Analysis of Indonesian Language Deviations in the Journalistic Public Domain of Online News Articles

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Abstract. *Purpose:* News is reading material and information that is widely consumed by the public, especially online news where access is considered easier. However, it is often found that online news writing is not in accordance with the rules of the Indonesian language. For this reason, this study aims to describe what deviations are in the Indonesian language in the journalistic public realm of online news articles and describe what are the factors that cause this. *Methodology*: The method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method. Deviations found in news articles are marked and recorded. The data technique uses listening, writing and note-taking techniques. *Results*: The results showed that there were 7 clerical deviations (spelling, punctuation, and word standardization), 4 morphological deviations, and 9 deviations using a foreign or regional language. The lack of language knowledge and understanding of KBBI from both news writers and editorial staff is a factor in the occurrence of these deviations. Lack of thoroughness and the habit of writing language that is not in accordance with the rules in everyday life are also factors that cause language deviations in this online news. *Applications/Originality/Value:* Online news media should improve by using language according to the correct rules because it also plays an important role and contributes to applying the proper use of Indonesian to the wider community.

Keywords: language deviations · online news · Indonesian language

1 Introduction

News is one of journalistic products. News articles can be in the form of print or non-print media or what we are more familiar with as online news articles. According to Tehuayo & Malawat (2022) News is information about events that are currently being reported, the stories are interesting and new. Online news becomes widespread public consumption, which includes information and news aimed at the general public. In Indonesia alone, there have been many news articles from sites or news portals both regional, regional, national and even international in scope. National online news portals include Jawa-Pos.com, Kompas.com, CNN Indonesia, Detik.com, AntaraNews, Merdeka.com, and

so on. These online news sites can be accessed widely by the public and become a reference for information in daily life. The online news portal is also familiar and credible in the eyes of the Indonesian people.

Given that this news article is addressed to the wider community, the use of language is also regulated. The use of language in newspapers or articles in online news has its own characteristics, namely in the use of straightforward language and systematic writing that is guided by PUEBI (General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling). As a substitute for EYD, namely Indonesian Spelling, which is currently in effect, is the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling (PUEBI). PUEBI is divided into 4 areas, namely: the use of letters, the writing of words, the use of punctuation and the writing of absorption elements. Language errors at the spelling level are closely related to written language, because language errors at the spelling level can identify the occurrence of language errors. Especially language errors in the field of using letters, writing words and using punctuation to become a sentence that is confusing (Umi Kholifah, 2020).

However, in practice, many online news articles are written in bad language and not in accordance with PUEBI (Naschah, Rahmawati and Triasih, 2020). There are language deviations contained in the text of online news articles. Deviations can be in the form of using non-standard language, writing errors in separate and combined words, using foreign terms, and so on. As according to Marliana and Puryanto (2015), this type of language error, spelling knowledge is like the arrangement of writing words and writing sentences along with punctuation marks (Septiaji, 2020). Indonesian-language deviations in journalism are of many types, namely clerical deviations (spelling and punctuation), grammatical deviations (speech errors, morphological errors, syntax errors, discursive errors).

The language contained in the news article must not conflict with the rules of standard language. Writing news in newspapers must adhere to the rules of Indonesian language, must pay attention to the cohesion between other sentences both in terms of form and in terms of meaning (Suryadi, et al 2019). However, the language in news articles tends to be more straightforward and unique in order to be more informative. In journalism, especially news articles, they pay more attention to effectiveness, efficiency, and cost, so that sometimes the quality of the use of language conventions also suffers. For example, in terms of spelling and punctuation. There are many news articles that contain incorrect words in terms of spelling and punctuation. In addition to spelling errors in punctuation, the influence of foreign languages also dominates Indonesian deviations in online news articles. A foreign word which, if it does not have an equivalent word in Indonesian, is instead written upright without being italicized or given double quotation marks to indicate that the word is a foreign term.

In writing online news articles, for the sake of language fluency, the use of words tends to eliminate the prefix component. For example, in the online headline *Polisi Tembak Mati Perampok* (Police Shoot Dead Robbers). The title of the news article has deviated from the rules of the Indonesian language, namely in terms of morphology or word formation, where the word shoot should use the prefix *me-* so that the sentence is better, namely *menembak* (shooting). However, in order to pursue the clarity of the sentence, the prefix is often left out by the writer. These deviations were common and continue to occur to this day. In fact, this deviation in language should not have occurred because

of the fact that this news article is widely consumed by the public, and it has also been regulated that in the public sphere, Indonesian must be used properly and in accordance with the rules, including in journalism. As according to Marliana and Puryanto (2015), print media has an interest in fostering and developing good and correct Indonesian for the community. But unfortunately, in its implementation there are many deviations from the Indonesian language in online news articles. The role of appropriate language is very much needed in presenting news so that it can be accepted by the public (Nascha, et al. 2020).

From the background above, the formulation of the problem is as follows, 1) What are the deviations in the Indonesian language in the journalistic public sphere in online news?, 2) What are the factors that cause deviations in the Indonesian language in the journalistic public sphere in online news? From the formulation of the problem, this study aims to 1) Describe what Indonesian-language deviations are in the journalistic public realm in online news, 2) Describe what are the factors that cause Indonesian-language deviations in the journalistic public realm in online news.

Previous research that became a reference was research conducted by Putri, et al (2022) where in her research entitled *"Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa pada Berita dalam Media Surat Kabar Harian Linggau Pos"* ("Analysis of Language Errors in News in the Linggau Pos Daily Newspaper") which uses descriptive qualitative analysis and the results show that in the Sinar Indonesia Baru Newspaper there are errors in spelling, morphology, semantics and syntax. In Putri's research, et al. (2022), each newspaper subtitle was identified for its respective language errors from all aspects, whereas in the research that I conducted, the identification of language deviations was more universal for all online news article titles, not one by one article title identified. The next difference lies in the object of study. If in this study the object of study were online news articles from various credible online news sites, while in Putri's research, et al. (2022), the object of study was limited to the Sinar Indonesia Baru newspaper. In addition to Putri's research, et al. (2022), previous research that was used as a reference was research conducted by Mirna and Syaidah (2022) where the results of this study showed that there were language errors in Facebook and Instagram online media, namely in the fields of phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. Of the four language errors that occur the most, namely language errors at the spelling level regarding writing errors in italics. The previous research used as the final reference was research conducted by Mukhibun, et al. (2022). In the research entitled *"Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa Bidang Morfologi pada Opini Terbuka Suaramerdeka.com"* ("Analysis of Language Errors in the Field of Morphology in Suaramerdeka.com Open Opinion") made to find out language errors in the field of morphology in the mass media. The research technique used is the same as this research, namely using the observation and note technique. The difference between the research of Mirna and Syaidah (2022) and Mukhibun, et al. (2022) and this research is the different focus of the study. If the research of the two previous studies was more focused on one or two studies, then our research object of study is broader, namely not limiting certain sites and news topics. With this research, it is hoped that in the future online news sites will be able to present news articles in accordance with the rules of the Indonesian language, bearing in mind that journalism plays a role in promoting proper Indonesian according to the rules.

Descriptive qualitative methods used in this study are in the form of words and sentences. According to D'jaman Satori (in Hanyfah: 2022) descriptive qualitative is a research method that describes the results of its findings by way of description. In this descriptive qualitative research, the data were obtained from a description of the facts presented descriptively in the form of editorials and narratives with the hope that these facts would be able to draw conclusions from Sukmadinata (2017, p. 73). This is in line with the opinion of Johan (Johan, 2019) who revealed that descriptive qualitative research is research where researchers are directly involved in the description/development process that combines several data with the aim of describing existing events, researchers in this research process are the key to describing the findings which is obtained.

In qualitative research this activity provides the provision of data which is an activity that takes place simultaneously with data analysis activities (Deswita, 2018: 296). According to Saebani in (Nugroho, 2019: 194) data analysis is a process for compiling data so that the data can be interpreted. This research was carried out according to the conditions in the field by utilizing online media. Researchers used data with a total of 19 different data. In taking research data researchers still use reasonable situations, directly as they are, without being influenced by other elements outside the object of research. So that researchers are directly related to the situation and data sources to be studied as samples, sample collection is carried out with a scale, in research techniques using a combination, analysis is descriptive, and the results emphasize the meaning obtained. The subjects and objects of this research are various online news articles with names according to Table 1.

Table 1. Online news article data.

No	Source News	News Headlines	Date Of Rising
1	Kompas TV (*TV Compass)*	Terungkap! Ini Alasan Britney Spears Unfollow Akun Instagram Adiknya *(Unfold! This is why britney spears unfollow her sister's instagram account)*	4 Januari 2022 (January 4, 2022)
2	Detik Jabar	Diagnosa Dokter Soal Kulit Bocah Sukabumi Melepuh (Doctor's Diagnosis of the Skin Problem of a Blistered Sukabumi Boy)	15 Juli 2022 (July 15, 2022)
3	Kabarfajar.com	Kurang Afdol Kalau ke Sukabumi Gak Mampir ke Destinasi Wisata Ini, Dijamin Susah Dilupain (Less Afdol If you don't go to Sukabumi to stop by this tourist destination, it's guaranteed to be hard to forget)	22 Juli 2022 (July 22, 2022)

Table 1. (*continued*)

No	Source News	News Headlines	Date Of Rising
4	Times Kompas	Aksesoris Motor Murah Tapi Bikin Aman (Cheap Motorcycle Accessories But Make It Safe)	2 Agustus 2022 (August 2, 2022)
5	Kompas	Survei Litbang "Kompas": Mayoritas Responden Khawatir Tragedi Kanjuruhan Terulang ("Kompas" R&D Survey: The Majority of Respondents Worried about the Repeating of the Kanjuruhan Tragedy)	13 Oktober 2022 (October 13, 2022)
6	CNN Indonesia	Lesti Akui Diskusi Bareng Keluarga Sebelum Maafkan Rizky Billar (Lesti Admits Discussion with Family Before Forgiving Rizky Billiards)	14 Oktober 2022 (October 14, 2022)
7	Liputan 6	Bantu Kurangi Stres, Ini 5 Manfaat Pelihara Ikan dalam Akuarium (Help reduce stress, it's 5 benefits of fish in an aquarium)	19 Oktober 2022 (October 14, 2022)
8	Detik Jateng	"Waspada Lur, Kabar Pengangkatan Perawat-Guru Honorer DIY Tanpa Tes Hoax!" (Alert bro, News of DIY Honorary Nurse-Teacher Appointment Without Test, Hoax!)	25 Oktober 2022 (October 25, 2022)
9	Kompas.com	Brigjen Hendra dan Agus Nurpatria Bantah Keterangan Acay yang Tak Dengar Perintah "Skrining" CCTV (Brigor hendra and agus nurpatria are contesting the acay that did not hear the CCTV screening orders)	27 Oktober 2022 (October 27, 2022)
10	Sindo News	Dunia atau Akhirat, Manakah yang Lebih Menarik? (World or the next, which is more interesting?)	26 Oktober 2022 (October 26, 2022)
11	News UMS	Nguri-Uri Budaya, Harijadi ke 64 UMS Gelar Wayang Kulit (Cultural course, the 34th anniversary of the title of marionette)	30 Oktober 2022 (October 30, 2022)

(*continued*)

Table 1. (*continued*)

No	Source News	News Headlines	Date Of Rising
12	News UMS	Launching Penerimaan Mahasiswa Baru untuk tahun ajaran 2023/2024 (Launched a freshman launch for 2023/2024)	5 November 2022 (November 5, 2022)
13	Suara.com	Dihujani Tembakan! Video Detik-detik Para Polisi Lawan Balik Komplotan Pemuda yang Serang Kafe (Pinned down! The video seconds of the policemen fighting back against the young men who attacked the cafe)	8 November 2022 (November 8, 2022)
14	Jawa Pos	Bus Trans Jatim Digratiskan saat Hari Pahla NasDem, Demokrat dan PKS Batal Gelar Deklarasi Koalisi 10 November wan 10 (The trans jatim bus is free on pahla nasdem, democrat and PKS day off)	8 November 2022 (November 8, 2022)
15	Jawa Pos	NasDem, Demokrat dan PKS Batal Gelar Deklarasi Koalisi 10 November (Nasdem, democrat and PKS cancel the joint declaration of the November 10)	8 November 2022 (November 8, 2022)
16	Radar Solo	Sebanyak 11.350 Orang Hadiri Muktamar Talk (11,350 people attended muktamar talk)	8 November 2022 (November 8, 2022)
17	Detik News	Kala Sopir Ambulans Punya Firasat Aneh Saat Evakuasi Jasad Yosua (When the ambulance driver had a strange feeling about evacuating Joshua's body)	9 November 2022 (November 9, 2022)
18	Solo Pos	Taman Pura Mangkunegaran Solo Kelar Desember 2022, Ini Detail Bagian-Bagiannya (Mock park runs a solo at December 2022, here's the detail)	9 November 2022 (November 9, 2022)
19	Sindo News	Polisi Buru Pelaku Catcalling ke Bule Cantik Rusia di Mega Kuningan (Police say they're calling about a pretty Russian gringo in mega brass)	10 November 2022 (November 10, 2022)

Data collection was used by researchers with listening, note-taking and writing techniques. This technique was chosen to be able to listen to reliable news. First of all, the author reads online news articles from various credible news sites. As long as we read and listen, when we find something that indicates a deviation in the Indonesian language, it will be recorded and marked. The forms of language deviation that are used as a benchmark are deviations in terms of clerical (spelling and punctuation) and morphological deviations (word formation).

1.1 Forms of Deviation in the Indonesian Language in the Journalistic Public Realm in Online News

There are deviations in the Indonesian language in the public realm of online news journalism, namely clerical deviations and morphological deviations as follows:

Clerical irregularities (spelling and punctuation)

1. Deviations in the spelling of non-standar word, *menggeratiskan*

In a news article entitled *"Kisah Bus Trans Jatim Digratiskan saat Hari Pahlawan 10 November"* ("The story of Trans East Java Buses Free on Heroes' Day November 10th") there are words that do not use standard language, namely the word *digratiskan* (made free), the standard word form should be *menggeratiskan* (made free).

2. Deviations in the spilling of non-standard words, *hoaxs*.

In a news article entitled *"Waspada Lur, Kabar Pengangkatan Perawat-Guru Honorer DIY Tanpa Tes Hoax!"* ("Be alert, brother, the news of DIY Honorary Nurse-Teacher Appointment Without Test, Hoax!") there is a non-standard word that is the word *hoax*. The standard word that should be the word *hoaxs*, according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI).

3. Deviation of non-standard word, *ambulans*.

The word *ambulans* in a news article entitled *"Kala Sopir Ambulans Punya Firasat Aneh Saat Evakuasi Jasad Yosua"* not in accordance with the rules in KBBI. The word *Ambulans* is the non-standard form of the word *Ambulan*. Should, in the news use the word *Ambulan* to comply with the rules in KBBI.

4. Deviation of non-standard word, aquarium.

The word aquarium on online news entitled *"Bantu Kurangi Stres, Ini 5 Manfaat Pelihara Ikan dalam Akuarium"* ("Help Reduce Stress, These are 5 Benefits of Keeping Fish in an Aquarium") the word *akuarium* is not a standard word. In order to comply with KBBI, the word aquarium should be replaced with the word *aquarium*.

5. Deviation of non-standard word, *afdal*.

In the news article entitled *"Kurang Afdol Kalau ke Sukabumi Gak Mampir ke Destinasi Wisata Ini, Dijamin Susah Dilupain"*. The title of the news article contains the word

afdol which is included in the word that is not standard, because the standard word that should be used is the word *afdal*.

6. Deviation of non-standard wods *aksesori*.

In a news article entitled *"3 Aksesoris Motor Murah Tapi Bikin Aman"*. In the title of the article the word *aksesoris* included in non-standard words, the standard word is the word *aksesori*.

7. Deviation of non-standard word, *diagnosis*.

In the online news article detikjabar.com entitled "*Diagnosa Dokter Soal Kulit Bocah Sukabumi Melepuh*" there are clerical deviations that cause the word to become non-standard. The word *diagnosa* should be written as *diagnosis*, because in the Big Indonesian Dictionary the standard is the word *diagnosis*.

Deviations in morphology

1. The word *gelar*.

In an online news article title *"NasDem, Demokrat dan PKS Batal Gelar Deklarasi Koalisi 10 November"* (JawaPos.com, 8 November 2022), there are morphological deviations in the word *gelar* in the headline. In sentences *NasDem, Demokrat dan PKS Batal Gelar Deklarasi Koalisi 10 November* hence the word *gelar* it experiences deviations in terms of word formation, which it should be that the word *gelar* more complete if added with affixes or prefixes *di-* so it becomes the word *digelar*. So, in the title of the Jawa Pos news article (2022) there is a morphological deviation, namely in the word *gelar*, which is no prefix *di-*.

2. The word *serang*.

In an online news article entitled "*Dihujani Tembakan! Video Detik-detik Para Polisi Lawan Balik Komplotan Pemuda yang Serang Kafe*" (Suara Kaltim, 8 November 2022) there are morphological deviations in the form of word *serang*, where should the word *serang* gets a prefix or affix *me-* so that it should be the word *menyerang*.

3. The word *luncurkan*.

In the online news issued by Antara (2022), entitled *"Gunung Semeru luncurkan awan panas letusan"*, the word *luncurkan* has the experience morphological language deviations. The word *luncurkan* should be got a prefix or affix *me-* so it becomes a verb *meluncurkan*.

4. The word *Akui*.

The word *akui* in a CNN Indonesia online news article entitled *"Lesti Akui Diskusi Bareng Keluarga Sebelum Maafkan Rizky Billar"* from a morphological point of view, the *akui* should be got the affix *me-* so that becomes the verb *mengakui*.

Words in foreign or regional languages

1. Language deviation of foreign language as the word *talk*.

The word *talk* in an online news entitled *"Sebanyak 11.350 Orang Hadiri Muktamar Talk"* is a mixture of the use of sentences in Indonesian and English. The term talk in Indonesian is speaking. It would be more precise if in writing this news the word talk was changed to the word *berbicara.*

2. Language deviation with the foreign language as the word *survei.*

In an online news entitled *Survey Litbang "Kompas"*: *Mayoritas Responden Khawatir Tragedi Kanjuruhan Terulang.* PadThe title contains English or belongs to a foreign language, namely the word survey, in Indonesian it means reviewing news. Therefore, the title of the news article uses mixed language.

3. Language deviation with the foreign language as the word *Launching.*

Foreign language as the words Launching in Kompas online news articles entitled *"Launching Penerimaan Mahasiswa Baru untuk tahun ajaran 2023/2024".* The word Launching should be replaced with the word *meluncurkan* or *memulai.*

4. Language deviation with the local language as the word *nguri-uri.*

The words *Nguri-uri* in the news article entitled *"Nguri-uri Budaya, Hari Jadi Ke-64 UMS Gelar Wayang Kulit"* is a Javanese word. The article should have used Indonesian language. The words *Nguri-uri* should be replaced with the word *Melestarikan.*

5. Local language deviation on the word *kelar*.

In the KBBI, the word *kelar* found in KBBI but has a different meaning with the intention of the online news title from SoloPos.com namely *"Taman Pura Mangkunegaran Solo Kelar Desember 2022, Ini Detail Bagian-Bagiannya".* The word *kelar* is an absorption word from Javanese *rampung* which means finished. So, in the title of this news article there is an Indonesian language deviation, namely in the word *kelar* which should be replaced with the word *selesai.*

6. Foreign language deviation on the word "Catcalling".

In the online news article entitled *"Polisi Buru Pelaku Catcalling ke Bule Cantik Rusia di Mega Kuningan".* The title contains the word "Catcalling". Catcalling itself is a wrestling entertainment event in the United States. The word "Catcalling" in the headline of the news article refers to sexual harassment. So it would be more appropriate to use the words *pelecehan seksual* (sexual harassment).

7. Foreign language deviation on the word "unfollow".

In the online news article entitled *"Terungkap! Ini Alasan Britney Spears Unfollow Akun Instagram Adiknya"* the word "unfollow" in the news title is a mixed word or language, namely English which, when translated or interpreted into Indonesian, is *berhenti mengikuti* (stop following).

8. Foreign language deviation on the word *skrining*.

In the online news article entitled *"Brigjen Hendra dan Agus Nurpatria Bantah Keterangan Acay yang Tak Dengar Perintah "Skrining" CCTV"*, the word *skrining* not contained in the KBBI, but *skrining* has the meaning or meaning of the initial action taken by health workers for patients who come to the hospital. The word *skrining* itself, perhaps is more aimed at English, namely 'screening', where if it does not have an equivalent word in Indonesian, it can be written in a foreign language screening but in italics.

1.2 Factors Causing Deviations in Indonesian in the Journalistic Public Domain in Online News

From the forms of Indonesian-language deviations in online news that have been described above, it has been analyzed that there are varied language deviations. It was found that the language deviations were clerical deviations (spelling and punctuation) with 7 data findings, morphological deviations with 4 data findings, and deviations in the use of foreign or regional languages with 9 data findings. Considering the many dominant data findings is the use of foreign or regional languages, it can be analyzed what are the causative factors of this. According to Halimia and Nurfida (2021) the causes of deviations in Indonesian in the public sphere are due to the emphasis on the needs of the community and the environment, while according to Marliana and Puryanto (2015), the causes of deviations in Indonesian in the journalistic public realm in online news are from outside and from within. journalists or news writers themselves. From the author's own factors, the causes of Indonesian language deviations in the public domain are due to a lack of vocabulary mastery, limited linguistic knowledge and a lack of responsibility to use Indonesian in accordance with the rules. Apart from that, language is often allowed to get mixed up because it is customary to think that it becomes a habit. Then from the external point of view of the author, namely the pressure of the deadline for preparing the news so that the writer is in a hurry to finish the news article. Apart from that, there are also other factors, for example the editor or editor of the news is less thorough.

Regardless of the external and internal factors of online news writers as disclosed by Puryanto (2015) above, in terms of the findings of the data in this study which are dominated by language deviations in the form of regional language words or foreign language words, it can be seen that the influence of slang tends to foreign or local languages are often used by the community. There is also another possibility that the use of foreign or regional words aims to attract readers' interest because they are considered more familiar to be used in daily communication in society. Even so, mass media in online form must still use good and correct Indonesian language rules, especially for national online news sites that are reached on a wider scale among the public. For this reason, it is necessary to improve the use of language so that these deviations no longer occur. According to Apriliana, Firdaus and Suparman (2020), online mass media that is widely accessed by the public must also make a contribution, setting an example of language by presenting news texts that comply with Indonesian language norms.

2 Conclusion

From the description above, it can be concluded that there are deviations in the Indonesian language in the journalistic public realm in online articles. The forms of deviation are 7 clerical deviations (spelling, punctuation, and word standardization), 4 morphological deviations, and 9 deviations by using a foreign or regional language. The deviation that dominates is the use of foreign or regional languages in online news articles. Foreign words that already have Indonesian equivalents are often found still written in the news. In addition, if you don't have an equivalent word, it should be written in italics, but in practice it doesn't. Next, regarding the factors that cause these deviations, namely the common assumption of the use of foreign or regional languages in daily life so that it has become a habit. If further analyzed in depth, another factor is the lack of knowledge of the language and understanding of KBBI from both the news writers and their editorial staff. It is hoped that in the future news writing will be better and in accordance with the rules of the Indonesian language. Online news media can act as intermediaries to promote good Indonesian to the public. For this reason, news writers must present news with the right rules, as role models for the community. The media plays a role in contributing to applying proper Indonesian to the wider community.

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