
Analysis of Effective Sentences at the Syntactic Level in the News Entitled “*Serapan APBD Sumbar Rendah, Abaikan Pusat?*”

Agnes Fitriani Zebua¹⁾, Fitra Aneski²⁾, Yulianti Rasyid³⁾

^{1), 2), 3)}Universitas Negeri Padang

email: agnesfitrianizebua@gmail.com¹, fitraaneski36@gmail.com²,
yulianti_rasyid@fbs.unp.ac.id³

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to describe the effectiveness of the sentence in the Singgalang news entitled "Serapan APBD Sumbar Rendah, Abaikan Pusat". The effectiveness of this sentence concerns syntax errors, which are often found in news writing. The most obvious error is at the syntax level. Based on this, this study uses a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. To obtain the data, the observation technique was chosen as the data collection method. This is done by observing the use of language and note-taking techniques to record the analyzed structures. Furthermore, the data were analyzed using the distribution method. The results of the research regarding the analysis of language errors in the syntactic field contained in the article include sentence effectiveness. This finding further strengthens the paradigm that news text writing often ignores the principles of Indonesian syntax.

Keywords: Effective Sentence Analysis, Syntax, News Text

Introduction

Reading the news is a way that is commonly used by most people to get the validity of the reality they find, both in the form of incidents and incidents. Therefore, Sihombing (2017) said the process of selecting and reproducing newspaper news is actually an artificial or artificial report of events but cannot be claimed as objective by newspapers to achieve the ideological and business goals of the newspaper. News texts are generally written systematically, clearly, logically, and communicatively according to existing concepts and contexts so that the message conveyed is well received by readers. In addition, Oktaria (2017) states that the information contained in the news is expected to provide benefits for individuals and can even reach the wider community.

Recently, online news has begun to take over as a mainstream news medium. Therefore, print-based mass media has begun to be abandoned by its readers. There are many differences from reporting in print and online mass media. For example, in terms of presentation medium, namely online news writing utilizing virtual networks, while print mass media is still paper based. Then, online news can be accessed quickly while conventional media first goes through the printing process. If online news often updates its news directly, it is different from newspapers, which is waiting for the next publication to come. Online news also provides interesting features in news portals, such as a wide variety of news choices that are not as extensive as print media news (Satria and Adek 2019).

Yosi (2014) argues that newspapers or print media are media that not only present news and narratives but can also carry certain messages and ideologies. Sari Rika Dewi, Fadhilah & Nucifera (2019) added that the discussion of print and online news is not only about political, social, economic events but also about the national spirit. Sutrisna (2017) also explains that online news consists of things to provide informative facts such as crime, corruption, natural disasters, murders and so on. Prihantoro & Fitriani (2015) stated that the use of news is like expressing an idea or message.

However, the rise of news through online media still has various problems. One of them is the widespread typographical errors found in the majority of online news. In addition, there are still many newspapers that do writing defects in terms of syntax. Syntax according to Wijana (2011) is a branch of linguistics which examines the combination or arrangement of language units in the form of words to form larger units such as phrases, clauses, or sentences. Meanwhile, according to Noortyani (2017: 11), syntax is a branch of language that investigates word units and units that are larger than words, and their arrangement so that they become units of speech. More than that, syntax also studies the relationship between words and other words to form broader structures, namely phrases, clauses, and sentences.

In relation to language errors in the field of syntax, Andyani (2016) mentions that talking about language cannot be separated from the aspects of reading, writing, listening, and speaking. Nisa (2018) and Ismail & Siti (2013) agree that language errors are incorrect use of a language orally or in writing that deviates from the rules of Indonesian grammar. According to Utomo, et al. (2019) language errors are a form of violation of the language code. Likewise, language errors are the use of language where the use of language is not in accordance with the rules of Indonesian, both spoken and written (Laili, Fajriyani, & Ridho 2020).

Language error analysis is an applied linguistics approach used to identify areas that are difficult for second language learners (Usha & Kader, 2016). Language errors do not only apply to news. According to Winata (2019), quite a lot of news finds spelling errors due to news mediation tools for community liaison. A different opinion was also expressed by Ariyanti (2019) that the analysis of language errors is a way for researchers to get language errors through collecting overall data using previous theories that have existed before. In connection with this statement Maulidiah (2017) has an explanation that the analysis of language errors should not leave the overall discourse analysis so that the meaning does not overlap.

Mundziroh (2013) says that a good writer is a writer who is able to use different writing techniques depending on who the target is for and for what purpose the writing is written. News has its own writing techniques and goals compared to other types of text. Journalists or news writers are required to master various linguistic elements and elements outside the language itself so that the news produced can be coherent and unified, cohesive and coherent (Mahargyani 2012). Errors in the language of the news can be seen from the study of syntax. Markhamah & Sabardila (2010) explained that language errors are usually found in newspapers.

Analysis of language errors has been carried out by many previous researchers. Like Yudha (2014) researching language errors in texts written by high school students, Khairun Nisa (2018) who conducted a study with printed media objects, while Faisah (2018) examined letter texts. Ariani (2019) examines misspellings, Santoso and Sabardila, Atiqa (2018) examines speech language, Salam Sucipto & Sumardi (2016) makes articles using correct punctuation. Kurniasari, Nia Andrianti & Isnaini (2018) also did the same thing, namely wrong spelling in the newspaper. Bastanul Fauzi & Syaiful Rohman Rizal (2019) also examines errors in thesis writing. Ni Komang Ayu Sartika Dewi, I Wayan Rasna & I Nyoman Seloka Sudiara (2014) also researched essay texts. Khairun Nisa (2017) conducted research that was in line with Reza Qhadafi (2018) regarding errors in negotiating texts. Candra Alfiyani, Muhammad Rizki Hidayanto & Nindya Kyky Ayu Saputri (2020) also conducted similar research on language errors in newspapers, and are in line with Asep Purwo Yudi Utomo, et al. (2019) who examined language errors in student articles. The difference from previous research is that this study examines errors in online news texts that focus on the aspect of syntactic study.

This study aims to describe and explain the form of language errors in the area of syntax, precisely the effectiveness of the sentence contained in the Singgalang news with the title "Serapan APBD Sumbar Rendah, Abaikan Pusat?". The results achieved in this study are to find and explain syntax errors in news portals. This is important considering that news texts are widely read today by the public compared to print media.

Methods

This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach. The development of the concept of the data obtained is made in a factual, systematic, and accurate manner directly related to the facts that exist in the reality under study. Hasanudin (2017) explains that qualitative research is a type of research whose research results do not go through statistical procedures or calculations, which means that this research is in the form of explanations of words or sentences. Parwati (2011) argues that qualitative research is research that provides an explanation or description of an object under study. Because this research uses a qualitative approach, it only explains qualitative data with descriptive procedures.

The object of research in this study is the *Singgalang* news text with the title "*Serapan APBD Sumbar Rendah, Abaikan Pusat?*". The data in this study uses qualitative data, namely data collected in the form of words and sentences. Listening and note-taking techniques were used in this study. This technique is used to listen to the use of written language. The note-taking technique is a technique that presents data by recording the data found or obtained. After that the data was analyzed by distribution method. The agih method is a data analysis research method that determines part of the language itself (Sudaryanto, 2016). After all the data has been collected, the next step is to analyze it by studying syntax errors. It is hoped that it can be obtained through the structure of phrases, clauses, the use of illogical and unified sentences, the use of effective sentences, coherence, meanings that must also be adjusted.

Results and Discussion

Verhaar (in Marhamah 2013) explains that syntax is a branch of linguistics that discusses the ins and outs of discourse, sentences, clauses, and phrases, in contrast to morphology which discusses the ins and outs of words and morphemes. Wardani and Sabardila (2016) said that syntax errors are errors or deviations from the structure of phrases, clauses or sentences, as well as the inaccuracy of using particles. Error analysis in the field of sentence structure concerns word order, coherence, phrase arrangement, sentence cohesiveness, and sentence logic (Wardani and Sabardila 2016). The reasons for the occurrence of syntactic errors are divided into 9 errors including: (1) sentences with non-standard structures, (2) ambiguous sentences, (3) unclear sentences, (4) improper diction in forming sentences, (5) contamination sentences, (6) coherence, (7) redundant word usage, (8) absorption words that are not appropriate in forming sentences, and (9) sentence logic (Wardani and Sabardila 2016).

Based on the findings obtained in language errors at the syntactic level, one of them is the ineffectiveness of the sentence. The following are the results of our research on the news entitled "*Serapan APBD Sumbar Rendah, Abaikan Pusat?*":

Errors and Corrections (Paragraph 1)

- Errors

PRESIDEN Joko Widodo atau Jokowi dalam rapat koordinasi nasional pengendali inflasi 2022, sekitar pertengahan Agustus lalu meminta pemerintah daerah (pemda) untuk dapat segera mengeluarkan anggaran pendapatan dan belanja daerah (APBD) di masing-masing daerah di Indonesia.

- Corrections

PRESIDEN Joko Widodo dalam rapat koordinasi nasional pengendali inflasi 2022, pada pertengahan Agustus lalu meminta pemerintah daerah (pemda) agar segera mengeluarkan anggaran pendapatan dan belanja daerah (APBD) di masing-masing daerah di Indonesia.

Errors and Corrections (Paragraph 2)

- Errors

Permintaan ini lantaran realisasi belanja APBD masih berada di angka 39,3 persen. Padahal, Jokowi menegaskan APBD merupakan salah satu hal krusial dalam upaya meningkatkan pertumbuhan ekonomi di masing-masing daerah.

- Corrections

Permintaan ini lantaran realisasi belanja APBD masih berada di angka 39,3%. Padahal, Jokowi menegaskan APBD merupakan salah satu hal krusial dalam upaya meningkatkan pertumbuhan ekonomi pada masing-masing daerah.

Errors and Corrections (Paragraph 3)

- Errors

Tidak tanggung-tanggung jumlahnya cukup fantastis juga, belanja APBD dimaksud mencapai angka Rp193 triliun. Makanya Presiden meminta agar realisasi belanja APBD dapat dilaksanakan dalam waktu dekat.

- Corrections

Tidak tanggung-tanggung jumlahnya cukup fantastis juga, belanja APBD mencapai angka Rp193 triliun. Makanya, Presiden meminta agar realisasi belanja APBD dapat dilaksanakan dalam waktu dekat.

Errors and Corrections (Paragraph 4)

- Errors

Selain itu, Jokowi juga mengimbau seluruh jajaran pemerintahan untuk tidak lagi menerapkan sistem kerja yang biasa-biasa saja selama keadaan sulit masih dirasakan tak sampai dua bulan lagi. Hal itu berdasarkan hasil evaluasi pelaksanaan APBD seluruh provinsi dan kabupaten/kota oleh Mendagri, terutama dari sisi pendapatan serta belanja daerah.

- Corrections

Serapan APBD Sumbar 2022, masih rendah. Baru 58%, termasuk 10 daerah terendah di Tanah Air. Sementara sisa waktu tidak sampai dua bulan lagi. Hal itu berdasarkan hasil evaluasi pelaksanaan APBD seluruh provinsi dan kabupaten/kota oleh Mendagri, terutama dari sisi pendapatan serta belanja daerah.

Errors and Corrections (Paragraph 7)

- Errors

Hal itu terungkap saat Gubernur Sumbar Mahyeldi bersama Forkopimda dan OPD, mengikuti rapat koordinasi bersama Menteri Dalam Negeri (Mendagri) Tito Karnavian, terkait pengendalian inflasi di daerah. Rapat digelar secara virtual, bertempat di Auditorium Gubernuran, Senin (31/10)

- Corrections

Hal itu terungkap saat Gubernur Sumbar Mahyeldi bersama Forkopimda dan OPD, mengikuti rapat koordinasi bersama Menteri Dalam Negeri (Mendagri) Tito Karnavian, terkait pengendalian inflasi di daerah. Rapat digelar secara virtual di Auditorium Gubernur pada Senin (31/10).

Errors and Corrections (Paragraph 8)

- Errors

Benar, Sumbar mendapat apresiasi karena termasuk provinsi dengan pendapatan yang dinilai baik, mencapai 77 persen lebih. Tetapi dari sisi serapan anggaran atau belanja daerah, Sumbar termasuk dalam 10 daerah terendah serapannya. baru 58 persen.

- Corrections

Sumbar mendapat apresiasi karena termasuk provinsi dengan pendapatan yang dinilai baik, mencapai 77 persen lebih. Tetapi dari sisi serapan anggaran atau belanja daerah, Sumbar termasuk dalam 10 daerah terendah serapannya. baru 58%.

Errors and Corrections (Paragraph 9)

- Errors

Terkait hal itu, Gubernur Mahyeldi menyebut akan segera menindaklanjuti dengan menggelar rapat dengan mengundang seluruh Kuasa Pengguna Anggaran (KPA) untuk memastikan kegiatan apa saja yang belum terlaksana kegiatannya dan selanjutnya akan dievaluasi setiap minggu.

- Corrections

Berdasarkan hal itu, Gubernur Mahyeldi menyampaikan segera menindaklanjuti dan menggelar rapat dengan mengundang seluruh Kuasa Pengguna Anggaran (KPA) untuk memastikan kegiatan yang belum terlaksana kemudian dievaluasi setiap minggu.

Errors and Corrections (Paragraph 10)

- Errors

Kita berharap Gubernur tidak hanya menggelar rapat terkait serapan yang rendah itu. Mesti memberlakukan reward dan punishment kepada kepada OPD yang dianggap gagal. Tidak perlu lagi pertimbangan sana-sini. Ini sudah keterlaluhan. Ganti pimpinan OPD yang tidak mampu. Apalagi serapan yang rendah ini, rasanya untuk pertama kalinya terjadi di Sumbar.

- Corrections

Kita berharap Gubernur tidak hanya menggelar rapat terkait serapan yang rendah itu. Tetapi memberlakukan punishment kepada OPD yang dianggap gagal. Tidak perlu pertimbangan lagi, ganti pimpinan OPD yang tidak mampu. Apalagi serapan yang rendah itu untuk pertama kalinya terjadi di Sumbar.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis above, the language error in the news text on the Singgalang news entitled "*Serapan APBD Sumbar Rendah, Abaikan Pusat?*" i.e. errors in the field of syntax where these errors regarding the ineffectiveness of sentences.

It can be concluded that the cause of news errors is usually the lack of accuracy of the news writer or the lack of mastery of the Indonesian language guidelines, especially in the area of syntax. Errors that appear in the news are usually not too big but few. In other news writing there are also completely correct or no errors at all. Thus, knowledge of learning Indonesian is very necessary so that skills are trained perfectly and of course it is hoped that there will be no mistakes when it comes to writing news texts.

References

- Andyani, N, Saddhono, K., and Mujiyanto, Y. (2016). Peningkatan Kemampuan Menulis Teks Eksplanasi dengan Menggunakan Media Audiovisual pada Siswa Sekolah Menengah Pertama. *BASASTRA Jurnal Penelitian Bahasa*, 4 (2): 161-174.
- Ariyanti, R. (2019). Analisis Kesalahan Penggunaan Huruf Kapital, Tanda Baca, Dan Penulisan Kata Pada Koran Mercusuar. *Bahasa dan Sastra*, 4 (4): 12-28.
- Fajriyani, N., Ridho, M. R., and Laili, Q. (2020). Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa Di Bidang Diksi Dalam Buku Panduan UPT Perpustakaan IAIN Surakarta Edisi 2018. *Jurnal Penelitian Humaniora*, 2(1): 55-68.
- Fatin, I., and Camalia, M. (2017). *New Edition Big Book Bahasa Indonesia SMP Kelas VII, VIII & IX*. Jakarta: Cmedia.

- Khotijah, S., and Ismail, B. (2019). Kesalahan Ejaan dalam Penulisan Artikel Web IAIN Surakarta dan Implikasinya pada Pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia Kurikulum 2013 di SMP. *Jurnal Kajian Bahasa dan Sastra*, 1 (1): 63-74.
- Mahargyani, A. D., Waluyo, H. J., and Saddhono, K. (2012). Peningkatan Kemampuan Menulis Deskripsi Dengan Menggunakan Metode Field Trip Pada Siswa Sekolah Dasar. *Jurnal Penelitian* 1 (1): 46-57.
- Markhamah, A. S. (2020). *Analisis Kesalahan dan Karakteristik Bentuk Pasif*. Solo: Jagad Abjad.
- Maulidayah, R. H., Nisa, K., and Nasution, N. A. (2017). Problematika Menganalisis Wacana Secara Tekstual Dan Kontekstual Mahasiswa Fkip Una. *Jurnal Bindo Sastra*, 1 (2): 95-102.
- Mundziroh, S., Sumarwati, and Saddhono, K. (2013). Peningkatan Kemampuan Menulis Cerita Dengan Menggunakan Metode Picture And Picture Pada Siswa Sekolah Dasar. *Basastra*, 2 (1): 1-10.
- Nisa, K. (2018). Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa Pada Berita Dalam Media Surat Kabar Sinar Indonesia Baru. *Jurnal Bindo Sastra*, 2 (2): 218-224.
- Noortyani. (2017). *Buku Ajar Sintaksis*. Yogyakarta: Penerbar Media Pustaka.
- Oktaria, D., Andayani, and Kundaru, S. (2017). Penguasaan Kalimat Efektif Sebagai Kunci Peningkatan Keterampilan Menulis Eksposisi. *Jurnal Metalingua*, 15 (2): 165-177.
- Prihantoro, E., and Fitriani, D. R. (2015). Modalitas Dalam Teks Berita Media Online. *Prosiding PESAT*, 6.
- Sari, D. R. (2019). Analisis Kesalahan Penggunaan Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia (EBI) Pada Kolom Opini Surat Kabar Serambi. *Jurnal Samudra Bahasa*, 2 (1): 25-31.
- Satria, D., and Adek, M. (2019). Eksplorasi Potensi Media Online Viva. Co. Id dan Metrotvnews. Com Sebagai Pembentuk Opini Publik. In *Seminar Nasional Menduniakan Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia*, 20–32. Semarang: Universitas PGRI Semarang.
- Setyawati, N., and Rohmadi, M. (2010). *Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa: Teori dan Praktik*. Surakarta: Yuma Pustaka.
- Sihombing, B. M. (2017). Pembingkai Berita Politik Dalam Pemilihan Kepala Daerah (Analisis Framing Berita Pemilihan Walikota Pekanbaru Di Surat Kabar Tribun Pekanbaru Dan Riau Pos). *JOM Fisip*, 4 (2), 1–11.
- Sudaryanto. (2016). *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa*. Yogyakarta: Sanata Dharma University Press.
- Sutrisna, D. (2017). Analisis Kesalahan Morfologi Bahasa Indonesia dalam Surat Kabar Radar Majalengka Edisi 16 dan 25 April 2016. *Diglosia: Jurnal Pendidikan, Kebahasaan, dan Kesusastraan Indonesia*, 1 (1): 16-33.

- Usha, P., and A. N. Kader. (2016). Syntactic and morphological error analysis in English language among secondary school students of Kerala. *IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science (IOSR-JHSS)*, 21 (2): 99-103.
- Utomo, A. P. Y., Zulfa, F. H., and Indramayu, A. (2019). Kesalahan Bahasa pada Manuskrip Artikel Mahasiswa di Jurnal Sastra Indonesia. *Jurnal Sastra Indonesia*, 8 (3): 234-241.
- Wardani, K. (2016). Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa Pada Bidang Sintaksis Dalam Karangan Deskripsi Siswa Kelas X SMK Pelita Bangsa Boyolali. *Skripsi*. Surakarta: Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta.
- Wijana, I. D. P. (2011). *Berkenalan dengan Linguistik*. Yogyakarta: A.Com Advertising.
- Winata, N. T. (2019). Analisis Kesalahan Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia Dalam Media Massa Daring (Detikcom). *Bahtera Indonesia; Jurnal Penelitian Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia*, 4 (2): 115-121.
- Wulandari, Y. (2014). Tajuk Rencana Harian Kompas dan Media Indonesia Mengupas Nasib TKI: Analisis Perbandingan Struktur Teks. *Bahastra*, 32 (1): 81-108.