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Analysis of Phonological Errors in SD N 1 Jojo on The Theme of Heroes

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Abstract

This research aims to describe errors in language use, especially in the area of phonology, in students' essays at SD N 1 Jojo. The method used in this research is qualitative narrative. The data comes from a narrative essay entitled "Analysis of Phonological Errors in Elementary School N 1 Jojo Students' Essays with the theme of heroes" written by fourth grade students at SD N 1 Jojo. Data collection techniques are obtained using documentation techniques which are obtained by documenting student essays. Data analysis uses analytical techniques with the Miles and Huberman model, which is interactive and continues until completion. The results of the research showed that there were 30% phonological errors in the essays of SD N 1 Jojo students with the theme of heroes. The phonological errors that we analyze include errors in using capital letters in the first letters of holidays 5%, errors in writing compositions of words in sentences 5%, errors in spelling words in sentences 5%, errors in using inappropriate prepositions 5%, errors in using inappropriate conjunctions 5%, and discrepancy in the pronunciation of sounds 5%.
Keywords : error analysis, phonological, essay, student.

Introduction

Language is an important part of civilization, because it is a means of communicating and sharing information, as well as a forum for expressing ideas or thoughts and also as a supporting factor for social relations. There are four skills in language, namely reading skills, writing skills, listening skills and speaking skills (Wulandari et al., 2020).

In the current era, the use of Indonesian is starting to disappear in people's daily lives. Not many people are willing to use Indonesian well and correctly in accordance with linguistic rules. As a result, there are many errors in using language in various communication activities or other fields. Language errors refer to deviations in language use that do not comply with the rules and norms that apply in the rules of good and correct language. There are various factors that influence language errors, one of which

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is the influence of the first language or mother tongue that is mastered first. This shows that language errors arise due to the interference of the first language or mother tongue (L1) in the understanding of the second language (L2) that is being studied. Apart from that, a factor in language errors is the language users' lack of understanding of the language they use. The final factor is inaccurate or imperfect language teaching (Habib et al., 2022).

According to Dalman (2020) in (Nurkamilah et al., 2022) narrative is a story. Narrative stories are based on a sequence of events. In this event there was a character or several characters who experienced a series of events. A narrative essay is defined as writing that describes events based on reality, so that the reader can feel the experience conveyed by the author. In writing a narrative, the structure needs to follow the chronological order of events that occur. Through narrative, a writer can describe events that have occurred.

There are many language errors, one of which is language errors at the phonological level. Phonology is a branch of linguistics that studies the sounds of language produced by the human speech apparatus. Phonology discusses the way humans pronounce a language according to the rules of pronunciation in Indonesian. Phonological errors occur when there is a mismatch in the pronunciation of sounds, whether at the word, phrase, clause or sentence level (Wulandari et al., 2020).

One form of language error is in the field of phonology. Errors in this area involve errors in pronunciation and writing of sounds in language. In this research, the first mistake that will be discussed is the use of capital letters at the beginning of words when writing holidays. For example, in research regarding errors in the use of capital letters in students' text compositions, it was found that capital letters were used as the first letters of the names of major holidays or holidays, which is a form of error in writing capital letters (Haryanti, 2019). Second, errors in writing a lack of words in a sentence can occur due to several factors, such as a lack of mastered Indonesian vocabulary, the wrong way of writing, and a lack of accuracy in writing words. This error can affect the reader's understanding of the content of the sentence.

There are several examples of writing errors that include a lack of words in a sentence, such as sentences that are incomplete, ambiguous, or less effective. Therefore, it is important to pay attention to the use of appropriate words and sentence structures so that the message you want to convey can be conveyed clearly and effectively (Haryanti, 2019). Thirdly, errors in spelling words in sentences can occur for several reasons, such as lack of awareness about spelling rules, lack of knowledge about the use of capital letters, or errors in separating related words (Haryanti, 2019). Fourth, the error of inappropriate use of prepositions often refers to the use of prepositions that are not appropriate to the context, so that they can affect the meaning and clarity of a sentence (Prima, 2014). Fifth, inappropriate conjunction errors occur when the use of connecting words or conjunctions does not comply with grammatical rules, so it can cause confusion in understanding sentences (Maulana, 2023). Lastly, errors in sound pronunciation, or what are often referred to as phonetic errors, refer to discrepancies between sound production by speakers and the phonetic norms that apply in a language (Santoso et al., 2023). This research is relevant to Phonological Level Language Errors in Student Observation Reports by (Setyowati et al., 2019).

This research aims to describe errors in the use of Indonesian at the phonological level, as well as describe the factors that influence

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Method

This research method uses narrative qualitative research. According to Darmanita & Yusri, (2020) narrative research is an analysis of stories which is detailed and explains certain events that are the focus of researchers, based on a specific time sequence. Thus, narrative research describes and explains events based on a detailed time sequence.

The research location chosen for this research was SD N 1 Jojo, Mejobo District, Kudus Regency. The research activity is about describing errors in language use, especially language errors in the field of phonology. This research uses data sources obtained from students' narrative essays entitled "Analysis of phonological errors in SD N 1 JOJO on the theme of heroes".

Data collection was carried out using documentation, identifying and describing techniques.

Based on the research results, there were errors in writing in the narrative essays of SD N 1 Jojo students, namely errors in using capital letters in the first letter of the big day, errors in writing compositions of words in sentences, errors in writing the spelling of words in sentences, errors in using prepositions that inappropriate, incorrect conjunction errors, and errors in sound pronunciation. The errors in students' essays are caused by students' lack of understanding about how to write words well and correctly. In this case, students need to be equipped with procedures for writing essays that comply with the rules of enhanced spelling.

The data in this research was obtained through several techniques, namely 1) documentation techniques, 2) identification techniques, 3) description techniques for phonological error analysis. The data analysis technique obtained in this research is the Miles and Huberman model data analysis. Miles and Huberman explain that interactive data analysis techniques involve four stages in the analysis process, namely data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions Darmanita & Yusri, (2020).

Discussion

Phonology is a field of grammar that discusses certain language sounds Alwasilah (1983). The form of applying phonology in Indonesian is studying the function of sounds used to differentiate or identify certain words. To find out phonological errors, we pay attention to the following data excerpt and analysis.

3.1 Error in using capital letters in the first letter of the name of the holiday

Data 1
*"Peringatan Hari **pah** lawan 10 November untuk mengigat pertempuran surabaya yang terjadi pada 1945."*

In data 1 there are errors in the field of phonology in students' essays in the form of errors in the use of capital letters at the beginning of sentences. The sentence written "Peringatan Hari pah lawan", uses the letter "p" which should be "P". Thus, the correct use of capital letters in the first letter of the name of the holiday is "Peringatan Hari Pahlawan". These findings are in line with the findings of (Setyowati et al., 2019) who both found errors in the use of capital letters in the first letters of the names of major holidays.

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3.2 Errors in writing excess and excess letters in a sentence

Data 1

*"Peringatan Hari pah lawan 10 November untuk **mengigat** pertempuran surabaya yang terjadi pada 1945."*

In data 1 there are also other phonological errors, namely errors in writing the lack of letters in the sentence. The error in writing the missing letters in the sentence in the sentence above is the word "mengigat". Thus, the improvement to this sentence is to add the letter "n" in the word "mengigat". So it produces the word "mengingat". The results of this finding are in line with the findings of (Ramadhan et al., 2021) who both found writing errors lacking letters in student text sentences.

Data 3

*"guru-guru juga mengikuti lomba paduan suara suara guru memang sangat bagus dan **medu**"*

In data 3 there are phonological errors, namely errors in writing the lack of letters in the sentence. The error in writing the missing letters in the sentence in essay 3 is in the word "medu". Thus, the improvement to this sentence is to add the letter "r" to the word "medu". Produces the word "merdu". These findings are in line with the findings of (Ramadhan et al., 2021) who both found writing errors lacking letters in student text sentences.

Data 3

*"Pada hari itu guru sangat seru sekali **Karna** aku bisa mengucapkan **terimakasi** atas diberikan ilmu dengan bermanfaat aku sangat sayang sekali sama guru guruku yang ada di SDN 1 Jojo".*

In data 3 there are phonological errors, namely errors in writing the lack of letters in the sentence. The error in writing the missing letters in the sentence in essay 3 lies in the word "karna" which should be "karena", and the word "terimakasi" should be "terimakasih". Thus, the correct sentence correction is: "*Pada hari itu guru sangat seru sekali karena aku bisa mengucapkan terimakasih atas diberikan ilmu dengan bermanfaat aku sangat sayang sekali sama guru guruku yang ada di SDN 1 Jojo.*" These findings are in line with the findings of (Ramadhan et al., 2021) who both found writing errors lacking letters in student text sentences.

Data 4

*Pahlawan adalah **pejuan**-pejuang hebat yang rela berkoban nyawa demi kebebasan kita. Para pahlawan adalah orang-orang yang memiliki semangat luar biasa untuk melawan penjajah.*

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Furthermore, in the word "pejuan" there is also a phonological error because there is a deletion of the phoneme "g". Thus, the improvement of this word is to add the letter "g" in the word "pejuan". This results in the word "pejuang". The results of this finding are in line with the findings of (Ramadhan et al., 2021) who also found errors in writing the lack of letters in student text sentences.

Data 5

*"terkait erat **degan** peristiwa **pentin**"*

In data 5 there are also phonological errors in writing the missing letters in the sentence. The error lies in the sentence "*terkait erat degan peristiwa pentin*". In this sentence there are two errors, namely "degan" and "pentin", these words need to add the letters "n" and "g". Thus, the correct sentence improvement is " *terkait erat dengan peristiwa penting"*. These findings are in line with the findings of (Ramadhan et al., 2021) who both found writing errors lacking letters in student text sentences.

Data 6

*"**memperigati** hari pahlawan"*

In data 6 there is a phonological error, namely an error in writing the lack of letters in the sentence contained in the word "memperigati". The word should have the letter "n" added so that it becomes "*memperingati hari pahlawan*". These findings are in line with the findings of (Ramadhan et al., 2021) who both found writing errors lacking letters in student text sentences.

Data 6

*"**mengkuti** drama"*

In data 6 there are phonological errors, namely errors in writing the lack of letters in the sentence. In this sentence there is the word "mengkuti". The word should have the letter "i" added so it becomes "mengikuti drama". These findings are in line with the findings of (Ramadhan et al., 2021) who both found writing errors lacking letters in student text sentences.

Data 6

*"aku dan temanku di **suru**"*

In data 6 there are phonological errors, namely errors in writing missing words in sentences. In this sentence there should be the addition of the letter "h" so that it becomes "*aku dan temanku di suruh*". These findings are in line with the findings of (Ramadhan et al., 2021) who both found writing errors lacking letters in student text sentences.

Data 7

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> *Pahlawan adalah orang-orang yang hebat yang* **menlindungi** *tanah air kita. Mereka berjuang dengan gigih agar kita bisa hidup aman dan bahagia. Setiap tahun, kita merayakan HARI PAHLAWAN untuk mengenang jasa mereka.*

The data analysis can be described as follows: in the word "menlindungi" the error lies in adding the phoneme "n" because the common word used is the word "melindungi". These findings are in line with the findings of (Ramadhan et al., 2021) who both found errors in writing excess letters in student text sentences.

3.3 Errors in spelling words in sentences

> **Data 1**
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> *"Berdasarkan buku bung Tomo Hidup dan mati pengobar semangat* **tempor** *10 November karya Abdul waid."*

Still in data 1 in the sentence above there is a phonological error in writing the spelling of the words in the sentence. The spelling error in the sentence is in the word "tempor". The word tempo has an incorrect spelling, so the correct correct word is "tempur". These findings are in line with the findings of (Santoso et al., 2023) who both found spelling errors in students' written text.

> **Data 2**
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> *Pada hari Pahlawan Kita Upacara untuk memperingati hari Pahlawan Tangal 10 November 2023. Saat* **lumba** *Selesai Aku Pulang kerumah dijemput* **Ibuk**.

The analysis of this data can be described as follows: in the word "lumba" the error lies in the use of the phoneme "u" because the common word used by Indonesian speakers is the word "lomba". Furthermore, in the word "ibuk" there is also an error because there is an additional phoneme "k" which should be "ibu". These findings are in line with the findings of (Santoso et al., 2023) who both found spelling errors in students' written text.

> **Data 4**
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> *Hari pahlawan adalah hari istimewa di Indonesia. Setiap tangal 10* **nopember**, *kita semua bersama-sama merayakan dan mengenang jasa-jasa para pahlawan yang telah berjuag untuk kemerdekaan negara Indonesia.*

The data analysis can be described as follows: in the word "nopember" the error lies in the use of the phoneme "p" because the common word used is the word "November". These findings are in line with the findings of (Santoso et al., 2023) who both found spelling errors in students' written text.

3.4 Inappropriate use of prepositions

> **Data 5**

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> *"Peringatan Hari Pahlawan pada 10 November **diindonesia".** Pada kata
> "diindonesia"*

In data 5 there is a phonological error, namely the use of inappropriate prepositions. The word "diindonesia" is an error in using the preposition, if corrected it becomes "di Indonesia". These findings are in line with the findings of (Irwansyah et al., 2022) who both found errors in using inappropriate prepositions in students' written texts.

> **Data 5**
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> *"pahlawan yang telah **men jaga** dan membela"*

In data 5 there is a phonological error, namely the use of inappropriate prepositions. The word "men jaga" is not appropriate, it should be "menjaga". Thus, the correct correction to the sentence is "*pahlawan yang telah menjaga dan membela*". These findings are in line with the findings of (Irwansyah et al., 2022) who both found errors in using inappropriate prepositions in students' written texts.

3.5 Inappropriate conjunction error

> **Data 5**
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> *"Setiap tahun, Peringatan Hari Pahlawan di adakan Upacara, **ziaroh makom** pahlawan"*

In data 5 there are still phonological errors, namely incorrect conjunction errors. The words "ziaroh" and "makom" are a conjunction error if they are corrected to mean "ziarah" and "makam". Thus, the correct correction to the sentence is "*Setiap tahun, Peringatan Hari Pahlawan di adakan Upacara, ziarah makam pahlawan*." These findings are in line with the findings of (Nursaima Putri Hsb, Toras Barita Bayo Angin, 2022) who both found inappropriate conjunction errors in students' written texts.

> **Data 5**
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> *"**pengurbanan** para pahlawan"*

In data 5 there are still phonological errors, namely incorrect conjunction errors. The word "pengurbanan" is a conjunction error, if it is justified then what is correct is "pengorbanan". Thus, the correct sentence improvement is "*pengorbanan para pahlawan*". These findings are in line with the findings of (Nursaima Putri Hsb, Toras Barita Bayo Angin, 2022) who both found inappropriate conjunction errors in students' written texts.

3.6 Errors in sound pronunciation

> **Data 6**

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> *"Aku sangat senang **benget**"*

In data 6 there is a phonological error in the pronunciation of the sound, this is evident in the sentence " *Aku sangat senang benget.*" The word "benget" should be "banget". These findings are in line with the findings of (Setyowati et al., 2019) who both found errors in sound pronunciation.

Based on the findings of phonological errors above, there is an error percentage of 30%, here are six errors in the field of phonology, namely errors in the use of capital letters in the first letter as much as 5%, errors in writing the order of words in a sentence as much as 5%, errors in the spelling of words in a sentence as much as 5%, errors in using the wrong prepositions were 5%, errors in the wrong conjunctions were 5%, and errors in the pronunciation of sounds were 5%. The results of this study are relevant to research (Setyowati et al., 2019).

Conclusion

Based on the results of the discussion, it can be concluded firstly, there are phonological errors in the composition of SD N 1 Jojo students with the theme of heroes. From the data we took, we analyzed the phonological errors in each student's composition. There were seven essay data that we analyzed and produced the six discussions listed above. The phonological errors that we analyze include errors in using capital letters in the first letter of the holiday, errors in writing compositions of words in sentences, errors in spelling words in sentences, errors in using inappropriate prepositions, errors in inappropriate conjunctions, and errors in sound pronunciation. We hope that the results of the discussion in this article can be used as new knowledge for all of us.

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