

VARIATIONS IN THE USE OF AFFIXES IN NARRATIVE TEXTS BY BIPA LEARNERS

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ABSTRACT

In the context of BIPA learning, understanding the variations in the use of affixes in narrative texts has great relevance. Narrative is a type of text that is often used in language learning to develop speaking, writing and reading comprehension skills. The use of affixes in narrative texts by BIPA students can be a reflection of their understanding of Indonesian and their ability to apply them in certain contexts. This research uses Indonesian grammar theory. Grammatical theory is used to examine grammatical variations in sentences used and errors in the use of affixes in sentences used by BIPA students. In the data collection stage, the observation method was used. In applying the listening method, it is then followed by the note-taking technique. The collected data was analyzed using the agih method with basic techniques, namely deletion, substitution and permutation, while formal and informal methods were used to present the analysis results. Based on research that has been conducted, the types of affixes taught to BIPA students are the prefixes *ber-*, *meng-*, *peng-*, *per-*, *di-*, *ter-*, *ber-* *R*. Confixes *peng-...-an*, *per-...-an*, *ke-...-an*, *ber-...-an*, *se-...-nya*, *ber-R-an*, *se-R-nya*. The suffix *-nya*, *-an*, and the simulfix *meng-...-kan*, *meng-...-i*, *memper-...-i*, *memper-...-kan*, *ber-...-kan*. Of the affixes taught, the types of affixes that BIPA students are able to use are the prefixes *meng-*, *ter-*, *di-*, *ber-*, *peng-*, *ber-R*. Confix *peng-...-an*, *ke-...-an*, *per-...-an*, *ber-...-an*, *se-...-nya*. Suffix *-an*, *-nya*, and the simulfixes *meng-...-kan*, *meng-...-i*, *memper-...-kan*, and *memper-...-i*. Infixes are not used by BIPA students because they are not taught.

Keywords: Affixe, Grammar, Narrative Texts

I. Introduction

Indonesian for Foreign Speakers (BIPA) is becoming increasingly important in the current context of globalization. In the learning process, linguistic aspects are the main focus, including understanding affixation. Affixes are an integral part of the Indonesian language, influencing the meaning of words through the addition of prefixes, suffixes, or prefixes and suffixes simultaneously.

In the context of BIPA learning, understanding the variations in the use of affixes in narrative texts has great relevance. Narrative is a type of text that is often used in language learning to develop speaking, writing and reading comprehension skills. The use of affixes in narrative texts by BIPA students can be a reflection of their understanding of Indonesian and their ability to apply them in certain contexts.

However, the use of affixes in narrative texts by BIPA students is not always consistent or in accordance with correct grammatical rules. Variations in the use of affixes can be influenced by various factors, including the learner's native language background, level of Indonesian language proficiency, and their understanding of the context of affix use in Indonesian.

By understanding variations in the use of affixes in narrative texts by BIPA students, we can identify general patterns, errors that often occur, and factors that influence the use of these affixes. Research on this topic not only provides valuable insight for BIPA teachers in designing effective curriculum and learning materials, but can also help BIPA students overcome difficulties and improve their ability to use affixes appropriately and in context.

Thus, this article aims to explore variations in the use of affixes in narrative texts by BIPA students, analyze the factors that influence these variations, and provide suggestions and recommendations for BIPA teachers in developing more effective learning strategies in teaching the use of affixes to their students.

II. Methods

This research is a qualitative descriptive study. The data sources used in this research were BIPA student essays, as well as BIPA level 2 teaching materials. The number of essays written by BIPA students was 59. In BIPA teaching materials, a chapter is taken on grammar. Level 2 was chosen because at this level students have been taught a lot about affixes and their use. The data collection methods used in this research are the written listening method and the interview method. This research was carried out by carefully listening to the essays written by BIPA students. After that, proceed with the note-taking technique, by recording sentences written by BIPA students. Listen to the guidebook used in teaching BIPA level 2, then continue by noting the affixes taught to BIPA level 2 students. The data processing method used is the agih method with basic techniques, namely techniques for direct and advanced techniques. namely (1) deletion technique. (2) replacement technique, (3) expansion technique. (4) insertion technique (interruption). (5) reverse technique (permutation), (6) change of form technique (paraphrase), and (7) repeat technique (repetition) (Sudaryanto. 1993:36). The advanced techniques applied in this research are the lapse technique, replace technique, insert technique, and reverse technique. The use of the lapse technique, replace technique, insert technique, and

reverse technique is to test the grammaticality of a sentence. The methods for presenting data processing results used in this research are formal and informal methods.

III. Findings and Discussion

In Indonesian Language there are five types of affixes, namely prefixes, confixes, infixes, suffixes and simulfixes. The affixes taught at level 2 are the prefixes *ber-*, *meN-* (hereinafter used *meng-*), *peN-* (hereinafter used *peng-*), *per-*, *di-*, *ter-*, *ber-R*. The confixes, *per-...-an*, *ke-...-an*, *ber-...-an*, *se-...-nya*, suffix *-nya*, *-an*, simulfix *meng-...-kan*, *meng-...-i*, *per-...-i*, *per-...-kan*, *ber-...-kan*, *ber-R-an*, and *se-R-nya*. Infixes are not taught to BIPA level 2 students.

The affixes used by BIPA students are the affixes *meng-*, *ter-*, *se-*, *di-*, *ber-*, *peng-*, *ber-R*, *meng-R*, *peng-...-an*, *ke-...-an*, *per-...-an*, *ber-...-an*, *se-...-nya*, *-an*, *-nya*, *R-an*, *meng-...-kan*, *meng-...-i*, *dii*, *di-...-kan*, *memper-...-kan*, *dan memper-...-kan*. There are several affixes that are taught, but not used by BIPA students, namely the affixes *be-*, *be-R-an*, and *se-R-nya*. Apart from that, there are also affixes that are not taught, but are used by BIPA students, namely the affixes *se-*, *di-...-kan*, *R-an*, *meng-R*, and *di-...i*. The affixes used by BIPA students are described as follows.

Prefix

There are 8 types of prefixes used by BIPA students, namely *meng-*, *ter-*, *se-*, *di-*, *ber-*, *peng-*, *ber-R*, and *dan meng-R*. The prefixes most often used by BIPA students are the prefixes *meng-* and *ber-*. In detail, these prefixes are described as follows.

a) Prefix *meng-*

The prefix *meng-* is widely used by BIPA student.

Data:

1. *melihat*
2. *merobek*
3. *mengekspor*
4. *mengambil*
5. *meminjam*
6. *membeli*
7. *menari*
8. *mendapat*
9. *menyesal*

Words (1) to (9) above are words that use the prefix *meng-* with different allomorphs. 1) and 2) use the allomorph *me-*. 3) and 4) use allomorphs *meng-*. 5) and 6) use the allomorph *mem-*, 7) and 8) use the allomorph *men-*, and 9) use the allomorph *meny-*.

b) Prefix *ber-*

The prefix *ber-* is a prefix that is also widely used by BIPA students. The most widely used prefix *ber-* is the prefix *ber-* with the allomorph *ber-*.

Data:

- 10. *bernyanyi*
- 11. *berjalan*
- 12. *berbahaya*
- 13. *bekerja*
- 14. *belajar*

Words (10) to (14) above, are words that use the prefix *ber-* with different allomorphs. (10) to (12) use the allomorph *ber-*. (13) uses the allomorph *be-*, and (14) uses the allomorph *bel-*.

c) Prefix *peng-*

The prefix *peng-* used by BIPA student are as follows.

Data:

- 15. *pemilik*
- 16. *pemenang*
- 17. *pencuri*
- 18. *penguasa*

Words (15) to (18) use the prefix *peng-* with different allomorphs. (15) and (16) use the allomorph *pem-*. (17) use the allomorph *pen-*, and word (18) uses the allomorph *peng-*.

d) Prefix *ter-*, *se-*, *di-*, *ber-R.* and *meng-R*

The prefix *ter-*, *se-*, *di-*, *ber-R.* and *meng-R* used by BIPA student are as follows.

Data:

- 19. *terdengar*
- 20. *terlambat*
- 21. *sebuah*
- 22. *semalam*
- 23. *sesama*
- 24. *dianggap*
- 25. *diperintah*
- 26. *berjalan-jalan*
- 27. *mengobrol-obrol*
- 28. *melihat-lihat*

Words (19) and (20) use the prefix *ter-*. Words (21) to (23) use the prefix *se-*. Words (24) and (25) use the prefix *di-*. Word (26) uses the prefix *ber-R.* Words (27) and (28) use the prefix *meng-R.*

Suffix

There are three types of suffixes used by BIPA students. The suffixes used by BIPA students are the suffixes *-an*, *R-an*, and *-nya*.

Data:

1. *masakan*
2. *tanuman*
3. *sayur-sayuran*
4. *buah-buahan*
5. *Tari-tarian*
6. *pekerjaannya*
7. *waktunya*
8. *abunya*

Words (1) and (2) use the suffix *-an*. Words (3) to (5) use the suffix *R-an*. Words (6) to (8) use their suffixes *-nya*.

Infix

In the narrative text by BIPA students, there was no use of infixes. This happens because infixes are not taught in lectures and the use of infixes is no longer productive.

Confix

There are five types of confixes used in narrative texts written by BIPA students. The conflict is the role of *peng-...-an*, *per-...-an*, *ke-...-an*, *ber-...-an*, and *dan se-...-nya*. The most frequently used confix is the confix *ke-...-an*. In detail, the conflict is described as follows.

a) Confix *peng-...-an*

Confix *peng-...-an* used by BIPA student are as follows.

Data:

1. *penobatan*
2. *pembuangan*
3. *penguburan*
4. *pelaksanaan*

Words (1) sampai (4) use confix *peng-...-an* with different allomorphs *peng-*.

b) Confix *ke-...-an* and *ber-...-an*

The confix *ke-...-an* is the confix that is most widely used by BIPA students. The confixes *ke-...-an* and *ber-...-an* used by students are as follows.

Data:

5. *kesenangan*
6. *kebaikan*
7. *kesetiaan*.

8. *kecelakaan*
9. *keberhasilan*
10. *bermunculan*
11. *bercucuran*
12. *berlainan*

Words (5) to (9) use confixes *ke-...-an*. Words (10) to (12) use confixes *ber-...-an*.

c) Confix *per-...-an* and *se-...-nya*

Confix *per-...-an* and *se-...-nya* used by BIPA student are as follows.

Data:

13. *pernikahan*
14. *pertemuan*
15. *sebaiknya*
16. *Sebaliknya*

Words (13) and (14) use confix *per-...-an*. Words (12) and (13) use confix *se-...-nya*.

Simulfixes

There are five types of simulfixes used by BIPA learners in their narrative texts, namely the simulfixes *meng-...-kan*, *meng-...-i*, *memper-...-kan*, *memper- ...-i* and *di-...-kan*. In detail, the simulfix is described as follows.

a) Simulfixes *meng-...-kan* and *meng-...-i*

Simulfixes *meng-...-kan* and *meng-...-i* used by BIPA student are as follows.

Data:

1. *mengutamakan*
2. *mendapatkan*
3. *mengunjungi*
4. *mendekati*

Words (1) to (4) use the simulfix *meng-...-kan* and *meng-...-i* with different allomorphs *meng-*. Words (1) use the simulfix *meng-...-kan* with the allomorph *meng-*. Words (2) use the simulfix *meng-...-kan* with the allomorph *men-*. The word (3) use the simulfix *meng-...-i* with the allomorph *meng-*. The word (4) use the simulfix *meng-...-i* with the allomorph *men-*.

b) Simulfixes *memper-...-i* and *memper-...-kan*

Simulfixes *memper-...-i* and *memper-...-kan* used by BIPA student are as follows.

Data:

5. *memperingati*
6. *memperbaiki*
7. *mempersembahkan*

8. *memperebutkan*

9. *mempersatukan*

Words (5) and (6) use simulfixes *memper-...-i*. Words (7) to (9) use simulfixes *memper-...-kan*.

c) Simulfixes *di-...-kan* and *di-...-i*

Simulfixes *di-...-kan* and *di-...-i* used by BIPA student are as follows.

Data:

10. *dilupakan*

11. *dilakukan*

12. *diciptakan*

13. *dimarahi*

14. *disukai*

Words (10) to (12) use simulfixes *di-...-kan*. Words (13) and (14) use simulfixes *di-...-i*.

Comparison of Taught and Used Affixes

Based on the data above, not all of the affixes that have been taught are used by BIPA students in their writing. A small portion of the affixes taught are not used by BIPA students. Apart from that, there are also affixes that are not taught but are used by BIPA students.

The affixes that are taught but not used by BIPA students are the affixes *memper-*, *ber-R-an*, *se-R-nya* and *ber-...-kan*. Meanwhile, the affix that is not taught but is used is the affix *se-*, *meng-R*, *R-an*, *di-...-i*, and *di-...-kan*. In detail, it can be seen in the following table.

Table 1. Comparison of Taught and Used Affixes

Affix Type	Taught Affixes	Affixes Used
Prefix	<i>meng-</i>	<i>meng-</i>
	<i>ber-</i>	<i>ber-</i>
	<i>peng-</i>	<i>peng-</i>
	<i>memper-</i>	-
	<i>di-</i>	<i>di-</i>
	<i>ter-</i>	<i>ter-</i>
	-	<i>se-</i>
	-	<i>meng-R</i>
	<i>ber-R</i>	<i>ber-R</i>
Confix	<i>peng-...-an</i>	<i>peng-...-an</i>
	<i>per-...-an</i>	<i>per-...-an</i>
	<i>ke-...-an</i>	<i>ke-...-an</i>

	<i>ber-...-an</i>	<i>ber-...-an</i>
	<i>se-...-nya</i>	<i>se-...-nya</i>
	<i>ber-R-an</i>	-
	<i>se-R-nya</i>	-
Infix	-	-
Suffix	<i>-nya</i>	<i>-nya</i>
	<i>-an</i>	<i>-an</i>
	-	<i>R-an</i>
Simulfix	<i>meng-...-kan</i>	<i>meng-...-kan</i>
	<i>meng-...-i</i>	<i>meng-...-i</i>
	<i>memper-...-i</i>	<i>memper-...-i</i>
	<i>memper-...-kan</i>	<i>memper-...-kan</i>
	<i>ber-...-kan</i>	-
	-	<i>di-...-i</i>
	-	<i>di-...-kan</i>

Based on the table above, it can be seen that there are several affixes that are not taught but are used by BIPA students in their writing. There are four types of affixes that are not taught but are used by BIPA students.

There are eight types of prefixes used by BIPA students out of the seven types of prefixes taught. There are five types of confixes used out of the seven types of confixes taught. There are no infixes used by BIPA students. This happens because infixes are not taught and the use of infixes is no longer productive. There are three types of suffixes used from the two types of suffixes taught. There are six types of simulfixes used out of the five types of simulfixes taught. This shows that BIPA students do not only use affixes that are taught according to the rules but tend to use affixes that they often hear or use in everyday life.

IV. Conclusion

In Indonesian Language there are five types of affixes, namely prefixes, confixes, infixes, suffixes and simulfixes. The affixes taught at level 2 are the prefixes *ber-*, *meng-*, *peng-*, *per-*, *di-*, *ter-*, *ber-R*. The confixes, *per-...-an*, *ke-...-an*, *ber-...-an*, *se-...-nya*, suffix *-nya*, *-an*, simulfix *meng-...-kan*, *meng-...-i*, *per-...-i*, *per-...-kan*, *ber-...-kan*, *ber-R-an*, and *se-R-nya*. Infixes are not taught to BIPA level 2 students. The affixes used by BIPA students are the affixes *meng-*, *ter-*, *se-*, *di-*, *ber-*, *peng-*, *ber-R*, *meng-R*, *peng-...-an*, *ke-...-an*, *per-...-an*, *ber-...-an*, *se-...-nya*, *-an*, *-nya*, *R-an*, *meng-...-kan*, *meng-...-i*, *dii*, *di-...-kan*, *memper-...-kan*, *dan* *memper-...*. There are several affixes that are taught, but not used by BIPA students, namely the affixes *be-*, *be-R-an*,

and se-R-nya. Apart from that, there are also affixes that are not taught, but are used by BIPA students, namely the affixes *se-*, *di-...-kan*, *R-an*, *meng-R*, and *di-...i*.

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