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Morphological Inaccuracy in Newspaper News Texts

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to analyze the patterns of language errors in the field of morphology in newspaper news texts, the factors that cause morphological errors, and the implications of morphological errors for the clarity and effectiveness of information delivery. The research method used is descriptive qualitative method. The research data is in the form of morphological error information in Solopos newspaper news text printed in 2022. The data collection technique used is simak catat, and the data analysis technique is content analysis with a flow analysis model. The results show that there are various morphological inaccuracies in newspaper news texts that affect the clarity and accuracy of information. The morphological errors include affix errors, reduplication, composition, standardized word usage, and ineffective word usage. Overall, 13 morphological errors were found in the analyzed news texts. This study emphasizes the importance of understanding morphology in writing journalistic texts to convey clear, accurate, and neutral information.

Keywords: Morphology, language errors, newspaper news text

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Abstrak

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis pola kesalahan berbahasa bidang morfologi dalam teks berita koran, faktor-faktor penyebab terjadinya kesalahan morfologi, dan implikasi kesalahan morfologi terhadap kejelasan dan keefektifan penyampaian informasi. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptif kualitatif. Data penelitian berupa kata yang mengandung kesalahan

morfologis pada teks berita koran Solopos cetakan tahun 2022. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah simak catat, dan teknik analisis data adalah analisis isi dengan model analisis mengalir. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya berbagai ketidaktepatan morfologi dalam teks berita koran yang mempengaruhi kejelasan dan keakuratan informasi. Kesalahan morfologi tersebut meliputi kesalahan afiks, duplikasi, komposisi, penggunaan kata baku, dan penggunaan kata tidak efektif. Secara keseluruhan, ditemukan 13 kesalahan morfologi dalam teks berita yang dianalisis. Penelitian ini menegaskan pentingnya pemahaman morfologi dalam penulisan teks jurnalistik untuk menyampaikan informasi yang jelas, akurat, dan netral.

Kata Kunci: *Morfologi, kesalahan berbahasa, teks berita koran*

Introduction

Language is a tool used by humans to communicate with each other in everyday life. Usually, language is divided into two types, namely verbal or spoken language and nonverbal or written language, while in written language there are grammatical components that are usually the main topic of discussion in syntax including words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. The categories, roles, and functions of syntax can be found in sentences, which are indeed important in writing, namely to make writing more meaningful (Hanim et al., 2024). Writing is one of the nonverbal language skills that must be achieved last after other language skills are achieved, for example writing news texts or newspapers. The use of language in newspapers has distinctive characteristics, in writing news, the language must be effective, simple, and the sentences must be systematic, in accordance with the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling (PUEBI), the process of compiling news involves steps and considerations that need to be considered carefully and must be accurate and clear (Amalia et al., 2021). The news text itself is a text that contains news or news that is currently and has happened. In line with the opinion of Irsyad and Anggaraini (2023) that news is a current report on an event that is written accurately, referring to existing data and facts.

Language activities such as writing a news text or other texts often experience errors. Errors in language refer to the use of language that does not comply with the rules of grammar, spelling, and proper punctuation. In the context of writing, especially in news texts, these errors can cause confusion for readers, harm the credibility of the writer, and affect the understanding of the information conveyed (Salsabila et al., 2024). One of the most common mistakes made in writing news texts is morphological errors. Morphology is a branch of linguistics that discusses word formation. In this regard, Susanto, et al. (2024) stated that errors in Indonesian at the morphological level can indicate errors that occur in the formation or use of words. In addition to the formation or use of words, morphological errors can be seen through spelling errors, the use of affixes and unnecessary repetition of words (Naschah et al., 2020).

Language errors can occur in various linguistic domains (phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics) both in spoken and written forms. Morphology itself, as a field of

linguistics that studies the internal structure of words and their constituent elements (morphemes), is closely related to the use of language as a means of communication. Afuri and Alber's (2024) opinion reinforces this by stating that morphology plays a crucial role in language learning because it is the foundation for the formation of more complex language units. So, morphology is the study or

analysis of various word forms and changes in word form related to nature and meaning, both in text and spoken. This allows morphology to be more flexible in forming morphemes, words, and their combinations in both free and bound morpheme categories (Nisa et al., 2022). Free morphemes can stand alone, such as the words 'saya' or 'kursi'. Bound morphemes are morphemes that cannot stand alone and always depend on other morphemes that cannot stand alone and always depend on other morphemes such as the suffixes '-kan' or '-i'. Thus, the combination of free and bound morphemes enriches language by allowing speakers to express ideas and nuances more effectively. According to Faj et al., (2021), morphological errors may arise in the form of omission of affixes [men-, ber-, and meng-], as well as errors in basic words. Language is always present in our daily lives, language allows humans to communicate their opinions, ideas, and thoughts to others. According to Fatikah & Anggraini (2024) in communication, language is the most effective instrument for interacting with others. Language errors can occur at various linguistic levels, from the sound level to broader organizational discourse. One of the factors causing language problems, especially in Indonesian, is the lack of attention to proper language use (Mukhibun et al., 2022). Understanding and analyzing language errors is essential to identifying patterns of deviation, providing significant insights for language training, and increasing awareness of the complexity of the language system itself. These errors can occur due to the influence of the teacher or the students themselves (Musthafa & Rahmawati, 2021). Therefore, it is important for both parties to collaborate and create an environment learning that supports so that errors can be minimized.

News text is a form of writing that conveys factual information about current events to the public. According to Maryani (2020), news text is a report about events that are currently being hotly discussed in society. According to Septyanti et al. (2023), the structure of the news text consists of a title, news lead, content, and news tail, each of which has a specific function in conveying information. Meanwhile, Aulia and Anggraini (2020) stated that the structure of a good news text includes a title, lead, news body, and conclusion, all of which must be arranged systematically to make it easier for readers to understand the contents of the news.

The linguistic characteristics of news texts also play an important role in conveying information. Rindha et al. (2023) identified six main linguistic features in news texts, including the use of standard language, direct sentences, and temporal conjunctions. Firdaus and Tamsin (2022) added that the use of mental verbs and appropriate time and place adverbs can increase the clarity and credibility of the news. In addition, Silaen et al. (2023) in their analysis of the Kanjuruhan tragedy news on Liputan6.com found that the structure of the news text consisting of a head, body, and tail, as well as language rules such as the use of standard language and direct sentences, are very important to produce information that is accurate and easy to understand by readers. This study helps analyze the forms of language errors related to spelling, morphology, syntax, semantics found in the daily news on Kompas.com, language errors related to grammar that deviate from Indonesian grammar rules (both written and spoken). In addition, online news texts on the Kompas portal are

easier to understand, especially if you read the study material critically.

Method

This research method uses a qualitative descriptive approach with the aim of analyzing the pattern of morphological errors in news texts, analyzing the factors causing errors, and analyzing the information that spreads them to the truth and effectiveness. The data in this study are in the form of morphological errors found in news texts. The data collection technique is the listening and recording technique. Data analysis uses the Miles and Huberman (1994) interactive analysis model, which consists of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusions. Morphological errors include affixation, reduplication (repetition of words), and composition (combination of words). The data is presented in the form of an explanation with several examples explained in detail. The last stage is the conclusion to answer the formulation of the research problem.

Result and Discussion

Morphological inaccuracies in newspaper news texts are a serious problem that can damage the understanding and reliability of the information provided. Morphology, or the study of word structure and morpheme development, is essential to creating clear and accurate sentences. In the context of news, inappropriate use of morphemes or errors in word structure can create ambiguity, change meaning, or even deceive readers. Furthermore, morphological errors can indicate a lack of attention to detail by the writer, which affects the reader's impression of the professionalism of the media. Therefore, an in-depth analysis of morphological inaccuracies in news texts is needed to improve the quality of writing and ensure the integrity of the information conveyed to the public. The analysis of morphological inaccuracies in this study focuses on error patterns, the causes of errors, and the implications of morphological errors in newspaper news texts for the clarity and effectiveness of information delivery, which can be observed in the following explanation:

1. Morphological Error Patterns

a. Affixes (Prefixes and Suffixes)

(1) "...lantaran ada persyaratan yang tidak bisa **terpenuhi**."

The use of the prefix *ter-* on the full base word is less appropriate in this context. A more appropriate passive verb is fulfilled.

Correction: "because there are requirements that cannot be met."

(2) "...secara mendadak menjelang **penetapan** balon menjadi calon kades"

The use of the suffix *-an* on the root word "tetap" here forms a noun that does not match the context of the sentence. In this context, what is meant is the determination process, so the use of a verb that indicates action is more appropriate.

Correction: "suddenly before the candidate was determined" or "suddenly before the candidate was determined" (if what is meant is the determination action).

(3) "...kemudian **berteriak** lantang menyampaikan kekecewaannya"

The prefix *ber-* on the root word *jari* is appropriate to form an intransitive verb. However, in the context of conveying something, the transitive form with the prefix *me-* is more appropriate.

Correction: "then shouted loudly his disappointment"

Based on research by Rahayu, et al., (2024), it is stated that affixation is the process of adding a prefix or suffix to a root word, which is used to produce a new word or change the meaning of the word. However, errors in affixation often appear in online news, caused by various factors such as writing speed, lack of understanding of morphology, and limited editing process. Overall, this analysis shows that choosing the right affix is very important to convey the desired meaning in a sentence. Mistakes in the use of affixes can change the meaning and clarity of a sentence, so a good understanding of Indonesian morphology is essential to produce effective and accurate sentences.

According to research conducted by Almajid et al., (2020), an affix error was found in the form of an error in the use of the prefix *me-*, namely “Komisi D DPRD DKI meminta perancang desain interior Tugu Monas menyontoh rancangan terbaik dan sudah terbukti di dunia”

The context of the quote is found in the news “DPRD DKI Berani Keluarkan Biaya Besar untuk Desain Revitalisasi Monas”. Then an affixation error was found at the level of prefix usage, namely in the word *menyontoh*, the phoneme {c} did not actually experience melting because it is the etymology of the word and the usual form of the basic word {c} in society so that it becomes *mencontoh*.

b. Reduplication

(4) “Kami memverifikasi berkas dan **ada kekurangan kelengkapan** pada surat keterangan dari pengadilan...”

The phrase is morphologically incorrect because there is a repetition of meaning (“deficiency” and “completeness”).

Correction: “...the files are incomplete...”

In morphology, this type of error pattern is included in the type of partial reduplication. This means that there is a repetition of meaning in some words or phrases. In line with research by Simatupang et al., (2020) which states that almost all basic forms of repetition in this group are complex forms. Thus, the phrases (“deficiency” and “completeness”), in terms of meaning, are contradictory but are used together, causing redundancy or pleonasm.

Based on research conducted by Mukhibun et al., (2022), there were reduplication errors in the form of “Sekarang tinggal Ki Totok sendiri merenungi nasib karena tiada pekerjaan lain, mengutak-kutik gawai adalah cara untuk ampuh membunuh sepi.” (Suaramerdeka.com, 2021).

The sentence above is contained in an open opinion entitled “Tembang Pagebluk Menyulap Bagong Menjadi Konten Kreator” which is published in Suaramerdeka.com. The reduplication error in this quote is in the word *ulang mengutak-kutik*. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), the correct word should be *mengotak-atik*. The word *ulang mengutak-kutik* is a non-standard and incorrect spelling of the repeat word.

c. Composition

(1) “...balon (bakal calon) dan kades (kepala desa)...”

The use of the abbreviation “kades” after “village head” is pleonastic (excessive) because both refer to the same position.

Correction: “...prospective village head candidates...”

(2) “...pemilihan kepala desa (pilkades) **pergantian antarwaktu** (PAW).”
“...inter-term replacement village head elections (PAW).” As before, the use of the abbreviation “PAW” after “inter-term replacement village head elections” is also excessive.

Correction: “...inter-term replacement village head elections (PAW).” or “...inter-term replacement village head elections (PAW).”

(3) “Tim Desk Pilkades PAW tingkat Kabupaten Sragen...”

“PAW Village Head Election Desk Team at Sragen Regency level...”

Although understandable, the phrase “Sragen Regency level” is not concise enough. It is more common and standard to use “Regency level”.

Correction: “PAW Village Head Election Desk Team at Regency level...”

(4) “Dia mengatakan persyaratan menjadi calon dalam tahapan Pilkades PAW.....” “He said the requirements to become a candidate in the PAW Village Head Election stage...”

The word *ballon* is an abbreviation for prospective candidate, which is commonly used in the context of the Village Head Election, but is not explained in the text so it can be confusing.

Correction: “He said the requirements to become a candidate in the PAW Village Head Election stage...”

However, in formal writing, it should be written in full or given a clear abbreviation. There are no morphological errors, but consistency and clarity of terms are needed. In the context of the Village Head Election, “ballon” is a general term for “potential candidates” for village heads who are in the selection process. This abbreviation is common, but it should be explained the first time it is used so that readers understand. Berdasarkan penelitian yang dilakukan oleh Pertiwi & Assidik (2024) bahwa Apabila dua atau lebih kata sederhana digabungkan menjadi satu makna, maka akibatnya adalah penyimpangan kata yang mengakibatkan kesalahan dalam penyusunan dan penulisan majemuk.

Previous research was conducted by Zuan, et al., (2024) which stated that the composition consists of repetition and inappropriate word combinations, inappropriate placement of affixes, and errors in writing word combinations, these errors result in the use of inaccurate journalistic language, so that the resulting language is not standard and does not comply with applicable grammatical rules.

In line with Zuan's research, et al. based on this analysis, it shows that in combining words, it is important to avoid excessive use of terms. Clarity and accuracy in the use of terms will increase the effectiveness of communication and make it easier for readers to understand. The use of concise and precise terms also reflects good language skills.

d. Ineffective Use of Words

(1) “Saya **legawa** kalau tidak masuk tiga besar karena skor saya.”

The word “legawa” comes from the Javanese dialect which means “sincere.” This term is not part of the standard Indonesian language.

Correction: “Saya **ikhlas** jika tidak masuk tiga besar karena skor saya.”

(2) “Joko melakukan **perankingan** berdasarkan skor terbanyak,

The word “ranking” comes from the foreign word “ranking” which already has a standard equivalent. The standard equivalent in Indonesian for “ranking” is “peringkat”, and the process is called “pemeringkatan”.

Correction: “Joko melakukan **pemeringkatan** berdasarkan skor terbanyak, ...”

(3) “... **disuruh** melengkapi **syarat lagi**.”

This phrase is less precise due to the choice of words that are not suitable for the context of the news or considered too informal for writing news text.

Correction: “... **diminta** melengkapi **persyaratan kembali**”

(4) “**Masa** saya diminta melengkapi berkas **kok** tadi pada pukul 11.00 WIB.”

This sentence is less effective and seems informal.

Correction: “**Mengapa** saya diminta melengkapi berkas pada pukul 11.00 WIB.”

(5) “Ini jelas ada indikasi **penjegalan** kepada saya dan Priyadi.”

The term “penjegalan” is indeed listed in the KBBI with the meaning of “usaha untuk menggagalkan” or “menjegal” However, in a formal and neutral context, this term can be considered too confrontational or loaded with opinion. Morphologically, it is indeed correct.

Correction: It is not wrong morphologically, but it could be replaced with a more neutral term in news, such as thwarting or hindering if necessary to become “Ini jelas ada indikasi **penggagalan** kepada saya dan Priyadi.”

Based on the analysis of ineffective word usage in several of those quotes, it can be concluded that this ineffectiveness appears in several forms. According to Rahmawati & Turistiani (2023), ineffective sentences are sentences that do not meet the characteristics of effective sentences. Firstly, the choice of words that are less appropriate for the formal context of news writing, such as the use of 'disuruh' which would be more appropriately replaced with 'diminta'. Second, the construction of the sentences that are less effective and seem informal, such as in the sentence questioning the completion time of the documents. Corrections to this sentence show an effort to make it clearer and more appropriate to a more formal context. Third, although morphologically correct, the choice of words that may lead to subjective or confrontational interpretations, such as 'penjegalan' (blocking), can reduce the neutrality of the news. Alternatives like 'penggagalan' (failure) or 'penghalangan' (obstruction) can be more suitable choices in maintaining the objectivity of the reporting.

The research conducted by Naschah et al., 2020 also found errors in word choice that made a sentence ineffective. The sentence ‘Yuri continued the case of death from Covid-19 which has reached 87 people to date.’ From the news excerpt of CNN Indonesia titled ‘Corona Update March 27: 1,046 Cases, 87 Deaths, 46 Recovered’ published on Friday, March 27, 2020, contains an error in word choice. The word ‘continued’ in that sentence is inappropriate; it should be replaced with the word ‘emphasized’ so that when the news is read, it doesn't cause misunderstandings for the readers.

In addition, the ineffectiveness of words is also caused by the improper use of standard vocabulary. The selection of standard vocabulary for writing newspaper articles must be carefully considered, as it can help readers understand the meaning of the news and avoid double meanings and ambiguities, as well as align perspectives and facilitate effective communication. In line with the opinion of Syaifullah and Noorahim (2024), the use of standard vocabulary has a very

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important function for Indonesian society, which is to bridge speakers from various different regional languages. With the presence of standard vocabulary, this language can act as a unifier, tying people from diverse regions into a single national identity. Additionally, standard language also contributes to demonstrating the authority or prestige of an individual. This authority is closely related to an individual's efforts to achieve equality with respected civilizations through mastery of standard language. Thus, the results of the analysis above highlight the importance of caution in the selection of diction and the construction of sentences so that the information conveyed in the news becomes more effective, formal, and avoids potential misunderstandings or bias.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis of the Solopos newspaper news text edition in 2022, various inaccuracies were found in the use of morphology that affected the clarity and accuracy of the information. These morphological errors include five main types, namely: Affix Errors (Prefixes and Suffixes): 3 error data, Reduplication Errors (Word Repetition): 1 error data, Composition Errors (Word Combination): 4 data, Errors in the Use of Standard Words: 2 data, Ineffective Word Use: 3 data Overall, there were 13 findings of morphological errors in the news texts analyzed. This finding emphasizes the importance of understanding morphology in writing journalistic texts. The use of appropriate, standard, and effective word forms plays a very important role in conveying clear, accurate, and neutral information to the public. Therefore, both writers and news editors need to pay more attention to the morphological aspect so that the quality of information delivery in the mass media is maintained.

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