

# Ungrammatical Indonesian Sentence Construction Based on Meaning Concordance

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## Abstract:

### ➤ Introduction:

This study examines ungrammatical sentences produced by Indonesian language students at the National University of Jakarta, focusing on syntactic aspects.

### ➤ Aim:

The study aims to: (1) identify patterns of ungrammatical sentences based on meaning correspondence, and (2) describe the forms and types of ungrammatical Indonesian sentence constructions.

### ➤ Materials and Methods:

A qualitative descriptive method was used, applying Chomsky's theory to analyze meaning correspondence and Corder's theory to classify sentence error patterns.

### ➤ Results:

Findings show that ungrammatical sentences stem from the misuse of linguistic elements, leading to meaning discrepancies. Patterns include omission of functional words, addition of unnecessary units, and changes in prepositions.

### ➤ Conclusion:

Ungrammatical sentences arise from syntactic and semantic mismatches. The results provide insights into common error patterns and support the development of better grammar teaching strategies.

**Keywords:** *Ungrammatical Patterns, Indonesian, Sentence Construction, Linguistic Elements/Units, Correspondence of Meaning.*

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## I. INTRODUCTION

As the language of instruction, Indonesian is used as a means of communication at various levels of education. In this context, students can communicate effectively using Indonesian. They do not think about right or wrong in their use of language. Both the speaker and the listener can understand the intended meaning of the conversation. In the teaching and learning process, teachers and students, as well as lecturers and students, can communicate effectively.

As a subject or course, the rules and structures of Indonesian are introduced, even in depth. The rules of all

language elements are instilled in students to be applied both in speaking and writing. However, when examining various linguistic products, for example, Indonesian in scientific writing: papers, articles, theses, or dissertations, ungrammatical forms or structures of Indonesian are still found. Ungrammatical forms or structures of Indonesian in scientific writing or student final assignments (theses, theses, or dissertations) should be avoided. Final assignments must adhere to standard Indonesian language rules and be good and correct in formal situations.

In formal situations, Indonesian is used, both orally and in writing. Formal spoken Indonesian is used, for example, in

speeches, discussions, teaching classes, lectures, and leading official meetings. In written form, Indonesian is used when writing official letters, preparing official reports, preparing working papers for seminars, conferences, congresses, etc., and writing theses, dissertations (Badudu, 1993:7).

As stated above, ungrammatical Indonesian forms or structures in scientific papers or student final assignments (thesis, dissertation) should be avoided. However, in reality, ungrammatical Indonesian is still found in student theses. Ungrammatical Indonesian in student theses relates to the application of morphological/morphosyntactic, syntactic, and functional verb rules.

Indonesian language writing (hereinafter abbreviated as BI) in student thesis writing (hereinafter abbreviated as SM) in the application of morphological/morphosyntactic rules is related to the processes of affixation and reduplication. In the application of syntactic rules, ungrammatical errors occur at the phrase, clause, and sentence levels. As for the application of the function word rules, ungrammatical errors occur in the use of prepositions and conjunctions.

In the process of affixation, the letters /k, p, t, s/ at the beginning or root of a word are assimilated (or disappear) when they receive the prefix *meng-* or *peng-*. For example, the combination of the affix *meng-*...-i with the root word *pengaruh* becomes *mempengaruhi* after undergoing morphophonemic processes. A root word that ends in the letter /k/, when followed by the suffix *-kan*, should result in the appearance of two /k/ letters in the derived form. For instance, the combination of the affixes *meng-*...-kan with the root word *tunjuk* becomes *menunjukkan* (Mustakim, 2019:12; and Sasangka, 2019:65).

However, the affixation process involving the combination *meng-*...-i in SM (Standard Malay) writing does not follow this rule. The combination of the affix *meng-*...-i with the root word *pengaruh* should be written as *memengaruhi*, not *mempengaruhi*. Below is an example of its usage in a sentence. Morphosyntax, according to Kridalaksana (1982:111), is, among other things, a language structure that encompasses morphology and syntax as a single organization; the two fields cannot be separated. According to this definition, morphosyntax, in relation to ungrammatical patterns, is the morphological process of reduplication at the syntactic level.

According to Arifin et al. (2018:27) and Sasangka (2018:49–40), reduplication or repetition is a morphological process that transforms lexemes into words after undergoing a morphological reduplication process, whether *dwiwurwa* (repetition of the initial syllable), *dwilingga* (full repetition), *dwilingga salin suara* (full repetition with a changed sound), or *dwiwasana* (repetition of the final syllable). Morphosyntactically, the process of BI reduplication in SM writing occurs because the repeated form is used simultaneously with a plural word in a sentence. For example, the reduplication of the word *guru* into *guru-guru* is morphologically grammatical. However, after the repeated form is combined with a plural word, for example, *para*,

becomes *para guru-guru*, it becomes ungrammatical.

This study discusses the ungrammatical use of the Indonesian language found in the theses of students from the Faculty of Economics and Business at Universitas Nasional. The discussion of the patterns of ungrammaticality can be formulated through the following research questions: (1) What are the patterns of ungrammaticality based on the conformity of Indonesian language forms in the students' theses? (2) What are the patterns of ungrammaticality based on the conformity of meanings in the use of the Indonesian language in the students' theses?

### ➤ Objective

#### • The Study Aims to:

(1) identify patterns of ungrammatical sentences based on meaning correspondence, and (2) describe the forms and types of ungrammatical Indonesian sentence constructions.

## II. METHODOLOGY

Research on ungrammaticality in the Indonesian language has been widely conducted by previous scholars. However, as outlined in the previous chapter, there are still several aspects that remain unexplored. This study is based on the research gaps identified in earlier works. Titled “Ungrammaticality in the Indonesian Language in Students’ Theses from the Faculty of Economics and Business at Universitas Nasional,” this research adopts a qualitative descriptive approach. Generally, qualitative descriptive research aims to describe the characteristics, nature, and forms of ungrammaticality found in the data as accurately as possible, based on the natural features of the data itself (Djasudarma, 2006:15). This method is considered appropriate and sufficient to provide a detailed depiction that reflects reality. The findings are presented in a comprehensive data table that describes the various forms of ungrammaticality found in the students’ theses. Prior to selecting the research location, the researcher conducted field observations across several faculties at Universitas Nasional, including the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, the Faculty of Law, the Faculty of Economics and Business, the Faculty of Language and Literature, the Faculty of Engineering and Science, the Faculty of Biology and Agriculture, the Faculty of Communication and Information Technology, and the Faculty of Health Sciences. Ultimately, the researcher chose the Faculty of Economics and Business as the research site. The study was conducted over the course of one year, from January 2022 to the end of February 2023. The data sources for this research consist of undergraduate theses by students who graduated in the academic years 2020/2021, 2021/2022, and 2022/2023. A total of 1,481 theses, recorded in the Universitas Nasional library’s Lipository collection over the three years, were used as the data source.

### III. RESULTS

According to Corder (1973:277), the classification of ungrammaticality in word, phrase, or sentence forms can include omission, addition, miss election, and mis ordering. Omission refers to the absence of one or more linguistic elements that are required in a phrase or sentence, resulting in ungrammatical constructions. Addition refers to the presence of unnecessary elements or components within the structure of a word, phrase, or sentence. Mis selection is a term used to indicate the selection of an inappropriate or ungrammatical element or component, whether in the construction of a word, phrase, or sentence. Mis ordering means the incorrect arrangement of linguistic elements within a phrase or sentence, leading to an ungrammatical structure.

Based on the research findings on Indonesian language ungrammaticality in student theses (SM), three patterns of ungrammaticality were identified based on morphological form alignment: (a) affix omission pattern, (b) affix addition pattern, and (c) affix substitution pattern.

#### ➤ Affix Omission Pattern

The affix omission pattern includes: (a) omission of the prefix di-, (b) omission of the prefix se-, (c) omission of the suffix -kan, (d) omission of the suffix -an, and (e) omission of the circumfix peng-...-an.

#### • Omission of the Prefix di-

The omission of the prefix di-, as seen in the following three sentences, causes the sentence structure to become ungrammatical. The description and discussion are provided below.

Table 1 Omission of the Prefix di-

No.		Ungrammatical	Grammatical
1.	a.	Perilaku keuangan yang baik harus lebih <u>perhatikan</u> dan diterapkan dalam <u>jangka panjang</u> . AS.7.8/2023	Perilaku keuangan yang baik harus lebih <u>diperhatikan</u> dan diterapkan dalam <u>jangka panjang</u> .
	b.	Penelitian ini dapat <u>jadikan</u> edukasi agar variabel-variabel tersebut berpengaruh terhadap minat beli mahasiswa dalam kehidupan sehari-hari. JRE.17.84/2023	Penelitian ini dapat <u>dijadikan</u> edukasi agar variabel-variabel tersebut berpengaruh terhadap minat beli mahasiswa dalam kehidupan sehari-hari.
	c.	Beban kerja merupakan sekumpulan atau sejumlah kegiatan yang harus <u>selesaikan</u> oleh unit organisasi dalam waktu yang telah ditentukan. AN.3.8/2022	Beban kerja merupakan sekumpulan atau sejumlah kegiatan yang harus <u>diselesaikan</u> oleh unit organisasi dalam waktu yang telah ditentukan.

The missing affix in sentences (1a), (1b), and (1c) above is the prefix di-. In Indonesian, the prefix di- functions as a marker of passive verbs derived from active verbs with the prefix meng- (Darwis, 2017:59). In the context of sentences (1a), (1b), and (1c), the prefix di- is omitted from the words perhatikan, jadikan, and selesaikan. The word perhatikan in sentence (1a) is not parallel in form with the word diterapkan within the same sentence. In other words, the affixation process in sentences (1a), (1b), and (1c) does not align with

the grammatical structure of the sentences. The grammatically correct word forms in these three sentences are diperhatikan, dijadikan, and diselesaikan.

#### • The Pattern of Omission of the Prefix se-

The pattern of omission of the prefix se-, as in the following three sentences, makes the sentence structure ungrammatical.

Table 2 The Pattern of Omission of the Prefix se-

No.		Ungrammatical	Grammatical
2.	a.	Sumber daya manusia yaitu kemampuan daya pikir dan daya tahan fisik yang dimiliki <u>seorang</u> . CWM.2.2/2023	Sumber daya manusia yaitu kemampuan daya pikir dan daya tahan fisik yang dimiliki oleh <u>seseorang</u> .
	b.	Penulis menyarankan agar Tokopedia dapat meningkatkan perhatian kepada konsumen agar konsumen merasa mendapat perhatian atas <u>suatu</u> yang disediakan olehnya. IPS.6.81/2023	Penulis menyarankan agar Tokopedia dapat meningkatkan perhatian kepada konsumen agar konsumen merasa mendapat perhatian atas <u>sesuatu</u> yang disediakan olehnya.
	c.	Keadaan yang mendesak tersebut dapat menyebabkan <u>seorang</u> melakukan kecurangan agar tanggung jawabnya dapat terpenuhi. AK.3.6/2021	Keadaan yang mendesak tersebut dapat menyebabkan <u>seseorang</u> melakukan kecurangan agar tanggung jawabnya dapat terpenuhi.

The missing affix in sentences (2a), (2b), and (2c) above is the prefix se-. In Indonesian, the prefix se- has two types: (i) se- as a clitic form and (ii) se- as a formative of adverbials (Arifin and Junaiyah, 2009:52). The se- prefix in sentence (2a) falls under the first category, a clitic form, which semantically means "one." However, in the context of that sentence, the prefix se- should be of the second type—an adverbial prefix—resulting in the word seseorang (someone).

In sentence (2b), the word formed with se- + [base form] suatu should be sesuatu (something), while in sentence (2c), the word formed with se- + [base form] orang should be seseorang (someone). In other words, the affixation process in sentences (2a), (2b), and (2c) does not align with the grammatical structure of the sentences. The grammatically correct forms in the three sentences are seseorang in (2a) and (2c), and sesuatu in (2b).

- *The Pattern of Omission of the Suffix -kan*  
The pattern of omission of the suffix -kan, as in the

following three sentences, makes the sentence structure incomplete. The following is a description and discussion.

Table 3 The Pattern of Omission of the Suffix -Kan

No.	Ungrammatical	Grammatical
3. a.	Variabel moderasi <u>diharap</u> dapat mengubah hubungan antara variabel dependen dan independen. KL.16.7/2023	Variabel moderasi <u>diharapkan</u> dapat mengubah hubungan antara variabel dependen dan independen.
b.	Semakin banyak pelatihan yang <u>diberi</u> oleh perusahaan kepada karyawan, semakin meningkat pula kualitas kinerja karyawan. ANR.7.58/2022	Semakin banyak pelatihan yang <u>diberikan</u> oleh perusahaan kepada karyawan, semakin meningkat pula kualitas kinerja karyawan.
c.	Jika motivasi intrinsik ditanam ke dalam diri karyawan secara baik, cara atau etos kerja karyawan akan terbentuk secara baik pula. ARK.5.54/2021	Jika motivasi intrinsik <u>ditanamkan</u> ke dalam diri karyawan secara baik, cara atau etos kerja karyawan akan terbentuk secara baik pula.

- *The Addition of the Prefix Ber-*  
The addition of the prefix ber-, as in the following three

sentences, makes the sentence structure ungrammatical. The following is a description and discussion.

Table 4 The Addition of the Prefix Ber-

No.	Ungrammatical	Grammatical
6. a.	Pajak adalah salah satu sumber pendapatan negara yang <u>ber-potensial</u> bagi kelangsungan pembangunan negara, khususnya di Indonesia. EP.1.1/2023	Pajak adalah salah satu sumber pendapatan negara yang <u>potensial</u> bagi kelangsungan pembangunan negara, khususnya di Indonesia.
b.	BG Consulting (2003) menyatakan bahwa Penerapan dan Pemahaman PP No. 23 Tahun 2018 memiliki <u>berpengaruh</u> positif terhadap kepatuhan wajib pajak UMKM. AS.7.5/2021	BG Consulting (2003) menyatakan bahwa Penerapan dan Pemahaman PP No. 23 Tahun 2018 memiliki <u>pengaruh</u> positif terhadap kepatuhan wajib pajak UMKM.
c.	Salah satu variabel yang memainkan peran dalam memengaruhi minat mahasiswa melakukan <u>berinvestasi</u> saham yaitu perilaku keuangan. AS.6.9/2023	Salah satu variabel yang memainkan peran dalam memengaruhi minat mahasiswa melakukan <u>investasi</u> saham yaitu perilaku keuangan.

In Indonesian, the prefix ber- functions as a verbal prefix, used to form verbs. Sentences with predicates that include verbs prefixed with ber- do not take a direct object but may include complements or adverbial phrases (Arifin & Junaiyah, 2009:23). In sentence (6a), the addition of the prefix ber- is attached to the root word potensial, forming berpotensial. However, the formation ber- + potensial is not found in standard Indonesian affixation processes, making the construction ungrammatical. In sentence (6b), the prefix ber- is added to the root pengaruh, forming berpengaruh, which means 'to have influence'. However, in this sentence, berpengaruh is combined with memiliki, resulting in memiliki berpengaruh, which is ungrammatical. In this context, the prefix ber- should not be used, and the correct construction is memiliki pengaruh. In sentence (6c), the prefix ber- is added to investasi, forming berinvestasi, meaning 'to make an investment'. However, it is combined with the verb melakukan, resulting in melakukan berinvestasi, which is also ungrammatical. The correct form in this context is melakukan investasi. In other words, the

affixation processes in sentences (6a), (6b), and (6c) do not align with the grammatical structure of the sentences. The grammatically correct word forms are potensial, pengaruh, and investasi.

#### ➤ *Ungrammatical Patterns Based on Correspondence of Meaning*

This discussion of ungrammatical patterns based on correspondence of meaning also applies the theory of Chomsky and Corder, both in analyzing the correspondence of meaning in construction and the completeness of sentence elements based on syntactic theory: the rules of sentence formation.

Chomsky (1965), in his linguistic theory, particularly in works such as *\*Aspects of the Theory of Syntax\** and his discussion of transformational grammar, also discusses concepts related to concordance of meaning. Concordance of meaning refers to the harmony of the meanings of elements in a sentence, resulting in a coherent and logical message.

persesuaian makna dalam *Tata Bahasa Transformasional*:

Dalam kalimat "*The dog is barking*," makna subjek ("*the dog*") dan predikat ("*is barking*") harus selaras atau masuk akal secara semantik. Jika subjeknya diubah menjadi "*the tree*," maka kalimatnya menjadi tidak masuk akal ("*The tree is barking*"), kecuali dalam konteks metaforis atau puitis.

In the sentence "*The dog is barking*," the meaning of the subject ("*the dog*") and the predicate ("*is barking*") must be semantically compatible or make sense together. If the subject is changed to "*the tree*," the resulting sentence "*The tree is barking*" becomes semantically illogical, unless used in a metaphorical or poetic context.

Correspondence of meaning is important to ensure that the meaning in the deep structure can be clearly expressed in the surface structure. Below is an

example of correspondence of meaning in English along with a translation and explanation in Indonesian.

**Persesuaian Makna (*Concordance of Meaning*)**

Bahasa Inggris: *The cat is sleeping on the mat.* Makna dari subjek "*The cat*" (seekor kucing) sesuai dengan predikat "*is sleeping*" (sedang tidur), menciptakan kalimat yang logis dan koheren. Jika subjeknya adalah "*The book*" (buku), maka predikat "*is sleeping*" tidak sesuai secara makna, karena buku tidak bisa tidur.

Bahasa Indonesia: *Kucing itu sedang tidur di atas tikar.* Makna subjek "*Kucing itu*" (kucing) sesuai dengan predikat "*sedang tidur*," menciptakan kalimat yang masuk akal dan logis. Jika subjeknya adalah "*Buku itu*," maka kalimat "*Buku itu sedang tidur*" akan menjadi tidak masuk akal dalam konteks normal, karena buku tidak bisa tidur.

**English:** *The cat is sleeping on the mat.* The meaning of the subject "*The cat*" aligns with the predicate "*is sleeping*," forming a logical and coherent sentence. If the subject is changed to "*The book*," then the predicate "*is sleeping*" no longer makes semantic sense, as a book cannot sleep.

**Indonesian:** *Kucing itu sedang tidur di atas tikar.* The meaning of the subject "*Kucing itu*" (the cat) matches the predicate "*sedang tidur*" (is sleeping), creating a sensible and logical sentence. If the subject were "*Buku itu*" (the book), then the sentence "*Buku itu sedang tidur*" would be semantically illogical in a normal context, since a book cannot sleep.

To analyze ungrammaticalities based on the completeness of sentence structure and/or elements, this study also refers to Corder's opinion. According to Corder (1973:277), the classification of ungrammaticalities in word, phrase, or sentence forms can be omissions, additions, misplacements, and misordering. Omissions or omissions mean the removal of one or more necessary linguistic elements in a phrase or sentence. This omission causes the phrase or sentence to be ungrammatical. Additions mean the presence of an unnecessary element or component, whether in the construction of a word, phrase, or sentence. Misplacements are used to indicate the selection of an ungrammatical element or component, whether in the construction of a word, phrase, or sentence. Misorders mean the ungrammatical ordering or arrangement of linguistic

elements in a phrase or sentence. Before discussing lexical omission, lexical addition, lexical substitution, and lexical ordering, it is first necessary to explain the meaning of lexical. Lexical, according to Kridalaksana (1982:98), is related to lexemes, related to words, and related to the lexicon. So, in relation to lexical omission, for example, what is lost can be a lexeme, a word, or a lexicon. The same applies in relation to lexical addition, lexical substitution, and lexical ordering.

• *Non-S-Structured Sentence Patterns*

Non-S-structured sentence patterns are incomplete sentences. In other words, incomplete sentences are incomplete and ungrammatical.

Table 5 Non-S-Structured Sentence Patterns

No.	Ungrammatical	Grammatical
7. a.	Diharapkan dapat menjadi masukan penting atau bahkan untuk perusahaan dalam mengambil strategi yang pas guna menaikkan kemampuan kinerja keuangan perusahaan. AARK.7.7/2022	<u>Hasil penelitian ini</u> diharapkan dapat menjadi masukan penting untuk perusahaan dalam mengambil strategi yang tepat guna menaikkan kemampuan kinerja keuangan perusahaan.
b.	Dibangun berdasarkan konvensi yang membawa semua negara untuk secara bersama melakukan upaya dalam memerangi perubahan iklim dan beradaptasi dengan dampaknya. DU.5.4/2021	<u>International Financial Reporting Standards</u> dibangun berdasarkan konvensi yang membawa semua negara untuk secara bersama melakukan upaya dalam memerangi perubahan iklim dan beradaptasi dengan dampaknya.
c.	Dalam persaingan usaha, harus mampu mengevaluasi peluang-peluang kesempatan usaha yang dibutuhkan. PAAF.3.1/2022	Dalam persaingan usaha, <u>perusahaan</u> harus mampu mengevaluasi peluang atau kesempatan usaha yang dibutuhkan.

As previously mentioned, a sentence without a subject (S) is considered incomplete or ungrammatical. The subject is the second most important syntactic function after the predicate. Generally, a subject is in the form of a noun or a noun phrase. In addition, the subject serves as the topic of the discussion, the main focus, or the agent—referring to a person, place, or object being observed (Moeliono et al., 2017:420). In this regard, a sentence without a subject lacks semantic concordance with the grammatical structure of the sentence.

Although the sentences (12a), (12b), and (12c) are ungrammatical, their subjects can be interpreted as follows: a) The subject (S) of sentence (12a) is Hasil penelitian ini (The results of this research). b) The subject (S) of sentence (12b) is International Financial Reporting Standards. c) The subject (S) of sentence (12c) is perusahaan (the company).

The following discussion is still related to the pattern of subject-less sentences, specifically those where the subject position is filled by a preposition. The research findings

indicate that the prepositions used to begin such sentences include *dari* (from), *serta* (as well as), *pada* (on/at), and *dan* (and). The description and analysis are presented below.

• *Sentence Pattern [S Filled by Prepositional Phrase (FPrep)]*

Sentences that follow the pattern [S Filled by FPrep] are considered ungrammatical. In such cases, the subject position is occupied by a prepositional phrase. Consequently, the subject position becomes a modifier or the subject of the sentence becomes unclear. The description and analysis are as follows.

Table 6 Sentence Pattern [S Filled by Prepositional Phrase (FPrep)]

No.		Unrammatical	Grammatical
13.	a.	<u>Dari</u> tabel di atas menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat kesesuaian antara target kinerja dan realisasi. DL.5.5/202 1	Tabel di atas menunjukkan tidak terdapat kesesuaian antara target kinerja dan realisasi.
	b.	<u>Dari</u> hasil penelitian yang dilakukan oleh Lisiantara dan Febrina (2018), Kartika dan Hasanuddin (2019) tentang rasio aktivitas yang diwakili oleh total assets turn over (TATO) menunjukkan bahwa total assets turn over (TATO) berpengaruh negatif terhadap financial distress. SIAT.7.4/2021	Hasil penelitian yang dilakukan oleh Lisiantara dan Febrina (2018), Kartika dan Hasanuddin (2019) tentang rasio aktivitas yang diwakili oleh total assets turn over (TATO) menunjukkan bahwa total assets turn over (TATO) berpengaruh negatif terhadap financial distress.
	c.	<u>Dari</u> data di atas dapat dilihat bahwa pada tahun 2022 posisi Tokopedia berada pada posisi kedua dan disusul di posisi puncak yaitu shopee. IPS.3.4/2023	Berdasarkan data di atas dapat dilihat bahwa pada tahun 2022 Tokopedia berada pada posisi kedua dan disusul pada posisi puncak yaitu shopee.

#### IV. DISCUSSION

Sentences that lack a subject (S) are generally considered incomplete or ungrammatical. The subject is an important element in a sentence because it functions as the subject of the discussion or the actor in the event stated by the predicate. Typically, the subject is a noun or nominal phrase, such as the name of a person, object, place, or thing being discussed.

In several examples of sentences analyzed, although structurally they appear to lack a subject, the subject's meaning can still be interpreted. This means that readers can guess who or what the subject is in the sentence based on context. However, such sentences are still considered ungrammatical because the sentence structure does not conform to correct linguistic rules.

Furthermore, the analysis also shows a pattern of sentences where the subject is filled by a prepositional phrase. For example, prepositions such as "*dari*," "*serta*," "*pada*," and "*dan*" are used at the beginning of the sentence, making the subject's position unclear. As a result, the sentence becomes unclear and does not adhere to proper grammatical structure.

In general, it can be concluded that the presence of a clear and appropriate subject is crucial in sentence construction. Without an appropriate subject, a sentence can lose meaning and become difficult to understand. Therefore, writing sentences, especially in academic contexts, must pay attention to the integrity and clarity of grammatical structure so that communication is effective and does not lead to misinterpretation.

This phenomenon of sentence structure inconsistencies also demonstrates the importance of understanding the process of affixation in Indonesian. Inaccurate use of

prefixes, suffixes, or the omission of an affix can cause word forms to become ungrammatical and disrupt the harmony of meaning in a sentence. For example, in several examples, it was found that the omission of affixes such as *di-*, *se-*, and *-kan* caused significant changes in meaning and rendered the sentence inconsistent with Indonesian syntax. Therefore, in addition to paying attention to the presence of the subject in a sentence, writers also need to understand morphological rules to ensure that sentence structures remain intact and semantically meaningful.

#### V. CONCLUSION

The findings of this study reveal that ungrammatical sentence structures in Indonesian, particularly those caused by the absence or misuse of affixes and subjects, significantly affect the grammatical and semantic coherence of sentences. The absence of required affixes such as *di-*, *se-*, and *-kan*, or the inappropriate addition of affixes like *ber-*, results in morphological inconsistencies and disrupts sentence meaning. Moreover, sentences without a clear subject or with a subject replaced by prepositional phrases lack clarity and fail to meet syntactic norms. Therefore, a solid understanding of affixation processes and sentence structure is essential in constructing grammatically correct and meaningful sentences in Indonesian. This highlights the importance of grammar awareness in both written and spoken language for effective communication.

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