

# THE USE OF AFIX IN THE TEXT OF OBSERVATION REPORT (LHO) IN INDONESIAN TEXT BOOK CLASS X

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## Abstract

*The purpose of this study was to describe the use of affixes in the text of the Observation Result Report (LHO) in Indonesian Class X Books. The method used in this study was a qualitative descriptive method. The results showed that the use of affixes in the Observation Report Text (LHO) in Indonesian Class X Textbooks was dominated by the prefix meN-, prefix peN-, prefix se-, prefix ter-, prefix ber-, prefix di-, and prefix prefix. great-. Furthermore, the confixes consist of the per-/an confix, the di-/kan confix, the men-/i confix, the/-an confix, the men-/kan confix, the pen-/kan confix, the di-/i, confix with/-an, and confix with/-an. The suffix consists of the suffix -an and the absorption suffix -wan. The least use of affixes in the LHO text is the use of infixes, namely -em- infixes.*

**Keyword: affixes, prefix, infixes, suffix, confix**

## Abstrak

Tujuan penelitian ini ialah untuk mendeskripsikan penggunaan afiks dalam Teks Laporan Hasil Observasi (LHO) pada Buku Bahasa Indonesia Kelas X. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini ialah metode deskriptif kualitatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penggunaan afiks dalam Teks Laporan Hasil Observasi (LHO) pada Buku Teks Bahasa Indonesia Kelas X didominasi oleh prefiks meN-, prefiks peN-, prefiks se-, prefiks ter-, prefiks ber-, prefiks di-, dan prefiks serapan maha-. Selanjutnya konfiks yang terdiri atas konfiks per-/an, konfiks di-/kan, konfiks meN-/i, konfiks ke/-an, konfiks meN-/kan, konfiks peN-/kan, konfiks di-/i, konfiks ber-/kan, dan konfiks ber/-an. Sufiks terdiri atas sufiks -an dan sufiks serapan -wan. Adapun penggunaan afiks yang paling sedikit pada teks LHO tersebut ialah penggunaan infiks, yakni infiks -em-.

**Kata kunci: afiks, prefiks, infiks, sufiks, konfiks**

## I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesian is a type of agglutinating language that connects word elements, such as affixes and basic forms (Pateda, 2007). This agglutinative property means that language forms need to be combined with other elements in order to produce different meanings and word classes. The root word will create a new word if it is affixed with affixes or affixes. This can be proven from the example below.

Kita menonton pentunjukan Wayang. <b>pertunjukan</b> → <b>per-</b> + <b>tunjuk</b> + <b>-an</b>
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In the example above, the root word -*tunjuk* belongs to the class of conversational verbs (verb cak) with the meaning 'to point (kan), as to point to something'. Then the demonstrative word gets the prefix *per-/an* form of a show that changes the word class into a noun (noun). From the result of affixing the affix, the grammatical meaning

of 'spectacle, such as wayang, cinema, and so on' is created.

Based on the example above, the type of agglutinated language in Indonesian undergoes a change in word form through a morphological process, namely affixation or the process of affixing affixes. Affixation is a process that converts lexemes into complex words (Kridalaksana, 2009). That is, affixation is the process of affixing affixes (affixes) to basic words. In general, affixes in Indonesian are divided into four types of affixes, namely prefixes (prefixes), suffixes (suffixes), infixes (insertions), and confixes. The four affixes will be the theoretical basis in the analysis research on the use of this affix.

In this study, the researcher used the Text of the Observation Result Report (LHO) for class X teaching materials contained in the Indonesian Student Book Published by the Ministry of Education and Culture Revised 2017 Edition as the research subject. The researcher prefers the LHO Text compared to other texts because it is based on an empirical basis that in the LHO Text teaching material in the Indonesian Book of Class X Students Published by the Ministry of Education and Culture Revised 2017 Edition in KD. analyzing the linguistic rules of the LHO text, one of which is affixation analysis, while in other teaching material texts affixation is not used as an analytical

task to measure the ability of students to analyze the linguistic rules of a text.

The reason the researcher took the focus of research on the analysis of the use of affixes in the text of the teaching material was because there were still many students who did not understand the use of appropriate affixes or affixes. Students also do not really understand the changes that result from affixing affixes to basic words. In addition, many affixes are written that are not appropriate in their application, such as the use of the prefix *pa-* in the word performance. The use of the prefix *pa-* in the word performance is of course not appropriate because there is no prefix *pa-* in Indonesian. An alternative to this error is to use the prefix *per-*, so that it becomes a performance instead of a performance.

Many researches on affixation analysis have been carried out, such as that conducted by Yuliawanti (2018), the study analyzed the use of affixes in anecdotal discourse as school teaching materials using a qualitative descriptive method with anecdotal discourse data obtained from the 2013 Curriculum student textbooks. Yuliawanti's research (2018) is both researching one of the morphological sciences about word formation, namely affixation. Then, the difference between this research and this research with Renshy Ika Yuliawanti's research is that this study examines affixes contained in LHO text

discourse, while Yuliawanti's research (2018) examines the use of affixes in anecdotal texts.

## **II. RESEARCH METHODS**

The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative because it discusses the description of the use of affixes in the LHO text in the Class X Indonesian Book of Class X Published by the Ministry of Education and Culture. Ministry of Education and Culture Revised 2017 Edition.

The source of this research data was obtained from the Indonesian Book of Class X Students Published by the Ministry of Education and Culture, Revised Edition 2017. The mask of the Transport Museum, Getting to Know the Bedouin, Garbage, and Baluran National Park. The data collection technique was carried out by non-test documentation. The data analysis technique used was the BUL (Direct Elements Divide) technique.

## **III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Based on the results of the analysis of the use of affixes on LHO texts in the Indonesian Book of Class X Students Published by the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Revised Edition of 2017, which amounted to five texts, dominated by the use of prefixes consisting of the prefix *meN-*, prefix *peN-*, prefix *se-*, prefix *ter-*, prefix *ber-*, prefix *di-*, and absorption prefix *maha-*.

Furthermore, the use of confixes consisting of *per-/an* confixes, *di-/kan* confixes, *men-/i* confixes, *men-/kan* confixes, *peN-/kan* confixes, *di-/i*, confix with/-, and confix with/-an. The use of suffixes which consists of the use of the suffix *-an* and the applied suffix *-wan*. The least use of affixes in the LHO texts is the use of infixes, namely only *-em-* infixes.

The use of prefixes is 54, the use of confixes is 36, the use of suffixes is 14, and the use of infixes is 1 affix. From this number, it was found that 1 use of affixes was not appropriate, 1 use of absorption prefixes, and 1 use of absorption suffixes were found. In this study, no simulfixes were found because the text used as the research subject was a learning text that used standard language, while in Indonesian, simulfixes were only found in non-standard Indonesian.

The following will describe the results of the analysis of the use of prefixes, infixes, suffixes, and confixes in five LHO texts in the 2017 Revised Edition of the Student BI Book of the Ministry of Education and Culture.

### **Use of Prefix**

Prefixes are affixes that are affixed in front of the basic form, such as the root word for road which is prefixed with *ber-*, it will form the word walking (Chaer, 2014).

Based on the results of the study, it was found that the use of prefixed words as

many as 54 words with details of the prefix *meN-* totaling 13 words (consisting of the allomorph [mem-] 5 words, [meng-] 5 affixes, and [men-] 3 affixes), then the use of the prefix *peN-* totaling 3 words (consisting of the allomorph [pen-] 1 word, [peng-] 1 word, and [pen-] 1 word), the use of prefixes totaling 5 words, the use of prefixes totaling 11 words, the use of prefixes with - totaling 12 words, the use of prefix *di-* totaling 9 words, and the use of absorption prefixes of - amounting to 1 word.

#### Prefix *meN-*

The prefix *meN-* changes to allomorph [me-],[mem-], [meny-], [meng-], [meng-]. These changes are called allomorphs. Allomorph is a linguistic term for variations in the form of a morpheme due to the influence of the word that follows it.

#### Corpus data 1 (Text LHO 2 P2 KL 1)

Benda paling diminati pengunjung untuk diamati dan paling *mendominasi* tempat ini adalah topeng.

**mendominasi** → **men-** + **dominasi**

In the text of LHO 2, paragraph 2, sentence 1, it is found that the word dominates using the affix *meN-*. The prefix *meN-* changes to the allomorph [men-] if it is followed by a basic form that starts with the phonemes /d/, /j/ and /t/. The phoneme /t/ undergoes decay. In the word dominate, the prefix *meN-* changes to the allomorph [men-] because it meets the affix /d/ in the basic form of domination. The word dominance is included in the noun class with the meaning of 'control by the stronger against the weaker', then gets the prefix affixing the word

class to change into a verb with the grammatical meaning of 'to dominate'.

#### Prefix *pen-*

Similar to the prefix *meN-*, the prefix *pen-* also undergoes a change in form according to the basic form that follows it. Prefix {*peN-*} can be changed to allomorph [pe-], [pen-], [pem-], [peng-], [peng-], and [peng-]. The six forms are allomorphs of the prefix *pen-*.

#### Corpus of data 14 (Text LHO 1 P2 KL1)

Para wali songo, *penyebar* agama Islam di Jawa sudah membagi wayang menjadi tiga.

**penyebar** → **peny-** + **sebar**

In the text of LHO 1 paragraph 2 sentence 1, the word spreader is found using the affix *peN-*. The affix *pen-* changes to the allomorph [pen-] because it meets the phoneme /s/ in the basic form of scatter.

The word spread belongs to the class of verbs, then gets the affix of the class prefix, the word turns into a noun with the grammatical meaning of 'one who spreads; tools to spread'.

#### Prefix *se-*

The prefix *se-* comes from the word *sa* which means one, but due to the stress of the word structure, the phoneme /a/ is weakened to become /e/. The prefix form does not undergo any changes or variations in form.

#### Data corpus 20 (Text LHO 5 P1 KL 2)

Hutan di taman ini terdiri atas tipe vegetasi savana, hutan mangrove, hutan musim,

hutan pantai, hutan pegunungan bawah, hutan rawa dan hutan yang selalu hijau *sepanjang* tahun.

**sepanjang** → **se-** + **panjang**

In the text of LHO 5 paragraph 1 sentence 2 found words that use the affix se-. Long words are included in the adjective class with the meaning 'far away (from end to end)', then get prefixes affixed in the class of the word turned into adjectives with grammatical meaning 'as long as; whole (time)'.

#### Prefix *ter-*

#### Corpus of data 25 (Text LHO 1 P3 KL 3)

Jenis yang paling *terkenal*, karena diperkirakan memiliki umur paling tua adalah Wayang Purwa.

**terkenal** → **ter-** + **kenal**

In the text of LHO 1 paragraph 3 sentence 2, there are famous words that use the affix ter-. The word know belongs to the class of verbs with the meaning of 'understand; has knowledge of', then gets the affix of the classiest prefix, the word turns into an adjective with the grammatical meaning of 'known or known to the public; famous; famous'.

#### Prefix *ber-*

Prefixes can also undergo allomorph changes. There are three forms that can occur if the prefix is attached to the base **form**. **The three forms are [be-], [ber-], and [bel-].**

#### Corpus of data 38 (Text LHO 1 P6 KL2)

Selain golek, wayang yang *berbahan* dasar kayu adalah wayang Klithik.

**berbahan** → **ber-** + **bahan**

In the text of LHO 1 paragraph 6 sentence 1 found words made from using the affix with-. The word material is included in the noun class with the meaning of 'goods to be made into a certain object', then gets a classy prefix, the word turns into a verb with the grammatical meaning of 'using materials'.

#### Prefix *di-*

#### Data corpus 52 (Text LHO 1 P6 KL 5)

Akan tetapi, cerita yang *diangkat* adalah cerita Panji dan Damarwulan.

**diangkat** → **di-** + **angkat**

In the text of LHO 1 paragraph 6 sentence 5 found the word lifted using the affix di-. The word lift belongs to the class of verbs with the meaning 'to raise; raise', then the prefix in the class is affixed to become a passive verb with the grammatical meaning of 'raised'.

#### Prefix Absorption prefix *maha-*

#### Corpus of data 54 (Text LHO 1 P1 KL3)

Wayang merupakan warisan *mahakarya* dunia yang tidak ternilai dalam seni bertutur (*Masterpiece of Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity*).

**mahakarya** → **maha-** + **karya**

In the text of LHO 1 paragraph 1 sentence 3, the word masterpiece is found using the absorption prefix maha-. The root word work belongs to the noun class which means 'work; results of actions; artificial; creation', then gets the affixation of a high-class absorption prefix, the word remains a noun with the grammatical meaning of 'great work; brilliant work'.

### Use of Infix

Infixes are affixes that are added in the basic form (Kridalaksana, 2009). Based on the results of research on the LHO text in the Class X Indonesian Textbook, only 1 word was found that contained an infix or insertion, namely the -em-infix. Here's the description.

### Infix -em-

#### Corpus of data 55 (Text LHO 1 P2 KL 6)

Wayang *Golek* adalah wayang yang menggunakan boneka kayu sebagai *pemeran* tokoh.

**pemeran** → **peran + -em-**

In the text of LHO 1 paragraph 2 sentence 6 found the word actor that uses the affix -em-. The word role enters the noun class with the meaning of 'showman', then **gets** the infix -em- which is inserted in the middle of the word class role, the word remains a noun with the grammatical meaning of 'a person who plays something in a film, a play'.

### Use of Suffix

Suffixes are affixes that are affixed after the basic form (Kridalaksana, 2009). Based on the results of research on the LHO text in the Class X

Indonesian Textbook, only 14 words were found that contained suffixes, with details of 13 words with the -an suffix and 1 with the absorption suffix -wan. Here's the description.

### Suffix -an

#### Corpus 56 (Text LHO 1 P1/KL1)

Wayang adalah seni pertunjukan yang telah ditetapkan sebagai *warisan* budaya asli Indonesia.

**warisan** → **waris + -an**

In the text of LHO 1 paragraph 1 sentence 1 found the word inheritance that uses the affix -an. The basic word inheritance belongs to the noun or noun class with the meaning 'a person who has the right to receive inheritance from a person who has died, then gets the suffix -an the word class remains a noun with a grammatical meaning 'something that is inherited, such as property, name good; inheritance'.

### Absorption Suffix -wan

In the analysis of the use of affixes in LHO texts in Class X Indonesian Textbooks, it was found that 1 use of absorption suffixes was found, namely the -wan suffix. Here's the description.

#### Corpus data 69 (Text LHO 2 P4 KL 4)

Barang antik berbahan dasar keramik di museum ini adalah guci-guci tua peninggalan salah satu dinasti di Tiongkok dan bantal yang digunakan untuk *bangsawan* Dinasti Yuan (Tiongkok) yang sudah meninggal.

**bangsawan** → **bangsa + -wan**

In the text of LHO 2 paragraph 4 sentence 4 found the word nobility which uses the applied suffix -wan. The word nation is included in the noun class with the meaning 'a group of people with the same origins, customs, language, and history, as well as self-governing', then gets the applied suffix -wan, the class remains a noun with a grammatical meaning 'descendants of noble people; nobles'.

### **Confix Use**

Confix is an affix in the form of a divided morpheme, which consists of two elements (Kridalaksana, 2009). The affixing of confixes to a word is done at the same time.

Based on the results of the analysis of the use of affixes in LHO texts in Indonesian Class X Textbooks, 36 confix words were found with details, the use of per-/-an suffixes amounted to 5 words. Of the 5 words found 1 wrong use of affixes.

Furthermore, the use of the confix di-/-kan is 7 words, the use of the confix meN-/-i is 3 words, the use of the confix to-/-an is 3 words, the use of the confix confix meN-/-kan is 6 words, the use of the confix confix is pen-/-kan /-an consists of 8 words, the use of affixes with di-/-i is 2 words, the use of confixes with/-an is 1 affix, and the use of affixes with/-an is 1 word. Here's the description.

### **Confix *per-/-an***

#### **Corpus of data 70 (Text LHO 1 P1/KL1)**

Wayang adalah seni *pertunjukan* yang telah ditetapkan sebagai

warisan budaya asli Indonesia.

**pertunjukkan** → **per-** + **tunjuk-** + **kan**

In the text of LHO1 paragraph 1 sentence 1, it is found that the word performance uses the confix affix per-/-an. The basic word showing is included in the class of conversational verbs with the meaning 'to point at oneself', then the affixed confix per-/-an class is changed into nouns or nouns with the grammatical meaning of 'spectacle, such as wayang, cinema, and so on'.

### **Research Implications of Using Affixes on Indonesian Language Learning in SMA**

In general, affixation is always included in the analysis of the linguistic rules of teaching material texts because all texts contain affixed words. This refers to the agglutinative nature of language, that is, language forms must combine with other forms in order to create new meanings and word classes. This study is closely related to the analysis of affixation in a text because in this study the results of the analysis of the use of affixes or affixes in LHO texts are presented. Therefore, this research can be used as teaching material for class X students on affixation analysis on texts that are non-literary text learning materials, such as Observation Report Text (LHO), Exposition Text, Negotiation Text, Debate Text, and Biographical Text.

Research on the use of affixes in this study can be used as a reference for the analysis of linguistic rules on the subject matter of exposition texts in KD 3.4 and 4.4, namely Examining the Structure and Language of

Exposition Texts & Composing Exposition Texts, especially affixation analysis.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

The results of the analysis show that the use of affixes in LHO texts in Indonesian Class X Textbooks is dominated by the use of prefixes consisting of meN- prefixes, peN- prefixes, se- prefixes, ter- prefixes, ber- prefixes, di- prefixes, and high absorption prefixes.

Furthermore, the use of confixes consists of per-/-an confixes, di-/-kan confixes, men-/-i confixes, th-/-an confixes, men-/-kan confixes, peN-/-kan confixes, -/-i, confix with-/-an, and confix with-/-an. The use of suffixes consists of the use of the suffix -an and the applied suffix -wan. The least use of affixes in the LHO text is the use of infixes, namely infixes-em-.

Research on the use of affixes in this study can be used as a reference for the analysis of linguistic rules on the subject matter of exposition texts in KD 3.4 and 4.4, namely Examining the Structure and Language of Exposition Texts & Composing Exposition Texts, especially affixation analysis.

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