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### Analysis of Language Errors in the Field of Morphology on the CNN Indonesia Website

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#### Abstract

There are still many news pages that make morphological errors, one of which is the CNN news page. Language error analysis is an Indonesian language error that is not in accordance with standard Indonesian language rules. The background of this research is due to the writing of language styles in news in online media must be in accordance with Indonesian language gifts because language styles in news writing can influence news readers. The method used is a descriptive qualitative method. The data source of this research is CNN Indonesia online media. The research was analyzed using the theory of language error analysis at the morphological level. The results of this research show that there are errors in the omission of affixes, sounds that should be melted but are not melted and morph abbreviations in CNN Indonesia online media.

**Keywords:** Analysis, Morphology, CNN news page.

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**Abstrak**

*Laman berita masih banyak yang membuat kesalahan morfologi, salah satunya adalah laman berita CNN. Analisis kesalahan berbahasa merupakan kesalahan berbahasa Indonesia yang tidak sesuai dengan kaidah bahasa Indonesia baku. Latar belakang pada penelitian ini disebabkan penulisan gaya bahasa dalam berita dalam media online harus sesuai kaidah bahasa Indonesia dikarenakan gaya bahasa dalam penulisan berita bisa mempengaruhi pembaca berita. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptif kualitatif. Sumber data penelitian ini berupa media online CNN Indonesia. Penelitian tersebut dianalisis menggunakan teori analisis kesalahan berbahasa pada tataran morfologi. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa dalam kesalahan penghilangan afiks, bunyi yang seharusnya luluh tetapi tidak diluluhkan dan penyingkatan morf dalam media online CNN Indonesia.*

**Kata kunci:** Analisis, Morfologi, Laman berita CNN

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**Introduction**

Language connects different cultures. Indonesian unites hundreds of local languages and cultures in Indonesia. According to Law No. 24/2009, Indonesian must be used as the language of unity by all Indonesians throughout Indonesia. Indonesian is designated as the national, state, official, education, science, business and trade language by law. This shows that regulations on the use of Indonesian in this country vary widely (Alfarisy, 2020).

Language is a means of communication consisting of a system of sound symbols arranged in an irregular manner. Himawan (2020: 2) states that a good language has a variety of languages that are appropriate and suitable for the group of people who use it. Language is also used to communicate in the form of writing, speech, and symbols based on the system. Language is used to convey messages, ideas, and information. Mass media is one way to get information. Soehoet states that news is information that can be conveyed to the public about human events or statements that are reliable and contain accurate facts and views (Khabibah, 2019). Language errors are usually determined based on a measure of acceptability (Apriwulan et al., 2021).

News today is not only packaged in printed form but also in online form on portals that can be easily accessed by many people. Online news provides information that tends to be concise and always actual presents events in society (Sari et al, 2020). Along with the times and technology, newspapers are not only in printed form, but also exist in digital form, one of which is CNN Indonesia. CNN Indonesia according to (Wikipedia) is a social media platform that operates on the delivery of news or information in digital form. Social media makes it easier for someone to socialise and communicate with others (Kusno et al., 2022). This platform is a platform that is often used by Indonesians in finding sources of information so it is necessary to know the need for linguistic accuracy in writing news on CNN Indonesia needs to be considered so that there is no public misunderstanding of the use of language, because language is the main object in influencing society. This means that it is necessary to conduct a study 'Analysis of Language Errors at the Morphological Level in CNN Indonesia Online Media' this research is expected to be a correction or reference in order to achieve good and correct language writing.

Although the news has been published for the public to read, the news written by journalists can still contain errors. There are some people who do not care or even do not care about the use of good and correct Indonesian. This indifference is caused by language errors. Language errors are usually caused by a lack of language mastery, so that the spoken language is not good. According to Hasan & Yudhi (2022) language error analysis is any error that is not in accordance with good and correct writing rules. According to Nurwicaksono & Amalia (2018)

language error is the use of language that reflects the linguistic rules that occur in a particular language known as language error. Language beliefs built by individuals or groups who are familiar with language standards sometimes violate existing standards. According to Verawati and Mulyadi (2019), this can be due to the fact that language is a free system of sound symbols used by members of social groups to communicate, cooperate, and identify themselves. This causes some people or groups to become accustomed to using language rules that they make up themselves. Even though, there is a possibility that it is wrong. Language error analysis is necessary so that this does not happen too often. This is in accordance with according to (Alber et al., 2018), that given the important role of language development to develop the quality of human resources, various integrated and targeted plans and efforts should be implemented based on a comprehensive language policy to enable language development to be carried out more efficiently and effectively.

According to Astuti (2020: 23), language errors consist of five different types, each of which has one characteristic: fossil, phonological, morphological, syntactic, and semantic errors. Some previous studies (Apriwulan et al. 2021) have shown that errors that often occur at the morphological level can be seen from the process of affixing affixes, combining basic words so that they become new meanings and unnecessary repetitions of words. Newspaper or newspaper writing often contains morphological level errors. The process of affix insertion and base word compounding can be repeated with new meanings of unnecessary words (Nila, 2018: 219). Fernando (2021) says that morphology consists of words and morphemes. In the morphological process, base words can be changed into new words that have the same meaning.

Based on the previous explanation of language errors, the purpose of this study is to investigate language errors at the morphological level found in *Kedaulatan Rakyat* newspaper. Another purpose of this study is to find errors in the application of language rules that are not in accordance with the language standards that apply to news published in print media such as newspapers or newspapers. The results of the examination that have been carried out are expected to be able to provide information and guidance to readers about the errors encountered at the morphological level. It is also expected that through the results of the analysis carried out can provide feedback to journalists to be more careful in writing and presenting news, especially news presented in the form of printed media such as newspapers or newspapers.

### Method

This research uses a qualitative descriptive approach method, which aims to present a clear explanation of the phenomenon being studied. This method describes something in a regular, factual and accurate way about the data, the properties of the relationship between the phenomena being researched (Narantaka & Wahyuniati, 2024). This method is often referred to as an approach in the search for data that allows accurate interpretation. In the context of research, descriptive methods are usually used in qualitative research, especially in collecting data and describing information scientifically. Descriptive methods are methods that examine the status of human groups, objects, conditions, and systems of thought.

### Result and Discussion

Errors in language can be defined as a deviation that occurs consistently and regularly, which can reflect the extent of mastery of language by its users. Language errors can occur when language use, both spoken and written, does not conform to or deviate from communication standards and social rules, and does not comply with applicable language standards (Amalia et al., 2021).

Affixation is a way to create words by adding affixes to the basic form, both simple and complex. The result of this affix formation process is known as a word that has affixes (Milandari et al., 2020). According to (Jannah, 2020) Affixation is a process where affixes are added to the base word or base form, be it single or complex. In line with (Putra & Mukminin, 2024) who said that affixation is a linguistic process that involves adding affixes to a unit of form, be it a single form or a complex form, to produce new morphemes or words.

According to Dewi et al., 2024, prefixes are affixes that are added at the beginning of the base form, such as ber-, di-, se-, meN-, peN-, ter- and so on. Meanwhile Safitri & Rosidin (2023) states that prefixes are a type of affixation whose addition occurs at the beginning before the base form. N prefixes function to form transitive active verbs (Listiyani & Subiyanto, 2021).

#### 1. Prefix removal

Prefixes are a type of affix whose addition is located at the front of a base word or initial form. Prefixes are affixes derived from bound morphemes that are still used in word form, but do not change the meaning of the word. This prefix is often referred to as an addition that is inserted in the part of a base word. (Rahmawati et al., 2024). According to Yolanda (2024), the word 'prefix' itself comes from the word 'prefix' which consists of the root word 'fix' which means 'to add' and the prefix 'pre' which means 'before'.

##### a. Removal of the prefix me-N

The prefix meN-, in this type of prefix has six morphs, namely me-, mem-, meng-, meny-, men-, and mence-. This is because it undergoes a morphophonemic process as a result of the added base word. (Susetya & Susetya, 2022)

1. Dewi Persik admitted that she had a miscarriage due to domestic violence. (31/CI/PA/04).

In the sentence above, there is an affixation error, namely the word 'akui' which should change to 'admit'. This is in accordance with conventional Indonesian standards: the prefix me-N should be added to the predicate and the sentence then changed to admit.

2. 'We want this group to really focus on being forest saviours. Preventing illegal logging because we admit we have limitations. So we have to work together,' (22/CI/PA/08).

The writing of the word admit in the sentence above shows an affixation error, namely in the word admit which should become admit. This is adjusted to the standard Indonesian language rules, in the predicate the prefix me-N should be added, then the sentence will change to admit.

3. 'We exhibited the work and didn't say that it was a work of disability, but the results were like those of non-disabled works. There was also one deaf participant who became a social media admin,' he said. (19/CI/PA/09).

The word 'exhibit' in the sentence above is used in the wrong form. Standard Indonesian rules stipulate that predicates must contain the prefix 'me-N-' before the word 'show off', so the correct writing is 'show off'.

4. 1 of 5 Soldiers Have Not Admitted to the Act. (06/CI/PA/10).

As shown in the sentence above, the writing of the word 'admit' omits the prefix me-N which should be in front of the word 'admit'. According to standard Indonesian language rules, the me-N prefix should be added to the predicate, which then changes the sentence to 'admit'.

5. According to Faldo, the government is aware of FIFA's ban on intervention and interference regarding PSSI as the country's highest football parent. The government in this case, he said, follows the existing rules of the game. (28/CI/PA/13).  
In the sentence above, there is a morphological error in the writing of the word 'say' which omits the affix. The word 'say' should have the prefix me-N, which means 'to say'.
  6. We admit that the club is a producer of athletes. There are no athletes who go directly to cipayung. We hope the local government will support the club. Because there are already rules, we facilitate the national level. (28/CI/PM/06).  
The writing of the word 'akui' in the sentence above shows an affixation error, namely the word 'akui' which should be 'admit'. This is in accordance with the general rule of Indonesian: the prefix me-N should be added to the predicate before changing the sentence to acknowledge.
- b. Omission of the prefix be-R
- The prefix ber-, in this type of prefix has three morphs, namely ber-, be-, and bel-. It becomes three morphs because it undergoes a morphophonemic process due to the added base word. (Harja Susetya & Domas Sugrahita Harja Susetya, 2022)
7. However, it was a different story when he was the one who launched the attack. With one slash, the opponent could be knocked down. (31/CI/PA/05)  
In the sentence above, the word 'beda' is missing an affix. The word 'beda' should be affixed with the prefix be-R, which then produces the word 'different'.
  8. Police officers and civilians are different. (31/CI/PA/18).  
In this sentence, the word 'beda' is not completed with the prefix be-R. However, when written, the word 'beda' must be completed with the prefix be-R which then becomes the word 'different'. Since the sentence has a comparative meaning, there is no need to shorten it.
  9. 'We are so sad. We must rise with achievements. Even if we are punished by FIFA, we will use it to improve the country,' said the writer named Ete on the Change.co website (06/CI/PA/16).  
In this sentence, there is a writing error in the writing of the word 'improvements'. To avoid wasting words, the word 'benah-benah' should have the prefix 'be-R', so the word 'benah-benah' should become berbenah.
  10. Nabire, Central Papua CNN Indonesia.id Nabire Police Chief, AKBP Wahyudi Satriyo Bintoro, S.H., S.I.K., M.Si, appealed to all the people of Nabire Regency to celebrate New Year's Eve 2025 peacefully and orderly. He invited the community to enjoy the entertainment available without creating conflicts, arguments, or other problems.  
The word 'problem' comes from the root word 'problem' which is given the prefix per- and the suffix -an. The use of the word 'problem' is more effective and in accordance with standard Indonesian language rules. The corrected word would be, '...without creating conflicts, quarrels or other problems.'
  11. In order to ensure a sense of security and comfort, personnel of the Salawaku 2024 Candle Operation Security Post secured Sunday worship in a number of churches spread across Saumlaki City, South Tanimbar District, Tanimbar Islands Regency, Maluku, Sunday (29/12/24).

- The subject ‘Personnel’ must be followed by a compound verb. The word ‘do’ is an imperative form that is not appropriate in this context. The corrected word would change to ‘...The personnel of the Security Post of Operation Lilin Salawaku 2024 conducted security for Sunday worship...’
12. Dompu, NTB, CNN Indonesia.id -- The brothers DL and AS from Kempo Village are usually united as shabu drug dealers with different roles. With the crimes they have committed so far, they were finally revealed until they were arrested by the Dompu Police Satnarkoba team.  
The word ‘jua’ is poetic and not suitable for use in formal news. The corrected word would be ‘...finally caught too’.
13. Serang, CNNIndonesia.id - On Friday (19/12/2024), the Banten Province Regional Office of the National Land Agency (BPN) held an exhibition of a number of land service innovations in each Land Office in Banten Province. This innovation in services and technology is a manifestation of the Ministry of ATR / BPN in finding solutions to accelerate land services to the community.  
The prefix ‘se-’ to express ‘all areas’ should be replaced with the word ‘all’ to make it more standardised. The word after being justified then changes to ‘throughout the province of banten.’
14. ‘Derap Kerjasama Jakarta (DKJ) Awards is back in 2025...’  
The word ‘Cooperation’ is written as one word without hyphenation. According to KBBI and PUEBI, conjoined words such as ‘cooperation’ should be written separately, not together (‘cooperation’). The corrected word would be, ‘Derap Kerja Sama Jakarta (DKJ) Awards comes back in 2025...’
15. ‘KPK will intervene to follow up the alleged gratification case...’  
The word ‘follow up’ should be ‘follow up’ (correct), but there is a potential error in the word ‘will’ which is less formal. ‘Will’ is more suitable to be replaced with “will” for a formal context. The word ‘follow up’ is correct because it contains me-N. The corrected version would be, ‘The KPK will intervene to follow up the alleged gratification case...’
16. ‘A total of 16 areas in South Tangerang City (Tangsel) were flooded after heavy rains...’  
‘Inundated’ or “flooded” is more appropriate than “flooded”. ‘Flooded’ is passive and not formal enough for news. After improvement, it will become, ‘A total of 16 areas in South Tangerang City (Tangsel) were flooded after heavy rains...’
17. ‘...to save all the people and the country...’  
The writing of ‘negaraRI’ does not follow the standard rules (it should be separated and properly capitalised). Official abbreviations such as ‘RI’ must be separated from the preceding word and capitalised. The corrected sentence would be, ‘...to save all the people and the State of RI...’
18. ‘Komdigi gave a warning to 36 Private PSEs that have not registered...’  
The word ‘gave’ is correct, but there is an error in the abbreviation ‘Komdigi’ which was not explained earlier. The unofficial abbreviation (‘Komdigi’) should be avoided or explained first. The corrected sentence would be ‘The Ministry of Communications and Digital (Kominfo) gave a warning to 36 Private PSEs...’
19. ‘Eruptions occurred at 09.20, 10.40 and 10.56 WITA.’

The time zone abbreviation (WITA) should be capitalised. The corrected sentence will be, ‘The eruption occurred at 09.20, 10.40, and 10.56 WITA.’

## Conclusion

Based on the analysis of online news articles on the CNN Indonesia website, it can be concluded that there are still a number of significant morphological errors. These errors include the omission of prefixes such as me-N and be-R, phoneme elision that does not follow the rules, and the use of non-standard morphological forms and abbreviations. In addition, errors were also found in the spelling of compound words and formal terms that should comply with the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling (PUEBI). These errors reflect a lack of attention to linguistic aspects in the editing and presentation of information in online media. As a result, in addition to reducing the quality of the language used, they also have the potential to cause misunderstandings among readers. Therefore, serious efforts are needed from editorial teams and journalists to improve their linguistic competence, as well as strict internal oversight of news writing to ensure that the use of Indonesian in the media becomes better, more accurate, and compliant with standards.

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