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Error in TribunTimur.Com Highlights

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Abstract

TribunTimur.Com in its efforts to disseminate information to the public, often makes language errors when writing and presenting news. This study aims to identify and analyze morphological errors contained in various articles published on the TribunTimur.Com online news portal. The data analyzed in this study were taken directly from the TribunTimur.Com news site. The data collection method applied was the reading and note-taking technique. The results of this study revealed a number of language errors at the morphological level, including: 1) Errors in the use of affixes, 2) Writing words that do not comply with standard standards, 3) Errors in repeating words (reduplication), and 4) Errors in the use of compound sentences.

Keywords: Language errors, Morphology, TribunTimur.Com, News

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Abstrak

TribunTimur.Com dalam upayanya menyebarkan informasi kepada publik, tidak jarang melakukan kekeliruan berbahasa saat menulis dan menyajikan berita. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi dan menganalisis kesalahan morfologi yang terdapat dalam berbagai artikel yang dipublikasikan di portal berita daring TribunTimur.Com. Data yang dianalisis dalam penelitian ini diambil langsung dari situs berita TribunTimur.Com. Metode pengumpulan data yang diterapkan adalah teknik membaca dan mencatat. Hasil dari penelitian ini mengungkapkan adanya sejumlah kesalahan berbahasa dalam tataran morfologi, termasuk: 1) Kesalahan dalam penggunaan imbuhan (afiksasi), 2) Penulisan kata yang tidak sesuai dengan standar baku, 3) Kesalahan dalam pengulangan kata (reduplikasi), dan 4) Kesalahan dalam penggunaan kalimat majemuk.

Kata kunci: *Kesalahan berbahasa, Morfologi, TribunTimur.Com, Berita*

Introduction

Language is a communication tool in the form of a systematic and arbitrary system of sound symbols. Himawan (2020) states that good language, according to him, has a variety that is appropriate and appropriate for the group of speakers or users of the language. Language also serves as a form of communication, consisting of speech, writing, and symbols based on a system. As a communication tool, language plays a role in conveying messages, ideas, and information. Information can be obtained in various ways, one of which is through mass media.

According to Solikhah (2020), mass media is a medium for disseminating information to readers, listeners, and viewers. One mass media frequently read by Indonesians is newspapers, also commonly referred to as newspapers. Newspapers are a medium conveyed through written language and are used by the public to obtain news. Newspapers present information in various forms, including news, features, articles, and advertisements. With the advancement of technology, newspapers are no longer limited to print but are also available in digital form. News provided by mass media can be in the form of online pages, such as *tribuntimur.com*, *sindonews*, *kompanasia.com*, *solopos.com*, *tribunnews.com*, and so on. According to Ariyadi & Utomo (2020), newspapers or print media are a type of media that not only displays news and narratives but can also disseminate ideologies and specific messages. Furthermore, there are also mass media that publish news through the YouTube website in the form of videos that can be played anytime and anywhere. There are three different types of mass media: print media (tabloids, newspapers, magazines, etc.); electronic media (radio, television, films, etc.); and cyber media (websites, social media, etc.). Mass media plays a crucial role in maintaining and developing the Indonesian language because it is one means of conveying information (Ripaldo & Abror, 2024). One of the media commonly used by the public for communication and interaction is social media (Prameswari, 2021).

Several previous studies have revealed that errors such as inappropriate use of affixes, deletion or addition of incorrect morphemes, and inappropriate choice of base word forms are still common in online news writing. Errors in Indonesian language are errors in the use of language, both spoken and written (Abdurrahim et al., 2021). Previous research discussing morphological errors was conducted by Choirunnisa' (2021), who examined spelling errors, errors in sentence structure, and numerous typos. Another previous study was conducted by Erfina Rahayu (2024). This study focused on 12 errors in sentences involving omitted affixes and misspelled words. Another study was conducted by Sari (2020). This study discussed errors in omitted prefixes, omission errors, unmelted sounds, inappropriate use of affixes, and softening sounds that should

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not be softened. This study found 14 errors out of 31 editions. Finally, another study was conducted by Erlina (2022). This research focuses on errors including misspellings, compound words, prepositions, derived words, punctuation, hyphenation, number symbols, abbreviations and acronyms, and punctuation errors.

The data reveals a wide variety of causes of language errors in news media. The primary cause is a lack of linguistic understanding among news writers. One cause of language errors is a lack of understanding of the language used by language users (Utami et al., 2023). In the context of *TribunTimur.com*, morphological, syntactic, and phonological errors can undermine public trust in the media and reduce the quality of communication, which should serve as a bridge between the media and the public. One of the media commonly used by the public for communication and interaction is social media. Social media is a place where communication and interaction are free and dynamic. However, social media often contains errors. For example, on *TribunTimur.com*, in addition to errors in sentence structure and word choice, several language errors were found that could potentially interfere with reader comprehension. These errors can take the form of using inappropriate affixes, pronouncing phonemes that do not comply with the rules, or repeating compound words incorrectly. This shows that there are still language problems in the fields of morphology, syntax and phonology which are challenges that need attention in the world of digital journalism. News coverage in print and online media not only covers political, social, and economic events but can also evoke national spirit (Aribuma, A. et al., 2024).

Speech violations, also known as language errors, occur when someone uses both verbal and nonverbal language. This can occur in children, adults who already master the language, or foreign nationals (WNA) learning the language when interacting with their interlocutors (Noviyani et al., 2022). Like most things, language errors can also be analyzed to develop a person's language skills. Errors are mistakes made by learners that violate existing language rules (Rahmawati & Rahmi, 2021). Based on this background, it is important to conduct an in-depth study of errors in *TribunTimur.com* news highlights. This research aims not only to identify and classify the types of morphological errors found but also to analyze syntactic and phonological errors and explain their impact on reader comprehension. This research aims to provide a clearer picture of errors in bold news writing, particularly on the *TribunTimur.com* portal. Therefore, the results of this study are expected to make a tangible contribution to efforts to improve the quality of language in bold media, while also serving as a reference for writers and editors in reducing language errors in the future. Furthermore, the results of this study are also expected to provide material for evaluation and improvement for bold media in enhancing the quality of news writing and editing, so that the information conveyed is well-received and accurate by the wider public.

Method

The research method used in this study is qualitative. Qualitative research aims to provide a clear and systematic description of a particular phenomenon or condition. This qualitative method is a procedure for presenting written or oral data from observable objects (Salsabila et al., 2024). The use of qualitative research is based on two things: the creation of concepts based on the data obtained and the descriptive nature of this research. The researcher systematically processes descriptive data, based on facts, and connects it to other scientific fields. This research aims not only to identify and classify the forms of morphological errors found, but also to analyze syntactic and phonological errors and explain their impact on reader comprehension. The data used in this study focuses on language errors in the areas of morphology, syntax, and phonology found in *TribunTimur.com* highlights.

The author used data analysis in this study by reading news from the TribunTimur.com website, then noting the language errors, and classifying them according to the areas of morphology, syntax, and phonology. The data collection techniques used in this study included reading, note-taking, and data classification. The reading techniques were obtained from various news articles read on the TribunTimur.com website. The note-taking technique was carried out by noting linguistic errors contained in the news articles that had been read. The note-taking technique is a technique used as a form of documentation of reading results (Ifutia et al., 2021). The classification technique was carried out by grouping errors that occurred in language use into certain categories. The steps in classifying data and errors include: 1) data collection, 2) identifying errors, 3) classifying errors, and 4) evaluating errors.

Result and Discussion

Errors frequently occur in every type of text. Linguistic errors are the most common. This can occur because the user lacks understanding of the language they are using. Furthermore, errors can also be caused by the user misusing the language (Hidayat et al., 2021). Writing news texts is an example. Mass media have very strict regulations regarding the use of standard language when writing news. Nevertheless, linguistic errors are not uncommon, as seen in news writing on TribunTimur.com. Morphological, syntactic, and phonological errors are the types of linguistic errors frequently found in news writing on TribunTimur.com.

In news writing, many errors are caused by spelling errors, errors in sentence structure, editorial errors when editing manuscripts, typos, and incorrect spacing, all of which must be considered for good and correct language use.

Based on data collected by the author on the analysis of linguistic errors at the morphological, syntactic, and phonological levels on the TribunTimur.com spotlight portal, The following is a detailed explanation of the errors found.

1. Morphological Errors

In linguistics, morphology studies morphemes and how they form words (Audina et al., 2023). Morphology is crucial in the process of word formation and allomorphy it is related to the field of structural linguistics. The object of morphology is related to the form or structure of words in a language. In morphological processes, words are formed by connecting morphemes to each other to form words, base words, complex forms, phrases, words and stem words, or words and stem words (Apriwulan et al., 2021).

Table 1. Misuse of Affixes that Result in Incorrectly Formed Verbs

No	Error	Correction
1.	Setelah itu kita foto bersama	Setelah itu kita berfoto bersama
Analysis: The word "foto" is a basic word that must be given the prefix "ber-" to form the active verb "berfoto," which means taking photos together. Writing "foto bersama" without the prefix "ber-" results in a morphologically incorrect sentence.		

Table 2. Abbreviation of the Morpheme Men- Which Does Not Comply with Standard Rules

No	Error	Correction
1.	Dia sedang ngambil keputusan penting.	Dia sedang mengambil keputusan penting.

<p>Analysis: The word "ngambil" is an abbreviated form of "mengambil" which is a verb with the prefix menN-. These abbreviations often arise due to the influence of regional or spoken languages, but do not conform to standard Indonesian language rules.</p>

Table 3. Misuse of the Prefix di- (Writing and Function of the Affix)

No	Error	Correction
1.	Kita harus dirumah saja selama pandemi.	Kita harus di rumah saja selama pandemi.

<p>Analysis: The prefix "di-" in Indonesian can function as a passive prefix that must be combined with a verb, or as a stand-alone preposition. In this sentence, "di rumah" functions as a valid preposition when used separately, but when it is part of a passive verb, it must be combined. Mistakes are common in writing and understanding the function of this prefix.</p>

2. Syntactic Errors

Syntactic errors include errors or inconsistencies in the structure of phrases, clauses, or sentences, as well as errors in the use of particles. A sentence is a group of words systematically arranged in an appropriate manner to convey a nearly complete idea, thought, or feeling (Deasy Supartini et al., 2023). Syntactic errors found in TribunTimur.com news articles can be grouped into several categories. The analysis of the language errors found included the use of redundant words and non-standard spelling.

Table 4. Redundant Use of Words

No	Error	Correction
1.	Warga setempat telah melakukan gotong royong untuk membersihkan material longsor sehingga jalan kini sudah bisa dilalui oleh kendaraan roda dua.	Warga setempat telah bergotong royong untuk membersihkan material longsor sehingga jalan kini sudah bisa dilalui oleh kendaraan roda dua.

<p>Analysis: The sentence in question requires correction in its use of affixation, verb choice, and phrase structure to better conform to standard Indonesian. The sentence is incorrect. The news article states that the phrase "melakukan gotong royong" is a phrase, so it doesn't need to be added with the verb "melakukan." It would be better to write "bergotong royong."</p>
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Table 5. Writing Standard Word

No	Error	Correction
1.	Olehnya itu , ia juga menyampaikan harapannya agar dapat menjadi seorang pengusaha sukses.	oleh karena itu , ia juga menyampaikan harapannya agar dapat menjadi seorang pengusaha sukses.

<p>Analysis: In this sentence, there is an error in the use of reduction. The sentence on the TribunTimur.com news portal is incorrect. The sentence in the article is written as</p>
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"olehnya itu" which does not comply with formal Indonesian rules. The correct standard phrase should be "oleh karena itu" (because of that).

3. Phonological Errors

Phonology is a crucial aspect of oral communication because its appropriateness impacts the meaning of our utterances. Therefore, foreign speakers who wish to learn Indonesian must understand the rules of phonology, as phonology is crucial for oral communication (Muzaki & Darmawan, 2022).

Table 6. Changes in Vowel Phonemes (/i/ becomes /e/)

No	Error	Correction
1.	Resiko kecelakaan meningkat saat musim hujan."	Risiko kecelakaan meningkat saat musim hujan.
<p>Analysis: The standard Indonesian word "risiko" is pronounced /i/ on the first syllable. This error is a phonemic change, where the correct vowel phoneme is replaced with another, non-standard vowel phoneme. This error often arises due to the influence of foreign language pronunciation or social customs.</p>		

Table 7. Addition of Inappropriate Vowel Phonemes

No	Error	Correction
1.	Aktifitas masyarakat di pasar tradisional semakin ramai.	Aktifvtas masyarakat di pasar tradisional semakin ramai.
<p>Analysis: The standard form is "aktivitas." This error involves the addition of a vowel phoneme, which causes the word to not conform to standard Indonesian pronunciation. This addition changes the word's structure and pronunciation, making it non-standard.</p>		

Table 8. Changes in Phoneme Order

No	Error	Correction
1.	Atlit asal daerah itu berhasil meraih medali emas.	Atlet asal daerah itu berhasil meraih medali emas.
<p>Analysis: The correct word is "atlet." This error includes metathesis, which is a change in the order of the phonemes /e/ and /i/ or a change in the position of consonants and vowels within a word. Metathesis results in incorrect pronunciation and spelling of the word.</p>		

Table 9. Prefix Deletion and Consonant Phoneme Changes Table 3.4 Prefix Deletion and Consonant Phoneme Changes

No	Error	Correction
1.	Kami ngomong soal rencana besok.	Kami berbicara soal rencana besok.
<p>Analysis: The word "ngomong" is a non-standard form of the word "berbicara." This phonological error occurs due to the omission of the prefix "ber-" and the replacement of the initial sound /b/ with /ng/. This includes the omission and replacement of consonant phonemes, rendering the word non-standard in formal Indonesian. The correct form is "bicara," which uses the prefix "ber-" and the sound /b/, in accordance with Indonesian</p>		

phonological rules.

Based on the findings above, it can be seen that many language errors are still common in news writing. Some of the errors found above, which are morphological, syntactic, and phonological, include the misuse of affixes, the abbreviation of the morpheme meN-, the misuse of the prefix di-, the use of redundant words, the spelling of standard words, the change of the vowel phoneme "i" to "e," the addition of inappropriate vowels, changes in phoneme order, and the omission of prefixes and changes in consonant phonemes.

The language errors discovered by researchers are frequently found in news highlights frequently read by the public. These errors can lead to misunderstandings. In news highlights, numerous errors occur that disrupt reader comprehension or are overlooked by readers. These errors in news highlights can lead to confusion and misinformation among readers. Unclear or incorrect information resulting from incorrect use of morphology, syntax, and phonology can influence readers' perceptions, ultimately impacting the wider community.

This is relevant to the research by Wiwik et al. (2022) stated that language errors in terms of spelling, morphology, syntax, and semantics often occur in news. Annisa & Amalia (2022) stated that errors that occur on social media are in the form of non-standard word errors and morphological errors are dominated by errors due to morph abbreviations. Andiyanti, et al. (2022) stated that news errors that occur are in the form of spelling errors including: (1) word spelling errors, (2) punctuation errors, (3) capitalization errors, (4) italics errors. Language errors in the field of morphology are in the form of affix errors. Language errors in the field of syntax include: (1) errors in the omission of conjunctions and errors in sentence structure in the form of beheading the main clause and subordinate clause by making the subordinate clause into a new sentence to form a paragraph; (2) errors in phrase structure. Lexicon errors include the use of non-standard words and the excessive use of several words with the same meaning, resulting in word wastage (pleonasm).

Several studies have shown that grammatical errors are common in several publications. The errors found on publication pages are diverse, with many of them of different types. These grammatical errors can arise from a lack of linguistic understanding among writers. In this regard, grammatical errors in publishing news or information for broadcast remain a challenge that requires attention in digital journalism.

This research demonstrates several similarities and differences with previous studies examining grammatical errors in online media. The main similarity is seen in the types of errors found. Similar to research conducted by Choirunnisa et al. (2021) on the Suara.com portal, this study also identified errors in the use of affixes, non-standard words, and inappropriate sentence structure. These findings are further supported by Sari et al. (2020), who revealed errors in the omission of prefixes and phoneme fusion, such as the use of the word "ngambil" in a TribunTimur.com news article, which was also observed in this study.

On the other hand, a study by Erlina et al. (2022) focused more on spelling errors, prepositions, abbreviations, and punctuation, complementing this study's focus on phonology and morphology. Meanwhile, research by Annisa & Amalia (2022), which examined errors in social media, also found similar patterns, such as the use of non-standard words and shortened morphemes, such as the word "bicara" (conversation) when it should be written "berbicara," which also appeared in this study.

The main difference in this study lies in its broader scope, as it focuses not on a single linguistic aspect but rather combines three areas: morphology, syntax, and phonology. This more

comprehensive approach provides a deeper understanding of the linguistic conditions in online media, particularly on TribunTimur.com. Furthermore, this study also examines the impact of language errors on public perception and trust in the media, an aspect rarely addressed explicitly in previous studies.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis above, the online media TribunTimur.com still makes many errors in the use of Indonesian, especially in terms of morphology, syntax, and phonology. The incorrect use of affixes, abbreviations of morphemes that do not comply with the rules, and incorrect spelling of prepositions are some of the morphological errors found. Syntactic errors include the use of non-standard words and redundant phrases, while phonological errors include the addition and alteration of phonemes that change the standard form of words. These errors not only interfere with reader comprehension but also reflect a lack of attention to linguistic rules in news writing. Therefore, it is important for mass media to be more careful in their use of language by improving the linguistic skills of writers and editors. This research is expected to contribute to improving the quality of language in online journalism and serve as a reference for evaluating and refining news writing in the future.

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