

**Analysis of Affixation Use Errors in Argumentation Texts in Grade X
Students of SMA Bina Putra, Tangerang Regency**

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ABSTRACT

This research entitled (title) aims to describe students' mistakes in using affixation when creating text. Affixation errors are in the form of prefixes (prefixes), infixes (insertions), suffixes (endings), and confixes (combinations) contained in students' argumentative texts. This research was conducted because students still lack understanding about the correct use of affixation. This research uses a qualitative approach, descriptive methods and content analysis techniques. The data collected was the work of students in the form of argumentation texts for class. To analyze this work, this research used an instrument in the form of an affixation error analysis table. From the results of this analysis, there were 144 errors in the use of affixation. Based on the details, there were errors in prefixes (prefixes) in 54 words, suffixes (endings) in 3 words, confixes (combinations) in 57 words, and there were no errors in infixes (insertions). Mistakes occur as a result of students' lack of understanding of both the use of affixes and the vocabulary they have, so that their use is inaccurate and difficult to understand.

Key words: Analysis; Affixation Errors; Argumentation Text

INTRODUCTION

Language is a system of symbols and sounds that are arbitrary and have meaning. Language is composed of certain patterns, rules, sound systems, word forms and sentence structures. Every language certainly has a linguistic structure such as phonology, morphology, syntax. Morphology is a part of the language structure that discusses word forms. The Morphological Process is the process of word formation. This process consists of Internal Change, Duplication, Composition, Suppletion and Affixation. Affixation is one of the rules that explains the use of prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and confixes. Affixation functions as a word class or meaning former.

Affixation in Indonesian can occur in various word classes such as verbs, nouns, adverbs, and numerals. Affixation requires careful use. Incorrect use of affixes can cause a word or sentence to become uncommunicative.

Symptoms of incorrect use of Indonesian affixation in written and spoken discourse are often found. In written discourse, clarity, correctness and neatness of affixation use can support the clarity of the message. Incorrect use of affixation can result in interpretation and ideas in a discourse. Morphological analysis of the Indonesian language provides benefits to science and development. This analysis made a major contribution to linguistics. The results of his research are useful for language teaching, morphology teaching and Indonesian language proficiency teaching.

This study discusses the use of Indonesian affixation in argumentative texts written by grade X students of SMA Bina Putra, Tangerang Regency. The reason the researcher conducted the research at the school was because, based on initial observations, there had been many errors in the use of affixation in students' argumentative texts. This research was conducted because most students find it difficult to argue, both verbally and in writing. Therefore, it is very important to develop students' ability to argue. Because by expressing their respective opinions, it is a courage that must be appreciated. Argumentative text is a text that contains opinions. Of course, opinions that are accurate and can be accepted by readers.

This problem will be a study for the author, not only focusing on errors. However, it is also a lesson for the author to increase insight into the correct use of affixation. Because with this research it is expected that errors in making texts, especially argumentative texts, can be overcome. So there needs to be a more in-depth explanation so that they better understand the use of affixation in the correct argumentative text. Based on the background of the problem above, the researcher is interested in analyzing this affixation with the title "Analysis of Errors in the Use of Affixation in Argumentative Texts in Class X Students of SMA Bina Putra, Tangerang Regency".

LITERATURE REVIEW

Previous Related Study

Language errors are discussed in the field of linguistics and are one of the activities in correcting the use of language that is not in accordance with Indonesian grammar. Sometimes we find language errors around our lives, both in speech and writing. Moreover, Indonesia has various languages used in each region. So Indonesian becomes a unified language that must be understood by every citizen.

Pranowo (2017:118) states, "language errors are deviations from the rules in language use. Language errors can occur in children and adults". The errors referred to are errors that can occur in children and adults. Because, language itself is arbitrary or arbitrary. So the opportunity for language errors is very vulnerable to

occur, especially in the use of Indonesian grammatical rules. According to Setyawati (2013:13), "there are three possible causes of language errors, including (a) Influenced by the language that was previously mastered. (b) Lack of understanding of the language user towards the language they use. (c) Inappropriate or imperfect teaching". So, language errors will occur because they are influenced by their first language. That means there is an inference between the first language they master and the second language they are learning. So it can be concluded that the main factor that causes language errors in writing is the lack of students' understanding in using language rules.

Affixation

Affixation is a significant part of morphology, the study of word formation. In morphology, affixation plays a vital role in forming new words. According to Ramlan (2012:56), affixation is the process of attaching an affix to a base unit, whether the unit is a simple or complex form, to form a new word. Similarly, Putrayasa's understanding indicates that affixing a base word imparts a specific meaning or purpose to it. Affixes are commonly discussed in linguistics as they relate to word formation. An affix is a bound grammatical unit that attaches to a base form to create a new word. Putrayasa (2010:7) states that affixes, depending on their placement, can be divided into several groups. The types of affixes include:

1. Prefix: Affixes placed at the beginning of the base form, such as *meN-*, *ber-*, *ter-*, *pe-*, *se-*.
2. Infix: Affixes inserted within the base form, like *-el-*, *-er-*, *-em-*, and *-i-*.
3. Suffix: Affixes placed at the end of the base form, including *-an*, *-kan*, and *-i*.
4. Simulfix: Affixes manifested through segmental changes in the base form, as in *kopi* becoming *ngopi* or *kebut* becoming *ngebut*.
5. Confix: An affix consisting of elements attached both at the beginning and the end of the base form.
6. Compound Affix: A combination of two or more affixes, such as *men-i*, *memper-kan*, *memper-i*, and *peN-an*.
7. Suprafix: An affix manifested by suprasegmental features and not found in Indonesian.
8. Interfix: An affix that appears between two elements, as in the formation of *indonesialogi*.
9. Transfix: An affix that splits the base form, commonly found in Arabic.

Affixation is essential in both spoken and written communication, particularly when students compose argumentative texts. The use of proper affixation ensures the clarity of the message, aligning with Indonesian language rules. Conversely, improper affixation can obscure the intended meaning, making the message harder to understand. Some common errors in affixation usage include:

1. Prefix Errors: a. Misuse of the morpheme *di-* as in *dalam*, *diluar*, *sana*, which should be separated into *di dalam*, *di luar*, and *di sana*. b. Misuse of the morpheme *ke-* as in *kepasar* and *kesekolah*, which should be written

- as *ke pasar* and *ke sekolah*. c. Non-standard use of the prefix *ny-*, as in *nyuci*, where the correct form is *mencuci*.
2. Infix Errors: a. Incorrect placement of *-em-* in the word *menggetar* from the root *getar*. b. Misplacement of *-el-* in words like *tapak* and *tunjuk*, forming non-standard versions like *palm* and *finger*.
 3. Suffix Errors: a. Incorrect use of *-in*, as in *ngawasin* and *ngotorin*, where the correct forms are *mengawasi* and *mengotori*. b. Misuse of *-in* in words like *tinggalin* and *bantuin*, where the appropriate forms are *meninggalkan* and *membantu*.
 4. Confix Errors: a. Misuse of *ng-in* in *ngotorin*, where the correct morpheme is *meng-* as in *mengotori*. b. Errors in combining morphemes *di-* and *-kan*, as well as *ke-* and *-an*, which are forms of bound morphemes.

In sum, affixation is a critical element in morphology and word formation. Proper usage is key to ensuring clear communication, especially in academic writing.

Argumentative Text

Learning to write is a mandatory thing that must be known. Because by mastering writing skills it will be very easy to express opinions that are poured into writing. Dalman (2016:137), stated that "argumentation is a composition that can make the reader feel confident with the opinion or argument of the writer. Therefore, argumentative writing is to convince the reader that what is written is true, but not to influence the reader". According to Finoza (200:268) said "the main purpose of argumentative writing is to convince the reader to accept or take a certain doctrine, attitude, and behavior". Argumentation is a very useful way, both for individuals and for members of society as a whole as a means of exchanging information that is not influenced by subjective views. The steps in writing arguments according to Asih (2016:69) are:

1. Set goals to be achieved
2. Collecting materials, facts, or scientific concepts
3. Drawing conclusions both deductively and inductively
4. The conclusion contains an appeal to the reader to acknowledge the truth of the author's argument.

RESEARCH METHODS

Design and Sample

This study uses a qualitative approach with the content/concept analysis method. The content method is related to communication, both verbally, in the form of language and nonverbally concerning the content and message of communication in human life such as architecture, clothing including literary works that are intended for the messages contained therein.

This analysis is a descriptive analysis. Moleong (2017:11) said "descriptive is in the form of data collected such as words, pictures and not words. Thus the research

report will contain data citations to provide an overview of the presentation of the report originating from interview scripts, field notes, personal documents and other official documents". In this case the author describes the written language errors made by students in the argumentative texts they create.

The objects used in this study were teachers and students of class X of SMA Bina Putra. The primary data of this study were argumentative texts by 20 students of class X of SMA Bina Putra which would be used as research materials.

Instrument and Procedure

The objects used in this study were teachers and students of class X of SMA Bina Putra. The primary data of this study were argumentative texts by 20 students of class X of SMA Bina Putra which would be used as research materials. The data collection technique used by the researcher used the document study technique. The steps in conducting this study were the researcher collected data in the form of argumentative texts by students of class X of SMA Bina Putra, then read the argumentative texts of class X students, then marked the words that contained errors in the use of affixation, then grouped the words based on the type of affixation used and entered them in the analysis table, then the researcher described the errors in the use of the affixation and finally the researcher concluded based on the analysis carried out.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this section, the researcher discusses affixation errors found in the argumentative texts of grade X students at SMA Bina Putra. Three types of affixation errors were identified: prefixes, suffixes, and conjugations (confixes).

1. Prefix Errors

Several errors were found in the use of prefixes. In the sentence "But in the next few years the consequences will be felt," the word "kerasa" is incorrect as it does not follow standard word rules. The correct form should be "terasa," with the prefix "ter-" added to the root word "rasa." Similarly, in "The longer the cigarette smoke is inhaled," the word "di hisap" should be written as "dihisap" because the prefix "di-" is connected to the verb. Another example is "Just look at the air we breathe as if it is cloudy mixed with smoke," where "mixed" should be replaced with "bercampur" to reflect the correct prefix usage. Errors were also identified in sentences like "Because they are cooked together," where "menyampur" should be changed to "bercampur," and in "Instant noodles are indeed practical food," where "di bawa" should be "dibawa" and "dimana" should be "di mana." Additionally, in the sentence "Consuming instant noodles will be harmful," the word "konsumsi" should be corrected to "mengonsumsi" with the appropriate prefix "me-." Other examples include the words "kebuang," which should be "terbuang," and "keliat," which should be "terlihat," both needing the correct prefixes.

2. Suffix Errors

There were also errors in the use of suffixes. In the sentence "Eating instant noodles can cause many diseases," the word "akibatkan" should be changed to "menyebabkan" with the correct "me-kan" suffix. In "Like reducing the portion of rice," "reduce" should be "mengurangi" using the "me-i" suffix, and in "Saving water is a way to overcome waste," "nanggulangi" should be "menanggulangi" with the proper suffix addition.

3. Conjugation (Confix) Errors

Confix errors were noted in sentences such as "Therefore, as humans, we must reduce the use of private vehicles," where "reduce" should be "mengurangi," correcting the use of the "me-i" confix. In "Even though until now there are still many who need water," the word "memperluan" should be changed to "membutuhkan." Another error appeared in "There are many benefits that can be taken from the waste," where "di Kelolakan" should simply be "dikelola" without the unnecessary "kan" suffix. Other examples include incorrect forms like "memperdulikan," which should be "mempedulikan," and "ditayang," which should be "ditayangkan." Lastly, errors such as "terhindari," "dihukum," "dimustani," and "aromakan" were identified, requiring corrections to "terhindar," "dihukum," "dimusnahkan," and "beraroma," respectively.

Overall, the analysis highlighted a range of affixation errors where students either omitted necessary prefixes or suffixes, added them incorrectly, or used the wrong form altogether, leading to sentences that deviate from standard linguistic rules

These results highlight a recurring issue of morpheme confusion in prefix, suffix, and confix usage, which indicates that students have not fully grasped the rules of affixation in the Indonesian language. These errors are significant because they lead to distorted meanings in sentences and affect the overall grammatical structure of students' writing. To address these issues, students need more focused instruction on morpheme rules, especially on how to correctly apply prefixes and suffixes to base words in different contexts.

CONCLUSION

Based on the data analysis that has been done, it can be concluded that there have been errors in the argumentative text produced by students. Errors in the use of affixation in sentences in argumentative texts are prefixes, suffixes, and confixes. The total number of errors in the use of affixation in the argumentative texts of class X students of SMA Bina Putra, Tangerang Regency is 144 errors. The errors in the use of prefixes (prefixes) amounted to 54 words, infixes (insertions) there were no errors, suffixes (endings) amounted to 3 words, confixes (combinations) amounted to 57 words. The use of affixes of the prefix and confix types is a mistake that is often made by students with errors in prefixes totaling 54 and confixes totaling 57. While in suffixes (endings) there were 3 errors and there were no errors in infixes

(insertions). The affixation errors that occurred were due to the lack of understanding of students in the use of affixation. In addition, the understanding of the vocabulary they know between standard words and non-standard words because they are used to using everyday language, students are also less careful when making the argumentative text. So that the use of affixation on basic words becomes less precise and ineffective which makes the intended meaning difficult to understand. Therefore, attention is needed by every Indonesian language teacher to further clarify the correct use of affixation. As well as good and interesting teaching, so that students can write correct argumentative text and use accurate affixation.

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