Research Paper   Open Access

Error Analysis on English Dictions in Students' Scientific Work Using Indonesian from Various Tribes in the City Of Madiun

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ABSTRACT: The purpose of writing this article is to figure out the effect of English diction (choice of words) on Students'Scientific Work of Indonesian, which causes errors, especially on student assignment papers in Madiun City. Mixing the language in a sentence, a side from causing confusion of meaning, also can make readers difficult to understand the meaning of the sentence, especially for readers who are not mastering English well. This research uses descriptive qualitative research through observation and field note techniques as data collection techniques. The data are documents (in the form of papers). Data analysis techniques used in this study is sharing methods or distribution methods with advanced techniques in the form of expansion (expansion) techniques and changing forms. The conclusion of this research due to the effect of English diction (choice of words) on the Students'Scientific Work of Indonesian from various Tribes in Madiun City causes errors as follow: (1) uptake element's errors, (2) blurring of meaning because of diction selection's errors affected by english, (3) misperceptions of rigidity errors, and (4) misuse of english terms.

KEYWORDS: *Dictions, Scientific Work, Madiun City*

I.   INTRODUCTION

Students' scientific work is a form of students' academic culture. In the lectures' world, the writing of scientific papers is required, apart from being a form of student contribution for the progress of the development of science and technology, as well as a means of solving problems in society such as in the fields of science, social, health, etc, for the sake of whole community benefit. The writing skills in scientific works is a field for students to add financial strength, also this can be seen from the grants held by RISTEK DIKTI (Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education) for funding in various fields (community service, entrepreneurship, development research, etc.). Even now, there are many scholarships that required the students to make scientific works in their submissions, or made scientific papers that are indexed nationally or internationally.

Considering the importance of scientific work, RISTEK DIKTI (Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education) also made various efforts, so that this culture develops in students' academic world. RISTEK DIKTI's commitment was welcomed by all elements of the university;this is proven by Indonesia's remarkable achievements in the field of scientific publications at ASEAN level which ranked number 1 in the publication of Scopus indexed international journals which reached 33,183 articles, with a description of 12,734 for journals and 19,399 for proceedings (Scopus, 25 July 2019). In additon, RISTEK DIKTI has also issued by PERMENRISTEK DIKTI (Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education Regulations) Number 9/2018 on Scientific Journal Accreditation which is expected within the next two years 7,000 national accredited journals with various ranks can be accessed by students (Zubaidah 2018).

There are many types of scientific works, such as papers, essays, scientific journals, research, thesis, and dissertations. Each type of scientific work has their own systematic and difficulty in its making. In this paper, the paper is the first scientific paper assignment given by a lecturer to students prior to other scientific paper assignments. The ability to write a paper is usually being a benchmark in writing other scientific papers. So it has become a necessity that this abilityis needed to be considered by all parties.

Zaenal and Tasae, 2000: 2 explained that the paper presents an issue which the discussion is based on empirical-objective data in the field. Paper prepared by a person or group that discusses a subject that is the result of the research in the field of education and culture. Papers are usually a form of lecture assignment or requirement for discussion and seminar (Bungin, 2014:226).

The relation in writing Indonesian papers is that many parties are trying to develop papers writing skills with expectation that they can use the correct Indonesian language rules. So that the quality of scientific work is created (fulfilling the requirements: objective, cohesion and coherence, effective, and efficient). In fact, there are many mistakes made by students in papers writing. Refer to the article written by Alshalan (2019:69-72) about Language Teaching Theory, there are many method used in an effort to improve language skill, but in fact teachers have not creative enough to use it.

Freyhofer (2008: 47) explained that learners do not like paper writing skills. They feel bored of writing a paper. In addition, Rahmiati (2014) found internal factors that caused language errors in students' scientific work as followed: (1) lazy; (2) have no mood; (3) lack of understanding; and (4) have no ideas. In fact, making papers like making other scientific works must meet the systematic and logical elements. Systematic can be seen from the structure or continuous sequence of chapters while logical can be seen from each choice of words arranged together in order to form a cohesive and coherent sentence.

Besides all the causes of the errors above, there is still one more cause of errors in writing, which is now often found in students' assignment papers, namely, the use of English diction for writing Indonesian language papers. Diction is the proper use of words to represent thoughts and feelings that want to be expressed in a sentence pattern (Enre, 1988: 101). Alwi (2014: 11) revealed that the best choice of words is those that meet the requirements (1) accuracy (2) truth, and (3) prevalence. Mixing the language is a mistake, because it will cause confusion of meaning. In addition, one of the goals of writing is that what is written can be fully fulfilled by the reader, due to the mixing of languages it is not uncommon for readers to have difficulty in understanding the meaning of sentences, especially for readers who lack in mastering the language used.

Dulay, Burt &Krashen (1982: 163) put forward four taxonomies of language errors. In this study, the researchers used a linguistic taxonomy, which describes the fields of phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and discourse. This study focuses on micro linguistics, namely morphology, syntax, semantics without phonology, because the data studiedis written data.

According to Setyawati (2017) errors are caused by English language diction due to Indonesian writing such as: (1) Uptake Elements, (2) Blurring of meaning due to incorrect diction selection affected by English, (3) Misperceptions of rigidity, and (4) Misuse of English Terms.

Essentially, it does not mean that English diction is not allowed in Indonesian scientific work, but more to the difference between the B1 linguistic system and the B2 linguistic system, which makes this as a mistake. Corder (1981: 87); Selinker (1972: 219); Richards (1985: 79) stated a new way of looking at language errors made by students from B2 language impressions of B1. Corder (1981: 274) explained three reasons for the importance of carrying out error analysis. First, the results of error analysis play an important role for learners because they can know the extent to which learning objectives are achieved and things that must be done to improve the quality of learning outcomes. Second, through the results of error analysis, the teacher can find out how the learner learns or acquires language and strategies or processes used by the learner in learning the language. Third, as the most important aspect, error analysis needs to be done because it can help students learn and understand language through mistakes and learn it.

Whether it is realized or not English as the official language of the United Nations and used as an international language, it has a huge influence on the daily communication dimensions of millennials in Indonesia. English skillin verbal communication is indeed a must, and it has been applied by most students in Indonesia (not only in big cities, but also in the regions). It can be seen from the way of conversation, written communication on social media, and strengthened by public figures who always insert English diction in every chat and interview both in printed and electronic media.

Furthermore, in educational field starting from the elementary, middle and upper levels of school, there are many strategies and methods to improve English language skills. Ihsan (2016: 31) explained the solutions due to students' motivation in increasing English skills, such as: the use of media, varied learning, gift giving, and fun classes. Besides Ihsan, Sudrajad and Wijaya (2016: 59) explained the method for practicing students' English speaking skills through the inside-outside circle method by using cue cards. On the other hand Abida, (2016: 11) who developed the ability to think critically in English with literature and Muthmainnah (2019: 1) which increased the activity ofstudents'English-speaking in class using the "Slido" application. Based on the explanation above, it is clearly affected students' English proficiency.

In contrast to the researchabove, this study will analyse the errors caused by B2 toward B1.Previous studies are usually discussing the influence of language that was first mastered. It is means that language errors are caused by interference in the mother tongue or first language (B1) towardthe second language (B2) that is being studied by the learner (student). For example Suhono's research (2016: 1) which illustrated grammatical

errors in second language lessons, namely English. As well as Fauziati's research (2011: 26) illustrated fluctuating and dynamic errors of Indonesian students who learned English.

The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of English diction (choice of words) on students' Scientific Work in Indonesian, which causes errors, especially on students' assignment papers in Madiun City. Madiun City is a developing city in East Java, which has been rapidly developed in the past 5 years. Certainly this makes many people look for fortune in Madiun city. Not only from Java in general, but also from outside of Java, they are not only looking for fortune in the Madiun city but also looking for education. Based on the observations made by researchers, two universities in Madiun city not only have students from around Madiun or Java, but also from outside Java, because of the differences in student backgrounds, more complex errors will be found which affect the occurrence of language errors especially English diction on Students' Scientific Work in Indonesian.

II. METHOD

This research uses descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative research is intended as a type of research whose findings are not obtained from statistical procedures or other forms of calculation (Strauss & Corbin, 2009: 5). This qualitative research examines the natural conditions of objects, (as opposed to being an experiment) where the researcher is a key instrument (Sugiyono, 2014: 1). Whereas, the descriptive method is used because of the researcher wants to represent or describe the result of the data. This means that the data obtained is explained using words, or sentences and not in the form of numbers or counts. In line with the description presented by Nazir, 2005: 73 that the descriptive method is intended to represent or describe existing phenomena, both natural and human phenomena.

The data source of this research was a student assignment paper, at two major universities in Madiun City namely, PGRI Madiun University and Widya Mandala Madiun Catholic University. Student papers were randomly drawn from various study programs and faculties, namely: Accounting, Accounting Education, Elementary School Teacher Education, Biology Education, Economic Education, Psychology, Management and Guidance and Counselling, for students who have received MKU-BI. The data of this research document are from 100 students' assignment papers.

The data collection technique in this research isobservation methods continued with field note techniques. The observation method is done to observe the use of language. The term observing here is not only related to the use of spoken language, but also the use of written language (Mahsun, 2005: 92). Written data can be obtained from students' scientific work. The first thing done by the researchers is observing to all of the student papers' result, and then recording all types of errors. After knowing the types of errors in the syntactic field then analysed and corrected the errors.

The analytical method used is distribution method. The distribution method or the sharing method is an analytical method where the determinant is inside and being the part of the researched language (Sudaryanto, 1993: 15).

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Murti's research (2015: 177) also focuses on the topic of Indonesian language in the era of globalization, it is hoped that Indonesian can be parallel to English at home. In addition, Gustiasari (2018: 433-442) also discusses the influence of the times on Indonesian language grammar shifts on social media especially Instragram, which found many instagram users using English in the comments column or using English terms to express the meaning of feeling.

In this study, errors which caused by English diction in Indonesian writing include: (1) Uptake Elements, (2) Blurring of meaning due to incorrect Diction selection affected by English, (3) Misperception of rigidity, and (4) Misuse of English Terms. The error will be briefly described as follows:

Sample of Uptake Element Errors
1) Kata stres telah sering kita dengar dalam kehidupan sehari-hari, *stress* merupakan salah satu gejala psikologis yang dapat menyerang setiap orang. ... Pemahaman yang baik terhadap stres akan membantu kita dalam menghadapi stres ketika stres tersebut menyerang kita, melalui penanganan yang tepat...
2) Buruh atau tenaga kerja, merupakan salah satu *factor* produksi yang utama dan selalu ada dalam perusahaan,...
3) Seharusnya perusahaan menyadari bahwa akan munculnya dampak *negative* dan sebisa mungkin meminimalisir kejadian buruk itu.

Those three words above *stress, factor*, and *negative* are incorrect writing of uptake elements. The three words above are still in English words, they should have been using Indonesian spelling. The corrections to the sentences above are:

- Kata stres telah sering kita dengar dalam kehidupan sehari-hari, *stres* merupakan salah satu gejala psikologis yang dapat menyerang setiap orang. ... Pemahaman yang baik terhadap stres akan membantu kita dalam menghadapi stres ketika stres tersebut menyerang kita, melalui penanganan yang tepat...
- Buruh atau tenaga kerja, merupakan salah satu *faktor* produksi yang utama dan selalu ada dalam perusahaan,...
- Seharusnya perusahaan menyadari bahwa akan munculnya dampak *negatif* dan sebisa mungkin meminimalisir kejadian buruk itu.

Sample of diction usage with a change of meaning due to being affected by English
4) Ketiga *unsure* tersebut saling mempengaruhi satu dengan yang lain.

The word "*unsure*" above If it is written so, it has the meaning of "not absolute, uncertain, not sure, do not believe", of course it is very different from the meaning entry, if it is examined deeper of the intended "*unsure*" above is part or contain, so the writing should be "*unsur*" without phoneme / e /. Referring to Alwi 2014: 11) in a choice of words must also meet the truth requirements. The correct word is a word that is spoken or written according to the correct form (both basic form and invented form). The correction to the sentence above is as follows:
- Ketiga *unsur* tersebut saling mempengaruhi satu dengan yang lain.

Sample of misperception of rigidity
5) Dengan adanya perkembangan informasi teknologi (IT) ini, universitas melakukan penyebaran informasi, dan publikasi yang terdapat pada *website* universitas yang dikelolanya.

The word "*website*" is not an Indonesian word, the word "*website*" is pure English, but because of its usageis common in almost all lines of society, this makes the word "*website*" as if it was a standard word (rigid word). Even though this is wrong, the standard of the word "*website*" in Indonesian is "*Laman*". Referring to Alwi (2014: 11) who revealed that one way to choose the best words must meet the accuracy requirements, it means that every choice of words we use must be correct. The correction of the sentence above is as follows:
- Dengan adanya perkembangan informasi teknologi (IT) ini, universitas melakukan penyebaran informasi, dan publikasi yang terdapat pada *laman* universitas yang dikelolanya.

Sample of misuse of english terms
6) Indikator pemerintahan yang baik adalah jika produktif dan memperlihatkan hasil dengan indikator kemampuan ekonomi rakyat meningkat dalam aspek produktifitas maupun dalam daya belinya, kesejahteraan spiritualitasnya terus meningkat dengan indikator rasa aman, tenang dan bahagia serta *sense of nationality* yang baik.

Sometimes the reader or listener is not able to understand the use of English term in a sentence. Moreover, the level of education of the reader also determines whether the sentence written can be understood or not, while the reader can be from various elements of society. So it is better to use Indonesian, unless there is no meaning in Indonesian. The correction to the sentence above is as follows:
- Indikator pemerintahan yang baik adalah jika produktif dan memperlihatkan hasil dengan indikator kemampuan ekonomi rakyat meningkat dalam aspek produktifitas maupun dalam daya belinya, kesejahteraan spiritualitasnya terus meningkat dengan indikator rasa aman, tenang dan bahagia serta *jiwa nasionalime* yang baik.

IV. CONCLUSION

The effect of English diction (word choice) on the Students' Scientific Work of Indonesian from various Tribes in the City of Madiun causes errors as follow: (1) uptake element's errors, (2) blurring of meaning because of diction selection's errors affected by english, (3) misperceptions of rigidity errors, and (4) misuse of english terms.

Finding many mistakes does not always have a negative side. It is undeniable that the development of the world now requiresto being able to speak a foreign language, at least English. There are many benefits of English speaking ability because even today the world of work is indeed looking for employees who have a good English proficiency. In addition, for the world of education, speaking English is anasset for the future, for example, foreign scholarships which usually require applicants to speak English well. Moreover, it can also introduce Indonesian culture through speaking English to foreign people.

However, specifically for scientific papers in Indonesian, it is better not to mix the language, which later will make mistakes. Unless, it really cannot be explained in Indonesian, it can be excludedto use English. The researchers' suggestion as a student, they should be wise in choosing the word choice (diction) therefore it does not cause errors and changes in meaning.

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