

Analysis Of Phonological Errors In The Program "Lapor Pak!"

Larasati Dwi Wahyuni¹, Maulia Hafizah², Yani Lubis³

^{1,2,3} Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara

Alamat: Jln. Williem Iskandar Pasar V Medan Estate 20371

Korespondensi penulis: larasatidwiwahyuni@gmail.com

Abstract. *This research aims to describe phonological errors in the television program "Lapor Pak!" on the private television station Trans 7. This study is a qualitative research with a qualitative descriptive method. The data source of this research includes all utterances delivered by the hosts, invited guests, or speakers in the program "Lapor Pak!". The data collection technique used in this study is observation and note-taking. The analysis technique employed in this research is qualitative data analysis, which involves identifying, classifying, analyzing, and drawing conclusions from the research findings. The researcher found nine phonological errors, namely metathesis, monophthongization, apheresis, neutralization, zeroization, assimilation, vowel modification, epenthesis, and syncope.*

Keywords: *Errors, Lapor Pak, Phonological form, Progam Television*

Abstrak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan kesalahan fonologi pada aprogram acara Lapor Pak! di stasiun televisi swasta Trans 7. Jenis penelitian ini adalha penelitian kualitatif dengan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Sumber data penelitiana adalah semua tuturan yang dibawakan pembawa acara maupun tamu undangan atau narasumber dalam program Lapor Pak!. Teknik pengumpulan data berupa simak dan catat. Penelitian ini menggunakan teknik analisis data kualitatif yaitu dengan mengidentifikasi, mengklasifikasi, menganalisis, dan menyimpulkan hasil penelitian. Peneliti menemukan 9 kesaalahan fonologi berupa, metatesis, monoftongisasi, aferesis, netralisasi, zeroisasi, asimilasi, modifikasi vokal, anaptiksis dan sinkop.

Kata kunci: Errors, Lapor Pak, Phonological form, Progam Television

INTRODUCTION

Language is a means of communication used by humans to convey intentions or desires to other individuals. According to Everett M. Rogers and Lawrence Kincaid, communication is a process in which two or more people form or exchange information with each other, leading to a mutual and deep understanding (1981). Communication can take the form of both oral and written expression. In order for the intended message to be understood by the recipient, the message sender or language speaker needs to have a good understanding of the language.

Language users often make mistakes in communication, whether intentional or unintentional. Similar to the forms of communication, communication errors can occur in both spoken and written language. Generally, English language errors frequently occur in the field

of phonology, which relates to sound and pronunciation. Typically, phonological errors in English include the omission or addition of phonemes, changes in phonemic sounds, and others.

Phonological errors in language are still commonly found in television programs. Television is one of the communication media that can be used to convey a message or information. This research aims to analyze phonological errors made by speakers in a television program.

The program "Lapor Pak!" on the national private television station Trans 7 is a comedy entertainment show set in a police station, featuring sketches related to criminal cases involving specific individuals or celebrities as guests. The program is hosted by several comedians. It is highly popular in Indonesia as it usually invites famous guests who are national celebrities and are involved in current hot issues, playing roles in comedic sketches.

Research related to the analysis of phonological errors has been conducted by Idora (2021:8-18) in a study titled "Phonological Errors in the Talk Show Mata Najwa on Trans 7." The research examines the addition, omission, and changes of phonemes in the talk show Mata Najwa on Trans 7. This research has novel aspects compared to previous relevant studies, which are as follows: The researcher analyzes phonological errors made by guest speakers in the program, The research focuses on a different program, namely the show *Lapor Pak!* on Trans 7 television station, The researcher will provide a detailed analysis and interpretation of the obtained data, and The researcher will analyze phonological errors in a recent episode of the *Lapor Pak!* program.

Based on the aforementioned issues, the researcher is motivated to conduct a study titled "Analysis of Phonological Errors in the Program Lapor Pak!"

LITERATUR REVIEW

Language errors refer to deviations from standard language norms in speech that are not in accordance with language performance, as stated by Tarigan (2011). Tarigan also emphasizes that the analysis of language errors is a procedural work. Pranowo (2015) argues that language errors are deviations from the norms of standard language usage. Similarly, Suwandi (2008) states that language errors occur when there is a deviation from the rules of language usage, both orally and in writing. The experts mentioned above agree that language errors involve deviations from standard language norms.

Phonology is a branch of linguistic science that studies the sounds in language, as stated by Chaer (2012). In line with Chaer's opinion, Wijana (2011) also believes that phonology is a branch of language science that delves into the intricacies of language sounds, which are classified into phonetics and phonemics. Based on the perspectives of Chaer and Wijana, it can be said that phonology is closely related to the pronunciation of sounds in speech that occurs in every communication.

Muslich (2015) also argues that phonology involves a deeper examination of speech sounds, which are further divided into phonetics and phonemics. Phonology focuses more on the issues related to sound in both oral and written speech. In line with the viewpoint expressed by Ghufron (2015), phonological errors can occur in both oral and written language usage, including the pronunciation of phonemes, omission of phonemes, addition of phonemes, misplacement within word or sentence clusters, and changes from diphthongs to monophthongs. Muslich and Ghufron also share the same opinion that phonological errors can arise in both oral and written communication due to deviations in speech sounds. Based on the opinions of these experts, it can be concluded that phonological errors involve deviations from the sounds or utterances that occur intentionally or unintentionally in communicative acts.

RESEARCH METHOD

In this research, a qualitative descriptive method is employed. Descriptive research aims to present the state of the researched object as it is, in accordance with the exact situation and conditions during the research. The approach used in this study is qualitative, focusing on the object of phonological errors and the subject of the *Lapor Pak!* program on Trans 7 television station. The researcher analyzes the forms of phonological errors in the *Lapor Pak!* program on Trans 7, where the host Najwa Shihab serves as both the data source and the necessary information for the research.

The data collection technique used in this study is observation and note-taking. Observation is a technique commonly used in language research, involving attentive listening to the language being studied. In this research, the researcher employs non-participant observation, meaning that the researcher only acts as an observer of language use by the informants, without being involved in the speech events being studied. Note-taking is a technique used by the researcher to record data related to the research problem regarding social values, which are subsequently classified to draw conclusions (Sudaryanto, cited in Djindan, 2021:17). According to Sugiyono (2013:59), researchers in qualitative research act as research instruments, and to obtain optimal research results, the researcher engages in several activities

related to the research, including watching the Lapor Pak! program, taking notes on each speech utterance by the speakers, sorting the words, and categorizing and analyzing them.

Data analysis techniques are performed with a focus on the research objectives. The steps in analyzing the data begin by continuing the data collection techniques previously employed, namely: 1. Collecting speaker data in conversational sentences from the Lapor Pak! program and transcribing them into written form. 2. Classifying and analyzing the data according to the forms of phonological errors. 3. Drawing conclusions from the analysis of phonological errors in the Lapor Pak! program on Trans 7 television station.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A qualitative descriptive analysis is employed in this research, which is based on collecting data on phonological errors. The variables investigated include the various forms of phonological errors in four segments of the Lapor Pak! program on Trans 7 television station:

Table 1. Data Findings of Phonological Error Analysis in the Program Lapor Pak! on Trans 7 Television Station.

Segmen	No.	Speech Sentences	Speaker	Phonological Error	Phonological Form
1	1	Ini <i>keanya</i> fix deh <i>kalo</i> komandan bakalan dimutilasi	Hesti	Keanya	Metathesis
				Kalo	Monophthongization
	2	<i>Tar</i> dulu, jangan-jangan istri kamu mau dateng Kayak waatermelon, mangga, <i>duren-duren</i>	Andre	Tar	Apheresis
	3	Kita kan <i>uda</i> putus, tapi kita <i>uda</i> mau rujuk lagi. Jangan <i>maen</i> salah-salahan		Duren-duren	Netralisasi
4	Buk, <i>monmaap</i> sebelumnya. Kayaknya <i>emang</i> komandan kami lagi ada kesibukan	Kiki	Uda	Zeroisasi	

	5		Najwa Shihab	Maen	Assimilation
	6		Wendy	Monmaap Emang	Vowel Modification Apheresis
2	1	Tinggal <i>dibukak</i> aja kok repot	Najwa Shihab	Dibukak	Anaptyxis
3	1	Anda tidak tau <i>krolonoginya</i>	Andre	Krolonoginya	Metathesis
4	1	Aiko <i>mo</i> ulang <i>taun</i>	Wendy	Mo Taun	Monophthongization Syncope

Interpretation and Description of the Research

1. Metathesis

Metathesis is a process of changing the order of sounds or phonemes in a word, resulting in two contrasting forms of the word.

a) Data 1

Hesti: “Ini keanyanya fix deh kalo komandan bakalan dimutilasi”

In the above utterance, there is the word "keanya" derived from the word "kayaknya". The phonological error in the word occurred due to the change of the phoneme /a/ to /e/ and the omission of the phoneme /y/ due to the encounter of two vowel sounds. Therefore, the correct pronunciation of the word "kayaknya" is "keanya". The actual utterance should be:

Hesti: “Ini kayaknya fix deh kalo komandan bakalan dimutilasi”

b) Data 2

Andre: “Anda tidak tau krolonoginya” (segmen 3, no.1)

In the above utterance, there is the word "krolonoginya" derived from the word "kronologinya". The phonological error in the word occurred due to the alteration of the sound sequence "lo" which should be located after the sound "no". Therefore, the correct pronunciation of the word "kronologinya" is "krolonoginya". The actual utterance should be:

Andre: “Anda tidak tau kronologinya”

2. Monophthongization

It is a process of changing a diphthong vowel sound into a monophthong.

a) Data 1

Hesti: "Ini keanya fix deh kalo komandan bakalan dimutilasi" (segmen 1, no.1)

In the spoken sentence above, there is the word "kalo" derived from the base word "kalau." The phonological error in this word occurs due to the change from a diphthong vowel in the base word "kalau" to a single vowel, where [au] is changed to [o], resulting in the pronunciation "kalo." The correct sentence should be:

Hesti: "Ini keanya fix deh kalau komandan bakalan dimutilasi"

b) Data 2

Wendy: "Aiko mo ulang taun" (Segmen 4, no.1)

In the above speech utterance, the word "mo" is derived from the base word "mau". The phonological error in this word occurs due to the modification of the diphthong vowel in the base word, where [au] is changed to a single vowel [o], resulting in its pronunciation as "mo". The correct speech utterance should be:

Wendy: "Aiko mau ulang taun"

3. Apheresis

Apheresis is a process of changing a word by omitting one or more phonemes at the beginning of the word.

a) Data 1

Hesti: "Tar dulu, jangan-jangan istri kamu mau dateng" (segmen 1, no.2)

In the above speech utterance, the word "tar" is derived from the base word "sebentar". The phonological error in this word occurs because at the beginning of the word "sebentar", there is a deletion of 5 phonemes: /s/, /e/, /b/, /e/, and /n/. As a result, it is pronounced as "tar". The correct speech utterance should be:

Hesti: "Sebentar dulu, jangan-jangan istri kamu mau dateng"

b) Data 2

Wendy: "Buk, monmaap sebelumnya. Kayaknya emang komandan kami lagi ada kesibukan" (segmen 1, no.6)

In the above speech utterance, the word "emang" is derived from the base word "memang". The phonological error in this word occurs because at the beginning of the word "memang", there is a deletion of the phoneme /m/. As a result, it is pronounced as "emang". The correct speech utterance should be:

Wendy: "Buk, monmaap sebelumnya. Kayaknya memang komandan kami lagi ada kesibukan"

4. Netralisasi

Netralisasi is a phonological process that involves the neutralization of phonemes due to the influence of the linguistic environment.

a) Data 1

Andre: “Kayak waatermelon, mangga, duren-duren” (segmen 1, no.3)

In the spoken sentence above, there is the phrase "duren-duren" derived from the base word "durian." The phonological form of this phrase occurs due to the influence of the language used in everyday environment, where the phoneme [ia] is replaced by [e], resulting in the pronunciation "duren." The correct sentence should be:

Andre: “Kayak watermelon, mangga, durian-durian”

5. Zeroization

Zeroization is a sound change that involves the elimination of a phonemic sound due to economy of pronunciation.

a) Data 1

Kiki: “Kita kan uda putus, tapi kita uda mau rujuk lagi” (segmen 1, no.4)

In the given utterance, the word "uda" is a phonological error derived from the base word "sudah". The phonological error occurs due to the omission of the /s/ and /h/ phonemes, resulting in the pronunciation of "sudah" as "uda". The correct utterance should be:

Kiki: “Kita kan sudah putus, tapi kita sudah mau rujuk lagi”

6. Assimilation

Assimilation is a sound change that occurs when two similar sounds become more alike. This can happen when the sounds in a language are pronounced in sequence and can influence each other.

a) Data 1

Najwa Shihab: “Jangan maen salah-salahan” (segmen 1, no. 5)

In the given utterance, the word "maen" is a phonological error derived from the base word "main". The phonological error in this word occurs because the vowel phoneme [i] is pronounced as [e], resulting in the pronunciation of "main" as "maen". The correct utterance should be:

Najwa Shihab: “Jangan main salah-salahan”

7. Vowel Modification

Vowel modification is a change in vowel sound due to the influence of other sounds that follow it.

a) Data 1

Wendy: "Buk, monmaap sebelumnya. Kayaknya emang komandan kami lagi ada kesibukan" (segmen 1, no. 6)

In the given utterance, the word "monmaap" is a phonological error derived from the phrase "mohon maaf". The phonological error in this word occurs due to the deletion of several phonemes, specifically [ho], and the phoneme /p/ undergoes a pronunciation change from /f/, resulting in the pronunciation "monmaap". The correct utterance should be:

Wendy: "Buk, mohon maaf sebelumnya. Kayaknya emang komandan kami lagi ada kesibukan"

8. Anaptyxis

Anaptyxis is a process of sound alteration by inserting a specific vowel sound between two consonants, aiming to facilitate pronunciation.

a) Data 1

Najwa Shihab: "Tinggal dibukak aja kok repot" (segmen 2, no.1)

In the given utterance, the word "dibukak" is a phonological error derived from the word "dibuka". The phonological error in this word occurs due to the addition of a phoneme at the end of the word for ease of pronunciation, resulting in a change in pronunciation to "dibukak". The correct utterance should be:

Najwa Shihab: "Tinggal dibuka aja kok repot"

9. Syncope

Syncope is a process of word alteration by removing one or more phonemes in the middle of a word.

a) Data 1

Wendy: "Aiko mo ulang taun" (segmen 4, no. 1)

In the above utterance, the word "taun" is a phonological error derived from the base word "tahun". The phonological error occurs due to the deletion of the /h/ phoneme in the middle of the word, resulting in the pronunciation "taun". The correct utterance should be: "tahun".

Wendy: "Aiko mo ulang tahun"

CONCLUSION

Based on the data findings from the research on phonological error analysis in the Lapor Pak! program on Trans 7 television station, nine forms of phonological errors were identified,

namely metathesis, monophthongization, apheresis, neutralization, zeroization, assimilation, vowel modification, anaptyxis, and syncope. Based on the research findings, a total of nine utterances containing phonological errors were identified, comprising 13 utterances with phonological errors. The most frequently encountered forms of phonological errors in the four segments of the *Lapor Pak!* program were metathesis, monophthongization, and apheresis, each with a total of two errors.

REFERENCES

- Chaer, Abdul. (2012). *Linguistik Umum*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Djindan, N., & Lauder, M.R. 2021. Penelusuran Toponimi Pegunungan di Kawasan Taman Nasional Bromo Tengger Semeru. *Jurnal Pesona*, 7(1), 14—24. <https://doi.org/10.52657/jp.v7i1.1377>
- Ghufron, Syamsul. (2015). *Kesalahan Berbahasa: Teori dan Praktik*. Yogyakarta: Ombak
- Idora, M., Mustaf, M.N., & Septyanti, E. 2021. Kesalahan Fonologi pada Gelar Wicara Mata Najwa Trans 7. *Jurnal Silistik*, 1(1), 8-18.
- Irwansyah, N., Safira, R., & Lamalinga, S. F. 2022. Analisis Kesalahan Fonologi pada Program Acara Kick Andy di Stasiun Televisi Metro Tv. *Jurnal-el Badan Bahasa*, 17(1)
- Muslich, Masnur. (2015). *Fonologi Bahasa Indonesia: Tinjauan Deskriptif Sistem Bunyi Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: PT Bumi Aksara