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Morphological Problems on the Kompasiana News Page “Liga 1 Korupsi Indonesia”

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Abstract

This study was conducted to determine morphological language errors in the mass media, especially on the kompasiana.com news page. This study aims to describe morphological errors in the news of the Liga 1 Korupsi Indonesia 1 on the kompasiana.com news page and provide improvements to the errors in terms of morphology. This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach. The data in this study were obtained from the Kompasiana news site "Liga 1 Korupsi Indonesia", the research data are in the form of morphemes and phrases that are not quite right. The results of the analysis show various forms of language errors in the morphological realm. These errors cover several aspects, including: (1) Errors in the Use of Standard Words, (2) Reduplication Errors, (3) Errors in the Use of Affixes. Overall, these errors reflect a lack of attention to language rules, especially in terms of forming words that are in accordance with the morphological structure of the Indonesian language.

Keywords: Language errors, morphology, Kompasiana, news

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui kesalahan berbahasa bidang morfologis di media masa, khususnya pada laman berita kompasiana.com. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan kesalahan bidang morfologis dalam berita Liga 1 korupsi Indonesia pada laman berita kompasiana.com dan memberikan perbaikan atas kesalahan dari segi morfologis. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif. Data dalam penelitian ini diperoleh dari situs berita Kompasiana “Liga 1 korupsi Indonesia”, data penelitian ini berupa morfem dan frasa yang kurang tepat. Hasil analisis menunjukkan adanya berbagai bentuk kesalahan berbahasa dalam ranah morfologi. Kesalahan-kesalahan tersebut meliputi beberapa aspek, antara lain: (1) Kesalahan Penggunaan Kata Baku, (2) Kesalahan Reduplikasi, (3) Kesalahan dalam Penggunaan Afiks. Secara keseluruhan, kesalahan-kesalahan tersebut mencerminkan rendahnya perhatian terhadap kaidah kebahasaan, khususnya dalam hal pembentukan kata yang sesuai dengan struktur morfologis bahasa Indonesia.

Kata kunci: Kesalahan berbahasa, morfologis, Kompasiana, Berita

Introduction

Language plays a crucial role in life, especially as the main means of communication, both in written and oral form (Utami et al., 2021). Seiring dengan perkembangan ilmu pengetahuan, teknologi, dan seni dalam masyarakat, language continues to transform. This evolution has directly affected the way we speak, which sometimes leads to errors. Language errors arise when linguistic elements are used not in accordance with Indonesian rules, both in oral and written communication. Language errors can be categorized into several levels, including phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. Language errors at the morphological level can be interpreted as the process of analyzing errors in sentences in terms of word errors, in the form of affixes and errors in word writing (Amalia et al., 2021).

The rapid advancement of science and technology (IPTEK), especially in Indonesia, has encouraged almost all activities to switch to online platforms. This online system offers a variety of conveniences, one of which is the accessibility of the information needed anytime and anywhere as long as it is connected to the internet network (Mutolib et al., 2022a) . The role of the internet in presenting information and news continues to grow rapidly, even surpassing the dominance of print media. This is reflected in the large number of online news sites and portals that are easily accessible and free, making them the top choice for people to get information (Faradila et al., 2022). However, some news published in the mass media, both print and online, still often contain various errors in linguistic aspects, ranging from spelling, phonology, morphology, syntax, to meaning (semantics). (Muhammad Maulana Yusuf & Farhan, 2022).

Morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies the structure and form of words, including how changes in word form can affect word classes and their meanings (Halid, 2022), In other words, morphology examines the structure and form of words, and investigates how these changes can affect meaning (semantic function) and the role of words in sentence grammar (grammatical function). The process of learning language as a means of communication is inseparable from the study of morphology. In this realm, there is significant flexibility in the formation of linguistic elements, including morphemes, words, and their various combinations (Mutolib et al., 2022). This formation process involves both free morphemes (morphemes that can stand alone as words) and bound morphemes (morphological units that are only meaningful when combined with other elements). A deep understanding of morphology is crucial in analyzing language errors in various contexts, including news media.

Morphology plays a very essential role in the language learning process. Through

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morpheme analysis, one can understand the formation of phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, and discourse systematically (Alber et al., 2021). Articles in the form of news articles published on esensinews.com portals can be used as a valuable source of data to analyze errors in language usage. One of the linguistic aspects that can be researched through the analysis is the field of morphology (Faradilla et al., 2021). Language errors in spelling and morphology aspects in mass media are the focus of an interesting study because of the high frequency of their occurrence. Furthermore, the mass media, as a distributor of information to the public, also has an important responsibility in maintaining and developing the use of Indonesian as a unified language (Erlina et al., 2022).

This research was carried out with the main objective of presenting a morphological analysis of the use of morphemes and words in texts that discuss the issue of corruption in Indonesia. Specifically, this study aims to identify and categorize the various types of morphological errors found in the text, as well as to conclude the impact of language errors on the effectiveness of message delivery in the context of social and political studies on corruption. The focus on the issue of corruption provides an interesting sociolinguistic context to observe how language errors can affect public perception and understanding of this important issue.

This research is built on the basis of a number of literature reviews from previous studies that are relevant to the topic being studied. These previous studies show significant overlap and differences with the current research focus. First, research conducted by (Halid, 2022) entitled "Analysis of Language Errors in the Field of Morphology in the kompas.com Newspaper November-December 2021 Edition", the similarity between the research conducted by Elan Halid and this research lies in the focus of the problem being researched. While the difference is in the subject studied, Elan Halid studied "newspaper kompas.com November-December 2021 edition" while this study examines the Kompasiana news page "Indonesian Corruption League: When Officials Compete in the Corruption Field".

The second research was conducted by (Puspitasari & Anggraini, 2022) with the title "Language Mistakes in Online News on the Malang Posco Media Website February 2022 Edition". The similarity between the research conducted by Puspitasari and this research lies in the focus of the study which both examine the errors of debate in the morphological field. The results of the research conducted by Puspita Sari show that there are several types of errors in writing, including errors in writing numbers with the suffix -an, the use of inappropriate commas, incorrect writing of symbols, errors in writing words from foreign languages, and incorrect writing of holidays. In addition, there are also morphological errors, including the use of confixes and errors in the use of prefixes.

(News & Of, 2022) conducted a study on morphological errors in virtual news on Instagram during March to May 2022. This type of research is qualitative descriptive to identify and classify forms of language error. The results show that there are still many systematic errors in the form of omission of prefixes (*me-*, *ber-*, *meng-*, *mem-*, *men-*) and the use of words that are not appropriate when compared to linguistic rules. This study emphasizes the importance of morphological accuracy in news writing so as not to reduce the quality of language in public spaces.

Aprilia et al. (2020) conducted qualitative descriptive research on online news with the theme of Covid-19 published by the Radar Solo portal during March 2020. The focus of the research is to identify language errors at the morphological level. The results of this study identified four main types of errors, namely: (1) elimination of affixes such as *me-*, *ber-*, *-an*, and *-kan*, (2) elimination of sounds that are not in accordance with the rules, (3) inappropriate use of affixes, and (4) elimination of sounds that actually do not need to occur. These findings show that although news writing is generally quite good, there are still linguistic errors that need to be corrected so that they do not become incorrect examples in the use of formal Indonesian.

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Andiyanti et al. (2022) conducted a qualitative descriptive analysis of the July 2020 edition of Radar Mandalika online news to identify forms of language errors. The results of the study show that there are four main errors in language, namely: (1) errors in spelling such as word writing, use of punctuation, capital letters, and italics; (2) morphological errors related to the writing of affixes that are not in accordance with the rules; (3) syntax errors that include the omission of conjunctions and incorrect sentence structure; and (4) lexical errors, such as the use of non-standard words and pleonasm. This study emphasizes the importance of using proper Indonesian in writing online news to ensure that information is conveyed clearly and avoid ambiguity.

Naschah et al. (2020) conducted qualitative descriptive research to analyze the form of language errors in online news themed on the March 2020 edition of CNN Indonesia. This study found four main types of linguistic errors, namely: (1) spelling errors, especially the use of italics for foreign words; (2) morphological errors such as different affixations from the linguistic order; (3) syntax errors that include illogical sentences and word waste; and (4) diction errors, including the use of non-standard words and connotative meanings. These findings underscore the importance of applying the right linguistic rules in writing news so that information can be conveyed appropriately and not confuse readers.

Alfarisy et al. (2022) examined language errors in popular news published on the September 2021 edition of LINE TODAY's social media platform. With a qualitative descriptive approach, they identified 20 errors from 19 news stories, which were classified into four types of linguistic errors, namely: (1) spelling errors such as italics and capitalization; (2) morphological errors, including improper affixation; (3) syntax errors that include pleonasm and sentence logic errors; and (4) diction errors or non-standard word selection. This study emphasizes the importance of using Indonesian in accordance with the rules on social media, especially because online news is also a learning reference for foreign speakers.

Method

This study uses a qualitative descriptive method to analyze the phenomenon of language errors at the morphological level. The qualitative descriptive method aims to explore and comprehensively explain the factors or variables relevant to the problem and object of study (Syahrizal & Jailani, 2023). The applied research method focuses on secondary data analysis with the presentation of a systematic, objective, and supported description by relevant facts. Data collection was carried out through non-participant observation and recording techniques. Non-participant observations were conducted by carefully examining the use of language in the data source, followed by recording the relevant language units for further analysis. The source of data in this study is articles published on Kompasiana.com news pages. The data analyzed included lexical units and phrases that showed morphological incompatibility.

The data analysis technique in this study uses the Miles and Huberman interactive model (Annisa & Mailani, 2023) which includes three main stages: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawn. The data reduction stage involves collecting data from Kompasiana.com news pages, followed by the process of summarizing, selecting, simplifying, and focusing raw data relevant to the formulation of the research problem. Furthermore, at the data presentation stage, the analysis findings are presented systematically and compared with relevant previous research results. In the final stage of the study, the researcher formulates conclusions based on the results of the data analysis that has been presented, by referring back to the formulation of the problem posed at the beginning of the study.

Result and Discussion

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Based on the analysis that the researcher has carried out on the news of *the Indonesian Corruption League* on the *kompasiana.com* news page, the researcher found many language errors in the field of morphology and in other fields. However, the researcher focuses more research on the field of morphology to achieve depth of analysis. Given the many morphological errors in the Indonesian *Corruption League* news that the researcher found, not all of the findings of the researcher are presented in this article. The following are the findings of language errors in the field of morphology.

1. Misuse of Raw Words

A standard word is a word whose writing is in accordance with the applicable rules or language rules. These words can be found in the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language (KBBI) (Devianty, 2021). Although the role of standard language is very large, there are still mistakes in the use of standard language, especially in the mass media. Here's an example of a default word misuse.

Data 1:

Namun, dalam Liga 1 Korupsi, "*suporter*" alias rakyat seakan hanya menjadi penonton pasif.

According to the Great Dictionary of Indonesian Language (KBBI), "*suporter*" is a non-standard form of "*supporter*", which is an absorption of English. In the context of good and correct Indonesian, especially in the official media, it is recommended to use standard equivalents of words that come from Indonesian, such as "*pendukung*". Research by Tara Ashiilah et al (2024) It was found that print media still often uses non-standard words, including foreign absorption, which can interfere with readers' readability and comprehension. The use of non-standard words such as "*supporter*" can cause ambiguity and degrade the quality of language in the media.

Data 2:

Wasit dan Sanksi: Ada, Tapi *Tumpul*

The word "*tumpul*" is a non-standard metaphorical form to describe a system. According to KBBI, the use of the word "*tumpul*" can be replaced with the word "*lemah*", "*tidak efektif*", or "*tidak berjalan maksimal*". This is done to avoid misunderstandings of readers in understanding the content of the news. Research by Yusuf and Farhan (2022) in the journal *Popular* highlights that language errors in online news often occur in aspects of spelling, morphology, syntax, and semantics. Semantic errors, including the improper use of metaphors, can obscure meaning and reduce the clarity of the information conveyed.

Data 3:

Di tingkat terendah, ada mereka yang hanya bermain di "Liga Tarkam" memainkan pungutan liar di parkir an atau *markup* proyek desa.

The word "*mark-up*" is a form of absorption from the English language. Based on KBBI, the word "*mark-up*" means a price increase. In its use for mass media, the word should be replaced with the word "*price inflation*", this is done so that the general public as readers does not have difficulties in reading the news. In the journal "Analysis of Language Errors in Business Economic News on Page Detik.com December 2020 Edition", it was found that the use of foreign terms without explanation can cause misunderstandings among

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readers. This research emphasizes the importance of using language in accordance with Indonesian rules to ensure information is delivered effectively (Abdurrahim et al., 2021)

2. Reduplication Error

Reduplication is the process of repeating words or elements of words. In the news article "Indonesian corruption league", researchers found a reduplication error. Here's an example of a reduplication error.

Data 4:

Bahkan mungkin *sudaah* ada yang tidak sama sekali garena geramnya melihat ulat para koruptor yang hina itu.

The addition of the vowel a to the word "sudaah" has no morphological or phonological basis. Kata is already a stand-alone root word and does not undergo the process of repetition or elongation of sounds officially in the Indonesian morphological system. This includes errors in the phonemism-based form of the basic morpheme, and is sometimes called pseudo-reduplication. The use of non-standard forms such as "sudaah" is also often found on social media. Oktavia et al(2025) In their study on affixation and reduplication errors on Instagram posts, artist Dewi Persik found that many social media users use word forms that are not in accordance with the morphology and phonology rules of the Indonesian language. This reflects the tendency of social media users to express themselves freely without being bound by standard language rules

Data 5:

korupsi...korupsi..korupsi..KORUPTORRR.

In this sentence, the researcher suspects that the author deliberately used a hyperbolic language style that aims to be expressive in the word "koruptor". However, morphologically, the use of such a language style is not appropriate according to the rules. It would be better to change the sentence to "korupsi-korupsi dan koruptor", in addition to being in accordance with the writing rules, the sentence is also easy to read and understand by the reader.

Data 6:

Masyarakat diajak mencintai Indonesia dengan bangga menjadi pekerja di Indonesia, tapi *tepijak-pijak* para penguasa.

Misuse of words "tepijak-pijak" in this sentence is an example of a morphological error in Indonesian. The word is not in accordance with the rules of correct word formation, because the prefix "te-" is not commonly used in Indonesian. The fix for the word should be "terpijak-pijak" Or it can also be "dipijak-pijak". Nurhayati et al (2024) In their study of phonological and morphological errors in lifestyle news in Kabar Priangan, it was found that errors in the use of affixes, compound word formation, and repetition often occur. In addition, this error can also interfere with the reader's understanding.

3. Errors in the Use of Affixes

This error occurs when a prefix (prefix), suffix (suffix), infix (insert), or confix (a

combination of prefix and suffix) is used inappropriately.

Data 7:

Masyarakat sebagai roda yang *beputar* melintasi kerikil, lumpur, kotoran, panas, hujan dan sebagainya.

In Indonesian, the prefix is used to form a verb that indicates the meaning of having, using, or doing an action. However, in practice, there is often a dissipation of the phoneme /r/ so that the prefix becomes be-, as in the example of "rotate" which should be "rotate". This error can be caused by various factors, including the influence of regional languages, oral habits, or lack of understanding of the morphological rules of the Indonesian language. Research conducted by Rahmawati et al (2024) found that the dissipation of the phoneme /r/ often occurs in, which indicates the author's lack of understanding of the correct word structure.

Data 8:

Katanya cinta Indonesia tapi peminpinya sendiri *menggambarakan* kekejian.

The statement contains morphological errors in the word "menggambarakan". This error occurs due to the addition of the inappropriate morpheme "-a" in the formation of the verb beginning with "meng-" and ending in "-kan". The correct word should be "menggambarkan", derived from root words "gambar" with the addition of the prefix "meng-" and the suffix "-kan". Research by Chesya Titahena et al (2022). found that affix misuse, including the omission or improper placement of affixes such as {meN-}, {-kan}, and {-i}, is still common in print media such as newspapers. These errors show that even in official media, morphological errors can occur and affect the quality of the language delivered.

Data 9:

Pertanyaan itu pasti muncul di hati masyarakat karena setiap lapisan pejabatnya saja tidak mampu *menunjukkan* sikap yang benar.

Word writing errors "menunjukkan" is an example of morphological errors in the Indonesian language, especially in the process of affixation. This error occurs due to the non-application of the phoneme /t/ in the root word "tunjuk" when the prefix meN- and the suffix -kan are added. According to the morphological rules of the Indonesian language, when the prefix meN- meets the root word that begins with the letter /t/, then /t/ will disappear (disappear), so that meN- + points to become "menunjuk", then added the suffix -kan to "menunjukkan". Research conducted by Fatikah & Anggraini (2024) shows various morphological errors, including errors in the use of affixes and rewording. This study emphasizes the importance of a good understanding of morphological rules to avoid mistakes in news writing.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis of the news text "Indonesian Corruption League 1", It can be concluded that there are still various forms of language errors in the realm of morphology. These errors include several aspects, including: (1) Error in the Use of Raw Words, (2) Error in Reduplication, (3) Error in the Use of Affix. Overall, these errors reflect a lack of attention to linguistic rules, especially in terms of word formation that is in accordance with the morphological

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structure of the Indonesian language. In the context of writing journalistic texts, especially those that raise important issues such as corruption, morphological errors not only have an impact on linguistic aspects, but also have the potential to disrupt the clarity of information conveyed to the public. Accuracy The form of the word is very important so that the message conveyed is straightforward, and precise

Thus, it can be emphasized that the ability to understand and apply morphological principles in writing is very necessary, both by mass media writers, students, and other academics. This study also recommends the importance of improving language literacy through careful training or manuscript editing in order to produce texts that are not only interesting in content, but also correct in language structure. This is an important part of efforts to maintain the quality of the Indonesian language that is good and correct, especially in the realm of public communication.

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