Investigating of Language Errors in the Field of Morphology in Scientific Articles of State High School Students

(Investigasi Kesalahan Berbahasa dalam Aspek Morfologi pada Artikel Ilmiah Siswa Sekolah Menengah Atas)

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Abstract

This research was motivated by students' problems in speaking in writing according to linguistic rules. Language errors that often occur in writing or written works that do not comply with linguistic rules include affixation, reduplication, diction and compositum. This can be seen from the written work written by high school students due to the students' lack of knowledge about language. The main aim of this research aims to describe the forms of language errors in the field of morphology in scientific articles made by Seribu Bukit State High School students. The research data is in the form of 27 student scientific articles. The method used in this research is a qualitative descriptive method. The analysis technique used is the test technique. The test is in the form of a scientific article. Students are asked to write scientific articles. The results of this research show that the forms of morphological errors found in scientific articles of class not standard. The form of error in the field of reduplication lies in its redundant/pleonic use. The form of a composite error lies in the procedure for writing it. The findings of this research show that language errors in the morphological aspect are found in grammatical errors, diction errors, affixation errors, and composite errors.

Abstrak

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi permasalahan siswa dalam berbahasa secara tertulis sesuai kaidah kebahasaan. Kesalahan berbahasa yang sering terjadi pada tulisan atau karya tulis yang tidak sesuai kaidah kebahasaan berupa afiksasi, reduplikasi, diksi, dan kompositum. Hal ini terlihat dari karya tulis yang ditulis siswa sekolah menengah atas yang disebabkan minimnya pengetahuan siswa tentang kebahasaan. Tujuan utama penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan bentuk-bentuk kesalahan berbahasa bidang morfologi pada artikel ilmiah yang dilakukan siswa SMA Negeri Seribu Bukit. Data penelitian berupa artikel ilmiah mahasiswa sebanyak 27 artikel. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode deskriptif kualitatif. Teknik analisis yang digunakan adalah teknik tes. Tes tersebut berbentuk artikel ilmiah. Siswa diminta untuk menulis artikel ilmiah. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa bentuk-bentuk kesalahan morfologi yang ditemukan pada artikel ilmiah kelas tidak baku. Bentuk kesalahan dalam bidang reduplikasi terletak pada penggunaannya yang mubazir/pleonik. Bentuk kesalahan gabungan terletak pada tata cara penulisannya. Temuan penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa kesalahan berbahasa pada aspek morfologi ditemukan pada kesalahan tata bahasa, kesalahan diksi, kesalahan afiksasi, dan kesalahan gabungan.

INTRODUCTION

Studies in linguistics include the fields of phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics. In the field of morphology, the ins and outs of word formation are discussed. Febrianti et al (2019) states that morphology is the science of word forms and formation. In morphology, new words can be formed in various ways. The same thing was expressed by Fernando (2021) that the way to form new words is, for example, through affixation, which can create four new words starting from: prefixation, infixation, suffixation, and confixation. If these basic words are connected to the morphological science of reduplication, four new words will be created, namely whole or pure reduwords, sound-changed reduwords, partial reduwords, and affixed reduwords (Merza and Rokhmat, 2021). According Hermawan and Zahro (2021) morpholgy is the study of inflection (inflectional morphology) and the study of word formation (lexical or derivational morphology).

The study of language errors in the field of morphology includes word formation through affixation, composition and reduplication in accordance with the rules of Indonesian grammar (Ekowati et al, 2022). Word formation in Indonesian has actually been studied a lot in various studies. However, there are still many language errors found in word formation in Indonesian, especially in the field of morphology. In line with research results from Septi et al (2020), language errors in the field of morphology include errors in omitting prefixes (me-) and (ber-), errors in omitting suffixes (-an) and (- kan), unnecessary sounds, inappropriate use of affixes, and sound changes that should not be melted.

Language errors at the morphological level are divided into three, namely errors in writing prefixes, suffixes and confixes (Almajid et al, 2020). Second, errors that often occur at the morphological level are caused by a lack of understanding and mastery of written language. Third, efforts to reduce language errors by increasing mastery of language rules and evaluating every word and sentence written (Ariadi & Utomo, 2020; Darwin, 2021).

Error language can influence the meaning of language so that activities called language error analysis which is a set of activities to identify, clarifying and evaluating errors in language (Hayati, 2020). Language errors in the field of morphology are caused by several factors, namely phonemes that are melted, not melted, phonemes that are not melted, melted, writing wrong morphemes, inappropriate use of affixes, wrong repetition, writing compound words, compound words with inappropriate affixes and suffixes, and repetition of compound words.

Viewed from a psycholiguistic perspective, Syahfitri (2020) has researched language acquisition at the age of three, showing that a child's first three years are a golden period for growth and development. During this period, children's language skills develop rapidly. The process of acquiring and mastering language which includes aspects of mastering phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics goes through stage by stage.

According to Aulia & Anggraini (2020), language errors studied at the morphological level are often found in written language. However, it is also related to spoken language, because if language errors are called out, the error will be clearly heard. Morphological errors in her research included language errors because phonemes that were melted in the affixation process were not melted, phonemes that were not melted in the affixation process were melted, language errors due to the deletion of phonemes, language errors due to the addition of phonemes, errors in the use of affixes, incorrect writing of affixes, reduplication errors, errors in compound words written separately, and errors in determining the base form of compound words. The art of writing a compelling story is a multifaceted skill that demands proficiency in language, a dash of creativity, and a firm grasp of short story structures (Novita, 2020). The results of this study define language errors using a morphological study entitled Youtube Channel Rans Entertainment, especially errors in the use of affixation. These errors include: omitting the prefix {ber-}, writing errors in the prefix {di-}, removing the prefix {me}, removing the prefix {meng-}, removing the confix {me-right}, removing the confix {being done }, removing the prefix {meN-}, removing the confix {ke-an}, removing the confix {meng-i} and removing the suffix {-kan} (Amah et al, 2020).

This research will examine language errors at the morphological level in students in class XI IPA-1 of Seribu Bukit State High School. The phenomenon of morphological errors was found in the essays of class XI students at Seribu Bukit State High School, Gayo Lues Regency.

The mistakes made lie in affixation, reduplication and composite errors when writing scientific papers. Therefore, the aim of this research is to describe morphological errors in scientific articles written by these students.
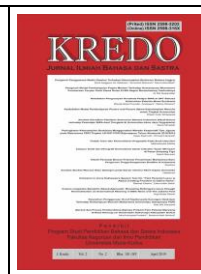
LITERATURE REVIEW

In this literature review, researchers describe theories related to this research.

Language Errors

In this scientific article writing skill, there are writing rules that need to be observed comprehensively between language errors and language errors. To realize these two things results in problems in language terminology which is always equated. Error means mistake and mistake means mistake. However, if elaborated specifically, errors refer to the use of language that deviates from the rules, while errors are the use of language errors that occur systematically because the system of rules of the language in question has not been mastered (Saputro et al., 2021).

Language errors do not occur systematically, due to failure to realize the system of language rules that have actually been mastered. Setiawan & Zyuliantina (2020) said that there are three terms in language errors, namely (1) lapses are errors resulting from the speaker switching ways to express something before the utterance (sentence) has been expressed completely, (2) errors are errors resulting from violating grammatical rules, and (3) mistakes are errors that occur due to speakers not choosing the right diction in a context.

Scientific Articles

Writing scientific articles is essentially part of overall scientific activities (Ghufron, 2020). Activity the writing of scientific articles carried out by students cannot be separated from language activities. The purpose of writing this article is to examine language errors in article writing scientific students. Writing is the main job for all academics, especially those is at the level of student creation. Writing part of a student's academic assignment who run learning programs (Hayati, 2020).

In practice, student writing results in the form of essays can be analyzed based on the content of the essay, accuracy use words, sentences and spelling. However, in reality, when writing essays, language errors are often found (Juwita et al, 2022).

RESEARCH METHODS

This research was conducted to describe a phenomenon or problem using a case study approach. Case studies are included in descriptive analysis research which focuses on a particular case to be observed and analyzed carefully and thoroughly. The cases observed and analyzed in this research were cases of language errors, especially at the morphological level, found in students' scientific articles. The case study approach in this descriptive research is applied to explore in more depth the forms of language errors in the field of morphology contained in students' scientific articles as well as the factors that cause these errors to occur.

Research Design

This research design is qualitative in nature and is based on efforts to build views. The research object is studied in detail in the form of words, a holistic picture and complicated. This means that the direction of this research is more perspective looking at something as an effort to build students' understanding of language errors in the morphological aspect as a whole and in reality. This research tells more about phenomena or events experienced by the object under study, thus the researcher is always active observe and look for information related to the objectives of this research. To assist research in collecting data therefore researchers chose the type of research, namely descriptive qualitative (Iku & Damayanti, 2020).

Specifically, this research design is a case study, namely a research design by examining a problem through a case consisting of a single unit. This single unit can mean one person, a population group affected by a problem. Therefore, the problem referred to in this research is language errors in the morphological aspects of students. Nurahma and Hendriani (2021) suggest that a case study is an empirical method that investigates a contemporary phenomenon or case in depth and in a real world context, which is used especially when the boundaries between the phenomenon and the context are not clearly visible.

By deleting words contemporary and adding arrangement, this understanding is accommodating explicit inclusion of historical phenomena and historical setting (Nur'aini, 2020). Referring to the expert's opinion, a case

study is an inquiry empirics who investigate phenomena in in real life contexts, limits between phenomenon and context is not visible clear, and multiple sources of evidence utilized.

Population and Sample

This research was carried out in class XI IPA-1 of Seribu Bukit State High School, Jalan Kutapanjang, Blangpegayon, Cinta Maju, Blangpegayon District, Gayo Lues Regency, Aceh Province. The choice of location for this research was carried out based on several considerations, namely the phenomenon of this research problem, namely language errors in the field of morphology in scientific articles found in the work of Seribu Bukit State High School students, so improvements are needed through this research. Similar research has never been conducted at this school. This school is one of the best schools in Gayo Luwes Regency, so the discipline, quality of learning and infrastructure are very supportive. The subjects of this research were 27 students in class XI IPA-1 of Seribu Bukit State High School, Jalan Kutapanjang, Blangpegayon, Cinta Maju, Blangpegayon District, Gayo Lues Regency, Aceh Province. The data is in the form of scientific articles from class.

Instruments

The data collected in descriptive qualitative is in the form of words, pictures, and tell stories about events that the researcher experienced at the time conduct research. So it is hoped that in carrying out this research get accurate data. Data collection will be carried out in the field, researchers will make observations first to determine the

students' abilities it is easier for researchers to make observations which are the aim of researcher. Before the research took place, the researcher conducted interviews with related teachers to find out students' abilities and ask for exam results been given, such as UTS results, and daily tests. As the research progresses, it will be easier for researchers to collect information data and make observations with targets that have been previously set. For this reason, on this occasion the researcher obtained data as much as possible requires more observation and analysis deep. These activities are carried out through a qualitative approach, because this research procedure will describe or illustrate general about language errors in morphological aspects.

Data Analysis

The data collection technique used in this research is the note-taking technique. The use of listening techniques is carried out by listening to data on language use in students' scientific articles, and the results of teacher explanations in the field of Indonesian language studies. The note-taking technique is carried out by recording what forms of language errors students make in their scientific articles and analyzing them according to the form of the errors. The research instruments used were observation sheets, interview sheets, documentation and tests. The data analysis technique used in this research is Rijali (2019) qualitative data analysis technique with the following flow of qualitative research data analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research Findings

The morphological errors described consist of errors in the grammatical aspect, errors in the field of diction, errors in the field of reduplication, and errors in the field of compositum. Language errors in the grammatical aspect in this research mean language errors in the field of grammar, errors that occur because they do not comply with standard grammatical rules which include errors in prefixation, suffixation and conffixation. These prefixation errors include errors in the prefix /ber/, errors in nasalization of the prefix /me/, errors in writing the prefix /ke/, errors in writing the prefix /di/, and errors in writing absorption elements. Meanwhile, infixation errors were not found in the data of this study. Suffixation errors include errors in writing the ending /kan/ and the foreign ending /ir/. In the field of confirmation, errors were found in the formation process and errors in the writing procedure.

The second morphological error is an error in the disc aspect. Errors in this area include errors in inappropriate word choice, errors in the use of non-standard words, and errors in the use of synonymous words. The third language error in the field of morphology in the student's essay was an error in the use of reduplication. Reduplication errors made by students lie in errors in their use. In its use in sentences, the reduplication error is due to excessive/pleonic use of adverbs.

The fourth morphological error is an error in the compositum. Composite errors or compound word errors generally occur in writing errors. Compound words that have a beginning and ending at the same time should be written together, but students write them separately. These errors can be described as follows.

Language Errors in Grammatical Aspects

Language errors in the grammatical aspect in this research mean language errors in the field of grammar, namely errors in word formation that occur not in accordance with standard grammatical rules. The grammatical errors found in this research data include errors in affixation. These affixation errors include prefix errors, suffix errors and confix errors, while infixation errors were not found in the data of this study.

Prefix Error

Prefixes are generally known as prefixes. Prefixation is the process of adding morphemes (prefixes) at the beginning of words to form complex words and can change the grammatical meaning of the word. Prefix errors in this research are divided into two parts, namely original Indonesian prefix errors and prefix errors from absorbed elements. Prefixation errors in this research are errors that occur in the formation process. The prefix errors ber- become bel, ber becomes be, and ber remains ber. The error in the /ber/ prefix found in this research was an error in the formation process. From the research data, it was determined that the word /work/ should be /work/.

Prefix Error Me-

In this research data, the word/communicate/ is found which should be/communicate/. Apart from that, words

were also found with the same error, namely /construct/ which should be /construct/. Another error found was in the words/influence/which should/influence/.

Inappropriate Diction Errors

The first error in the diction aspect found in this research was the use of inappropriate diction. Semantically, the meaning of these words can be understood by the listener/reader. This error can be seen in the following research data.

Table 1. Diction Errors

Diction Error	Revision
By maintaining heart health, it is hoped that fewer victims will fall from diseases that attack the heart.	By maintaining heart health, there will be fewer victims of heart disease.
Mosquitoes breeding in soapy water or household soap waste produces an attractive chemical aroma	The breeding of mosquitoes in soapy water or household soap waste results in an unhealthy chemical odor.
Dabus dance is an extreme dance that originates from Aceh, why is it called extreme?	Dabus dance is an extreme dance originating from Aceh, why is it called extreme?

Morphological Errors in Composite Fields

Composite errors found in students' essays are errors regarding the way they are written. In the general guidelines for Indonesian spelling, the procedures for writing this combination of words are regulated in the following four provisions.

1. Word combination elements commonly called compound words, including special terms, are written separately.
2. Combinations of words that can cause misunderstandings are written by placing a hyphen (-) between the elements.
3. Combinations of words that are written separately are still written separately if they have a prefix or suffix.
4. Combinations of words that have a prefix and suffix are written together.

The morphological error in the field of composites made by students is writing composites that have prefixes and suffixes. It should be put together, but students write it separately.

Table 2. Composite Error

Composite Error	Revision
Economic inequality: Discrimination can hinder an individual's access to employment, education, or public services.	Economic inequality: Discrimination can hinder an individual's access to employment, education, or public services.
One of the causes of increasing mosquito breeding is because Aedes aegypti mosquito eggs can hatch in clean water and waste water.	One of the causes of increasing mosquito breeding is because Aedes aegypti mosquito eggs can hatch in clean water and waste water.
The process of communicating and extracting information, however, there are quite a few who abuse the use of the internet.	The process of communicating and extracting information, however, there are quite a few who abuse the use of the internet.

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Discussion

Based on the results of this research above, it can be said that the noun morphology errors that occur in the composition of participants are plural -s. This research revealed that the category of morphological errors that participants made most frequently was verb selection errors. Selection errors indicate that students have difficulty combining the prefix me- with the infix resulting in the word being incorrect according to the rules of Indonesian grammar. Likewise, diction or word choice errors made by students include errors in selecting nouns, excessive use of verbs, and errors in selecting adjectives.

The results of this research are reinforced by research by Hasan and Achmad (2022) entitled "Analysis of Language Errors in the Field of Morphology in Texts Written by Class IX Students of SMP Negeri 4 Medan". The results of this study found that morphological errors occurred in deletions, additions, and formation errors which included derivations, inflections, prepositions, articles, copula be, personal pronouns, auxiliaries, and determiners. Syntactic errors occur in omissions, additions, construction errors, and sequencing which include passive sentences, tenses, noun phrases, auxiliary words, subject-verb agreement, and determiners. This shows that language errors in the morphological aspect are dominated by affixation, diction and inflection/derivation.

This research concludes that morphological errors that occur due to difficulties in the target language depend on students' knowledge and understanding of the target language itself, for example the occurrence of verb morphology errors (errors of omission, selection errors and overuse) can be caused by several things characteristics of words from the target language that are not easily remembered by learners because of the strong differences in accent between the first language and the target language. In understanding this word, students are expected to use the word often and try to write it without accessing Indonesia dictionary online, so that they know how to write the word correctly.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion that have been described, the author can conclude that the forms of morphological errors in scientific articles of class standard, errors in the use of reduplication, errors in writing composites, and errors in the use of synonymous words. The forms of reduplication errors in scientific articles of class. The forms of composite errors in scientific articles of class XI students at Seribu Bukit State High School, Gayo Lues Regency are about how they are written. The composite which should be written in series turns out to be separated, or vice versa. The factors that cause language errors in the field of morphology in scientific articles of class.

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