes which had been found more details either in the morphology and syntax study (Benson et al., 2016; Creswell, 2008, 2014a). The questions which the researchers asked the native speakers namely, what the affixes are in Batak Simalungun Language and how many affixes are in BSL? How the affixes are in the sentences?



## Subject and Location of Research

The subject of this research were some people or native speakers who understand about the affixes, confixes, and suffixes of Batak Simalungun Language. The location of this research was Desa Bahsumbu in Serdang Bedagai Regency. In this area, most of people were from Batak Simalungun and lived there for more than thirty years.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

### Findings

After conducting interviews with informants who come from the Simalungun Batak ethnic group, the researchers got some data about unique derivative affixes in the Batak Simalungun language which are then abbreviated as (BSL). After that, the researchers also obtained the data from written references so that the data obtained became more completely and more accurately in this findings

The affixes in the Batak Simalungun language (BSL), are

1. Prefixes : *pa-*, *si-*, *ma-* (*mar-*).

a. Prefix *pa(m)-*

Example : */pambuat/* means 'maker'

*/parsedoh/* means 'broker/destroyer'

*/pardeah/* means 'maker'

*/panduda/* means 'citizen / people'

Example in sentences: \* horjani ayahku *pambuat* hayu i hutan

My father's job is a maker of wood in the jungle

\* ia *parsedoh* karetani hasomani

He is a broker / destroyer of his friend's motor cycle.

b. Prefix *si-*

Example: : */sibagalan/* means 'the biggest'

*/sitorason/* means 'the oldest'

*/sibirong/* means 'black'

Example in sentences : \* dia *sitorason* i huta nami

He is the *oldest* person in our village.

\* ia marosuh marbaju *sibirong*

He likes wearing the *black* clothes

c. Prefix *ma-* (*mar-*)

Examples : */manakih/* means 'to climb'

*/manoktoki/* means 'to cut'

*/makail/* means 'to fish'

*/marsabah/* means 'to work at the field-rice'

*/marsahap/* means 'to speak up'

*/marlittun/* means 'to run'

*/marsabung/* means 'to fight'

*/mardalan/* means 'to walk'

*/manutun/* means 'to fire'

*/malumpat/* means 'to jump'

*/manuan/* means 'to plant'

Example in the sentences: \* Anggiku *manakih* kalapa i juma



My son *climbs* the coconut tree at the field

\* Omakhu *manoktoki* daging i dapur.

My mother *cuts* the meat in the kitchen

\* Abanghu *makail* i kolam pancing

My elder brother *is fishing* at the fishing pool

\* Opunghu *marsabah* do horjani

My granfather *works* at the field as his job

\* *Marlitun* huting itongah dalam

*Run* the cat in the middle of street

(the cat is running in the middle of street)

d. Repetition Prefixes

Examples: /sasapu/ the basic from of /sapu- sapu / means 'broom'

/sasarah/ the basic from of / sarah – sarah / means 'big chest'

/tatajak/ the basic from of / tajak – tajak / means 'hoe'

/sasarib/ the basic from of / sarib – sarib / means 'shell cup'

2. Confixes: *par-* (*pa-*)....-*on*, *ha-* ... -*on/an*, *masi-* ... -*an*

The confix. In Batak Simalungun Languages, the confixes are:

a. Confix *par-.....-hon*.

Examples : /*parsedahon*/ = to destroy/ to break

/*padeahon*/ = to make something

/*papodomhon*/ = to take asleep

Example in the sentences: \* Ia *parsedahon* kareta ni hasomani.

He destroyed his friend's motor cycle

\* Edakhu *pardeahon* panganon i dapur.

My elder sister is making the food in the kitchen

b. Confix *ha-.....-on/an*

Examples : /*harajaon/harajaan*/ = kingdom

/*habeguon/habeguan*/ = the ghost world

/*hajolmaon/hajolmaan*/ = humanity

Examples in the sentences: \* *harajaon* rumahta

The *kingdom* is our house.

c. Confix *marsi-.....-an*

Examples : /*marsirohan*/ = coming

/*marsibalosan*/ = reciprocate

/*marsihataan*/ = conversation

3. Suffixes : -*on*

Examples: /*suanon*/ = to be planted

/*inumon*/ = to be drunk

/*idahon*/ = something that will be seen

/*inumon*/ = something that will be drunk

/*paņanon*/ = something that will be eaten

The data above was a combination of the data obtained through interviewing informants and written references (document data). In the process of morphology, affixes in the Simalungun Batak language have functions as a predicate (verb), an adjective (adjective), and a noun.



## Discussions

In this discussions, the researchers discuss about prefix. Firstly, the prefixes examples of *pa(n)* functions as a word (marker) and a noun word (noun) as the doer (Damanik et al., 1984). In this prefix *pa(m)* every word which has been entered the prefix change the function from the verb to be as a noun. The meaning of prefix *pa(m)* is *pem-* or *pe-* in Indonesian. Secondly, the informan told the example of prefix *si-* functions to strengthen the word of adjective in Batak Simalungun Language. So the prefix did not have different meaning if it was stemmed on the basic of a word. Thirdly, the informants told that the examples of prefix *ma-* (*mar-*) functioned as a word (the marker) and a verb (verbal word) which were prefixed *me-* or *ber-* in Indonesian Language. Fourthly, the informan told about the examples of the prefix which got the repetition, they explained that they expresses to make more efficiently and easily so that they did not repeat the same word. In this prefix is so different and unique in a language. The young generation seldom expresses. The repetition prefix is nothing other languages and the repetition is not entirely the word, only the two first letters of the word. It can be seen word *sasarah*, the basic or the root is *sarah*. When the Simalungun people want to express about *sarah-sarah* in Simalungun, they just express word *sasarah*. The meaning of *sasarah* is *big chest*.

After the prefix, next is confixes. First confixes are combination of prefix and suffix in a word (root). These confixes (prefix and suffix) *per-....-hon* functioned as a noun word to be a verb which is prefixed and suffixed *me- .....-kan* in Indonesian Language. It can be seen this sentence that used confix *pa((r)- ....-kan*; *Ia parsedahon kereta ni hasomani.* (He destroyed his friend's motor cycle). Second confix is *ha-.....-on/an*. This confix *ha-.....-on/an* has a meaning in the noun meaning which there was in the basic of word. In Indonesian language, the confix *ha-.....-an* has same meaning to the confix *ke-.....-an*. It can be seen from the basic word which is added prefix *ke-.....-an*. Third confix is *mar-.....-an* that had a meaning inside of the noun with the basic word. In Indonesian language, the confix of *ha-.....-on/-an* had affixes *ber-* dan *-an*. It can be seen from the basic word which was added the prefix *ber-* and suffix *-an*.

The last is Suffix. *-on*. The suffix *-on* is the meaning in passive voice sentence. The passive sentence is usually prefix *di-* in Indonesia, but this suffix *-on* in Batak Simalungun Language formed passive sentence. In Batak Simalungun, there are some unique affixes which are sometimes not explained in the morphological syntax processes if we see the elaboration of them. This is the second unique affixations in Batak Simalungun Language.

The unique derivative affixations of Batak Simalungun Language, it can be found in the one of prefixes, repetition. In this repetition, the letter which is repeated uncertain letter, it depends on the two first letters which is in the sentence self. Then researchers also found in suffix *-on*. This suffix also functions as passive form of a sentence.



## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

### Conclusions

From the explanation and the description of affixes problem in the Batak Simalungun Language (BSL), it can be concluded that:

The Batak Simalungun Language (BSL) has 3 (three) prefixes, 3 (three) infixes (prefixes and suffixes) and 1 (one) suffix. The Prefix of the Batak Simalungun Language (BSL) consists of *pa-* (the prefix *pe-* or *peng-* functions as a noun class, the prefix *si-* functions as an adjective class, and *ma-* (the prefix *me-* or *ber-* functions as a marker of a verb in the Indonesia Language. Meanwhile, the suffix *-on* has a meaning of the passive voice sentence (meaning) in the Batak Simalungun Language (the meaning of suffix *-on* is the prefix *di-* in Indonesia). So it is the unique of the suffix in Batak Simalungun Language which has different position in meaning especially when we translate in Indonesian Language.

The Batak Simalungun Language (BSL) has 3 (three) confixes, namely: *par-....-an* (this confix consists of the prefix *me-* and suffix *-kan* in Indonesian Language and it functions as the marker of the verb), the confix *ha-.....-on/-an* (this confix is prefixed *ke-* and ended (suffixed) *-an* then it functions as the marker of noun in Indonesian Language. The confix of *marsi-.....-an* (this is the prefix *ke-* dan ended (suffixed) *-an* and it also functions as the noun (*the marker of the noun*) nominal) in Batak Simalungun Language.

### Suggestion

After doing the research, the researchers give suggestions to all readers of linguistics, especially in morphosyntax or the morphological process and syntax study:

There are so many linguistics topics in one language especially in the local language of North Sumatera to do the research so that our local language will never miss or endanger and the young generation will keep this local language.

The researchers hope all readers or other linguists to do the research this Batak Simalungun Language more in other scopes or topics such as in the semantics, pragmatics, discourse analysis, sociolinguistics, and much more. The researchers hope all readers have many ideas to explore this study or as inspirations to get a new study so that the local language of North Sumatera really keep and not endanger from the corpus.

### References

- Adedoyin, O. B. (2020). Qualitative Research Methods. *Principles of Social Psychiatry: Second Edition*, 77–87. <https://doi.org/10.1002/9780470684214.ch7>
- Adlof, S. M., & Catts, H. W. (2015). Morphosyntax in poor comprehenders. *Reading and Writing*, 28(7), 1051–1070. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11145-015-9562-3>
- Barung, K. (2020). KEPRODUKTIFAN AFIKS DALAM PROSES MORFOLOGIS. *Prolitera*, 3(1), 40–58. <http://unikastpaulus.ac.id/jurnal/index.php/jpro/>
- Basyaruddin. (2014). Morfosintaksis Bahasa Melayu Batu Bara (Kajian Pada Verba Persepsi: Tengok(lihat) dan dongok (dengar)). *B A H A S*, Oktober-De(91), 1–13.
- Benson, P., Chik, A., Gao, X., Huang, J., & Wang, W. (2016). *Qualitative research in language teaching and learning*. 93(1), 79–90.
- Bjorkman, B. A. M. (2011). BE-ing Default: The Morphosyntax of Auxiliaries





- [Universiteit Leiden]. In *ProQuest Dissertations and Theses*. [https://dspace.mit.edu/handle/1721.1/68911%0Ahttp://search.proquest.com/docview/923618410?accountid=13042%5Cnhttp://oxfordfx.hosted.exlibrisgroup.com/oxford?url\\_ver=Z39.88-2004&rft\\_val\\_fmt=info:ofi/fmt:kev:mtx:dissertation&genre=dissertations+&+theses&si](https://dspace.mit.edu/handle/1721.1/68911%0Ahttp://search.proquest.com/docview/923618410?accountid=13042%5Cnhttp://oxfordfx.hosted.exlibrisgroup.com/oxford?url_ver=Z39.88-2004&rft_val_fmt=info:ofi/fmt:kev:mtx:dissertation&genre=dissertations+&+theses&si)
- Candrasari, R. (2018). Morphological process of devayan: An analysis of morphological typology. *Emerald Reach Proceedings Series, 1*, 27–33. <https://doi.org/10.1108/978-1-78756-793-1-00045>
- Creswell, J. W. (2008). *Qualitative Inquiry & Research Design*. SAGE Publications Ltd.
- Creswell, J. W. (2014a). Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches. In *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches* (Second Edi, pp. 1–26). SAGE.
- Creswell, J. W. (2014b). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches* (Fourth Edi). SAGE Publications Ltd.
- Cropley, A. (2019). Introduction to qualitative research methods. In *A research handbook for patient and public involvement researchers*. <https://doi.org/10.7765/9781526136527.00012>
- Damanik, U. H., Sinaga, M., Bakar, A., & Purbo, J. (1984). Morfologi dan Sintaksis Bahasa Batak Simalungun. In *Morfologi dan Sintaksis* (Vol. 53, Issue 9, p. 119).
- Hendrick, R. (2003). Minimalist Syntax. In *Gastronomía ecuatoriana y turismo local*. (Vol. 1, Issue 69). Blackwell Publishing Ltd.
- Nurhayati, D. A. W. (2016). Investigating Morphological Process of Payandra on Javanese Metaphor. *Journal of English Language Teaching and Linguistics (JELTL), 1*(3), 245–259. <https://doi.org/10.21462/jeltl.v1i3.34>
- Pramudiah, P. W., Setyadi, A., Tiani, R., & Hum, M. (2018). Proses Morfologis Kata Maju Beserta Turunnya. *Universitas Diponegoro, 024*, 1–10.
- Ratnasari, ori, A. (2017). Pemetaan Afiksasi Buku Juara Jurnal Bahasa Indonesia Mahasiswa BIPA 2016 / 2017 PEDOMAN PENULISAN ARTIKEL E-JOURNAL UNESA Pemetaan Afiksasi Buku Juara Jurnal Bahasa Indonesia Mahasiswa BIPA 2016 / 2017 Abriani Ori Ratnasari Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra In. *E-Journal UNESA*, 1–9.
- Roxana de Trigueros, J. F. H. S. (2017). Qualitative and quantitative research. *Psychologist, 10*(4), 159–160. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003057260-26>
- T, G. (2001). *syntax An Introduction* (Volume 1). John Benjamins Publishing.
- To'umbo, Y. M. (2017). Afiks Pembentuk Verba dalam Bahasa Pamona. *Jurnal Skripsi, 53*(9), 1689–1699.
- Zainuddin. (2015). Sistem Morfologi Bahasa Gayo : Kajian Transformasi Generatif. *Jurnal Bahas, 37*(1), 2. <https://jurnal.unimed.ac.id/2012/index.php/bahas/article/view/3086>



AKSARA: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan Nonformal  
P-ISSN [2407-8018](#) E-ISSN [2721-7310](#) DOI prefix [10.37905](#)  
Volume 08 (2) May 2022  
<http://ejournal.pps.ung.ac.id/index.php/Aksara>