

Analysis of morphological errors in concept papers on characteristics and differences between individuals and papers on pluralism of Indonesian society

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to understand the morphological errors that exist in student writing. The issue that is the background of this research is that there are still various errors in the formation of words in student writings that can affect the accuracy of the use of the Indonesian language. Morphology is a part of the science of language that studies how words are formed and how changes in the shape of words can affect their meaning. To achieve this goal, this study uses a qualitative descriptive method with an inductive approach. Data was obtained from papers written and presented by students. Data analysis was carried out based on morphological error categories such as affixation and reduplication. The results obtained showed that there were errors in affixation and reduplication in papers made by students. Affixation errors include the use of suffixes at the beginning (prefix), the end (suffix), and the beginning of the end (confix), while in reduplication there are errors in the use of hyphens and excessive repetition of sentences. These findings show that students' understanding of the morphological rules of the Indonesian language still needs to be improved. Therefore, improvements are needed in learning morphology, increasing writing editing activities, and using the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling (PUEBI) and the Great Dictionary of Indonesian Language (KBBI) as a source of reference in writing scientific papers. Thus, it is hoped that morphological errors in writing student papers can be reduced.



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INTRODUCTION

Etymologically, the term morphology comes from the word "morph" which means form and "logic" which refers to science. In other words, morphology is defined as the science that studies shapes. Ramlan (according to Chaer, 2008) revealed that morphology is a branch of linguistics that examines word forms, word form modifications, and the impact of these changes on the meaning and categories of words. In the formation of morphology, words are made up of smaller elements, i.e. morphemes, which can be either free morphemes or bound morphemes. In Indonesian, there are three main morphological processes, namely affixation, reduplication, and compounding. This shows that the Indonesian language has a dynamic word formation system and can adapt to social and cultural changes in society.

Chaer (2008) emphasizes that an understanding of morphology is not only important for academic studies, but also provides practical benefits in everyday language use. In this context, Ramlan (2009:29) said that morphology is a part of linguistics that examines the details of word forms as well as the influence of shape changes on the meaning and categories of words, both from a grammatical and semantic perspective. Rohmadi (2009:3) added that morphology provides freedom in creating morphemes and words, both free and bound morphemes, thus creating a variety of meanings.

Affixation is the process of adding prefixes, infixes, or suffixes to the basic form (Alwi et al., 2010:121). In addition, there is also reduplication which is the process of repeating the basic form, either in whole or in part, with or without affixes (Muslich, 2014:48). Pluralization is the process of combining two or more basic morphemes to form a new word that has a certain meaning (Verhaar, 2012:154). These three processes are important elements in the formation of Indonesian vocabulary and play a role in enriching meaning in various forms of communication.

It is important to conduct studies on affixation, reduplication, and pluralization because these three processes are productive ways to create words in Indonesian. Research on morphological processes will provide a deeper understanding of word structure, the process of creating meaning, and the characteristics of the language used in the text. The results of the research can also contribute to the development of linguistics, especially in the field of morphology, as well as become a reference for future language research.

In the practice of using language, especially in written works, errors are often found in the formation of words, such as the use of improper suffixes, writing that is not in accordance with the rules, and the use of reforms that are not in accordance with the rules of the Indonesian language. In addition, many texts contain various forms of affixation, reduplication, and pluralization, but not all of them have been studied in depth. This situation shows the need for research that can identify and explain the various forms of morphological processes to provide a clearer understanding of the patterns of word formation applied.

A number of studies on morphological processes have been conducted previously with various study objects. These studies show that affixing, reduplication, and pluralization are productive processes in creating words in Indonesian. However, each research object has different linguistic characteristics, so research on different objects is still needed to gain a broader understanding of the use of morphological processes in Indonesian. Therefore, this research is expected to complement the findings of previous studies and contribute to the development of morphological studies in Indonesian.

The purpose of this study is to find and analyze morphological errors in student writing. The benefits of this research include theoretical contributions to the development of the study of Indonesian language morphology, as well as practical contributions for students and educators in improving the correct and good Indonesian language skills, especially in writing scientific papers.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study applies a qualitative descriptive research method with an inductive approach. The purpose of this study is to describe and analyze the morphological errors contained in student papers systematically based on the data obtained.

In theory, Mark identifies three types of approaches, which are referred to by Siti Rahayu Haditono in Sugiyono: deductive, inductive, and functional. The deductive approach starts from theory to data, while the inductive approach starts from data which is then concluded in a general form. The functional approach shows the interaction between theory and data. In this study, the method used is inductive, because the analysis starts from data in the form of morphological errors found, then categorized, analyzed, and corrected in accordance with applicable linguistic rules.

The source of data in this study comes from student papers in the context of scientific writing. The data studied consisted of words and sentences that contained morphological errors.

The subjects in this study are two papers from students of the Elementary School Teacher Education Study Program at Mulawarman University. The selection of subjects was based on the consideration that both papers had morphological errors that were in line with the focus of the research. Data is collected through the documentation method, namely by collecting and analyzing student papers that are used as research data sources.

Data analysis is carried out through several steps, namely: (1) identifying morphological errors, (2) classifying errors into categories of affixation and reduplication, (3) analyzing the form of errors, and (4) providing corrections based on correct Indonesian language rules. To ensure the validity of the data, the researcher conducts repeated and thorough data checks and refers to relevant theories as the basis for analyzing errors.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Morphology in a lexical context is one of the fields in linguistics that explores the intricacies of words. According to the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language, morphology is defined as one of the branches of linguistics that studies the structure of word parts from a grammatical perspective and ways of combining them. In addition, there is another view that says that morphology is a field in linguistics that examines the structure of words and the processes that form them.

From this explanation, it can be concluded that morphology is one of the branches in the study of linguistics that specifically discusses the structure of words, variations, and the process of their

formation. In language research, morphology has a crucial role as part of linguistic studies that provides a theoretical and methodological framework for understanding language as a system. In this context, linguistics serves as the main discipline, while morphology focuses specifically on the analysis of word structure and formation (Katamba and Stonham, 2006).

In theory, linguistics sees language as a system consisting of different levels. In this case, morphology has a very important role because it is the link between phonology and syntax. Morphology studies the process of how sounds form words, how words are arranged in the process of formation, and how changes in word formation can affect their grammatical meaning and function.

The use of morphological words in linguistics confirms that the focus of his study is on words as linguistic units that have an internal structure. Words are understood as the result of a formation process that can be analyzed with a scientific approach. Therefore, both in terms of etymology and concept, morphology refers to a discipline that focuses on the form of words, their constituent elements, and the processes that govern the formation and change of these forms. Thus, morphology not only explores word lists, but also investigates the systems and rules involved in word formation in a language, such as affixation, composition, and reduplication (Spencer and Zwicky, 1998).

Table 1 Morphological Errors of Affixation in Paper 1

No.	Types of Errors	Data	Repairs	Remarks
1.	Affixation (Prefix)	Dapat saling mempengaruhi	Dapat saling memengaruhi	The misuse of the prefix meN- in a root word that begins with the phoneme p (influence) which should have been dissolved into "affect" (page. 6)
2.	Affixation (Confix)	Dipersoalkan apalagi didebatkan hanya demi	Dipersoalkan apalagi diperdebatkan hanya demi	The root word "debate" gets the prefix ber- (argue) and is formed into a transitive passive using the di-per-kan confix so that it becomes debated. (page. 7)

Data 1. Morphological Errors of Affixation in Table 1

Data (1): "Mempengaruhi."

Based on morphophonemic rules, if the prefix meN- meets a root word that begins with the phoneme /k/, /p/, /t/, or /s/ followed by a vowel, then the first phoneme in the root word must be melted (merged). So the letter /p/ in the word influence should be merged into the phoneme /m/. The form of improvement is "affect."

Data (2): "Didebatkan."

The word is debated inappropriately because it jumps over the process of affix interaction. The di-per-kan construct must be used to express the meaning of "something that is used as a subject of debate".

Table 2. Morphological Errors of Reduplication in Paper 1

No.	Types of Errors	Data	Repairs	Remarks
1.	Reduplication	Bentuk-bentuk pluralisme bentuk- bentuk pluralism	Bentuk-bentuk pluralisme	There is a repetition of the same phrase without adding meaning, as well as the inconsistency of the foreign absorption morpheme "pluralism" (page. 4)

2.	Reduplication	Pendapat sebeb bebasnya namun	Pendapat sebeb- bebasnya namun	Reduplication is mandatory to use a lexical hyphen (-) as a delimiter for word formation. (page. 8)
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Data 2. Morphological Errors of Reduplication in Table 2

Data (1): "Bentuk-bentuk pluralisme bentuk-bentuk pluralism."

There is redundancy or waste of words because in words forms morphologically have a function as plural markers. Rewriting phrases in a row (forms... Forms...) does not add any new meaning. Second, there is a mistake in using English suffixes (-ism) that have not been fully absorbed, according to the rules of absorption of foreign terms, the morpheme must be adjusted to the suffix -ism. The form of improvement is "Forms of pluralism."

Data (2): "Pendapat sebeb bebasnya namun."

Every process of repetition of words (complete, partial, or repetition of the word with suffixes) must use a lexical hyphen (-), this hyphen functions to bind the two repeated morphemes to become a complete unit. The correct form of remedy is "Opinion as freely as possible."

Table 3. Morphological Errors of Affix in Paper 2

No.	Types of Errors	Data	Repairs	Remarks
1.	Affixation	Selaku dosen pangampu	Selaku dosen pengampu	The root word "ampu" uses the prefix peN- instead of paN- so the correct form is "ampu". (page. i)
2.	Affixation	Dengan baik apabila mendapatkan	Dengan baik apabila mendapatkan	Errors in the writing of the suffix lead to the root word "can" which should have been written "get" (page. 8)

Data 3. Morphological Errors of Affixation in Table 3

Data (1): "Selaku dosen pangampu."

This part of the word has a type of affixation error in the form of a peN-prefix error. The root word used is "ampu" which begins with the phoneme /a/. The change of the standard vowel /e/ in the prefix to the vowel /a/ (pang-) is considered non-standard.

Data (2): "Dengan baik apabila mendapatkan."

To form a transitive active verb that means an active action acquires something, the root word "can" must be flanked intact by the confix meN-kan. Through the morphophonemic process, the prefix meN- that meets the initial letter /d/ will change to men-, then given the suffix -kan to form the transitive verb "get".

Based on the analysis of the two papers, two types of morphological errors were identified, namely affixation and reduplication. Affixation errors appear to be the most common type of error compared to reduplication. The dominance of affixation errors indicates that the author still faces difficulties in applying the rules of word formation involving the addition of affixes, both prefixes, suffixes, and confixes.

In the aspect of affixation, there are several errors, such as the word mempengaruhi that should be written memengaruhi. This word signifies an inaccuracy in the application of the prefix meN- which undergoes phoneme softening. Then, there is also a mistake in the word didebatkan that should be written in the word diperdebatkan. The root word "debat" should be affixed with ber- and formed into a transitive passive word and use the di-per-kan confix. A similar error can be seen in the word pangampu that should be written pengampu. The root word "ampu" uses the prefix peN-instead of paN-

. In addition, errors are found in mendapatkan that should be mendapatkan. This is because the author does not understand how words are formed from the root word dapat which should be given the prefix meN- and the suffix -kan. This finding is in line with the opinion of Muslich (2014) who states that affixation is the process of forming words through the addition of affixes to root words that must comply with certain phonological and morphological rules.

In the aspect of reduplication, errors were found in the rewriting of words. For example, in pluralistic forms, Bentuk-bentuk pluralisme bentuk-bentuk pluralism are repeated without adding new meanings, making sentences ineffective. In addition, a form of pendapat sebebasa bebasanya was found that should be written pendapat sebebasa-bebasnya. This error occurs because the reword in Indonesian needs to use a hyphen (-). This phenomenon shows that the author's understanding of the rules of reduplication still needs to be improved, especially regarding the rules for rewriting. The findings are in accordance with the view of Ramlan (2009) who states that reduplication is the process of repeating basic forms with certain writing rules in Indonesian.

In general, the high number of errors in affixing when compared to reduplication suggests that the process of creating words through affixation is the most complicated aspect of morphology. This happens because there are many rules that need to be considered, such as phoneme clearance, the application of prefixes and suffixes, and the writing of affix forms that are in accordance with the rules of the Indonesian language. Thus, the results of this study emphasize the importance of understanding morphological rules in writing scientific papers to reduce errors in word formation and improve the quality of the language used.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis of two papers owned by students of the Elementary School Teacher Education Study Program, Mulawarman University, two types of morphological errors were identified, namely affixation and reduplication. The most common errors are affixation errors, which include inaccuracies in the use of prefixes, suffixes, confixes.

In addition, errors in reduplication were also found which included the use of improper hyphens, and excessive repetition of sentences. The results of these findings indicate that students' understanding of the morphology rules of the Indonesian language still needs to be improved, especially in the formation and writing of words that are in line with linguistic norms.

Therefore, a more in-depth learning approach and training on morphology are needed so that the quality of the use of Indonesian in students' scientific works becomes better, precise, and in accordance with the set standards.

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