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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LANGUAGE,
LITERATURE AND TEACHING

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Analysis of Language Errors Student Speeches Who Act as The Regent of Boyolali

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Received: June 1st, 2025. Revised: July 15th, 2025. Accepted: August 1th, 2025

Available Online: August 10th, 2025.

How to Cite: Meka, R. S., & Sabardila, A. (2025). Analysis of Language Errors Student Speeches Who Act as The Regent of Boyolali. *Proceedings The 4th ICoLLiT*, 511-522.

Abstract

This study aims to describe the forms of language errors found in the speeches of students who play the role of elected regents in Boyolali Regency. The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative. The research data are in the form of transcripts of student speeches. The data source comes from impromptu speeches of students who play the role of elected regents in Boyolali Regency. The data collection technique was carried out using the listening and note-taking method. The stages of the study include identification, classification, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The results of the study revealed that (1) syntax errors were in the form of the use of redundant sentences and inappropriate word choices in constructing sentences, (2) spelling errors were in the form of errors in the use of capital letters and writing of loan elements, (3) sociolinguistic errors were in the form of code mixing into and out, (4) morphological errors were in the form of errors in the use of prepositions, (5) semantic errors were in the form of errors in sentence formation that caused ambiguity and, (6) phonological errors were in the form of errors in omitting phonemes. These findings provide a comprehensive picture of language errors in the context of speech and contribute to the importance of appropriate and correct language use in oral communication in society.

Keywords: language error, student, speech

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan bentuk-bentuk kesalahan bahasa yang ditemukan dalam pidato mahasiswa yang berperan sebagai bupati terpilih di Kabupaten Boyolali. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Data penelitian berupa transkrip pidato mahasiswa. Sumber data tersebut berasal dari pidato impromptu mahasiswa yang berperan sebagai bupati terpilih di Kabupaten Boyolali. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode simak dan catat. Tahapan penelitian meliputi identifikasi, klasifikasi, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian mengungkapkan bahwa (1) kesalahan bidang sintaksis berupa penggunaan kalimat mubazir dan pemilihan kata yang tidak tepat dalam menyusun kalimat, (2) kesalahan bidang ejaan berupa kesalahan penggunaan huruf kapital dan penulisan unsur serapan, (3) kesalahan bidang sosiolinguistik berupa campur kode ke dalam dan keluar, (4) kesalahan bidang morfologi berupa kesalahan penggunaan preposisi, (5) kesalahan bidang semantik berupa kesalahan pembentukan kalimat yang menyebabkan ambiguitas dan, (6) kesalahan bidang fonologi berupa kesalahan penghilangan fonem. Temuan ini memberikan gambaran komprehensif tentang kesalahan bahasa dalam konteks pidato dan berkontribusi pada pentingnya penggunaan bahasa yang tepat dan benar dalam komunikasi lisan di masyarakat.

Kata kunci: kesalahan berbahasa, mahasiswa, pidato

Introduction

Language, both oral and written, is a tool for expressing oneself ethically, aesthetically, and logically, in terms of emotions, desires, creativity, and thoughts. Language plays an important role in a person's life, it is not only used in everyday life, but it is also useful to convey any message, and even to convey thoughts, views, and feelings (Nasucha et al., 2024).

Speeches are one of the most effective ways to convey messages, ideas, or information to the audience. As a direct communication medium, speech allows a speaker to interact directly with his listeners, both in conveying information and in influencing their emotions and thoughts. Thus, speech is a means that is able to build emotional closeness between the speaker and the listener, so that the message conveyed is easier to understand and remember. Therefore, when making a speech, you should minimize the slightest mistake.

Markhamah & Sabardila (2014) said that language errors are considered a natural part of the process of language acquisition or use. Therefore, errors are not solely considered as deviations, but also as an important indicator to understand the development of a person's language competence, both native speakers and second language learners. Error analysis is not only concerned with identifying forms that do not conform to the rules of language, but also emphasizes understanding the cognitive processes behind the occurrence of errors. Speaking mistakes are the use of language, both oral and written, that deviates from the rules of Indonesian language or grammar (Alber & Hermaliza, 2020).

The focus of this research is on the analysis of language errors in the transcription of the elected Boyolali Regent's speech conducted by Master of Indonesian Education students at the University of Muhammadiyah Surakarta. This research is intended to provide an overview and learning about language mistakes that may be made by the regent in the speeches they deliver.

Meanwhile, throughout the course of research on language errors during speeches, there have been several previous studies, including Suyuthi & Amran (2024) research which examined language errors, especially code mixing in speeches conducted by Anies Baswedan, which dominantly uses outside code mixing. Furthermore, research conducted by Samsulhadi & Sabardila (2024) shows various types of errors, such as the use of redundant words, ambiguous words, non-standard sentence structure, and errors in writing capital letters and prefixes. Then

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research conducted by Sanjaya (2023) found that affixation errors include and cause language errors due to the influence of the learner's first language and other factors outside the first language.

This research is very important because it highlights the importance of using proper language in speech. Language errors in this kind of speech can have a negative impact on the image of the Regent and reduce the effectiveness of the message conveyed. In addition, the analysis of language errors in speech provides valuable insights into the patterns of common errors, which can be used as a lesson for other public officials. This research aims to contribute to the improvement of language quality by understanding and identifying language errors in speech, and to emphasize the importance of proper use of language in oral communication in society. Another purpose of this study is as a recommendation for language teachers and prospective speakers to pay more attention and avoid language mistakes in speech.

Method

Research methods are scientific ways to obtain data for a specific purpose or use (Sugiyono, 2019). The methods of this research are based on a qualitative descriptive method. The data of this study includes words, phrases, clauses, and sentences in speech transcripts. The source of this research data is in the form of impromptu speeches of students of the Master of Indonesian Language Education Program at the Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta who acted as the elected regent in Boyolali Regency. Data collection is carried out by listening and taking notes.

The data analysis technique of this research was carried out through four stages, namely: (1) identification, namely finding language errors from student speech transcripts; (2) classification, is grouping data based on syntactic, spelling, sociolinguistic, morphological, semantic, and phonological categories; (3) data presentation, namely presenting data that refers to the results of the analysis; and (4) drawing conclusions, which summarize the results of data analysis that have been identified and classified.

Result and Discussion

The forms of language errors in this study include several fields: syntax, spelling, sociolinguistics, morphology, semantics, and phonology. The following are the respective fields of language error:

Table 1. Language Error Data

No.	Language Error	Findings	Frequency
1	Syntax	22	61,11%
2	Spelling	5	13,88%
3	Sociolinguistics	4	11,11%
4	Morphology	2	5,56%
5	Semantics	2	5,56%
6	Phonology	1	2,78%
	Sum	36	100%

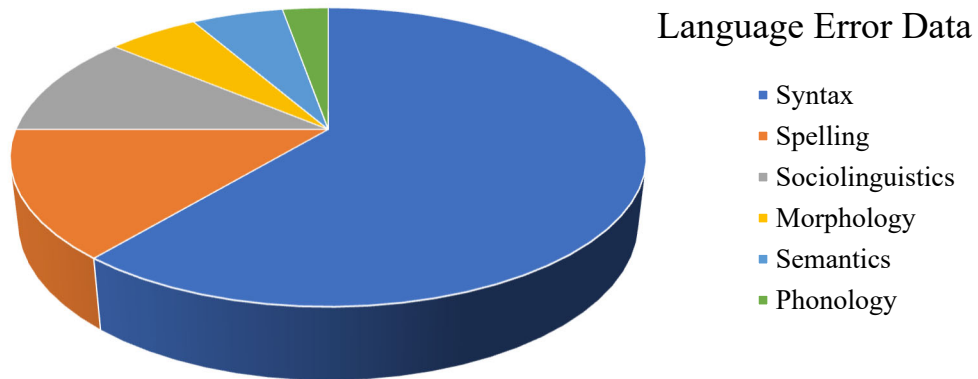


Figure 1. Language Error Data

1. Syntactic Field Errors

Syntax errors are errors that include the structure of phrases, clauses, or sentences, and the incorrect use of particles (Markhamah & Sabardila, 2014). Previous research on the same topic in the field of syntax has been carried out by Pratiwi & Pradewi (2023) there are language errors on *wartakita.org* websites in the form of non-standard structure errors, ambiguous sentences, and foreign language influences. Rifa'i & Sulistyningrum (2022) research found errors in phrases and sentences, this is in line with the research of Pramitasari (2020) on the thesis of students of the University of Pekalongan and the research of Permatasari et al. (2019) which found errors in phrases and sentences in the *Pandawa* magazine IAIN Surakarta, as well as the research of Saraswati & Hermaliza (2021) there were language errors in the field of phrases and sentence fields in the *Republika* newspaper. Research by Sari et al. (2021) shows the error in the use of effective sentences. Research by Debi et al. (2021) there is a misuse of phrase structure and sentence structure in the President's speech. Research by Alfionita et al. (2020) there are syntactic errors in sentence structure, the use of particle accuracy and word selection. Research by Giyanti et al. (2019) there are language errors including the use of redundant, inaccurate, and incoherent sentences.

The findings regarding errors in the field of syntax in the speech of students who play the role of elected regents are as follows.

a. Use of redundant words

The word redundant is an excessive, uneconomical, and useless sentence, and results in waste (Markhamah & Sabardila, 2014). Previous research on the same topic related to the use of redundant words has been carried out by Qoyyimah & Sabardila (2021) there is the use of words that are not important and unnecessary. Research by Prasetyawati & Sabardila (2022) there is the use of two words with the same meaning and the repetition of unimportant words.

The following are mistakes in the use of redundant words in student speeches.

- (1) *Yang terhormat* bapak ibu hadirin sekalian *yang terhormat* bapak ibu anggota DPR.... (FD, 13/09/24).
- (2) puja dan puji syukur *atas* kehadiran Allah SWT *atas* rahmatnya... (FD, 13/09/24).
- (3) Saya sudah research di beberapa daerah Boyolali *ini*... (FD, 13/09/24).
- (4) ... *karena* stunting itu juga *karena* kurangnya ee protein.... (FD, 13/09/24).
- (5) Misalkan ada investor yang ingin menyewa lahan *bapak ibu* jenengan, *bapak ibu* sekalian. (FD, 13/09/24).
- (6) Ya pembegalan di *daerah Kabupaten* Boyolali. (FD, 13/09/24).

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- (7) *untuk membantu saya merawat* dan *e untuk membantu merawat* waduk cengklik ini. (FD, 13/09/24).
- (8) saya juga ingin *meminta* bantuan dan *meminta* kesediaan bapak ibu sekalian untuk pro investor. (FD, 13/09/24).
- (9) ...meskipun yang lain sudah e banyak *kayak* pencahayaannya. (FD, 13/09/24).
- (10) ...apabila investor tersebut mendirikan suatu kafe atau suatu warnindo atau *kayak* soto dan lain sebagainya. (FD, 13/09/24).
- (11) ...meminta anggaran kepada *pemerintah pusat*, agar *pemerintah pusat* memberi kita anggaran yang *akan* digunakan untuk.... (FD, 13/09/24).
- (12) dan membuat waduk cengklik ini *lebih, lebih* dikenal banyak orang. (FD, 13/09/24).
- (13) *Lalu nanti apa namanya*, lalu nanti bapak ibu sekalian.... (FD, 13/09/24).
- (14) nah saya *meminta* bantuan dan *meminta* kesediaan bapak ibu... (FD, 13/09/24).
- (15) berbagai masalah di kota ini, *di kabupaten, di kabupaten ini*, kita akan tersenyum. (FD, 13/09/24).

Data (1) shows that there is an error in the use of redundant words, namely the repetition of the word “*yang terhormat*” and the use of the word “*hadirin*” that is not important. Data (2) and (3) show the misuse of the words “*atas*” and the word “*ini*” which are not important. Data (4) shows that there is a mistake in the use of redundant words, namely the repetition of the word “*karena*”. Data (5) shows that there is an error in the use of redundant words, namely the repetition of the word “*bapak ibu*” and the use of the word “*jenengan*” which is not important. Data (6) shows that there is a mistake in the use of redundant words, namely the word “*daerah*” and the word “*kabupaten*” which should be chosen only one, because in that context they have the same meaning. Data (7) and (8) show that there is a mistake in the use of redundant words, namely the repetition of the word “*untuk membantu merawat*”, and the word “*meminta*”. Data (9) and (10) show an incorrect use of the word “*kayak*” that is not important. Data (11) shows that there is a mistake in the use of the word redundancy, namely the repetition of the word “*pemerintah pusat*”. Data (12) shows that there is an error in the use of redundant words, namely the repetition of the word “*lebih*” and the use of the word “*ini*” which is not important. Data (13) shows that there is an incorrect use of the sentence “*Lalu nanti apa namanya?*” which is not important. Data (14) and (15) show that there is an error in the use of redundant words, namely the repetition of the word “*meminta*” and the word “*di kabupaten ini*”. The correct sentence writing is as follows.

- (1a) Yang terhormat Bapak Ibu sekalian, bapak ibu anggota DPR...
- (2a) puja dan puji syukur kehadiran Allah SWT atas rahmat-Nya...
- (3a) Saya sudah research di beberapa daerah Boyolali...
- (4a) ...stunting itu juga karena kurangnya protein....
- (5a) Misalkan ada investor yang ingin menyewa lahan *Bapak Ibu* sekalian.
- (6a) - Ya pembegalan di *Kabupaten* Boyolali
- Ya pembegalan di *daerah* Boyolali.
- (7a) *untuk membantu saya merawat* Waduk Cengklik ini.
- (8a) saya juga ingin *meminta* bantuan dan kesediaan bapak ibu sekalian untuk pro investor.
- (9a) ...meskipun yang lain sudah banyak pencahayaannya.
- (10a) ...apabila investor tersebut mendirikan suatu kafe atau suatu warnindo atau soto dan lain sebagainya.
- (11a) ...meminta anggaran kepada *pemerintah pusat*, agar memberi kita anggaran yang *dapat* digunakan untuk....
- (12a) dan membuat Waduk Cengklik *lebih* dikenal banyak orang.

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(13a) *Lalu nanti* bapak ibu sekalian...

(14a) nah saya *meminta* bantuan dan kesediaan bapak ibu...

(15a) berbagai masalah di kota ini, *di kabupaten ini*, kita akan tersenyum.

b. Inappropriate Word Selection in Sentence Structure

Sentence formation needs to pay attention to the right choice of words so that the meaning is appropriate (Markhamah & Sabardila, 2014). Previous research with the same topic related to inappropriate word selection in sentence composing, has been carried out by Giyanti et al. (2019) there is an imprudent use of sentences. Maulida (2022) research, there are errors in ineffective structured sentences. Ferdianti (2020) found a language error in the form of inappropriate use of words contained in the *Magdalene* web magazine.

The following are mistakes in the choice of words that are inappropriate in composing sentences in student speeches.

(16) Saya sudah *research* di beberapa daerah Boyolali... (FD, 13/09/24).

(17) ...balita di daerah kita ini *menjadi pertumbuhannya lambat*. (FD, 13/09/24).

(18) ...stunting itu juga karena kurangnya ee protein yang *diberikan* oleh anak. (FD, 13/09/24).

(19) Ada tempat yang baru *booming* di sosial media.... (FD, 13/09/24).

(20) Saya ingin bapak ibu sekalian memberikan ruang kepada para investor *memberikan* dananya untuk memajukan... (FD, 13/09/24).

(21) ...daerah-daerah yang *belum terjamah* masyarakat, contohnya Nogosari, asal saya. (FD, 13/09/24).

(22) Karena jika *kamu* semua yang ada di pemerintahan dibantu oleh masyarakat.... (FD, 13/09/24).

Data (16) and (19) show that there is an error in choosing words using foreign languages (English), namely “*research*” and “*booming*” which are English. The use of the word “*research*” should be replaced with the word “*meneliti*” and the word “*booming*” can be replaced with the word “*terkenal*”. Data (17) shows an error in the formulation of the sentence “*menjadi pertumbuhannya lambat*”. Data (18) shows that there is an incorrect choice of the word “*diberikan*”, because it will produce an unclear meaning, it is better to replace the word “*diberikan*” with the word “*diterima*”. Data (20) shows that there is an error in choosing the word “*memberikan*”. Data (21) shows that there is an error in choosing the word “*belum terjamah*” which means “*belum tersentuh sama sekali*”. However, in this context, it gives the example of Nogosari which is his home region, thus making the statement contradictory. Data (22) shows that there is an error in the choice of the word “*kamu*” and it is better to replace it with the word “*kami*”. The correct sentence writing is as follows.

(16a) Saya sudah *meneliti* di beberapa daerah Boyolali...

(17a) ...balita di daerah kita ini *pertumbuhannya menjadi lambat*.

(18a) ... stunting itu juga karena kurangnya protein yang *diterima* oleh anak.

(19a) Ada tempat yang baru *terkenal* di sosial media....

(20a) Saya ingin bapak ibu sekalian memberikan ruang kepada para investor *dalam menyalurkan* dananya untuk memajukan...

(21a) ...daerah-daerah yang *jarang dilalui* masyarakat, contohnya Nogosari, asal saya.

(22a) Karena jika *kami* semua yang ada di pemerintahan dibantu oleh masyarakat....

2. Spelling Mistakes

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Spelling errors are errors related to the rules of writing words, phrases, sentences and so on in written form, following the rules of punctuation of a language. Previous research on the same topic related to spelling errors has been carried out by Sa'diyah (2022) found errors in the writing aspect of absorption elements. Research by Saputro et al. (2021) there are errors in the use of standard words, capital letters, punctuation, and misuse of prepositions. Research by Maaliki et al. (2020) there was an error in the use of punctuation in the class X sociology textbook by Ruswanto.

The findings regarding errors in the field of syntax in the speech of students who play the role of elected regents are as follows.

a. Capital Letters Writing

Previous research on the same topic related to phoneme removal has been carried out by Febrianti et al. (2019) there is an error in the use of punctuation, capital letters and prepositions. The following are errors in writing capital letters in student speeches.

- (23) waduk *cengklik* itu kan bisa membantu kita di sektor pariwisata dan dari sektor ekonomi. (FD, 13/09/24).

Data (23) shows that there is an error in writing the name of the place, namely the word "*cengklik*" which should be preceded by a capital letter because it indicates a place (Reservoir). The correct sentence writing is as follows.

- (23a) Waduk *Cengklik* itu kan bisa membantu kita di sektor pariwisata dan sektor ekonomi.

b. Writing Absorption Elements

Previous research on the same topic related to phoneme removal has been conducted by Irmawati et al. (2020) there are errors in the use of punctuation, italics writing, alphabetic writing, and reshape writing errors. The following is an error in writing absorption elements in student speeches.

- (24) Tak lupa sholawat serta salam kita *haturkan* kepada junjungan kita... (FD, 13/09/24).
(25) Saya sudah *research* di beberapa daerah Boyolali... (FD, 13/09/24).
(26) nah saya ingin meminta kesediaan *jenengan* untuk.... (FD, 13/09/24).
(27) Ada tempat yang baru *booming* di sosial media.... (FD, 13/09/24).

Data (24), (25), (26), and (27) show that there are errors in the writing of words absorbed from foreign languages (English) the words "*research*" and "*booming*" and the regional language (Javanese) the words "*haturkan*" and "*jenengan*" should be written in italics. The proper writing is as follows.

- (24a) Tak lupa sholawat serta salam kita *haturkan* kepada junjungan kita...
(25a) Saya sudah *research* di beberapa daerah Boyolali...
(26a) nah saya ingin meminta kesediaan *jenengan* untuk....
(27a) Ada tempat yang baru *booming* di sosial media....

3. Sociolinguistic Errors

Language errors at the sociolinguistic level are in the form of code mixing and code switching, namely by mixing regional languages or foreign languages into Indonesian speech. Previous research on the same topic in the field of sociolinguistics has been conducted by Suyuthi & Amran (2024) there are sociolinguistic level errors in the form of mixing codes outward and mixing codes in, this is in line with the research of Indriyani et al. (2021) in President Joko Widodo's speech. Research by Prasatyo et al. (2022) there is a sociolinguistic level error, namely

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the mixing of external codes, namely the use of foreign languages (English) into Indonesian.

The findings regarding errors in the field of syntax in the speech of students who play the role of elected regents are as follows.

a. Mix Code

Code mixing is the insertion of a language into another language to jointly support a speech (Indriyani et al., 2021). This is in line with the opinion of Chaer (in Juanda & Medaldipa, 2019) who states that code mixing is the use of two or more language variants when speaking. Previous research on the same topic related to mixed code has been conducted by Juwita et al. (2023) found that many students use mixed language, especially when writing.

The following are the mistakes of mixing codes in student speeches.

(28) Tak lupa sholat serta salam kita *haturkan* kepada junjungan kita... (FD, 13/09/24).

(29) Saya sudah *research* di beberapa daerah Boyolali... (FD, 13/09/24).

(30) nah saya ingin meminta kesediaan *jenengan* untuk... (FD, 13/09/24).

(31) Ada tempat yang baru *booming* di sosial media.... (FD, 13/09/24).

Data (28) and (30) show that there is an error in the form of mixing codes into the Javanese language. The use of the word "*haturkan*" should be replaced with the word "*sampaikan*" and the use of the word "*jenengan*" should be replaced with the word "*bapak/ibu*". Data (29) and (31) show that there is an error in the form of mixing code with the outside of English. The use of the word "*research*" should be replaced with the word "*meneliti*" or "*melakukan penelitian*" and the use of the word "*booming*" should be replaced with the word "*terkenal*". The correct sentence writing is as follows.

(28a) Tak lupa sholat serta salam kita *sampaikan* kepada junjungan kita...

(29a) Saya sudah *meneliti* di beberapa daerah Boyolali...

(30a) nah saya ingin meminta kesediaan *Bapak/Ibu* untuk....

(31a) Ada tempat yang baru *terkenal* di sosial media....

4. Morphological field errors

Morphological field errors are errors related to affixes, repetitions, compounds, and word forms. Previous research on the same topic in the field of morphology has been carried out by Maulida (2021) there was an error in the morphological state in the form of the use of inappropriate affixes. Research by Faradilla et al. (2021) found errors in the form of errors in the elimination of affixes, the use of affixes, the writing of standard words, the writing of affixes that do not fade, and errors in writing compound words. Research by Wijayanti et al. (2022) there is an error in affixing which includes the omission and improper use of affix.

The findings regarding errors in the field of morphology in the speech of students who acted as elected regents are as follows.

a. Misuse of Prepositions

Previous research on the same topic related to the misuse of prefixes has been carried out by Aspriyanti et al. (2022) there are errors in affixing and writing of lexemes that are not in accordance with Indonesian rules.

The following are the mistakes in the use of prefixes in student speeches.

(32) *Disini* saya mengucapkan banyak terima kasih kepada bapak ibu... (FD, 13/09/24).

(33) Lalu *disini* saya akan menyampaikan beberapa masalah.... (FD, 13/09/24).

Data (32) and (33) show that there is a mistake in the use of the preposition *di-* in the word "*disini*" which should be separated "*di + sini = di sini*", because the word "*disini*" refers to the

place description. The correct sentence writing is as follows.

(32a) *Di sini* saya mengucapkan banyak terima kasih kepada bapak ibu....

(33a) Lalu *di sini* saya akan menyampaikan beberapa masalah....

5. Semantic field errors

Errors in the semantic field are errors related to understanding the meaning of words and the accuracy of the use of words in speaking or writing sentences. Previous research on the same topic in the field of semantics has been conducted by Mustofa et al. (2021) there is an ambiguity error in Nadiem Makarim's speech. Alber & Hermaliza (2021) research found two errors, namely, mistakes due to confused couples and mistakes due to inappropriate word choices. Research by Himawan et al. (2020) found semantic errors caused by the habit of choosing words that do not follow Indonesian rules.

The findings regarding errors in the field of semantics in the speech of students who act as elected regents are as follows.

(34) ...kita harus membuat *sumur uji*. (FD, 13/09/24).

(35) Saya juga ingin Boyolali menjadi kabupaten yang *memiliki masyarakat yang sehat-sehat*. (FD, 13/09/24).

Data (34) show that there is an incorrect use of the phrase “*sumur uji*” in the context of lack of clean water. A more appropriate term is “*sumur bor*” or “*sumur resapan*”. The word “*sumur uji*” refers more to an experimental well, not a concrete solution to get clean water. Data (35) shows that there is a misuse of the phrase “*memiliki masyarakat yang sehat-sehat*” which is less specific and has the potential to confuse the audience. The sentence should be more specific, for example “*memiliki masyarakat yang sehat secara fisik dan mental*”. The correct sentence writing is as follows.

(34a) ...kita harus membuat *sumur bor*.

(35a) Saya juga ingin Boyolali menjadi kabupaten yang *memiliki masyarakat yang sehat secara fisik dan mental*.

6. Phonological Errors

Phonological errors are errors related to pronunciation and spelling of sounds (Markhamah & Sabardila, 2014). Previous research on the same topic in the field of phonology has been conducted by Santoso et al. (2023) found errors in the form of changes and pronunciation of phonemes, from diphthongs to individual sounds or individual phonemes. Research by Hanifa et al. (2023) there are phoneme pronunciation irregularities, including phoneme replacement, phoneme dissipation, and phoneme addition. Azizah et al. (2022) found phonological errors in the form of omissions, additions, and changes in phonemes, which is in line with the research conducted by Sikana et al. (2021) in the speech of the spokesperson for handling covid.

The findings regarding errors in the field of syntax in the speech of students who play the role of elected regents are as follows.

a. Phoneme removal

Phoneme loss is the disappearance of a phoneme during the process of forming a word. Previous research on the same topic related to phoneme elimination has been carried out by Astuti et al. (2020) there were 63.7% phonological errors dominated by errors in the form of phoneme omissions carried out by junior high school students in writing explanatory texts.

The following is an error in the form of omission of phonemes in student speeches.

(36) saya rasa bapak ibu sekalian pasti *tau* waduk cengklik. (FD, 13/09/24).

Data (36) shows that there is an error in the form of omission of the consonant phoneme /h/. The correct sentence writing is as follows.

(36a) saya rasa bapak ibu sekalian pasti *tahu* Waduk Cengklik.

Conclusion

The results of the study revealed that (1) errors in the syntax field there were errors in the use of redundant sentences as many as 15 data, incorrect word selection in compiling sentences as many as 7 data, (2) errors in the spelling field there were errors in the use of capital letters as many as 1 data and the writing of absorption elements as many as 4 data, (3) errors in the field of sociolinguistics there were errors in the form of mixing good codes into as many as 2 data and mixing out codes as many as 2 data, (4) errors in the field of morphology there are errors in the use of prepositions as many as 2 data, (5) errors in the semantic field there are errors in sentence formation that cause ambiguity as many as 2 data and, (6) errors in the field of phonology there are errors in the elimination of phonemes as many as 1 data. These findings provide a comprehensive overview of language errors in the context of speech and contribute to the importance of appropriate and correct use of language in oral communication in society.

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