

MORPHOLOGICAL ERRORS IN MAIN NEWS HEADLINES HARIAN SINGGALANG AUGUST–NOVEMBER 2025 EDITION

FRISCA DILLA¹, NISA ANGGRAINI BATUBARA², YOLANI ERAWATI³

Institut Seni Budaya Indonesia Aceh^{1/2}, Universitas Negeri Medan³

friscadilla@isbiaceh.ac.id¹, nisaanggraini@isbiaceh.ac.id², yolani@unimed.ac.id³

First Received: Dec 12, 2025

Final Proof Received: Dec 24, 2025

Abstract

Language in mass media plays an important role in shaping public opinion, so that language errors at the morphological level can reduce the quality of the information conveyed. This study aims to identify and analyze morphological errors in the headlines of the Singgalang Daily, published in the August–November 2025 edition. The research method used is a descriptive qualitative method with a reading and note-taking technique. Data analysis techniques include the stages of identification, classification, description, and evaluation of morphological errors, especially in the aspects of affixation, reduplication, and compounding. The results of the study indicate that there are morphological errors with the most dominant language errors being compounding errors, with 20 data points, such as writing compound words that do not comply with EYD V rules. The primary factors contributing to errors are the authors' unfamiliarity with linguistic rules and their tendency to use incorrect forms. These findings conclude that there is a need for increased awareness and linguistic competence for mass media editors to maintain the quality of journalistic language. This research is expected to be a reference for the media in improving the use of Indonesian and contribute to the preservation of good and correct Indonesian in the realm of public communication.

Keywords: Language errors, Mass media, Morphology

INTRODUCTION

Language use in mass media plays a crucial role in shaping public perception and delivering accurate information. With language, people will easily connect (Audina et al., 2023). Errors in language structure, particularly at the morphological level, may obscure meaning and reduce the clarity of news content. As a linguistic field that examines word structure and formation, morphology becomes essential for constructing precise and effective expressions in journalistic texts. Mistakes in this area tend to affect meaning and may lead to ambiguity or misinterpretation in public communication. Even though it has become an everyday language, the majority of Indonesian people still have difficulty writing good Indonesian (Sa'diyah, 2022). Whether we realize it or not, the use of words is often inappropriate in its use.

Language is a crucial means of communication in human life, both spoken and written. In the mass media, language plays a crucial role in shaping opinions. Using appropriate and standardized language improves the quality of information conveyed to the public. Therefore, using appropriate language based on Indonesian language rules is essential for composing texts for mass media. One crucial aspect of linguistics is morphology, the branch of linguistics that studies word structure and formation. Mistakes in morphology will undoubtedly impact the meaning and clarity of the intended message, particularly in mass media, which has a significant influence on shaping public opinion.

In Indonesian mass media, morphological errors remain common, especially in news headlines. Headlines carry a central function in summarizing information efficiently, but linguistic inaccuracies may weaken credibility and communicative impact. Previous studies indicate that morphological errors frequently occur in various writing contexts, including academic, social media, and learning environments, most commonly involving affixation, reduplication, and compounding. However, research on morphological errors in online news media, particularly at the headline level, remains limited. This gap highlights the need for a focused investigation.

Language errors refer to deviations in language use, both spoken and written, that do not conform to communication rules, social norms, or applicable grammatical rules (Setyawati, 2019). These errors include violations of Indonesian language structure, spelling, and punctuation in various forms of speech such as words, sentences, and paragraphs (Sebayang, 2019). This phenomenon is closely related to the proper use of language and can occur even in advanced speakers (Supriani & Siregar, 2012; Astuti et al., 2020). From these various opinions, it can be concluded that language errors are a form of deviation in communication that involves violations of language rules and writing rules.

How to cite this article: Dilla, F., Batubara, N. A., & Erawati, Y. (2026). Morphological errors in main news headlines *Harian Singgalang* August–November 2025 edition. *Global Expert: Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra*, 14(1), 1-6.

Language error analysis is a systematic process that includes data collection, identification, classification, description, and evaluation of errors in language use. This activity is usually carried out by researchers or language teachers, with the aim of examining and identifying forms of deviation in a person's speech or writing (Nisa, 2018). Thus, this analysis aims to understand aspects that are inappropriate or deviate from applicable language rules.

In online newspapers, morphological errors are not trivial. Online news media such as Harian Singgalang play a crucial role in disseminating information to the wider public. Harian Singgalang is one of Indonesia's active online news platforms, publishing daily reports with an extensive readership reach. In this context, the accuracy of language use—especially in headlines—is essential to support journalistic quality and uphold linguistic standards. Errors that appear in headlines have greater visibility and linguistic impact than errors found in full news articles. Therefore, research into morphological errors in news texts is crucial to maintaining the integrity and credibility of the media. The purpose of this study is to identify and analyze morphological errors in headlines from the August–November 2025 edition of Harian Singgalang. Using a descriptive analysis approach, it is hoped that the results of this study can contribute to improving the quality of journalistic language and serve as a reference for media outlets in improving their language use.

Common language errors at the morphological level can be seen in errors in affixation, reduplication, and compounding. This indicates that morphology is one of the most difficult branches of linguistics to master in language learning (Gayo & Widodo, 2018). Morphological objects are interconnected with the form or structure of words in a language. In the process of word formation, morphology is crucial. The morphological process forms words by connecting one morpheme with another to form a word, whether it is a basic word, a complex word, or a phrase (Irmawati, Sari, & Kusumahastuti, 2020:28).

Language errors are often caused by ignorance or a lack of mastery of linguistic rules (Annisa & Amalia, 2022). Language errors often occur due to a lack of awareness of proper Indonesian language use, resulting in the creation of new words or terms (Setyawan & Wixke, 2020). Furthermore, proper and consistent spelling is essential, with attention to word formation and consistency in reasoning structure (Nafinuddin, 2018). The continued use of the proper Indonesian language is under threat. Language errors in news portals can negatively impact the sustainability of the Indonesian language.

Furthermore, this research also seeks to address linguistic challenges in the digital era, where news production is rapid and often neglects deeper linguistic aspects. Chaer (2012) argues that persistent language errors that are not promptly corrected will become new, deviant habits. Therefore, it is important for mass media to focus not only on news content but also on the format in which they are presented to maintain the integrity of Indonesian as the national language.

Previous relevant research that examines morphological language errors is the research by Syarif, Hasriani, & Sakaria in 2025 entitled "Analysis of Indonesian Morphological Errors in The Essays of Indonesian Language Learners for Foreign Speakers (BIPA)". The results of the study showed that the most dominant morphological errors found were in the use of affixes, especially prefixes and suffixes, which often did not comply with Indonesian language rules. This shows that the morphological aspect is still a major obstacle for BIPA learners in writing essays (Syarif, Hasriani, & Sakaria, 2025). Then, previous research that has been studied is Analyzing Morphological Errors and Contextual Influence in Senior High School Students' Written Works: A Qualitative Study by Calubing in 2024. The results showed that morphological errors found in students' writing were mostly related to the use of inappropriate affixes, as well as the influence of everyday language contexts that are carried over into academic writing (Calubing, 2024).

Previous relevant studies focused solely on morphological errors in the context of academic writing and language learning. Syarif, Hasriani, & Sakaria's study focused solely on morphological errors in BIPA learners writing essays, while Calubing's study focused on morphological errors in high school students influenced by the interference of everyday language into academic writing. From these previous studies, the novelty and uniqueness of this study lie in the object of study to be studied, namely online news media. Thus, this study will focus on the object of study in the form of headlines from online news media with a research focus on journalistic language used in the news, thus providing a new research gap related to morphological errors in the realm of public communication.

Based on observations of several previous studies, an in-depth study was conducted to analyze various language errors at the morphological level that are often made by online news media editors. The focus of this study is to examine language errors at the morphological level. The formulation of the problem in this study is (1) What morphological errors are found in the headlines of Harian Singgalang (August–November 2025 edition), and in what forms do these errors appear? and (2) What factors contribute to the occurrence of these morphological errors in the headlines? The analysis of language errors is focused on deviations from the applicable Indonesian language rules, namely referring to the Enhanced Spelling V (EYD V). This study aims to analyze Indonesian language errors at the morphological level in the headlines of the Singgalang Daily, August–November 2025 Edition and to see the forms of Indonesian language errors at the morphological level in the headlines of the

Singgalang Daily, August-November 2025 Edition. Therefore, this study is expected to contribute to increasing awareness of the Indonesian people to preserve the Indonesian language properly and correctly.

METHOD

The type of research used is descriptive qualitative research. Agustina & Oktavia (2019) argue that the selection of qualitative research is based on two considerations: conceptual development based on the data obtained and descriptive research. Sugiyono (2010:206) argues that descriptive research functions to analyze collected data by describing the data based on existing data in the field. This study aims to describe in detail the forms of language errors at the morphological level that appear in the headlines of the news. The data source for this study is the headlines of the Singgalang Daily from August to November 2025 editions, with a total of 100 headlines from Harian Singgalang (August–November 2025) were examined, from which 60 morphological errors were extracted.” The data collection technique used is the reading and note-taking technique (Sudaryanto, 2015).

The steps in classifying data and language errors include: 1) data collection, 2) identifying errors, 3) classifying errors, and 4) evaluating errors (Sari, Qoryah, & Aprilia, 2020). Data was analyzed based on the standard rules of EYD V and the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language (KBBI). After collecting the data, a reading and note-taking technique was used to find incorrect words, phrases, or morphological forms. The instrument used in this study was the researcher herself, with the help of transcripts of morphological error data used to record the type of error, incorrect form, correct form, and sentence context. Data analysis was carried out through the stages of error identification, classification based on the type of morphological error (affixation, reduplication, and compounding), description of incorrect and correct forms according to Indonesian language rules, and interpretation to conclude the tendency of errors that occurred.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Research findings related to online news media essentially encompass a wide range of aspects, including language errors, discourse analysis, politeness, and more. However, this study focuses on analyzing Indonesian language errors from a morphological perspective, specifically affixation, reduplication, and compounding. There are at least 10 examples of morphological errors in online news media that can be analyzed. These examples are based on affixation, reduplication, and compounding errors.

Data 1

Sambil menunggu lahirnya aturan hukum yang jelas dan tegas, Kepala Otoritas Bandara Wilayah VI ini mengajak masyarakat menjaga bersama kawasan KKOP, karena memang tak hanya menjadi tanggungjawab Otban sebagai regulator saja, tapi jadi tanggungjawab bersama.
(Harian Singgalang, 24 Oktober 2025)

Based on the data above, there is a linguistic error at the level of compound morphology, namely in the spelling of 'tanggungjawab'. The correct spelling of 'tanggungjawab' according to Indonesian language rules should be 'tanggung jawab'. The words 'tanggung' and 'jawab' should be two words written separately. Compound words are a combination of two or more words that form a single unit with a new meaning. In Indonesian, compound words are important because they provide richness and efficiency in conveying meaning.

Data 2

"Insya Allah, semua sudah berjalan baik. Panitia baik SC dan OC tidak terpengaruh seiring terbitnya surat dewan pembina. Kita menjalankan tugas secara profesional. Harapannya, tentu kongres berjalan baik dan sukses," harap M Riendra.
(Harian Singgalang, 25 Oktober 2025)

Based on the data above, we can find linguistic errors at the level of compound morphology. The correct spelling of the word 'Insya Allah' according to Indonesian language rules is 'Inshaallah'. Standard words are words used with reference to established guidelines or rules of the Indonesian language, or standard words are words that are correct according to the rules and spelling of Indonesian language rules sourced from Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia.

Data 3

“Saat itu terjadi sedikit miskomunikasi karena OPD yang bertanggungjawab untuk menyelenggarakan pelantikan belum memberi tahu buk Wakil Bupati. Saya langsung menegur Plt Kepala BKPSDM yang hadir di tempat, dan kami sepakat untuk memperbaiki koordinasi agar hal seperti ini tidak terulang lagi,” tuturnya.

(Harian Singgalang, 26 Oktober 2025)

Based on the data above, there is a linguistic error at the level of compound morphology, namely in the spelling of 'bertanggungjawab'. The correct spelling of 'bertanggungjawab' according to Indonesian language rules should be 'bertanggung jawab'. The words 'bertanggung' and 'jawab' should be two words that are written separately. Compound words are a combination of two or more words that form a single unit with a new meaning. In Indonesian, compound words are important because they provide richness and efficiency in conveying meaning.

Data 4

Solusinya, kata Datuk Ricky Donals, adalah dengan menguatkan (memperkuat) kepemimpinan yang visioner dan koordinasi antar kabupaten.

(Harian Singgalang, 26 Oktober 2025)

Based on the data above, there is a morphological error in affixation, namely in the spelling of 'menguatkan'. The affix in the word "menguatkan" is inappropriate for this sentence. The correct spelling of the affixation (suffix) should be "memperkuat", so that the sentence becomes effective.

Data 5

Sumbar negeri elok yang aduhai dalam faktanya sektor pariwisata mestinya jadi sektor unggulan untuk menggeliatkan ekonomi, ternyata garapannya kurang optimal. Benang merah lain penyebab *down grade* nya ekonomi Sumatra Barat di tengah potensi besar dipunyai provinsi ini adalah koordinasi fiskal lemah antar kabupaten, dana APBD tidak produktif SDM dan riset lemah.

(Harian Singgalang, 26 Oktober 2025)

Based on the data above, there is a linguistic error at the morphological level of affixation, namely in the spelling of 'dipunyai'. The affix in the word 'dipunyai' is inappropriate for this sentence. The correct spelling of the affixation (affix) should be 'dimiliki' so that the sentence is effective.

Data 6

Lukisan ini menggambarkan hewan, figur manusia, interaksi antar-tokoh bahkan gambar perahu-perahu yang menunjukkan kemampuan bercerita visual lebih dari 51 milenium lalu," jelasnya.

(Harian Singgalang, 29 Oktober 2025)

Based on the data above, there is a linguistic error at the affixation morphology level, namely in the spelling of 'antar-tokoh'. The spelling of the word 'antar-tokoh' is incorrect according to Indonesian spelling. The correct spelling should be 'antartokoh', omitting the hyphen.

Data 7

Rakyat memakai goni untuk baju. Ia juga memerintahkan, barangsiapa yang punya kain pintu, tak usah dulu dipakai tapi jadikan baju, sebab rakyat membutuhkannya.

(Harian Singgalang, 10 November 2025)

Based on the data above, there is a language error at the level of compound morphology, namely in writing 'barangsiapa'. The correct writing of 'barangsiapa' according to Indonesian language rules should be 'barang siapa'. The words 'barang' and 'siapa' should be two words written separately. Compound words are a combination of two or more words that form a whole with a new meaning. In Indonesian, compound words are important because they provide richness and efficiency in conveying meaning.

Data 8

Anggota penanggungjawab kongres, Muchsin AR mengingatkan, tugas panitia pengarah yang paling utama adalah menyusun draft Tata Tertib Persidangan Kongres dan menyusun draft pokok-pokok program kerja organisasi IKA Unand kedepan.

(Harian Singgalang, 4 Juli 2025)

Based on the data above, there is a linguistic error at the level of compound morphology, namely in the spelling of 'penanggungjawab'. The correct spelling of 'penanggungjawab' according to Indonesian language rules should be 'penanggung jawab'. The words 'penanggung' and 'jawab' should be two words written separately. Compound words are a combination of two or more words that form a single unit with a new meaning. In Indonesian, compound words are important because they provide richness and efficiency in conveying meaning.

Data 9

Dahnil membeberkan pertimbangan proporsi kuota haji reguler berdasarkan Pasal 13 UU Nomor 14 Tahun 2025 tentang Penyelenggaraan Ibadah Haji dan Umrah. Ia menyebut kuota reguler didasarkan pada proporsi jumlah penduduk muslim antar provinsi hingga proporsi daftar tunggu jemaah haji. (Harian Singgalang, 29 Oktober 2025)

Based on the data above, there is a morphological error in the spelling of 'antar provinsi'. The correct spelling of 'antar provinsi', according to Indonesian language rules, should be 'antarprovinsi'. The words 'antar' and 'provinsi' should be written as two words, written together.

The findings of this study demonstrate that morphological errors remain prevalent in journalistic writing, particularly in the headlines of Harian Singgalang. These errors are primarily found in the form of compounding, affixation, and reduplication. Among these, compounding errors are the most dominant, especially those involving the incorrect use of word boundaries, such as in 'tanggungjawab, bertanggungjawab, and penanggungjawab'. This pattern suggests that the distinction between solid and separate word forms continues to pose a linguistic challenge, even in professional writing contexts such as mass media. The frequent appearance of compounding errors reflects a persistent gap in applying standard Indonesian spelling conventions—particularly the Enhanced Spelling System (EYD V)—which requires certain compound words to be written separately rather than as solid units.

These findings align with previous studies that indicate the complexity of morphological construction in the Indonesian language. Research by Syarif, Hasriani, and Sakaria (2025), as well as Calubing (2024), also identifies morphological inaccuracies—particularly in affixation—as a common linguistic difficulty across various domains. However, unlike these earlier studies, the current research demonstrates that morphological errors are not limited to academic or learner-based contexts. Instead, they appear within the professional realm of journalism, where linguistic accuracy is essential. This suggests that morphological challenges are not confined to language learners but extend to experienced writers working under fast-paced publication environments.

Another notable aspect of the findings is the presence of affixation errors, such as 'dipunyai, antar-tokoh, and antar provinsi'. These errors illustrate confusion in affix function and form, as well as inconsistent application of morphological rules. The incorrect forms suggest that writers may rely on intuition, spoken patterns, or informal usage rather than standardized references. In addition, the occurrence of reduplication errors, though less frequent, reinforces the idea that morphological rules are inconsistently applied across different linguistic categories.

The high incidence of morphological errors can be attributed to several factors. First, the data support the argument that writers and editors may lack sufficient awareness or mastery of Indonesian standard spelling conventions. This is consistent with Setyawan and Wixke (2020), who note that habitual language use—particularly forms rooted in everyday speech—can influence written production and lead to deviation from standard forms. Second, the tight deadlines and rapid publication cycles inherent in digital journalism may reduce opportunities for careful linguistic review. In such environments, language correctness may be secondary to content immediacy, thus increasing the likelihood of uncorrected errors reaching publication. Third, the findings indicate that editorial inconsistencies may also contribute, as similar errors appear across multiple headlines, suggesting a lack of uniform proofreading standards.

Overall, the study reveals that morphological errors in journalistic writing are not isolated incidents but part of a broader linguistic pattern. These errors carry important implications for public communication, as written media functions not only as a channel of information but also as a model for language use in society. The persistence of morphological inaccuracies in headlines—highly visible textual elements—may normalize nonstandard forms and gradually influence language perception among readers. For this reason, the study highlights the need for improved linguistic training and editorial oversight within media institutions. Strengthening familiarity with EYD V and KBBI as primary normative references could significantly reduce error frequency and enhance the credibility of journalistic output.

In summary, the discussion underscores that morphological errors in Harian Singgalang headlines are both systematic and impactful. The dominance of compounding errors indicates a fundamental challenge in applying word-boundary conventions, while the presence of affixation and reduplication errors reflects broader inconsistencies in morphological understanding. These findings reinforce the importance of promoting linguistic competence in media production, while demonstrating that morphological error analysis remains a relevant avenue for linguistic research within public communication spaces.

CONCLUSION

Regarding RQ1, this study identified three categories of Indonesian morphological errors in the headlines of Harian Singgalang (August–November 2025 edition): compounding, affixation, and reduplication. Regarding RQ2, the findings show that compounding errors were the most dominant form, accounting for 20 out of 60 total errors (33.3%), followed by affixation and reduplication errors. These results indicate that incorrect word-

boundary formation remains the most frequent morphological challenge in journalistic writing, particularly in relation to the rules of Indonesian word formation as standardized in EYD V and KBBI. The dominance of compounding errors reflects a persistent gap in applying word-separation conventions, such as in 'tanggung jawab, bertanggung jawab, and penanggung jawab'. In addition, the findings reveal that affixation and reduplication errors continue to occur, although less frequently, suggesting broader inconsistencies in applying standard morphological structures across journalistic texts.

Furthermore, the results indicate that the main factors contributing to these errors include a lack of awareness of linguistic rules and habitual reliance on incorrect forms. These findings imply that mass media institutions require more systematic editorial supervision and linguistic training to improve the accuracy of journalistic language, especially in headline writing. It is important to understand that language is not only important in the world of education, but it is also a major aspect of social life, including news media as a place for public communication. Not only verbally, but language can also be used in writing. Therefore, it is important for us to learn and get used to using good and correct Indonesian according to linguistic rules. The results of this study can practically be used as additional information for the editorial team of the online news media Harian Singgalang in writing news in accordance with applicable Indonesian language rules.

REFERENCES

- Agustina, T., & Oktavia, W. (2019). Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa pada Bahan Ajar Kelas Menyimak Program BIPA IAIN Surakarta. *Disastra: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia*, 1(2), 146–156.
- Annisa, S. I., & Amalia, N. (2022). Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa Bidang Fonologi dan Morfologi pada Cuitan Pengguna Twitter Akun@ FiersaBesari. *Silampari Bisa: Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Bahasa Indonesia, Daerah, dan Asing*, 5(2), 252-270.
- Apriwulan, H. F., Romania, T., & Restiana, M. (2021). Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa pada Baliho Makanan (Kajian Morfologi). *Lingua Rima: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia*, 10(1), 65-70.
- Audina, F. dkk. (2023). Analisis kesalahan berbahasa dalam morfologi pada siswa sekolah dasar. *Al Lahjah: Jurnal Pendidikan, Bahasa Arab, Dan Kajian Linguistik Arab*, 6(1), 669-674.
- Calubing, A. I. (2024). Analyzing morphological errors and contextual influence in senior high school students' written works: A qualitative study. *International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Analysis*, 7(10).
- Chaer, A. (2012). *Linguistik Umum*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Gayo, H., & Widodo, P. (2018). An analysis of morphological and syntactical errors on the English writing of junior high school Indonesian students. *International Journal of Learning, Teaching and Educational Research*, 17(4), 58-70.
- Irmawati, E., Sari, N. P. I., & Kusumahastuti, P. A. 2020. Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa Bidang Morfologi dan Ejaan pada Judul Youtube di Chanel Baim Paula. *Jurnal Diglosia*. 4(2), 277-289.
- Nafinuddin, S. (2018). Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa dalam Bahasa Indonesia. *Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra*, 1(01), 10. https://ejournal.metrouniv.ac.id/index.php/al_fathin/article/view/1186
- Nisa, K. (2018). Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa pada Berita dalam Media Surat Kabar Sinar Indonesia Baru. *Jurnal Bindo Sastra*, 2(2), 218. <https://doi.org/10.32502/jbs.v2i2.1261>.
- Sa'diyah, I. (2022). Kesalahan berbahasa Indonesia tulis pada aspek ejaan, morfologi, dan sintaksis oleh peserta pelatihan menulis Lembaga Pengelola Dana Pendidikan (LPDP). *KEMBARA: Jurnal Keilmuan Bahasa, Sastra, dan Pengajarannya*, 8(2), 255-271.
- Sari, S. W., Qoryah, A. N., & Aprilia, O. Y. (2020). Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa Bidang Morfologi pada Portal Radar Solo Tema Covid-19. *Imajeri: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia*, 3(1), 82-92.
- Sebayang, S. K. (2019). Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa pada Sosial Media Instagram dalam Postingan, Komentar, dan Cerita Singkat. *Jurnal Serunai Bahasa Indonesia*, 16(1), 49-57. <https://doi.org/10.37755/jsbi.v16i1.124>.
- Setyawan, K. E. P., & Wixke, Z. (2020). Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa Indonesia pada Status dan Komentar di Facebook. *Tabasa: Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra, Dan Pengajarannya*, 8(Juni), 96–109.
- Setyawati, N. (2019). *Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa Indonesia Teori dan Praktik*. Surakarta: Yuma Pustaka.
- Sudaryanto. (2015). *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa: Pengantar Penelitian Wahana Kebudayaan secara Linguistik*. Yogyakarta: Sanata Dharma University Press.
- Sugiyono. (2010). *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Supriani, R., & Siregar, I. R. (2012). Penelitian Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa. *Edukasi Kultura*, 67–76.
- Syarif, S. N., Hasriani, & Sakaria. (2025). Analysis of Indonesian morphological errors in the essays of Indonesian language learners for foreign speakers (BIPA). *Interference: Journal of Language, Literature, and Linguistics*, 6(2).