



Analysis of Syntactic Language Errors in the Field of Syntax on the Online News Portal *Isknews.com* January 2024 Edition as Feasibility of Teaching Materials Critical Reading for Grade XI High School Students

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Abstract. This research analyzes the news text on the ISKNEWS.COM online news portal. Then the other purpose of this research is to prove that the news texts in the portal, after being analyzed, are worthy of being used as teaching materials for critical reading for grade XI high school students. This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach and a syntactic approach as the theoretical approach. The writer obtained data by reading several related references and recording information that could be used as data. For this reason, reading and scanning techniques were used in this research. The data in this study are news texts from the January 2024 edition of the ISKNEWS.COM online news portal. The data analysis method used is the agih method. The writer analyzes the text by identifying sentences that do not follow the syntax rules and the feasibility of the text as a good and correct news text. The analysis results show several syntactic errors identified, namely sentences with non-standard structures, the use of absorbed words in sentences, ambiguous sentences, inappropriate diction in sentence formation, and the use of words inefficiently. In addition, the news puzzle is proven to be used as teaching material for critical reading for grade XI high school students. This is because the syntactic errors found are still tolerable, and the text has a good structure.

Keywords language errors, syntax, news text, feasibility of teaching materials, critical reading.

1. INTRODUCTION

What is A person's reading ability is affected by several factors. One of the influencing factors is the right or wrong language mistakes in reading. Therefore, it is necessary to analyze language errors to minimize errors in reading, especially when reading critically. Please note that everyone has different reading skills. One of the many things that affect life is the habit of reading (Octavianti et al., 2022). If a person reads often, his reading ability will be better. Reading quickly and understanding the text's content affects a person's reading ability. Critical reading is often associated with reading comprehension, used to find the explicit and implied meaning in a reading. The ultimate goal of critical reading is to prove the quality of reading, text, or writing. These qualities can be determined from the thinking skills of a reader (Priyatni & Nurhadi, 2017).

Several benefits can be obtained from critical reading activities: practicing thinking skills and increasing their interest in reading. So, high interest in reading will affect learning outcomes (Muttaqin & Sopandi, 2016). With critical reading, students must be able to understand profoundly and analyze reading as a necessity to test whether the information is

authentic or not. In learning critical reading in school, students are not only required to understand the content of the reading but also to be able to understand, analyze, conclude, and assess the content of the reading so that their understanding of the reading is optimal (Restuningsih et al., 2017). Critical reading can be done in various ways; one way that makes it easier for students is to read the news.

Reading the news is a common way used by most people to get legitimacy from the reality they are facing, whatever form of event or event (Setiani & Utomo, 2021). Therefore, Sihombing (2017) argues that the process of selecting and reproducing newspaper news that reports artificial or artificial events aims to achieve the ideological and business goals of the newspaper. He said the newspaper could not claim it existed. News texts are usually written systematically, clearly, logically, and easily understood, following existing concepts and contexts so that readers can well receive the message conveyed. In addition, news information is expected to support the addition of science for the common good, provide benefits for individuals, and reach the wider community (Hayiz et al., 2022).

Recently, online news has begun to emerge as a mainstream news media. As a result, readers began to move away from print mass media. There are many differences between print news reporting and online mass media. For example, in terms of the medium of presentation, print media is still paper-based, while online news writing is through a virtual network. Online news can be accessed quickly while print media first goes through the printing process. Natasya et al. (2022) revealed that online news also offers exciting features on news portals, so people prefer to take advantage of public communication media online. One example of the advantages of public communication media in the form of online is that the choice of news is very diverse with a format that is not as wide as news in print media (Satria & Adek, 2018).

Mass media has a vital role in society. Mondry et al. (2024) it was stated that the role of mass media in national development is to encourage reform. The role that can be done is to shape public opinion and accelerate the transition process better. This is mainly a shift from habits that can hinder development to new attitudes that accommodate renewal. Bungin (2011) it conveyed the same thing that the role of the mass media is as an institution for public enlightenment through its role as an educational, entertainment, and public information media.

The mass media should be able to become an institution of enlightenment, but there are still various problems in the dissemination of news through online media (Kholid et al., 2023). One of them is a typo widely found in most online news. These errors can occur due to

inadvertence or unawareness by the author (Buono et al., 2022). Errors in newspapers occur in several areas, one of which is errors in terms of syntax. According to Putri & Utomo (2020) Syntax is a branch of linguistics that combines and arranges linguistic units in words into larger units such as phrases, clauses, and sentences. Meanwhile, according to Chidni et al. (2022) Syntax is one of the branches of language that deals with the meaning of sentence order and facial expressions. Syntax has functions that include subject, predicate, object, complement, and description (Enggarwati & Utomo, 2021). In addition, syntax studies the relationship between words and other words to form a broader structure, namely phrases, clauses, and sentences.

About language errors in the field of syntax, Andyani et al. (2016) stated that talking about language is inseparable from reading, writing, listening, and speaking. Language errors are the use of spoken or written language that is inappropriate and deviates from the rules of Indonesian grammar (Nisa, 2018) and (Khotijah & Ismail, 2019). According to Utomo et al. (2019) Speech errors are a form of violation of the speech code. Similarly, language errors are the use of language, both oral and written, that does not follow the rules of the Indonesian language (Fajriyani et al., 2020).

Language error analysis is an applied linguistic approach to identify language errors (R. & Yusri, 2020). Language errors are not only in the news. Nathania et al. (2023) revealed that quite a lot of news contained spelling errors because the news media functioned as a means of public communication. Ariyanti (2019) In other words, language error analysis is a way for researchers to identify language errors by collecting collective data using pre-existing theories. Related to the statement, Maulidiah et al. (2017) argue that the analysis of language errors should not depart from the analysis of the discourse as a whole so that the meanings do not overlap. The analysis of language errors was carried out to improve the components of the Indonesian teaching and learning process to be good and correct (Wijaya et al., 2022). Reswari et al. (2023) state that language errors is the use of oral and written language that deviates from the determinants of communication and social norms and the rules of Indonesian grammar. According to him, language errors are caused by the influence of previously acquired language, lack of understanding of language users of the language used, and inaccurate or incomplete language teaching.

In this scientific article, the news text selected by the author is positioned as critical reading teaching material for high school grade XI students. Teaching materials are a set of materials that are systematically arranged, either in writing or not, that can create an effective environment for learning (Prastowo, 2011). Hamdani (2010) It states that teaching materials

are systematically arranged to create a learning environment, assist teachers in teaching activities, and enable students to learn. Ramadani et al. (2013) This explains that critical reading is an activity that is used to get information, ideas, and entertainment.

From some of the arguments above, it can be concluded that the researcher analyzed language errors to improve the use of excellent and correct spoken or written language by positioning it as teaching material for critical reading for grade XI high school students. Reading skills are not only needed by high school students; even though there are Indonesian materials about critical reading, students also need them very much. This is because there is a lot of news, information, science, and also facts from books (Wardani & Utomo, 2021). Imaroh et al. (2023) it is revealed that reading skills are also needed for brain stimulation and development (memory) as a bridge to deepen writing skills to be more productive.

Language error analysis is also carried out to know where the error lies and avoid deviations from the determinants of communication and Indonesian grammar rules. The author conducted this research to prove that the online news ISKNEWS.COM January 2024 edition may still contain inappropriate language (in the sentence). This research can also be used as a suggestion to ISKNEWS.COM or other online news platforms to compile each word better so that it is suitable for teaching material for critical reading for grade XI high school students.

This study aims to describe and explain the forms of language errors in the field of syntax, especially their structure, function, and role, which are published on the online news portal ISKNEWS.COM January 2024 edition as the feasibility of critical reading teaching materials for Grade XI high school students. The results obtained in this study are to find and explain syntactic errors on news portals and their feasibility as teaching materials for critical reading for grade XI high school students. This is important considering that news texts are now more widely read by the general public than print media. In addition, the results of this research can be used to develop new writing skills so that they are suitable as reading teaching materials for grade XI high school students.

2. METHODS

This research uses a methodological approach and a theoretical approach. The methodological approach used is in the form of a qualitative descriptive approach, where the researcher takes data through literature studies by providing descriptions and analysis of the material being studied (Kusumaningtyas et al., 2022). Descriptive qualitative is a type of research that cannot be achieved using statistical procedures or other quantitative methods (Wada et al., 2024). Descriptive qualitative is usually used in data in the form of words and pictures instead of numbers, where in this method, the data is taken through the stages of data collection (Pratama & Utomo, 2020). (Pertiwi et al., 2022) It is stated that descriptive research aims to find independent variables, either one or more variables (independent), so they can be easier to understand. The theoretical approach used is in the form of a syntactic approach.

The description of the research process can be seen in the following figure 1.

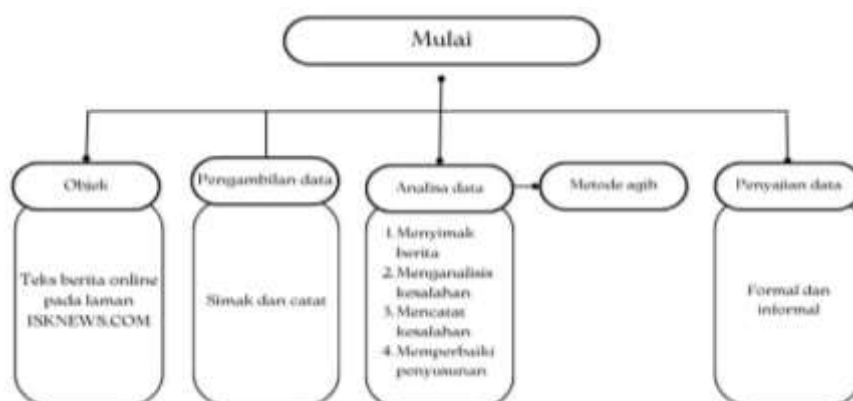


Figure 1. Research Methodology Flow Chart

Based on Figure 1, it is stated that the research object taken by the researcher is an online news text on the January 2024 edition of the ISKNEWS.COM page, which is adjusted for the feasibility of critical reading of teaching materials for grade XI high school students. The researcher analyzed the syntactic errors in the text and recorded them. The data taken were all sentences in online news texts on ISKNEWS.COM pages that had writing errors in the field of syntax, where there were errors in the writing of phrases, clauses, sentences, and discourses.

The data collection technique used in this study is the look and note technique, where the researcher listens to the data carefully and then records the existing errors. Data analysis

was carried out using the distribution method, according to Sudaryanto (2016) in (Ulfah et al., 2022) The distribution method is a data analysis whose determinants are part of the language. In addition, Sudaryanto (2016) in (Ulfah et al., 2022) It also argues that data analysis can be carried out through several stages, namely (1) listening carefully to the news text, (2) analyzing syntax errors, (3) recording writing errors in the field of syntax, and (4) improving sentence structure. After the data analysis, the next stage is the data presentation technique, where the researcher presents the data using formal and informal techniques; namely, the data is presented as a table and described in sentences with common words.

Here is an overview of the data card created to analyze errors in the presentation material.

Card number	
Data number	
News Headlines	
Data source	
Data analysis	

This data is presented by writing the wrong words and then revising it by writing down the correct writing order based on the literature sources obtained by the researcher. The researcher hopes that after this study, the news on the January 2024 edition of the ISKNEWS.COM page can be read by the general public, especially by high school XI class students, as a feasibility of critical reading of teaching materials.

3. RESULTS

The syntactic study involves analyzing phrases, clauses, and sentences (Parker & Riley, 2005). In line with this opinion, Ramlan (2005) states that syntax addresses discourse, sentences, clauses, and phrases. But, Kridalaksana (2001) defines syntax as the arrangement of words and larger units of language. As a structure, syntactic units are formed from elements that can form specific patterns. Syntactic analysis explains these archetypes in syntactic units and their constituents. In addition, syntactic analysis helps identify and understand sentence structure.

Setyawati (2010) Divide errors in syntax into two types. First, errors in the formation of phrases, such as the use of regional languages, improper prepositions, word arrangement,

excess elements, excessive forms of superlatives, double pluralization, and improper reciprocal forms. Second, in sentence structure, such as sentences without subjects or predicates, duplicate subjects, inserted predicates or objects, illogical or ambiguous sentences, excessive conjunctions, sentence order, foreign terms, and unnecessary interrogative words. The structure of phrases, clauses, and sentences, as well as the use of particles that are inappropriate and inappropriate in sentences, are included in syntactic errors (Chaer, 2015). Ferdianti (2020) It also identifies nine types of language errors at the syntactic level, namely (1) improper diction in forming sentences, (2) sentences with non-standard structure, (3) unclear sentences, (4) sentence logic, (5) sentence contamination, (6) ambiguous sentences, (7) coordination, (8) improper absorption words, (9) the use of mubadzir forms.

The following table shows the number of good sentence analyses and sentences with syntax errors.

No	Sentence Type	Type	Sum
1	Good Sentences	Sentences that are easy to understand, not convoluted, according to KBBI, complete structure, efficient, concise, collapsed, clear, logical, and unambiguous	92
2	Sentences That Have Errors	Non-Standard Sentences	39
		Use of Sentence Absorption	31
		Use of Ambiguous Words	15
		Use of Diction	24
		Inefficient Use of Sentences	26
Total			227

From the findings, it was found that language errors from the syntactic aspect were as follows:

Use of Non-Standard Sentences

Error	Analysis
“Dianggap Meresahkan, Warga Kudus Rame-Rame Dukung Pelarangan Knalpot Brong.”	“Dianggap Meresahkan, Warga Kudus Ramai-Ramai Dukung Pelarangan Knalpot Brong.” because the word “rame-rame” is a non-standard word. Hence, it must be replaced with the standard word, “ramai-ramai.”
“Sosialisasi zero knalpot brong oleh Satlantas Polres Kudus menyasar pada warga yang melakukan aktifitas pagi di Car Free Day Simpang Tujuh Kudus.”	“Sosialisasi zero knalpot brong oleh Satlantas Polres Kudus menyasar pada warga yang melakukan aktivitas pagi di <i>Car Free Day</i> Simpang Tujuh Kudus.” because the word “aktifitas” is a non-standard word so it needs to be replaced with the standard word, namely “aktivitas”.
“Disamping itu, ada pula stand Organisasi Perangkat Daerah (OPD) yang ditempatkan di Alun-alun Simpang Tujuh Kudus. Seperti Dinas Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata, Dinas Sosial, Dinas PKPLH, Kejaksaan Negeri Kudus, dan lainnya”.	“Disamping itu, ada pula stan Organisasi Perangkat Daerah (OPD) yang ditempatkan di Alun-alun Simpang Tujuh Kudus. Seperti Dinas Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata, Dinas Sosial, Dinas PKPLH, Kejaksaan Negeri Kudus, dan lainnya.” because the word “stand” is a non-standard word so it needs to be replaced with the standard word, namely “stan”.
“Terimakasih kepada UMK karena telah memilih kami sebagai mitra, kita juga tidak menyangka dapat membawa pulang juara pada Abdidaya Ormawa di Jember kemarin,”	“Terima kasih kepada UMK karena telah memilih kami sebagai mitra, kita juga tidak menyangka dapat membawa pulang juara pada Abdidaya Ormawa di Jember kemarin” because of the writing of the word “terimakasih” The sentence is wrong, it should be separated.
“Apalagi hak atas beaya kegiatan yang telah kami kucurkan selama ini belum ada penggantian sama sekali. Sedangkan pihak-pihak yang belum terselesaikan hak atas uang yang harusnya mereka terima, nuntutnya masih ke pihak kami,”	“Apalagi hak atas biaya kegiatan yang telah kami kucurkan selama ini belum ada penggantian sama sekali. Sedangkan pihak-pihak yang belum terselesaikan hak atas uang yang harusnya mereka terima, nuntutnya masih ke pihak kami,” because the word “beaya” is a non-standard word so it needs to be replaced with the standard word, namely “biaya”.

Based on the table above, five analyses of language errors in using non-standard sentences are presented. The non-standard sentences found were 39 sentences out of a total of 227 sentences analyzed. Non-standard sentences are often found everywhere, such as in news portals, advertisements, books, etc. In line with this, Manalu (2020) also analyzed standard and non-standard sentences in newspaper news. Non-standard sentences can effectively

convey ideas inappropriately and use standard words (Manalu, 2020). Non-standard sentences are sentences whose choice of words for spelling and sentence structure is not by Indonesian rules (Dewantara, 2018). Dari dua pendapat di atas, dapat disimpulkan bahwa kalimat tidak baku yaitu kalimat, whose spelling and structure are not by Indonesian rules and cannot convey ideas accurately and effectively.

Use of Sentence Absorption

Absorption words are words that come from regional languages or foreign languages that have been adapted to the form or structure of the Indonesian language (Keraf, 2003). The writing of absorbed words often still makes mistakes. Lagasa et al. (2021) found a lot of syntactic errors in the use of sentence absorption. Many sentences should be italicized because of foreign languages, but they should not be italicized. In addition, foreign languages are more often used even though the word already exists in Indonesian. After analysis, it was found that 31 sentences containing errors in the use of words were found in the ISKNEWS.COM news portal, the analysis of which three of them are described as follows.

Error	Analysis
“Yang tidak boleh pakai (gas elpiji subsidi) itu hotel, restoran, laundry, petani tembakau, pertanian, jasa las hingga jasa batik,”	“Yang tidak boleh pakai (gas elpiji subsidi) itu hotel, restoran, penantu, petani tembakau, pertanian, jasa las hingga jasa batik,” because the word “ <i>laundry</i> ” is a foreign word that should be italicized or in KBBI is <i>penatu</i> .
“Gebyar PKL juga dimeriahkan talkshow, lalu festival band, lomba foto, lomba rebana, lomba vlog, hingga lomba mewarnai,”	“Gebyar PKL juga dimeriahkan gelar wicara, lalu festival band, lomba foto, lomba rebana, lomba vlog, hingga lomba mewarnai,” because the word “ <i>talkshow</i> ” is a foreign word that should be italicized or in KBBI is “gelar wicara”.
“Niken Salindri bakal menempati panggung utama Gebyar PKL di Alun-alun Simpang Tujuh Kudus, Lagu-lagu hitsnya bakal digeber untuk memanjakan telinga fans nya, bakal meriah malam nanti,”	“Niken Salindri bakal menempati panggung utama Gebyar PKL di Alun-alun Simpang Tujuh Kudus, Lagu-lagu hitnya bakal digeber untuk memanjakan telinga fans nya, bakal meriah malam nanti,” because the word “ <i>hits</i> ” is a foreign word that should be italicized or in KBBI is “hit”.

Use of Ambiguous Words

Error	Analysis
“Dinkes Pati Genjot Vaksinasi Polio Untuk Anak”.	“Dinas Kesehatan Pati Kejar Target Vaksinasi Polio Untuk Anak” because the word "genjot" The sentence has a double meaning. The reader can accept different intentions, such as pedaling or something else. There may be other negative meanings.

The table above presents an analysis of syntactic field language errors regarding ambiguous word use. The error data found was 15 out of 227 sentences analyzed on the online news portal ISKNEWS.COM January edition. Ambiguous words create many differences of opinion, so the information conveyed cannot be adequately conveyed. In line with this, Irsyad (2021) Analyze syntactic construction errors that prevent information from being conveyed correctly. Ambiguous words are words that have a double meaning. Because of this, readers can feel a sense of abinnngng when reading the word and get a different interpretation. The cause of ambiguous words is more than one description or attribute.

Use of Diction

In a sentence, it is not uncommon for the diction used to be inappropriate. Diction is a language used by a person to communicate and use the right and appropriate words in a sentence (Hidayatullah, 2018). Not much different from the previous opinion, Sumartono (2014) Diction is a word used to express something that is explained correctly in a sentence pattern. In line with these two opinions, Hs. (2007) Diction is the accuracy of the word chosen. Suppose the diction used is not by the situation or conditions. In that case, it can cause confusion and ambiguity for the reader or listener in understanding what the author or speaker wants to convey. Therefore, it is essential to use the right words to understand the message clearly. Based on the opinion about diction above, it can be concluded that diction is an appropriate and appropriate choice of words so that it does not give rise to different judgments or intentions. In analyzing the misuse of diction in news portals, ISKNEWS.COM found 24 incorrect sentence data. The following are three pieces of data on analyzing syntactic errors in diction use on online news portals of ISKNEWS.COM.

Error	Analysis
“... dengan UMK nanti akan terjalin lebih baik lagi, apalagi UMK ini bisa dibilang tetangga dengan <i>main office</i> kami, ...”	“... dengan UMK nanti akan terjalin lebih baik lagi, apalagi UMK ini bisa dibilang bertetangga dengan <i>main office</i> kami, ...”. Diction “tetangga” can be replaced with the word “bertetangga” because of the use of the word “tetangga” can be used for informal chats.
“Tak tanggung-tanggung, semenjak Lapas Semarang dinahkodai oleh Usman Madjid, sarana dan prasarana penunjang pembinaan itu perlahan mulai berbenah.”	“Tak tanggung-tanggung, semenjak Lapas Semarang dinahkodai oleh Usman Madjid, sarana dan prasarana penunjang pembinaan itu perlahan mulai dibenahi.” because the word “berbenah” not suitable for use in the sentence, it should be “dibenahi” So it is clear that the conditions have changed.
“Kepala SMP Negeri 1 Jati, Sumaryatun menjelaskan, pihaknya dalam Kejurkab mengirimkan delapan siswa, namun yang telah berhasil meraih prestasi di Kejurkab Pencak Silat membawa pulang medali ada tujuh siswa, empat siswa diantaranya meraih juara 1.”	“Kepala SMP Negeri 1 Jati, Sumaryatun menjelaskan, pihaknya dalam Kejurkab mengirimkan delapan siswa, tetapi yang telah berhasil meraih prestasi di Kejurkab Pencak Silat membawa pulang medali ada tujuh siswa, empat siswa diantaranya meraih juara 1.” Because of the conjunction “namun” is a conjunction between sentences, so it needs to be replaced with a conjunction “tetapi” which is an intrasentence conjunction.

Inefficient Use of Sentences

Efficient sentences are clear, reasonable, precise, and easy words (Trismanto, 2016). Efficient words certainly do not use convoluted, logical, unambiguous, concise, clear, sound, correct, and easy-to-understand language. Budiman et al. (2023) They are researching word inefficiencies in online news portals and finding data on inefficient word usage. Inefficient sentences can be impactful because they confuse the reader, take time to understand the message conveyed, and reduce the clarity of the written text. In line with this, in the January 2024 edition of the ISKNEWS.COM news portal, 26 inefficient sentences were also found out of the 227 sentences analyzed. The following is an analysis of two inefficient sentences in the following table.

Error	Analysis
“... Ini menandakan dan membuktikan bahwa IAIN Kudus sedang berlari kencang.” Jelas alumni Al-Azhar Mesir ini.”	“... Ini menandakan dan membuktikan bahwa IAIN Kudus sedang berlari kencang”, jelas alumni Al-Azhar Mesir ini.” karena kalimat tersebut awalnya mengandung pemborosan kata yang seharusnya bisa dipilih satu antara kata “menandakan” atau “membuktikan”.
“PT PLN (Persero) UP3 Kudus dalam rangka meningkatkan kualitas pelayanan kelistrikan kepada pelanggan, menandatangani Perjanjian Kerja Sama tentang Bantuan Penanganan Permasalahan di Bidang Hukum Perdata dan Tata Usaha Negara dengan Kejaksaan Negeri Rembang di Rumah Makan Praukuno di Kabupaten Rembang.”	“Dalam rangka meningkatkan kualitas pelayanan kelistrikan kepada pelanggan, PT PLN (Persero) UP3 Kudus menandatangani Perjanjian Kerja Sama tentang Bantuan Penanganan Permasalahan di Bidang Hukum Perdata dan Tata Usaha Negara dengan Kejaksaan Negeri Rembang di Rumah Makan Praukuno di Kabupaten Rembang.” Because in the sentence it is not clear who signed the cooperation agreement, so it is necessary to improve the sentence order to make it more structured.

This research is in line with the research conducted by Maharani et al. (2023) and Ariyadi & Utomo (2020) which analyzes language errors in the syntax field in the review text and analyzes the language errors in the syntax field in online news texts. The difference in this study is that it analyzes language errors in the field of syntax on online news portals. The research results are feasible teaching material for critical reading in grade XI high school students.

The research on syntactic language errors in the ISKNEWS.COM online news portal aims to determine whether there are syntactic errors in the online news text. After analysis, it can be seen that there are still many syntactic language errors in online news. However, this is still considered reasonable because little information and references to language rules exist. In research Oktaviani et al. (2018) It was stated that the factors that cause language errors are the interference of the mother tongue, the lack of information and references about language rules, the lack of mastery of vocabulary and understanding of effective sentences, and the lack of variety of teachers in using learning methods.

The results achieved in this study can add insights related to language, precisely in the field of syntax, when writing on news portals. They can be used as material for language learning, and language skills are also increasingly honed from this research. So, when speaking the language, writers and the public can be more careful, especially when writing news, so that the information is conveyed correctly and there are no repeated errors.

News Text as a Feasibility of Critical Reading Teaching Materials

The news text chosen by the author as the object of this research is on the online news portal ISKNEWS.COM. This study uses the news text in the portal as a feasibility teaching material for critical reading for grade XI high school students. The author chose the news text from the portal because it meets the requirements as a good and correct news text, so it is considered worthy as teaching material for critical reading for grade XI high school students. The following is proof that the news text in the ISKNEWS.COM portal meets the suitable and correct news text criteria. First, news text in *ISKNEWS.COM online* news portals can present a variety of viewpoints. Second, the text can encourage critical thinking. Third, the news text can help students understand the world around them. Fourth, the news text can help students develop their reading skills. Fifth, the news text contained in the ISKNEWS.COM portal can be used to pursue various skills.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research that has been conducted, it can be concluded that syntactic errors in news texts issued by online news portals ISKNEWS.COM January 2024 edition are sentences with non-standard structures, absorbed words in sentences, ambiguous sentences, inappropriate use of diction in sentence formation, and also inefficient use of words. Many news texts are still wrong regarding this news portal, but there are also correct ones. Two hundred twenty-seven sentences were analyzed; 92 were excellent and correct, and 135 were still wrong. To be able to provide information to readers, it is essential to use sentence writing properly and correctly so that the information you want to convey can be conveyed properly without causing different interpretations.

In addition, the news text issued by the January 2024 edition of the portal has proven to be worthy of being used as teaching material for critical reading for high school grade XI students. This is because syntactic errors in the text can still be tolerated. After analysis, the text also meets the suitable and correct news text criteria.

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