

Analysis of Phonological Errors of Morphology and Synthxis in Description Text in VII Class Students of Middle School 60 Palembang

Dede Oktareza¹, Ratu Wardarita², Dessy Wardiah³

¹SMP Negeri 60 Palembang
^{2,3}Universitas PGRI Palembang
e-mail: dedeoktareza@gmail.com

Abstract

This study aims to describe the errors of phonology, morphology and syntax in descriptive text for seventh grade students of Middle School 60 Palembang. The method used in this research is a descriptive qualitative method. The data source of this research is the descriptive text of the students, amounting to 150 students. The data from this study were words or sentences that experienced morphological and syntactic phonological errors. The data collection techniques from this research were test and interview techniques. The data analysis method used in this research is the triangulation collection method. The results of this study found that the most dominant errors were errors in the phonological field. The phonological errors found were misuse of punctuation marks, errors in using prepositions, errors in using capital letters and errors in writing basic words. Morphological errors include affixation errors. Syntax errors include inefficient sentences.

Keywords : *Language Errors, Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Descriptive Text*

INTRODUCTION

Language skills have four basic abilities, namely, *listening skills, speaking skills, reading skills* and *writing skills*. Writing skills are the final level of language proficiency and this ability must be mastered by students [1].

One example of writing skills is writing descriptive text. Etymologically, the word "description" is adapted from Latin "*describere*" which means to describe or give something. So that the definition of description is a form of essay that describes something in accordance with the actual situation, so that the reader seems to be able to see, hear, and feel what the author describes. The depiction of objects can be done by revealing the special details and impressions that the sensory responses give. To describe it, it requires keen observation and full attention to the object. [2] one of the characteristics of the communicative approach relates to language errors. Language errors are considered as part of the teaching and learning process. This means that language errors are an integral part of language learning, both informal and formal language learning.

Writing and using language in writing descriptive texts can result in language errors. Written language errors are something that cannot be avoided from the influence of how a student expresses his thoughts in a written form which is sometimes out of sync and this is also supported by the teaching of first and second languages in the environment and the process of teaching Indonesian.

Results Written language error data in language teaching are grouped based on linguistic level in the form of errors in phonology, morphology, phrases, clauses and syntax which are often found in written language. One of the language error problems is errors in terms of phonology, morphology and syntax.

Phonology is a field of linguistics that studies, analyzes, and talks about a series of language sounds, which are etymologically formed from the word *font*, namely sound, and *logic*, namely science [3].

Morphology is a branch of linguistics that identifies the basic unit of language as the grammatical unit of writing [4]. Syntax is a branch of linguistics that concerns the arrangement of words in sentences.

Based on the researcher interview with the Indonesian language and literature subject teacher at SMP Negeri 60 Palembang, the students' skill score in writing descriptive text was still low and had not reached the Minimum Completeness Criteria (KKM) score of 78. The low KKM score was because the students did not pay attention and understand the rules. The rules in the description text are like using special words to make concrete.

Based on the results of observations by researchers in class VII SMP Negeri 60 Palembang, when students were given the task to write descriptive texts, some students did not attach importance to the principles in writing descriptive text and there were still many errors in phonetic writing consisting of writing capital letters, using signs read, writing of basic words, prepositions and abbreviations and in the field of morphology in the classification of affixation (affix) and reduplication (repeating words) as well as in the syntax field which consists of ungrammatical sentences and non-coherent sentences. Students are more concerned with how to complete assignments given by the teacher to be completed quickly and consider writing descriptive text to be easy, while writing descriptive text must be detailed and detailed as if the reader can feel or see the object being written.

Based on the description above, the researcher conducted a study with the title, "Analysis of Phonological Errors in Morphology and Syntax in Descriptive Text for Class VII Students of SMP N 60 Palembang" to analyze and describe language errors at the phonological level consisting of writing in capital letters, using punctuation marks, writing of basic words, prepositions and word abbreviations and morphological levels in the classification of affixation (affix), reduplication (repeating words) and at the syntactic level which consists of inefficient sentences and incompatible sentences in the description text.

In order for the problem in this study to be focused, the researchers analyzed the errors of phonological writing which consisted of, capital letters, punctuation, basic word writing, prepositions and abbreviations in the morphological field in the affixation classification (affix), reduplication (repeated words) and at the syntactic level which consists of inefficient sentences and non-coherent sentences.

METHOD

Types of Research

This research was conducted at SMP Negeri 60 Palembang. This research used a qualitative descriptive method. The qualitative descriptive method is a study that describes or explains data [5]. This method aims to enable researchers to analyze, describe and conclude morphological and syntactic phonological errors in writing descriptive texts for seventh grade students of SMP Negeri 60 Palembang. This study describes language errors in the form of words and sentences.

Research Subjects and Data

Sources of data used in this study were seventh grade students of SMP Negeri 60 Palembang. The data in this study were the results of writing descriptive texts by class VII students of SMP N 60 Palembang which were analyzed based on phonological, morphological and syntactic errors.

Data collection techniques in this study were in the form of test and interview techniques. According to [6], a test is a tool or procedure used to find out or measure something in an atmosphere, in a predetermined manner and rules. This study used a descriptive text writing test given to class VII students of SMP Negeri 60 Palembang. The interview is used as a data collection technique if the researcher wants to conduct a preliminary study to find a problem that must be researched and if the researcher wants to know things from a more in-depth respondent whose number of respondents is small. [7] The

data analysis technique used in this research is a descriptive data analysis technique with a qualitative approach to test the accuracy of the data using the triangulation collection method. Data Reduction, Data Display and Conclusions

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research was conducted at SMP N 60 Palembang. This study used approximately 60 data, and found one hundred and twelve language errors in the fields of phonology, morphology and syntax. The errors in phonology, morphology and syntax will be described in the results of the study below.

This research was conducted at SMP N 60 Palembang. This study used approximately 60 data, and found one hundred and twelve language errors in the fields of phonology, morphology and syntax. The errors in phonology, morphology and syntax will be described in the results of the study below.

The Causes of Language Errors in Phonology:

Phonological errors are language errors in the field of phonology. Phonology is one of the fields in linguistics that investigates sounds in language according to their function. Language errors in terms of phonology are language errors that occur due to pronunciation errors of language sounds produced by human speech tools and errors that occur due to differences in meaning capture [8].

Indonesian mistakes in phonology can be seen from the use of spoken and written language. From the combination of the two points of view there are various types of language errors. There are language errors due to changes in pronunciation of phonemes, refining of phonemes, adding phonemes, incorrectly placing the differences in groups of words and sentences and so on. There is a language error due to phonetic writing errors. Language errors in phonology can also be caused by changing the sound from a diphthong to a monophthong (single sound).

Basic Word Writing

A basic word writing error is a writing error that occurs because the letters written in the root word are incomplete or do not match the root words contained in *the Big Indonesian Dictionary*. For example in Table 1.

Table 1. Example of Basic Word Writing Error

False	True
pebruari	februari
ijin	izin
Olah raga	olahraga

Discussion: On the sentence "My sister and I visited Grandma's house in February". The error in the word lies in the word "peburari" which is an error due to an incompatibility with *the large Indonesian dictionary*. because students in the pronunciation of "February" use "pebruary" then he will write with the letters he pronounced.

In the sentence "I am leaving". The error in this word lies in the word "permission" which is an error due to a non-conformance with *the large Indonesian dictionary*. because the student in pronouncing "permission" uses "permission" then he will write with the letters he pronounced.

Discussion "setelah makan kami duduk² sebentar"

The rewriting of the word rephrase, according to EBI, violates the rules, the word should be written completely or completely by connecting lines or repeating the root word by giving a hyphen between the root word. Therefore, so that the writing of the word above is in accordance with the EBI, the correct writing can be corrected to: "setelah makan kami duduk-duduk sebentar"

Discussion “saya memfoto foto dengan turis dan akhirnya saya pulang”

Exposure to the above data, there was a rewriting error. The error can be seen in the word italicized photographed. The rewriting of these words, according to EBI, violates the rules, the word should be written completely or completely by giving a connecting line or repeating the root word by giving a hyphen between the root word. Therefore, in the writing of words above, according to the EBI, the writing can be corrected to “saya memfoto-foto dengan turis dan akhirnya saya pulang”

Preposition

In the EBI guidelines, it is stated that the prepositions *di*, *ke*, and *dari* written separately from the words that follow them except in a combination of words which are commonly regarded as one word such as *kepada* and *daripada*. Here's an example:

Table 2. Example of Preposition

False	True
dipasar	di pasar
ketaman	ke taman
dari pada	daripada

Discussion : “tempat untuk santai yang di buat khusus untuk para turis”

a typing error in preposition in data there is a word that should be made in that word must be connected made because it does not show a description of the place, written according to the correct use of spelling “tempat untuk santai yang dibuat khusus untuk para turis”.

Discussion : “Saya langsung berangkat pulang kerumah”

The error in writing the preposition in the word home must also be separated because it shows the description of the place so, the word must be separated from the word that follows it home following the use of the right preposition “Saya langsung berangkat pulang ke rumah”

Misuse of Capital Letters

Misuse of capital letters is caused by the following reasons.

- Capital letters are not used as the first element of the word at the beginning of the sentence.

saya akan pergi.
aku ingin cepat selesai

At the beginning of each paragraph or word must be capitalized. Capital letters must also be used after there is a period punctuation.

- The beginning of each word in the title is not capitalized.

berlibur ke rumah nenek
pengumuman

In every word that contains any title, either the word or sentence must start with a capital letter.

- Capital letters are not used at the beginning of the direct passage.

Ayahku berkata, "baiklah, kita pergi sekarang! "

Capital letters must be used at the beginning of the direct passage.

d. Capital letters are not used at the start of writing the person's name.

fadilah meidi
dede oktareza

Capital letters are written at the beginning of words when writing a person's name

Error Use Punctuation

Errors use punctuation shown in the following quote.

Mendatangi tempat - tempat di Jakarta
Aku ingin ke Dunia Fantasi. Karena Dunia Fantasi
Kita harus ke sana Ra

Pemakaian tanda baca yang salah tersebut dapat diperbaiki sebagai berikut.

Discusion : pada kalimat "tempat - tempat" antara tanda penghubung tersebut tidak boleh ada spasi

Mendatangi tempat-tempat di Jakarta.

Discusion : pada kata "Fantasi.Karena" seharusnya tidak ada tanda titik

Aku ingin ke Dunia Fantasi karena Dunia Fantasi sangat Indah.

Kita harus ke sana, Ra

The Cause of Error-Speaking In The Field Of Morphology:

According to [8] explains that morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies the ins and outs of changing word forms and the effect of these changes on the type and meaning of words.

[3] etymologically the word morphology is from the word morph which means form and the word logi which means knowledge. So literally the word morphology means the science of forms, in linguistic studies, morphology means "the knowledge" of forms and word formation.

From the above opinion, it can be concluded that morphology is the study of changes in word formation and the effect of morphemes into words.

Morphological error is a language error in the field of morphology. There are three kinds of word forms that occur as a result of morphological processes. The three forms of the word are affixed words (berafiks), repeated words, and compound words. Affixed words are words that are formed as a result of the affixation process. Reduplicates are words that are formed as a result of the reduplication process. Compound words are words that are formed as a result of the composition process. Therefore, language errors in this morphological field are grouped into: affixation errors, reduplication errors and composition errors. [8].

Speak at the level of affixation Errors

Errors pulverization and perpetuation of phonemes in the process of affixation.

The phoneme pulverization Errors

The phonemes / k /, / p /, / t /, and / s / in the form of clusters and digraphs do not experience pulverization in prefixation. In the use of Indonesian, there are many deviations from this rule. There are several phonemes that experience pulverization, such as phoneme / f / and phoneme / c /. In addition, in reality, the phonemes / k /, / p /, / t /, / s / are often found in cluster form and the digraph is dissolved in the prefix.

False	True
Memitnah	Memfitnah
Memoto	Memfoto
Menyuci	Mencuci
Menyicil	Mencicil
mengawartikan	mengkhawatirkan

The Causes Speaking In Fields of Syntax Error:

Errors are language errors in the syntax field. The word *sintaksis* comes from the Greek word *suntattein*. The word comes from two root words, namely *sun* which means "with" and the word *tattein* which means "to place". So, *suntattein* is to put words or groups of words together. The placement of words together can form the construction of a phrase, clause, or sentence. Therefore, syntactic errors are divided into phrase errors, clause errors, and sentence errors [8]. Based on the research title, only sentence errors will be analyzed

Excessive Use of Subject sentence using the same two subjects should be eliminated because the subject does not the effect the meaning. Often there are phrase like the following.

Use of Words with the Same Meaning

There are several words whose meaning is often used in one sentence so as to give rise to unscrupulous sentences. the words *adalah* and *merupakan*, *agar* and *supaya*, *sangat* and *sekali* the meaning is the same.

Discussion :

Hari ini **adalah merupakan** hari ulang tahun Ilham.

Mereka mencari nafkah **demi untuk** keluarganya.

Mahasiswa harus rajin **agar supaya** lulus dengan nilai terbaik.

Suasana di pasar **sangat ramai sekali**.

Kalimat-kalimat di atas seharusnya diubah menjadi kalimat-kalimat berikut.

Hari ini **adalah** hari ulang tahun Ilham.

Hari ini **merupakan hari** ulang Ilham

Mereka mencari nafkah **demi** keluarganya.

Mereka mencari nafkah **untuk** keluarganya.

Mahasiswa harus rajin **agar** lulus dengan nilai terbaik.

Mahasiswa harus rajin **supaya** lulus dengan nilai terbaik.

Suasana di sana **sangat ramai**.

Suasana di sana ramai **sekali**

Dalam konsep itu terdapat **banyak** kesalahan.

Dalam konsep itu terdapat **berbagai** kesalahan.

Use of Form Words and Their Meanings

Sentence imperfection can occur if there is a compound word in both the compound word and the repeat word along with the meaning of the formation.

The Use of Two Conjunctions Conjunction

In compound sentences it is often found that the use of two conjunctions is synonymous.

Excessive Use of Subjects

Sentences that use the same two subjects should be omitted as the second subject does not affect the meaning. There are often the following sentences:

I pray before I study.

CONCLUSIONS

This study aims to describe the errors of phonology, morphology and syntax in

descriptive text for seventh grade students of Middle School 60 Palembang. The method used in this research is a descriptive qualitative method. The data from this study were words or sentences that experienced morphological and syntactic phonological errors. The data collection techniques from this research were test and interview techniques. The data analysis method used in this research is the triangulation collection method. The results of this study found that the most dominant errors were errors in the phonological field. The phonological errors found were misuse of punctuation marks, errors in using prepositions, errors in using capital letters and errors in writing basic words.

REFERENCES

- Pamungkas, S. (2012). Terampil Menulis. In *Bahasa Indonesia dalam berbagai perspektif* (p. 57). Yogyakarta: Andi offset.
- Ghufron, S. (2015). Pengertian Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa. In S. Ghufron, *Kesalahan Berbahasa Teori dan Aplikasi* (p. 2). Yogyakarta: Penerbit Ombak.
- Chaer, A. (2012). Pengertian Fonologi. In A. Chaer, *Linguistik Umum* (p. 102). Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta.
- Verhaar, J. (2010). Dasar Morfologi. In J. Verhaar, *Asas-asas Linguistik Umum* (p. 97). Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.
- Sugiyono. (2013). Metode penelitian. In *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif* (p. 97). Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Arikunto, S. (2010). *Dasar-dasar Evaluasi Pendidikan (Edisi Revisi)*. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara.
- Sugiyono, D. (2010). Pengertian Metode Penelitian. In *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D* (p. 3). Bandung: ALFABETA.
- Ghufron, S. (2015). Pengertian Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa. In S. Ghufron, *Kesalahan Berbahasa Teori dan Aplikasi* (p. 2). Yogyakarta: Penerbit Ombak.