

International Summit on Science Technology and Humanity ISETH 2023

ISSN: 2807-7245 (online)

Spelling Errors in the Comment Column and Status of Sanggar Mahera Instagram Social Media Post

Nofiko Azalea Inzaghi^{1,*}, Zainal Arifin²

- ¹ Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, Surakarta, Indonesia
- ² Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, Surakarta, Indonesia

Abstract

This study aims to analyze language errors in the comments and status of Sanggar Mahera's posts. This type of research is descriptive qualitative research. The object of research in this study is the comment column and the status of Instagram posts that experience language errors. The data in this study used qualitative data, namely data collected in the form of words and sentences that were language errors. The data collection technique used in this study is the observation and note-taking technique. Data analysis used a qualitative descriptive method. The results obtained in the analysis of language errors in the comments and status of Sanggar Mehara's posts found that there were errors in the use of spelling that were still not quite right. The results obtained from the analysis of language errors in the comments and status of Sanggar Mihara posts found errors in the use of spelling that were still inaccurate, such as errors also found in the status of posts written by the owner of the Sanggar Mahera account.

Keywords: language errors, comments and post status, spelling

Introduction Section

Language is one of the most important aspects of communication activities. The use of language has a role in everyday communication. Indonesian itself is a very effective language to use in communication. Every activity both in person and on social media. According to Chaer and Agustina (2010:11), the main function of language is as a communication tool or interaction tool that only humans have. With the existence of communication, there are many choices and increasingly sophisticated ways of expressing words or sentences, giving rise to many errors in the use of Indonesian nowadays. Pambajeng (2018) explains that language style is a use of language that can be said to be rough and smooth because netizens don't care about the consequences of writing when writing captions.

The xu argument, which holds that, through xu (Advancement) or CEC (completion, expansion, and creation) language is learned and high efficiency in language learning is achieved, has become a prevalent theory of foreign language learning supported by a substantial body of research (e.g., Chen & Meurers, 2019; Wang & Wang, 2015; Ye & Ren, 2019).

Language errors are the use of language both verbally and in writing that deviates from the rules of Indonesian grammar. Meanwhile, the definition of language error analysis is a work procedure commonly used by researchers or language teachers, which includes: activities of collecting samples of errors, identifying errors contained in the samples, explaining the errors, classifying the errors, and evaluating the level of seriousness of the errors (khoinurn nisa 2018). Maulidiah et al (2017) analysis of language errors should pay attention to analyzing the existing discourse as a whole so that there is no overlap in meaning. Error correction cannot be self-initiated by EFL learners at early developmental stages (Brown, 2002), nor is it possible in mechanical language practice (Sato & McDonough, 2019).

In this case the author describes a form of error in using Indonesian on Instagram. Technology is a tool that makes human activities easier. This internet can be accessed anywhere and at any time by anyone regardless of age, including children, teenagers, adults and the elderly, freely. Language in the use of social media and provides the potential for society to express the aims and objectives of users. Users don't just communicate to greet, praise, send photos and videos. But Instagram also provides quite strange comments.

According to Zarella (in Swandy, 2017: 21) basically social media is a new web-based technology based on the internet, which makes it easier for everyone to get communication, participate, share and form a network online, so they can disseminate their own content. The definition of social media according to (Susanti, 2016) is that users can easily participate, share and create content such as blogs, Twitter, Wikipedia, Facebook, as well as in forums in cyberspace.

^{*} Corresponding author: a310200102@student.ums.ac.id

Instagram's incredible success corroborates a recent Pew report stating that images and videos have become the primary social currency online (L. Rainie, J. Brenner, and K. Purcell. 2012). We suggest that Instagram deserves attention from the web and social media research community comparable to the attention given to Twitter and other social media platforms (M. Naaman, J. Boase, and C.-H. Lai. 2010) (N. B. Ellison, C. Steinfield, and C. Lampe. 2007).

There are social media users, one of whom uses Instagram, who use language that is inappropriate for use and language that is inappropriate for display in the public domain. Even though users know that the language used is harsh, they still use it in comments and captions. Abusive language is not only used on social media but in direct communication.

Speaking using a variety of slang is used as everyday language. Not only is it used as everyday language, various age groups use Instagram accounts as a medium for expressing their feelings or ridicule via social media without caring about the effects it will have in the future. Not only using a variety of languages, but also using foreign languages such as English which are often mixed with Indonesian or their respective regional languages. There is an error in it language or writing in captions and comments is often ignored by the use of spelling, diction and grammatical structure.

For example, when adult native speakers were evaluated using handwritten spelling for dictation, they made 5.5 percent spelling errors on commonly encountered terms such as train, hat, and cake (Yin et al., 2020). A spell checker is a function in a word processor that automatically detects and corrects spelling errors (Singh & Singh, 2018).

Relevant research includes research conducted by Umi Kholifah and Atiqa Sabardila (2020) which examined language style errors on Instagram social media in captions and comments. Another research also conducted by Ima Nur Rezgina (2023) examined language style errors in social media Instagram captions and comments. Another research conducted by Alfi Khoiru et al (2022) examined affixation errors in Instagram captions.

The basic problem in this research is as follows: (a) What are the forms of language errors in terms of language style contained in the comments and post status that have been determined? (b) What is the form of correcting language errors contained in comments and post statuses that have been determined?

Research Method

This type of research is descriptive qualitative research, namely in the form of words and sentences. In qualitative research, data provision activities are activities that take place simultaneously with data analysis activities. Qualitative analysis focuses on indicating meaning, description, clarification, and placing data in their respective contexts and often describes it in the form of words rather than numbers (Mahsun, 2005). A qualitative approach is an approach that uses natural settings to interpret phenomena that occur to describe actions and their impact on life (Denzin & Lincoln in Fadli, 2021). Descriptive research is research to collect information about the condition of a symptom that existed at the time the research was conducted (Zellatifanny and Mudjianto, 2018).

The object of research in this research is the comments column and status of Instagram posts that have language errors. The data in this research uses qualitative data, namely data collected in the form of words and sentences which are language errors. The data collection technique used in this research is the listening and note-taking technique. This is because the objects in this research are words and sentences contained in comments and Instagram post statuses. Listening technique Mahsun (2005) explains that listening technique is a method used to obtain data by listening to the use of language. This technique is used to observe the use of written language which contains language errors in comments and Instagram post statuses. Note-taking technique Note-taking technique is a technique that provides data by recording the data obtained. The note-taking technique used is to record words or sentences which are forms of language errors in comments and Instagram post statuses.

After the data is collected, the next step is to analyze the data by studying the language power of language errors in comments and Instagram post statuses. Next, analyze language errors using language style. In presenting the results of data analysis, this research uses informal methods. Informal presentation of data analysis results is the presentation of data analysis results using ordinary words (Sudaryanto in Niswa and Mukhlish, 2017).

Results and Discussion

In using Indonesian, there are still errors in the language, such as in comments and post statuses on the Sanggar Mahera Instagram account. As time goes by, there are many variations of language used by people to express words or sentences written on social media. With language negligence, errors in spelling and mixed languages, for example, Indonesian and English, are often used. When disclosing it on Instagram, you can comment as you like without paying attention to the effect that will occur after expressing the language you use for each upload. Mistakes in using Indonesian include:

Spelling Errors

The use of Indonesian should be guided by enhanced spelling rules (EYD), this is one of the most important factors in writing. The use of language in Instagram social media captions and comments usually contains errors because the process of writing captions and comments is not guided by correct language rules.

Happy birthday Bu Guru!!!

The status of the post uploaded by Sanggar Mahera contains a spelling error where the error lies in the word buguwuuu. This word does not match the correct spelling, if you use the correct spelling you should use the word Bu Guru. The next mistake is in the word bday, the word should use brithday if you use the correct spelling guidelines. The correct sentence is sentence (1) happy brithday Bu Guru.

Sehat selalu. Ndukk. Terus berkarya

The comment from @nanadarling_makeupstudio found an error in the spelling of the sentence cehat celalub, it should be used in the correct sentence, namely always healthy. The correct sentence is sentence (2a) Sehat selalu. Ndukk. Terus berkarya

Heeee di Jakarta mana minsangggg???

Comments from @revarlyn contain a spelling error in the form of the word jkt, the correct word should be Jakarta. The correct sentence is sentence (3a) Heeee di Jakarta mana minsangggg???

Pingin soan boleh gak si?

The comment from @revarlyn contains a spelling error in the form of the word pgn, the abbreviation pgn should not be used, the correct word is Ingin.

There are also errors in the word bole, this word does not comply with the correct writing rules. The correct wording is Boleh.

Errors were also found, namely in the word gsiieee?, this word is wrong because it is not in accordance with the rules, the correct justification is gak si?. The correct sentence is sentence (4a) Pingin soan boleh gak si?

Hari Jadi Banjarnegara ke-452

In the status of the post there is a writing error, namely in sentence ke 452. The correct writing should be Ke-452 which is in accordance with the writing rules of the language. The correct sentence is sentence (5a) Hari Jadi Banjarnegara ke-452.

Aduh cantiknyaa ibu ini

Comment from @augyarrdha the language error in this comment is in the words adwuu and ibukk, it should be written correctly according to the rules, namely ouch and ibu. The correct sentence is sentence (6a) Aduh cantiknyaa ibu ini.

Halo anak ibu

The reply to the comment from @sanggar_mahera is that the error is in the word alooo, the word that is in accordance with the correct language rules should be used, namely Halo. The correct sentence is sentence (7a) Halo anak ibu.

Akhir tahun 2022

The status sentence in the Sanggar Mahera post has an error in writing the word th, it should use the worda Tahun, which is a word that is in accordance with the correct language rules. The correct sentence is sentence (8a) Akhir tahun 2022.

#indomart Banjarnegara

The status sentence in the Sanggar Mahera post has an error in the spelling of the word banjarnegara, the sentence should start with a capital letter, whereas if you use correct linguistic rules, writing the name of the region begins with a capital letter. So the writing should be Banjarnegara. The correct sentence is sentence (9a) #indomart Banjarnegara.

Terima kasih Sayang-sayangku, love you all

Comment from @nofiko0_ a writing error that is not in accordance with language rules, namely in the sentence terimakasih, the word should be written in the correct language rules, namely there are spaces, Terima Kasih. There is also an error in the word ayang ayangkuhh, the word is incorrect because it should be sayang-sayangku and should use a hyphen because the sentence is a rephrased sentence according to correct language rules.

The error in writing lopyu ol, the word is wrong because the correct writing according to the rules is love you all, which if interpreted in Indonesian means love you all. The correct sentence is sentence (10a) Terima kasih Sayang-sayangku, love you all.

Thank you bes

Comment from @raffialatha a writing error that does not comply with language rules, namely in the word tengyu the word should be written in the form of Thank you which is in accordance with the rules for writing words. This word in Indonesian means Terima Kasih. The correct sentence is sentence (11a) thank you bes.

Happy brithday aunty

The status sentence for Sanggar Mahera's post contains a spelling error in the word onty, because if you use the correct language rules, namely aunty, the word is a foreign language which means aunt. The correct sentence is sentence (12a) happy birthday aunty.

Sukes selalu untuk anak wedok

The comment from @nanadarling_makeupstudio found an error that did not comply with the writing rules for the words tuk and ank, the words should have been written untuk and anak. The correct sentence is sentence (13a) Sukses selalu untuk anak wedok.

Bersama bang Thobias dan Louis

The status sentence of Sanggar Mahera's post contains a writing error in the person's name. Writing a person's name in accordance with the correct language rules is using capital letters at the beginning of the sentence. The correct writing for these words is Thobias and Louis. The correct sentence is sentence (14a) Bersama bang Thobias and Louis.

Sama-sama

Reply to a comment from Sanggar Mahera, the error in the word saama samaa in the comment is not in accordance with the correct writing of language rules because the word is a reduplicated word or sentence which should use a hyphen between the two sentences, the justification for the word which is in accordance with the correct language rules is the same -The same. The correct sentence is sentence (15a) sama-sama.

Conclusion

From the results of the analysis regarding language errors in the comments column and status of Sanggar Mahera's Instagram posts, data was found in the form of errors in the use of spelling in writing sentences and words in comments found by several Instagram accounts, either from other users' media accounts or replies from the Sanggar Mahera account itself. Errors were also encountered, such as in the status of posts written by the Sanggar Mahera account owner.

References

Atmoko Dwi, Bambang. 2012. Instagram Handbook Tips Fotografi Ponsel. Jakarta: Media kita

Chaer, Abdul dan Leonie Agustina. 2010. Sosiolinguistik: Perkenalan Awal. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Chen, X., & Meurers, D. (2019). Linking text readability and learner proficiency using linguistic complexity feature vector distance. Computer Assisted Language Learning, 32(4), 418e447. https://doi.org/10.1080/09588221.2018.1527358

Fadli, M. R. (2021). Memahami desain metode penelitian kualitatif. Humanika, Kajian Ilmiah Mata Kuliah Umum, 21(1), 33-54.

Handono, Pambajeng Yudo. 2018. "Gaya Bahasa Berkomentar Dalam Akun Instagram (Mimi Peri Rapunchelle)". Linguista. 2(2): 97-105. DOI. http://ejournal.unipma.ac.id/index.php/linguista

Instagram. Instagram statistics. http://instagram.com/press/, 2013.

Keraf, Gorys. 2008. Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama

L. Rainie, J. Brenner, and K. Purcell. Photos and videos as social currency online. Pew Internet & American Life Project, (September 2012), http://pewinternet.org/Reports/2012/Online-Pictures/Main-Findings.aspx, 2012.

- M. Naaman, J. Boase, and C.-H. Lai. Is it really about me?: message content in social awareness streams. In Proceedings of CSCW, 2010.
- Mahsun. (2005). Metode Penelitian Bahasa: Tahapan Strategi, Metode, dan Tekniknya. Jakarta: Rajawali Pers.
- Maulidiah, R. H., Nisa, K., & Nasution, W. N. A. (2017). Problematika Menganalisis Wacana Secara Tekstual Dan Kontekstual Mahasiswa Fkip Una. Jurnal Bindo Sastra, 1(2), 95–102.
- N. B. Ellison, C. Steinfield, and C. Lampe. The benefits of facebook friends: Social capital and college students use of online social network sites. Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication, 2007
- Nisa, K. (2018). Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa Pada Berita Dalam Media Surat Kabar Sinar Indonesia Baru. Jurnal Bindo Sastra, 2(2), 218-224.
- Niswa, L., & Mukhlish, M. (2017). Pilihan Bahasa Dalam Masyarakat Multilingual di Kemujan Karimunjawa Jepara. Caraka: Jurnal Ilmu Kebahasaan, Kesastraan, dan Pembelajarannya, 3(2), 110-126.
- Saputra, D. A. (2016) 'Analisis Gaya Bahasa dan Moralitas dalam Novel Sala Lelimengan Karya Suparto Brata', Jurnal Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Jawa_Universitas Muhammadiyah Purworejo, 08(02), pp. 11–22
- Sato, M., & McDonough, K. (2019). Practice is important but how about its quality? Contextualized practice in the classroom. Studies in Second Language Acquisition, 41(5), 999e1026. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0272263119000159
- Singh, S., & Singh, S. (2018). Review of real-word error detection and correction methods in text documents. 2018 second international conference on electronics, communication and aerospace technology (ICECA) (pp. 1076-1081).
- Susanti, E. (2016). Glosarium Kosakata Bahasa Indonesia Dalam Ragam Media Sosial Dialektika.
- Swandy, E. (2017). Bahasa Gaul Remaja Dalam Media Sosial Facebook. Bastra.
- Wang, C., & Wang, M. (2015). Effect of alignment on L2 written production. Applied Linguistics, 36(5), 503e526. https://doi.org/10.1093/applin/amt051
- Ye, W., & Ren, W. (2019). Source use in the story continuation task. Assessing Writing, 39, 39e49. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0261444815000506
- Yen, E. L. Y., & Mohamad, M. (2021). Spelling mastery via Google Classroom among Year 4 elementary school ESL students during the Covid-19 pandemic. Journal of Education and eLearning Research, 8(2), 206-215.
- Zellatifanny, C. M. & Mudjianto, B. (2018). Tipe penelitian deskripsi dalam ilmu komunikasi. Jurnal Diakom: Jurnal Media dan Komunikasi, 1(2), 83 90.