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## Affixation in *Sindo* Newspaper Editorial

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### Abstract

Language error analysis is a science that studies or discusses the use of language that is not in accordance with the rules that have been determined based on standard grammar / standard standards, this is still found in the *Sindo* Newspaper, especially in the editorial edition of 1 to 7 November 2022. This study aims to describe affix errors at the morphological level. Therefore, this study was conducted with the aim of analyzing and interpreting language errors at the morphological level, especially the addition of prefix, suffix, and confix affixes in the editorial of the *Sindo* Newspaper. This study uses a descriptive qualitative method. Data collection techniques using note-taking techniques. Data analysis using distribution method. The data of this research is sourced from the editorial of the *Sindo* Newspaper edition from November 1 to 7, 2022 which contains five titles, namely Mengatasi Lonjakan Harga Pangan (02/11/22), Pj Gubernur Jakarta Harus Banyak Aksi Nyata (02/11/22), Sentimen Golongan Ancam Keutuhan Bangsa (04/11/22), Indo Defence dan Kemandirian Pertahanan (04/11/22), dan Terobosan Industri Pertahanan dan Urgensi Dukungan Pemerintah (07/11/22). The data were examined by reading, taking notes, then concluded and grouped based on the use of the morphological level. There are language errors in the editorial of the *Sindo* Newspaper, there are language errors at the morphological level, especially errors in the use of inappropriate affixes including errors of prefixes, suffixes, and confixes.

**Keywords:** Language Error Analysis, Morphology, *Sindo* Newspaper

### Introduction

Means of communication used to convey information to the wider community can be through the mass media. The mass media used can be in the form of radio, television, and newspapers or newspapers. The mass media that plays an important role and has its own advantages compared to other media are newspapers or newspapers. Halid (2022) argues that newspapers are mass communication media that are published regularly and are compounded by technological advances at their time in presenting writing in the form of news, features, opinions, fictional stories (fiction), and other forms of essays. Newspapers or newspapers can be found in the form of electronic media and print media. The advantages of newspapers besides being able to be read repeatedly can also inform actual news in detail (Alber et al., 2018).

One of the newspapers circulating in Indonesia is the *Sindo* Newspaper. As a trusted information medium in society, the use of language presented in newspapers must be in accordance with the applicable language rules. However, in the *Sindo* Newspaper, language errors were still found. According to Asep (in Maghfiroh et al.), language errors are a form of violation of imperfect knowledge and mastery of language codes. Furthermore, Pranowo (in Alber, 2018), language errors are deviations from the rules of language use. Meanwhile, Tarigan (in Alber, 2018) says that language errors are parts of conversation or composition that deviate from standard or selected norms of one's language performance.

Language errors are deviations in the use of language from good and correct Indonesian grammar rules, both spoken and written language. While the analysis of language errors is an activity carried out by a researcher to identify language errors in an essay or writing. The error analysis includes collecting

samples, identifying errors in the sample, explaining the errors found, classifying errors into predetermined types, and evaluating them.

In the Sindo Newspaper, language errors were still found, especially errors at the morphological level in the field of affixation. According to Ramlan (in Alber et al., 2018) morphology is that part of linguistics that discusses or studies the intricacies of word forms and the effect of changes in word forms on word groups and meanings, or in other words it can be said that morphology studies the intricacies of ins and outs of the word form, both grammatical functions and semantic functions. Ramlan further (in Simpen, 2021), said that morphology is a part of linguistics that discusses or studies the intricacies of word structure and the effect of changes in word structure on word class and meaning.

In this study, the morphological errors analyzed were the affixation sections, namely the prefix, suffix, and confix sections in the editorials of the Sindo Newspaper. Simpen (2021) argues that affixes are units of language or linguistic forms which are classified as bound forms and have no lexical meaning. It is said that because affixes cannot exist independently as sentence elements. Its presence in a sentence always depends on other forms. Its meaning can only be known after combining with other forms.

Prefix is an affix that is placed in front of the basic form. Suffix is an affix at the end of the usual basic form. Meanwhile, confix is a morphological process that involves two bound forms simultaneously or simultaneously, namely prefixes and suffixes (Simpen, 2021). The analysis of affixation errors with morphological studies is interesting to study because there are still some mistakes in the placement or use of affixes in the Sindo Newspaper.

This study aims to analyze the affixation errors in the Sindo Newspaper November 1-7 2022 edition. It is hoped that this research can describe language errors in the affixation forms in the Sindo Newspaper and can be useful for readers as a source of information. Especially to the Sindo Newspaper so that it can correct language errors in the next issue.

## Methods

This research uses a descriptive qualitative method. Kothari, Kumar, & Uusitalo, 2014 in Cahyani, Isah and Haris Hadianto, 2018) argues that qualitative research is a method of study or research method of a problem that is not carried out using statistical procedures but is descriptive or explanatory. Furthermore, qualitative methods are descriptive in nature, whose main objective is to try to obtain a deeper picture and a holistic or comprehensive understanding, based on the natural setting of the phenomenon to be studied, and the researcher himself acts as a key instrument to obtain the required data (Yoki Yusanto, 2020).

The data collection technique used in this research is note-taking technique. Data analysis uses the distribution method. The data were examined by reading, taking notes, then concluding and grouping based on the use of the morphological level.

### 1. Reading Technique

The reading technique is a technique that is carried out by reading the editorials in the Sindo Newspaper, November 1-7, 2022 edition.

### 2. Technique Note

The note-taking technique is a technique that is carried out by recording affixation errors in the form of prefixes, suffixes, and confixes in the Sindo Newspaper, November 1-7, 2022 edition.

### 3. Conclusion

Summarizing the results of data analysis of affixation errors in the form of prefixes, suffixes, and confixes in the Sindo Newspaper, November 1-7, 2022 edition.

## Results and Discussion

From the analysis that was carried out on the editorial of the Sindo Newspaper edition of 1-7 November 2022, seven errors were found.

### **Analyzing Misuse of Prefixes**

Prefix errors found were in the form of adding affixes at the beginning of words that were not quite right, causing excess and shortage of phonemes.

Error form:

#### **a. Memperkerjakan**

This error was found in an editorial entitled **Pj Gubernur Jakarta Harus Banyak Aksi Nyata**

*“Bahkan sebagai orang yang paham kerja birokrasi, dia mewanti-wanti lurah tak nakal dengan memperkerjakan petugas penanganan prasarana dan sarana umum (PPSU) bukan pada tugas pokok dan fungsinya. Heru juga meminta aparatnya menunda cuti demi bisa memastikan ada pelayanan kepada warga jika ada bencana.”*

The word *memperkerjakan* in the sentence above should be written *mempekerjakan* becomes:

*“Bahkan sebagai orang yang paham kerja birokrasi, dia mewanti-wanti lurah tak nakal dengan mempekerjakan petugas penanganan prasarana dan sarana umum (PPSU) bukan pada tugas pokok dan fungsinya. Heru juga meminta aparatnya menunda cuti demi bisa memastikan ada pelayanan kepada warga jika ada bencana.”*

#### **b. Memolarisasi**

This mistake was found in an editorial entitled **Sentimen Golongan Ancam Keutuhan Bangsa**

*“Dengan beragam isu dan narasi yang digulirkan, akan berpotensi semakin memolarisasi, mengadu domba, dan memecah belah kerukunan anak bangsa. Para pejuang kemerdekaan bangsa sudah bertekad dan bersepakat untuk mendirikan sebuah bangsa yang terdiri dari multietnis, multiagama, dan multibudaya.”*

The word *memolarisasi* in the sentence above should be written *mempolarisasi*. The word *memolarisasi* has no meaning in the V edition of the Big Indonesian Dictionary. Becomes:

*“Dengan beragam isu dan narasi yang digulirkan, akan berpotensi semakin mempolarisasi, mengadu domba, dan memecah belah kerukunan anak bangsa. Para pejuang kemerdekaan bangsa sudah bertekad dan bersepakat untuk mendirikan sebuah bangsa yang terdiri dari multietnis, multiagama, dan multibudaya.”*

#### **c. Bersepakat**

This mistake was found in an editorial entitled **Sentimen Golongan Ancam Keutuhan Bangsa**

*“Dengan beragam isu dan narasi yang digulirkan, akan berpotensi semakin memolarisasi, mengadu domba, dan memecah belah kerukunan anak bangsa. Para pejuang kemerdekaan bangsa sudah bertekad dan bersepakat untuk mendirikan sebuah bangsa yang terdiri dari multietnis, multiagama, dan multibudaya.”*

The addition of affixes to the word *agree* in the sentence *bersepakat* is not quite right. Because if the affix is *ber-* removed from the word, the meaning will remain the same, so the correct writing is as follows:

*“Dengan beragam isu dan narasi yang digulirkan, akan berpotensi semakin mempolarisasi, mengadu domba, dan memecah belah kerukunan anak bangsa. Para pejuang kemerdekaan bangsa sudah bertekad dan sepakat untuk mendirikan sebuah bangsa yang terdiri dari multietnis, multiagama, dan multibudaya.”*

### **Analyzing Misuse of Suffixes**

The suffix errors found were in the form of fusion of words before the inaccurate suffix, causing a shortage of phonemes.

a. *Menggerakkan*

This mistake was found in an editorial entitled **Sentimen Golongan Ancam Keutuhan Bangsa**

*“Sentimen golongan terlebih suku, agama, ras, dan antar golongan (SARA) menjadi momok yang berbahaya dalam menjaga keutuhan bangsa. Isu yang belakangan kerap digulirkan berpotensi menggerakkan konflik personal menuju kolektif yang menyulut terjadinya konflik yang lebih luas lagi.”*

The word *menggerakkan* should be written to *menggerakkan* to match the applicable grammar. The correct writing is:

*“Sentimen golongan terlebih suku, agama, ras, dan antar golongan (SARA) menjadi momok yang berbahaya dalam menjaga keutuhan bangsa. Isu yang belakangan kerap digulirkan berpotensi menggerakkan konflik personal menuju kolektif yang menyulut terjadinya konflik yang lebih luas lagi.”*

**Analyzing Misuse of Confixes**

The confix errors found were in the form of excessive use of affixes at the end of words, causing phoneme wastage.

a. *Mencatatkan*

This error was found in an editorial entitled **Terobosan Industri Pertahanan dan Urgensi Dukungan Pemerintah**

*“GelaranIndo Defence 2022 Expo & Forum yang baru saja berakhir mencatatkan perkembangan membanggakan industri pertahanan Tanah Air. Ini diindikasikan dari banyaknya industri pertahanan domestik yang berpartisipasi.”*

The addition of affixes to the word *mencatatkan* in the sentence above is not quite right. Because if the -kan affix is removed from the word, the meaning will remain the same, so the correct writing is as follows:

*“GelaranIndo Defence 2022 Expo & Forum yang baru saja berakhir mencatat perkembangan membanggakan industri pertahanan Tanah Air. Ini diindikasikan dari banyaknya industri pertahanan domestik yang berpartisipasi.”*

b. *Digulirkan*

This mistake was found in an editorial entitled **Sentimen Golongan Ancam Keutuhan Bangsa**

*“Dengan beragam isu dan narasi yang digulirkan, akan berpotensi semakin memolarisasi, mengadu domba, dan memecah belah kerukunan anak bangsa. Para pejuang kemerdekaan bangsa sudah bertekad dan bersepakat untuk mendirikan sebuah bangsa yang terdiri dari multietnis, multiagama, dan multibudaya.”*

In this word there is an addition of a phoneme in the middle of the confix so that the resulting word has no meaning. It should be written as follows:

*“Dengan beragam isu dan narasi yang digulirkan, akan berpotensi semakin memolarisasi, mengadu domba, dan memecah belah kerukunan anak bangsa. Para pejuang kemerdekaan bangsa sudah bertekad dan bersepakat untuk mendirikan sebuah bangsa yang terdiri dari multietnis, multiagama, dan multibudaya.”*

Several errors at the morphological level, especially the affixation in the editorials of the Sindo Newspaper, November 1-7, 2022, should be corrected. This is because the Sindo Newspaper is spread in the community and widely read by the public so that it affects the ability to speak Indonesian properly and correctly. It is hoped that the Sindo Newspaper will pay more attention to the affixation process at the morphological level used to make it easier for readers to understand.

## Conclusion

From the analysis that was carried out on the editorials of the Sindo Newspaper edition of 1-7 November 2022, it can be concluded that there are seven kinds of affixation errors in the form of prefixes, suffixes, and confixes. Errors in the use of prefixes as many as three data in the form of errors in adding and subtracting phonemes in affixes. Error in the use of suffixes as much as 1 data in the form of omission of the phoneme before the suffix. There are two errors in the use of confixes in the form of inaccurate use of confixes and the addition of phonemes in the middle of confixes. With this research is expected to the Sindo Newspaper to pay more attention to the affixation process at the morphological level used to make it easier for readers to understand.

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