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Language Errors in the Field of Morphology in Posts on the Twitter Account @FiersaBesari

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze linguistic errors at the morphological level in posts from the Twitter account @FiersaBesari. The main focus is on the misuse of affixes that deviate from the standard rules of the Indonesian language. This research employs a descriptive qualitative method with data collection techniques including documentation, observation, and note-taking. The analysis results reveal several types of morphological errors, such as the omission of prefixes, affix reduction, improper prefix usage, and other structurally irregular forms in Indonesian. These errors are largely influenced by the characteristics of spoken language and the need for efficient and expressive communication on social media. This study is expected to raise language awareness and serve as a reference in contemporary linguistic studies, particularly in the field of morphology in the digital era.

Keywords: Morphology, language errors, Twitter

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis kesalahan berbahasa pada tataran morfologi dalam postingan akun Twitter @FiersaBesari. Fokus utama terletak pada kesalahan penggunaan afiks yang menyimpang dari kaidah bahasa Indonesia baku. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan teknik pengumpulan data berupa dokumentasi, simak, dan catat. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa terdapat beberapa bentuk kesalahan morfologi, seperti penghilangan prefiks, reduksi bentuk afiks, penggunaan prefiks yang tidak sesuai, serta bentuk lain yang tidak lazim secara struktur dalam bahasa Indonesia. Kesalahan ini sebagian besar disebabkan oleh pengaruh gaya bahasa lisan dan kebutuhan komunikasi yang efisien dan ekspresif di media sosial. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat meningkatkan kesadaran berbahasa dan menjadi rujukan dalam studi linguistik kontemporer, khususnya dalam kajian morfologi di era digital.

Kata kunci: *Morfologi kesalahan berbahasa, Twitter*

Introduction

Social media has become the main medium for communication in this digital era. Social media allows individuals to interact quickly and freely, but they often ignore the rules properly (Tisya Rexa Oktavia et al., 2025). One of the most widely used platforms is Twitter, which is known for its short message characteristics. This uniqueness affects the way users construct words and sentences in communication, so that forms of language are often found that deviate from standard Indonesian language rules. One form of deviation that commonly occurs is in word structure, especially in the use of affixes. This phenomenon reflects the social and cultural dynamics of language in the digital space which is not only functional, but also expressive (Setiawan & Sihombing, 2024). The phenomenon of language errors can appear in certain situations or areas, especially in the use of language which not only prioritizes the communicative aspect as the final result of language activities, but also pays attention to the rules of communication (Ariesta & Sabardila, 2021).

This study refers to the theory of morphology in linguistics, which studies the formation and internal structure of words. Morphology is one of the disciplines in linguistic studies that focuses on the primary level of grammatical elements, including various methods commonly used to replace words with lexemes and lexical elements (Saimin et al., 2024). In Indonesian, affixation is an important process in forming words, such as the addition of prefixes, infixes, suffixes, or a combination of prefixes and suffixes (Rohmawati et al., 2024). Errors in this process can cause the meaning of the word to be ambiguous or even misinterpreted (Nur Aisyah Syarif et al., 2025). Examples of cases such as the use of the form *ngulik* from *kulik*, or *mendebat* from *debat*, show the omission or deviation of the use of affixes that are structurally inappropriate (Rozikin, n.d.). In the context of social media, this form is chosen because it is more practical and considered communicative (Rachmawati et al., 2024).

Several previous studies have examined the phenomenon of morphological errors in social media. One of them is a study of the Twitter account @FiersaBesari which revealed that errors such as prefix reduction occur very often, especially due to the influence of the spoken language style carried into the text (Haryanti, 2019). Twitter users consciously adopt non-standard forms to create an informal and personal impression in their communication (Wibowo, 2018; Setyawati, 2021). This indicates that morphological errors in social media are not just mistakes, but rather a form of adaptation of language style to the media used. The factors that cause these morphological errors can vary, such as a lack of linguistic understanding among writers, the urge to convey information quickly, and the lack of a careful editing process (Erfini Rahayu et al., 2024).

Other studies have also found similar morphological errors on different social media platforms. A study of Instagram comments, for example, revealed the use of non-standard forms such as nontonin or ngambil which are the result of affixes that do not comply with the rules (Maryani, 2024). However, these forms are accepted in the user community because they are considered to reflect more relaxed and familiar personal expressions (Yanti, 2020; Pranowo, 2013). This shows that in the digital context, linguistic norms become more flexible and adapt to evolving communication patterns.

Morphological errors do not only occur on social media. In formal media such as online news and billboards, deviations in affixation are also found. Research by Mukhibun et al. (2023), for example, identified several incorrect word forms because the affixation process was incorrect. By analyzing errors in the application of affixes and suffixes in social media content, we can deepen our knowledge about the correct use of affixes and suffixes in everyday language (Kusnanda & Risnawaty, 2024). These findings indicate that people's understanding of word structure in Indonesian still needs to be improved, especially in public spaces which should be examples of standard language use (Lestari, 2019; Wardhaugh, 2010). This underscores the importance of distinguishing the context of language use between social media and formal media.

According to Maryani (2024), more than half of the morphological errors that appear on social media are caused by inaccurate use or omission of affixes. This can be seen in words such as ngasih, makanin, or ngambil which are increasingly used. Although these forms do not comply with standard rules, social media users use them for efficiency and a more fluid expression of language style (Crystal, 2011; Holmes, 2013). On the other hand, this shift must be addressed with linguistic awareness so as not to obscure language standards in the world of education and official media (Dewi, 2021; Alwasilah, 2005).

Considering the above background and various previous studies, this study aims to examine morphological errors in the Twitter account @FiersaBesari, especially in terms of the use of affixes that deviate from Indonesian language rules. This study will identify the types of errors, causal factors, and their impact on language development in the digital space. The results of this study are expected to contribute to the development of contemporary linguistics and increase language awareness in the digital society (Mukhibun et al., 2023; Alwi et al., 2017; Setyawati, 2021).

Research on the analysis of Indonesian language errors in the field of morphology has been widely conducted by experts, one of which is a study entitled "Tweets by Twitter Users @Andihyat: Morphological Analysis Kumala et al., (2023). This study analyzes the findings of language errors in the fields of phonology and morphology. Language errors in the morphology sector are found in tables 2, 3, 5, 6 and 8. In the five tables analyzed, 11 linguistic errors were detected at the morphological level. Language errors can arise due to inconsistencies with language rules, for example in spoken language, errors can appear in the way of pronunciation, while in writing, deviations in language errors can be seen from the aspect of writing whether it is in accordance with the rules of writing or not (Dwi Aprilia et al., 2025).

The second study is "Language Errors in Tweets by User X Account @briankhrisna: Morphological Study by Adawiah, (2024) According to the results of the research and data analysis, there were 27 errors in the use of Morphological study language in 15 tweets. Morphological reduplication, caused by the separation of repeated words that still adhere to the old spelling.

A study related to language errors in the field of morphology was also conducted by Maryani et al., (2025) significant morphological errors on the YouTube Gaming channel, especially in the form of affixation (prefixes, suffixes, and confixes), reduplication, and the use of base words that do not comply with the rules. These errors indicate the prevalence of informal and

non-standard language in gaming content, which is influenced by the speed of communication, casual language style, and the habits of content creators. According to (Simarmata & Mastuti, 2024) errors and confusion in language often arise due to a lack of understanding of the rules for using correct and good Indonesian. These morphological errors can have a negative impact on learning Indonesian, especially for children and adolescents who are the main targets of these channels.

Research on this topic was also published by Oktavia & Siagian, (2023) language errors are seen in the captions and comments of users on their respective Twitter accounts. Due to lack of attention, errors often occur in the use of words, spelling, choice of diction, grammatical structure, and the use of mixed languages, for example Indonesian combined with English. In delivering on Twitter, netizens can freely comment without considering the impact caused after using the language in each upload. Language errors occur due to non-compliance with proper grammar, not in context, using foreign terms that already have equivalents in Indonesian, and translating foreign terms at will.

Tamadella et al., (2025) studied language errors with the title "Analysis of Language Errors in Expository Texts by Class XB Students of MA Darusalam Kejapanan Pasuruan". This study examines language errors in terms of morphology. To minimize language errors in students, it is recommended that the habit of reading be abandoned. Research related to language errors was also conducted by Annisa & Amalia, (2022). In morphological errors, 9 tweets were identified consisting of 3 errors due to the removal of prefixes and the use of suffixes, 4 errors caused by the removal of morphs, and 2 errors in the melting of consonant phonemes. Language errors in terms of morphology consist of affixation errors, reduplication errors, and composition errors. The following is a discussion of language errors at the morphological level: 1) errors in choosing basic forms. 2) Errors in maintaining phonemes during affixation, 3) errors in the form of reduplication (Hermawan & Zahro, 2021)

This study aims to analyze the causes of language errors in the posts, assess the influence of language errors on communication and reader understanding, and whether this affects the effectiveness of the message conveyed.

Method

This study uses a qualitative descriptive method to analyze language errors in the field of morphology in the posts of the Twitter account @FiersaBesari. Data collection was carried out through documentation techniques by collecting and archiving Twitter posts @FiersaBesari in the form of screenshots. Then continued with the listening technique to identify the use of language containing morphological errors and the note-taking technique to document the findings and classify them based on the type of morphological errors (affixation, reduplication, and compounding).

Data analysis was carried out through data reduction stages to sort relevant data, presenting data in the form of tables that display the form of errors and their analysis, and drawing conclusions. Each morphological error was analyzed based on linguistic theory, especially Indonesian morphology, by identifying the cause of the error and providing the correct form. Data validity was guaranteed through theory triangulation and discussion with linguistic experts.

Result and Discussion

After collecting and analyzing data using a descriptive qualitative approach, the Twitter report from @Fiersabesari found language errors of various forms at the morphological level.

Data 1

“Pay or not, manage diligently”

- a. In the sentence there is a language error in the morphological rules in the word "Pay" this form is not standard in formal written variety, the suffix -in is more of a spoken form of -I or -kan in standard Indonesian. The word "manage" which is a non-standard word, the use of informal affixes -in and ng- does not comply with the standard rules of word formation in Indonesian.
- b. The correct form of the data above is “Pay” which should be to pay while the correct word “manage” is to regulate. So the correct sentence according to the rules of morphology is “Paying no, managing diligently”.

Data 2

“Men don't talk, but secretly look into their dream motorbike/car that they don't know when they will be able to buy.”

- a. in the sentence there is a language error in the morphological rules in the word " looking around " is a slang form or non-standard language. In Indonesian morphology, active verbs are formed through the affixation process with the prefix meN-
- b. The correct form in the data above is the word " looking around " which should be the word "kulik" with the addition of the affixation meN-. So the correct sentence according to the morphological language rules is "The man did not tell, but secretly ngulik the motorbike/car of his dreams that who knows when he can buy it"

Data 3

” How often do we argue, lie, and doubt ourselves, until we forget, it turns out that the one who is most often hurt is ourselves. Hopefully-someday, maybe someday-we will be able to make peace with ourselves.”

- a. “argue” in form does exist in everyday use, but in the rules of Indonesian morphology, this form is not quite right.
- b. The basic word “debate” is a noun. To make it a verb, the prefix ber- should be added mendaji debating. So the correct sentence is “How often do we argue, lie, and doubt ourselves, until we forget, it turns out that the one who is hurt most often is ourselves. Hopefully-who knows when, maybe someday-we will be able to make peace with ourselves”

Data 4

“Buy Pertamax and get mixed ingredients”

- a. The use of the basic word “Buy” without affixes or complete verbs in the context of this sentence is a morphological error in the form of the word and the sentence structure is incomplete
- b. The word “buy” is corrected to beli by adding the affix me- according to the rules of morphology. So the correct sentence is “Buy Pertamax and get mixed ingredients”.

Data 5

“Women blame men. Men blame women. In fact, the one who is wrong is the pickpocket. Called instead of approaching”

- a. The word “blame it” is a non-standard form which is everyday language (sang) which removes the prefix me- and the suffix -kan

- b. The basic verb “wrong” is given the prefix *men-* and the suffix *-kan* to form the active verb “blame”. So the correct sentence is “women blame men”. Men blame women. In fact, the one who is wrong is the pickpocket. Called instead of approaching”

Analysis of the posts of the Twitter account @FiersaBesari shows several morphological errors in language use, especially those related to affixation, such as the omission or use of affixes that do not comply with Indonesian language rules. The results of the analysis reveal five main forms of language errors at the morphological level as follows:

1. Errors in the use of prefixes (prefix *me-/meng-/ber-*)

This error occurs when the spelling of the verb form does not conform to standard rules, especially in the use of verbal prefixes such as *me-*, *meng-*, *ber-*.

- a. Data 1
 - “pay” should be *bayari*. The removal of the prefix *me-* and the replacement of the suffix *-I* with the informal form *-in*
 - “manage” should be *mengatur*. The removal of the prefix *me-* and the replacement with the informal form *ng-*
- b. Data 2
 - “looking around” should be “*kulik*”. The error is the use of *ng-* which is not standard in written form.
- c. Data 3
 - “looking around” should be “*kulik*”. The error is the use of *ng-* which is not standard in written form.
- d. Data 4
 - “Buy” should be “*Buy*”. In the context of formal sentences, this basic form is not enough without the prefix *men*
- e. Data 5
 - “blame it” should be *blaming*, come over should be *coming* or *visiting*. Both words use the prefix *ny-* and the suffix *=in* which are slang or spoken forms of *me-* and *-kan*.

2. Error in composition

Errors in composition usually occur because the combination of words is illogical or unbalanced. In data 2 there is a form of composition

a. Dream motorcycle/car

This word is a combination of two nouns (motorcycle and car) which are associated with the word Dream.

These errors reflect the tendency of social media users to use more concise, informal, and communicative language. In the context of social media, language often does not follow standard linguistic rules, because users prioritize efficiency, self-expression, and creativity in speaking. Therefore, morphological errors that occur are not always caused by ignorance, but can also be choices that are adjusted to the dynamic and flexible characteristics of social media. The morphological errors found in this Twitter account reflect the dynamics of language in the digital world, where language not only functions as a means of communication, but also as a more flexible medium of expression. However, it is important to maintain language awareness so that understanding of the structure and rules of the Indonesian language is maintained, especially in the context of education and formal media.

One of the main findings in this analysis is the omission of prefixes, which often occurs in verbs prefixed with *meN-*. For example, the word “*ngatur*” is an informal form of “*mengatur*”

because the prefix meN- is omitted. The same thing also happens in the word "ngulik", which is a reduction of "mengulik". This omission is a form of linguistic simplification that is common in everyday spoken language, but is inappropriate in a standard linguistic context. This phenomenon reflects the tendency of social media users to adapt written language to spoken style, as explained by Annisa and Amalia (2022), who stated that social media encourages fast and practical message delivery.

Research by Adawiah (2024) analyzing tweets from the Twitter account @briankhrisna found 27 morphological errors in 15 tweets. These errors were dominated by the deletion of affixes, shortening of morphemes, and the use of non-standard forms. However, Adawiyah emphasized the structural linguistic side as the dominant cause, without highlighting the role of the social media context as a medium that encourages language efficiency.

(Maryani et al., 2025) who studied YouTube Gaming content also found that morphological errors, especially in the form of affixation, often occur due to the fast and spontaneous informal language style. This finding supports the argument in this study that morphological errors in social media are not a form of negligence, but a communication strategy that is appropriate to the platform used.

Research by Kumala et al. (2023) shows that misuse of suffixes often occurs due to a casual speaking style on social media, which prioritizes creativity and free expression over linguistic accuracy. The Twitter account @Andihyat also supports the finding that suffix and prefix errors often arise due to the influence of speaking style and low linguistic awareness. Similar things were found in this study, where word forms such as bayarin and ngatur reflect deviations from the standard form, but are still used because they are considered familiar and easy to understand in the context of digital communication.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis of tweets from the Twitter account @FiersaBesari, a number of morphological errors were found, including the omission, deviation, or inappropriate use of affixes in Indonesian. These errors include word forms such as "ngatur", "ngulik", "mendebat", "nyalahin", and "dapatnya" which do not comply with the standard word structure in Indonesian language rules. The main causes of these errors are the influence of spoken language style, the desire to convey messages quickly, and the need for a more expressive and informal communication style on social media. However, these forms tend to be accepted in the social media user community as part of the ever-evolving language dynamics. This study concludes that morphological errors on social media are often a form of adaptation, not merely linguistic ignorance. Therefore, it is important to maintain awareness of good and correct language use, especially in formal contexts such as education and official media, so that language standards are maintained.

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