

Penggunaan Sufiks Pernyataan Biaya ~賃、~金 dan ~費 dalam *Mainichi Shinbun* dan *Minami Nihon Shinbun*

The Use of Cost-Affirmative Suffixes ~賃、~金 and ~費 in *Mainichi Shinbun* and *Minami Nihon Shinbun*

Kezia Angelica Tjokrokusumo^{1*}

Siti Fatonah²

Khori Alfiani³

Ardhini Wahyu Wulan⁴ 

^{1, 2, 3, 4} *Departement of Japanese Language and Culture, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Diponegoro, Indonesia*

**Corresponding author: keziaangelica@students.undip.ac.id*

DOI: 10.20473/jjs.v11i2.59581

Received: Sept 5, 2024 Revised: Oct 9, 2024 Accepted: Nov 11, 2024

Citation suggestion:

Tjokrokusumo, K. A., Fatonah, S., Alfiani, K., & Wulan, A. W. (2024). The use of cost-affirmative suffixes ~賃, ~金 and ~費 in *Mainichi Shinbun* and *Minami Nihon Shinbun*. *Journal Japanology*, 11(2), 162–176. <https://doi.org/10.20473/jjs.v11i2.59581>

Abstrak

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui ciri-ciri turunan sufiks *-chin* (賃), *-kin* (金), dan *-hi* (費) dalam korpus koran elektronik *Mainichi Shinbun* dan *Minami Nihon Shinbun* dalam rentang waktu hampir satu tahun. Dengan lebih dari 20.000 kalimat yang mengandung ketiga sufiks tersebut, studi ini mengungkapkan peran penting istilah yang berkaitan dengan biaya, dana, serta pengeluaran dalam wacana publik Jepang. Analisis dilakukan untuk memahami konteks penggunaan masing-masing sufiks, mengidentifikasi pola penggunaannya, serta membedakan makna spesifik yang dimiliki. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sufiks *-chin* (賃) sering digunakan untuk biaya jasa atau sewa, sufiks *-kin* (金) berkaitan dengan dana atau uang dalam konteks formal, sementara sufiks *-hi* (費) merujuk pada pengeluaran atau biaya dalam konteks umum. Hasil penelitian juga menyoroti kepekaan bahasa terhadap isu-isu ekonomi dan sosial, sekaligus memberikan wawasan mendalam tentang konstruksi bahasa Jepang dalam media massa. Penelitian ini berkontribusi pada kajian linguistik Jepang, khususnya dalam memahami fungsi sufiks dalam pembentukan kata dan penyampaian informasi di ranah publik.



Kata kunci: Media Massa, Sufiks Jepang, Sufiks Pernyataan Biaya, Sufiks *-chin* (賃) -*kin* (金) -*hi* (費)

Abstract

*This study aims to investigate the derived features of the suffixes *-chin* (賃), *-kin* (金), and *-hi* (費) in the corpus of Mainichi Shinbun and Minami Nihon Shinbun electronic newspapers over nearly one year. Within more than 20,000 sentences containing these three suffixes, this study reveals the important role of terms related to cost, funds, and expenses in Japanese public discourse. The analysis was conducted to understand the context in which each suffix used, identify its usage pattern, and distinguish its specific meaning. The results show that *-chin* (賃) suffix is often used for service fees or rent, *-kin* (金) suffix relates to funds or money in formal contexts, while *-hi* (費) suffix refers to expenses or costs in general contexts. The results also highlight the sensitivity of language to economic and social issues, while providing in-depth insights into the construction of Japanese in mass media. This research contributes to studying Japanese linguistics, particularly in understanding the function of suffixes in word formation and information delivery in the public sphere.*

Keywords: Cost-Affirmative Suffixes, Japanese Suffixes, Mass Media, *-chin* (賃) -*kin* (金) -*hi* (費) Suffixes

INTRODUCTION

Japanese has very different characteristics from Indonesian, both in terms of letter writing, vocabulary, word formation, and sentence structure (Hatta, 2015; Hodošček & Masuda, 2017; Lucas, 2020). “Word” in Japanese is divided into two, namely *tanjungo* (single word) (Kutafeva, 2019), and *gouseigo* (compound word) (Komiya et al., 2023). Morphology is a branch of microlinguistics that studies word formation (Verhaar, 2012). Morphology in Japanese is known as *keitairon* (形態論). This branch of science identifies the basic units of language as the smallest grammatical units that contain meaning, called morphemes (Harley, 2012). As the smallest grammatical unit, a morpheme cannot be broken down into smaller parts, as the meaning contained would be lost (Joyce, 2011). Therefore, it must be compared with other forms. If the form can be present repeatedly with other forms, it is a morpheme.

Japanese has a rich morphological system, where the use of affixes (*setsuji*) is one of the important aspects (Harley, 2012). Harley (2012) mentions that there are three forms of affixes in Japanese: affixes in the form of prefixes (*setstouji*), suffixes (*setsubiji*), and inserts (*setsuchuuji*). While Nagano & Shimada (2018) states that affixes in Japanese are divided into three, namely affixes that function to change the type of word, add meaning, and unproductive affixes.

In the economic and social context, three main suffixes play a significant role in expressing various types of costs or expenses in Japanese, including the suffixes *-chin* (賃), *-kin* (金), and *-hi* (費). These three suffixes are often used in various forms of communication, including mass media, to explain various financial and economic aspects.

Previous studies that discuss the use of suffixes in Japanese show that there are differences in the contextual meanings formed (Iida, 2010; Nagano & Shimada, 2018; Rosliana & Lathifah, 2019; Sawada, 2013; Seraku, 2021; Sinta, 2021; Wibowo & Supriatnaningsih, 2019) . Meanwhile, research on verb-forming suffixes in Japanese shows that there are suffixes that can change the meaning of the original word, and some do not change the original meaning, but only their use (Rosliana, 2019) . Pamungkas et al.(2023) investigated the formation structure of Japanese place nouns in the novel *Fune wo Amu* by Shion Miura. As a result, it is known that place noun marker suffixes can be attached to bound morphemes, nouns, verbal nouns, and root-form verbs. Based on these findings, it can be concluded that suffixes in Japanese have an important role in the formation of meaning and word structure, as well as the flexibility of their use in various linguistic contexts.

This study aims to analyze the frequency and usage patterns of the suffixes *-chin* (賃), *-kin* (金), and *-hi* (費) in Japanese electronic newspaper articles. Given the importance of these topics in the daily lives of Japanese people, analyzing the use of these suffixes can help understand how economic and social information is conveyed through mass media.

Japanese electronic newspapers such as *Mainichi Shinbun* (毎日新聞) and *Minami Nihon Shinbun* (南日本新聞) are very relevant sources to research. Both news companies have a stellar reputation, with *Mainichi Shinbun* as one of the oldest newspaper media in Japan (Purdy, 2016) . *Minami Nihon Shinbun*, although more regionalized, also has quite a reputation in the Kyushu region (Purdy, 2016) . Both provide a good representation of the use of Japanese in different contexts-national and regional

As two of the most prominent newspapers in Japan, there are many news articles on finance and economics. Through these newspapers, the use of cost suffixes such as *-chin* (賃), *-kin* (金), and *-hi* (費) in the writing of news articles can reflect certain linguistic phenomena. By using two different electronic newspaper sources, this study can conduct an in-depth comparison regarding the context of the use of suffixes related to cost. Therefore, the problem formulation of this research is as follows:

1. What is the frequency of use of the suffixes *-chin* (賃), *-kin* (金), and *-hi* (費) in news articles in *Mainichi Shinbun* and *Minami Nihon Shinbun*?
2. What are the significant differences in the use of the three suffixes in the two electronic newspaper articles?

METHODS

This study uses a qualitative approach with a content analysis method. This approach was chosen to deeply understand the use of suffixes *-chin* (賃), *-kin* (金), and *-hi* (費) in news articles in two Japanese electronic newspapers. This approach allows researchers to explore the meaning, context, and dynamics of language use more comprehensively (Podesva & Sharma, 2014). Content analysis is a method used to examine documents and texts with the aim of identifying patterns, themes, and meanings contained therein.

The main data sources in this study are news articles published by *Mainichi Shinbun* and *Minami Nihon Shinbun* from July 2023 to June 2024. The chosen period can ensure that the data collected covers various seasons and periods in one annual

cycle (Sudaryanto, 2015). This provides a more comprehensive picture of the usage of the suffixes *-chin* (賃), *-kin* (金), and *-hi* (費) throughout the year, including potential seasonal variations.

The data analysis starts by marking every use of suffixes *-chin* (賃), *-kin* (金), and *-hi* (費) that appear in the text of news articles, then, the use of suffixes is categorized based on sentence context and news type. Furthermore, the author analyzes the differences and similarities of suffix usage based on the news context and the comparison between the two electronic newspapers.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies the structure and formation of words (Verhaar, 2012). In Japanese, suffixes are one of the main ways to form new words and add meaning to the base word (Iida, 2010). For example, *-mi* (み) suffix nominalizes adjectives, turning them into nouns (e.g. *fuka-mi* (深み) meaning “depth” which come from the base word *fukai* (深い) means “deep”) (Seraku, 2021). *-chin* (賃), *-kin* (金), and *-hi* (費) suffixes have specific functions in conveying the concept of cost, funds, and expenses. According to Nagano & Shimada (2018), suffixes in Japanese often reflect the social and economic values of Japanese society, providing insight into the culture and thinking of the society.

Mass media plays a central role in conveying social and economic issues. In the context of language, mass media uses effective and relevant words to convey messages to a wide audience. Corpus linguistics is an approach that uses large text data sets (corpus) to analyze language patterns (Fitzpatrick, 2007). Halliday (2004) states that corpus analysis allows researchers to identify language patterns that cannot be found through manual analysis. In this study, the corpus of *Mainichi Shinbun* and *Minami Nihon Shinbun* is used to systematically analyze the usage of the *-chin* (賃), *-kin* (金), and *-hi* (費) suffixes.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this section, we will analyze the usage of suffixes *-chin* (賃), *-kin* (金), and *-hi* (費) in news articles published by *Mainichi Shinbun* and *Minami Nihon Shinbun* (July 2023 to June 2024). The following table shows the frequency of suffix usage found in the two electronic newspapers:

Suffixes	<i>Mainichi Shinbun</i>	<i>Minami Nihon Shinbun</i>
<i>-chin</i> (賃)	100	400
<i>-kin</i> (金)	16.300	15.400
<i>-hi</i> (費)	9.500	4.700
Total Usage	25.900	20.500

Table 1. Frequency of usage of suffixes *-chin* (賃), *-kin* (金), and *-hi* (費) in two electronic newspapers

It can be seen that *Minami Nihon Shinbun* uses the suffix *-chin* (賃) more frequently than *Mainichi Shinbun*, indicating that news in *Minami Nihon Shinbun* more often discusses topics related to rent or payment for services. Meanwhile, the use of the

suffix *-kin* (金) in both e-newspapers is quite high with almost the same frequency. This shows that topics related to the amount of money or cost in general are frequently discussed in both newspapers. On the other hand, the use of the suffix *-hi* (費) in *Mainichi Shinbun* is almost twice that in *Minami Nihon Shinbun*. This is because *Mainichi Shinbun* mostly discusses topics related to official fees or large expenses. Next, the results of the analysis of the use of each suffix in both electronic newspapers will be presented further.

Cost Statement Suffixes in *Minami Nihon Shinbun*

1. Suffix ~賃 (*Chin*)

Data 1

学生の確保が課題だった鹿児島県薩摩川内市の川内看護専門学校で、今春の入学予定者が前年度からほぼ倍増している。市が新設する家賃補助制度などの効果とみられる。

Gakusei no kakuho ga kadaidatta Kagoshima ken satsumasendaishi no Sendai kango senmon gakkō de, konshun no nyūgaku yotei-sha ga zen'endo kara hobo baizō shite iru. Ichi ga shinsetsu suru yachin hojo seido nado no kōka to mi rareru

At Kawauchi Nursing College in Satsumasendai City, Kagoshima Prefecture, where student security is an issue, the number of students scheduled to enroll this spring has almost doubled compared to the previous year. This seems to be due to the city's new rent subsidy system.

(M.N.S 2024/02/06)

In the news article snippet (data 1), there is the use of the word *yachin hojo seido* (家賃補助制度) which means “rent” or “rental fee”. The word refers to the subsidy provided by the city government to help pay the rent for students. The combination of *yachin* (家賃) with *hojo seido* (補助制度) shows a formal language style commonly used in news reports to explain government programs. The suffix *-chin* (賃) then adds specificity to the explanation of a particular fee, so that readers can immediately understand the focus of the program.

In this context, the use of the suffix *-chin* (賃) indicates that the cost of housing rent is a key factor in influencing students' decisions to enroll in educational institutions. This subsidy is not just an economic aid, but also a strategy to increase the attractiveness of the institution to prospective students. This is relevant in a social and economic context, where financial burdens such as rent can be a barrier to accessing education.

Data 2

普通運賃は現行の JR 西と比べ約 15%の値上げとなる。

Futsū unchin wa genkō no JR nishi to kurabe yaku 15-pāsento no neage to naru.

Regular fares will increase by around 15% compared to current JR West fares.

(M.N.S 2023/12/07)

This article is from *Minami Nihon Shinbun*, which focuses on regional issues. In the piece news article (data 2), there is the use of the word *futsū unchin* (普通運賃) which means “regular fares” or “fee”. *Unchin* undergoes the morphological process of affixation. It is formed from the verb 運ぶ/*hakobu* “to transport; transportation” plus the noun suffix 一賃/*-chin* “cost; fares”. The underlined word in data (2) refers to the money paid as a fare for one type of transportation.

When viewed in terms of meaning, the use of the suffix *-chin* (賃) in the context of the sentence above makes it clear that what is meant is the cost of transportation. This is relevant to readers because transportation fares are an important aspect of daily life, especially for train users. Local media often convey this kind of information to raise public awareness of policy or fare changes.

The suffix *-chin* (賃) functions as a cost category marker, including transportation costs. This function helps readers to distinguish between different types of costs that may be mentioned in the news.

Data 3

すると、当時武蔵中原駅に住んでいた南原は、電車を乗り継いで妙蓮寺駅に住んでいた内村光良と内村さんに電車賃として1000円を渡したという。

Suruto, tōji Musashinakahara-eki ni sunde ita Nanbara wa, densha o noritsuide Myōrenji-eki ni sunde ita uchimura teruyoshi to Uchimura-san ni denshachin to shite 1000-en o watashita to iu.

Then, Nambara, who was staying at Musashi-Nakahara Station at the time, moved the train and gave 1,000 yen for the train fare to Mitsuyoshi Uchimura and Mr. Uchimura who were staying at Myorenji Station.

(M.N.S 2024 /01/14)

In data extract 3, the suffix *-chin* (賃) appears in the word *denshachin* (電車賃), which means “train fare” or “train transportation fee”. This word used to refer to the amount of money (1000 yen) given to Uchimura by Nambara to cover the cost of traveling by train. The use of *denshachin* (電車賃) in this context not only illustrates the aspect of transportation costs, but also provides a social nuance, namely the relationship between two individuals through the payment of train fare. The use of the suffix *-chin* (賃) explicitly functions as a cost category marker, in this case related to train transportation. Through this specification, the reader immediately knows the type of expense being discussed without the need for additional explanation.

Data 4

実際にはしていない作業の工賃や、交換していない部品の代金を店舗の評価を上げるため計上した。

Jissai ni wa shite inai sagyō no kōchin ya, kōkan shite inai buhin no daikin o tenpo no hyōka o ageru tame ni keijō shita.

In reality, labor wages for work not performed as well as parts not replaced are calculated entirely in favor of increasing the store’s valuation.

(M.N.S 2024/06/12)

In the news excerpt (data 4), the suffix *-chin* (賃) appears in the word *kōchin* (工賃), which means “work wage” or “labor cost”. The noun *工/kō* “factory; worker; laborer” in the word *kōchin* “labor fee” is affixed with the addition of the final affix noun *-chin* (賃) “fee; wage”. The meaning in data (4) refers to money given to people who have lent their labor to perform certain activities.

In this context, the term used negatively, as work wages that do not match reality calculated to improve the reputation or valuation of the shop. This reflects economic manipulation that can affect consumer confidence.

The suffix *-chin* (賃) functions as a cost category marker, in this case, labor wages. This function helps the reader to understand that the focus of the discussion is on a specific financial aspect. Through the context of the news snippet (data 4), the use of the suffix *-chin* (賃) gives an official and technical tone, so that the information conveyed sounds authoritative and convincing.

2. Suffix ~金 (*kin*)

Data 5

19日に成立たし改正政治資金規正法の要旨は次の通り。（「付則」と表記がない場合は本則）

19-Nichi ni seiritsu shita kaisei seiji shikin kisei-hō no yōshi wa tsugi no tōri. (‘Fusoku’ to hyōki ga nai baai wa honsoku)

The summary of the revision of the **Political Fund** Control Law passed on the 19th is as follows. (If there is no mention of “Supplementary Provisions”, then the main regulation)

(M.N.S 2024/06/02)

The suffix *-kin* (金) in the news article (data 5) used in the term *seiji shikin* (政治資金), which means “political fund”. The kanji *shi* (資) means assets, resources, capital, and funds, and the suffix *-kin* (金) means gold. Then the sound changes to *shikin*, so 資+金 would mean fund or money supply. *Shikin* (資金) itself means “fund” or “money supply”.

In the context of the news article above, the use of the term *seiji shikin* (政治資金) refers to the issue of transparency and accountability in political fund management. The suffix *-kin* (金) in the word *shikin* (資金) serves to clarify that the issue under discussion relates to financial and administrative aspects, not merely political strategies.

Data 6

『募金の着服』という不正行為が発覚。多くの方の善意で成り立っている根幹が揺らぐ事態に、番組制作は数ヶ月の間、ストップしました」と告白。

“Bokin no chakufuku” to iu fusei kōi ga hakkaku. Ōku no kata no zen’i de naritatte iru konkan ga yuragu jitai ni, bangumi seisaku wa sū-kagetsu no ma, sutoppu shimashita’ to kokuhaku.

A fraudulent act called “embezzlement of **donations**” was discovered. “Production of the program was halted for several months as the foundation of the program, built on the goodwill of many people, was shaken.”

(M.N.S 2024/06/20)

The suffix *-kin* (金) used in the word *bokin* (募金) means “donation” or “fundraising”. The kanji *bo* (募) at the beginning of *bokin* (募金) means campaign and collect. The suffix *-kin* (金) placed after it means gold. When put together, 募+金 would mean donation or fundraising. The word *bokin* (募金) describes money-raising activities that involve the goodwill of many people.

The case of embezzlement (*chakufuku*) related to “donated funds” in data 8, indicates a significant breach of morals and trust, as such funds are usually based on public trust in the integrity of their management. The use of the term *bokin* (募金) emphasizes that the embezzled funds are not just any money, but the proceeds of voluntary donations collected from the public.

The suffix *-kin* (金) in the word *bokin* (募金) helps distinguish the verb term *tsunoru* (募る), which means “to collect” or “to raise” without emphasizing the financial aspect.

Data 7

福岡県うきは市の駐車場で 2021 年、叔父（当時 64 歳）を車でひいて殺害し生命保険金をだまし取ったとして、殺人や詐欺などの罪に問われた松成英一郎被告（57）の裁判員裁判が 19 日、福岡地裁で開かれ、検察側は無期懲役を求刑した。

Fukuoka ken Ukiha-shi no chūshajō de 2021-nen, oji (tōji 64-sai) o kuruma de hīte satsugai shi seimei hokenkin o damashitotta to shite, satsujin ya sagi nado no tsumi ni towa reta Matsunari Eiichirō hikoku (57) no saiban'insaiban ga 19-nichi, Fukuoka chisai de aka re, kensatsu-gawa wa muki chōeki o kyūkei shita.

Eiichiro Matsunari (57) was charged with murder and fraud for allegedly hitting and killing his uncle (then 64 years old) with his car in a parking lot in Ukiha City, Fukuoka Prefecture in 2021, and defrauding **him of life insurance money**. A lay judge hearing was held at the Fukuoka District Court on the 19th, and the prosecutor requested a life sentence.

(M.N.S. 2024/06/20)

In data 7, the suffix *-kin* (金) used in the term *seimei hokenkin* (生命保険金), which means “insurance premium”. The kanji 保 (*ho*) means to guarantee or protect, the kanji 險 (*ken*) means steep and dangerous, then *kin* (金) means gold, then the sound changes to *hokenkin*, so 保+險+金 would mean insurance premium.

In terms of meaning, the term *hokenkin* (保険金) refers to the funds released by the life insurance company to the rightful beneficiary according to the insurance policy. In this case, the money was obtained through a fraud action (murder and fraud). The suffix *-kin* (金) emphasizes that the term is directly related to the financial aspect of the insurance claim. The term *seimei hokenkin* (生命保険金) used to indicate the relationship between the criminal offense and the financial motive behind it.

3. Suffix ~費 (hi)

Data 8

政策活動費の使途を監査する第三者機関を設置する。監査の在り方や具体的内容は検討。

Seisaku katsudōbi no shito o kansa suru daisansha kikan o setchi suru. Kansa no arikata ya gutaiteki naiyō wa kentō.

A third-party organization will be established to audit the use of policy activity funds. The specific form and content of the audit will be considered.”

(M.N.S 2024/06/20)

In data 8, there is the term *katsudōbi* (活動費), which means “activity fee”. In terms of meaning, the kanji 活 (*katsu*) means life, the kanji 動 (*dou*) means movement, the kanji 費 (*hi/bi*) means cost, and then the sound changes to *katsudoubi*, so that 活+動+費 would mean activity fee. The suffix *-hi* (費) in *katsudōbi* (活動費) indicates the cost or funds allocated to support the implementation of certain activities. The focus of this article is on transparency and accountability in the use of these funds.

Data 9

桐生市の 60 代の男性が、生活保護の受給開始前に県社会福祉協議会から生活福祉資金として借りた約 25 万円の返済を市から求められ、月々の生活保護費から分割払いで返済していたことが明らかになった。

Kiryuu-shi no 60-dai no dansei ga, seikatsu hogo no jukyū kaishi mae ni ken shakai fukushi kyōgi-kai kara seikatsu fukushi shikin to shite karita yaku 25 man-en no hensai o ichi kara motome rare, tsukidzuki no seikatsu hogo-hi kara bunkatsubarai de hensai shite ita koto ga akiraka ni natta.

A man in his 60s from Kiryu City was asked by the municipal government to pay back about 250,000 yen that he borrowed from the prefectural social welfare board as a welfare fund before he started receiving welfare allowance fee.

(M.N.S 2024/06/02)

The above news article contains the term *seikatsu hogo-hi* (生活保護費), which means “welfare allowance fee”. There is a word that has the suffix *-hi* (費) in the word *hogo-hi* (保護費). When viewed from the sgei meaning, kanji 保 (*ho*) which means protect, kanji 護 (*go/mamoru*) which means guard and kanji 費 (*hi*) which means cost, then there is a sound change to *hogohi*, so 保+護+費 means welfare allowance.

The suffix *-hi* (費) in *seikatsu hogo-hi* (生活保護費) emphasizes that these funds are part of the official budget allocated to support the living needs of beneficiaries. This term indicates that the allowance has a specific purpose, which is to provide proper living support for individuals who meet the welfare criteria.

Data 10

法外な治療費と引き換えに、どんな手術も成功させる無免許の天才外科医ブラック・ジャックが、コロナ禍を経て、医療のあり方がふたたび問われる令和の時代に、センセーショナルによみがえる。

Hōgaina chiryō-hi to hikikae ni, don'na shujutsu mo seikō sa seru mumenkyo no tensai gekai burakku jakku ga, korona wazawai o hete, iryō no arikata ga futatabi towareru-rei wa no jidai ni, sensēshonaru ni yomigaeru.

Black Jack, an unlicensed genius surgeon who manages to perform any surgery in exchange for exorbitant **treatment fees**, will make a sensational return in the Reiwa era, when the state of medical care is once again in question after the coronavirus pandemic.

(M.N.S 2024/06/20)

In the passage above, there is the term *chiryō-hi* (治療費), which means “treatment fee” or “medical fee”. In terms of meaning, the kanji 治 (*chi*) which means to relieve, the kanji 療 (*ryō*) which means to heal and the kanji 費 which means cost, then the sound changes to *chiryōhi*, so 治+療+費 would mean medical expenses. In this context, *chiryō-hi* (治療費) used to highlight themes of unfairness or exclusivity in access to high-quality medical services, especially when the costs are considered unreasonable.

The suffix *-hi* (費) used to emphasize the economic aspect of medical care, i.e. that healthcare is not only technical, but also has significant financial implications. The article states that the term *chiryō-hi* (治療費) is not only a descriptive term, but also symbolic of larger social issues.

Cost Statement Suffixes in *Mainichi Shinbun*

1. Suffix ~賃 (*chin*)

Data 11

そして格之進（草なぎ）は、滞納している店賃を支払うため、半蔵松葉の大女将・お庚（小泉）に頼まれた篆刻を仕上げ、ついでに囲碁の稽古をつけることに...

Soshite Kakunoshin (Kusanagi) wa, tainō shite iru tanachin o shiharau tame, Hanzō Matsuba no dai okami/okanoe (Koizumi) ni tanomareta tenkoku o shiage, tsuide ni igo no keiko o tsukeru koto ni...

In order to pay the overdue **rent**, Kakunoshin (Kusanagi) completes the seal carving requested by Hanzo Matsuba's owner Ojo (Koizumi), and also decides to practice Go.

(M.S 2024/05/31)

Through the data excerpt 11, the suffix *-chin* (賃) appears in the word *tanachin* (店賃), which means “shop rent” or “business place fee”. *Tanachin* “shop rent” goes through a process of affixation in which 店/*tana* “place where goods are sold; shop” is attached to the noun suffix *-chin* (賃) “fee; rent”. The word in the data used to refer to a financial obligation in the form of overdue shop rental payments. The use of *tanachin*

(店賃) highlights a specific type of cost, which is the fee that must be paid by the tenant to use the business space.

Data 12

初弟子の扱い方も分からず、ざこばさんは都丸には何かにつけて駄賃、小遣いを与えたそうだ。

Hatsu deshi no atsukai-kata mo wakarazu, zakobasan wa tomaru ni wa nanikani tsukete dachin, kodzukai o ataeta souda.

Zakoba-san didn't know how to handle first-time apprentices, so it seemed like she gave Tomaru some small wage or pocket money on top of everything else.

(M.S 2024/06/13)

The suffix *-chin* (賃) in the news quote above appears in the word *dachin* (駄賃), which means “small wage” or “small bonus”. In this context, the word *dachin* (駄賃) undergoes the morphological process of affixation. The word *dachin* (駄賃) consists of the noun *da* (駄) which means “trivial; ordinary” and then attached with the suffix *-chin* (賃) which means “rent; fee”. The word *dachin* (駄賃) in data 12 refers to a simple form of reward or compensation given as motivation or thanks for effort.

2. Suffix ~金 (*kin*)

Data 13

茨城県警は 18 日、つくば市の女性 (56) が捜査関係者を名乗る人物に現金 5866 万円をだまし取られるニセ電話詐欺被害に遭ったと発表した。

Ibaraki kenkei wa juuhachinichi, Tsukubashi no josei (56) ga sōsa kankeisha o nanoru jinbutsu ni genkin gosenhappyakurokujuurokuman-en o damashitorareru nise denwa sagi higai ni atta to happyō shita.

Ibaraki Prefectural Police on the 18th announced that a woman in Tsukuba (56) fell victim to a fake phone scam by someone claiming to be an investigator and took 58,660,000 yen of her cash.

(M.S 2024/06/01)

In data 13, the suffix *-kin* (金) used in the term *genkin* (現金), which means “cash”. The word *genkin* (現金) is an intransitive verb *arawareru* (現れる) “to appear; to appear; to be visible; to be tangible” that is affixed with a noun in the form of the suffix *-kin* (金) “money”. In the news story above, the term *genkin* (現金) refers to the 58,660,000 yen in cash that the perpetrator managed to take through the fake phone scam method *nise denwa sagi*).

The suffix *-kin* (金) in the vocabulary *genkin* (現金) written in data 13 used to illustrate that the main object of fraud is money in cash, not other assets such as bank transfers or property. This term clarifies the modus operandi of the crime, where the perpetrator seeks to obtain money directly and immediately from the victim.

Data 14

交流戦 13 勝 5 敗の快進撃で最大借金 9 から、勝率 5 割に復帰し「ずっと借金生活だったので球宴までも 5 割でいければ自信になる」。

Kouryuu sen 13 shou 5 pai no kaishingeki de saidai shakkin 9 kara, shouritsu 5 wari ni fukkishi "zutto shakkin seikatsu datta node kyuuken made mo 5 wari de ikereba jishin ni naru.

With 13 wins and 5 losses in inter-league matches, he has returned from a maximum **debt** of 9 to a winning percentage of 50%. "I've been living in debt for a long time, so if I can go to a baseball game with 50%, it will give me confidence."

(M.S 2024/06/19)

In Excerpt 14, the suffix *-kin* (金) in the term *shakkin* (借金) means "debt". There is a morphological process of affixation in the word *shakkin* (借金) which is formed from the verb 借りる (*kariru*) "to borrow" with the addition of the suffix *-kin* (金) "gold". The word *shakkin* (借金) in the news refers to the condition of the team facing a deficit in the context of sports, especially in achieving victory.

In the context of Japanese sports, the term *shakkin* (借金) is often used as a metaphor to describe a situation where losses outnumber wins. The term "debt" here is not meant to be taken literally, but used figuratively to describe a "shortfall" that needs to be repaid with wins in order to reach a 50% win percentage.

The suffix *-kin* (金) in *shakkin* (借金) serves to denote the concept of financial "debt", which used as an analogy of the amount of losses that need to be "paid off" with wins. This metaphor emphasizes the challenges faced by the team as well as how winning is seen as a "payment" to erase the "debt" of losing.

3. Suffix ~費 (*hi*)

Data 15

「KinKi Kids」堂本光一 (45) は 24 日、正午に個人ファンクラブを開設した。年会費 は 6600 円 (税込み)。

"KinKi Kids" Dōmoto Kōichi (45) wa nijuuyokka, shōgo ni kojīn fankurabu o kaisetsu shita. Nenkaihi wa rokusenroppyaku-en (zeikomi).

"Dōmoto Kōichi (45) of KinKi Kids opened his private fan club at noon, the 24th. The **annual membership fee** is 6,600 yen (tax included)."

(M.S 2024/04/24)

In Excerpt 15, there is the term *nenkaihi* (年会費), which means "annual dues". *Nenkaihi* (年会費) refers to the fee paid by fan club members for one year of membership. The suffix *-hi* (費) used to indicate the cost required for a particular service, activity, or purpose. In this case, the suffix *-hi* (費) indicates the annual membership fee paid by fans. This word then gives specific information about the type of expenditure, which is the "fee" to become a member of a private fan club.

The addition of the word *nenkai* (年会) before the suffix *-hi* (費) indicates a specific time period, which emphasizes that these expenses recur every year. Overall, the suffix *-hi* (費) in data 15 used to provide clear and transparent details to the reader regarding the necessary expenses. This information is important to attract fans' interest as well as show professionalism in the management of Dōmoto Kōichi's fan club.

Data 16

..., 24 年度も行う予定の高校は 1 校にとどまることが毎日新聞の調べで判明した。円安の進行により海外への旅費が高騰したことが主な要因となっている。

Nijuuuyonnendo mo kōkō wa ikkō ni todomaru koto ga mainichishinbun no shirabe de hanmei shita. Enyasu no shinkō ni yori kaigai e no ryohi ga kōtō shita koto ga omona yōin to natte iru.

... Through Mainichi Shinbun, it confirmed that only one high school plans to hold it again in 2024. The main reason is the surge in overseas travel costs caused by the depreciation of the yen.

(M.S 2024/05/23)

In data 16, there is the term *ryohi* (旅費), which means “travel expenses”. The vocabulary *ryohi* (旅費) undergoes a process of affixation where the noun *tabi* (旅) “travel; trip; tour” is attached with the suffix *-hi* (費) “cost”. *Ryohi* (旅費) then refers to the cost incurred for a trip. In the context of data 16, *ryohi* (旅費) is identified as the main factor that makes overseas travel plans difficult due to the surge in costs caused by the depreciation of the yen.

The suffix *-hi* (費) used to convey the idea of specific costs that are directly relevant to a particular activity. In this context, *ryohi* (旅費) used to explain the economic barriers faced by the school in implementing the overseas program.

Data 17

ただクーポン目当てに登録する市外在住者も出るとみられ、事業費がそのまま登録者増につながるかは不透明だ。

Tada kuupon meate ni touroku suru shigai zaijuusha mo deru to mirare, jikyouhi ga sono mama tourokushazou ni tsunagaru ka wa futoumeida.

However, it is expected that some people living outside the city will apply for the vouchers, so it is unclear whether the project cost will directly lead to an increase in the number of applicants.

(M.S 2024/06/08)

In the news article snippet (data 17), there is the term *jikyouhi* (事業費) which means “project cost” or “project expenditure”. It is formed from the noun *jigyō* (事業) which means “business; industry; endeavor; company”, with the suffix *-hi* (費) which means “cost; fee”. The suffix *-hi* (費) in *jikyouhi* (事業費) denotes the expenditure or fee devoted to conducting a particular project or activity.

The suffix *-hi* (費) used to denote the specific costs associated with conducting an activity. Overall, the use of the suffix *-hi* (費) in *jikyōhi* (事業費) serves to highlight the financial aspect of the voucher project, which is the focus of the above article. Through this context, *jikyōhi* (事業費) used to denote expenses related to the implementation of the project.

CONCLUSION

Based on an analysis of the *Mainichi Shinbun* and *Minami Nihon Shinbun* e-newspapers, more than 20,000 sentences containing the suffixes *-chin* (賃), *-kin* (金), and *-hi* (費) were found. The findings show that the three suffixes have a high frequency of use, reflecting the importance of terms related to costs, funds, and expenses in Japanese public discourse.

Based on the data analysis conducted by researchers on several sentences containing the suffixes *-chin* (賃), *-kin* (金), and *-hi* (費), it can be concluded that new meanings are produced by the morphological process of affixation. In the process of formation, more noun combinations are found. Then there are differences in the way they are used. The suffix *-chin* (賃) used to indicate the cost associated with using a service, such as *yachin* (rental fee) and *denshachin* (train fare). The suffix *-kin* (金) refers to funds or money of a more general nature, including in administrative or aid contexts, such as *hokenkin* (insurance money) and *shikin* (fund). Meanwhile, the suffix *-hi* (費) is often used to describe operational costs or specific expenses, such as *chiryōhi* (medical expenses) and *ryōhi* (travel expenses). These three suffixes not only reflect the role of economics in daily life, but also reveal social dynamics, such as inequality of access, policy changes, or economic pressures, which are often the focus of news articles.

REFERENCES

- Fitzpatrick, E. (Ed.). (2007). *Corpus Linguistics Beyond the Word: Corpus Research from Phrase to Discourse*. Rodopi. <https://doi.org/10.1163/9789401203845>
- Halliday, M. A. K. (Ed.). (2004). *Lexicology and corpus linguistics: An introduction*. Continuum.
- Harley, H. (2012). On the Causative construction. Dalam *The Oxford handbook of Japanese linguistics*. Oxford University Press.
- Hatta, T. (2015). Reading nonalphabetic scripts. Dalam *International Encyclopedia of the Social & Behavioral Sciences: Second Edition* (hlm. 1–42). Elsevier.
- Hodošček, B., & Masuda, H. (2017). Constructing an ontology and database of Japanese lexical properties Handling the orthographic complexity of the Japanese writing system. *Writing Language and Literacy*, 20(1), 27–51. <https://doi.org/10.1075/wll.20.1.03joy>
- Iida, T. (2010). Semantics of possibility suffix “(rar)e.” *Lecture Notes in Artificial Intelligence and Lecture Notes in Bioinformatics*, 6284, 217–234. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-14888-0_19
- Joyce, T. (2011). *The significance of the morphographic principle for the classification of writing systems*. 14, 58–81. <https://doi.org/10.1075/wll.14.1.04joy>

- Komiya, K., Kono, S., Seito, T., & Hirabayashi, T. (2023). Composing Word Embeddings for Compound Words Using Linguistic Knowledge. *ACM Transactions on Asian and Low-Resource Language Information Processing*, 22(230), Article 58. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3561299>
- Kutafeva, N. V. (2019). Compound Verbs with Meaning of Reciprocal and Joint Action in Modern Japanese Language [Сложные глаголы со значением реципрок-социатив в современном японском языке]. *Vestnik Novosibirskogo Gosudarstvennogo Universiteta, Seriya: Istoriya, Filologiya*, 18(10), 78–88. <https://doi.org/10.25205/1818-7919-2019-18-10-78-88>
- Lucas, M. (2020). Agglutination, loanwords, and Japanese morpholexical categoryhood: Cross-linguistic factors in the grammatical handling of verbs and adjectives in written english. *Linguistics Journal*, 14(1), 7–43.
- Nagano, A., & Shimada, M. (2018). Affix borrowing and structural borrowing in Japanese word-formation. *SKASE Journal of Theoretical Linguistics*, 15(2), 60–84.
- Pamungkas, A. S., Widya Purnawati, K., & Rauh Artana, I. N. (2023). Struktur Pembentuk Nomina Tempat dalam Bahasa Jepang pada Novel Berjudul Fune wo Amu Karya Shion Miura. *Jurnal Sakura : Sastra, Bahasa, Kebudayaan dan Pranata Jepang*, 5(2), 383. <https://doi.org/10.24843/JS.2023.v05.i02.p11>
- Podesva, R. J., & Sharma, D. (2014). *Research Methods in Linguistics*. Cambridge University Press.
- Purdy, R. W. (2016). The creation of the Nippon Newsreel Company: Personal rivalry and profit in wartime Japan. *Historical Journal of Film, Radio and Television*, 36(3), 352–372. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01439685.2015.1052221>
- Roslina, L. (2019). Sufiks Pembentuk Verba Transitif Dan Intransitif Dalam Bahasa Jepang. *KIRYOKU*, 3(1), 17. <https://doi.org/10.14710/kiryoku.v3i1.17-27>
- Roslina, L., & Lathifah, F. N. (2019). Struktur Dan Makna Sufiks ~Gatai Dalam Kalimat Bahasa Jepang. *IZUMI*, 8(2), 137. <https://doi.org/10.14710/izumi.8.2.137-144>
- Sawada, O. (2013). The comparative morpheme in Modern Japanese: Looking at the core from “outside.” *Journal of East Asian Linguistics*, 22(3), 217–260. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10831-013-9104-4>
- Seraku, T. (2021). Mi-nominalizations in Japanese Wakamono Kotoba “youth language.” *Pragmatics*, 31(2), 278–302. <https://doi.org/10.1075/prag.20006.ser>
- Sinta, T. (2021). *SUFIKS ~JIN DAN ~SHA DALAM BAHASA JEPANG (KAJIAN MORFOLOGI)*.
- Sudaryanto, S. (2015). *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa: Pengantar Penelitian Wahana Kebudayaan Secara Linguistik*. Sanata Dharma University Press.
- Verhaar, J. W. M. (2012). *Asas-Asas Linguistik Umum*. Gadjah Mada University Press.
- Wibowo, D. A., & Supriatnaningsih, R. (2019). ANALISIS KOSAKATA YANG MENUNJUKAN PROFESI DALAM BUKU AJAR BAHASA JEPANG YANG DIGUNAKAN DI UNNES. *Chi'e: Journal of Japanese Learning and Teaching*, 7(1), 89–94. <https://doi.org/10.15294/chie.v7i1.29598>