



Phonological Errors in the Comments Column of the TikTok Social Media Account @diansoediro

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze and describe phonological errors, including phoneme changes, phoneme omissions, and phoneme additions, in the comments column of the TikTok social media account @diansoediro, and to determine their relevance to Indonesian language learning materials in schools. This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach with a phenomenological approach. The research data consists of words found in the comments column of the TikTok account @diansoediro from January to December 2024. Data collection techniques were carried out using listening, note-taking, and documentation techniques. The data analysis technique includes three stages: data reduction, data presentation, conclusion drawing, and verification. The results of this study indicate that 39 phonological errors were found, consisting of 6 phoneme changes (adaptation, contraction, and metathesis); 6 phoneme omissions (apheresis, syncope, and apocope); and four additional phoneme data in the form of epenthesis and paragogue. These errors are influenced by daily habits, the tendency to write spontaneously, and the informal nature of digital communication. These findings have significant relevance to Indonesian language learning in schools, particularly the writing element in Learning Outcome Phase D. Therefore, these language error data can be used as a contextual resource to improve students' accuracy and language skills.

Keywords: phonological errors, comments column, TikTok, social media

Kesalahan Berbahasa Tataran Fonologi pada Kolom Komentar Akun Media Sosial TikTok @diansoediro

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis mendeskripsikan kesalahan dalam tataran fonologi yang meliputi aspek perubahan fonem, penghilangan fonem, dan penambahan fonem pada kolom komentar media sosial Tiktok akun @diansoediro, serta mengetahui relevansinya terhadap materi pembelajaran bahasa Indonesia di sekolah. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan jenis penelitian deskriptif kualitatif yang menerapkan pendekatan fenomenologi. Data penelitian berupa kata-kata yang ditemukan di kolom komentar Tiktok akun @diansoediro selama bulan Januari hingga Desember 2024. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui teknik simak, teknik catat, dan teknik dokumentasi. Teknik analisis data mencakup tiga tahapan, yaitu reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan serta verifikasi. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ditemukan 39 data kesalahan fonologi yang terdiri atas 6 data perubahan fonem meliputi adaptasi, kontraksi, dan metatesis; 6 data penghilangan fonem meliputi aferesis, sinkope, dan apokope; serta 4 data penambahan fonem berupa epentesis dan paragog. Kesalahan-kesalahan tersebut dipengaruhi oleh kebiasaan sehari-hari, kecenderungan menulis secara spontan karakter komunikasi digital bersifat informal. Temuan ini memiliki relevansi signifikan terhadap pembelajaran bahasa Indonesia di sekolah, khususnya pada elemen menulis dalam Capaian Pembelajaran Fase D, sehingga data kesalahan berbahasa ini dapat dimanfaatkan sebagai sumber kontekstual untuk meningkatkan ketelitian dan keterampilan berbahasa peserta didik.

Kata kunci: kesalahan berbahasa, fonologi, media sosial, Tiktok.

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INTRODUCTION

Language is a system used by humans as a primary tool for interaction. Language plays a vital role in everyday life because it supports the delivery of information, forms social relationships, and develops individual thinking skills. Furthermore, language also influences the formation of a group's culture and identity. Language use can influence a person's thought patterns, attitudes, and perspectives on their surroundings. Language also allows one to express emotions, explain certain situations, and convey various other meanings. Furthermore, language helps humans understand the information they receive (Wasniah, 2023: 2). In practice, especially on social media, language use is often spontaneous, resulting in a lack of attention to proper linguistic rules.

Errors in language use are a common occurrence, both in spoken and written forms. This is not only experienced by children or foreign language learners, but also by native speakers, including adults. These errors have the potential to disrupt the communication process by leading to misunderstandings. Various language errors are common in everyday life, particularly in the use of language on social media (Wasniah, 2023).

According to Setyawati (in Annisa & Amalia, 2022), language errors are deviations in language use that do not conform to communication rules, social norms, or grammatical rules, both spoken and written. These errors typically have a consistent pattern, indicating that the language user has not fully mastered the rules of language. These deviations can appear in various aspects of language, from word choice and word formation to sentence structure. Thus, language errors essentially reflect a speaker's suboptimal linguistic abilities. They not only indicate a non-compliance with grammatical rules but also a lack of attention to effective communication and prevailing social norms.

According to Setyawati (2019), errors in Indonesian at the phonological level can occur in both spoken and written language. Repeated errors

at the phonological level indicate that understanding of the language's sound system is still developing. These errors are not merely temporary errors, but rather part of the internal process of understanding and using the language's sound system. This phenomenon causes the emergence of various forms of phonological errors, such as changes in phonemes, omissions of phonemes, and additions of phonemes in written language on social media.

One of the most widely used social media platforms today is TikTok. This platform is a digital communication tool that allows users to interact through video uploads and comment sections. In the comments section, users tend to use informal and spontaneous language, often resulting in linguistic irregularities. One TikTok account that demonstrates this phenomenon is @diansoediro. This account has a high level of interaction, resulting in a wide variety of language usage in its comments section. Based on initial observations, various phonological errors were found, including changes, omissions, and additions of phonemes in user comments.

Based on this phenomenon, this study focuses on phonological errors in the comments section of the TikTok social media account @diansoediro. The focus of this research includes: (1) the forms of phoneme change errors, (2) the forms of phoneme omission errors, (3) the forms of phoneme addition errors, and (4) their relevance to Indonesian language learning in schools. In line with this focus, this study aims to describe the forms of phonological errors, including changes, omissions, and additions of phonemes in the comments section of the TikTok social media account @diansoediro, and to describe their relevance to Indonesian language learning.

This research is expected to benefit various parties. For researchers, this study can enhance understanding and experience in analyzing language errors on social media. For readers, especially students of Indonesian Language and Literature Education, this study can provide insight into the forms of phonological errors that



frequently appear in digital communication. Furthermore, for the educational world, the results of this study can be used as a learning resource and instructional material for understanding language use in accordance with Indonesian language rules.

Several researchers have previously conducted research on language errors at the phonological level. Maulana et al.'s (2023) study examined phonological errors in the speech of the President of the Republic of Indonesia commemorating Pancasila Day and found changes and omissions of phonemes. Huda and Jessica's (2024) study examined phonological errors in the Jawa Pos newspaper and found various forms of spelling errors. Meanwhile, Annisa and Amalia (2022) analyzed phonological and morphological errors in tweets from the Twitter account @FiersaBesari and found the use of non-standard words and omissions of phonemes. Based on this research, this study shares similarities with the study of phonological language errors, but differs in the research object, namely the comments section of the TikTok social media account @diansoediro. The novelty of this study lies in its focus on errors involving changes, omissions, and additions of phonemes in digital communication on TikTok.

METHODS

This study uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive approach to describe phonological errors in the form of omissions, additions, and changes of phonemes in comments on the TikTok account @diansoediro. According to Fraenkel et al. (2012), Moleong (2007), Razak (2017), Abubakar (2021) qualitative research aims to understand phenomena holistically in a natural context. This study also uses a phenomenological approach to understand the meaning of language use based on user experiences. According (in Abdussamad, 2021), Afifuddin & Saebani (2002), Balaka (2012), phenomenology aims to understand individual experiences in depth. The research data consisted of words containing phonological errors

in the comments section of the TikTok account @diansoediro from January to December 2024.

Data collection techniques used listening, note-taking, and documentation. Data analysis techniques refer to the Miles and Huberman model, which includes data reduction, data presentation, drawing conclusions, and verification.

RESULTS

Based on the data collection results, various language errors at the phonological level were found in the comments section of the TikTok social media account @diansoediro. These errors were classified into three categories: phoneme changes, phoneme omissions, and phoneme additions. In the phoneme change category, contraction, metathesis, and adaptation were found. In the phoneme omission category, apheresis, syncope, and apocope were found. Meanwhile, in the phoneme addition category, epenthesis and paragoge were found, each with two data points. Further explanation of each type of error will be explained in the following section.

1. Phoneme Changes

In the results section of this study, language errors at the phonological level related to phoneme changes were found. These phoneme changes generally include contraction, metathesis, adaptation, and dissimilation. However, in this study, only contraction and metathesis forms were found. A more detailed description will be presented in the following subsection.

1.1 Contractions

The type of phoneme change error is a contraction error. Data sourced from the comments section of the TikTok social media account @diansodiro reflects the use of these contraction errors, namely:

Data 103

“Item jail bet ma bini sendiri”.

“Item jail bet ma is own wife”.

Data 104

“@bidi dan item produk Palembang memang dak pernah gagal”.

“@bidi and Palembang product items never fail.”

1.2 Metathesis

This section provides an explanation of the various errors identified in the research as a basis for understanding the analysis results. The following are the types of metathesis errors:

Data 121

“Buat ulang ga patah-patah blm mauk”.

“Remake it so it doesn't break before it's in.”

Data 119

“Tersepona”

“Fascinated”

1.3 Adaptasi

Data disajikan untuk memperlihatkan bentuk-bentuk kesalahan adaptasi yang ditemukan sebagai berikut:

Data 125

“Ya Allah, kasih bidi sama item zuriat yg sehat, cerdas dan panjang umur”.

“O Allah, give me bidi and zuriat items that are healthy, intelligent and have a long life.”

Data 128

“Subhanallah sudh cantik pintr masak solehah lgi”.

“Subhanallah, I'm beautiful and smart enough to cook piously again.”

2. Phoneme Omission

Based on the research results, phonological errors were found in the comments section of the TikTok social media account @diansoediro, particularly those related to phoneme omission. These errors are grouped into three types: apheresis, syncope, and apocope. A description of each type is presented below.

2.1 Apheresis

The types of phoneme omission errors that fall into the apheresis error category are described as follows:

Data 203

“Letak air lepas tu panaskan d gas biar kotorannya tidak melekat lepas tu cuci macam biasa”.

“Put the water on and heat it with gas so that the dirt doesn't stick, then wash as usual.”

Data 201

“Kak bidi emang boleh cantik terus”.

“Sis Bidi can always be beautiful.”

2.2 Syncope

The forms of phoneme deletion errors that fall into the syncope category are as follows:

Data 211

“Soalnya ngiler tau setiap mba masak”.

“Because I drool every time you cook.”

Data 215

“Ini konten asik, mbk ya cantik pintar masak unk suami jozzz lanjut trus”.

This is great content, Miss. You're beautiful and a great cook for your husband. Keep going.”

2.3 Apocopeia

Errors that fall into the apocopeia category are described as follows:

Data 239

“Udah cntik pintar msak kalem mm tipe cowo bnget”.

“You're already pretty smart, how to cook calmly, really the type of guy.”

Data 250

“Saya pusing klao gc ad duit klao k, klao omngnornng bodo amt”.

“I'm confused if I don't have money if I don't, if I'm stupid or stupid.”



3. Phoneme Addition

Based on data analysis in the comments section of the TikTok social media account @diansoediro, errors involving phoneme additions were found that do not conform to Indonesian phonological rules. Generally, phoneme additions include prothesis, epenthesis, and paragogue, but in this study, only epenthesis and paragogue were found. A description of these two types of errors is presented in the following section.

3.1 Epenthesis

The various errors that fall into this category are shown in the following excerpt:

Data 303

"Oh lagi ada job disini toh el... mangkanya gak ikut nemenin bebe nonton konser".

"Oh, you have a job here, El... that's why you didn't accompany Bebe to the concert."

Data 310

"Aku sumpahin kak bidi segera garis duwa sehat-sehat akak sayang".

"I swear, sis bidi, you will soon be healthy, my dear."

3.2 Paragogue

This explanation is intended to demonstrate the characteristics of the errors found in more detail. The forms of paragogue errors are described as follows:

Data 311

"Sukak bgt sm rmbtntyaa".

"I really like the rmbtntyaa".

Data 312

"Kak harus tetep happy ya, sehat-sehat berkah selaluw kak".

"Sis, you have to stay happy, always be healthy and blessed, Sis."

DISCUSSION

This study focused on the factors causing phonological errors in the comments section of the TikTok account @diansoediro. The results

revealed errors in the form of phoneme changes, phoneme omissions, and phoneme additions. These errors indicate that language use on social media tends to be influenced by relaxed, fast-paced, and informal communication situations. Social media users prioritize communication efficiency over accurate use of language according to standard Indonesian. Furthermore, spoken language habits, the influence of regional dialects, and digital language styles also influence the emergence of phonological errors in user comments.

Phoneme Changes

Phoneme change errors in this study were found in the forms of contraction, metathesis, and adaptation. These three forms demonstrate sound changes in words influenced by everyday language habits and digital communication. In the contraction form, the use of the word "ma" in data 103 and "dak" in data 104 demonstrates a tendency for speakers to shorten word forms to make communication more concise and practical. The use of the form "ma" originates from the word "sama," which has had some sounds removed because it is considered easier and quicker to write. This shows that social media communication is heavily influenced by spoken language habits. Setyawati (2019) states that language errors can be influenced by the language the speaker has previously mastered. In this context, shortened forms commonly used in everyday conversation are carried over into written language on social media.

The use of the word "dak" also demonstrates the influence of regional dialects in written comments. This form is commonly used in certain regional languages as a substitute for the word "tidak." The habit of using dialects in everyday communication causes speakers to unconsciously use the same form when writing comments on social media. According to Laila and Baehaqie (2026), contractions on social media often arise because speakers want to streamline their speech so that messages can be conveyed more quickly.

This suggests that social media encourages users to use more concise language forms than formal language.

Metathesis errors in the words "mausk" and "tersepona" indicate a phoneme swap within the words. This phenomenon is influenced by the speaker's lack of precision when typing comments. In digital communication, users often write spontaneously without double-checking, making letter order errors easy to occur. According to Febriyanti and Suparwa (2025), metathesis can occur due to the speaker's unintentional placement of sounds or letters when writing. These errors are not always caused by a lack of understanding of standard forms, but are more influenced by technical factors such as typing speed and a lack of attention to accuracy.

Furthermore, the interactive and fast-paced nature of social media causes users to focus more on delivering responses than on the structure of the language used. Pusparini (2025) explains that communication on social media tends to be spontaneous, increasing the chance of phonological errors. Therefore, metathesis errors in this study were influenced by the habit of typing quickly and the low level of editing before comments are published.

In terms of adaptation, the use of the words "zuriah" and "solehah" demonstrates the influence of loanword pronunciation, which does not fully adhere to standard Indonesian rules. Social media users tend to write words based on the sounds they frequently hear rather than the standard forms in the KBBI (Indonesian Dictionary). This suggests that listening habits are more dominant than understanding correct spelling.

According to Shalima (in Hanum, 2021), adaptation occurs because speakers adapt loanwords to pronunciations they consider easier. Furthermore, the use of religious terms on social media is often influenced by the social environment and community speech habits. Speakers are more familiar with spoken forms such as "solehah" than the standard form, "salihah." A lack of attention to

standard Indonesian in digital communication also leads to the continued use of these forms, even though they do not conform to Indonesian rules.

Phoneme Omission

Errors involving phoneme omission in this study included apheresis, syncope, and apocope. These errors demonstrate the tendency of social media users to abbreviate words to simplify and streamline communication.

In apheresis, the use of the words "tu" and "emang" indicates the omission of phonemes at the beginning of words, influenced by spoken language habits. In everyday communication, these forms are more frequently used because they are considered more relaxed and easier to pronounce. This habit then carries over into written language on social media. Afifah & Usiono (2025) state that digital communication encourages speakers to use abbreviated forms to expedite message delivery.

The use of "emang" also indicates that written language on social media often follows spoken pronunciation patterns. Speakers no longer pay attention to standard forms because the primary goal of communication on social media is to convey messages quickly and easily. Anisyah (2024) explains that the lack of attention to standard language rules in digital media leads to increasingly frequent language errors, which are considered normal by users.

In syncope, the use of the words "tau" and "unk" indicates the omission of phonemes in the middle of words. The use of "tau" as a form of "tahu" is influenced by everyday pronunciation, which is then written directly without regard for standard spelling. Hasanudin (2017) states that spoken language habits significantly influence the emergence of errors in written language, especially in informal communication. Meanwhile, the use of the word "unk" indicates a habit of abbreviating words to speed up the typing process. In social media, abbreviations are often used to make communication more practical. According to Sika et al. (2025), social media encourages the



emergence of abbreviated forms of language because users prioritize efficiency over accuracy. This has led to the increasing use of abbreviations and their acceptance as commonplace in digital communication.

In apocopeia, the use of the words "cowo" and "bodo" indicates the omission of phonemes at the end of words, influenced by slang and informal communication. These forms are commonly used in everyday conversation, so social media users often rewrite them in comments. The use of slang indicates that social media is a freer communication space than formal situations.

Hamdani et al. (2024) explain that social media allows users to use informal language variations without regard to standard language conventions. Furthermore, the continued use of non-standard forms can influence speakers' language habits. According to Tarigan et al. (2024), persistent language errors can form new habits in everyday communication. Therefore, the apocopeal errors in this study were influenced by the habit of using slang and low control over the use of standard language on social media.

Phoneme Addition

Errors involving phoneme addition in this study were found in the form of epenthesis and paragogue. These errors indicate the addition of certain sounds influenced by pronunciation habits and informal communication styles.

In the form of epenthesis, the use of the words "mangkanya" and "duwa" indicates the addition of phonemes in the middle of words. These additional sounds are influenced by the speaker's habit of pronouncing words non-standardly and then rewriting them in comments. Markhamah and Sabardila (in Wardhani, 2020) state that language errors can be influenced by the mother tongue and a lack of mastery of standard Indonesian. Furthermore, Nurwicaksono and Amelia (in Carmita et al., 2023) explain that phoneme addition often occurs due to speakers' unintentional use when pronouncing words spontaneously. In social

media communication, speakers tend to write words according to the sounds they hear or say, making non-standard forms more likely to emerge. In the form of paragogue, the use of the words "sukak" and "selaluw" indicates the addition of phonemes at the end of words to convey expressiveness in digital communication. These additional sounds are typically used to emphasize emotion, enhance a sense of familiarity, or adhere to a relaxed social media style. Sari et al. (2025) state that individual communication habits can influence the emergence of non-standard forms. Furthermore, Mulyanto (2025) explains that phoneme changes in informal communication are often influenced by speakers' pronunciation habits. On social media, expressive forms such as "sukak" and "selaluw" are often used to create a more intimate and emotional impression. This demonstrates that social media language is used not only as a communication tool but also as a means of expressing users' identities and language styles.

Based on the overall data, it can be concluded that phonological errors in the TikTok comment section of @diansoediro are influenced by spoken language habits, the influence of regional dialects, the use of slang, a lack of attention to standard language rules, and the characteristics of social media that emphasize speed, practicality, and expression in communication. These factors lead users to use non-standard forms more frequently than those that conform to Indonesian language rules.

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