THE ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE ERRORS IN THE LINGUISTIC TAXONOMY FIELD OF PHONOLOGY IN THE DRAMA SERIES "WARINTIL-RATU GIBAH COMEBACK"

Ekfindar Diliana[1]*, Rismawati[2]
Indonesian Language and Literature Education Programm, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Musamus Merauke[1,2]
[1]ekfindardiliana@unmus.ac.id

ABSTRACT

In the current digital era, TV serial content has expanded from television to social media platforms such as Instagram, Facebook, and YouTube. Popular YouTube content includes comedy dramas, including one channel named "Warintil". This content presents five main characters who play various roles in humorous everyday stories. However, although the primary goal of comedy content on YouTube is to entertain, it is important for such content to use proper Bahasa Indonesia. The aim of this research is to describe language errors in the YouTube content titled "Warintil-Ratu Gibah Comeback" in the field of phonology, identify the causes of language errors, and find possible solutions. A qualitative descriptive method is used in analyzing phonological errors in the Warintil YouTube content. The results of the research show that there are language errors in the field of phonology such as phoneme deletion with a total of 4 errors, phoneme substitution with a total of 5 errors, phoneme omission with a total of 4 errors, and irregular phoneme changes with a total of 1 error.

Keywords: *analysis of bahasa indonesia errors, phonological level analysis, youtube content, "warintil-ratu gibah comeback*

Introduction

Currently, TV series can be watched not only on television but also on social media platforms such as Instagram, Facebook, and TikTok. And the most popular platform for this nowadays is YouTube. Many types of YouTube content are in the drama genre, dominated by comedy dramas, such as Arief Muhammad with his popular YouTube content featuring the character of Mak Beti. There is also YouTube content with its famous name, Mimi Peri. This content focuses on men portraying female characters. Another type of content that is similarly popular is the YouTube channel named Warintil. Warintil is a YouTube content featuring five main characters. These five individuals play multiple characters in each story. Warintil is a YouTube content in the drama genre themed around everyday life. It is very entertaining to watch every word and movement of each character in this film.

Although the main goal is to reach as wide an audience as possible, comedy content on YouTube should still use proper Bahasa Indonesia. Because YouTube content accessible to all ages not only entertains but also provides knowledge, including the

proper use of Bahasa Indonesia. However, the reality is that there are still many errors in some YouTube content in using Bahasa Indonesia. In the research journals that are still relevant to my study and which I have read as references, language errors in YouTube videos are still prevalent. Therefore, studying Warintil YouTube content to analyze language errors is crucial, especially in the field of phonology.

One obstacle in the communication process is the lack of language proficiency. Manifestations of this lack of language proficiency include language errors. These linguistic errors disrupt communicative events except in cases of specific language use such as in jokes, certain types of advertisements, and poetry. In the use of these specific language styles, linguistic errors are sometimes intentionally made or performed by speakers to achieve certain effects, such as eliciting laughter and attracting attention (Reni Supriani, et al., 2016). Tarigan in (Dapika, 2021) stated that language errors are closely related to language teaching, both in teaching the first language (L1) and teaching the second language (L2).

Phonology is a linguistic field that studies the sounds of language commonly used in communication. Phonology deals with the sounds of language classified based on their articulation. Speakers of regional languages often speak in a language mixed with other languages, such as Indonesian. There are several factors that can influence this, namely the position of the regional language as the first language of the speaker, while Indonesian is considered as the second language (Wahyuningsih, 2021:47 in Nur Irwansyah et al., 2022:54). Gufron in (Nurul, 2022:3) states that phonological errors occur when the pronunciation of a phoneme does not follow linguistic rules, such as /b/ becoming /p/, /f/ becoming /p/, and /i/ becoming /e/. Errors in the field of phonology occur due to the production of words in the vocal tract not matching their pronunciation, thus affecting the diversity of spoken and written language.

There are two previous studies that are almost similar to the study to be examined. The first study was conducted by Aida Sumardi in 2018 (cited in Nurul Firdaus Qur'aini., 2022) with the title "Analysis of phonological errors in late-night TV presenters on the network." This research was motivated by the importance of using good and accurate language in any context, including media reviews. The aim of this research is to explain the limitations and research in the field of phonology and to explore various types of language errors at the phonological level. The method used in this research is qualitative descriptive method. The results of the research show that the language used on television is not appropriate, especially on variety shows classified as semi-formal programs. Therefore, the language used is often the same as the host's regional language (dialect). Errors found when analyzing 10 titles of videos include the use of incorrect phonemes. The results of this research also indicate that national program hosts, especially television variety show hosts, should use good and appropriate language, as television hosts reflect on anyone who watches them.

The second study was conducted by Haryanti (cited in Nurul Firdaus., 2022) titled "Analysis of phonological errors in the speech of students of PBSI in the thesis proposal seminar in 2016". This research found phonetic and phonological errors in the speech of PBSI research program students in the thesis proposal seminar in 2016. Phonetic errors include: errors due to the addition of phonemes which include: 1) addition of the [h] phoneme, 2) addition of the [s] phoneme, 3) addition of the [g] phoneme. The consequences of phoneme deletion are: 1) deletion of the [k] phoneme, 2) deletion of the [a] phoneme, 3) deletion of the [e] phoneme. The consequences of phoneme

changes are as follows: 1) change of the [f] phoneme > [p], 2) change of the [k] phoneme > [?], 3) change of the [a] phoneme > [e], 4) change of the [e] phoneme > [i], 5) change of the [kh] phoneme > [k]. Phonetic errors include: errors due to phoneme deletion which include: 1) deletion of the /h/ phoneme, 2) deletion of the /y/ phoneme. The consequences of these phoneme changes are as follows: 1) change of the /sy/ phoneme > /s/, 2) change of the /f/ phoneme > /p/. The factors causing these errors are: interference of regional languages, lack of knowledge of standard of Bahasa Indonesia, influence of slang language, errors, difficulty in pronouncing words, ideological influence.

Comparing the two journals, there is a difference, the first study conducted by Aida Sumardi only focused on the use of good and appropriate language. The first study has a limitation, which only discusses the inappropriate use of language on television, where the language used often aligns with the regional language (dialect). The second study by Haryanti discusses phonetic and phonemic errors. Both studies have the same limitation, which is not providing solutions to the problems encountered.

The objectives of this study are: 1) to describe language errors that occur in the field of phonology, 2) what causes language errors, and 3) what solutions can be provided.

Literature Review

Forms of Phonological Errors

Sound changes are part of phonology. According to Muslich (cited in Nur Irwansyah, et al., 2022), these sound variations can be divided into nine as follows:

a) Assimilation

Assimilation is a sound transformation that occurs between two identical sounds into one identical sound. This is possible because the sounds of the language are pronounced sequentially so that they can influence each other.

b) Dissimilation

Dissimilation is a sound change that occurs between identical or nearly identical sounds into different sounds.

c) Vowel Modification

Vowel modification is a sound change due to the influence of other sounds that follow.

d) Neutralization

Neutralization is a phoneme change due to environmental influence.

e) Zeroization

Zeroization is a sound change by eliminating phonemes due to economy in pronunciation. Zeroization is divided into three types as follows:

f) Apheresis is the process of changing a word by eliminating one or more phonemes at the beginning of the word.

Apocope is the process of modifying a word by eliminating one or more phonemes at the end of the word.

Syncope is the process of changing a word by eliminating one or more phonemes in the middle of the word.

g) Metathesis

Metathesis is the process of changing the arrangement of phonemes in a word into two forms of opposite words.

h) Diphthong

Diphthong is the process of changing one vowel into a diphthong sequentially.

i) Monophthongization

Monophthongization is the process of changing a diphthong into a single vowel.

j) Anaptyxis

Anaptyxis is the process of changing sounds by adding certain vowels between two consonants to facilitate pronunciation. Anaptyxis is divided into three types as follows:

- Prothesis is the sound change by adding or attaching it at the beginning of the word.
- Epenthesis is the sound change by adding or attaching sound in the middle of the word.
- Paragoge is the sound change by adding or attaching the sound at the end of the word.[1]

Furthermore, according to Setyawati (cited in Dapika Maharani, et al., 2021), language errors in the field of phonology include phoneme deletion, phoneme addition, and phoneme change.[2]

a) Phoneme Deletion

The process of phoneme deletion is the disappearance of a phoneme during word formation. The phoneme deletion event occurs when a word is preceded by a prefix.

b) Phoneme Addition

Phoneme addition occurs when one morpheme is connected to another morpheme. The additional sound occurs after the morphological process, such as adding the prefix "me-" and the base morpheme "daftar", resulting in the addition of the [n] phoneme in the word "mendaftar".

c) Phoneme Change

The process of phoneme change is the change of a phoneme into a morpheme through the encounter of one morpheme with another morpheme. This phoneme change can result in a change in meaning.

Research Method

This research uses a descriptive qualitative method. Specifically, it describes, explains, analyzes, and interprets phonemic changes in Bahasa Indonesia in the video "Warintil-Ratu Gibah Comeback". The data in this study are utterances that experience errors or deviations in pronunciation by the characters in the video. Initially, the data source in this study consisted of oral utterances. To facilitate the research, the author transcribed the oral utterances into written text.

Data collection techniques use listening and note-taking techniques. The listening technique is used to listen to and obtain data about language use. The next technique is

---

[1] Nur Irwansyah, R. S. (2022). Analisis Kesalahan Fonologi Pada Program Acara Tv Kick Andy Di Stasiun Televisi Metro Tv. *Jurnal-El Badan Bahasa*, 55-56.

[2] Dapika Maharani, N. A. (2021). Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa Tataran Fonologi Pada Grup Band Korea Selatan Super Junior. *Kode Jurnal Bahasa*, 162-163

the note-taking technique, used to record phonological language errors in YouTube video programs. The data collected is then classified.

The steps of language error analysis conducted in this research are as follows (1) collecting samples of language errors, (2) identifying language errors, (3) classifying language errors, (4) explaining language errors, and (5) correcting language errors.

Result and Discussion

Results

The analysis conducted by the researcher has identified language errors committed by the actors in the YouTube content "Warintil". It cannot be denied that language errors in the content are commonly found. Language errors in the field of phonology which are the object of study include phoneme deletion, phoneme omission, phoneme substitution, and irregular phoneme substitution.

Table 1. Phonological Language Errors in the YouTube Account "Warintil-Ratu Gibah Comeback"

Error Category	Numbers of Errors
Phoneme Deletion	4
Phoneme Substitution	5
Phoneme Omission	4
Irregular Phoneme Substitution	1

Discussion

a) Discussion of Language Error Analysis in the Phonological Level

1. Phoneme Deletion

"Udah" dan "Aja"

Mumu : "ini pun sisa belanjaan bulan lalu loh ini is Roma udah jarang kali makan di rumah" Isaya : "sikit kau tengok sendiri lah cukup untuk aku sama kak mumu aja ini"

Data (1) "Udah" and data (2) "Aja", the phoneme deletion occurs in the two phonemes.

/s/, should be pronounced [Sudah] and [Saja], this process is called afaresis. The things occur for twelve times.

"Brondong"

Isaya : "buket itu semalam waktu kurban itu kok banyak kali brondong dia ya"

Data (3) "Brondong" undergoes a process called syncope, which involves the deletion of the vowel phoneme /e/, which should be pronounced [Berondong]. This error was found twice

"Kali"

Sumiati : "Kak bordir Mau ke mana Kak kok cantik kali hari ini ya"

The word "kali" in data (4) undergoes the same process as data (1) and data (2), which is apheresis involving the deletion of the phoneme /se/, which should be pronounced [Sekali]. This error was found nine times.

2. Phoneme Substitution

"Sop"

Tatik : "makanya diborongnya mie *sop* ku itulah makanya aku tutup cepat"

Data (1) "Sop", the utterance is certainly incorrect and undergoes a vowel change from /u/ to /o/, the word should be pronounced [Sup]. This error was found twice.

"Mubajir"

Isaya   : "kau pun cuma berdua di rumah pun belanja banyak-banyak apa enggak *mubajir* itu"

Data (2) "Mubajir" should be "Mubazir". In data (2), there is a change in the phoneme /z/ to /j/. This error was found three times.

"Pandei"

Bordir : "Orang kau yang lapar kok sanalah kau cari makan sendiri ah *pandei* kali mencari kesempatan"

In data (3), there is a change in the vowel phoneme /a/ to /e/, it should be "Pandai". This error was found once.

"Depinisi"

Isaya   : "enggak tahu pun artinya kau *depinisikan* sendiri pakai otak kau itu"

In data (4), there is a change in the phoneme /f/ to /p/, the word "Depinisi" should be "Definisi".

"Denger"

Furthermore, in data (5), there is a change in the phoneme /a/ to /e/, it should be "Dengar". These errors were found once.

3 . Phoneme Omission
   'Bangke', Cabe', 'Pake'

Nining : "Dia tersinggung berarti kan dia merasa dia itu *bangke*" Mumu : "Oalah kok udah busuk ini *cabe* yang ini ya"

Isaya   : "Tau gitu semalam aku mau masak lebih bagus aku ngambilin cabe sama bawang kau yang enggak ke-*pake* itu"

In data (1), "Bangke", and data (2), "Cabe", there is a release of the phoneme /ai/ into /e/. This process is called monophthongization, which is the change of two vowel sounds into one vowel. The correct words should be "Bangkai" and "Cabai". These errors were found eight times. In data (4), "Pake", there is the same omission of phoneme as in data (1) and (2). The correct word should be "Pakai".

4. Irregular Phoneme Substitution
   "Sikit"

Isaya   : bukan gitu loh Ti aku beli buahnya *sikit* kau tengok sendiri lah cukup untuk aku sama kak mumu aja"

In data (1), "Sikit" combines the phonemes /e/ and /i/ to form the word "sikit". This change involves syncope, the reduction of parts of lexemes within the word, and

assimilation, where different sounds become the same. This error was found three times.

b) Factors Causing Phonological Errors in the Video "Warintil-Ratu Gibah Comeback"

The occurrence of language errors at the phonological level is undoubtedly caused by several factors, both internal and external. Internal factors can be identified based on the speaker's place of origin. Researchers found that the speakers on the YouTube channel Warintil are from North Sumatra. It's not surprising that speakers from Medan use the Medan dialect when speaking Indonesian. For example, the word "Sikit-Sikit" which is characteristic of the Medan community when mentioning the word "Sedikit".

External factors that researchers can explain are caused by the speaker's intentions. This means that the Warintil YouTube channel is a channel that features comedy content. Therefore, it is not unlikely for speakers to slightly modify their Indonesian language to add comedic effect to their way of speaking.

c) Solutions to Overcome Phonological Errors

The first language factor, whether it's the native language or a second language utilized in daily communication, significantly influences a person's ability to understand and use the targeted language. To address phonological language errors, there are several efforts that can be made to improve language quality, including:

(1) Implementing multi-strategy language learning to enhance the quality of language learning.[3]

(2) Maintaining speaking skills in the learned language,[4]

(3) emphasizing grammar functions and applications, and providing relevant vocabulary additions.[5]

(4) Familiarizing oneself with standard language styles, expanding vocabulary, and delving into language structures.

(5) Correcting language errors in daily usage, such as using language in SMS services.[6]

(6) Understanding the structure and function of sounds. By understanding the structure and function of sounds, individuals can identify language usage errors and correct them.[7]

---

[3] Fatah, A. (2018). UPAYA MENINGKATKAN KUALITAS PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA MELALUI
MULTISTRATEGI. *researchgate.net*, 8-10

[4] Laoli, A. (2019). Upaya Meningkatkan Mutu Hasil Pengajaran Bahasa Di Sekolah. *Jurnal Ilmiah IKIP Gunungsitoli*, 4-8

[5] Mushawwir, M. H. (2020, 11 06). *5 Tips Melestarikan Bahasa Indonesia*. Retrieved 12 15, 2023, from XL Axiata Future Leaders: https://xlfutureleaders.com/5-tips-melestarikan-bahasa-indonesia-yuk- mulai-dari-kita/

[6] Savitri, N. (2018, 09 25). *Bahasa dan Kita: Perbaiki Kesalahan Berbahasa Mulai Dari Kita*. Retrieved 12 15, 2023, from Kompasiana:
https://www.kompasiana.com/shavie3/5517fa9ba333118407b6605b/bahasa-dan-kita-perbaiki-kesalahan-berbahasa-mulai-dari-kita

[7] Wijayanti, T. M. (2018). Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa Bidang Fonologi Cerpen Berdasarkan Peristiwa Yang Dialami Siswa Kelas IX A SMP Muhammadiyah 8 Surakarta. *eprint.umsjournal*, 9-10.

Some common solutions have proven effective in addressing phonological errors and are based on general knowledge in the field of speech therapy.

1) Structured Speech Therapy:

Structured Speech Therapy is an approach that focuses on teaching incorrect sounds to individuals by breaking them down into easier-to-learn parts. This method often uses a layered approach, starting with the easiest sounds to master and progressing to more complex ones. This therapy should be conducted by experienced speech therapists.[8]

2) Systematic Feedback:

Providing systematic feedback is crucial in phonological therapy. Clear and specific feedback is given to individuals when phonological errors occur. This feedback helps individuals correct incorrect speech pronunciations and integrate necessary changes.[9]

3) Structured Articulation Practice:

Structured articulation practice involves repetition and focused exercises in pronouncing incorrect sounds. This approach includes exercises focused on proper articulation movements to help correct phonological errors.[10]

4) Group Therapy:

Group therapy can be an effective option for addressing phonological errors. In group therapy, individuals with phonological errors work together in a group led by a speech therapist. Group therapy can enhance individual motivation and active involvement in phonological improvement.[11]

Conclusion

In this study, an analysis was conducted on language errors in the phonological field in the YouTube content "Warintil-Ratu Gibah Comeback". The analysis results showed a number of language errors made by the actors in the content. Phonological language errors identified include syncope, release of phonemes, phoneme changes, and irregular phoneme changes. Syncope errors occur in words like "udah" which should be pronounced "sudah", "aja" which should be "saja", and "brondong" which should be "berondong". Phoneme release errors occur in words like "bangke" which should be "bangkai", "cabe" which should be "cabai", and "pake" which should be "pakai". There are also phoneme change errors in words like "sop" which should be "sup", "mubajir" which should be 'mubazir'.

In addition, irregular phoneme changes were also found in the word "sikit". Language errors in the YouTube content "Warintil-Ratu Gibah Comeback" can disrupt understanding and communication with the audience. Therefore, it is important for the actors and content creators to improve their understanding and usage of proper Indonesian language, especially in the field of phonology. With a good understanding of

---

[8] Lestari, N. (2019). Terapi Fonologi pada Anak Usia Dini. *Jurnal Pendidikan Anak, 8(1)*, 58-69.

[9] Nuryanti, L. (2017). Penerapan Terapi Fonologi pada Anak Usia Dini dengan Gangguan Bunyi. *Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini, 11(2)*, 155-162.

[10] Fitria, R. (2018). Efektivitas Terapi Artikulasi dalam Mengatasi Kesalahan Bunyi /r/ pada Anak SD Kelas III. *Jurnal Bimbingan Konseling dan Pendidikan, 2(1)*, 9-17.

[11] Helmi, H. (2018). Efektivitas Terapi Fonologi Kelompok dengan Pendekatan Minimal Pair dalam Mengatasi Kesalahan Produksi Bunyi pada Anak Usia Prasekolah. *Jurnal Pendidikan Anak*, 88- 97.

the language errors that occur, corrective measures can be taken to reduce similar language errors in the future. This research contributes to the understanding of language errors in YouTube content and provides suggestions for using language correctly in that context. The findings of this research are expected to serve as a reference for actors and content creators to enhance the language quality in their YouTube content, thus providing a better experience for the audience.

References

Aji Santoso, R. U. (2023). Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa Bidang Fonologi pada Unggahan Akun Youtube Sekretariatan Presiden. Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra dan Budaya, 66-68.

Dapika Maharani, N. A. (2021). Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa Tataran Fonologi Pada Grup Band Korea Selatan Super Junior. Kode Jurnal Bahasa, 162-163.

Fatah, A. (2018). UPAYA MENINGKATKAN KUALITAS PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA MELALUI MULTISTRATEGI. researchgate.net, 8-10.

Fitria, R. (2018). Efektivitas Terapi Artikulasi dalam Mengatasi Kesalahan Bunyi /r/ pada Anak SD Kelas III. Jurnal Bimbingan Konseling dan Pendidikan, 2(1), 9-17.

Helmi, H. (2018). Efektivitas Terapi Fonologi Kelompok dengan Pendekatan Minimal Pair dalam Mengatasi Kesalahan Produksi Bunyi pada Anak Usia Prasekolah. Jurnal Pendidikan Anak, 88- 97.

Laoli, A. (2019). Upaya Meningkatkan Mutu Hasil Pengajaran Bahasa Di Sekolah. Jurnal Ilmiah IKIP Gunungsitoli, 4-8.

Lestari, N. (2019). Terapi Fonologi pada Anak Usia Dini. Jurnal Pendidikan Anak, 8(1), 58-69. Mushawwir, M. H. (2020, 11 06). 5 Tips Melestarikan Bahasa Indonesia. Retrieved 12 15, 2023, from

XL Axiata Future Leaders: https://xlfutureleaders.com/5-tips-melestarikan-bahasa-indonesia-yuk-

mulai-dari-kita/

Nur Irwansyah, R. S. (2022). ANALISIS KESALAHAN FONOLOGI PADA PROGRAM ACARA TV KICK ANDY DI STASIUN TELEVISI METRO TV. Jurnal-el Badan Bahasa, 55-56.

Nurainun, D. A. (2022). Perubahan Fonem Bahasa Indonesia Dialek Medan: Analisis Generatif. Talenta Publisher, 155.

Nuryanti, L. (2017). Penerapan Terapi Fonologi pada Anak Usia Dini dengan Gangguan Bunyi. Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini, 11(2), 155-162.

Qur'aini, N. F. (2022). Kesalahan Bunyi Fonem Dalam Serial Youtube Mama Lela Episode Bulan Mei 2022. Malang: Universitas Islam Malang.

Savitri, N. (2018, 09 25). Bahasa dan Kita: Perbaiki Kesalahan Berbahasa Mulai Dari Kita. Retrieved 12 15, 2023, from Kompasiana: https://www.kompasiana.com/shavie3/5517fa9ba333118407b6605b/bahasa-dan-kita-perbaiki- kesalahan-berbahasa-mulai-dari-kita

Wijayanti, T. M. (2018). Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa Bidang Fonologi Cerpen Berdasarkan Peristiwa Yang Dialami Siswa Kelas IX A SMP Muhammadiyah 8 Surakarta. eprint.umsjournal, 9-10.