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Author : Juliana S
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Analysis of Language Mistakes in Description Text Works of BIPA Students

Juliana S

Master of Indonesian Language Education, University of Riau, Indonesia

juliana.s6920@grad.unri.ac.id

Abstract

This study discusses the Analysis of Language Errors in the Essays of BIPA Students' Work Descriptions. The purpose of this research is to describe and make corrections to language errors made by BIPA learners in the descriptive texts they write. This research uses a qualitative description method which aims to describe and explain the grammatical errors of BIPA students. The data were carried out by triangulation (a combination of observations, interviews, documentation), the data obtained tended to be qualitative data. The findings regarding the Analysis of Language Errors in the Essays of BIPA Student Work Descriptions are that there are still several errors found. This error was obtained from the results of writing analysis or descriptive text work by BIPA students studying in Pekanbaru, to be precise at the Riau Islamic University and Lancang Kuning University campuses. They are foreign students from Thailand's South Patani. In understanding, what they convey in writing can be understood. However, in terms of linguistics, especially in the fields of phonology and morphology, there are still errors that must be corrected.

Keywords: Description; Learners; BIPA

Abstrak

Penelitian ini membahas tentang Analisis Kesalahan Bahasa pada Karangan Deskripsi Karya Mahasiswa BIPA. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan dan melakukan koreksi terhadap kesalahan berbahasa yang dilakukan pembelajar BIPA dalam teks deskriptif yang mereka tulis. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskripsi kualitatif yang bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan dan menjelaskan kesalahan tata bahasa mahasiswa BIPA. Data dilakukan dengan triangulasi (kombinasi observasi, wawancara, dokumentasi), data yang diperoleh cenderung data kualitatif. Temuan mengenai Analisis Kesalahan Bahasa pada Karangan Deskripsi Karya Mahasiswa BIPA adalah masih terdapat beberapa kesalahan yang ditemukan. Kesalahan tersebut didapat dari hasil analisis penulisan atau karya tulis deskriptif oleh mahasiswa BIPA yang belajar di Pekanbaru, tepatnya di kampus Universitas Islam Riau dan Universitas Lancang Kuning. Mereka adalah mahasiswa asing asal Patani Selatan Thailand. Secara pemahaman, apa yang mereka sampaikan secara tertulis dapat dipahami. Namun dari segi linguistik, khususnya bidang fonologi dan morfologi, masih terdapat kesalahan yang harus diperbaiki.

Kata Kunci: Deskripsi; Pemelajar; BIPA

1. Introduction

BIPA (Indonesian for Foreign Speakers) is an Indonesian language learning program whose subjects are foreigners (foreign citizens). The development of this BIPA learning program must be carried out by various parties with an interest in BIPA learning. The better the BIPA learner is in conveying material about the Indonesian language, the smaller the mistakes that will be made by BIPA students, both in spoken and written speech. Naufalia (2020) suggests that learning BIPA has the goal that foreigners can use Indonesian the same as native Indonesian speakers. In order to achieve the goals of communication, BIPA students must also have good grammar skills. With a good understanding will minimize the language mistakes they make.

Language errors are the use of various language units that deviate from standard Indonesian rules, spelling and punctuation that are not in accordance with the General Indonesian Spelling Guidelines (PUEBI). Language errors are seen based on whether or not an utterance (speech or writing) is accepted. Supriani (2016) argues that language errors are an event that is inherent in every use of language both orally and in writing.

The measure used to see Indonesian language learners make mistakes is whether the words, sentences and punctuation used are correct or incorrect according to native Indonesian speakers and are appropriate or not with PUEBI. Indonesian errors that often occur include the fields of phonology (sound system), morphology (word order), syntax (sentence order), and semantics (meaning system). Meanwhile, analysis of language errors is a work method or step that can be used by researchers to collect data, identify, explain, classify, and evaluate language errors made by speakers of languages, both orally and in writing. Tarigan (2011) explains that linguists, language teachers, and language teachers agree that language errors will interfere with the achievement of language learning goals. Language errors have the potential to be experienced by foreign speakers or BIPA students. In this research, language errors are caused by students who violate grammar rules or rules. Arianingsih (2012) explains that language errors in the acquisition and learning process are processes that affect students in learning the language.

Language errors are not the same as language errors. Both are indeed the use of deviant forms of speech. Language errors occur systematically because they have not mastered the system of language rules in question. Language errors do not occur systematically, not because they have not mastered the system of language rules in question, but because of a failure to realize the system of language rules that have actually been mastered.

In this study, the BIPA students in question were foreign students from Thailand's South Patani. They continued their education at Riau Islamic University and Lancang Kuning University, located in the city of Pekanbaru. They are members of the PMIPTI Riau organization which organizes BIPA learning. BIPA students are already introduced to various types of text. One that has been taught to them is descriptive text.

Descriptive text is a text that explains or describes something in detail. So as if the reader can see directly the object or object described by the author. Wulandari (2021) suggests that descriptive text is defined as writing marked with titles, paragraphs, sentences, punctuation marks, organization of text, sentences, paragraphs, content according to title, according to theme, according to the main idea or subject matter.

The purpose of this research is to describe and make improvements to language errors made by BIPA students in the descriptive text they write. Research on the analysis of language errors was carried out by Arianingsih in 2012 with the results of the study, namely: First, linguistic elements that often occur language errors in students' essays are divided into four, namely errors in spelling, diction, sentences, and paragraphs. Second, language errors that often occur in students' exposition essays are caused by several factors, including: students' lack of mastery of language rules, lack of examples, influenced by foreign languages, students lack of practice, and lack of time to compose. Third, efforts to reduce language errors in students' exposition essays include: increasing students' mastery of language rules, increasing writing exercises, applying appropriate correction techniques, and implementing learning to write with a process approach. And it was also discussed by Supriani in 2016 with the results of his research that errors in Indonesian are the use of speech forms of various linguistic units which include words, sentences, paragraphs, which deviate from the system of standard Indonesian language rules, as well as the use of deviant spelling and punctuation. of the prescribed spelling and punctuation system as stated in the Enhanced Indonesian Spelling book.

2. Research Methods

This research uses a qualitative description method which aims to describe and explain the grammatical errors of BIPA students. According to Sukmadinata (2009) Qualitative research is research that is used to describe and analyze phenomena, events, activities, social, attitudes, beliefs, perceptions and people individually or in groups. Sugiyono (2018) explains that the qualitative research method is a research method based on postpositivism or enterpretive philosophy, used to research natural objects, where the researcher is the key instrument, data collection techniques are carried out by triangulation (combined observation, interviews, documentation). , the data obtained tends to be qualitative data. Meanwhile, according to Anggito and Johan (2018) Descriptive research will describe or describe language variations in multicultural societies from a formal perspective. So it can be concluded that this descriptive research will define a situation as it is that has been seen in the field, then it will be described using direct words that can be described in detail. Then the errors will be analyzed, then an evaluation or improvement of the errors found will be carried out.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Students' errors

The students' errors are displayed in Table 1.

Table 1. Students' errors in writing a descriptive text.

No	Name	Text Title	Error
1	Ferud Waemana	Peranan Umat Melayu Patani Terhadap Budayanya	Bagai mana, Memelihara, zama, belajar, kususnya, disekolah, keriatif, di rancang, merika, palin
2	Seerozudden Waebeusa	Etika	Traditional, patani, di lihat, globa, thailand, di harga
3	Bulyan Yadira	Dikir Barat	muzik, popular, mijlis
4	Siraiya Chedeng	Budu Makanan Tradisional Melayu Patani	termashor, nasik, di makan, ekspord, inpord
5	Sakeeyah Doloh	Patani Darussalam	kebung, di rampas, buhda

Based on the description of the error data found from the descriptive text essays written by BIPA students, it can be seen that there are several language errors. These errors are, writing question words, using capital letters, writing prepositions, writing affixes, omitting phonemes, adding phonemes, and using wrong phonemes.

3.2. Analysis and improvement

a. Writing by Ferud Waemana

Wrong	Right
<i>Bagai mana</i>	<i>Bagaimana</i>
<i>Memelihara zamazaman</i>	<i>memelihara</i>
<i>berlajar</i>	<i>belajar</i>
<i>kususnya</i>	<i>khususnya</i>
<i>disekolah</i>	<i>di sekolah</i>
<i>keriatif</i>	<i>kreatif</i>
<i>di rancang</i>	<i>dirancang</i>
<i>merika</i>	<i>mereka</i>
<i>palin</i>	<i>paling</i>

Bagai mana = *Bagaimana*

The writing of the word "*Bagai mana*" is wrong because it is one word. So, the correct writing is "*Bagaimana*" because this is a question word which consists of one word and has the meaning of a question word to ask about ways, actions.

Memelihara = *memelihara*

The writing of the word "*Memelihara*" is due to the incorrect use of capital letters. It should be written with the word "*memelihara*" because this verb is not at the beginning of a sentence or the beginning of a paragraph.

zama = *zaman*

The writing of the word "*zama*" is wrong because the consonant letter "n" is missing and this word is not in KBBI. The correct spelling is "*zaman*".

berlajar = *belajar*

The writing of the word "*berlajar*" is incorrect because it is not standard. According to KBBI, the word "*belajar*" means trying to acquire intelligence or knowledge.

kususnya = *khususnya*

Writing the word "*kususnya*" is wrong because it is not a standard word. In accordance with the correct KBBI is the word "*khususnya*".

disekolah = *di sekolah*

The writing of the word "*disekolah*" is wrong because it combines prepositions with nouns. The correct writing "*di sekolah*" by giving a space between the preposition and the noun that indicates the place.

keriatif = *kreatif*

Writing the word "*keriatif*" is wrong because it is not standard. According to KBBI, the word "*kreatif*" means having creativity; have the ability to create.

di rancang = *dirancang*

The writing of the word "*di rancang*" is wrong, because the use of conjunctions or conjunctions must be written in series with the verb it follows. So, the correct spelling is "*dirancang*".

merika = *mereka*

The spelling of the word "*merika*" is incorrect because it is not standard. The error occurred by swapping the letter e with i. So, the correct writing is "*mereka*".

palin = *paling*

Writing the word "*palin*" is wrong because it is not standard. The error occurred because it omitted the consonant g. So, the correct writing is "*paling*".

There are 10 errors in Ferud Waemana's writing, namely 1 error in writing question words, 1 error in using capital letters, 1 error in using prepositions, 1 error in using affixes, adding 1 phoneme, 4 deletions in phoneme, and 1 phoneme usage error.

b. Writing by Seerouzden Waebeusa

Wrong Right

Traditional *tradisional*

patani *Patani*

di lihat *dilihat*

globa *global*

thailand *Thailand*

di hargai *dihargai*

Traditional = *tradisional*

There are two mistakes made to the word "*Traditional*". First, the use of capital letters in the middle of a sentence when it does not indicate the name of a person, place, day or month. Second, the word "*Traditional*" is not a standard word in Indonesian. So, the correct spelling is "*tradisional*".

patani = *Patani*

Writing "*patani*" is wrong because the name of the city is not capitalized for the first letter of the city name. So, the correct writing is "*Patani*".

di lihat = *dilihat*

The writing of the word "*di lihat*" is wrong because in- this word is a conjunction, so it must be written in series with the next word. So, the correct writing is "*dilihat*".

globa = *global*

The writing of the word "*globa*" is wrong because it is not standard Indonesian. In accordance with KBBI the correct word is "*global*" which means general and whole.

thailand = *Thailand*

writing "*thailand*" is wrong because the name of the city is not capitalized for the first letter of the name of the country. So, the correct spelling is "*Thailand*".

di hargai = *dihargai*

The writing of the word "*di hargai*" is wrong because in- this word is a conjunction, so it must be written in series with the next word. So, the correct spelling is "*dihargai*".

Seerouzden Waebeusa's writing contained 6 errors, namely 3 errors in using capital letters, 1 error in using affixes, and 1 phoneme omission.

c. Writing by Bulyan Yadira

Wrong	Right
<i>muzik</i>	<i>musik</i>
<i>popular</i>	<i>populer</i>
<i>mijlis</i>	<i>majelis</i>
<i>muzik = musik</i>	

The writing of the word "*muzik*" is wrong because it is not standard in Indonesian. In accordance with KBBI, the correct writing of the word is "*musik*" which means tone or sound arranged in such a way that it contains rhythm, song, and harmony.

popular = populer

The writing of the word "*popular*" is wrong because it is not standard in Indonesian. In accordance with KBBI The correct writing of the word is "*populer*" which means known and liked by many people.

mijlis = majelis

The writing of the word "*mijlis*" is wrong because it is not standard in Indonesian. According to KBBI, the correct writing of the word is "*majelis*", which means a meeting of many people.

Bulyan Yadira's writing contains 3 errors, namely the error in using phoneme 3.

d. Writing by Siraiya Chedeng

Wrong	Right
<i>termashor</i>	<i>termasyhur</i>
<i>nasiknasi</i>	
<i>di makan</i>	<i>dimakan</i>
<i>ekspord</i>	<i>ekspor</i>
<i>inpord</i>	<i>impor</i>
<i>termashor = termasyhur</i>	

The writing of the word "*termashor*" is wrong because it is not a standard word in Indonesian. According to the KBBI, the correct writing of the word is "*termasyhur*" which means known to many people.

nasik = nasi

The writing of the word "*nasik*" is wrong because it is not a standard word in Indonesian. According to KBBI, the correct writing of the word is "*nasi*", which means rice that has been cooked.

di makan = dimakan

The writing of the word "*di makan*" is wrong because in- this word is a conjunction, so it must be written in series with the next word. So, the correct writing is "*dimakan*".

ekspord = ekspor

The word "*ekspord*" is written incorrectly because it is not a standard word in Indonesian. According to KBBI, the correct word is "*ekspor*" which means sending merchandise abroad.

inpord = impor

The writing of the word "*inpord*" is wrong because it is not a standard word in Indonesian. According to the KBBI, the correct word is "*impor*", which means entry of goods and so on from abroad.

Siraiya Chedeng's writing contains 5 errors, namely the omission of phoneme 2, the error in using affix 1, the error in using phoneme 1, the addition of phoneme 2.

e. Writing by Sakeeyah Doloh

Wrong	Right
<i>kebung</i>	<i>kebun</i>
<i>di rampas</i>	<i>dirampas</i>
<i>budha</i>	<i>Buddha</i>
<i>kebung = kebun</i>	

The writing of the word "*kebung*" is wrong because it is not standard. Excessive use of the letter "g". According to KBBI, the correct writing is "*kebun*".

di rampas = *dirampas*

The writing of the word "*di rampas*" is wrong because the writing of *di-* as a conjunction should be written in series with the word it follows. So, the correct writing is "*dirampas*".

budha = *Buddha*

Writing the word "*budha*" is wrong because the name of the religion should be written in capital letters for the first letter. So, the correct writing is "*Buddha*".

Takeyah Doloh's writing contains 3 errors, namely the addition of phoneme 1, the error in using affix 1, the error in using capital letters 1, and the omission of phoneme 1.

4. Conclusions

The results of the research regarding the Analysis of Language Errors in the Essays of BIPA Students' Work Descriptions, namely that there are still several errors found. This error was obtained from the results of writing analysis or descriptive text work by BIPA students studying in Pekanbaru, to be precise at the Riau Islamic University and Lancang Kuning University campuses. They are foreign students from Thailand's South Patani. In understanding, what they convey in writing can be understood. However, in terms of linguistics, especially in the fields of phonology and morphology, there are still errors that must be corrected.

Ferud Waemana's article by title "Peranan Umat Melayu Patani Terhadap Budayanya" contains ten language errors. Seerzudden Waebeusa's article by title "Etika" contains six language errors. Bulyan Yadira's article by title "Dikir Barat" contains three mistakes. Siraiya Chedeng's article by title "Budu Makanan Tradisional Melayu Patani" contains five language errors. Finally, Takeyah Doloh's writing by title "Patani Darussalam" has three errors. Of the five authors found 27 errors. The language errors contained in their writing are writing questions, using capital letters, writing prepositions or prepositions, writing conjunctions or connecting words, words that are not standard or not in accordance with KBBI, removing letters, adding letters, and changing letters. All of these mistakes will gradually decrease or even disappear if they continue to practice writing by understanding the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling published by the Ministry of Education and Culture.

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