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LANGUAGE ERROR IN PRESS CONFERENCE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT: Language errors often occur in formal or official situations, such as in the delivery of a press conference by the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Joko Widodo. The purpose of this study is to describe the types of phonological and morphological errors in the press conference of the President of the Republic of Indonesia. The research method is descriptive qualitative. Data collection techniques used documentation techniques, listening techniques, and note-taking techniques. Data analysis techniques include selecting the language corpus, recognizing errors in the corpus, classifying errors, explaining errors, and evaluating errors. Based on the results of the analysis, language errors in the press conference of the President of the Republic of Indonesia included errors in the field of phonology, namely changes in phonemes, omissions of phonemes, and addition of phonemes. The field of morphology, namely errors in omitting prefixes, morphing abbreviations errors, and using incorrect affixes. The factors that influence these errors are language users, lack of understanding and ignorance of the rules of the Indonesian language, environmental factors, regional languages and the influence of foreign languages.

Keywords: language errors, press conferences, phonology, morphology, president of the republic of Indonesia

I. INTRODUCTION

Based on the background presented by the author, the formulation of the problem in this study is what are the phonological and morphological errors in the press conference of the President of the Republic of Indonesia. The purpose of this study is to describe the types of phonological and morphological errors in the press conference of the President of the Republic of Indonesia.

The benefits in this study are divided into 3, namely theoretical benefits, which are expected to increase knowledge and strengthen theories in the field of language properly and correctly, such as analysis of language errors, especially in phonological and morphological studies, practical benefits are expected to be a reference for researchers or become appropriate research materials. With this research is about language errors. This research is also expected to increase the knowledge of readers, and educational benefits can be useful as learning material for all parties and can facilitate the understanding of all parties in understanding more deeply about the study of language errors.

II. LITERATURE REVIEWS

Law article 28 number 24 of 2009, states that Indonesian must be used in official speeches of the President, Vice President, and other state officials delivered at home or abroad. This is in line with Presidential Regulation number 63 of 2019 concerning the use of the Indonesian language which requires a president to use good and correct Indonesian when making speeches and speaking in other official forums. Not only the president and vice president as well as other officials are required to use Indonesian properly and correctly. However, citizens or people living in the Republic of Indonesia must apply and apply the use of the Indonesian language properly and correctly in official situations.

Speaking properly and correctly is a common demand and will not escape a mistake, both in speaking and communicating with fellow living beings. A person's language skills such as pronunciation in the phonological, morphological, syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic fields are the basis that must be mastered, in order to avoid errors in language. Differences in pronunciation will have an impact on important things and greatly affect the ability to understand meaning.

According to Chaer (1994:102) phonologists in the field of linguistics who study, analyze, and discuss the sequence of language sounds, which are etymologically formed from the word fon, namely sound and logi,

namely science, for example "untuk" is pronounced "untok". From Chaer's explanation, it can be said that phonology is a language sound related to pronunciation so that it can cause a change in the sound of diphthongs into a single sound or single phoneme. Tarigan (2011:178-179) which explains that phonology includes speech for spoken language and spelling for written language. Phonological language errors consist of errors in phoneme changes, phoneme formation, and pronunciation errors (Setyawati, 2013:24, Markhamah & Sabardila, 2014:87; Kim, 2015:172; Thoyib and Hamidah, 2018:69; Santoso & Atiqa, 2018 :20), and Nanik (2013: 23) who explained that Indonesian language errors at the phonological level can occur both verbally and in writing. Most of the errors in Indonesian at the phonological level are related to pronunciation. If the pronunciation error is written down, then there is a language error in the written variety.

Nanik (2013: 43) both written and spoken variety can cause language errors in word formation or at the morphological level. The brief explanation put forward by Nanik is that morphological errors usually occur not only in writing but can also occur in speech or pronunciation. Tarigan (in Widyastuti, 2015) suggests that morphology is the science of language that discusses word formation and the effect of its changes on the classification and meaning of words. Setyawati (2010: 49) says that in reality, language is still often found formations of words that deviate from the rules. Both the written variety and the spoken variety, there can be language errors in word formation or at the morphological level. Morphology is the study of the structure of words and the process of word formation. The process of word formation both internally and externally (A'yuni, N.B, et al, 2013:144).

This study only focuses on the types of phonological errors such as phoneme changes, phoneme omissions, and phoneme additions and in the morphological field, such as errors in omitting prefixes, morphing abbreviations, and incorrect use of affixes in the speech of the President of the Republic of Indonesia at a press conference. Press Conference or press conference, press meeting or press conference which is given simultaneously or simultaneously with an official, government or private to a group of journalists. The main requirement in a press conference is the news that is delivered to journalists is very important which has been explained by Amar (1984:51). The need to use Indonesian in official events such as press conferences delivered by the President of the Republic of Indonesia is an important assessment for the Indonesian people in understanding information.

In this study, the author explains some of the terms used to avoid misunderstandings and interpretations to understand the title in this study, what is meant by Language Errors in the Press Conference of the President of the Republic of Indonesia is the analysis of deviations in the pronunciation of sounds that are not in accordance with the rules linguistic changes such as phoneme changes, phoneme removal, and the addition of phonemes and word forms such as removing affixes, sounds that should be melted but not melted, extension of sounds that should not be melted, replacement of morphs, shortening of morphs, inappropriate use of affixes, determination of incorrect basic forms. appropriate, improper placement of affixes in word combinations and repetition of compound words contained in the press conference of the President of the Republic of Indonesia.

Furthermore, the formulation of the problem in this study includes what are the types of phonological and morphological errors in the press conference of the President of the Republic of Indonesia. The purpose of this study is to describe the types of phonological and morphological errors in the press conference of the President of the Republic of Indonesia. The research conducted by this author is not the first time research has been conducted. There are several previous studies related to the research taken by the author, both in terms of the object and the study being studied. So far there are several studies that are relevant to the author's research, the research is in the form of thesis and research journals.

Research on language errors has been carried out by Ahmad Dedi Mutiadi and Indah Patima (2016) with the research title Analysis of Morphological and Syntactic Errors in President Joko Widodo's Speech in the January 2015 Period, the authors Tri Santoso and Atiqa Sabardila (2018) with the research title Analysis of Student Speech Language Errors Mpb-Ums Who Played Himself as a Candidate for Regional Head of Blora Regency, the author of Kurnia Saputri (2019) with the research title Analysis of Morphological Errors in President Joko Widodo's Speech in the Context of Inauguration of the Elected President and Vice President for the 2019-2024 Period. The three studies partially have similarities from the results of research which show that language errors in spoken form such as in the phonological field are changes in phonemes, omission of phonemes, and addition of phonemes. The fields of syntax are ambiguous sentences, redundant words, unclear sentence types, and inappropriate use of diction. The field of sociolinguistics is the use of mixed code language errors in one sentence. The spelling field is in the form of capital letters and punctuation. Morphological errors include writing prepositions, rewriting, pleonasm forms, writing combined prefixes meN- with -kan, and forms of affixation.

Many studies on language errors have been carried out, but the subjects and objects studied by previous authors are different. Factors that often occur and are often found, such as language errors in press conferences in the speech of the President of the Republic of Indonesia in the field of phonology, namely changes in phonemes and morphological fields such as omission of prefixes make the differences between the research conducted by the authors and previous researchers.

III. RESEARCH METHOD

This research was conducted for 8 months, starting from November 2020 to August 2021. This type of research is a qualitative research that uses descriptive analysis research methods. Descriptive analysis technique is a technique that is solely based on facts in the field or appropriate phenomena during the press conference. With this descriptive technique, the authors collect data and analyze data regarding language errors in the press conference of the President of the Republic of Indonesia as objectively as possible and provide an overview that is in accordance with the facts and reality that occurred during the press conference.

The data sources in this study were all speeches contained in the press conference of the President of the Republic of Indonesia at the time the Covid-19 pandemic hit Indonesia which was previously broadcast on television. Reposted on Youtube which is a combination of several videos that are 1 hour 14 minutes 45 seconds long. The data in this study is the speech or form of words that have errors both in sound and form conveyed by the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Joko Widodo.

The techniques used in collecting research data are divided into three, namely documentation techniques, listening techniques, and note-taking techniques. In the listening and note-taking technique, the researcher only listened and recorded the speech of the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Joko Widodo.

The data analysis technique is an advanced stage after the research data has been collected. The technique used in analyzing the data of this research is descriptive analysis technique. According to Tarigan (2011: 60) states that there are language teaching experts who argue that error analysis has steps which include: sample collection, error identification, error explanation, error classification, and error evaluation.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Phonological Error

(a) Pronunciation Error due to Phoneme Change

(i) Changes in vowel phonemes

Based on the results of the study, there are pronunciation errors when the phoneme changes occur in the pronunciation of the vowel phoneme /a/ into /e/ and /o/, the vowel phoneme /i/ becomes /ê/, the vowel phoneme /o/ becomes /u/, and the vowel phoneme /u / becomes /o/. The following is the data and the description:

Benar-benar

“Sejak awal pemerintah ini *bener-bener* mempersiapkan...”

The word in italics in the sentence above is a pronunciation error because the vowel phoneme /a/ is pronounced /e/. The standard form of the word *bener-bener* that is in accordance with the rules in the Big Indonesian Dictionary should be pronounced *benar-benar*.

Terkaet

“...kondisi-kondisi baik *terkaet* dengan penjemputan wni diluar negeri sudah kita lakukan”

The word in italics in the speech of the President of the Republic of Indonesia at the press conference above is a type of pronunciation error because the vowel phoneme /i/ is pronounced /ê/. The *terkaet* word is a non-standard form of the word. The standard form of the word that is in accordance with the rules in the Big Indonesian Dictionary of the sentence above is *terkait* which comes from the basic word *kait*.

Boleh

“... tidak *boleh* dikeluarkan ke publik”

The word in italics in the sentence above is a pronunciation error because the vowel phoneme /o/ is pronounced /u/. The form of the standard *boleh* word that is in accordance with the rules in the Big Indonesian Dictionary should be pronounced *boleh*.

Masok

“Kalau kita liat tadi waktu kita *masok* ke airport Soekarno-Hatta”

The word in italics in the sentence above is a pronunciation error because the vowel phoneme /u/ is pronounced /o/. The standard form of *masok* in accordance with the rules in the Big Indonesian Dictionary should be *masuk*.

(ii) Changes in consonant phonemes

Based on the results of the study, there are pronunciation errors, phoneme changes occur in the pronunciation of consonant phoneme changes /f/ pronounced into /p/, consonant phoneme changes /g/ are pronounced into /j/, consonant phoneme changes /v/ are pronounced into /p/, consonant phoneme changes /r/ is pronounced as /t/, and changes in the pronunciation of words or abbreviations. the following data and description:

Insentip

“...bahwa akan diberikan *insentip* bulanan kepada tenaga medis”

The word in italics in the sentence above is a pronunciation error because the consonant phoneme /f/ is pronounced /p/. The standard form of the word *insentip* that is in accordance with the rules in the Big Indonesian Dictionary should be pronounced *insentif*.

Enerji

“...bekerja keras memberikan dukungan memberikan *enerji* positif kita”

The word in italics in the sentence above is a pronunciation error because the consonant phoneme /g/ is pronounced /j/. The standard form of *enerji*, which is influenced by a foreign language, should be pronounced *energi* according to the Great Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) Rules.

Propinsi

“...lewat airport kertajati di *propinsi* Jawa Barat”

The word in italics in the sentence above is a pronunciation error because the consonant phoneme /v/ is pronounced /p/. The *propinsi* standard form of the word that is in accordance with the rules in the Big Indonesian Dictionary should be pronounced as *provinsi*.

WAO

“...in collaboration with *WAO* representatives in Jakarta”

The italicized word in the sentence above is an error in changing the pronunciation of the word or abbreviation. The standard form of *WAO* (*we a o*) in accordance with the rules in the Big Indonesian Dictionary must be pronounced *WHO* (*we ha o*).

(b) Pronunciation Errors Due to Omission of Phonemes**(i) Vowel phoneme omission**

Based on the results of the study, there were errors in the pronunciation of the omission of the vowel phonemes /a/, /i/, /u/, /e/, and /o/. The following is the data and the description:

Singapur

“...yang berada di dekat batam dan *singapur*”

The word in italics in the sentence above is a pronunciation error due to the omission of the vowel phoneme /a/. The standard form of the *Singapur* word that is in accordance with the rules in the Big Indonesian Dictionary should be pronounced as *Singapura*.

Kmudian

“...*kmudian* juga harus menghormati kebiasaan mereka”

The word in italics in the sentence above is a pronunciation error due to the omission of the vowel phoneme /e/. The standard form of the word *kmudian* that is in accordance with the rules in the Big Indonesian Dictionary should be *kemudian*.

(ii) Omission of consonant vowels

Based on the results of the study, there were errors in the pronunciation of the omission of phonemes that occurred in the pronunciation of the omission of consonant phonemes /h/, /s/, /m/, /p/, /l/, /r/, /y/. The following is the data and the description:

Liat

“...seperti di airport yang kita *liat*”

The word in italics in the sentence above is a pronunciation error due to the omission of the consonant phoneme /h/. The form of the standard *liat* word that is in accordance with the rules in the Big Indonesian Dictionary should be *lihat*.

Udah

“Ini bukan indemi tapi *udah* pandemi sekarang ini”

The word in italics in the sentence above is a pronunciation error due to the omission of the phoneme /s/. The standard form of the word *udah* in accordance with the rules in the Big Indonesian Dictionary should be pronounced *sudah*.

(iii) Removing multiple vowel phonemes into single vowels

Based on the results of the study, there were errors in the pronunciation of the omission of phonemes that occurred in the pronunciation of the omission of the dual vowel phonemes into a single vowel, the phoneme /ai/ was pronounced as /e/, and the phoneme /au/ was pronounced as /o/. The following is the data and the description:

Sampe

“...jangan *sampe* stress karena itu mengganggu imunitas tubuh...”

The word in italics in the sentence above is a pronunciation error due to the omission of the dual vowel phoneme into a single vowel /ai/ pronounced /e/. The standard form of the word *sampe* in accordance with the rules in the Big Indonesian Dictionary should be pronounced *sampai*.

Dipake

“...rumah sakit darurat untuk korona ini telah bisa *dipake*”

The word in italics in the sentence above is a pronunciation error due to the omission of the dual vowel phoneme into a single vowel /ai/ pronounced /e/. The standard form of words *dipake* in accordance with the rules in the Big Indonesian Dictionary should be pronounced *dipakai*.

Kalo

“Kemudian *kalo* berasal dari negara-negara yang sudah kita waspadi...”

The word in italics in the sentence above is a pronunciation error due to the omission of the dual vowel phoneme into a single vowel /au/ pronounced /o/. The standard form of the word *kalo* which is in accordance with the rules in the Big Indonesian Dictionary should be pronounced *kalau*.

(c) Pronunciation Errors due to Addition of Phonemes

(i) Addition of vowel phonemes

Based on the research, there are errors in the pronunciation of the addition of a phoneme that occur in the pronunciation of the addition of a consonant phoneme /ng/, the addition of a consonant phoneme /y/, and the addition of a consonant phoneme /k/. The following is the data and the description:

Pintung

“Kita jugak menjaga 135 *pintung* masok ke Negara kita”

The italicized word in the sentence above is a pronunciation error due to the addition of the /ng/ consonant phoneme. The standard form of *Pintung* which is in accordance with the rules in the Big Indonesian Dictionary must be pronounced as *Pintu*.

Yunit

“Kemudian 40 ribu *yunit* akan didistribusikan untuk Jabar...”

The italicized word in the sentence above is a pronunciation error due to the addition of the consonant phoneme /y/. The standard form of the word *yunit* in accordance with the rules in the Big Indonesian Dictionary must be pronounced as *unit*. This error occurs due to the influence of the language spoken by the speaker.

Mintak

“Saya sudah *mintak* kepada BUMN farmasi...”

The word in italics in the sentence above is a pronunciation error due to the addition of the consonant phoneme /k/. The standard form of the word *mintak* accordance with the rules in the Big Indonesian Dictionary must be pronounced *mint*.

In this study, the author discusses the language errors of the President of the Republic of Indonesia in the Press Conference. This study discusses one of the language errors in the phonological field. The data sources in this study consisted of 7 videos of the press conference of the President of the Republic of Indonesia on the Youtube channel of the Presidential Secretariat which were combined, where the creator downloaded and watched the video, then transcribed it in text form, then examined the phonological errors in the speech of the President of the Republic of Indonesia during the press conference.

Based on the data contained in the research on phonological errors in the press conference of the President of the Republic of Indonesia, it was found as many as 82 data consisting of 3 types of phonological errors, namely pronunciation errors due to phoneme changes, phoneme omission and phoneme addition. In general, errors that occur in the speech are caused by several factors, namely the influence of other languages such as regional and foreign languages and ignorance or oversight. Factors influencing other languages such as regional languages and foreign languages are often found in relatively large numbers and errors of ignorance or oversight are found in relatively small numbers. This statement is in accordance with the theory that the author uses which states that when someone is used to using their local language, it will be very difficult to eliminate the habits or sounds of the regional language they master, which results in many errors in language due to

regional and foreign languages. However, there are also some people who can condition or adapt themselves to situations in formal communication and can use Indonesian well, therefore in formal situations it is necessary to master a national language that is easy to understand and understand, for example, Mr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono.

2. Morphological Error

(a) Removal of the prefix

Based on the results of the study, there were errors in the pronunciation of omitting affixes that occurred in the omission of the prefixes *meng-*, *ke-*, *mem-*, *ber-*, *men-*, and *meng-*. The following is the data and the description:

Mencek

“Baru saja tadi saya *mencek*, mengontrol hal-hal apa...”

The word in italics in the sentence above is a pronunciation error due to the omission of the *meng-* prefix. The standard form of the word *mencek* which is in accordance with the rules in the Big Indonesian Dictionary should be pronounced as *mengecek* which is the basic word of *cek*.

Pada

“...untuk menghindari kesimpangsiuran informasi yang disampekan *pada* publik...”

The word in italics in the sentence above is a pronunciation error due to the omission of the prefix *ke-*. The standard form of the word *pada* in accordance with the rules in the Big Indonesian Dictionary should be pronounced *kepada*.

Mempersiapkan

“...bahwa sejak awal pemerintah ini benar-bener mempersiapkan, *persiapan* misalnya rumah sakit...”

The word in italics in the sentence above is a pronunciation error due to the omission of the *mem-* prefix. The standard form of the word *persiapan* according to the rules in the Big Indonesian Dictionary should be pronounced *mempersiapkan*.

Hati-hati

“...karena emang penyakit ini perlu kita waspadai dan perlu kita *hati-hati*”

The word in italics in the sentence above is a pronunciation error due to the omission of the prefix *ber-*. The standard form of the word *hati-hati* in accordance with the rules in the Big Indonesian Dictionary should be pronounced *berhati-hati*.

Cuci

“...mencegah penularan virus corona ini dengan sering *cuci* tangan”

The word in italics in the sentence above is a pronunciation error due to the omission of the prefix *men-*. The standard form of *cuci* according to the rules in the Big Indonesian Dictionary should be pronounced as *mencuci*.

Kira

“...saya *kira* pemerintah BUMN jugak telah melakukan sebetulnya...”

The word in italics in the sentence above is a pronunciation error due to the omission of the prefix *meng-*. The standard form of the word *kira* which is in accordance with the rules in the Big Indonesian Dictionary should be pronounced as *mengira*.

(b) Morph Abbreviation

Based on the results of the study, there were errors in the pronunciation of the abbreviation of the morphs *mem-*, *men-*, *meng-*, *meny-*, and *meng-*. The following is the data and the description:

Mensikapi

“...dalam *mensikapi* kondisi-kondisi baek terkaet dengan penjemputan wni...”

The word in italics in the sentence above is a pronunciation error because the Morph Abbreviation *meny-*. The standard form of the word *mensikapi* in accordance with the rules in the Big Indonesian Dictionary should be pronounced *menyikapi* which comes from the basic word *sikap*.

Memrentahkan

“saya sudah *memrentahkan* untuk memberikan dukungan...”

The word in italics in the sentence above is a pronunciation error because the Morph Abbreviation *mem-*. The standard form of the word *memrentahkan* which is in accordance with the rules in the Big Indonesian Dictionary should be pronounced *memperintahkan* which comes from the basic word *perintah*.

(c) Improper Use of Affixes

Based on the results of the study, there were errors in the use of inappropriate affixes such as the use of the prefix *ke-*. The following is the data and the description:

ketemu

“...bertamu dengan siapa bertemu siapa ditelusuri dan *ketemu*”

The word in italics in the sentence above is a pronunciation error due to the incorrect use of the prefix *ke-*. The standard form of the word *ketemu* which is in accordance with the rules in the Big Indonesian Dictionary should use the confix *di-kan*, so that it is pronounced as *ditemukan*.

In this study, the author will discuss the Language Errors of the President of the Republic of Indonesia in the Press Conference. This study also discusses one of the language errors in the morphological field. The data sources in this study consisted of 7 videos of the press conference of the President of the Republic of Indonesia on the Youtube channel of the State Secretariat which were combined, where the author downloaded and watched the video, then transcribed it into text, then examined the phonological errors in the speech of the President of the Republic of Indonesia during the press conference.

Based on the data contained in the research on morphological errors in the press conference of the President of the Republic of Indonesia, of the 9 types of morphological errors according to Nanik, there are 3 forms of morphological errors. There were 13 data consisting of 1 type of morphological error according to Nanik's explanation among the pronunciation errors of omission of affixes, namely 2 data of pronunciation errors of omission of the *meng-* prefix, one data of pronunciation error of omission of the *th* prefix, one data of pronunciation error of omission of the *mem-* prefix, 2 data omission error of *ber-* prefix, one data of pronunciation of omission of *men-* prefix, one data of pronunciation of omission of *meng-* prefix. 4 data abbreviation morph *mem-*, *men-*, *meng-*, *meng-* and *meng-*. One data on the use of affixes that are not appropriate is the use of the prefix *ke-*. Errors in the use of the prefix *ke-* were relatively few, from 13 morphological error data, only one data was found in the speech of the President of the Republic of Indonesia during a press conference during the covid-19 pandemic. Examples of morphological errors in the abbreviation error of morph *mem-* bers that are often found are in the pronunciation of the word commanding which should be pronounced as ordering.

Overall, the mistakes that occurred at the press conference of the President of the Republic of Indonesia were influenced by several factors, including the factor of accident or ignorance and the factor of the regional language controlled by the speaker. The accidental factor or ignorance occurs due to the negligence of the speaker in pronouncing the sounds of certain letters, so that during the press conference in the pronunciation of the speech errors occur and then produce relatively few error data because the speaker is not focused and in a hurry to pronounce word sounds certain.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research that has been carried out by the author, it can be concluded that language errors in the press conference of the President of the Republic of Indonesia are still relatively common with the amount of data collected as many as 94 data. The types of errors found in the phonological field in this study were errors in pronunciation of phoneme changes, omission of phonemes and addition of phonemes. The most common errors found were 43 data of phoneme change pronunciation errors, then 32 data of phoneme omission errors were found, and 6 data of phoneme addition pronunciation errors were found.

The types of errors found in the morphological field in this study were errors in pronunciation of affix omissions found 8 data for omitting prefix errors, 4 data for morphological abbreviations *mem-*, *men-*, *meng-*, *meny-*, and *meng-*, and one data for errors in the use of affixes not exactly.

This research can be used as a contribution to the world of education, especially in the field of language, one example is enriching the linguistic treasures of the Indonesian language order. Another thing, this research is also useful for the public to know the basic concepts of the form and sound of language in the order of linguistics.

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