Language Errors in the Comments Column on Lambe Turah's Instagram Account in 2022

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Abstract*

This study aims to analyze language errors in posts and comments on Lambe Turah's Instagram account in 2022. This study uses the theory of language errors related to word structure proposed by Ghufron as a theoretical basis. The method used is a qualitative descriptive approach, which focuses on the analysis of data collected from the comments column on the Lambe Turah account. Data collection was carried out using the read and note method, where researchers actively read and recorded various language errors found in user comments. The main data source for this study came from various comments posted on the account during 2022. The results of the study showed that there were 37 forms of language errors identified, including errors in basic words, prefixes, clitics, reduplication, acronymization, and prepositions. This general study provides an overview of the extent of language errors that occur in communication on social media, especially on platforms like Instagram, and how variations in these forms of errors can be verified and analyzed based on linguistic theory. These findings are expected to contribute to further research in the field of linguistics, especially related to language phenomena on social media.

1. Introduction

This social process is now getting faster and is in the hands of internet media that produces a lot of information about social relationships (Watie, 2016:7), social media is growing rapidly. Clearly, there are some interesting things to examine behind the very rapid development of social media. This is the use of language, especially Indonesian. The most common mistakes or deviations found in social media. One of them is Instagram, users usually write what they want and express what they want. This freedom belongs to users who choose and use language to convey their messages. Freedom of expression can be difficult for readers to understand, especially when writing statuses and comments using language. This causes many language errors in the statuses and comments of Instagram users.

Errors in language can be understood as deviations from established communication determinants and grammar rules, especially Indonesian, Tarigan, and Sri Chaningshi in (Ariyanti, 2019:12). In its development, Indonesian still has many shortcomings in its use. Setiawati in (Setiawan & Zyuliantina, 2020:98) said that Indonesian contains words that contain errors, these

words include: wrong, deviation, violation, and error. Language users deviate for several reasons, including unwillingness, reluctance, and laziness to follow established norms. Syarah and Hasibuan (2022:28) said that this arbitrary use of language causes many language errors in each user. Language errors can also occur because of your level and knowledge of Indonesian according to Indonesian Orthography (EBI). So that it produces errors in the form of words, sentences, or paragraphs.

Chomsky in (Sebayang, 2019:51) distinguishes between errors and language errors. Both use different language forms, but systematically make language errors because they do not know the correct language rules. Language errors do not occur systematically, but rather due to the fact that the rules of the language being learned are not recognized. Therefore, it is important for educators to distinguish between the two in the language learning process so that the interventions provided are right on target. By understanding this difference, speakers can be more effective in improving their language skills.

Language errors are part of the language learning process. Therefore, language errors cannot be separated from language acquisition and teaching. In addition, (Alfin, 2018:7) uses cognitive psychology to understand the process of developing language deficits related to second language learning, we can hear observations made by Larry Salinker in the Interlanguage article in Jack C. Richard's Error Analysis book.

Indonesian language errors are the use of language that deviates from the language rules that apply to the language. Therefore, Indonesian language errors are any use of Indonesian, both spoken and written, that deviates or deviates from the communicative elements and language rules of the Indonesian language (Ariyanti, 2019:14). Meanwhile, (Chaer, 2014:162) argues that words are units of language that have meaning. A or word is a sequence of characters surrounded by two spaces and is meaningful.

Basic word spelling errors are spelling errors that occur because the characters written in the basic word are incomplete or do not match the basic word contained in the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language. Ghufron (2015:101) errors in the use of capital letters are caused by not using a capital letter as the first element of the word at the beginning of a sentence, not using a capital letter for each word at the beginning of a title, and not using a capital letter at the beginning of a sentence. Direct quotations do not use a capital letter at the beginning of a person's name, the first letter of a place name should not be capitalized, and the names of years, months, days, holidays, and historical events do not use capital letters. The most common mistake when writing prefixes occurs with the prefix di-. According to EYD guidelines, prefixes are written adjacent to the stem. Preposition spelling errors EYD guidelines state that the prepositions di, ke, and dari are separated from the words that follow them, except for word combinations that are usually considered one word. B. Ke and dari. Misspelled clitics are abbreviations attached to a word. According to this definition, clitics are short forms of complete words. My criticism, you, you, are contractions of the pronouns I, you, you, and la. The EYD guidelines state that the pronouns ku and kamu are written sequentially with the following words -ku, -mu, -nya, and sequentially with the previous words (Ghufron, 2015:103).

Rewriting errors in words that are completely rewritten using conjunctions However, there are several models of word spelling that violate EYD rules. Abbreviations are misspelled, abbreviations are short forms consisting of s or more letters. Here are different abbreviations from kade and their corrections (Ghufron, 2015:104). Studies on language errors show that the process of forming language errors is closely related to the language learning process. Language errors are symptoms that are inherent (and cannot be separated) in the language learning process. Therefore, understanding the concept of language learning is needed to understand the

development process of mental retardation, especially in language learning students (Alfin, 2018:5). Language Errors Related to Spelling Note that spelling is a language convention. Therefore, the valid notation for Indonesia is EYD. This section often misinterprets only the basic rules of spelling, especially punctuation and its use. See the EYD book to find out when and how punctuation is used (Alfin, 2018:141). Speech errors in word formation. Affix factors play an important role in the use of Indonesian, especially word formation. Indonesian affixes are divided into three types according to their position: prefixes, suffixes, and infixes. Of the three types of affixes, the last type of affix is the least productive in word formation events. Therefore, errors in the use of this type of affix are less common among Indonesian users compared to the other two types of affixes (Alfin, 2018:83).

In word formation, prefixes occupy the first position of the word. Commonly used prefixes are me, ber, ter, ber, di, ke, tar, se, etc. These prefixes are standard and some have sound changes. This allows Indonesian speakers to mispronounce these forms. There are other possible errors related to the function of the prefix, both in terms of syntax and semantics. This section analyzes errors when using prefixes (Alfin, 2018:83). Productive Indonesian suffixes are the endings an, kan and i. These suffixes do not change form. However, many Indonesian users misinterpret these suffixes in terms of functionality. Indonesian language errors in the field of suffixes are covered in Part 2 (Alfin, 2018:84).

So far, literature searches have been conducted, studies discussing language errors, especially language errors in social media have been conducted previously. Several studies were conducted in the form of language errors, namely errors in the use of punctuation on the Instagram account @Sabrina Anggraini (Syarah and Hasibuan, 2022), language errors in news on online media Facebook and Instagram(Syaidah, 2022), errors in the use of capital letters, punctuation, and spelling of words in the Mercusuar newspaper (Ariyanti, 2019), language errors in the fields of morphology and spelling in the Youtube title on the Baik Paula Channel (Irmawati, Sari, and Kusumahastuti,, 2020), and Indonesian language errors in statuses and comments on Facebook (Setiawan & Zyuliantina, 2020). Meanwhile, in this study, the author focuses on language errors in the comments column on Lambe Turah's Instagram account in 2022. Existing research also shows a tendency to analyze errors at a certain text level, such as punctuation errors, capitalization, and spelling. However, there has been no research that specifically examines the patterns and types of language errors in the context of social interaction in the comments column of social media, which is a dynamic and nuanced public space.

2. Research Methods

This study uses a qualitative descriptive method. Qualitative research is research whose data sources are spoken or written words that researchers can observe to capture the meaning contained in the data. Arikunto in (Syarah and Hasibuan, 2022:29) this research is descriptive because we are more interested in the process than the results. The descriptive method aims to find as much information as possible from a phenomenon, Gani in (Agustin et al., 2021:109).
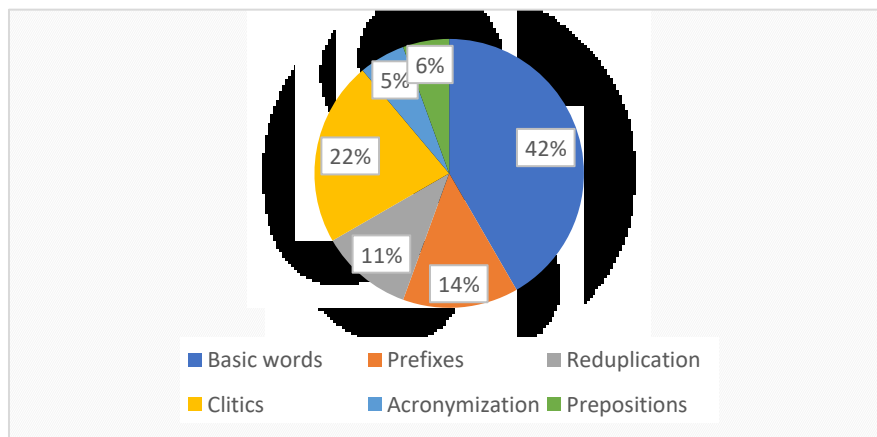
The subjects of this study were Lambe Turah account uploads and comment column captions. The research data are in the form of words and phrases in the captions and comments that accompany Lambe Turah's report. The data source is a written data source, such as the Lambe Turah account captions and comments. The data collection technique in this study uses the listening and recording method as expressed by Mahsun in (Setiawan & Zyuliantina, 2020:103) the listening method is a data collection activity carried out by listening to the use of language. Meanwhile (Nisa, 2018:221) said that "The recording technique is a technique that provides data by recording the data obtained".

The data sources in this study were obtained through search analysis by classifying several data sources found. After the errors were found and classified, we described the data found and analyzed the data. The data were analyzed according to morphological theory. The data analyzed were categorized based on language level, the types of errors were identified and corrected by the researcher, and these errors were followed up in the research report, Sudaryanto in (Syaidah, 2022:37).

3. Discussions

This study discusses the language errors found in the comment column on Lambe Turah's Instagram account in 2022. The writing errors found in the status uploads and comment columns of Lambe Turah's Instagram account are in the form of errors in the use of basic words, prefixes, reduplication, clitics, acronyms, and prepositions. The following are details of the language error findings according to classification.

Figure 1 Language errors in the comments column based on *word class*

In Figure 1, there are 37 data on language errors in the @Lambe Turah comment column in 2022. There are 5 categories of word classes in the form of basic words 15 data (42%), prefixes 5 data (14%), reduplication 4 data (11%), clitics 8 data (22%), acronyms 2 data (5%), and prepositions 2 data (6%). For details, here are the data that have been identified based on the comment column on the Lambe Turah Instagram account in 2022 which is used as the object of research.

3.1.1 Basic Words Form Language Error

Table 1 basic words form language error

No	Category	
	Incorrect	Correct
1	Bgt	Banget

2	Tar	Entar
3	Udh	Sudah
4	Skrg	Sekarang
5	Bpk	Bapak
6	Krn	Karena
7	Jg	Juga
8	Mdg	Mending
9	Msh	Masih
10	Tau	Tahu
11	Klu	Kalau
12	Km	Kamu
13	Gmn	Bagaimana
14	Ormpuan	Perempuan
15	Drpd	Daripada

In table 1, various language errors related to the basic word form are seen. Errors such as "Bgt" which should be "Banget" and "Tar" which is correct as "Entar" show how language habits in informal contexts or social media can change the way speakers express themselves. This is in line with the opinion of (Ghufron, 2015:101) that "basic word errors occur because the letters written are incomplete or do not match the basic words contained in the KBBI". In addition, the use of abbreviations such as "Udh" becomes " Sudah" and "Skrg" which should be " Sekarang" reflects the pressure to communicate quickly in the digital era, which often ignores standard writing rules. Therefore, it is important to carry out more in-depth language education, especially in the context of social shifts, so that speakers can adapt well without losing clarity in communicating. Awareness of the use of appropriate and standard language needs to be instilled so that understanding between individuals can be maintained properly. the next section of this paper.

3.1.2 Prepositions Form Language Error

Table 1 prepositions form language error

No	Category	
	Incorrect	Correct
1	Disungai	Di sungai
2	didunia	Di dunia

In table 2, there are several language errors related to the use of prefixes. Errors such as "Disungai" which is correct is "Di sungai" show a lack of understanding in the use of proper prepositions, where the placement and combination of prepositions must follow standard rules so that the meaning of the sentence can be conveyed clearly. In addition, errors such as "Didunia" which is correct is "Di dunia" illustrate a lack of awareness of word structure in Indonesian. By understanding and applying the right rules, it is hoped that these language errors can be minimized.

3.1.3 Reduplication Form Language Error

Table 2 reduplication form language error

No	Category	
	Incorrect	Correct
1	Bnr bnr	Benar-benar
2	Org2	Orang-orang
3	Main2in	Main-main
4	Bisa2nya	Bisa-bisanya

In table 3, there are several language errors related to the form of reduplication. Errors such as "Bnr bnr" which should be written as "Benar-benar" and "Org2" which is correct as "Orang-orang" reflect a lack of understanding in the proper use of reduplication, where writing should follow standard rules to avoid ambiguity and ensure clarity of meaning. In addition, the errors of "Main2in" becoming "Main-main" and "Bisa2nya" which should be "Bisa-bisanya" show that the speaker has not fully understood the correct way to write reduplication.

3.1.4 Clitics Form Language Error

Table 3 clitics form language error

No	Category	
	Incorrect	Correct
1	Bukanya	Bukannya
2	Hidup mu	Hidupmu
3	Selebih ny	Selebihnya
4	Syang ny	Sayangnya
5	Ngadepin nya	Ngadepinnya/menghadapin ya
6	Cowok y	Cowoknya
7	Ibu mu	Ibumu

8	Ibu nya	Ibunya

In table 4, language errors related to clitic forms can be analyzed through the theory of language errors that emphasize the importance of understanding the context and structure of language. Errors such as "Bukanya" which should be "Bukannya" and "Hidup mu" which is correct is "Hidupmu" reflect inaccuracy in combining words, often due to informal speaking habits and the influence of the social environment. In addition, errors such as "Selebih ny" which should be written as "selebihnya" and "Syang ny" which becomes "Sayangnya" indicate that speakers do not fully understand the use of appropriate endings. Therefore, effective language education is needed, including training on sentence structure and use of clitics, so that speakers can communicate better. Extension programs and continuous learning on language rules must be strengthened to improve communication effectiveness and reduce detrimental language errors.

3.1.5 Acronimyzation Form Language Error

Table 4 acronimyzation form language error

No	Category	
	Incorrect	**Correct**
1	Org tua	Orang tua
2	Tng jwb	Tanggung jawab

In table 5, there are two examples of language errors that are often found in the use of Indonesian orthography, which can be analyzed through Jauharoti Alfin's language error theory. The error in writing "Org tua" which should be "Orang tua" reflects the lack of understanding of the speaker regarding the rules for writing standard basic words, as well as the importance of maintaining clarity of communication in diverse social contexts. The word "orang tua" as a commonly used term requires special attention in its writing so as not to cause confusion. Therefore, it is important to increase speaker awareness of the importance of using proper and standard language, as well as providing adequate education to correct orthographic errors in everyday communication.

3.1.6 Prefix Form Language Error

Table 5 Prefix form language error

No	Category	
	Incorrect	**Correct**
1	Di sabet	Disabet
2	Di laporkan	Dilaporkan
3	D siksa	Disiksa
4	Di bilangin	Dibilangin

5	Di omelin	Diomelin

In table 6, there are several language errors related to the use of prefixes. Errors such as "Di sabet" which should be "Disabet" indicate a lack of understanding in the proper use of prefixes, where the placement and combination of prefixes must follow standard rules so that the meaning of the sentence can be conveyed clearly. In addition, errors such as "Dilaporkan" becomes "Dilaporkan" and "D siksa" which is correct is "Disiksa" illustrate a lack of awareness of word structure in Indonesian. By understanding and applying the correct rules, it is hoped that these language errors can be minimized.

From the results of the study above, the most dominant language errors in the comments column of the Lambe Turah Instagram account in 2022 were errors in basic word forms as much as 42%. These findings prove the opinion of (Ghufron, 2015:101) that "basic word errors occur because the letters written are incomplete or do not match the basic words contained in the KBBI". In addition, the influence of the social environment and everyday language habits can cause speakers to use non-standard word forms, thus obscuring the meaning they want to convey. In a digital context, such as on social media, speakers tend to be more relaxed in communicating, which can exacerbate errors in writing.

Furthermore, these errors can also be influenced by a lack of understanding of correct orthographic rules. Awareness of proper language use is essential, especially in interactions on public platforms such as Instagram. Of course, this emphasizes that effective language education needs to be improved to help speakers understand and apply language rules correctly. Thus, it is hoped that speakers can communicate more clearly and effectively, reducing language errors that are detrimental to understanding between individuals in a wider social context.

4. Novelties

This study offers novelty by examining language errors in the comment column of Lambe Turah's Instagram account in 2022, an area that has not been widely explored in previous studies. Unlike previous studies that focused on errors in the use of punctuation, capitalization, and spelling on social media or other platforms, this study explores the patterns and types of language errors that appear in social interactions in the comment column of social media.

Using Ghufron's theory of language errors in word structure, this study further explores errors in the form of basic words, prefixes, clitics, reduplication, acronymization, and prepositions. This focus fills a gap in the literature that has not yet deeply examined the context of language errors in dynamic public spaces such as the Instagram comment column, which reflects spontaneous interactions and more fluid language use.

5. Conclusion

Based on the above research results, 37 language error data were found that did not comply with Indonesian Orthography, which were then classified into 5 groups of language errors. The 5 classifications of language errors are: (1) basic words, (2) prefixes, (3) reduplication, (4) clitics,(5) acronyms, and (6) prepositions. This shows the importance of understanding and applying orthographic rules in the use of Indonesian, so that language errors can be minimized. Therefore, this study can provide appropriate suggestions. Language errors are an indication that there are still certain aspects of the language that need to be strengthened in

learning, as well as the need for further counseling regarding the rules of correct writing. Thus, it is hoped that language users can be more aware and careful in using everyday language.

6. Acknowledgements

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