An Analysis of Affixes in Recount Text of English Text Book Use in Eight Grade of Junior High School

Eva Wati Nainggolan, Lola Chandra Evanty Panggabean, Popy Sinaga, Kartina Rahmadhani Rambe,

evanainggolan78@gmail.com, lolachandra80@gmail.com, Sinagapopy@gmail.com, kartinarambe@gmail.com

English Language Study Program Faculty Of Training And Education
Universitas Prima Indonesia

Abstract

This research is a study of affixation in recount text stories in eight grade English books at SMP Sw Cendramata Medan. The purpose of this study was to determine the types of affixes contained in the story and where the affixes contained in a story in the form of recount text. This affixis can also be found in morphology where morphology is the study of word structure and studying changes in word changes that have their respective groups and have meaning changes in the word.Morphology has 2 types, namely from facies and fection, from facies. This is related to affixes, to recognize these affixes through 2 ways, namely prefix and suffix. The affix that is located at the beginning of the word is called the prefix while the affix that is located at the end of the word is called the suffix.

Based on its location, the affix has 3 types, namely prefix, insertion, and suffix, and based on its function, the affix consists of affixes from facies and inflections.Affixes that cause a change in meaning,recall is often used in a story. This research analyzes and its object is the recount text story contained in the eighth grade reading book. With the title of the story The story of holiday at home. qualitative descriptive is the method used in this research.After the research was conducted, the results of the data analysis found that the use of a suffix was more significant in the recout text story .The result of this research is to find any the suffix affix that dominates the story and the result of the data is that there are 7 suffixes, namely 7 -s,-ed, -ing, -es, -ers, -ty and –ness.

Keywords: Morphology, Affixes, Recount Text

Introduction

1.1. Background of the study

Language is very broad to learn. In academics, language is studied in linguistics, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, and others. language is one of the means of communication and human expression which is very important and also, ideas, thoughts, and feelings towards others through sounds, gestures or gestures. Gleason (1958:10) language is an arbitrary symbolic system used by members of a society to communicate with each other.

Sciencethatstudieslanguage,form,meaningandcontextiscalledlinguistics.Linguistics is the study of language from the point of view of the branch of internal structure, including morphology. Nida (1949: 1), Morphology is the study of morphemes andtheir structure in word formation, and morphemes themselves are the smallest units that have dramaticmeaning.

Affixation is a part of morphology and it is a morphological process. Morphology is science that studies word order or the internal structure of words, so that there is a relationship between these structures and changes in words and their meanings, also related to morphemes. These morphemes are divided into two types, namely: free morphemes and bound morphemes, related to derivatives and inflections. Derivational morphology discusses the ins and outs of word forms, where morphem is the smallest language unit with its own meaning, and where there is the formation of new words and the meaning of the word, as well as how the rules or principles will be learned in the construction of these new words and do not interfere with the role grammar, where the inflected morphology will be played on nouns, pronouns and verbs.

Besides that, we will also learn how to vary words in the context of expressing grammatical contrasts in sentences such as singular, plular, or in the present / past tense.

Affixes are useful for English learners to develop not only word knowledge but also knowledge of word structures, too; and moreover they are useful for being students succeeds in academic English by building a rich vocabulary.

Besides,the use of recount text is the subject of reviewing the use of affixes in stories contained in the recall text from English books for grade 8 junior high school RecounttextisatypeoftextinEnglishthattellsaboutastory,action,oractivity,usually, recount text tells about someone'sexperience.

1.2. The Problem of the study

Based on the research background above, the research problems have been stated as Following :

The main point question that will be answered in this analysis researching is what is affixation in English. By this problem, it is hoped to be able to help the teacher in teaching English, especially in forming affixation of English and also for the students in adding their knowledge about English. The problem above will detail as follows:

To what extend do the grade Eight students of Junior High School use the English Affixation in Recount writing?

1.3. The objective of study

Based on the research problem, the researcher formulated the study objectives.

The purpose of this research is to know how much use of affixes on recount text was dominant in the English text book eight grade of senior high school.

1.4. The scope of study

This study discusses the use of affixes contained in the recount text. In this study, we will limit the discussion on the analysis of affixes in the recount text, especially prefix and suffix.

1.5 The significance of study

This research is expected to provide several benefits for some of them.

1. Teachers

Teachers can apply these learning outcomes as feedback in teaching process activities and provide experience in selecting suitable books and topics so that students can understand better.

2. Students.

Students get motivation to increase interest in learning because the teacher already knows how to choose interesting textbooks and provides some new terms to attract students' attention in the teaching and learning process.

Other researchers
Researchers hope that this research will be useful or used as additional reference material for other research who are interested in growing and having an impact on positive things

Method
RESEARCH DESIGN

The participants this research were the Junior high school , The research data is generated from the results of analyzing the story which is the recount text that is exposed in the eighth grade junior high school book. Qualitative descriptive is the method used in this study. The data of this study were taken from the story recount text in the eighth grade reading book, where the text was analyzed to find affixations in the recount text. Such as exposure (Best & Kahn, 1995) explains that the descriptive method provides an explanation or explanation of the symptoms associated with the current state. The recording, analysis and interpretation of current symptoms have the following characteristics: Provide the best possible and direct facts on problems and variables which the researcher cannot manipulate. This is done to see the effectiveness of the use of stories in additive learning to students.

The research objective was to determine that there are types of additives and how to use them as additives in a story. If affixation itself is part of morphology, which is a science that learns word order or word structure, there are two kinds of morphology, namely, deripation and inflection, and where the derivative morphology relates to the use of affixation, beyond the scope of itself the research limits the extent of analyzing prefix and suffix.Affixes can be recognized in two ways, namely prefix and suff.

This chapter discusses the methods used and how the procedures are used in solving research problems and several theories that the authors wrote in the previous chapter.Based on the theories, the writer tries to describe methodology, research design, subject, object, participant observation, technique of collecting data, triangulation and data interpretation

2.2 Data And Source Of Data

(Zuchdi, 1993: 29) explains that data is a unit of information recorded in a medium that can distinguish other data, and is also analyzed by existing techniques and is more relevant to the problem under study.The data collected and reviewed in this research is descriptive qualitative data. The source of the data in this study

was the eighth grade English textbook of the State Junior High School in Cendramata Medan

2.3 The Instrument of DataCollection

There are many techniques for collecting data. In this study the authors use qualitative methodology in analyzing data.

The research instrument was a data card used to record all the material contained in the textbook which was the source of this research data.

The author collects data with

observe, record, and interview data based on research subjects. That is, the author collects data about what he saw, what he heard, what he felt when they make narrative writing data.

2.4 The Procedure of Data Collection

Researchers will carry out several procedures to collect data the procedure is:

1. Researchers will determine a book as the object ofresearch
2. Researchers will determine the object of study material in the textbook according tothe researchtitle
3. Researchers will review the researchmaterial
4. Researchers will record the results of thestudy
5. The researcher will write the results of the research in a structured manner

2.5 The Technique of Data analysis

Data analysis technique is a most decisive stepfrom a study, because data analysis serves to conclude the resultsresearch. Data analysis can be done through the following stages:

1. Research Stage

a. Planning

At this research stage the activities carried out are as follows:

1) Researchers design reading books obtained from the research object to make samples.

2) Researchers make instruments to analyze data from reading books.

b. Implementation

At this research stage the activities carried out are as follows:

1) Researchers carry out learning on research samples.

2) Researchers test, analyze and assign instruments, research.

c. Evaluation

At this stage, the researcher analyzes and processes the existing data collected

by a predetermined method.

d. Preparation of reports

The next stage carried out in this research activity is to compile and report the results of the research completely and accurately, according to the structure used.

Results

The researcher took the steps in conducting the research by directly reviewing the place of research, and determining the object of the research instrument, the researcher asked permission from the school and the teacher in the field of study being treated. The researcher then continued the stage of the research procedure stage as set out in the research proposal.. From the story excerpt tells the text taken from the eighth grade book, the story is an experience in describing activities on holidays. We can see that there are many affixations used in the story, where the

researcher found the use of the suffix affix that dominates the story.

The Story of Holiday at Home

Hi friends, now, I will tell my semester holidays at home. The last holiday, I chose to spend the time at home just because I wanted to have a lot of time hanging out with family at home.

The first day, I did some activities that I rarely do in school days. I started these activities with jogging in the morning, then played games on the computer, and played online games until 10:00 a.m. After that I took a bath, and continued playing the online games again until 12.00. Midday prayers time (Dzuhur) came so I must pray and then followed by lunch. After midday prayers and lunch, I and all members of the family gathered in the living room to watch TV together while chatting.

The next day, I was conducting a little bit different activity. After breakfast, my mom asked me to go with her to the Grand Mall in Bekasi. At the mall, I accompanied my little sister to play on timezone while waiting for our mother to finish shopping. I got home at 12, we continued our activities with midday prayers and had lunch together. After midday prayers and having lunch together, watching TV together while relaxing repeated again.

The next day, I tried to do my hobby which is writing short stories. That day I spent almost entire day to write short stories. I just took rest when prayer times and meal times with the family came. But at night, I spent quality time with my family to watch some DVDs together.

In the following days, we spent the time by doing the same activities. We were very happy even though we did not travel far away to spend a holiday. We enjoyed very much the family togetherness in the last holiday.

After the participants read the story,the the affixes were identified,classified and analyzed.

Here are the affixes found in the sory.

Tabel 1. Prefix

Prefix	Word	Jumlah
–	–	–

Tabel 2. Suffix

Suffix	Word	Jumlah

S	Friends Holidays Games Members Times Days	6
Ed	Wanted Strated Played Continued Followed Gathered Asked Repearted Tried Accompanied	10
Ing	Hanging Shopping Living Chatting Conducting Waiting Having Watching Relaxing Doing	10
Es	Activities Stories	2
Ers	Players	1
Ty	Activity	1
Ness	Togetherness	1

Based on the findings above,there is many suffixed found in the story. Suffix is the most usually in used and not only in the form of narrative stories or in other story forms, but in this recount text story only has a saffix and no prefix. There 7 suffixes found in the story recount text,they are;-s,-ed,-ing, -es, -ers, -ty and –ness.

Discussion

In the chapter, the research present the data and answer the research

problems.

This research shows that the use of the affix that dominates the text of the recount story which is more directed toward the simple past tense. Data has been analyzed from document analysis and interviews.

3.1.1 The classification of Affixes

The classification can be divided into two divisions from two points of view.

English Affixation

Affixation is a morphological process which adds to the bound morpheme (usually

short) becomes free morpheme. According to McCarthy (2006: 84), Affixation is

the process by which affixes are attached from ground to bottom, which may be simple (as in full,the ground where -ness attaches to the result of fullness), or is complex (such as meditating, grounding previously engaged to produce plans) In Useless Language affixation will be hard to find. In this case for the affixation process, we can add this three kinds of prefixes, namely: prefix, infix, and suffix. Where the affix occurs at the beginning of the word is called a prefix and the prefixes that appear at the end those words are called suffixes.

Discussion The study of affixes is included in morphology where morphology is a learned science minimal sound elements and their combined patterns to make up words. English words are made from the morpheme, the smallest speech units with a grammatical meaning or function. An affix is a bond morphemes that are added to the stem for grammatical reasons and if not converted to different word classes.

The free morpheme (sometimes called "stem" or "base") is one which can happen in person. for example books, pencils, elephants, love, happy, etc.

The Prefixes

Here are t Prefix is an affix (affix) that is placed before the root form or it can be called root. After root is added with a prefix, it cannot be broken down to modify its meaning because it is a word of its simplest form. Example: a-, anti-, be-, dis-, un-, im-, non-, il-, ex- (dislike, along, unbelievable, illegal, anti-lock, disable, important, exchange, impolite)

he common English prefixes:

tabel.1

No	Prefix	Meaning	Example
1.	ambi-	both, two	Ambidextrous
			Ambiguous
			Ambivalence
2.	ante-	Before	Antedencent
			Antepenultimate
			Antenatal
			Anteroom
3.	anti-	Against	Anticlimax
			Anticommunist
			Antiseptic

No	Prefix	Meaning	Example
4.	arch-	Principal	Archbishopl
			Archenemy
			Archangel
5.	auto-	Self	Autobiography
			Autodidactic
			Autotoxin
6.	be-	around, all over, thoroughly,	Becalm
			bewitch

		cover with	
7.	bene-	Well	Benediction
			Benefactor
			Benefit
8.	bi-	twice/two	Bicycle
			Bilateral
			Bimonthly
9.	bio-	Life	Biography
			Biological
			Biology
10.	co-, company-	join, with, accompany	Coordinator
			co-operative
11.	contra-, counter-	againts, opposite	Contradict
			Counterclaim
			Counteract
12.	cent-,		Centenary

	centi-		
			Century
			Centigrade
			Centimeter
13.	de-	revesal of something , down	Decompose
			Depopulated
			Defrost
			Depress
14.	dia-	through, across-	Diameter
			Diagram
			Diaphragm
15.	dis-	not, opposite, of reverse, action	Disloyal
			Disagree
			Disconnect

	fore-	Before	Forearm
16.			Forefather
			Foreman
17.	geo-	relating to the earth	Geography

			Geomorphology
			Geopolitics
18.	hydro-	relating to the water	Hydroelectric
			Hydrogen
			Hydrology
19.	hyper-	above, excessive	Hyperactive
			Hypercritical
			Hypersensitive
20.	inter-	among, between	Interact
			Intercultural
			Interlinear
21.	intra-	inside, within	intra-collegiate
			Intramural
			Intravenous
22.	marco-	Long	Marcoclimate
			Macrobiotic
			Marcoeconomics
23.	micro-	Small	Microfilm

			Microscope
			Microorganism
24.	neo-	New	Neocolonialism
			Neoclassical
			Neophyte
25.	non-	Not	Noncombatant
			Nonexistent
			Nonsense
26.	ortho-	straight, correct	Orthography
			Orthopedic
27.	over-	too much	Overreact
			Overact
			Overpaid
28.	pan-	all, worldwide	pan-African
			Panchromatic
			pan-Islam
29.	peri-	Around	Perimeter
			Peripharse
			Periscope
30.	quasi-	half, almost	quasi-liberal
			quasi-offical

			quasi-scientific

The Suffixes

In this section the suffix is attached to the end of the root. in this case the suffix clearly contributes to the ending of words and also the importance of the origin of the word as well as its meaning: A suffix is a word addition that is placed after the root form, and the same as a prefix, a word that is already using a suffix cannot be decoded again. Suffixes are divided into two types, namely:

A. Derivational suffix: changing not only the meaning of words but also the class of words (parts of speech).

Noun suffix: addition of a word that causes the root to become a noun".-acy,-age,-al,-an,-ian,-ance,-ancy,-ary,-ate,-ation,-dom,-er,-ess,-ful,-hood,-ive,-ment,-ness,-ship Example in a sentence: "thank you for your kindness".

Verb suffix: addition of words that cause the root word to become a verb. -ate, -en, -er, -ify, -ize. Example in a sentence: "the doctor socialize the danger of HIV AID".

Adjective suffix: addition of a word that causes the root to be an adjective. -able, -less, -istic, -ish, -ful. Example in a sentence: "he is jobless right now".

Adverbial suffix: to form an adverb. -ly, -wise, -ever, -ward. Example in a sentence: "she runs quickly".

B. Inflectional suffix: a suffix is located at the end of the word which forms the grammar. So it doesn't change the word class of root.

Plural nouns and simple present tense: -s, -es. Example in a sentence: "andi washes his car".

Progressive verb: -ing, talk becomes talking. Example in a sentence: "I am talking about politic".

Comparative and superlative: -er, -est. Example in a sentence: "amy is taller than me".

Simple past tense regular verb and past paerticiple: -ed, -ed. Example in a sentence: "her named is widia**.**

Table.2

No	Suffix	Function and meaning	Example
1.	-able,	makes adjective meaning	Accountable
			Adaptable
			Fashionable
2.	-ible	able to, likely to, etc	Respoonsibel
			Eligible
3.	-acy	makes nouns of quality or condition from adjectives	Aristocracy
			Diplomacy
			Privacy
4.	-age	makes noun meaning collection or service	Acriage
			Coinage
			Storage
5.	-al	makes nouns and adjectives meaningful of,pertaining to.connected with	Accindental
			Appraisal
			Conjectural
6.	-cide	Makes nouns meaning an act or killing	Genocide
			Insecticide
			Suicide
7.	-dom	makes nouns meaning state of or rank	Earldom

No	Suffix	Function and Meaning	Example
			Freedom
			Officialdom
8.	-ed	makes adjective meaning having, resembling, etc.	Laughed
			hard-headed
			Talented
9.	-ee	makes nouns meaning one who	Absentee
			Employee
			Trustee
10.	-eer	makes nouns and verbs meaning one who works with or one who makes	Profilteer
			Mountaineer
11.	-fold	makes adjective meaning having x parts	Hundredfold
			Manifold
			Tenfold

No	Suffix	Function and Meaning	Example
12.	-hood	makes nouns meaning the state of being	Boyhood
			brotherhood

			Manhood
13.	-ic	Makes adjectives meaning connected with	Alcoholic
			Poetic
14.	-ical	Makes adjectives meaning connected	Biolical
			Poetical
			Statistical
15.	-less	makes adjectives meaning free from, without	Colorless
			Lawless
			Senseless
16.	-let	makes nouns meaning little, or an arrangement	Booklet
			Piglet
17.	-like	makes adjectivies meaning resembling	gentlemanlike
			Lifelike
			Warlike
18.	-ling	makes noun meaning young, little or a person	Earthling
			Duckling
			Underling
19.	-ify, -fy	makes verbs meaning to cause to be or become	Classify

			Beautify
			Intensify
			Deify
			Apmplify
20.	-logy	makes noun meaning a branch of science	Biology
			Geology
			Sociology
			Zoology
21.	-ous	makes adjectives denoting quality	adventurous
			poisonous
			Jealous
22.	-wise	makes adverb meaning	Clockwise
			Crosswise
			money-wise

Conclusion

This study was analyzed using the eighth grade English reading book by analyzing the use of affixes contained in the recount text story.

In analyzing the researcher found the use of affixation in recount text stories contained in English reading books.the study was conducted following a qualitative approach (Chapter II), Methodology (Chapter III),Data Analysis (Chapter IV).

References

Supraba, A., Wahyono, E., & Syukur, A. (2020). The Implementation of Reading Aloud in Developing Students' Speaking Skill. *IDEAS: Journal on English Language Teaching and Learning, Linguistics and Literature, 8*(1), 145 - 153. doi:https://doi.org/10.24256/ideas.v8i1.1319

Kusumawardhani, P. (2020). Affixes Analysis In A "Hansel And Gretel" Story To English Young Learners: A Morphology Perspective. *Wanastra: Jurnal Bahasa Dan Sastra*, *12*(1), 08-15.

Pardede, H. (2009). English Affixation in Narrative Writing at Grade Eleven of SMA Methodist pematang Siantar. *Received from: https://akademik. uhn. ac. id/portal/pu blic_html/FKIP/Hilman*

Dewi, A. A. A. N. DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO "CLASSIC BIKE MAGAZINE AND STREET MACHINE MAGAZINE". *Humanis.*

Nur, D. R., & Kirom, A. (2016). An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Commencement speech By Steve Jobs. *Script Journal*, *1*, 25-35.

Natalia, S., & Wulandari, T. (2017). IDENTIFYING TYPES OF AFFIXES IN ENGLISH AND BAHASA INDONESIA. *HOLISTICS*, *9*(17).

Siboro, E., & Bram, B. (2020). Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Brothers Grimm's the Story of Rapunzel. *ENGLISH FRANCA: Academic Journal of English Language and Education*, *4*(1), 71-84.

Muazizah, R., Yulianto, B., & Sodiq, S. (2020). The Students' Mastery of Indonesian Affixes in Telling Story based on Age. *International Journal for Educational and Vocational Studies*, *2*(2).

Setyawan, Y. B. (2014). *A Morphological Study on Affixes in English Song Lyrics on the Resistance Album Composed by Muse* (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta).

Aryati, M. S. (2014). *An analysis of derivational affixes in the land of five towers novel by a. fuadi translated by angie kilbane* (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Muria Kudus).

Andini, S. N., & Pratiwi, L. (2013). Analysis of Derivational Affixes of Fuadi's Five Towers Novel and Its Contribution For Grammar Meaning Discourse. *ETERNAL (English Teaching Journal)*, *4*(1).