

**ANALYSIS OF GRAMMATICAL ERRORS IN JAVANESE NEWS EVENTS
FOKUS INDOSIAR YOGYAKARTA 12 JULY 2019 EDITION**

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Abstract

The usage of the Javanese language as a medium for delivering information in the social life of the community is an important thing in a Javanese language broadcast. The purpose of this study is to describe Javanese grammatical errors in a Javanese news broadcast program. This is qualitative descriptive research. The data in this study are the lingual units ranging from phonemes to discourses. The data were analyzed by semantic analysis method. The results of this study indicate that there are several grammatical errors in Javanese in terms of phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. In terms of phonology, errors were found in the pronunciation of vowels a, o, and e as well as consonants d, dh, t, and th. In terms of morphology, there are errors in the process of affixation and compounding of words and phrases. In terms of syntax, there are sentence structures that are too complicated for viewers to catch the meaning of the sentences. Meanwhile, in terms of semantics, there are grammatical errors that arise from differences in the meaning of Indonesian lingual units and Javanese lingual units that are not transliterated properly.

Keywords: grammatical errors, Javanese news, fokus Indosiar

1. Introduction

Language is a communication tool to convey intentions, ideas, thoughts, and messages from one person to another. In everyday life, humans cannot be separated from language. Humans have the desire or need to interact with other people because its natural behavior as a social being. Rohmadi [12] argues that humans need media for interacting to complete these needs and desires, one of which is language.

Language as a medium of interaction is arbitrary. As long as the speaker and the interlocutor understand the message conveyed, then language can be used in the communication effort. This underlies the diversity of languages. In Indonesia, there is one national language, namely Indonesian. In addition to the national language, in the territory of Indonesia, there are also several regional languages used by speakers. Widyaningrum [15] said that a person in the process of interacting with each other can use more than one language, thus giving rise to contact

between languages. The continuity of a language is greatly influenced by the presence of its speakers. One of the regional languages that have a lot of users is Javanese.

Javanese not only has many speakers. The Javanese also has many variations based on the region. This variety of languages is called a variety of dialects. Language itself is also often accompanied by the passage of people's social life. This makes the assimilation of regional languages with national and international languages. This assimilation process brings out a new grammar that is not following the grammatical rules.

The usage of the Javanese among its speakers is not only used in verbal conversations or direct conversations. Electronic media as a medium for distributing and presenting information also uses Javanese as the language of instruction. Innayah & Susanti [4] states that apart from being a medium for distributing information, electronic media also acts as an educational medium. Television, one of the electronic media that

is still used by the public as a medium for information and entertainment seekers, also uses Javanese as the language of instruction. One of the television channels that uses Javanese as the language of instruction is TVRI Jogja. Over time, several national private television stations hold local broadcasts. One of them is Indosiar.

TVRI Jogja has several programs that use Javanese as the language of instruction. One of the programs delivered by using the Javanese language was the Jogjawarta program. The Jogjawarta program is a TVRI Jogja news program that delivering news using the Javanese language. Indosiar also has a similar program. The Javanese news program promoted by Indosiar is the Regional Fokus program. In the Regional Focus program, news about Yogyakarta is presented using Javanese as the language of instruction.

The process of assimilation of the national language with the regional language also affects the broadcast language used in the Regional Focus program. The use of Javanese language that mixes Indonesian grammar makes the Javanese grammar unfulfilled. The incompatibility of Javanese grammar does not only occur in terms of morphology, but also terms of phonology, syntax, and semantics of the Javanese language. The discrepancy of these grammatical rules is considered as a language variety that emerges from the mixing process of regional languages, especially Javanese with Indonesian as a national language.

This is an interesting phenomenon to be studied. This language diversity can be used as an object of study to find out the extent of changes or inconsistencies in the grammar used in the delivery of Javanese news program in the Yogyakarta. In addition, the discrepancy in the usage of language from the pronunciation or phonological aspects, as well as from the syntactic and semantic aspects is also considered to be an interesting thing to study. Therefore, in this article, we will discuss the analysis of the usage of the Javanese language in the Regional Fokus

program on the Indosiar Yogyakarta television station. The linguistic analysis that will be discussed in this paper is from the phonological, morphological, semantic, and syntactic aspects.

The study of phonology, morphology, semantics, and syntax is included in the study of linguistics. Kridalaksana [6] states that phonology is a field of study in linguistics areas that examines the sounds of language and their functions. The object of the phonology is phonetics and phonemics. Dik & Kooj [2] states that phonetics is a scientific study that examines the sounds of language and how to generate and process them. Verhaar [14] said that phonetics studies the physical basis of language sounds. Marsono [7] argues that in phonetics, this study tries to describe and formulate language sounds regularly. Chaer [1] said that the object of this study is phonemes, namely the sounds of the language that distinguishing the meaning of words.

Mulyana [9] said that morphology itself comes from the word morphology which in linguistics areas means the study of grammatical composition or parts of words. In morphology, there is the term morphological process. Ramlan [11] describes the morphological process as the process of forming the basic unit to another units. Samsuri [13] argues that the morphological process is carried out by connecting one morpheme to another. In Javanese, the morphological process is divided into 3, namely affixation, repetition, and compounding.

Kridalaksana [6] states that the syntax is a study of linguistics areas that studies the relationship between words and words or between words and larger units of language. The object of this study is phrases, clauses, and sentences. Ramlan [11] says that syntax talks about the structure of phrases and sentences.

Semantics is a part of linguistics that studies the meaning of a speech. Chaer [1] states that what is discussed in semantics is the relationship between word and the

context or meaning referred by the word. Semantic meaning is divided into 2 meanings, namely connotative meaning and denotative meaning. In semantics, the object studied is the lingual unit and the referents designated by the lingual unit.

In this article, we will discuss the analysis of Javanese news broadcasts in the Regional Fokus program on the Indosiar Yogyakarta television station from a review of phonology, morphology, semantics, and syntax. The data source in this study was taken from the Regional Focus program broadcast on the Indosiar Yogyakarta television station, July 12, 2019 edition.

2. Methods

This is qualitative descriptive research. The data from this research are words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. So according to Moleong [8], this research is included in qualitative descriptive research. The data from this study were taken from transcriptions of Javanese news on the Regional Fokus program on the Indosiar Yogyakarta television station on July 12, 2019 edition. The data in this study were collected using the listening and writing method.

Nazir [10], said that descriptive research is a research that aims to describe or provide a systematic, factual, and accurate description of the facts of the data studied. In this study, the data that has been collected will be displayed and analyzed by providing inference and analysis in terms of phonology, morphology, semantics, and syntax. According to Kaelan [5], the data that has been obtained is then analyzed using (1) data reduction, (2) data classification, (3) data display, and (4) interpretation.

How to validate the data in this study is by using semantic validity. Endraswara [3] states that semantic validity is done by describing the data based on its context. Reliability is done by using intrarater reliability. Endraswara [3] states that intrarater reliability is done by looking for data repeatedly so that it finds the same

data. The results of the data analysis that have been obtained are then displayed in description form.

3. Results and Discussion

The result of this study shows that there are some discrepancies in Javanese language rules in phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics views. Most of these errors emerge because of forcing the structure of the Indonesian language to be transliterated into the Javanese language without paying attention to the structure of the Javanese language.

In terms of phonology, errors were found in the articulation of consonant sounds d, dh, t, and th. In addition, there are also some errors in the articulation of vowel sounds a, o and e. In terms of morphology, the error is in the affixation process and the compounding process. In addition, there is also the use of the Indonesian language which is not transliterated into Javanese. In terms of syntax, errors are dominated by sentence structure that is too complex, making it difficult to convey information from news readers to listeners or viewers. In terms of semantics, the error lies in the difference in the meaning of a lingual unit in Indonesian which is less precise in the transliteration process into the Javanese.

3.1 Phonological errors

Kridalaksana [6] said that phonology is a linguistics study that examines the sounds of language and their functions. The object of this study is the sound of language, morphemes, and phonemes. From the analysis of the Javanese language usage in the Regional Fokus program in Indosiar Yogyakarta station, July 12, 2019 edition, it was found that there were some inconsistencies in the pronunciation of some phonemes and morphemes in the Javanese language. Some of these language sound production errors change the meaning of the word and some of them do not change the meaning of the word.

The majority of articulation errors found in the newscasting are in the pronunciation of apico-dental consonants

d. Many of these pronunciation errors are found in the pronunciation of the prefix or *ater-ater- di-*. The prefix or *ater-ater "di-"* are supposed to be produced by apico-dental articulation, but are conveyed using apico-alveolar articulation. Some examples of the incorrect pronunciation of the prefix or *ater-ater "di-"* are found in the words *dianggep, diwiwiti, dibuka, dinilai, digawe, dikenalke, diisi, disambut, diajak, ditampilke, dipusatke, dimeriahke, dieloni, dipungelar, direbutke, diwenehke, digawe, dipangkonke, ditengeri, and dicawiske*. Mispronunciation of the apico-dental consonant "d" does not only occur in the pronunciation of prefix or *ater-ater "di-"* only. Similar errors are also found in the usage of the consonant "d" in the word. In the news reading of the Regional Fokus program *Indosiar*, the mispronunciation of the consonant "d" was found in the words *Muhammadiyah, budaya, beda, dina, and krida*. Another mispronunciation of apico-dental consonants is the pronunciation of the consonant "t". The mispronunciation of the consonant is found in the word *nganti*.

Another error is in the pronunciation of the consonant "th". The consonant "th" that should be pronounced with the apico-alveolar articulation process is incorrectly pronounced with the apico-dental consonant "t". The error is found in the word *nuthuk, kanthi, and kutha*.

The next error in pronunciation is the vowel sound "ă". The pronunciation of the vowel "ă" or symbolized by the phonemic symbol "ɔ" is incorrectly pronounced with the vowel sound a or o, vice versa. The mispronunciation is found in the word *masyarakat* spoken *masyɔrəkət, ksatriya* which should be read as *ksatriyɔ* but is read as *ksatriya*, the word *sengaja* spoken *sengojo*, and the word *lima* which should be read as *limɔ* but is still read as *lima*.

Mispronunciation of other sounds is found in the pronunciation of several vowel sounds "a" which is read "e" or vice versa, and the vowel sound "l" or which is symbolized by the phonemic symbol "l". In Regional Fokus Program *Indosiar* Yogyakarta, the pronunciation errors are found in the word *apik* that should be pronounced *apɪk*, and on the word *amerga* which should be pronounced *amarga*.

From the results of the analysis above, it can be concluded that it is necessary to evaluate and improve the competence of Javanese pronunciation for presenters or newsreaders in the Regional News Program. With the decreased incompetence of pronunciation, it is hoped that it will increase the accuracy of the pronunciation of language sounds, especially in Javanese.

3.2 Morphological Errors

Mulyana [9] suggests that morphology in linguistics means the study of grammatical composition or parts of words. The object of this study is morphemes, words, and phrases. The morphological process is carried out through affixation, repetition, and compounding. The morphological process found in the Javanese news broadcast in the Regional Fokus Program *Indosiar* Yogyakarta television station on the 12 July 2019 edition contained several deviations. These deviations include the affixation process where the free morpheme is a word in Indonesian. In addition, there is also found the usage of Indonesian words entirety and compounding of words whose meanings are not found in Javanese.

In terms of the affixation process, some words have free morphemes or bound morphemes from Indonesian words. These Indonesian words can be transliterated into Javanese. For example, there is the word *siapaken*. If the word is analyzed based on its morphological process, then the word comes from the free morpheme *siap* and the bound morpheme suffix or *wuwuhan -aken*. If further observed, the basic word *siap* in the affixed word can be replaced with the word *samekta* which has the same meaning as the word *siapaken*, or in English means ready. The word *samektakaken* is preferable once. The same thing is also found in the words *nglaksanakke, saklengkapipun, didampingi, ngungkapke, khusus, dinilai, mujudi, negeske, mujudke, dikenalke, lingkungane, nangani, nyampekke, sakpulau, nyerahke, ninjau, dipusatke, dilanjutke, meriahke, pasale, nglibatke, dilibatke, nargetke, and makane*.

In terms of compounding words, there is one phrase that seems to force

Indonesian to be transliterated into Javanese. the phrase is *kanak-kanak pembina*. In this phrase, the intended meaning is *anak-anak pembina*. As a result of forcing the transliteration, the word *kanak-kanak pembina* does not have a referent in Javanese or cannot be interpreted in Javanese.

In addition to the formation of these words, there are also deviations with the usage of whole Indonesian words. Both in the form of free morpheme and bound morpheme. For example, there are the words *kondisi* and *hadiah*. The words *kondisi* and *hadiah* in Javanese can be replaced with the words *kahanan* and *bebungah*. Some examples of other Indonesian words are *sekitar*, *kesempatan*, *pihak*, *pemahaman*, *kecelakaan*, *disambut*, *peserta*, *unik*, *menarik*, *ketua kampung*, *atraksi*, *elemen*, *disambut positif*, *menghibur*, *wilayah*, *penghargaan*, *kejahatan*, *ruang*, *optimis*, *kompetisi*, *ajang*, *seru*, *ini*, *pemain*, and *posisi*.

3.3 Syntax Errors

Kridalaksana [6] argues that syntax is a linguistics study that studies the relationship between words and words or between words and larger units in language. Ramlan [11] says that syntax talks about the structure of phrases and sentences. From the results of the syntactic analysis of the Regional Fokus Program Indosiar, July 12, 2019 edition, it was found that some sentence structures were unmatched so that the information conveyed to be hardly captured by listeners.

As an example of ambiguous sentence structure, it is described in the following news script.

....

TMMD tahap 2 sing dipusatke ing wilayah Sorosutan, Umbulharjo kota Yogyakarta bakal ngrehap siji balai RW, lima omah ora layak huni lan siji MCK saliyane mbangun fisik program iki uga

wenehi wawasan kebangsaan lan bahaya narkoba marang para warga.

....

In the news script above, the sentence structure used looks less structured and tends to be difficult to understand by listeners or viewers. In addition, the use of the noun phrases *siji* and *lima* was deemed unable to represent the meaning of the unit amount. the more appropriate sentence is *balai RW siji, limang omah ora layak huni lan MCK cacah siji*. With this sentence structure, the noun phrase used is considered to be used as a marker of number, not as a number. Another example is found in the following sentence.

....

Ruang iki digawe kanggo mbiji kompetensi personal para anggota sing pengin nerusake sekolah utama dipangkonke ing salah siji jabatan sing luwih dhuwur.

....

In the excerpt above, there is a structural complexity of the sentence which causes the information to be ambiguous. It is felt that the separation of sentences can provide convenience in the delivery of information in the sentence. For example, the sentence above can be changed into 2 sentences as follows.

....

Ruang iki digawe kanggo mbiji kompetensi personal para anggota sing pengin nerusake sekolah. Mligine kanggo para anggota kang bakal dipapanake ing salah siji jabatan sing luwih dhuwur.

....

In a speech act, the role of suprasegmental, intonation, and pause is very influential on the delivery of information. Good voice competence must

be mastered by newsreaders and announcers so that the delivery of information in the news can be well understood by listeners or viewers. From the results of the analysis of the news reading of Javanese news scripts in the Regional Fokus Program Indosiar Yogyakarta, July 12, 2019 edition, the increase in competence in terms of mastery of voice processing is deemed necessary to improve the ease of delivery of information. The lack of fluency in the Javanese language in presenting the news was one of the factors causing the poor sentence structure in the Regional Fokus Program Indosiar Yogyakarta, July 12, 2019 edition.

3.4 Semantic Errors

Chaer [1] states that what is discussed in semantics is the relationship of the word to the context or meaning referred to by the word. The object that is studied in semantics is the lingual unit and the referent which is designated by the lingual unit. From the results of the semantic analysis of the Javanese news broadcast in the Regional Focus program on the Indosiar Yogyakarta television station, July 12, 2019 edition, it was found some confusion or difference in meaning between the lingual unit used and the intended referent meaning. Same lingual units in Indonesian have different referent in Javanese.

For example, the referent mismatch is in the word *negeske*. Viewed from the context of the sentence, the word *negeske* comes from the Indonesian language *menegaskan*, or in English is *affirming*, which has a referent meaning to emphasize a statement. In Javanese, the word *negeske* has a referent meaning to convey. The choice of words that seem too imposing raises the meaning of referent differences in Indonesian and Javanese. Another example of coercion in Indonesian words that emerges a different referent meanings in Indonesian and Javanese is the word *sawetara* in the sentence *sawetara pemain*. The reference indicated by the word *sawetara* in the sentence means part of the player. Whereas in Javanese, the intended referent is temporary. Another example is

also found in the word *Sisih* in the sentence *saka sisih pemain katon isih kurang*.

Another example is the word *dipangkonke* which comes from the Indonesian language placed. Viewed from the context of the sentence, the word refers to the referent of placement in a position. In Javanese, the word *dipangkonke* does not have a referent or the word does not have a referenced meaning. Other examples of the usage of Indonesian words that have no referent meaning when used in Javanese are the word *pasale*, and the clause *tumindak minangka instruktur*.

The use of connotative meanings is also found in Javanese news broadcasts in the Regional Fokus program Indosiar Yogyakarta, July 12, 2019. For example, there is the word *melek teknologi* to say understanding technology, *mbangun serangan* to indicate the meaning of setting a strategy to attack.

3. Conclusion

In this study, it can be concluded that Javanese grammatical errors in Javanese news events Focus Indosiar Yogyakarta July 12, 2019 edition are in several fields of linguistic studies. These errors can be found starting from the analysis of phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics.

Errors in the articulation of consonants “d”, “dh”, “t”, and “th”, and errors in the articulation of vowels “a”, “o”, and “e” became a marker of errors in the phonological analysis in the news broadcast. in the affixation process and the compounding process, there are some usages of Indonesian morphology process which is not properly transliterated into Javanese. This is becoming a markers of morphological process errors in terms of Javanese grammatical errors. Sentence structure errors that are too complex are found in the syntactic analysis process. Errors in the referent meaning differences from an Indonesian lingual unit and Javanese lingual unit become the domination of the results of the semantic analysis.

From the results of the analysis above, it can be said that it is necessary to increase

Javanese language competence for Javanese news broadcasters to improve the ease of conveying information in the broadcast language. Increasing competence related to grammar is also deemed necessary to improve the preparation of news scripts that are following Javanese grammar rules. Mastery of vocal processing related to pausing and intonation should also be improved to reduce the ambiguity of meaning and complexity of sentence structures in Javanese news scripts.

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