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### Tendency of Language Errors in Speech of MPBI UMS Students

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#### Abstract

This study aims to describe and explain language errors in the transcription of the Sukoharjo Regent's speech prepared by students of the Indonesian Language Education Study Program (MPBI) at Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta (UMS). The method used in this article is qualitative description with data collection done through documentation method. Techniques include reading, analyzing, presenting, and drawing conclusions from the data collected. The data analysis technique uses interactive proposed by Miles and Huberman, which consists of four main components: data collection, data reduction (simplification), data presentation, and conclusion drawing or verification. The results obtained from the article: (1) Phonological Errors: errors in the use of capitalization, italics, and punctuation, (2) Morphological Errors: affixation problems, and (3) Syntactic Errors: sentences that show non-standard structures, ambiguous or unclear words, inappropriate diction, and redundancy.

**Keywords:** Language, Phonology, Morphology, Speech, Syntax

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### **Abstrak**

*Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan dan menjelaskan kesalahan berbahasa dalam transkripsi pidato Bupati Sukoharjo yang disusun oleh mahasiswa Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Indonesia (MPBI) Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta (UMS). Metode yang digunakan pada artikel ini adalah deskripsi kualitatif dengan pengumpulan data yang dilakukan melalui metode dokumentasi. Teknik meliputi membaca, menganalisis, menyajikan, dan menarik kesimpulan dari data yang terkumpul. Teknik analisis data menggunakan interaktif yang dikemukakan oleh Miles dan Huberman, yang terdiri atas empat komponen utama: pengumpulan data, reduksi data (penyederhanaan), penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan atau verifikasi. Hasil yang diperoleh dari artikel: (1) Kesalahan Fonologi: kesalahan dalam penggunaan huruf besar, huruf miring, dan tanda baca, (2) Kesalahan Morfologi: masalah afiksasi, dan (3) Kesalahan Sintaksis: kalimat yang menunjukkan struktur yang tidak baku, kata-kata yang ambigu atau tidak jelas, diksi yang tidak tepat, dan redundansi.*

**Kata kunci:** Bahasa, Fonologi, Morfologi, Pidato, Sintaksis

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### **Introduction**

Language has a vital role in activities in social life. According to Maghfiroh (2022) language is a means used to establish interactions with others. Language acts as a means of communication used by humans to support their survival (Sasabila et al., 2023). Sirait (2024) added that language plays an important role in the workings of the human mind, because language is the main container in the thinking process. Language is an important part of human life because it allows them to interact and talk about many things (Mailani et al., 2022). The presence of language in social life serves as a means to convey ideas or opinions, so that communication between individuals can be established.

According to Sutarma et al., (2023) language varieties are variations in language use that can be seen from various aspects. There are two types of language, namely spoken language and written language (written variety). According to Humaeroh et al., (2023) the two types of language have a number of differences. One of them is that in spoken language, the delivery usually involves voice intonation, body movements, and facial expressions. In contrast, written language relies on punctuation and other grammatical elements to help readers understand the content of the writing. According to Supartini et al., (2023), both types of communication require sufficient language skills to create effective and efficient communication.

Speech is a form of formal oral communication that requires the use of appropriate language so that the message is conveyed clearly and effectively. According to Kholidah et al., (2024) speech is an important method of communication to share information, persuade, and influence others. Azhary et al., (2024) assert that speech plays a role in developing a logical and organized way of thinking. Waruwu (2022) refers to speech as the process of conveying ideas, thoughts, or information, as well as the speaker's intention to the listener orally. Speech is an activity in which a person conveys a message to an audience with the aim that they understand and fully realize the message conveyed through the speech.

Speech is considered a skill that everyone must have to express the truth (Subagja et al., 2023). When delivering a speech, it is very important to use the right language (Cahyaningtyas & Samsiyah, 2022). Speeches will be better if they are delivered and written with a systematic structure according to the rules. Without proper language and an organized structure, the main message of the speech can be unclear or even not conveyed. To avoid reader confusion, Fridayanthi & Ngewo (2020) emphasize that the language used in the text should be structured in a clear, objective, accurate, and thoughtful manner. Therefore, writing skills in composing speech

texts in a structured manner allow one to convey ideas in speeches in a more organized, cohesive, focused, and clear manner (Yulistio & Fhtri, 2023).

In practice, language errors often occur, both in terms of grammar, word choice, and sentence structure, which can hinder audience understanding. Therefore, analyzing language errors in speeches is important to evaluate and correct aspects of incorrect language, so that the quality of speeches can be improved and the messages conveyed are more easily understood. According to Utomo et al., (2019), language errors are violations of language rules that are not obeyed. Aspriyanti et al., (2022) errors in language occur due to lack of understanding and mastery of language rules. This continues regularly if language literacy skills are not improved.

When Indonesian is used in a way that deviates from grammatical norms, it is not good language use (Agustina & Oktavia, 2019). The use of language according to the rules shows a positive attitude towards language (Rivaldi et al., 2022). The study of language errors according to Setiawan & Zyuliantina (2020) includes aspects similar to linguistics, because it includes error analysis such as phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. According to Baity et al., (2021), phonological errors include spelling mistakes, while morphological errors are related to inappropriate word usage. Syntactic errors are related to sentence structure, including phrases and clauses, while semantic errors are related to interpretation (Muzaki & Darmawan, 2022).

The researcher intends to conduct a comprehensive investigation of errors in language use found in the transcripts of students of the UMS Indonesian Language study program who act as Sukoharjo Regents. This study aims to describe the types of language errors that commonly appear in the regent's speech. Furthermore, the results of this analysis can be an evaluation material for students to improve the quality of their speeches so that the messages conveyed are more effective, clear, and in accordance with the correct linguistic rules.

Researchers found references in the form of several similar studies, such as the research of Jumadi et al., (2023) study which focused on language errors in description essays. Annisa & Amalia (2022) explored language errors among Twitter users. Then the topics in research by Angreni & Sabardila (2021), Ariesta & Sabardila (2021), and Prasetyawati & Sabardila (2022) both investigate language errors in student speeches.

### Method

This research uses a qualitative descriptive method with content analysis techniques. Moleong (2017) states that qualitative research focuses on understanding the experiences of research participants, including their behaviors, perceptions, motivations, and actions, in a comprehensive and detailed manner through verbal and language descriptions. This research will take place in a special natural context, using a variety of natural methods.

The data in this study is in the form of written data regarding language errors, with the data source in the form of transcripts of Sukoharjo Regent's speeches prepared by MPBI UMS students. The data collection technique is done through documentation method. The data collection procedure includes reading the speech transcripts, analyzing the contents of the transcripts, presenting the results of the analysis, and drawing conclusions based on the findings. This research uses interactive data analysis techniques as proposed by Miles and Huberman, which consists of four main components, namely data collection, data reduction (simplification), data presentation, and conclusion drawing or verification (Cahyani et al., 2021).

### Result and Discussion

After conducting research on the transcript of the Sukoharjo Regent's speech conducted by students from the Indonesian Language Education Study Program at Universitas Muhammadiyah

Surakarta, it shows various types of language errors. The errors consist of aspects of phonology, morphology, and syntax. These errors show a lack of understanding and using language rules properly and correctly.

Table 1. Data on Language Errors

No	Field of Error	Types of Errors	Total
1	Phonology	Capitalization Errors	9
		Italics Errors	2
		Punctuation Errors	9
2	Morphology	Misuse of Affixes	6
3	Syntax	Nonstandard Structured Sentences	1
		Ambiguous Sentences	4
		Redundant Sentences	6
		Inappropriate Diction	8

## 1. Phonological Errors

Errors in the field of phonology related to spelling often occur when there is a mismatch between the pronunciation of a word and its writing. According to Setyaningsih & Rahardi (2024) spelling in Indonesian phonology is divided into four aspects, namely writing letters, capital letters, italics, and punctuation marks.

### 1.1. Capitalization Errors

- (1) Yang saya hormati Asisten Kepala Badan, **asisten Kepala Dinas** (ANA, 27-9-2024)
- (2) Beberapa kasus di kecamatan **kabupaten** Sragen diantaranya yaitu: (ANA, 27-9-2024)
- (3) Permasalahan ini banyak terjadi di Indonesia tidak hanya di **kabupaten sragen**, namun di kabupaten sragen banyak yang mengalami permasalahan kesehatan maka dari itu kami sebagai pemerintahan akan memberikan akses yang mudah dan pelayanan serta fasilitas yang memadai untuk masyarakat Sragen. (ANA, 27-9-2024)
- (4) Terima kasih telah mendukung kami dan mempercayai kami untuk memimpin **kabupaten** Sragen menjadi maju dan sejahtera. (ANA, 27-9-2024)
- (5) Demikian yang dapat saya sampaikan, **Semogaa** kami selaku bupati dapat menjalankan tugas dengan baik dan amanah, sehingga terciptanya tujuan visi dan misi kami untuk **kabupaten** Sragen ini. (ANA, 27-9-2024)
- (6) Pertama, lahan pertanian di **kabupaten** Sragen mengalami kekeringan dan Kekurangan air bersih di beberapa wilayah utara sungai bengawan Solo yaitu **kecamatan jenar, Mondokan, Tangen, gesi, sukodono, Kalijambe, sumberlawang, dan miri**. (ANA, 27-9-2024)
- (7) **hal** ini mempengaruhi sumber daya manusia, maka kami akan mendata anak yang wajib sekolah, dan memberikan fasilitas gratis untuk yang eeee memiliki kekurangan ekonomi. (ANA, 27-9-2024)
- (8) Untuk kasus yang keempat, Sragen memiliki potensi pariwisata, sudah diketahui kan di Sragen ada tempat sejarah manusia purba tempatnya di **gemolong**, betul? (ANA, 27-9-2024)
- (9) Kasus yang kelima **Banyaknya** jalan yang rusak (ANA, 27-9-2024)

In example (1), the word *asisten* should be capitalized because it indicates position or rank. Therefore, the correct way to write it is *Asisten Kepala Dinas*. Examples (2), (3), and (4) contain errors in the writing of the word *kabupaten*. The correct writing is capitalized because the *kabupaten* is accompanied by the name of the region. The correction of the word becomes *Kabupaten Sukoharjo*.

Example (5) shows that the writing of the word *Semoga* should not be capitalized because it is

not at the beginning of the sentence, so it should be written as *semoga*. Meanwhile, the word *kabupaten* needs to be written with a capital letter because it is followed by the name of the region, so it should be written as *Kabupaten Sukoharjo*.

Example (6) contains errors in the writing of the words *kabupaten*, *kecamatan jenar*, *gesi*, *sukodono*, *sumberlawang*, dan *miri*. The words need to be capitalized because the regency and sub-district are accompanied by regional names. The names of the regions also need to be written using capital letters. The correction of these words becomes *Kabupaten Sukoharjo*, *Kecamatan Jenar*, *Gesi*, *Sukodono*, *Sumberlawang*, dan *Miri*.

In example (7), the word *hal* is written incorrectly and should begin with a capital letter because it appears at the beginning of the sentence. Thus, the correction is *Hal*. In example (8), the word *gemolong* should be capitalized because it refers to a regional name in Sukoharjo. Therefore, the correction becomes *Gemolong*. According to Rulviana (2020) this error is caused by habit and lack of skill in using proper capitalization.

### 1.2. Italicization Errors

- (10) Permasalahan-permasalahan yang sangat signifikan sering terjadi yaitu **stunting**, **stunting** itu harus di pecahkan permasalahannya. (ANA, 27-9-2024)  
(11) Beberapa faktor terjadinya **stunting** pada anak yaitu: (ANA, 27-9-2024)

Based on examples (10) and (11), there is an error in writing the word *stunting*. The writing of the word should use italics so that it becomes *stunting* because it is a foreign word from English. Ramadhani & Sundana (2023) state that italics are used to mark words or phrases from regional or foreign languages.

### 1.3. Punctuation Errors

- (12) marilah kita panjatkan puji dan syukur atas kehadiran Allah SWT, atas rahmat dan **karunia-Nya, sehingga** kita dapat berkumpul pada acara siang hari ini dalam keadaan sehat wal'afiat. (ANA, 27-9-2024)  
(13) Maka dari itu, kami akan mengupayakan pengentasan pemberdayaan dengan masyarakat dan menggali produk lokal untuk dapat **dipasarkan, sehingga** memperluas lapangan pekerjaan. (ANA, 27-9-2024)  
(14) Demikian yang dapat saya sampaikan, Semogaa kami selaku bupati dapat menjalankan tugas dengan baik dan **amanah, sehingga** terciptanyaa tujuan visi dan misi kami untuk kabupaten Sragen ini. (ANA, 27-9-2024)  
(15) Kasus yang kelima Banyaknya jalan yang **rusak, sehingga** terjadinyaa kecelakaan.... (ANA, 27-9-2024)  
(16) Beberapa faktor terjadinya stunting pada **anak yaitu:** (ANA, 27-9-2024)  
(17) Beberapa kasus di kecamatan kabupaten Sragen **diantaranya yaitu:** (ANA, 27-9-2024)  
(18) Sragen yang maju harus di dukung oleh sumber daya manusia yang berkulitas, **kreatif dan inovatif**, selalu mengikuti (ANA, 27-9-2024)  
(19) hal ini mempengaruhi sumber daya manusia, maka kami akan mendata anak yang wajib **sekolah, dan** memberikan fasilitas gratis untuk yang eeee memiliki kekurangan ekonomi. (ANA, 27-9-2024)  
(20) Permasalahan ini banyak terjadi di Indonesia tidak hanya di kabupaten **sragen, namun** di kabupaten sragen banyak yang .... (ANA, 27-9-2024)

Based on examples (12), (13), (14), and (15) in the writing of these sentences there is an error in the placement of comma (,) punctuation marks. The error is located before the writing of the word *sehingga*. The conjunction *sehingga* should not be preceded by a comma (,) punctuation

mark. Based on examples (16) and (17), there is an error in the use of comma punctuation before the word yaitu. The comma should precede the word yaitu. Because the word functions as a connecting word that explains certain details.

In example (18), the use of comma punctuation (,) in berkulitas, kreatif dan inovatif is wrong. Because these words are elements of details, comma punctuation is needed between the elements in the details of the word. The writing should be corrected to berkulitas, kreatif, and inovatif. In example (19), the use of commas in the words sekolah, dan memberikan is incorrect. Because comma punctuation is used for more than two details. The correction of the word becomes sekolah dan memberikan. Based on example (20) the connecting word namun is not preceded by a comma punctuation mark. The use of the word but should be used at the beginning of the sentence. According to Jadidah et al., (2022) punctuation acts as a tool in written language, making it easier for readers to understand the correct meaning of a written sentence.

## 2. Morphological Errors

In the field of morphological studies, the main focus is on word structure and morphemes as its components (Pertiwi & Assidik, 2024). Morphological errors arise from the improper selection of prefixes, suffixes, compound words, rewords, and word form selection (Pangestika et al., 2023).

### 2.1. Misuse of Affixes

- (21) **Disitu** tempat pusatnya pembuat batik. (ANA, 27-9-2024)
- (22) Sholawat serta salam kita curahkan kepada junjungan kita Nabi besar Nabi Muhammad SAW, yang kita tunggu syafaatnya **diyaumul** kiamah nanti. (ANA, 27-9-2024)
- (23) Pertama, lahan pertanian di kabupaten Sragen mengalami kekeringan dan kekurangan air bersih **dibeberapa** wilayah utara sungai bengawan Solo.... (ANA, 27-9-2024)
- (24) Alhamdulillah, kami dengan visi dan misi Sragen yang maju dan sejahtera dapat **di percaya** oleh masyarakat untuk melaksanakan pogram-program ini di Kabupaten Sragen. (ANA, 27-9-2024)
- (25) Sragen yang maju harus **di dukung** oleh sumber daya manusia yang berkulitas.... (ANA, 27-9-2024)
- (26) Permasalahan-permasalahan yang sangat signifikan sering terjadi yaitu stunting, stunting itu harus **di pecahkan** permasalahannya. (ANA, 27-9-2024)

From examples (21), (22), and (23), the writing of the words Disitu, diyaumul, and dibeberapa are wrong. The word di in the three words should be separated. Because the word di functions as a preposition that shows location. The correction of the writing becomes di situ, di yaumul, and di beberapa. In examples (24), (25), and (26) there are errors in the writing of the words di percaya, di dukung, and di pecahkan. The writing of di should be combined because it is used as an affix. The words are corrected to be words dipercaya, didukung, and dipecahkan. Aspriyanti et al., (2022) explained that errors in the use of prepositions often occur due to the inability to distinguish the function of the di- morpheme as a prefix and as a preposition.

## 3. Syntax Errors

Syntax errors relate to deviations or errors in constructing phrases, clauses, or sentences, as well as inaccuracies in the use of particles. The examination of errors in sentence structure includes word order, cohesion, phrase construction, sentence consistency, and logical coherence. Syntax errors include sentences with non-standardized forms, ambiguous or unclear expressions, inappropriate word choices, redundant statements, the use of absorption words, and illogicality in sentences (Markhamah & Sabardila, 2014).

### 3.1. Nonstandard Structured Sentences

- (27) .....memberikan jalan-jalan yang memadai di **plosok-plosok** desa yang memang benar-benar membutuhkan jalan. (ANA, 27-9-2024)

From example (27) there is an unstandardized sentence structure. It is addressed in the writing of the word plosok-plosok. The word is not appropriate in the KBBI so the writing needs to be corrected to become pelosok-pelosok. In line with Utami et al., (2022) that nonstandard words are expressions that are not appropriate in written and spoken language and do not follow the guidelines for refined spelling (EYD).

### 3.2. Ambiguous Sentences

- (28) Maka kami akan memberikan bantuan berupa sumur bor dan droping untuk daerah **yang tidak bisa dibuat sumur dalam**. (ANA, 27-9-2024)
- (29) Maka dari itu, kami akan mengupayakan **pengentasan pemberdayaan** dengan masyarakat dan menggali produk lokal untuk dapat dipasarkan, sehingga memperluas lapangan pekerjaan. (ANA, 27-9-2024)
- (30) Kasus yang kelima Banyaknya jalan yang rusak, **sehingga terjadinya kecelakaan seperti jalan berlubang** atau tambalan-tambalan seperti polisi tidur di jalan raya itu juga dapat membuat kecelakaan saat hujan. (ANA, 27-9-2024)
- (31) Karena akses utamaa **itu** untuk masyarakat desa bisa melewati jalan itu ke kota, untuk mencari sandang dan pangan. (ANA, 27-9-2024)

Example sentence (28) contains ambiguity. The use of the phrase yang tidak bisa dibuat sumur dalam makes the sentence unclear. To clarify the meaning, the phrase should be corrected to daerah yang tidak memungkinkan pembuatan sumur dalam. Example (29) the use of the phrase pengentasan pemberdayaan in the sentence is not appropriate. Because the words alleviation and empowerment have different meanings. It is better to choose one of them and adjust it to the intended context, such as “Maka dari itu, kami akan mengupayakan pemberdayaan masyarakat...”.

Based on (30), the sentence structure is too long and looks ambiguous and structural. Because there is the use of the phrase sehingga terjadinya kecelakaan langsung followed by phrases seperti jalan berlubang. This causes ambiguity as to whether potholes are the cause of the accident or just an example of a damaged road. Thus, the sentence can be revised to “Kasus yang kelima, banyaknya jalan yang rusak, sehingga menyebabkan kecelakaan. Jalan berlubang atau tambalan seperti polisi tidur di jalan raya juga dapat menyebabkan kecelakaan saat hujan”.

In example (31), the use of the word itu causes confusion or the sentence structure becomes unclear. Because the word appears without a clear clue. The sentence can be corrected to “Karena akses utama bagi masyarakat desa adalah jalan itu untuk menuju kota...”. Hudhana et al., (2021) define ambiguous sentences as sentences that have multiple meanings that can confuse readers.

### 3.3. Redundant Sentences

- (32) Sebagaimana telah kita ketahui bersama **bahwa** rangkaian proses pilkada periode 2025-2030 telah terlaksana dan berjalan dengan baik. (ANA, 27-9-2024)
- (33) **Permasalahan-permasalahan** yang sangat signifikan sering terjadi yaitu stunting,

- stunting itu harus di pecahkan permasalahannya. (ANA, 27-9-2024)
- (34) sehingga terciptanyaa **tujuan visi dan misi** kami untuk kabupaten Sragen ini. (ANA, 27-9-2024)
- (35) Kurang **gizi** dan **nutrisi** karena beberapa faktor ya ini disebabkan karena mungkin ekonominya kurang. (ANA, 27-9-2024)
- (36) selalu mengikuti perkembangan teknologi tanpa meninggalkan **nilai-nilai budaya yang baik di masyarakat dan karakter yang berakhlak mulia**. (ANA, 27-9-2024)
- (37) menggali **produk lokal untuk dapat dipasarkan**, sehingga memperluas lapangan pekerjaan.
- (38) Tak hanya itu, kita mengembangkan UMKM di Sragen dari **hasil-hasil lokal produk** yang dibuat oleh masyarakat sekitar seperti halnya batik yang diproduksi di Masaran, Plupuh. (ANA, 27-9-2024)
- (39) Maka kami akan memperbaiki **jalan-jalan** tersebut dan memberikan **jalan-jalan** yang memadai di plosok-plosok desa yang memang benar-benar membutuhkan jalan. (ANA, 27-9-2024)

In example (32) the word *bahwa* is not needed in the sentence. The word is better omitted so that the sentence is more concise. So the sentence can be corrected as “Sebagaimana telah kita ketahui bersama rangkaian proses pilkada periode 2025-2030 telah terlaksana dan berjalan dengan baik”. Based on example (33), the writing of the word permasalahan-permasalahan is ineffective and redundant. Because the word problem already shows the plural form. So the word problem is only written once to become “Permasalahan yang sangat signifikan sering terjadi yaitu stunting....”.

From example (34), the use of the phrase *tujuan visi dan misi* is very excessive. Because the words *vision* and *mission* already include goals. Therefore, the word *goal* can be omitted to become “sehingga terciptanyaa *visi dan misi* kami untuk kabupaten Sragen ini”. Example (35) contains redundancy in the use of the words *gizi* dan *nutrisi*. Both words have similar meanings. If both words are used together, it is considered redundant, so it is sufficient to use one of the words, such as *gizi*.

Example (36) contains redundancy in the use of the phrase *nilai-nilai budaya yang baik di masyarakat dan karakter yang berakhlak mulia*. The phrases seem wordy or redundant. The sentence can be corrected to become *karakter yang berakhlak mulia*. Based on example (37) the phrase *produk lokal untuk dapat dipasarkan*. The word *can* should be removed to make the sentence more concise. The sentence can be corrected to “menggali *produk lokal untuk dipasarkan....”*.

From example (38) the use of the phrase *hasil-hasil lokal produk* seems redundant. It is better to use the term *produk lokal*. In example (39) the word *jalan-jalan* is used repeatedly in the sentence. The word should only be used once. So the sentence can be improved to “Maka kami akan memperbaiki *jalan* tersebut dan memberikan akses yang memadai di *pelosok* desa....”. Fiiarum & Susanto (2023) mention that word waste occurs when there are words that are used repeatedly but have the same meaning or purpose.

### 3.4. Inappropriate Diction

- (40) Yang keenam itu ada kekurangan gizi kan tadi, jadi eee memiliki efek atau **efek samping** ke anak dengan berat badan yang rendah dan itu disebabkan oleh kelahiran prematur atau faktor-faktor lain karena **pola hidup yang tidak benar**. (ANA, 27-9-2024)
- (41) Demikian yang dapat saya sampaikan, Semogaa **kami selaku bupati** dapat menjalankan

tugas dengan baik dan amanah.... (ANA, 27-9-2024)

- (42) Karena akses utamaa itu untuk masyarakat desa bisa melewati jalan itu **ke** kota, untuk mencari sandang dan pangan. (ANA, 27-9-2024)
- (43) Kurang gizi dan nutrisi karena beberapa faktor **ya** ini disebabkan karena mungkin ekonominya kurang. (ANA, 27-9-2024)
- (44) Untuk kasus yang ketiga yaitu banyaknya anak tidak sekolah di Kabupaten Sragen karena faktor ekonomi tentunya **ya**. (ANA, 27-9-2024)
- (45) Yang keenam itu ada kekurangan gizi **kan** tadi.... (ANA, 27-9-2024)

In example (40), the use of the phrase efek samping does not fit the context. This is because the phrase is usually used in the context of dampak or pengaruh. In this sentence, it is more appropriate to use the word impact or influence. Then the use of the phrase pola hidup yang tidak benar looks less specific. It should be replaced with the term pola hidup tidak sehat or pola hidup yang buruk.

Based on example (41), the use of the diction kami selaku bupati is not appropriate. The word kami indicates many people, while regent is a position held by one person. Therefore, the diction used so that the sentence becomes appropriate by using saya selaku bupati. From example (42), the use of the word ke can be replaced with the word menuju to make the sentence clearer. In examples (43) and (44) the word ya should be omitted because it is not appropriate in a formal context. example (45) the word kan should not be necessary because it is not appropriate in a formal context. Pranata et al., (2021) reveal that inaccuracy in word choice can cause various interpretations and hinder effective message delivery.

When compared to previous research, this study has its own characteristics. The research of Jumadi et al., (2023) and Annisa & Amalia (2022) differs in object and analysis results. In the research of Jumadi et al., (2023) examined language errors in description essays and found five aspects of errors, namely morphology, syntax, semantics, discourse, and spelling. Meanwhile, Annisa & Amalia (2022) examined phonological and morphological errors on Twitter social media. This is different from this study which is limited to phonology, morphology, and syntax, and does not find errors in semantics, discourse, or spelling.

Research conducted by Angreni & Sabardila (2021), Ariesta & Sabardila (2021), and Prasetyawati & Sabardila (2022) are in line with this study because they both examine language errors in student speech texts. Angreni & Sabardila (2021) revealed errors in aspects of phonology, morphology, syntax, code-mixing, and spelling. The study conducted by Ariesta & Sabardila (2021) also found errors in aspects of phonology, morphology, syntax, and spelling. Meanwhile, the results of Prasetyawati & Sabardila (2022) found language errors in syntax, phonology, morphology, and sociolinguistic aspects. Although the three studies have a similar focus, this study shows differences in the findings. In this study, no errors were found in the aspects of mix-ups.

The findings in this study show that errors in the aspects of phonology, morphology, and syntax still occur frequently, even in the context of formal speeches. This is important to note, considering that speech is a form of public communication that demands language accuracy. The ability to speak in public is an important part of social interaction. Speech is a form of language use to convey messages to a wide audience, which is structured through an organized and contextually appropriate choice of words. Essentially, speech can also be seen as the art of monologue speaking that requires precision, fluency, and clarity (Mustofa, 2025).

The success of a speech is greatly influenced by the speaker's ability to compose sentences in accordance with correct language rules. The sentences used must follow standard language rules, be clear in terms of meaning, and have cohesiveness between parts (Samsulhadi &

Sabardila, 2024). Language in formal speeches not only conveys the content, but also reflects the credibility of the speaker. Coherent sentences, proper spelling, and appropriate use of punctuation will help the audience understand the message more easily. Conversely, the slightest mistake can obscure the meaning and lead to misinterpretation. Thus, this finding is a reminder that in the context of official speeches, language accuracy is key so that the message conveyed can be fully received and does not lead to wrong interpretations.

## Conclusion

Based on the analysis conducted on the transcription of the Sukoharjo Regent's speech prepared by students from the Indonesian Language Education Study Program (MPBI) at Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta (UMS). The most dominant type of language error is the field of phonology. The following are the details of errors in each field, namely: (1) Phonology: errors in the use of capital letters 9 data, italics 2 data, and punctuation errors 9 data; (2) Morphology: affixation writing 6 data; and (3) Syntax: sentences with non-standard structures 1 data, ambiguous or unclear sentences 4 data, use of inappropriate diction in sentences 6 data, and redundant sentences 8 data.

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