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Analysis of Student Speech Errors MPBI-UMS Who Play the Role of the Elected Regent of Sukoharjo Regency

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Abstract

This study aims to describe the form of language errors in the speeches of students who act as the elected regent of Sukoharjo Regency. This research method uses a qualitative descriptive method. The data collection technique uses the technique of watching and taking notes. The analysis technique uses the matching and distribution method. The results of this study found that there were language errors in the speeches of students who acted as the elected regent of Sukoharjo Regency, namely (1) errors in the field of phonology, in the form of imperfect pronunciation of words; (2) errors in the field of morphology, in the form of mixing prepositions and affixes; (3) errors in the syntactic field, in the form of redundant words; (4) sociolinguistic errors, in the form of code mixing; and (5) spelling errors, in the form of capital letters and the use of punctuation.

Keywords: language errors, students, speech

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan mendeskripsikan bentuk kesalahan berbahasa pada pidato mahasiswa yang berperan sebagai bupati terpilih Kabupaten Sukoharjo. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan teknik simak dan catat. Teknik analisis menggunakan metode padan dan agih. Adapun hasil penelitian ini menemukan bahwa terdapat kesalahan berbahasa pada pidato mahasiswa yang berperan sebagai bupati terpilih Kabupaten Sukoharjo yakni (1) kesalahan bidang fonologi, berupa pengucapan kata tidak sempurna; (2) kesalahan bidang morfologi, berupa pencampuradukan preposisi dan afiksasi; (3) kesalahan bidang sintaksis, berupa kata mubazir; (4) kesalahan bidang sosiolinguistik, berupa campur kode; serta (5) kesalahan ejaan, berupa penulisan huruf kapital dan penggunaan tanda baca.

Kata-kata kunci: kesalahan berbahasa, mahasiswa, pidato

Introduction

Sabardila (2022) emphasizes the importance of linguistic precision in speech as a representation of language competence. According to Prasetyawati and Sabardila (2022), speech as a practice venue often shows students' linguistic errors. Qoyyimah & Sabardila (2021) also stated that student speech reflects syntactic and morphological abilities that are not optimal. This study fills a gap that has not been widely studied in previous research, namely analyzing student speech errors across five linguistic domains in a formal context.

Language skills consist of four skill areas, namely reading skills, writing skills, listening skills, and speaking skills. Of the four skills, speaking skills are the most complex competencies, because the quality of speech produced by the speaker is a representation of the speaker's reading and listening skills. The more literature the speaker has from reading and listening activities, the more vocabulary that is mastered (produced) by the speaker. Therefore, it is very interesting to conduct research on the correlation between these language skills. Moreover, speaking skills are seen from the perspective of various disciplines such as phonology, morphology, syntax, sociolinguistics, the use of spelling and punctuation.

In this study, it will be studied about the form of language error in the speaking skills (speech) of Master of Indonesian Language Education (MPBI) students, University of Muhammadiyah Surakarta (UMS) who act as the elected regent of Sukoharjo Regency. The previous research relevant to this research was carried out by Angreni (2021) who researched the language mistakes of students who acted as the elected regent of Kulon Progo Regency; Research Qoyyimah & Sabardila (2021) about the form of language errors of UMS students who play the role of the Regent of Blora; Research Prasetyawati & Sabardila (2022) about the analysis of language errors in the speeches of UMS students who acted as candidates for the regional head of Pati Regency; Research Samsulhadi & Sabardila (2024) about language errors in the Karawang Regent's speech. All of the research discussed language errors that occurred in the speeches of regional head candidates. In this study, the author also explains the language errors that occur in the speech of the regional head, but the thing that distinguishes it from the previous research lies in the complexity of the study (examining the fields of phonology, morphology, syntax, sociolinguistics, and spelling) as well as the chosen object of study, namely the speech of the elected regent of Sukoharjo Regency.

The purpose of this study is to find out the language errors that occur in the speeches of MPBI students who play the role of the elected regent of Sukoharjo Regency from several linguistic disciplines. The benefits of the research are as corrections and information for the public

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regarding the form of language skills (speech) that are good, correct, and in accordance with linguistic rules. In addition, this research is expected to be a reference for future research so that there are more treasures or references related to the analysis of language errors. The theory used in this study is linguistic theory which includes theories in the fields of phonology, morphology, syntax, sociolinguistics, spelling, and punctuation.

Speaking skills are the ability to pronounce articulated sounds or words to express, express, and convey thoughts, ideas, and feelings (Tarigan, 1985). This information gives the understanding that speaking is not only speaking without meaning, but conveying thoughts and ideas to others through speech or spoken language (Iib, 2019).

Sumadi (2010) explained that in essence speaking is the proficiency of oral communication which has active, productive and spontaneous characteristics. According to Retno et al. (in Iib, 2019), speaking skills are productive language skills that are used to verbally express thoughts and feelings. From this opinion, it can be concluded that speaking skills are one of the productive language skills that are useful for expressing ideas, thoughts, and feelings orally to the opponent.

One of the interesting speaking skills to study is speech. Giving a speech is a public speaking activity that is carried out to express opinions or provide an overview of a topic. One of the learning that requires a correlation between theory and practice is the learning of speech texts, in which students are expected to be able to practice speech texts by speaking in public accompanied by polite and good language skills (Ardiyanti et al., 2024).

Speech is a form of one-way communication where there is no opportunity for the speech partner to ask questions related to things that are not understood from the content of the speech delivered by the speaker until the speech is finished. Therefore, in speeches, effective sentences must be used so that the information provided can be understood by speech partners. The application of effective sentences in speech is a challenge for the speaker that must be faced so that the intention to be conveyed can be packaged and absorbed by the speaking partner properly. There are many phenomena of failure to understand or information that is not conveyed properly when giving a speech because of unclear speech or words that are not understood by the speech partner. Generally, this happens to ordinary people who do not know some of the meanings or meanings of words conveyed by speakers (Angreni, 2021).

Nunan in Iib (2019) Notice that there are many things in verbal communication that are quite effective. Some of these aspects are related to linguistic issues, such as phonology, intonation, and standard forms that are appropriate to use in conversation, and some are related to the intersectional aspects of the conversation itself, such as strategies for negotiating meaning, effective interchange procedures, and listening skills. Language mistakes that are widely encountered are common mistakes that occur or have been made by many people, especially by students or students. Errors in the application of Indonesian spelling rules, including a) capital letter writing errors, b) italic writing errors, c) number symbol writing errors, d) punctuation errors (Setyawati in Julianus et al., 2020).

Method

This research is a type of qualitative research. Qualitative descriptive research explains or presents data from research results. The data in this study is in the form of sentences contained in speeches. The source of this research data is the speech of the Master of Indonesian Language Education Students, University of Muhammadiyah Surakarta. The data used is speech that contains language errors. The data is presented using the code (MPS, date/month/year). MPS is the person who plays the role of the elected regent and the date/month/year is the time of the speech or when the speech takes place.

The data collection technique uses the technique of watching and taking notes. The data analysis technique uses the distribution method. The distribution method is a way of analyzing data related to the language itself which is then continued using expansion techniques. This technique is done by expanding the lingual unit. As for the way of looking at it, it is done both syntactically and morphologically (Sudaryanto, 2013). The validity test of the data in this study used theoretical triangulation.

Based on this explanation, the researcher is interested in conducting a study on the analysis of errors in the speeches of Master of Education students discussing Indonesia, University of Muhammadiyah Surakarta (MPBI UMS). This speech activity is an impromptu speech activity. This is interesting to research because the use of language is carried out spontaneously, so sometimes there are several mistakes made by MPBI UMS students who act as the elected regent of Sukoharjo Regency.

Result and Discussion

The results of the analysis of language errors in the speeches of MPBI-UMS students who acted as the elected regent of Sukoharjo Regency found that there were 5 errors in the field of phonology, in the form of imperfect pronunciation of words; 5 errors in the field of morphology, in the form of mixing prepositions and affixes; 5 syntactic field errors, in the form of redundant words; 6 sociolinguistic errors, in the form of code mixing; and 8 spelling-related errors, in the form of capital letters and the use of punctuation.

From all types of speech language errors in the fields of phonology, morphology, syntax, sociolinguistics, and spelling above, the results and discussions can be presented as follows.

1. Phonology Errors

Language errors in the phonetic field are language errors that can be found by the pronunciation of the language sounds or from human speech. Human speech tools play an important role because they produce speech sounds. Tarigan and Suliastianingsih (1998) stated that language errors in the field of phonology include changes in phoneme pronunciation, phoneme omissions, addition of phonemes, and changes in diphthongs sounds to single sounds or single phonemes. The following are examples of phonology errors.

- (1) "**May prayers** and greetings always be poured out to the **junj** of our great prophet, the Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him)." (MPS, 21/09/2024)
- (2) "I also respect the **sub-district heads in** Sukoharjo Regency." (MPS, 21/09/2024)
- (3) "... I also **respect the war of all the residents** of Sukoharjo Regency." (MPS, 21/09/2024)
- (4) "Prayers and greetings may **always be poured out to junj** eee... Our great prophet is the Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him)..." (MPS, 21/09/2024)
- (5) "So the vision and mission that we will achieve **during the ... leadership for five periods**" (MPS, 21/09/2024)

Example (1) there is a mispronunciation of the word **sholawat**, in KBBI the correct writing is **salawat**. In examples (2), (3), (4), (5) there is an imperfect pronunciation of words: /**se-kecamatan**/, /**respect war**/, /**to junj**/, /**during kep**/. The correct pronunciation is /**se-ke-kecamatan**/, /**respect for the citizens**/, /**to the lord**/, /**during leadership**/. The form of correction is as follows:

- (1a) "**Peace** and blessings always be poured out on the great prophet..."

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- (2a) "I also respect the **sub-district heads**, Sukoharjo Regency."
- (3a) "... I also **respect the residents** of Sukoharjo Regency."
- (4a) "Prayers and greetings may **always be poured out to the lord** of our great prophet, the Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him)..."
- (5a) "So the vision and mission that we will achieve **during the five-term leadership** ..."

Previous research relevant to research in the field of syntax was conducted by Santoso (2018), there are linguistic errors in the field of phonology which include phoneme change errors, phoneme formation, and pronunciation errors; Research Faris (2024) which examines how the process of formation and change of language sounds in words that undergo the process of dilution; Research Novel (2024) which aims to find out phonological practices in mother tongues and target languages as well as phonological errors in the world of education so that language users use language properly and correctly.

2. Morphological Field Errors

Morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies morphemes and their combinations (Kridalaksana, 2009: 159). The formation of words in Indonesian is carried out through affixation, composition, reduplication, abbreviation, and reverse derivation. Chaer (2012: 177) explains affixation as the process of affixing, adding, or attaching affixes to the basic form by involving the elements of (1) the base or base form, (2) the affix, (3) the grammatical meaning produced. Then, abbreviations according to Kridalaksana (2010: 159-179) are divided into several types, including: (a) abbreviations, which are the results of abbreviating in the form of a combination of letters, for example KTP (Identity Card); (b) acronyms, which are abbreviations in the form of a combination of syllables, such as missiles (missiles); (c) a fragment, which is a shortening that retains one of the parts of the lexeme, for example, a doctor becomes a doctor; (d) contraction, i.e. shortening by eliminating one or more phonemes, e.g. not becoming tak; (e) letter symbols, which are the form of the use of the initial letter in a word and are usually a unit form, e.g. kilogram becomes kg (Rismaya et al., 2022). Morphological errors are seen by linguists as the most common mistakes. The following examples of errors in the field of morphology.

- (6) "First of all, I would like to thank all the election committees here who are working..." (MPS, 21/09/2024)
- (7) "Residents can trade or for example study *well on the road* , like that." (MPS, 21/09/2024)
- (8) "Well, this is a concern of us *in the field of* education." (MPS, 21/09/2024)
- (9) "... Let's build Sukoharjo *in the field of* Education by providing several scholarships..." (MPS, 21/09/2024)
- (10) "Well, *in* this health sector we are also eee ... Always coordinate with EEE... IT team and also the health office." (MPS, 21/09/2024)

Examples (6), (7), (8), (9), and (10) there are errors in the writing of prepositions **in** the words **here**, **in the journey**, and **in the field**. The three words are said to be incorrect because they indicate a place/location/position, the correct writing should be spaced: **here**, **on the way**, and **in the field**. Here is the justification of the sentence above.

- (6a) "First of all, I would like to thank the entire election committee that is *here* working..."
- (7a) "Residents can trade or for example get an education *on the way* well, like that."
- (8a) "Well, this is a concern of us *in the field of* education."

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- (9a) "... Let's build Sukoharjo *in the field of* Education by providing several scholarships..."
(10a) "Well, *in* this health sector, we also always coordinate with the IT team and also the health office."

Previous research relevant to research in the field of morphology was carried out by Islamiyah et al. (2023) who researched language errors in the field of morphology in the novel review text of grade XI students of SMKN 1 Gunung Talang; Research Sari et al. (2022) who examined morphological language errors in the September-October 2021 edition of the Radar Karawang newspaper; Research (Prasetyawati & Sabardila, 2022) which examines the speech language errors of MPB-UMS students at the morphological level in the writing of prefixes.

3. Syntactic Field Errors

Syntax is a branch of linguistics that discusses the deepest units in a unit of writing, especially sentences. The area of syntactic study is words, phrases, clauses, and sentences themselves (Cahyani et al., 2022).

The language errors in the field of syntax include (a) non-standard structured sentences, a sentence whose composition is not in accordance with the correct Indonesian rules, (b) ambiguous sentences, sentences that have double meanings, (c) the use of redundant words, sentences that are excessive so that they are not economical, useless, and useless (Meizaningrum et al., 2022). Here are the syntactic field error findings:

- (11) "Honorable *Mr. Chief Governor of* Central Java who is currently represented by a representative." (MPS, 21/09/2024)
(12) "What I also respect *is the* village head of Sukoharjo district." (MPS, 21/09/2024)
(13) "... and *also* I also don't forget **that I also** respect the war of all the residents of Sukoharjo Regency." (MPS, 21/09/2024)
(14) "... gathered *here in the district field* in good *health without lacking anything*." (MPS, 21/09/2024)
(15) "Allow me to say *a word or two* this morning." (MPS, 21/09/2024)

Examples (11), (12), (13), (14), and (15) occur in the use of redundant words in phrases **Mr. Chief Governor** Central Java; Dear **On the other hand, it is** village head; **also** Don't Forget **I too** Respect; gather **here on the ground**; condition **Healthy without any shortcomings**; Stirring **A word two broken** word. Correct writing is just writing one word to make it an effective sentence, **Governor** Central Java; Dear **also** village head; Don't Forget **I too** Respect; gather **in the field**, condition **Healthy Eating Habits**, to say **A word** word. The following is the justification for the above error finding.

- (11a) "Honorable **Governor of** Central Java who is currently represented by a representative."
(12a) "I also respect **the** village heads throughout Sukoharjo Regency."
(13a) "... and I don't forget **that I also** respect all the residents of Sukoharjo Regency."
(14a) "... gathered **in the district field** in good **health**."
(15a) "Allow me to say **a word** this morning."

Previous research relevant to research in the field of morphology was carried out by Cahyani et al. (2022) which describes and describes the grouping of classes of words, phrases, and sentences

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in the field of syntax contained in the short story "All Starts from Dreams" by Hanif Nurmajid'; Research Mardiah et al. (2024) researching language errors on the Kompasiana online news portal entitled "Analysis of Syntax Errors in Online Newspaper Writing"; Research Meizaningrum et al. (2022) describe the form of syntax errors in Indonesian news published by Tribunnews.

4. Sociolinguistic Errors

Sociolinguistics is a subdiscipline of linguistics that studies the relationship between language and society. Sociolinguistics studies the use and use of languages, the place of language use, language leveling, the various consequences of contact between two or more languages, and the variety and time of speakers of different languages (Ma'arif & Lailia, 2022). One of the fields studied in sociolinguistics is code switching and code mixing. The use of two or more languages in communication between communities can cause a language problem that allows for code switching and code mixing events to occur (Hardiansyah et al., 2022). The following are the findings of the sociolinguistic field on the phenomenon of code mixing and code switching:

- (16) "Now like our slogan, Sukoharjo will be more prosperous." (MPS, 21/09/2024)
- (17) "Allow me to *say* a word or two this morning." (MPS, 21/09/2024)
- (18) "Furthermore, in the health sector, we will also prevent *stunting*." (MPS, 21/09/2024)
- (19) "Now this must also be given a forum to *conduct such an expo* or exhibition in Sukoharjo Regency." (MPS, 21/09/2024)
- (20) "So, it's indeed fashion or clothes made from natural dyes." (MPS, 21/09/2024)
- (21) "Well, in this Bulu sub-district there is a fashion field that has gone *international*." (MPS, 21/09/2024)

Example (16) words *São* (Javanese) should be replaced with the word **yes** (standard language). Example (17) words *Stirring* (Javanese) should be replaced with the word **Deliver** (standard language). Example (18) words *stunting* (English) should be replaced with the word **Dwarf** (standard language). Example (19) words **About Us** (English) should be replaced with the term **exhibition**, which is the standard language. Example (20) words *Fashion* should be replaced with the word **mode** (standard language). Example (21) words *go international* should be replaced with the word **Going International** (standard language). The following is the justification for the above error finding.

- (16a) "Well, like our slogan, Sukoharjo will become more prosperous."
- (17a) "Allow me to **say** a word or two this morning."
- (18a) "Furthermore, in the health sector, we will also prevent **dwarfism**."
- (19a) "Now this must also be given a forum to conduct **such an exhibition** in Sukoharjo Regency."
- (20a) "So, it's indeed a **fashion** or a shirt made of natural dyes..."
- (21a) "Well, in Bulu District, there is a fashion field that has **gone international**." "That is why

Previous research relevant to research in the field of sociolinguistics, especially code mixing and code switching, was carried out by Hardiansyah et al. (2022) research code switching and code mixing events in communication between bus conductors and bus passengers; Research Cash et al. (2022) researching the form, type, and factors that cause code mixing and code switching of students at SMP Negeri 1 Simanindo; Research Avicenna (2019) researching the code mixing that occurred in the buying and selling incident in the central market environment of Sungguminasa, Gowa Regency.

5. Spelling Mistakes

The scope of Indonesian spelling includes, (1) the use of letters, (2) the writing of capital letters and italics, (3) the writing of words, (4) the writing of absorption elements, (5) the use of punctuation. Based on the scope of enhanced spelling (EBI) that has been explained, it can be concluded that in writing a letter you must pay attention to EBI, because through EBI every word used must cause a sound or speech according to Indonesian (Julianus et al., 2020).

Spelling mistakes that are often made in writing good and correct Indonesian are indeed common mistakes that occur or have been made by anyone, especially by students. Errors in the application of Indonesian spelling rules, including a) capital letter writing errors, b) italic writing errors, c) number symbol writing errors, d) punctuation errors (Setyawati in Julianus et al., 2020). The following examples of spelling field errors are as follows.

- (22) "... then there is also KPPS up to the *sub-district* to *the district* level" (MPS, 21/09/2024)
- (23) "... affect other sectors. One of them is also *education, economy*." (MPS, 21/09/2024)
- (24) "... Thank you very much for making the 2025-2030 Election a success." (MPS, 21/09/2024)
- (25) "... in the form of material and material to me and also to our **deputy Regent**." (MPS, 21/09/2024)
- (26) "The next five times of the year are to make Sukoharjo more **prosperous**." (MPS, 21/09/2024)
- (27) "... The number of graduates who after high school ... The high school continued its studies and was still eee.... *A little*" (MPS, 21/09/2024)
- (28) "Well, *in this Bulu sub-district* there is a fashion sector that has gone international." (MPS, 21/09/2024)
- (29) "... I also respect the village heads *of Sukoharjo district*." (MPS, 21/09/2024)

Example (22) the writing of **the sub-district** to **the district** should be written with a lowercase prefix to **sub-district** to **district**, because behind the word the name of the sub-district or district is not explicitly mentioned. For example (23) the writing of **educational words, economics** should be arranged using conjunctions **and**, instead of using a comma (,) because a comma (,) is used to detail things that are more than two. Example (24) the writing of **election events** should be written in all lowercase letters, no need to use capital letters, **election events**. Example (25) the writing of **the deputy regent** should be written in lowercase letters because there is no name of the district in question, **the deputy regent**. For example, (26) **More Prosperous** and (27) **Less** should be written in lowercase letters all because they are ordinary words, **less** and **more prosperous**. For example, (28) **Bulu sub-district** and (29) **Sukoharjo sub-district** should be preceded by capital letters all because the word is followed by the name of the region/region in question, **Bulu District** and **Sukoharjo Regency**. The following is the justification for the above error finding.

- (22a) "... then there is also KPPS up to the **sub-district** level to **the district** level"
- (23a) "... affect other sectors. One of them is **education and economics**." That is why
- (24a) "... Thank you very much for making the **election in 2025-2030** a success."
- (25a) "... in the form of material and material to me and also to our **deputy regent**."
- (26a) "The next five times of the year are to make Sukoharjo more **prosperous**."
- (27a) "... The number of high school graduates who continue their studies is still **small**"

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(28a) "Well, in **Bulu District** there is an eee field.... fashion that has gone international."

(29a) "... I also respect the village heads **of Sukoharjo Regency.**"

Previous research relevant to research in the field of spelling was conducted by Julianus et al. (2020) who researched spelling in writing official letters, diction in writing official letters, and effective sentences in writing official letters; Research Marseline (2022) which describes the use of Indonesian Spelling (EBI) in scientific articles by STIE Alam Sakti Kerinci students, errors were found in the use of capital letters, italics, affixed words, abbreviations, and punctuation; Research (Nova Lina Sari Habeahan et al. (2023) who analyzed spelling errors in the June 2021 edition of the Arafura News newspaper, found errors in the use of capital letters, punctuation, abbreviations, italics, and letter writing.

Conclusion

Based on the research, it can be concluded that there was a language error in the language of the UMS Master of Indonesian Education student who acted as the elected regent of Sukoharjo Regency. There are four five language errors, namely (1) phonological errors, in the form of imperfect pronunciation of words; (2) errors in the field of morphology, in the form of mixing prepositions and affixes; (3) errors in the syntactic field, in the form of redundant words; (4) sociolinguistic errors, in the form of code mixing; and (5) spelling errors, in the form of capital letters and the use of punctuation.

One of the causes of language errors occurs because the speaker is not prepared for the material, is nervous, and does not understand the rules of good and correct language. Therefore, the preparation of the material, calmness, and flight hours of a speaker will greatly affect the speech delivered.

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