Analysis of Language Errors in the Field of Phonology
Kick Andy Double Check Event

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Abstract
Language is sounds that are bound by certain characteristics, pronounced through human speech organs, and used to communicate. The use of language in the communication process, both spoken and written, has rules that must be observed. However, in practice in everyday life, there are still many errors in the language process. One form of language error that is often found is errors in phonology or language problems related to the pronunciation of word sounds. Through this research, forms of language errors in the field of phonology will be presented in the interview with the National Police Chief Listyo Sigit Prabowo. This research was conducted using a qualitative descriptive method using note-taking techniques. Sources of data were obtained based on direct utterances during the interview process by the Indonesian National Police Chief Listyo Sigit Prabowo in the television show *Kick Andy Double Check* episode "Cut Head Ala Kapolri" which aired on September 18 2022. This study focused on phonological errors in the form of changes and omissions of phonemes that occurs in every pronunciation of the word. Based on the results of the study, many language errors were found due to changes and omissions of phonemes, both vowel and consonant phonemes.

Keywords: Language Errors, Phonology, *Andy Kick Event*

Introduction
Humans as social beings cannot be separated from the activity of communicating among other humans in an environment. Every communication activity always uses language as a medium. Language is sounds that are bound by certain characteristics and are pronounced through human speech organs. This is in line with the opinion of Abidin (2019: 15) which states that language is the sound produced by the human speech organ, not the sound produced by other tools.

The language used in the communication process is conveyed in the form of utterances. The speech can be poured in the form of spoken or written language. The pronunciation of each word that will be spoken is studied in the field of linguistics, especially phonology. Chaer (2012: 102) states that the field of linguistics which studies, analyzes, and discusses sequences of language sounds is called phonology, which is etymologically formed from the word *font* , which is sound, and *logic* , which is science. Phonology examines how every human pronunciation of words actually conforms to certain rules. Language that originates from the sound produced by the human speech organ is a separate study in the field of language, namely phonology. This phonological study goes deeper into the sounds produced by the human vocal organs (Azizah & Aninditya, 2020).

Pronunciation of vocabulary during the process of oral communication sometimes often violates the applicable rules. Speaker errors in pronouncing certain words include types of errors in language, especially in the field of phonology. Pranowo (2015) argues that language errors are deviations from the rules in language use. There are many factors that cause the emergence of language errors in the field of phonology. For example, the effect of acquiring the speaker's first language, limited vocabulary mastery,

the ability of the speech apparatus to produce language sounds, and so on. Indihadi (2012: 4) says that language errors are seen as an integral part of language acquisition and teaching.

Language errors in oral communication can occur anywhere and anytime. We can see the process of communication directly in everyday life and communication that occurs through the use of mass media . In today's digital era, humans are generally more inclined to use mass media as a means of communication. The forms of oral communication that we most often see through the use of mass media are television programs. If we pay attention, there are many mistakes that often occur in the use of language as a medium in various television programs, both formal and non-formal. However, the use of spoken language in a formal context should follow the applicable linguistic rules. There are so many television programs that we often watch. For example, news programs, documentaries, drama programs, to *talk show programs*.

Talk show is a television program that invites a certain person or group to serve as a resource person to discuss a topic through a question-and-answer discussion process. A speech title guided by a presenter. One of the speech titles that is formal and much-loved by the public is the Kick Andy talk show that airs on Metro TV. This *talk show* program generally discusses hot issues or issues that are currently happening by presenting speakers who are generally involved or understand the issue. This talk show program was hosted by presenter Andy F. Noya. This program has also won many prestigious awards, one of which is the Panasonic Gobel Award for Favorite News *Talkshow Program* in 2012. Kick Andy has several derivative programs, namely *Kick Andy Heroes, Kick Andy On Location, Kick Andy Hope,* and *Kick Andy Double Check.*

Kick Andy often presents inspiring figures to figures involved in a controversial issue. The Kick Andy *Double Check broadcast* on September 18 2022 has the theme "Cutting the Chief Ala Kapolri" which discusses issues within the 'body' of the Indonesian National Police, especially regarding the 'police shooting police' case involving the former Kadiv Propam Polri and an aide. Kick Andy *Double Check* invited National Police Chief Listyo Sigit Prabowo as a resource person. The talk show was guided by a presenter named Aviani Malik. During the discussion process, the writer saw many language errors that occurred in the field of phonology. This error occurred when the National Police Chief Listyo Sigit Prabowo answered questions from the presenter. Language errors in the field of phonology occur when the phoneme pronunciation is not correct. For example, the pronunciation of the letter /b/ which often changes with the letter /p/, the pronunciation of the letter /e/ which often results in the letter /i/, and others. The inaccurate phoneme pronunciation eventually causes unclear articulation in vocabulary pronunciation.

The researcher considers that the main factor causing the emergence of language errors in the interview with the National Police Chief Listyo Sigit Prabowo is due to the strong Javanese accent. Even so, an event that is supposed to be formal and present a public figure must be able to use language that is in accordance with the rules. Moreover, this kind of event is an event that provides information to the general public.

Language errors can be investigated through language error analysis methods. Errors that arise are analyzed and grouped to determine the causal factors. Markhamah & Atiqa (2014:45) state that the study of errors in language is a technique for identifying, classifying, systematically interpreting errors made by language users when learning a foreign language or learning a second language by using linguistic theory and steps. Analysis of language errors is a method used to correct language errors found both in writing and speech (Fatimah et al, 2018).

This research refers to several other relevant studies, such as the research "Language Errors at the Phonological Level in the Speech of the Spokesman for Handling the Covid-19 Virus Achmad Yurianto" conducted by Sikana, Antoni and Pasiyah (2021), and the research "Phonological Errors in Speech Speech Najwa Trans 7" conducted by Idora, Mustafa, and Septyanti (2021). Both of these studies stated that there were language errors in the field of phonology caused by adding phonemes, removing phonemes, and changing phonemes in the utterances made by speakers.

Based on the background that has been described, this study aims to (1) find forms of language errors in the field of phonology in interviews with the National Police Chief Listyo Sigit Prabowo at the Kick Andy *Double Check event* ; (2) analyze and classify the forms of language errors in the field of phonology in the interview with the National Police Chief Listyo Sigit Prabowo at the Kick Andy *Double Check* program based on their type.

Methods

The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. Murdiyanto (2020:19-20) states that qualitative research is research that emphasizes understanding of problems in social life based on holistic, complex, and detailed reality conditions. This study contains a description of the forms of language errors in the field of phonology in an interview with the Indonesian National Police Chief Listyo Sigit Prabowo on the Kick Andy *Double Check* episode "Cut Heads Ala Kapolri".

The data for this study are direct utterances uttered by the National Police Chief Listyo Sigit Prabowo during the discussion interview process at the Kick Andy *Double Check event* . The data source is in the form of replays of the Kick Andy *Double Check* episode "Cut Head Ala the Chief of Police" which was uploaded on the Metro TV News youtube channel. Previously, the program was broadcast live on Metro TV on September 18, 2022.

Data collection uses the method of observing and noting. *First,* the researcher conducted the activity of listening to the video of the Kick Andy *Double Check* program on the Metro TV News YouTube channel. *Second,* when carrying out the listening process, the researcher also recorded speech data that were considered wrong. *Third,* the researcher groups the forms of speech errors uttered by speakers based on the forms of phonological errors. The listening method is a method that is used by carefully listening to the source of the data obtained. Mahsun (2017:91-92) explained that the listening method was used to obtain data which was carried out by listening to the use of language. Meanwhile, the note-taking technique is an advanced technique that is used when applying the listening method.

Results and Discussion

This section presents matters relating to the formulation of the problem that has been described previously. Based on the results of data research in the form of direct utterances by the National Police Chief Listyo Sigit Prabowo, errors were found in the sound of the language in the following utterances.

Table 1. Forms of Speech Errors Made by the Speaker

No.	False Speech	No.	False Speech
1.	Inget	35.	Laen
2.	Baek	36.	Walopun
3.	Kesilaan	37.	Kemaren
4.	Masarakat	38.	Termasok
5.	Printah	39.	Poblik
6.	Paleng	40.	Terima kaseh
7.	Stiap	41.	Lebeh
8.	Dibandengkan	42.	Sendere
9.	Diliat	43.	Lage
10.	Tehnis	44.	Menjade
11.	Mencedrai	45.	Jade
12.	Ksetiaan	46.	Batol-betol
13.	Penyedek	47.	Mengalame
14.	Pertaruan	48.	Ato
15.	Kutep	49.	Memileh
16.	Tersebot	50.	Terkaet

17.	Slalu	51.	Kemodian
18.	Mengalangi	52.	Teros
19.	Karna	53.	Terpileh
20.	Terahir	54.	Hukom
21.	Sperti	55.	Bentok
22.	Emang	56.	Ditarek
23.	Teradap	57.	Sebagenya
24.	Priksa	58.	Bagemana
25.	Prilaku	59.	Maen-maen
26.	Jade	60.	Tangkep
27.	Memunjulkan	61.	Treliun
28.	Sekale	62.	Sampekan
29.	Sampe	63.	Kame
30.	Kalo	64.	Positip
31.	Meliat	65.	Katagori
32.	Brapa	66.	Naek
33.	Kecendrungan	67.	Adek-adek
34.	Merut		

The speech errors presented in table 1 are language errors in the field of phonology. This error occurs because of the phoneme pronunciation that is not appropriate. The language error data obtained is 67 data. Rivai & Yusri (2020:15) state that language errors at the phonological level are mostly related to spoken data. Types of language errors at the phonological level include phoneme changes, phoneme omissions, phoneme additions, errors in placing group breaks in words and sentences. Based on this opinion, the speech errors in table 1 can be grouped based on the type of phonological error. Analysis of the data obtained by the researcher showed that there were two types of phonological errors, namely errors due to phoneme changes and errors due to phoneme omissions.

Table 2. Forms of Incorrect Speech Due to Missing Phonemes

No.	False Speech	True Speech
1.	Kesilaan	Kesusilaan
2.	Slalu	Selalu
3.	Mengalangi	Menghalangi
4.	Sperti	Seperti
5.	Masarakat	Masyarakat
6.	Karna	Karena
7.	Emang	Memang
8.	Terahir	Terakhir
9.	Teradap	Terhadap
10.	Printah	Perintah
11.	Pertaruan	Pertaruhan
12.	Diliat	Dilihat
13.	Mencedrai	Mencederai
14.	Priksa	Periksa
15.	Ksetiaan	Kesetiaan
16.	Stiap	Setiap
17.	Prilaku	Perilaku
18.	Meliat	Melihat
19.	Brapa	Berapa

20.	Kecendrungan	Kecenderungan
21.	Merut	Menurut

Based on table 2, there are 21 data with incorrect utterances due to the omission of phonemes. The utterance experienced a language error due to certain phonemes that were lost when the utterance was made by the speaker. The following explains more about this.

1. **Kesilaan**

   The data indicates that there is an omission of the vowel **/u/** and the consonant phoneme **/s/** .

2. **Slalu**

   The data shows the omission of the vocal phoneme **/e/** .

3. **Mengalangi**

   The data shows the omission of the consonant phoneme **/h/** .

4. **Sperti**

   The data shows the omission of the vocal phoneme **/e/** .

5. **Masarakat**

   The data shows the omission of the consonant phoneme **/y/** .

6. **Karna**

   The data shows the omission of the vocal phoneme **/e/** .

7. **Emang**

   The data shows the omission of the consonant phoneme **/m/** .

8. **Terahir**

   The data shows the omission of the consonant phoneme **/k/** .

9. **Teradap**

   The data shows the omission of the consonant phoneme **/h/** .

10. **Printah**

    The data shows the omission of the vocal phoneme **/e/** .

11. **Pertaruan**

    The data shows the omission of the consonant phoneme **/h/** .

12. **Diliat**

    The data shows the omission of the consonant phoneme **/h/** .

13. **Mencedrai**

    The data shows the omission of the vocal phoneme **/e/** .

14. **Priksa**

    The data shows the omission of the vocal phoneme **/e/** .

15. **Ksetiaan**

    The data shows the omission of the vocal phoneme **/e/** .

16. **Stiap**

    The data shows the omission of the vocal phoneme **/e/** .

17. **Prilaku**

    The data shows the omission of the vocal phoneme **/e/** .

18. **Meliat**

    The data shows the omission of the consonant phoneme **/h/** .

19. **Brapa**

    The data shows the omission of the vocal phoneme **/e/** .

20. **Kecendrungan**

    The data shows the omission of the vocal phoneme **/e/** .

21. **Merut**

    The data shows the omission of the consonant **/n/** and vowel **/u/**.

Based on the elaboration of the data, phonological errors were found due to the omission of 12 vowel phonemes. While phonological errors due to the omission of consonant phonemes are 9 data.

Table 3. Incorrect Forms of Speech Due to Phoneme Changes

No.	False Speech	True Speech
1	Inget	**Ingat**
2	Jade	**Jadi**
3	Penyedek	**Penyidik**
4	Tersebot	**Tersebut**
5	Tehnis	**Teknis**
6	Paleng	**Paling**
7	Memunjulkan	**Memunculkan**
8	Sekale	**Sekali**
9	Kutep	**Kutip**
10	Sampe	**Sampe**
11	Kalo	**Kalau**
12	Dibandengkan	**Dibandingkan**
13	Baek	**Baik**
14	Laen	**Lain**
15	Walopun	**Walaupun**
16	Termasok	**Termasuk**
17	Kemaren	**Kemarin**
18	Terima kaseh	**Terima kasih**
19	Poblik	**Publik**
20	Sendere	**Sendiri**
21	Lage	**Lagi**
22	Lebeh	**Lebih**
23	Menjade	**Menjadi**
24	Jade	**Jadi**
25	Betol-betol	**Betul-betul**
26	Memileh	**Memilih**
27	Mengalame	**Mengalami**
28	Ato	**Atau**
29	Terkaet	**Terkait**
30	Kemodian	**Kemudian**
31	Teros	**Terus**
32	Terpileh	**Terpilih**
33	Hukom	**Hukum**
34	Bentok	**Bentuk**
35	Ditarek	**Ditarik**
36	Sebagenya	**Sebagainya**
37	Maen-maen	**Main-main**
38	Bagemana	**Bagaimana**
39	Tangkep	**Tangkap**
40	Treliun	**Triliun**
41	Sampekan	**Sampaikan**
42	Positip	**Positif**
43	Kame	**Kami**
44	Katagori	**Kategori**

| 45 | Naek | **Naik** |
| 46 | Adek-adek | **Adik-adik** |

Based on table 3, there are 46 data with incorrect utterances due to phoneme changes. These utterances experience language errors due to certain phonemes that change when the utterance is uttered by the speaker. The following explains more about this.

1. **Inget**
   These data indicate a change in the vowel phoneme **/a/** to the vowel phoneme **/e/** .
2. **Jade**
   These data indicate a change in the vowel phoneme **/i/** to the vowel phoneme **/e/** .
3. **Penyedek**
   These data indicate a change in the vowel phoneme **/i/** to the vowel phoneme **/e/** .
4. **Tersebot**
   These data indicate a change in the vowel phoneme **/u/** to the vowel phoneme **/o/** .
5. **Tehnis**
   These data indicate a change in the consonant phoneme **/k/** to a consonant phoneme **/h/** .
6. **Paleng**
   These data indicate a change in the vowel phoneme **/i/** to the vowel phoneme **/e/** .
7. **Memunjulkan**
   These data indicate a change in the consonant phoneme **/c/** to a consonant phoneme **/j/** .
8. **Sekale**
   These data indicate a change in the vowel phoneme **/i/** to the vowel phoneme **/e/** .
9. **Kutep**
   These data indicate a change in the vowel phoneme **/i/** to the vowel phoneme **/e/** .
10. **Sampe**
    These data indicate a change in the vowel phoneme **/a/** and the vowel phoneme **/i/** to the vowel phoneme **/e/** .
11. **Kalo**
    These data indicate a change in the vowel phoneme **/a/** and the vowel phoneme **/u/** to the vowel phoneme **/o/** .
12. **Dibandengkan**
    These data indicate a change in the vowel phoneme **/i/** to the vowel phoneme **/e/** .
13. **Baek**
    These data indicate a change in the vowel phoneme **/i/** to the vowel phoneme **/e/** .
14. **Laen**
    These data indicate a change in the vowel phoneme **/i/** to the vowel phoneme **/e/** .
15. **Walopun**
    These data indicate a change in vowel phonemes **/a/** and **/u/** to vowel phonemes **/o/** .
16. **Termasok**
    These data indicate a change in the vowel phoneme **/u/** to the vowel phoneme **/o/** .
17. **Kemaren**
    These data indicate a change in the vowel phoneme **/i/** to the vowel phoneme **/e/** .
18. **Terima kaseh**
    These data indicate a change in the vowel phoneme **/i/** to the vowel phoneme **/e/** .
19. **Poblik**
    These data indicate a change in the vowel phoneme **/u/** to the vowel phoneme **/o/** .
20. **Sendere**
    These data indicate a change in the vowel phoneme **/i/** to the vowel phoneme **/e/** .
21. **Lage**
    These data indicate a change in the vowel phoneme **/i/** to the vowel phoneme **/e/** .

22. **Lebeh**

These data indicate a change in the vowel phoneme **/i/** to the vowel phoneme **/e/** .

23. **Menjade**

These data indicate a change in the vowel phoneme **/i/** to the vowel phoneme **/e/** .

24. **Jade**

These data indicate a change in the vowel phoneme **/i/** to the vowel phoneme **/e/** .

25. **Betol-betol**

These data indicate a change in the vowel phoneme **/u/** to the vowel phoneme **/o/** .

26. **Memileh**

These data indicate a change in the vowel phoneme **/i/** becomes the vowel phoneme **/e/** .

27. **Mengalame**

These data indicate a change in the vowel phoneme **/i/** to the vowel phoneme **/e/** .

28. **Ato**

These data indicate a change in the vowel phoneme **/a/** and the vowel phoneme **/u/** to the vowel phoneme **/o/** .

29. **Terkaet**

These data indicate a change in the vowel phoneme **/i/** to the vowel phoneme **/e/** .

30. **Kemodian**

These data indicate a change in the vowel phoneme **/u/** to the vowel phoneme **/o/** .

31. **Teros**

These data indicate a change in the vowel phoneme **/u/** to the vowel phoneme **/o/** .

32. **Terpileh**

These data indicate a change in the vowel phoneme **/i/** to the vowel phoneme **/e/** .

33. **Hukom**

These data indicate a change in the vowel phoneme **/u/** to the vowel phoneme **/o/** .

34. **Bentok**

These data indicate a change in the vowel phoneme **/u/** to the vowel phoneme **/o/** .

35. **Ditarek**

These data indicate a change in the vowel phoneme **/i/** to the vowel phoneme **/e/** .

36. **Sebagenya**

These data indicate a change in the vowel phoneme **/a/ and** the vowel phoneme **/ i/** to the vowel phoneme **/e/** .

37. **Maen-maen**

These data indicate a change in the vowel phoneme **/i/** to the vowel phoneme **/e/** .

38. **Bagemana**

These data indicate a change in the vowel phoneme **/a/** and the vowel phoneme **/i/** to the vowel phoneme **/e/** .

39. **Tangkep**

These data indicate a change in the vowel phoneme **/a/** to the vowel phoneme **/e/** .

40. **Treliun**

These data indicate a change in the vowel phoneme **/i/** to the vowel phoneme **/e/** .

41. **Sampekan**

These data indicate a change in the vowel phoneme **/a/** and the vowel phoneme **/i/** to the vowel phoneme **/e/** .

42. **Positip**

These data indicate a change in the consonant phoneme **/f/** to a consonant phoneme **/p/** .

43. **Kame**

These data indicate a change in the vowel phoneme **/i/** to the vowel phoneme **/e/** .

44. **Katagori**

These data indicate a change in the vowel phoneme **/e/** to the vowel phoneme **/a/** .

45. **Naek**

These data indicate a change in the vowel phoneme **/i/** to the vowel phoneme **/e/** .

46. **Adek-adek**

These data indicate a change in the vowel phoneme **/i/** to the vowel phoneme **/e/** .

Based on the elaboration of the data, phonological errors were found due to changes in vowel phonemes in 43 data. While phonological errors due to the omission of consonant phonemes are 3 data. The total data of phonological errors found due to phoneme changes is 46 data.

The main factor that causes phonological errors in the interview with the National Police Chief Listyo Sigit Prabowo at the Kick Andy *Double Check talk show* is the speaker's mastery of another language (Kapolri). The language in question is the regional language. During the interview, the language used by the National Police Chief was indeed Indonesian, but the Javanese dialect or accent sounded quite dominant, so that the impression of 'medok' in certain vocabulary words was very clear. The results of this study indicate that language errors can occur anywhere and by anyone. The errors found in this study illustrate that the use of Indonesian is good and correct that must always be considered, even if not in a formal context and situation.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research that has been carried out, it can be concluded that there are many language errors in phonology in the Kick Andy *Double Check program*, with a total of 67 errors. The types of errors found were phonological errors due to phoneme omissions and phonological errors due to phoneme changes. The most common phonological errors were errors due to phoneme changes, namely 46 data. While phonological errors due to the omission of phonemes are 21 data. The results of the study also show that one of the factors causing language errors is the use of other languages by speakers, especially regional languages. Errors in language should be eliminated, even when we are in a situation that does not require language standards. Moreover, if the person using the language is a public figure who should be an example for the general public. Therefore, the use of language in everyday life must always be guided by the applicable linguistic rules.

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