

ANALYSIS OF AFFIXATION ERRORS IN THE COMMENT SECTION OF AM YOUTUBE CHANNEL

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to describe the forms of affixation errors and the factors that cause these errors in the comments section on the AM YouTube channel. This study employs a descriptive qualitative method. The data are obtained from four selected videos on the AM YouTube channel that representatively reflect various comment patterns made by users. The data were collected by identifying and classifying incorrect uses of affixation found in the comments section. The results of the study show that the misapplication of affixes includes: (a) omission of

affixes, where prefixes such as *meN-*, *se-*, and confixes *meN-kan*, *meN-i* are frequently omitted; and (b) writing errors, which commonly involve prefixes *ter-*, *meN-*, *ber-*, suffixes *-an*, *-kan*, and confixes *pe-an*, *se-nya*, and *meN-kan*. No errors were found in infixes. Furthermore, the factors causing these errors are identified as language user factors, environmental factors, and language-related factors.

Keywords: language errors; affixation; comments; you tube; morphology

Introduction

Humans are the only creatures that use language as a means of social interaction with each other (Nisa, 2018). Therefore, it is through language that humans can identify and adapt to their environment. Currently, the use of language is not only done face-to-face, but using tools or media in the network. This is due to the development of telecommunications technology, making it easier for humans to make communication contacts that are not limited by time and place. One of the communication technologies used is social media (Nainggolan et al., 2018).

Social media is a medium through which a person can express their daily activities to be understood by many people (Nurwicaksono & Amelia, 2018). As we know that people's lives are now difficult to separate from social media. Social media as a means again on the use of YouTube which has now become the application most often used by people in YouTube is a collection of video uploads from around the world and can see news, entertainment, and many other things, such as AM channel which contains entertainment content with several plays that use various regional languages in each play he plays. Therefore, with many people from various regions watching his uploaded videos, they usually leave comments in the comment's column of AM channel. Therefore, the use of non-standard language in the comment's column causes errors in the use of affixation. Whereas good and correct language is very important so that it can be easily understood by the public properly and clearly.

This research is interesting to study in the field of linguistics, especially morphology, because linguistics serves as a fundamental discipline that explains how language is structured and functions in communication. In linguistics, morphology plays a crucial role in examining how words are formed and how their structures contribute to meaning.

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Understanding morphological processes such as affixation helps identify language users' competence and performance, especially in digital contexts like social media. According to Nida (1970), morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words. Similarly, Kridalaksana (2008) defines morphology as a branch of linguistics that studies morphemes and their combinations as part of language structure, including words and their components. Rohmadi (2012) further explains that morphology is concerned with systematic word structures and how changes in word forms affect word classes and meanings. From these perspectives, morphology can be understood as the study of word formation and structure, making it a suitable theoretical foundation for analyzing affixation errors in the comments section on the AM YouTube channel.

Morphology is the study of morphemes and the arrangement of word forms; morphemes are small units that have meaning which can be words or parts of words. Kridalaksana (2008) states that morphology is a field of linguistics that studies morphemes and their combinations; part of the language structure that includes words and parts of words, namely morphemes. Furthermore, Rohmadi (2012: 9) argues that morphology is a science that studies things related to word forms or systematic in word structures and the effect of changes in word forms on word types or word meanings. So, it can be concluded that morphology is the study of words and their arrangement in the formation of the word. In this discussion, affixation is one of the elements in the field of morphology itself.

Chaer (2008) defines affixes as bound morphemes that attach to base words to form new grammatical meanings. In morphology, affixation represents one of the main processes of word formation involving prefixes, infixes, suffixes, and confixes. Inaccurate use of affixes often leads to morphological errors, which reflect the speakers' limited understanding of linguistic structures. Therefore, the study of affixation errors provides valuable insights into how language users apply morphological rules in real communication contexts, particularly in digital discourse.

The use of language on social media such as YouTube can describe the identity of its speakers. This can be seen from how to speak in the comment's column. From these comments can be seen various types of language used. This is one of the factors that someone violates the rules of language in its use. For this reason, this research was conducted as an effort to describe affixation errors in the use of language in the YouTube comment section of AM channel and researchers explain the standard form of affixation use in accordance with good and correct Indonesian language rules.

The use of analysis through the theory of language errors can teach how to use language properly and correctly. The terms in the definition of language error are very diverse; researchers can say that language error is a person's deviation in the placement of language as a medium of communication. According to Tarigan & Tarigan (1987) language error is the use of spoken or written language that deviates from the determinants of communication in accordance with language rules. Language errors can be eliminated by learning the components of language learning correctly and applying them to everyday life in communication. These components include knowledge of language rules, use of terms and grammar as well as knowledge of reading, writing, listening, and speaking.

This research is interesting to study and research because YouTube, currently, has become an application that is widely used by the community. Therefore, the language errors contained in it must be corrected because it can affect the language used by the community (Faradilla et al., 2021). It can also add new knowledge for readers and can develop existing knowledge. AM YouTube channel was chosen based on several considerations, namely the number of viewers, entertaining content so that many viewers comment in the comment's column, and more specifically the errors in the use of affixes contained in the comment's column.

Therefore, the researcher found a fundamental problem, namely the first is how is the form of error in the application of affixation in the comment's column on AM YouTube channel? Then the second is what factors influence language errors in the comment's column on AM YouTube channel?

This research is equipped with a literature review or relevant research to support its originality. Fauzan (2017) conducted a study entitled *"Analysis of the Use of Indonesian Affixes in Blackberry Messenger Status of Class C Students of 2012 Indonesian Language Education Study Program."* The study aimed to describe the form and meaning of Indonesian affixes in Blackberry Messenger status updates. The difference lies in the research object: while Fauzan analyzed affixation in written social media status updates among university students, this study focuses on affixation errors in the YouTube comment section of the AM channel. Unlike previous studies that examined more structured or semi-formal written language, this research explores spontaneous and informal online discourse, providing new insights into morphological errors that emerge in real-time digital interactions.

Furthermore, Romli & Wildan (2015) examined "Affixation in Indonesian and Sundanese". The results of the study aim to find similarities and differences in affixation in Indonesian and Sundanese and describe the types of affixes in Indonesian and Sundanese. Oktavia (2018) examined "Analysis of Morphological Language Errors in Online Buying and Selling Discourse on Instagram". The results of the study aim to describe the form of language errors in the field of morphology in online buying and selling discourse on Instagram, as well as to describe the factors that influence language errors in the field of morphology in online buying and selling discourse on Instagram. In addition, there are

also studies relevant to this research that use similar theories, but differ in the object of study. Such as research has been conducted by (Afria et al., 2023; Afria & Magfiroh, 2021)

The objectives achieved, namely describing the form of affixation errors in the comment's column on AM YouTube channel and describing the factors that influence these language errors. This research discusses affixation errors found on social media, especially on YouTube, and this research is focused on the comment's column on AM YouTube channel only.

YouTube is one of the social media that is visited by many internet users (Amin & Naharuddin, 2020). YouTube can be said to be a social media in which it can share videos (Yang et al., 2022). This website allows its users to upload, watch and share videos (Pratama et al., 2020). YouTube gives its users the freedom to express opinions that have been watched through the comment's column provided on the site. YouTube is now one of the most frequently used applications in Indonesia. The influence of comments on YouTube has a big impact on language deviation. That is why YouTube is the object of researchers' study on language errors in the field of affixation.

Methods

This research uses a descriptive method with a qualitative approach (Moleong, 2012). The purpose of this research is to describe the form of affixation errors in the comment's column on AM YouTube channel. The research data are affixation errors in the comments column on AM YouTube channel sourced from 4 (four) videos on AM YouTube channel entitled: (1) "*Semua Gak Suka Stela Karena Stela Gitu Orangnya* (Arif, 2020b)", (2) "*Endang Berantem Lagi* (Arif, 2020a)", (3) "*Sri Pamer Emas Endang Makin Panas* (Arif, 2020c)", and (4) "*Wak Keling VS Bencong* (Arif, 2020d)". Data collection is done by listening method. This means that the researcher listens to the conversation in the video and takes and marks data related to affixation errors in the comment's column on AM YouTube channel.

The research flow carried out in this study, namely: (1) the researcher searches and sorts the words contained in the comment's column in these 4 videos, (2) then the pattern of the words is reviewed in terms of the use of proper affixation, (3) the researcher looks for the suitability of the fixed word to be justified, (4) the researcher explains the analysis of the affixation error, (6) the researcher identifies the form of affixation suitability.

The data analysis method of this research is agih method (Mahsun, 2012; Pratama et al., 2020; Sudaryanto, 2015). The agih method is a method whose determining tool is precisely part of the language concerned itself. The results of data analysis will be in the form of improvements in the form of affixation in accordance with Indonesian language rules.

Result

Based on the research results, there are several language errors in this affixation field, namely: 1. Language errors in the removal of affixation, 2. Error in writing affixation. From both research results, affixes such as Prefix *meN-*, *ber-*, *se-*, *ter-*, Confix *meN-kan*, *meN-i*, *pe-an*, *se-nya*, Suffix *-an*, *-kan* are obtained. And there are also factors that influence the language error itself. The researcher presents a table of the results of this study, which is as follows:

Table 1. Inventory of research results

No	word	AFIXTATION										The right word
		Prefix				confix				Suffix		
		meN-	ber-	ter-	se-	meN-kan	MeN-i	Pe-an	Se-nya	-an	-kan	
1	Liat (See)	√										melihat
2	Tuduh (Accuse)	√										menuduh
3	Bentar (Briefly)				√							sebentar
4	Butuh (need)					√						membutuhkan
5	Ikut (join)						√					mengikuti
6	Saran (suggest)					√						menyarankan
7	Kali (once)				√							Sekali
8	Naik (up)						√					Menaiki

9	<i>Keinget</i> (remember)			√								<i>teringat</i>
10	<i>Ngomong</i> (talk)	√										<i>Mengomong</i>
11	<i>Ngomong</i> (talk)								√			<i>omongan</i>
12	<i>Jual</i> (sell)							√				<i>penjualan</i>
13	<i>Cepat</i> (fast)								√			<i>secepatnya</i>
14	<i>Ngebayangin</i> (imagine)					√						<i>membayangkan</i>
15	<i>Ketemu</i> (mee)		√									<i>Bertemu</i>
16	<i>Jadiin</i> (make)										√	<i>Jadikan</i>
17	<i>Ke baca</i> (read)			√								<i>Terbaca</i>
18	<i>Ngrasa</i> (feel)			√								<i>Terasa</i>
19	<i>Nguap</i> (yawn)	√										<i>Menguap</i>
20	<i>Ngatur</i> (set)	√										<i>Mengatur</i>
21	<i>Rendahin</i> (condescending)					√						<i>Merendahkan</i>
22	<i>Kadang</i> (sometime)			√								<i>Terkadang</i>
23	<i>Ketipu</i> (cheat)			√								<i>Tertipu</i>
24	<i>Ngelawak</i> (joke)	√										<i>Melawak</i>
25	<i>Nyangka</i> (expect)	√										<i>Menyangka</i>

In the table of research results above, it can be percented that there are often affix errors in a word, namely prefixes 15 data (60%), confixes 8 data (32%), suffixes 2 data (8%), and infixes are not found.

The analysis of this research is done by identifying the word that is stated as an error in the use of affixation contained in the comment column of AMyoutube channel.

a. Language error in omission of affixation

Data 1:

(a) *Jangan liat buku dari harganya*

Do not *look at* a book by its price".

Error analysis

In the data above the base word *liat* has shown a language error that should be *see*. The base word *see* does not get the *meN-* prefix. The word *see* should get the prefix *meN-*, the correct word is *see* so that it can form an active verb. The correct writing is as follows:

(1a) *jangan melihat buku dari harganya*
do not *look at* a book by its price".

Data 2:

(a) ".....kemarin tuduh mak Beti maling emasnya, sekarang tuduh ibu Sri maling keretanya".

"..... yesterday *accused* Mak Beti of stealing the gold, now *accuse* Mrs. Sri of stealing the train".

Error analysis

In the data above, the word *tuduh* is an inappropriate root word used in the sentence. Because the word *tuduh* should get the prefix *meN-*. Basically, basic words with the phonemes /p/, /t/, /k/, /s/ will melt or melt if juxtaposed with the prefix *meN-*. The correct word is *accuse*.

The correct writing is as follows:

(2a) ".....kemarin *menuduh* mak Beti maling emasnya, sekarang *menuduh* ibu Sri maling keretanya".
".....yesterday *accused* Mak Beti of stealing *the* gold, now *accuses* Sri's mother of stealing the train".

Data 3:

(a) "*Keknya bentar lagi ada karakter baru yaitu koko Singapore...*"

I think there will be a new character, koko singapore, soon..."

(b) "*peran yang paling lucu kali adalah*"

"the funniest role at times is"

Error analysis

(a) In the data above, the word *bentar* is included in the verb class, which is not in accordance with the sentence presented. Because the word *bentar* should get the *se-* prefix to turn it into an adverbial word class (adverb). The *se-* prefix can change the function or class of words according to the word attached after it. So that the correct word is *briefly*.

(b) In the data above, the word *kali* is not properly used according to good and correct language rules, because the word *kali* in the data above is caused by regional language factors. Therefore, the word *kali* should be paired with the prefix *se-*. so that the correct word is *once*.

The correct writing is as follows:

(3a) "*kayaknya sebentar lagi ada karakter baru yaitu koko Singapore....*"

"I think there will be a new character, koko Singapore...."

(3b) "*Peran yang paling lucu sekali adalah*"

"The funniest role is"

Data 4:

(a) "*Manusia juga butuh orang lain untuk bertahan hidup*".

"Humans also need other people to survive".

(b) "*Hanya saran, kalau bisa....*"

"Just a suggestion, if possible...."

Error analysis

The confix *meN-kan* functions to form transitive active verbs. It can be added to verbs, adjectives, nouns, number words, and adverbs.

(a) In the data above, the word *need* makes the sentence unstandardized. Therefore, the word *need* should be paired with the confix *me- -kan*. And if the prefixes *me-* and *pe-* meet the phoneme prefixes */b/*, */f/*, */v/* then it will become *mem-* and *pem-*. So the correct word is *need*.

(b) In the data above, the word *suggestion* is a word that is less appropriate to hear in the sentence. The word *suggestion* should be paired with the *meN-confix*. So that the correct word is *suggest*.

The correct writing is as follows:

(4a) "*Manusia juga membutuhkan orang lain untuk bertahan hidup*".

"Humans also need other people to survive".

(4b) "*Hanya menyarankan, kalau bisa...*"

"Just suggesting, if possible..."

Data 5:

(a) "*..... Siapa yang udah ikut mak beti giveaway sepatu compass?*"

"..... Who has participated in the mak beti compass shoe giveaway?"

(b) "*Bikin dong yang judul nya stela mabok gara gara naik bus*"

"Make a title is stela drunk because of riding the bus"

Error analysis

- (a) In the data above, the word *ikut* is an inappropriate root word used in the sentence. Because the word *ikut* must be paired with the confix *meN-i* which does not change the function of the root word. So, the correct word is follow.
- (b) In the data above, the word *rise* is not good to read in a writing. The word *up* should be paired with the confix *meN-i*. So that the correct word is *up*

The correct writing is as follows:

- (5a) "..... *Siapa yang sudah mengikuti mak Beti giveaway sepatu compass?*"
 "..... Who has entered the mak Beti compass shoe giveaway?"
- (5b) "*bikin dong yang judulnya Stela mabuk gara-gara menaiki bus*"
 "make a story about Stela getting drunk on a bus"

b. Affixation writing errors

Data 6:

- (a) "*..... jadi keinget film [ISTRI KEDUA]*"
 "..... makes me think of the movie [SECOND WIFE]"
- (b) "*..... yang setuju like biar ke baca bang arif*"
 "..... who agree like to read by arif"
- (c) "*lihat Stela keseleo kaki jadi ikut ngrasa sakit*"
 "Seeing Stela spraining her foot made me feel pain"
- (d) "*Beti kadang berubah.....*"
 "Betu sometimes changes....."
- (e) "*untung kali ini nggak ketipu*"
 "Fortunately, I didn't get cheated this time"

Error analysis

- (a) In the data above, the writing of the word *keinget* in written language and formal spoken language is not appropriate to use. Based on the standard word *remember*, the use of the prefix *ke-* can be said to be wrong. Because it should be juxtaposed with the prefix *ter-* which has the function of forming passive verbs. So that the correct word is *remember*.
- (b) In the data above, the writing of the word *to read* is not in accordance with good and correct writing rules. The word should get the prefix *ter-* so that the sentence can be accepted by the reader. The correct word is *terbaca*.
- (c) In the data above, the writing of the word *ngrasa* is very wrong when viewed in the large Indonesian dictionary, and the word is not suitable for use in writing. This word, which has the root word *rasa*, should be paired with the prefix *ter-* to be accepted by the reader. The correct word is *felt*.
- (d) In the data above, the word *sometimes* is more suitable to be added with the prefix *ter-*, thus forming the appropriate word *sometimes*.
- (e) In the data above, the word *ketipu* has the root word *tipu* and this word is not suitable when added with the affix *ke-*. This word should be paired with the prefix *ter-*. So that the correct word is *deceived*.

The correct writing is as follows:

- (6a) "*.....jadi teringat film [ISTRI KEDUA]*"
 ".....I was reminded of the movie [SECOND WIFE]"
- (6b) "*.....yang setuju like agar terbaca oleh bang Arif*"
 "..... who agrees to like it so that it can be read by bang Arif"
- (6c) "*lihat Stela keseleo kaki jadi ikut terasa sakit*"

- "Seeing Stela *sprained her* foot, it hurts too."
- (6d) "*Beti terkadang berubah...*"
 "Beti *sometimes* changes..."
- (6e) "*untung kali ini tidak tertipu*"
 "Fortunately, this time I wasn't *fooled*"

Data 7:

- (a) "*..... pegel gua dengerin wak selow ngomong*".
 "..... I'm tired of *listening to* wak selow *talk*".
- (b) "*ikut nguap aku*"
 "Join me in *yawning*"
- (c) "*rejeku emang udah ada yang ngatur*"
 "Fortune has already been *arranged*"
- (d) "*.....ini channel ngelawak terus gak pernah sedih*"
 "..... This is a channel that *makes jokes and is* never sad"
- (e) "*ada yang nyangka dukunnya mirip pak Raden gak?*"
 "Does anyone *think the* shaman looks like Pak Raden?"

Error analysis

- (a) In the data above, the writing of the word *ngomong* shows *an* error in the choice of affixation and this is not appropriate to use. Based on the standard word *omong*, the use of the *prefixng-* is a big mistake. The base word *omong* should be paired with the prefix *meN-*. So the correct word is *omong*.

And it can also use the suffix *-an* so that the correct word is *omongan*.

In the data above, the writing of the word *dengerin* also shows language errors, the basic word which should be *hear* and combined with the suffix *-in* is a word that is less standardized. Therefore, the word *dengerin* is only used in informal spoken language. Such words may also be influenced by regional factors.

- (b) In the data above, the word *nguap* is not suitable for use in the sentence above because the *ng-* affixation is not in accordance with good and correct language rules. The word should be paired with the prefix *meN-*. So that the correct word is *yawn*.
- (c) In the data above, the word *ngatur* is not in accordance with the rules of language, the base word *atur* should be paired with the prefix *meN-*. So that it forms the correct word, namely *organize*.
- (d) In the data above, the word *ngelawak* uses improper affixation, so it does not fit in the sentence above. The word should be paired with the prefix *meN-*. So, the correct word is *melawak*.
- (e) In the data above, the word *nyangka* has an incorrect affixation. The word has the root word *sangka* and should get the prefix *meN-*. So, the correct word is *menyangka*.

The correct writing is as follows:

- (7a) "*..... pegal gua dengar Wak Selow mengomong*"
 "*..... pegal gua dengar omongan Wak Selow*"
 "..... it hurts to *hear* Wak Selow *talking*"
 "..... it hurts me to *hear what* Mr. Selow has to say"
- (7b) "*ikut menguap aku*"
 "come *yawn at* me"
- (7c) "*rezeki memang sudah ada yang mengatur*"
 "sustenance is already there to *arrange*"
- (7d) "*.....ini channel melawak terus tidak pernah sedih*"

- "... this is a channel that makes *jokes and is never sad*"
 (7e) "*ada yang menyangka dukunnya mirip pak Raden tidak?*"
 "Does anyone *think the shaman looks like Pak Raden?*"

Data 8:

- (a) "*Doakan saya teman teman semoga jualan bensin saya cepat laku*".
 "Pray for me, my friends, that my gasoline *sales will sell quickly*".

Error analysis

In the data above, the word *jualan* is a bit odd to see, because this word should be paired with the confix *pe-an* in order to form a noun. The meaning of the confix *pe-an* is to express the process, express the place, and express the tool or sense. And the confix *pe-an* can join verbs, nouns, adjectives, and number words. So that the correct word is *sales*.

And in the data above, the word *quickly* makes the sentence less standard or official. The word *quickly* should be paired with the confix *senya*. This confix has two meanings, namely expressing the meaning of level or most, and expressing the meaning of time or after. The first meaning is paired with adjectives that have undergone a repetition process. Meanwhile, the second meaning is formed when *se-nya* is paired with aspect adverbs and some verbs and adjectives. So the correct word is *as soon as possible*.

The correct writing is as follows:

- (8a) "*Doakan saya teman-teman semoga penjualan bensin saya secepatnya laku*"
 "Pray for me, friends, that my gasoline *sales will sell quickly*"

Data 9:

- (a) "*.....ngebayangin mak beti gtu jg*"
 (b) "*ini menurut saya aja ya abg gadak maksud rendahin*"

"This is just my opinion, teen *gak* means *low*"

Error analysis

- (a) In the data above, the word *ngebayangin* is a language error because of the wrong affixation. The word has the root word *bayang* so according to the sentence above this word is suitable to be paired with the *meN-*confix which functions to form transitive active verbs. So, the correct one is *imagine*. And the sentence above also has an error in word writing, namely the omission of a phoneme in the word *gtu jg* which should be *so too*.

- (b) In the data above, the word *rendahin* is not used in writing in accordance with language rules. The word is more suitable to be paired with the *meN-*confix. So, the correct word is *demean*.

The correct writing is as follows:

- (9a) "*.....membayangkan mak Beti begitu juga*"
 "*.....imagines Mak Beti as well*"
 (9b) "*ini menurut saya saja ya bang, tidak ada maksud merendahkan*"
 "This is just my opinion, bang, there is no intention of *demeaning*"

Data 10:

"....Stela meets Wak Keling"

Error analysis

In the data above, the word *ketemu* has an error in its affixation writing. The word has the root word *temu*, so according to the sentence above, the root word *temu* should be paired with the prefix *ber-* which functions to form a verb. So that the correct word is *bertemu*.

The correct writing is as follows:

"Stela meets Wak Keling"

Data 11:

"bang *soin* soap opera on tv atuh bang"

Error analysis

In the data above, the use of the word *soin* is a little inappropriate in the sentence. The word that has the form of the base word *so* should be paired with the suffix *-kan*. This type of affixation will change a word into a verb. Verbs in the form of effect if they get the suffix *-kan* can express the meaning of the command. So, the correct word is *made*.

The correct writing is as follows:

"bang, *make it a soap opera on tv only bang*"

Factors affecting language errors

Several factors contribute to the occurrence of language errors. Based on the analysis of comments in the AM YouTube channel, these factors can be categorized into three main groups: language user factors, environmental factors, and language factors. Each factor is described and supported by relevant data below.

Language user factors

Language user factors are closely related to the speaker's or writer's lack of understanding of Indonesian grammatical rules. Many users write comments spontaneously without considering linguistic correctness. For instance, in the comment "Jangan liat buku dari harganya", the omission of the prefix *meN-* in the word *liat* shows that the user does not apply the correct morphological rule, which should be *melihat*. Such mistakes occur because language users tend to prioritize message delivery rather than grammatical accuracy. This aligns with Tarigan and Tarigan's (1987) statement that language errors arise when speakers deviate from established linguistic norms. Therefore, inadequate mastery of morphological knowledge contributes significantly to affixation errors.

Environmental factors

The social environment, especially interactions within online communities, also plays a major role in shaping language use. Comments in the AM channel, such as "*Keknya bentar lagi ada karakter baru*" or "*Beti kadang berubah*", show the influence of informal or colloquial patterns that are common in online communication. In this context, users tend to imitate the informal styles of other commenters, resulting in language simplification or deviation from the standard form. The tendency to adapt to community norms in digital spaces leads to the normalization of nonstandard expressions. This finding supports Nainggolan et al. (2018), who emphasized that social media interaction can influence users' linguistic behavior, both positively and negatively.

Language factor

Language factors include the influence of regional and foreign languages that interact with Indonesian in daily communication. For example, the use of "*ngomong*", "*ngerasa*", or "*nyangka*" reflects the influence of regional speech habits that use the *ng-* prefix instead of the standard *meN-* prefix. Similarly, code-mixing with foreign expressions like "*guys*" or "*like*" in the comments also reflects how English words have been internalized into colloquial Indonesian usage. These influences cause structural interference in the use of affixes and contribute to morphological inconsistencies. This finding is consistent with Nisa (2018), who noted that regional and foreign language interference is one of the dominant factors in language errors.

In summary, these three factors—limited grammatical awareness among users, informal online communication environments, and linguistic interference—interact to produce the morphological deviations found in the comment section of the AM YouTube channel.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that language errors are deviations from the proper and correct language rules, which often occur unconsciously among users on social media. The analysis of affixation errors in the comments section of the AM YouTube channel shows two main forms of mistakes, namely the omission of affixes and errors in affixation writing. In the omission category, prefixes such as *meN-* and *se-* as well as confixes *meN-kan* and *meN-i* are frequently excluded. Meanwhile, in the writing category, errors commonly occur in prefixes *ter-*, *meN-*, and *ber-*, suffixes *-an* and *-kan*, and confixes *pe-an*, *se-nya*, and *meN-kan*. The frequency of these findings shows that prefix errors account for 60%, confix errors 32%, and suffix errors 8%, with no infix errors found. Furthermore, three factors are identified as contributing to the occurrence of these language errors, namely the language user factor, the environmental factor, and the language factor. The existence of such errors in social media has a significant impact on the quality of language use. Therefore, YouTube users are encouraged to apply proper and correct Indonesian in their comments and interactions, as doing so can indirectly educate the public about standard language use. For researchers,

cases like this are valuable for further study and can serve as references for the revitalization and development of the Indonesian language.

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