ANALYSIS OF MORPHOLOGICAL LANGUAGE ERRORS IN NEWS WRITING MEDIA CENTER ROKAN HILIR

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ABSTRACT
This study analyzes morphological-level language errors found in news articles published on the Rokan Hilir Media Center, an online government information platform that provides updates on disasters and community affairs in Rokan Hilir. As an official public communication channel, its language use should meet correct grammatical standards and function as an educational model for society. However, various inaccuracies frequently appear, particularly in morphological structures, making this platform a relevant object for language error analysis. Using a qualitative approach with content analysis, the research draws data from news texts on mediacenter.rohilkab.id. The data consist of sentences containing morphological errors, collected through documentation and hermeneutic (reading–noting–interpreting) techniques. The analysis follows stages of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. Findings reveal 103 morphological errors across several categories: morph substitution (34 cases), incorrect use of the di-…-kan confix (20), inappropriate affixation (16), omission of affixes (12), failure to apply expected phonological assimilation or peluluhan (10), misidentification of root forms (7), and incorrect repetition of compound words (4). These errors indicate insufficient attention by news writers to Indonesian morphological rules. The study emphasizes the need for improved linguistic accuracy in government media to uphold its role as a language model for the public.

INTRODUCTIONS

Language is the main communication tool that humans use to convey information. It can be oral or written. Information conveyed in the form of verbal is information that is conveyed through speech such as television, radio, advertisements and so on. Meanwhile, information in the form of writing can be in the form of words like in the news in the newspaper. According to (Nisa, 2022:219) language is one of the most important aspects of communication activities. In news writing, there are often writing mistakes such as language errors. Language errors occur when the use of language does not conform to standard grammar both verbally and in writing. According to Setyawati (2010), language errors can be divided into several parts, namely language errors in the fields of phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and discourse.

According to Tarigan (in Setyawati, 2010:17) states that language errors in Indonesian based on linguistics can be classified into several errors, namely phonology, morphology, syntax (phrases, clauses, sentences), and semantics. Analysis of language errors at the level of phonology in general, humans communicate through language by writing and speaking. (Supriani & Siregar, 2021). According to Brown (in (Aprilia et al., 20223) error analysis is an activity of observing, analyzing, classifying, and revealing something from the system that operates in learners, inviting the emergence of studies on learner errors (Buana et al., 2021). Morphology is one of the studies in the analysis of language errors. Morphology itself falls within the scope of linguistic studies. (Siregar et al., 2023). Morphology is a science that studies the ins and outs of words and changes in the form of words both in terms of form and meaning. In summary, morphology studies morphemes and words. (Mantasiah R., 2022).

Apart from print media, language errors are also rampant in online media. One of the online media that contributes information to the community is the Rokan Hilir Media Center. The Media Center is an official website of the local government that provides information related to government activities, community development, regional policies, and other important issues. As a public information media, the use of good, correct, and rule-based language is very important, because the news published is not only a public consumption, but also a representation of the quality of government communication.

However, in the practice of writing news at the Rokan Hilir Media Center, the author found various forms of language errors, especially at the morphological level. These errors are related to the use of improper affixes, the omission of affixes, the dilution of sounds that are not in accordance with the rules, the replacement of morphemes, and the formation of words that are not in accordance with the principles of Indonesian morphology. This phenomenon shows the need for a more in-depth analysis of the quality of language in local government news writing Analysis of language errors at the morphological level is important because errors in word formation can affect the clarity of meaning and accuracy of the information conveyed, especially in news texts. Morphology is directly related to the use of suffixes, root words, and the formation of derivative words which are important elements in building sentences. If there is an error at this level, such as an affixation or word form error, then the message you want to convey can be ineffective or even confusing to the reader. The focus on the morphological level was chosen because errors in this aspect are often found in online media, are easy to identify, and can be analyzed systematically (Sari et al., 2023). Meanwhile, other levels such as phonology, syntax, or semantics tend to be more complex and not always clear in the form of writing, so analysis at the morphological level is considered the most relevant and fundamental to find out the extent to which language is used in accordance with the rules in news writing. The following author presents an example of the analysis of morphological errors contained in the news writing of the Rokan Hilir media center.

This research is included in the scope of language error analysis. Language error analysis has many levels of knowledge, including phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and discourse. However, the main focus in this study is on the morphological level in the writing of news / a media center Rokan Hilir. The formulation of the problem in this study is how to analyze morphological language errors in the news writing of the Rokan Hilir media center? with the aim of knowing, analyzing, and interpreting language errors at the morphological level in MediaCenter writing.

This research is expected to contribute to the development of Indonesian science, especially in the field of morphology and the study of language error analysis. In addition, the results of the research can be evaluated for news writers of the Rokan Hilir Media Center and other government media in order to improve the quality of language in presenting public information. The results of the research can also be used as an academic reference by researchers, students, teachers, and language practitioners who study language errors in the mass media.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a qualitative approach, because in data processing, the author collects, analyzes, and interprets data that is not easily reduced to numbers. According to (Yusuf, 2014:329) the qualitative approach is a research strategy that emphasizes the search for meaning, understanding, concepts, characteristics, symptoms, and descriptions of a phenomenon that is natural and holistic, by prioritizing narrative quality. In this study, the analysis of the data studied emphasizes more on finding the meaning of the overall data conclusions. This means that this approach is used to analyze language errors at the morphological level using word descriptions and not in the form of numbers.

The research method used in this study is the content analysis method. According to Bungin (2007:163), the content analysis method is a research technique to draw conclusions that can be reproduced and validate data on context. In this study, the author used content analysis whose data was obtained from news writing in the Rokan Hilir Media Center in the form of writings and images.

The data in this study is in the form of all writings in the news of the Rokan Hilir Media Center at the level of morfology. The source of the data is all media center news. In the context of this research, the author uses documentation techniques and hermeneutic techniques. To collect all news archives published by the Rokan Hilir media center as the main data source. The documented documents are in the form of news texts of the Rokan Hilir media center that contain language errors, especially at the morphological level. This technique allows researchers to obtain authentic, objective, and relevant data because it is sourced directly from real documents that can be verified at any time. The documentation process is carried out systematically, starting from identifying news sources, collecting relevant news texts, storing and classifying them based on the form of language errors at the morphological level, to analyzing these errors according to the theory used by the author. Any errors found are recorded in a special format or table to facilitate further analysis. While Hermeneutic techniques are qualitative methods for interpreting the deep and contextual meaning of a text, discourse, or phenomenon by considering the context, this technique involves a deep understanding of not only the surface of the text, but also the implicit messages and the relationship between the text and the reader's world. Hardani. (2022:13) states that *hermeneutic techniques* are techniques of reading, recording and concluding. Through this technique, the author reads the online news of the Rokan Hilir media center, then notes the language errors of the morphological level contained in the Rokan Hilir media center news and finally the author makes a conclusion from the results

The data analysis techniques used are data collection, data reduction, data display, data percentage results with the formula $P = \frac{F}{N}.x100\%$, and conclusion/verification.

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

In this section, the author will present data in the form of morphological language error analysis in media center news writing. The data will be presented by the author in the form of a data table contained in the morphological level determined in accordance with the theory of fidelity, namely: Elimination of affixes, sounds that should not be lost, dissolution of sounds that should not be dissolved, morph replacement, shortening of mem-, men-, meng-, meny- and meng-, incorrect use of affixes, incorrect determination of basic shapes, the formation of words with -...- confixes, improper repetition of compound words.

Table 1 Frequency of Morphological Errors

Types of errors	Total	Percentage	Error Data
Morph replacement	34	33,01%	So, creativity, tabligh, activity, presentation, central, sumbringah, motivation, standby, takruf, stand, enthusiasm, sutting, saying, wepping, cut off, in the future, organizing, understanding, cultivating, place, visit, tarap, spiritual, activity, expected, devotion, Ramadan, how much, peredami, contracting, solemnity, icon, being yourself.
Word Formation With Confixes -...-	20	19.42%	Apply, disseminate, give, obtain, use, appreciate, program, confirm, submit, deposit, expect, holiday, desired, conveyed, prosperous, expected, given, implemented, given, held, continued.
Inappropriate use of affixes	16	15,53%	Ministry, donate, accommodate, community, face, support, hear, give, cooperate, give, get, develop, acknowledge, month, month, identify, optimize.
Affix removal	12	11,65%	Implement, remind, mention, bring, convey, ask, install, fight, implement, show, attend, in the lecture.

Sounds that should not be drowned out	10	9,71%	Succeed, synchronize, confirm, succeed, socialize, consume, succeed, say, succeed, succeed
Incorrect determination of the basic shape	7	6,79%	Acknowledging, helping, handling, in the future, he implements, implements, institutions.
Incorrect repetition of compound words	4	3,88%	His children, things, continuous, hole-holes

Based on the news excerpts that the author has previously explained, the author conducts data analysis on the information found. The author explains the information according to the problem being researched. The problems that the author studied were the analysis of morphological language errors in the news writing of the Rokan Hilir Media Center in the form of morph replacement there were 34 errors, The use of incorrect affixes there were 16 errors, The formation of words with confixes was -...- there were 20 errors, Elimination of affixes there were 12 errors, Sounds that should have been forgotten were not dissolved there were 10 errors, Incorrect determination of basic forms there were 7 errors, Incorrect repetition of compound words has 4 errors. The following author presents the data analysis in the Rokan Hilir Media Center news table.

1.   Morph Replacement

Based on the data from the table above, a morphological error was found in the use of the word "until" in the sentence: "However, it is not so significant and is still affordable so that people's purchasing power is still stable." This error is categorized as morph substitution, which is the use of morpheme shapes that are not appropriate for the context of the sentence. The word "to", which in Indonesian rules functions as a conjunction to mark the time or place, is not appropriately used to express the cause-and-effect relationship. In this sentence, the intention to convey is that prices that are still affordable cause people's purchasing power to remain stable. Therefore, the proper word to use is "until", which is a causal conjunction.

Errors like this fall under the category of morph replacement, because there is a substitution of free morpheme (until) with another free morpheme (thus) that has a different meaning and grammatical function.

According to Widodo (2018), morph replacement occurs when a morpheme form is replaced by another form that is not structurally or meaningfully appropriate in sentence construction. This error is often encountered in journalistic texts due to the lack of precision in choosing the right connecting word according to the semantic context.

2.   Word Formation With Confixes -...-

Based on the data above, a morphological error is found in the use of the word *apply* in the sentence "This awareness must not only be *applied* to oneself...". The use of this form is an example of a mistake in the formation of words with a di-...- fix, because the applied form does not correspond to the morphological structure required in the context of the sentence.

Structurally, the word apply comes from the basic form of the application given the suffix -kan, forming a causative verb. However, in a passive construct such as "must *be applied* to oneself", which indicates that an action is imposed on the subject (not the doer), then the proper verb form is applied, which is the result of the formation with a confix assigned to the basic form -...- applied. This confix is used in the formation of causative passive verbs in Indonesian.

According to Gani & Arsyad (2023:34), a confix is a combination of a prefix and a suffix that together form a certain grammatical meaning and function. The confix is -...- denoting the passive meaning that is subjected to action by the other party, according to the context of this sentence. Chaer (2009) also explained that the use of affixes in the formation of verbs must consider the accuracy of syntactic meaning and its semantic function. If the affix used is incomplete or does not match the sentence structure, then there is an error in the morphemic process.

3.   Improper use of affixes

Based on the data above, a morphological error was found in the use of the word "*Ministry*" in the sentence. The word "*Ministry*" morphologically does not correspond to the standard form in the Indonesian language, because there is a mistake in the application of the affix -an to the basic form of the minister. The correct form should be "*Ministry*", which consists of the basic form of minister + -...- insert, thus forming the noun word which means a government institution that oversees certain affairs in the state.

This mistake is included in the use of improper affixes, because the affix -an is directly added to a structurally inappropriate form (ministry), not through the basic form of the minister in the process of forming the right word (ke-minister-an).

According to Widodo (2018), the inappropriate use of affixes occurs when affixes are added without paying attention to the rules of morpheme formation in Indonesian, resulting in the form of words becoming non-standard and deviating from the applicable linguistic norms. In official journalistic texts, this inaccuracy can reduce the credibility of the information and the professionalism of the delivery.

4.   Removal of Affixes

Based on the above data, a morphological error was found in the form of the omission of the affix me- in the verb form execute. In the construction of the sentence, the subject "we" plays the role of the perpetrator of the action, while the "month of Ramadan" is the object subject to action. Therefore, the verb form used must be a transitive active verb that requires the affix me- to form the correct syntactic structure.

Morphologically, the root word laksana requires affixation to be executed in order to fulfill the active verb structure. Writing without a prefix causes inaccuracy in the verb form in the active sentence structure.

According to Ramlan (2001: 123) in Ilmu Indonesian: Syntax, verbs in transitive active sentences with direct objects must contain the affix me-, or in the form of other derivatives such as me-...-kan or me-...-i, depending on the type of verb and the intended meaning. In addition, Kridalaksana (2008) explained that affixation in Indonesian aims to change the category of words and their syntactic role in sentences. Without the affix me-, the form execute becomes unidentifiable as an active verb in the sentence structure that requires the actor and the object.

5.   Sounds That Should Not Be Melted Down

Based on the error data in the table above, *synchronizing writing* is not in accordance with the rules or rules of the Indonesian language. The error occurs because the sound that should be melted is not melted. The writing of the word *synchronize* should initially be converted into a nasal sound or a nasal sound, namely /s/ to /y/ so that the word *synchronize* is written *in sync.* According to Alwi et al. (2003:179) in the Standard Grammar of Indonesian, if the prefix meets the root word that begins with the letter s, then the phoneme s will disappear or change to ny. Therefore, the proper form is to synchronize, not synchronize*.*

Thus the correct writing in data (7) can be corrected to "As a result of the conclusion of the meeting, said Ferry H. Parya that on Thursday morning, December 19, 2024, MTQ participants have been brought in from each sub-district to re-register manually at the MTQ implementation committee to *synchronize* participant data submitted online when registering."

6.   Improper Basic Shape

Berdasarkan dari data kesalahan pada tabel, kutipan kalimat "…pemberian rekomendasi penangan kasus stunting…" menunjukkan kesalahan morfologis berupa penentuan bentuk dasar yang tidak tepat, sebagaimana diklasifikasikan oleh Setyawati (2010). Kesalahan ini terdapat pada bentuk "penangan", yang bukan merupakan bentuk dasar yang sah dalam tata bahasa Indonesia. Kata tersebut seharusnya ditulis sebagai "penanganan", yakni hasil pembentukan nomina turunan dari verba "tangani" atau "menangani", yang bermakna 'proses atau cara menangani sesuatu'.

Secara morfologis, bentuk "penanganan" merupakan hasil dari proses afiksasi konfiks pe-...-an terhadap kata dasar "tangan", namun dalam konteks ini melalui derivasi terlebih dahulu menjadi "tangani" (verba), kemudian dibentuk menjadi nomina abstrak "penanganan". Kata "penangan" sendiri tidak diakui sebagai bentuk dasar maupun sebagai kata turunan dalam sistem morfologi bahasa Indonesia. Oleh karena itu, penggunaan bentuk ini termasuk kesalahan penentuan bentuk dasar, karena penutur menganggap "penangan" sebagai bentuk yang sudah bermakna dan dapat berdiri sendiri sebagai nomina, padahal tidak demikian.

According to Kridalaksana (2008), the basic form must be lexically and derivatively valid. Mistakes in determining the basic form will result in derivative words that have no clarity of meaning or are not even known in official dictionaries such as KBBI. In this context, the use of "handlers" causes sentences to lose morphological clarity and linguistic formality. This is certainly not in accordance with the principle of Indonesian standards in official or administrative news texts.

7.   Incorrect repetition of compound words

Based on the data above, the quote sentence "Use social media for positive things..." contains morphological errors in the form of improper repetition of compound words, as classified by Setyawati (2010). This error lies in the form of "things" that should be written with a hyphen to "things", in accordance with the rules of rewriting words in Indonesian.

Morphologically, the form "things" is a full reword of the basic form "thing", which means 'thing', 'affair', or 'aspect'. This repetition serves to express the plural meaning or more than one (plurality). According to Alwi et al. (2003:110) in the Standard Grammar of Indonesian, the full repetition must be written using a hyphen (-) between the elements to be repeated. Writing without hyphens, such as in the form of "things", causes visual confusion and does not conform to standard spelling rules.

This error falls into the category of improper compound word repetition because it ignores morphological and orthographic formal aspects. According to Chaer (2009:186), the form of repetition must reflect the morphemic and syntactically intact relationship between elements, not just a series of words. The use of hyphens is not only technical, but also informs that the two forms are morphological units that express a new meaning (in this case, plural meaning).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis of 103 morphological error data in news published by the Rokan Hilir Media Center, the types of errors encountered with the number of errors are morph replacement (34), the formation of words with confixes in -...- (20), the use of improper affixes (16), the elimination of affixes (12), sounds that should not be melted away (10), improper determination of basic forms (7), incorrect repetition of compound words(4). It can be concluded that morphological errors still occur quite often in the use of written language in local government media. In terms of news categories, morphological errors appear most in social, governmental, and political themed news, while categories such as agriculture, religion, and tourism and culture show a lower frequency of errors. These findings indicate that there is still a lack of attention to morphological accuracy in writing official news. Therefore, there is a need for efforts to improve the quality of language through language-based journalism training and the involvement of linguists in the news editing process, so that the delivery of public information can be more accurate, effective, and in accordance with good and correct Indonesian rules.

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