AFFIX ERRORS IN SHORT STORY

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to give the real data about affix errors in one short story. It applies qualitative method and library research. The writer also collected the theories of affix and error analysis for referents, read the short story, then tried to identify and analyzed every affix errors. In this finding, there are inflectional and derivational suffix errors. Inflectional suffix errors in the past –ed, past participle –ed, -s for the third singular person, and plural noun. And derivational suffix errors in using –ly, -ist, -y, ent-, and ed-. Those errors found in a short story written by Istiqomah, I Must Be a Man?
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I. INTRODUCTION

In the field of language especially in English Letters program, there are many subjects program to learn. One of the subjects is linguistics. Linguistics is study of human language. According to Pateda (1994:1) said "If linguistics as adjectives, it means 'the study of language and languages' while it as a noun, it means 'the science of language' and ' methods of learning and studying language' A person who is expert in foreign language called linguist. It has subfields; Phonology (the study of sound), Morphology (the study of word structure), Syntax (the study of sentence structure), and Semantics (the study of meaning).

Morphology in linguistics is all about the shapes of words. Every language has certain consistents patterns by which the shapes of words can be adjusted to express ideas. As Fasold and Linton (2006:59) stated that "One of the branches of Linguitics that is concerned with the relation between meaning and form, within words and words, is known as morphology". Thus, morphology is the study of word structure that will go to make up people's speech competence. Word is the most familiar. Every one can understand what other say but sometimes can not. Because word is a part of every one's vocabulary. A word will be found not only from human's speaking but also can be from textbook, movie and so on.

Words are uncounted idiom from human being because every day people utter thousands and thousands of words. Without words they can not expressing or communicating joys, fears, opinions, fantasies, wishes, requests, demands, feelings and the occasional threat or insult. Words also are a very important aspect of human being. There are so many things people want to tell the world. Usually it contains one or more morphemes. Some of morphemes have to attach and have not.

The affixation has useful meaning for the words either inflectional or derivational. Without it the words sometimes unmeaningful. There are many kinds of affixes beyond prefix and suffix; infixes (inserted right into a root or base), circumfixes (type of affix that accur in languages), interfixes (linking elements), simulfixes (internal stem changes), and transfixes (templatic morphology).

Virtually all languages have contrast such as singular versus plural and past versus nonpast. Such contrast are marked with the help of Inflection, the study of word which relates grammatical relationship. While derivational sometimes includes affixes such as prefix and suffix. In the learning or applied a language grammatically cannot be seperated from creating errors. Error is a unique to humans or as students, who are not only native speakers but also unnative speakers. By this fact, linguistics is the direct study of humankind, and ought to be the most humanistic of all disciplines that suggests recognition of the need to eliminate or minimize error.

Errors often found in speaking and writing text or it is called text errors. The term text is sometimes used to refer exclusively to a unit of written language larger than the sentence. There are levels of error in applied

disciplines of language such as semantical errors, syntax errors, morphological errors and ect. Text errors appears from misapplication of the 'lexico-grammatical' rules of the language or and misselection of using prefix and suffix.

Nowdays, English communication and media made many people think the value of world languages for international communication. Thus, people usually find text form in magazines, newspaper, novel, short novel and short story. When reading one of texts form, people never think whether the text uses grammatical structure or ungrammatical structure.

From the above kinds of texts, the easiest and the most familiar text that read by peoples especially teenagers besides novel is short story. Short story is an invented prose narrative shorter than a novel usually dealing with a few characters and aiming at unity of effect and often concentrating on the creation of mood rather than plot. It is the appropriate thing to spend their part time or entertain themselves. Because reading is one of four skills in language learning process; it gives many people knowledge and can be increasing their vocabulary and the usage of form in applied language.

There are some short stories that might be used as the media for teacher to teach English. "I Must Be a Man" short story is not published in general society, it is for interprogram course English language. Based on this reason, the writer is interested to analyze and present **Affix Errors In Short Story**.

Statement of Problems

Based on the title above, the writer would like to analyze the following problems:

1. What are affix errors found in short story 'I Must Be a Man?'?
2. How can affix errors be fixed?

II. THEORETICAL REVIEW
A. Word
1. Understanding Word

The first term that needs to be defined in any discussion of morphology is a word. Many people always ask what word is. It is always described in large answering. They agree word as the basic unit of language. Nothing is more important to language than words and sentences come later, people are inclined to feel, when words are strung together meaningfully.

According to Bloomfield (in Katamba 1994:6) "A minimum free form is a word". From this, the writer means that the word is the smallest meaningful linguistic unit that can be used on its own. It is a form that cannot be divided into any smaller units that can be used independently to convey meaning.

The Oxford American Dictionary (in Meyer 2009:153) seems to bank on this intuitive knowledge when it defines a word as "a single distinct meaningful element of speech or writing, used with others (or sometimes alone) to form a sentence and typically shown with a space on either side when written or printed". It means that words either in speech or writing always used to form a sentence. Because word is the smallest meaningful element of them.

According to Webster's Unabridged dictionary (in Fasold and Linton 2006:56) "define a word as the smallest independent unit of language, or one that can be separated from other such units in an utterance". It means the smallest unit of language and expression that can stand alone individually called as words.

From the definitions above the writer concludes that words are the smallest free form found in language, and it is independent to convey meaning. They are always used in the speech and writing to create a sentence.

B. Morpheme
1. Definition of Morpheme

Morphemes can be defined as the smallest meaningful constituents of a linguistic expression (Haspelmath: 2002). For instance, the word *dogs* contain two units that are meaningful: *dog*, which specifies a particular kind of animal, and *–s*, which indicates the notion of plurality.

2. Free and Bound Morpheme
a. Free morpheme
- The minimal meaningful units that are used to form words. Some of the morphemes can stand alone.
  E.g. *Wipe, head, bracelet, McDonald.*
b. Bound morpheme
- In morphology a basic word is defined as a free morpheme. While the morpheme into the basic word it is attached is called as a bound morpheme.
  E.g. ***un**-like, miss-**ed,** power-**ful**?*

C. Affix

An affix is a morpheme which only occurs when attached to some other morpheme or morphemes such as a root or stem or base (Katamba: 1993).

1. Inflectional Affix

Inflection refers to word formation that does not change category and does not create new lexemes, but rahter changes the form of lexemes so that they fit into different grammatical context. A very general rule of English morphology entails that the verbal lexeme WORK (root) has a third-person singular present indicative form WORKS, the past suffix –ed indicative form WORKED, the past participle suffix –ed indicative form HAS WORKED, and the progressive –ing indicative form WORKING.

2. Derivational Affix

Derivational affixation is the most common way among the world's languages to derive one lexeme from another.
a. Prefix
- A prefix is an affix attached *before* a root or stem or base like *re-*, *un-* and *in-*.
  E.g. *Re-*write, *Un-*friendly, *In-*accurate
b. Suffix
- A suffix is an affix attached *after* a root (or stem or base) like *–ly, -er, -ist, -s,* -ing and *–ed.*
  E.g. Happy-*ly,* Teach-*er,* Art-*ist.*

C. Error Analysis

Error Analysis is the process of determining the incidence, nature, causes, and consequences of unsuccsessful language (James: 1998). In morphological error which involves a failure to comply with the norm in supplying any part of any instance of these word classes; *six book*, aboli*shment* are suffix noun morphology errors; *bringed*, *has eating* are suffix verb morphology errors; as headstrong as an *allegory* is suffix morphology error.

III. METHOD OF RESEARCH

a. Method
   This research uses a descriptive method because it describes a situation systematically or area of interest factually and accurately, the writer also uses theories related to the topic.

b. Data Source
   This research studies two short stories and focuses on patterns of suggestions and responses. All data are taken from *I Must Be a Man?* Short story

c. Data Collection
   In this research, the writer uses the secondary source, that is documents to support the descriptive method. There are steps that the writer takes to analyze the data:
   1. Reading the short story
   2. Collecting the words or phrase containing affix errors in Indira English Library's short story.

d. Data Analysis
   The data analysis is the process of identifying and classifying the data. As mentioned before, the main objective of this research is to analyze affix errors. The writer analyzes inflectional affix and derivational affix. In derivational affix, the writer also analyzes both prefix and suffix.

   For these reasons, there are several steps taken in analyzing the data. The first is to analyze errors which are classified into inflectional affix based on the theory from Lieber. The second is to analyze derivational affix based on the theory proposed by Katamba, Fasold and Linton.

IV. RESEARCH AND FINDING

This paper focuses on analysis on the data that are already collected. The data analyzed in this research are affix errors found in Indira English Library's short story written by Istiqomah which entitle *I Must Be a Man?* 16 Inflectional Suffix Errors and 7 derivational suffix errors are found in *I must be a man?* short story.

a. Inflectional suffix error
   Data 7
   "A few weeks after this happened, Istana went her lonely wearness and she move for her place to rest in Aceh with mother and three sisters." (p:40)

   The word *move* is inflectional suffix error. All narratives absolutely happened in the past and told someone's act till the used tense is past tense. Although the sentence does not show the adverbial frequency, the case happened in a moment ago. The past activity used if the event really happened in the past although a certain time is not mentioned. Thus, the appropriate word is *moved.*

   It changes from verb *move* to regular verb by simply adding –*d* cause its ending in

–e and it creates a word *moved*. In the word *moved*, the inflectional suffix verb –d comes after the root *move* and it contains of two morphemes, *move* verb one [v1] and –d [the past suffix verb].

b. Inflectional suffix error
   Data 24
   "Strangely enough, a woman in my thought could share that interest with me. My family and some man regards me as garbage. I shall never forget-they hurt me. A man, Dennis he come to my house to repair stove but he dealt with my body it's sexual insulting!" (p:42)

   The word *regards* is inflectional suffix error. All narratives absolutely happened in the past and told someone's act lor experience till the used tense is past tense. Although the sentence does not show the adverbial frequency, the case happened in a moment ago. The past activity used if the event really happened in the past although a certain time is not mentioned. Thus, the appropriate word is ***regarded.***
   It changes from verb *regard* to regular verb by adding –ed to the bare infinitive and it creates a word *regarded*. In the word *regarded*, the inflectional suffix verb –ed comes after the root *regard* and it contains of two morphemes, *regard* verb one [v1] and –ed [the past suffix verb].

c. Inflectional suffix error
   Data 2

   "Say what you desire dear." She wishper to his ear. *"I like you"* she giggled.*" you are very handsome"*. (p:8)
   The word whisper in the above sentence is inflectional suffix error. The above sentence shows direct speech with the speaker is Yolanda to Dennis and it is unparalleled verbs between whisper, giggled, and begged. All narratives absolutely happened in the past and told someone's act till the used tense is past tense. Although the sentence does not show the adverbial frequency, the case happened in a moment ago. The past activity used if the event really happened in the past although a certain time is not mentioned. Thus, the appropriate word is whispered.
   It changes from verb whisper to regular verb by adding –ed to the bare infinitive and it creates a word whispered. In the word whispered, the inflectional suffix verb –ed comes after the root whisper and it

contains of two morphemes, whisper verb one [v1] and –ed [the past suffix verb].

d. Inflectional suffix error
   Data 3

   " Dennis" said she *" I must ask you again what I want two months ago-to marry me..."* (p:10)

   The word *want* in the above sentence is inflectional suffix error. The above sentence shows direct speeh with speaker Ursula to Dennis and has the past activity by adverbial time *"two months ago"*. Thus, the appropriate word is ***wanted***. It changes from verb *want* to regular verb by adding –ed to the bare infinitive and creates a word *wanted*. In the word ***wanted***, the inflectional suffix verb –ed comes after the root *want* and it contains of two morphemes, *want* [v1] and –ed [the past suffix].

e. Inflectional suffix error
   Data 25

   "All the miracle came." (p:44)

   The word *miracle* is inflectional noun suffix error. It needs the plural suffix –s to attach in *miracle* and creates ***miracles*** because it has plural 'all'. A word *miracles* consist of two morphemes, *miracle* and –s and consist of noun singular *miracle* and the plural noun suffix –s.

f. Inflectional suffix error
   Data 5
   "He already hypnotize me to give him my virginity". She cried then. (p:12)

   A word *hypnotize* in the above sentence is inflectional suffix error. The above sentence shows direct speech with the speaker Ursula to Evelyn and the past participle by adverbial frequency *" already"*. Thus, the appropriate word is ***has hypnotized***. It changes from verb *hypnotize* to regular verb by adding –d to the bare infinitive *hypnotized*. In the word ***has hypnotized***, the inflectional suffix verb –ed comes after the root *hypnotize* to form past participle and it contains of two morphemes, *hypnotize* [v1] and –d [the past participle suffix].

g. Inflectional Suffix error
   Data 7

   She wanted to give what he want or perhaps her virginity. (p:39)

The word *want* is inflectional suffix error. All narratives absolutely happened in the past and told someone's act till the used tense is past tense. Although the sentence does not show the adverbial frequency, the case happened in a moment ago. The past activity used if the event really happened in the past although a certain time is not mentioned. Thus, the appropriate word is **wanted.**

It changes from verb *want* to regular verb by adding *–ed* to the bare infinitive and it creates a word *wanted*. In the word **wanted**, the inflectional suffix verb *–ed* comes after the root *want* and it contains of two morphemes, *want* verb one [v1] and **–ed** [the past suffix verb].

h. Inflectional and Derivational suffix error
   Data 6

   "all the confusing girl can be few like istana's sudden changed of behavior." (p:12)

   There are two words error happened in the above sentence; *girl* and *sudden*. The first word error is *girl* and it is inflectional suffix error. It needs the plural suffix *–s* Because the above sentence shows plural by '*all*', thus the appropriate word is **girls**. In the word *girls*, the inflectional suffix *–s* comes after the root *girl* to form singular noun to plural noun. It contains of two morphemes, *girl* [n] and **–s** [the plural suffix noun].

   The second is *sudden* and it is derivational suffix error. It needs derivational suffix *–ly* to attach in *sudden* because it is between subject and verb and creates a word **suddenly**. In the word *suddenly*, the derivational suffix *–ly* comes after the root *sudden* to form adverb. It contains two morphemes, *sudden* and *–ly* and it changes category from adjective into adverb.

i. Inflectional and derivational suffix error
   Data 17
   "*What's going on?*" Qodie thought *" where are they ? he said "the door open wide."* (p:13)
   There are two words error found in the above sentence. The first error is open, it is inflectional suffix error. The above sentence shows direct speech with the speaker is Qodie to Dennis and it is unparallel verbs between is, are and open. Although the sentence does not show the adverbial frequency, it shows the present activity and needs semantical theory. Usually present is used in conversation two

directions. Thus, the appropriate word is opens.

In the word opens, the inflectional suffix verb *–s* comes after the root open and it contains of two morphemes, open verb one [v1] and *–s* [the suffix verb for the third person].

The Second erros is wide and it is derivational suffix error. It needs derivational suffix *–ly* to attach in wide and creates widely. In the word widely, the derivational suffix *–ly* comes after the root wide to form adverb. It contains two morphemes, wide and *–ly* and it changes category from adjective into adverb.

j. Derivational suffix error
   Data 10
   " I thought perhaps you are her sweet?" Virgo said. (p:19)
   The word sweet is derivational suffix error. In the possesive word 'her' it needs entry noun heart after adjective and becomes sweetheart. Second, derivational suffix *–y* and it becomes sweety. Because, the writer only focuses on affix, thus the appropriate word for that sentence is sweety. The word of sweety consists of two morphemes; sweet and *–y*. It changes category adjective into noun by means 'a person who is kind and easy to like' (Oxford advvanced learner's dictionary eighth edition 2010:1510)

k. Inflectional suffix error
   Data 12
   "*Istana,*" said Xaverius. *I must asked you what I asked a months ago-to give report to me about journey"* He explained. (p:23)
   The word *asked* in the above sentence is inflectional suffix error and shows direct speech with the speaker Xaverius to Istana. It does not need tha past suffix *–ed* as inflection because all past auxiliaries have to use verb1. The appropriate word for the above sentence is **ask** and it only contains one morpheme.

l. Inflectional suffix error
   Data 13
   The next morning Xaverius went to the room as usual, and examine the love letter. (p:25)

   The word examine in the above sentence is inflectional suffix error. The above sentence is unparallel verbs between went and exaime. All narratives absolutely happened in the past and told someone's act till the used tense is past tense. Although the sentence does not show the adverbial frequency, the

case happened in a moment ago. The past activity used if the event really happened in the past although a certain time is not mentioned. Thus, the appropriate word is examined.

It changes from verb examine to regular verb by simply add –d cause its ending in –e and it creates a word examined. In the word examined, the inflectional suffix verb –d comes after the root examine and it contains of two morphemes, examine verb one [v1] and –d [the past suffix verb].

m. Inflectional suffix error
Data 15
"The cold wind brought them to drink hot tea in small shop. Surprised came from an expected direction on they were suddenly surprising attracted towards them." (p:32)

The word *surprised* in the above sentence is inflectional suffix error. It does not need the past suffix –ed as inflection because it is noun as the subject before verb. The appropriate word for the above sentence is *surprise* [n]

n. Derivational and inflectional suffix errors
Data 18

He was bore with his job and his life was full of sins and trouble. He didn't have money so it make him always angry. (p:36)

There are two errors of word in the above sentence. The first word is bore and it is derivational suffix error. It needs attaching derivational suffix –ed because it shows adjective that modifies pronoun. The appropriate word is ***bored***. It changes category verb or noun into adjective by meaning 'feeling tired and unenthusiastic'[adj] Little Oxford English Dictionary Ninth Edition (2006:71).

The second is trouble and it is inflectional suffix error. It needs the plural suffix –s because it appears with 'full of' and it creates ***troubles*** [n]. In the word *troubles*, the inflectional suffix –s comes after the root *trouble* to form singular noun to plural noun. It contains of two morphemes, *trouble* [n] and –s [the plural suffix noun.

o. Derivational suffix error
Data 21
"After this happened, Istana was in love with this man and she sudden pay of amount money for him to buy the tool of stove." (p:39)

There are two error words found in the above sentence; *sudden* and *pay*. First analysis is *sudden* and it is derivational suffix error. It needs suffix –ly to attach in it and becomes ***suddenly***. It contais two morphemes *sudden* and –ly and changes category from adjective to adverb.

p. Inflectional suffix error
Data 8
"Virgo Utama putra went his lonely way, he looked about of his mind, and he was full of sorrow that he could not hear to look for a house, so he called his friend, Dennis. He told him " he was unable to pay debts and now he need job". (p:16)

The statement in the above sentence shows indirect speech with the speaker is Virgo to Dennis. The above sentence shows progressive activity that Virgo really needs a job by the adverbial frequency 'now', thus the appropriate word is ***needs***. In the word ***needs***, the inflectional suffix verb –s comes after the root *need* and it contains of two morphemes, *need* verb one [v1] and –s [suffix for third singular person].

q. Derivational suffix errors
Data 10
" I thought perhaps you are her sweet?" Virgo said. (p:19)

The word *sweet* is derivational suffix error. In the possesive word 'her' it needs entry noun ***heart*** after adjective and becomes ***sweetheart***. Second, derivational suffix –y and it becomes ***sweety***. Because, the writer only focuses on affix, thus the appropriate word for that sentence is ***sweety***. The word of *sweety* consists of two morphemes; *sweet* and –y. It changes category adjective into noun by means 'a person who is kind and easy to like' (Oxford advvanced learner's dictionary eighth edition 2010:1510)

V. CONCLUSION
The "***I Must Be a Man ?***" short story which is written by Istiqomah has a lot of inflectional suffix errors in lexemes noun and verbs and derivational suffix errors in categories adj-adv, noun and adjective. In a word class of verb are Inflectional suffix verb errors that need the past suffix –ed are *search*, *whisper*, *want*, *examine*, *look*, *ignore*, *want*, *move*, and *regards*, and do not need the past suffix –ed are *reached*, *continued*, *asked*, *placed*, and *remembered*. While inflectional suffix verb error that need the past partiple -ed is *hypnotize*. The last inflectional suffix errors that need the verb –s for the third person are *open*, and *need*. In noun class that need the

plural suffix –s are *boring*, *troubel*, and *miracle*.

In the contrast derivational suffix errors are fewer than inflectional suffix errors. There are words that need suffix –ly to form category of adverb *sudden*, *wide*, and *sudden*. The suffix –ist and –y to form the word noun are *vocalis* and *sweet*. The last suffix is –ed to form adjective is *bore*.

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