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### Analysis of Language Errors in the Field of Phonology and Morphology in Joko Widodo's Speech

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#### Abstract

The state speech is an essential form of political communication because it articulates the government's vision, mission, and achievements to the public. This study aims to analyze language errors in the fields of phonology and morphology in President Joko Widodo's last state speech at the 2024 MPR annual session ahead of the 79th Anniversary of the Republic of Indonesia. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method with data collection techniques in the form of listening and note-taking techniques and data analysis techniques used are content analysis and discourse analysis techniques. The data in this study came from the transcript of President Joko Widodo's speech taken from the state speech video available on the Kompas Dewata YouTube channel. The results of this study are identified phonological errors include omissions, additions, and changes in phonemes, which are often influenced by regional dialects. Meanwhile, in the realm of morphology, there is the use of non-standard word forms, inappropriate affixations, and ineffective word repetitions. In addition, the use of inappropriate compound words, errors in word formation, incorrect selection of affixes, and the use of loan words that have not been standardized were also found. Between errors in the fields of phonology and morphology, errors in the field of morphology are more common.

**Keywords:** President Joko Widodo's Speech, Morphology, Phonology, Language Error, YouTube

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### **Abstrak**

*Pidato kenegaraan adalah sebuah bentuk komunikasi politik yang esensial karena mengartikulasikan visi, misi, serta capaian pemerintah kepada khalayak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis kesalahan berbahasa dalam bidang fonologi dan morfologi pada pidato kenegaraan terakhir presiden Joko Widodo di sidang tahunan MPR 2024 jelang HUT ke 79 RI. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan teknik pengumpulan data yang berupa teknik simak catat dan teknik analisis data yang digunakan adalah teknik analisis konten dan analisis wacana. Data pada penelitian ini bersumber dari transkrip pidato Presiden Joko Widodo yang diambil dari video pidato kenegaraan yang tersedia di kanal youtube Kompas Dewata. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah Kesalahan fonologi yang teridentifikasi meliputi penghilangan, penambahan, dan perubahan fonem, yang sering kali dipengaruhi oleh dialek regional. Sementara itu, dalam ranah morfologi, terdapat penggunaan bentuk kata yang tidak baku, afiksasi yang tidak tepat, serta pengulangan kata yang kurang efektif. Selain itu, ditemukan juga penggunaan kata majemuk yang tidak sesuai, kesalahan dalam pembentukan kata, pemilihan imbuhan yang keliru, dan penggunaan kata serapan yang belum dibakukan. Antara kesalahan pada bidang fonologi dan morfologi yang lebih banyak terjadi adalah kesalahan pada bidang morfologi.*

**Kata kunci:** *Pidato Presiden Joko Widodo, Morfologi, Fonologi, Kesalahan Berbahasa, Youtube*

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### **Introduction**

A speech is a text that is specifically composed to be delivered orally to an audience whose main purpose is to convey a certain message, idea, or view clearly and effectively (Iskandar, et al., 2025). The ability to speak correctly and communicatively is seen in how a person can express the ideas in his mind in the form of speech production that is coherent, logical, and easy for others to understand (Santoso, 2018). The delivery of the main topic can be done directly through oral speech or oral communication using a language that is often known as a speech (Hidayati, 2022). A state speech is one form of essential political communication because it articulates the government's vision, mission, and achievements to the audience. A presidential speech is one form of political communication that is very important in democratic life in a country (Harun et al., 2024). Through this speech, a state leader can convey his vision and mission and explain his views on government policies. In addition, the president's speech also functions as a means to influence public opinion and shape public perception of the policies taken. President Joko Widodo is accustomed to using speeches. As a head of state, he does this in order to convey various strategic information to the public. However, language errors often occur in delivering speeches. These errors mainly occur in the fields of phonology and morphology.

The category of language errors is divided into four types, namely: (1) phonological errors, (2) morphological errors, (3) grammatical errors (4) semantic errors. Although these errors have been grouped, there is still a relationship between the types of errors (Angreni and Sabardila, 2021). Phonology is a field of linguistics that discusses the sounds of language (Amrullah, 2020). Phonological interference is a process that attempts to explain changes in morphemes or words based on phonetic distinguishing features (Kuwing, 2016). Errors caused by the tendency to accustom the pronunciation of one language to another language include the pronunciation of sound units, grammar, and vocabulary (Purnamasari et al., 2020). The focus of research analysis in a number of previous studies was phonological errors in President Joko Widodo's speech. Nurapiatul and Siagian's (2023) research identified the deletion of vowel and diphthong phonemes, modification of vowel phonemes along with consonants, and also phoneme reduction in President Jokowi's speech in the UOB Economic Outlook 2023. Kharisma (2025) identified 17 phonological errors in the form of phoneme deletions. He also found six phoneme changes in the President's

speech at the commemoration of the 79th Anniversary of the TNI which took place at Monas. These findings show interesting phonological error patterns to observe in the analysis of public speeches by national figures.

Morphology, which is a branch of micro linguistics, focuses on the analysis of morphemes and words, and the interaction between the two. In this study, morphemes are considered the smallest units, while words function as the largest units (Roja, et al., 2024). Errors in the application of morphology often result in inaccuracies in the use of prefixes, suffixes, confixes, and infixes (Agustina, 2025). In the realm of morphology, errors that are often encountered include the use of affixes that are not careful, word formation that is not in accordance with Indonesian language rules, and word forms that are used but are not standard. In President Joko Widodo's speech at the inauguration of the president and vice president for the 2019-2024 period, Saputri (2020) examined the omission of prefixes and suffixes. These errors can affect the audience's understanding of the message being conveyed, as well as reduce the level of trust in political speeches.

Analysis of language errors in President Joko Widodo's speech is crucial because the speech is a representation of his leadership and a legacy of political communication for his successors. Improvements in the preparation of state speeches in the future are expected to be made through an understanding of these errors, so that the message conveyed can be received more effectively by all parties. Language errors usually occur due to a lack of understanding of other languages, misunderstandings about how to use language, and an ineffective language learning process (Aris, et al., 2024). Several words used in President Joko Widodo's speech do not conform to standard Indonesian. There is interference between good and correct Indonesian and Javanese, because President Joko Widodo was born in Java and his mother tongue is Javanese, so this interference occurs. In general, not all statements made by speakers comply with existing language rules (Rahayu and Hermaliza, 2024).

This study aims to analyze language errors in the fields of phonology and morphology in President Joko Widodo's speech which can be accessed on the Kompas Dewata YouTube channel via the link <https://youtu.be/UuMHkDwWuH4?si=d07mfg5Olz8ZYitr> . Analysis of language errors in President Joko Widodo's speech is important to do, considering that the speech is a reflection of his leadership and a legacy of political communication for his successors. By understanding these errors, it is hoped that improvements can be made in the preparation of state speeches in the future, so that the messages conveyed can be received more effectively by all levels of society. In addition, this kind of research also contributes to the development of linguistics, especially in the fields of political discourse analysis and pragmatics. Fadilah (2022) who emphasized that official state speeches must meet linguistic rules so that the message conveyed does not experience distortion of meaning. Therefore, it is important for speech compilers, including the President and his communication team, to pay close attention to the elements of phonology and morphology in order to maintain the credibility and accuracy of state communication messages.

Although discourse analysis is widely used in linguistic studies to understand the meaning behind language use in various social and cultural contexts, many studies focus more on pragmatic, semantic, or sociolinguistic aspects (only one focus). There is a lack of research that combines discourse analysis with phonological and morphological approaches simultaneously. Phonological elements such as intonation, stress, and pauses, as well as morphological aspects such as word formation and affixation play a very important role in the development of meaning in discourse. The lack of attention to these two areas in discourse analysis indicates the need for research that investigates how phonological and morphological elements together shape the structure and

meaning of a particular utterance or text. The lack of attention to these two areas within the framework of discourse analysis indicates a significant research gap, which can be filled by studies that investigate how phonological and morphological elements work simultaneously to shape, strengthen, or even change meaning in a particular utterance or text. Such research will not only broaden the scope of discourse analysis but also contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of the dynamics of language in social and communicative contexts.

### Method

This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach to analyze language errors at the phonological and morphological levels in President Joko Widodo's speech. This approach aims to describe and understand linguistic phenomena in depth and contextually, without variable manipulation or hypothesis testing. According to Miles and Huberman (1994), qualitative descriptive research focuses on collecting detailed descriptive data, including words, images, and actions, with the aim of exploring meaning from the data through describing and interpreting observed phenomena. This study aims to analyze language errors in the field of phonology and morphology in President Joko Widodo's last state speech at the 2024 MPR annual session ahead of the 79th Anniversary of the Republic of Indonesia. The steps taken in this study are identifying errors in the speech transcript followed by classifying errors into phonological or morphological categories, then linguistic descriptions using references to phonological and morphological theories from experts such as Ramlan (2009), Kridalaksana (2010), and Verhaar (2012) and the last is validation of the analysis results through triangulation of library sources and peer discussions to increase the validity of the findings. The main data source in this study is the transcript of President Joko Widodo's speech taken from the state speech video available on the Kompas Dewata YouTube channel via the link: <https://youtu.be/UuMHkDwWuH4?si=d07mfg5Olz8ZYitr>. Transcripts are compiled manually by researchers using the listening and note-taking technique, namely by listening carefully to the contents of the speech and recording linguistic data that contain language errors. This technique allows researchers to capture data directly from the source, so as to obtain accurate and relevant data for analysis. The Listening Technique is a data collection method that is carried out by listening (Dapika et al., 2021). In the research process, listening activities are carried out on various sources, such as videos, articles, and news spread on social media. Furthermore, the note-taking technique is a follow-up step from the Listening Technique; after listening to the required data sources, the researcher records the information that has been obtained in written form. The data analysis technique in this study uses content analysis and discourse analysis techniques. Content Analysis, content analysis techniques usually aim to understand the themes in the qualitative data owned. In this case, you can implement color codes for certain themes or ideas. As a result, textual materials such as images or sounds can help to find common data. Discourse Analysis, discourse analysis techniques are techniques that are useful for analyzing people's interactions.

### Result and Discussion

#### A. Phonological Field Errors

Language errors often occur when we speak or write. Language errors are deviations in the use of language, both in writing and speech, which are related to communication rules or deviate from existing social norms and grammatical rules (Annisa and Amalia, 2022). These errors do not just happen but are caused by several factors. Language errors occur in various fields, one of which is in phonology. Phonological errors are errors in the sound system of a language. This point will analyze errors in phonology in the speech of the former president of the Republic of Indonesia,

namely Joko Widodo in President Joko Widodo's last state address at the 2024 MPR annual session ahead of the 79th anniversary of the Republic of Indonesia. This point analyzes phonological errors in the reading of the speech of the former president of the Republic of Indonesia, Joko Widodo, in his last state address at the 2024 MPR annual session ahead of the 79th anniversary of the Republic of Indonesia. In the realm of phonology, language errors in President Joko Widodo's speech were found in three main forms: omission of phonemes, addition of phonemes, and changes in phonemes. These phonological errors are closely related to dialectal influences, especially the interference of the mother tongue (Javanese) into formal Indonesian.

Here are some errors found in the video of President Joko Widodo's speech:

### 1. Phoneme Deletion

Phoneme deletion is the loss of sound (either vowel or consonant) in a word, so that the word does not comply with standard Indonesian language rules. This phenomenon reflects the tendency of pronunciation to simplify the phonological structure of words for the sake of smooth articulation. Examples such as "mentri" instead of "menteri" show the deletion of the phoneme /e/ in the second syllable, a phenomenon called apocop in linguistics. This phenomenon is common in spoken varieties of Javanese dialects, where final vowels are often reduced or removed for the sake of articulation efficiency.

Findings regarding language errors such as "Mentri" written as "Menteri" indicate an inconsistency in the use of standard spelling, especially in speech texts. This study is in line with the findings of Karunia (2018). In the title "Analisis Kesalahan Ejaan pada Salah Satu Judul Berita "Isu Tka Digoreng Menjelang Pilpres" pada Surat Kabar Tribun Jabar Edisi 25 April 2018", which shows that spelling errors often occur due to the lack of final editing process and weak editorial consistency in the form of standard spelling.

### 2. Addition of Phonemes

Chaer (2015), morphophonemics is a phenomenon of sound change that occurs due to interactions between basic morphemes and certain affixes. The addition of a phoneme occurs when there is a sound that should not appear in the word. The addition of this sound is characterized by the appearance of elements or components that should not be present in good and correct pronunciation. If a letter appears in a statement, the statement becomes unclear and causes confusion for the listener (Giawa, 2022). An example in speech reading can be seen in the word "jugak" which shows epenthesis or the insertion of the phoneme /k/ at the end of the word. Normatively, this form does not correspond to Indonesian spelling. However, in dialect phonetic practice, this form appears for emphasis or as an expressive feature. According to Chaer (2015), this is included in the morphophonemic process which occurs due to contamination of verbal forms or affixes.

Findings regarding language errors such as "jugak" which is written as "juga" indicate that there is a natural inconsistency in the use of book spelling. The results of research by Afriani and Purawinangun (2017) entitled "Analisis Kesalahan Fonem Pada Spanduk di Jalan Daan Mogot Jakarta Barat-Tangerang" also showed errors in the field of phonology, one of which was the addition of phonemes, the error appeared in the term "Kawalli" which should be written as "Kawali". Thus, there is an additional consonant sound /l/ in the term "Kawalli". The correct spelling is "Kawali", an area that is part of the province of West Java and borders Banjar and Pangandaran.

### 3. Phoneme changes

Phoneme change is the change in sound or phoneme in a word so that the word can be

heard clearly or for a specific purpose (Aprilia, et al., 2025). Rineka Cipta. Phoneme change is the replacement of one sound with another sound in a word, either in vowels or consonants.

Other studies have also found similar error patterns, such as deletion of vowel and consonant phonemes, changes in vowel and consonant phonemes, and addition of vowel and consonant phonemes, with a total of dozens of errors in one formal speech. Errors such as “propinsi” to “provinsi” indicate a sound exchange, in this case from /f/ to /p/. This phenomenon indicates a shift from a voiceless consonant phoneme to a voiced consonant, which is common in areas with a low frequency of /f/ use. This strengthens the finding that local accents influence speech production, especially in spontaneous and continuous speech.

Table 1. Phoneme Omission Errors

No	Examples of Wrong Words	Examples of Correct Words
1	Mentri	Menteri
2	Karna	Karena
3	Emang	Memang

Table 2. Phoneme Addition Errors

No	Examples of Wrong Words	Examples of Correct Words
1	Punyaku	Punya
2	Jugak	Juga

Tabel 3. Phoneme Change Errors

No	Examples of Wrong Words	Examples of Correct Words
1	Propinsi	Provinsi
2	Poto	Foto
3	Seneng	Senang
4	Aktip	Aktif
5	Jawapannya	Jawabannya
6	Persiden	Presiden
7	Sesue	Sesuai
8	Sampek	Sampai
9	Mempokuskan	Memfokuskan
10	Enerji	Energi
11	Sebage	Sebagai
12	Mencepek	Mencapai
13	Teros	Terus
14	Dergayahu	Dirgahayu

Research states that these phonological errors are often influenced by dialect or regional accent factors, in this case the strong Javanese accent of President Joko Widodo. This causes several phonemes in Indonesian to be pronounced differently, resulting in phonological deviations.

## B. Morphological Field Error

Morphological errors are considered by linguists to be the most common errors. (Ungusari, 2020). This error occurs in the formation of words by absorbing affixes from other languages. The problem that is the focus of this study is the language used by President Joko Widodo in his speech. As a president who is an example and role model for the Indonesian people, it is appropriate to use good and correct Indonesian. However, in reality, President Joko Widodo cannot be said to use good and correct language in his speech. Affixes from one language can be used to form words in another language. The following are forms of morphological errors found in President Joko Widodo's speech:

1. The use of informal forms is common in spoken language, but not standard in state speeches  
Standard language plays an important role in national and social life. Devianti (2021) stated that standard language is a language variety that has been widely studied so that it is more complete than non-standard language. Several words used do not conform to the standard form of Indonesian in Joko Widodo's speech:

"...bahwa kerja keras dan kegotongroyongan kita dapat membawa Indonesia melompat lebih tinggi lagi."

Word error: mutual cooperation

Description: This word is actually valid in terms of morphological structure (ke...-an + gotong royong), This word becomes too long and feels like a forced lexical formation. The form of the word "kegotong royong" is also considered uncommon in official tones. Indonesian requires efficiency and clarity in formal speech; the use of the spirit of gotong royong is more communicative and syntactically economical. This is in line with Kridalaksana's view (2010) that complex morphemes in public discourse must pay attention to aspects of social and semantic acceptability. The standard form and the one commonly used in official documents is the spirit of gotong royong.

Correct sentence: "bahwa kerja keras dan semangat gotong royong. kita dapat membawa Indonesia melompat lebih tinggi lagi."

The findings are in line with research Megawati's (2017), which emphasizes the importance of using standard language in official contexts, especially state speeches. Linguistic errors in the form of wasting words and ineffective sentence structures highlight the use of informal and non-standard forms in official discourse such as President Joko Widodo's citizenship speech. In her research, Fitria showed that forms such as "kegotongroyongan" are considered unusual and seem forced in morphological structure, so they are not suitable for use in official documents. The similarities in the findings of the two studies are that they both emphasize the importance of using efficient, standard, and communicative sentence structures and vocabulary, especially in public texts such as speeches, news, or official statements. Both the sentences "menjelang-menjelang seperti ini" and "kegotongroyongan" show redundant or unusual forms that should be avoided in order to maintain clarity of messages and linguistic norms. In addition, both findings equally highlight the weakness of final editing in public texts, which results in the emergence of non-standard forms and ineffective structures in conveying important messages. Therefore, the use of language in mass media and state discourse needs to be adjusted to the Indonesian Spelling Rules (PUEBI), in order to maintain the quality, credibility, and clarity of information to the wider community.

## 2. Incorrect use of affixation

Affixation is the process of forming words by adding affixes to the base form, both single and complex base forms (Milandari et al., 2020). Affixation is a linguistic process that combines affixes to base words to create new words with different meanings and functions. This process can occur in single or complex base words. The affixes used can be various types of affixes that can be attached at the beginning, middle, or end of the base word. Here are some errors found in the video of President Joko Widodo's speech:

“Meningkatkan ekonomi sekitar 10 juta keluarga kurang mampu per tahunnya”

Word error: ekonomi

Description: The word "ekonomi" here is more appropriate if in terms of morphological structure (per...-an + gotong royong) using the form "perekonomian" because what is meant is the general economic condition. The form of economy is neutral or refers to the field of study, while economy refers to the economic condition collectively and nationally. This inaccuracy affects the semantic accuracy of the message, especially in the context of macroeconomics which is the main focus in the state speech.

Correct sentence: “Meningkatkan perekonomian sekitar 10 juta keluarga kurang mampu per tahunnya”

Incorrect repetition of affixation was also found in a study conducted by Susetya and Susetya (2022) entitled “Kesalahan Morfologi Bahasa Indonesia pada Buletin Aktualita Lembaga Pers Mahasiswa Aspiratif Unzah”. The results of the study showed errors in the use of affixation, jam operasional perpustakaan di buka setiap hari (libur hari Jum'at), pagi pukul 08.00 -12.00 dan siang pukul 12.30 -17.00 WIB dengan di jaga oleh ketua perpustakaan dan staf perpustakaan. The use of the underlined word above is incorrect. The word functions as a prefix because it indicates a passive form. According to Indonesian language rules, the prefix "di-" must be pronounced and written together with the word that receives the affix. Therefore, the correction is: jam operasional perpustakaan dibuka setiap hari (libur hari Jum'at), pagi pukul 08.00 -12.00 dan siang pukul 12.30 -17.00 WIB dengan dijaga oleh ketua perpustakaan dan staf perpustakaan.

## 3. Repetition is ineffective and disrupts sentence morphology

A sentence is said to be effective if the listener can easily understand what the speaker is saying (Ramadhanti, 2024). In writing effective sentences, there are eleven error patterns that need to be avoided so that the sentences created are clear and easy for the reader to understand. Here are some errors found in the video of President Joko Widodo's speech:

"...kami mohon maaf. Kami mohon maaf."

Note: Repeating twice with a complete sentence form without adding nuances of meaning or strong emphasis can be considered inappropriate in formal morphological structure. It is more effective to use it once with emphasis, or a form such as we sincerely apologize to enrich the structure and morphological variation. The sentence "Kami mohon maaf. Kami mohon maaf." does not show semantic or pragmatic variation, and does not strengthen the message of apology rhetorically. In a state speech, this form of repetition can be considered ineffective. Alternatives such as "Kami sungguh-sungguh mohon maaf" meet the morphological and rhetorical requirements better.

Correct sentence: “kami sungguh-sungguh mohon maaf”

Ineffective repetition and disrupting sentence morphology were also found in Fitriana et al.'s (2023) study entitled “Analisis Kalimat Efektif dalam Teks Pidato pada Buku Bahasa Indonesia Kelas VIII Kurikulum Merdeka”, namely in a speech entitled "Pidato Ketua OSIS," pada kalimat sebelumnya mari kita mengungkapkan rasa syukur kepada Tuhan YME yang telah memberikan kita kesehatan, sehingga kita dapat hadir dalam pelantikan OSIS SMP Teladan untuk periode 2019/2020 ini. The construction of the sentence needs to be corrected because of the use of inappropriate general terms for specific words. The term pelantikan already covers the meaning of the event, so the word event in this sentence is unnecessary. Therefore, a better sentence is: Let us express our gratitude to God Almighty who has given His gifts, so that we can attend the inauguration of the OSIS of Teladan Middle School for the 2019/2020 period Mari kita ucapkan rasa syukur kepada Tuhan Yang Maha Esa yang telah memberikan karunia-Nya, sehingga kita bisa hadir di pelantikan OSIS SMP Teladan untuk periode 2019/2020 ini.

#### 4. Errors in Word Formation

Errors in word formation are common in society, especially in Indonesian which has various Enhanced Spelling (EYD) rules (Winanditya et al., 2024). Lack of understanding of affixes, prefixes, suffixes, and other language rules, coupled with the influence of dialects and various factors, are often the main causes of these errors . Examples of errors in word formation in President Joko Widodo's speech:

“Menggapai kemajuan bersama di masa yang akan datang”

Description: There is no morphological error, but often in speeches the word "menggapai" is used to mean "mencapai", whereas "menggapai" is more towards achieving physically, while "mencapai" is more appropriate for non-physical purposes. The use of the word "menggapai progresif" should be replaced with "mencapai progresif". Menggapai has a physical nuance, while mencapai is more abstract, in accordance with the meaning of 'progress'. This kind of error shows a lack of consistency in the selection of diction based on the semantic relationship between the verb and its object.

Correct sentence: “Mencapai kemajuan bersama di masa yang akan datang”

This error is in line with the findings in the research of Winanditya et al. (2024) which is explained in the second photo of the "Kesalahan dalam Pembentukan Kata" section. In the example they discussed, the use of the word "menggapai" to mean "mencapai" was found, which shows an error in the choice of diction based on semantic and morphological structures. Winanditya emphasized that errors like this are not always pure morphological errors, but more often come from a lack of understanding of the function and meaning of affixes or embellishments, as well as the inaccuracy of choosing words in certain contexts. Word formation errors that occur in official statements, such as news or political speeches, indicate a low linguistic awareness and concern for the clarity of public communication.

#### 5. Errors in Selection of Affixes

Morphological errors refer to errors that occur due to inappropriate affix selection,

incorrect word usage, incorrect placement of compound words, and inappropriate word form selection (Yolanda, 2024). Generally, errors in speaking related to morphology are more often found in written language contexts. Examples of errors in affix selection in President Joko Widodo's speech:

“Mendegulasi peraturan yang tumpang tindih”

Caption: should be “deregulasi overlapping regulations” “degulasi” is the wrong form of “menderegulasi”

Correct sentence: “Menderegulasi peraturan yang tumpang tindih”

## 6. Use of Non-Standard Loanwords

Research on standard loanwords in Indonesian generally discusses the extent to which the spelling of these words is accepted by Indonesian speakers (Leni Dyah Arlini, 2021). This study examines the process of adapting words from foreign languages into the official spelling system of the Indonesian language, and examines how society accepts the use of these words in everyday communication. Examples of the Use of Non-Standard Loanwords in President Joko Widodo's speech:

“Restorative Justice” should use the standard term in Indonesian, namely “keadilan restoratif”. The use of foreign language terms such as “Restorative Justice” which are not translated into the Indonesian equivalent (“restorative justice”) is contrary to the spirit of using the national language in public spaces, as regulated in Permendikbud No. 50 of 2015 concerning General Guidelines for the Use of Indonesian in Public Spaces.

Tabel 1. Summary Table of Morphological Errors

Examples of Wrong Words	Examples of Correct Words	Notes
Mendegulasi	Menderegulasi	Imbuhan tidak baku
Ekonomi	Perekonomian	Pilihan bentuk kata yang tidak tepat
Restorative justice	Keadilan restoratif	Kata serapan belum dibakukan
Kegotongroyongan	Semangat gotong royong	Penggunaan bentuk informal tidak baku dalam pidato kenegaraan

These errors do not really interfere with understanding, but in the context of an official state speech, the use of standard and correct forms is highly recommended to maintain the authority and clarity of the message

## Conclusion

In President Joko Widodo's state speech, several language errors were found covering the fields of phonology and morphology. The phonological errors identified included the omission, addition, and change of phonemes that are often influenced by regional dialects. Meanwhile, in the realm of morphology, there was the use of non-standard word forms, inappropriate affixation, and ineffective word repetition. In addition, there was also the use of inappropriate compound words, errors in word formation, inappropriate choice of affixes, and the use of non-standard loan words.

Although these errors do not greatly interfere with understanding the message being conveyed, in the context of an official state, the use of standard and appropriate language is very important in order to maintain authority and clarity in communication. Among the errors in the fields of phonology and morphology, the most common in the video was in the field of morphology.

Overall, the results of the study show that although President Jokowi's speech was delivered with the aim of being persuasive and communicative, there were still a number of linguistic deviations that did not comply with standard Indonesian language rules both phonologically and morphologically. In the context of a state speech, such deviations are not merely technical errors, but also impact the quality of public communication, the credibility of leaders, and respect for the national language. Furthermore, this study enriches the treasury of political linguistics by providing an overview of how the sociolinguistic identity of public figures, in this case President Jokowi, influences the language structure he uses in official forums.

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## The 4<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Language, Literature and their Teaching 2025

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