



GURINDAM
JURNAL BAHASA DAN SASTRA

Volume 5 Issue 2 2025

e-ISSN 2798-6675

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An Analysis of Phonological Mistake in YouTube “Vior dan Vincent Bertemu Satpam GI” on Raditya Dika Channel

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan kekeliruan pelafalan dalam Youtube “Vior dan Vincent Bertemu Satpam GI”. Data dikumpulkan dengan metode simak dan metode catat kemudian dianalisis dengan teknik sisip, delesi, dan teknik ganti. Selanjutnya, diperoleh simpulan: (1) kesalahan dalam bentuk perubahan fonem, yang terdiri atas (a) kesalahan pelafalan vokal, (b) kesalahan pelafalan konsonan, (2) Kesalahan karena penghilangan fonem yang terdiri atas (a) penghilangan fonem /h/ pada posisi onsed dan koda, (b) penghilangan fonem /s/ pada gugus konsoan /ks/, dan penghilangan fonem /k/ pada gugus konsonan /ks/; (3) kesalahan dalam bentuk penambahan fonem, yaitu penambahan fonem /n/ pada posisi nukleus kata.

Kata kunci: kekeliruan berbahasa, fonologi, pelafalan, YouTube, Raditya Dika

Abstract

This study aims to describe the pronunciation mistake in Youtube “Vior dan Vincent Bertemu Satpam GI”. Data were collected using the listening and note-taking methods, then analyzed using insertion, deletion, and replacement techniques. Furthermore, the following conclusions were obtained: (1) mistake in the form of phoneme changes, consisting of (a) vowel pronunciation mistake, (b) consonant pronunciation mistakes, (2) mistake due to phoneme omissions consisting of (a) omission of the phoneme /h/ in the onsed and coda positions, (b) omission of the phoneme /s/ in the consonant cluster /ks/, and omission of the phoneme /k/ in the consonant cluster /ks/; (3) mistake in the form of added phonemes, namely the addition of the phoneme /n/ in the nucleus position of the word.

Keywords: linguistics mistake, phonology, pronunciation, YouTube, Raditya Dika

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Introduction

Language comprises words, symbols, gestures, or sounds used to communicate information, ideas, emotions, and thoughts (Sardila et al., 2024). This elucidates that language encompasses not only auditory forms but also motions used for both verbal and non-verbal communication. Language, as a complex and dynamic symbolic system, is fundamental to everyday human communication for conveying information, ideas, thoughts, and emotions.

Furthermore, Kridalaksana (in Muktiana et al., 2024) explains that language is a system of sound symbols that is arbitrary, used by a particular community to cooperate, interact, and identify themselves. In addition, language is also a conventional tool for communication, thinking, and culture. In other words, language is a system of sound symbols used to represent certain concepts based on agreements or conventions within a speech community (Chaer, 2012). In general, these two statements explain that language is a conventional communication system that is essential for human life in everyday interactions, such as activities in the office, at the market, at school, and other places

The use of language for everyday communication often exhibits different faults, one of which pertains to the realm of phonology. Mistakes at this level often pertain to inaccuracies in the production or comprehension of linguistic sounds (phonemes). Phonology is a subfield of linguistics that examines the spoken sounds of a language (Chaer, 2012). Consistent with this, Wijana (in Santoso et al., 2023) contends that phonology is a subdivision of linguistics that investigates the complexities of linguistic sounds. Phonology is a subfield of linguistics that examines speech sounds, focusing on their forms (phonemes) and their roles within the language system.

Phonology analyzes not just sounds in isolation but also their interactions within a language and their role in distinguishing meaning. Phonological analysis has three components: the examination of phonemes, allophones, and the rules or patterns that regulate the mixing and distribution of sounds within a language (Muktiana, dkk.)

Nonetheless, several faults persist in the application of Indonesian, particularly within the phonological domain. Setyowati (in Putri et al., 2024) asserts that language mistakes are departures in oral or written language from the principles of successful communication and the grammatical norms of Indonesian. Such aberrations may manifest as grammatical problems, spelling mistakes, diction issues, sentence structure flaws, and contextual incompatibilities, all of which eventually impede the attainment of communication objectives.

Moreover, linguistic inaccuracies may arise when the phonetic outputs of speakers sometimes deviate from the authentic sounds of the target language (Lathifah et al., 2021). Language mistakes in the field of phonology are a form of deviation from standard grammar in the realm of speech. Phonological mistakes are often persistent and systematic, potentially enduring for an extended period if unaddressed (Alim et al., 2020).

In Indonesian, linguistic inaccuracies often arise in the phonological domain, particularly with sounds or pronunciation. According to phonological mistake analysis theory, mistakes may be classified into three categories: (1) mispronunciation resulting from phoneme replacement, (2) mispronunciation resulting from phoneme deletion, and (3) mispronunciation resulting from phoneme insertion (Setyawati, 2019). These forms of mistake can be exacerbated by advances in information technology.

The rapid advancement of information technology has significantly enhanced the distribution of information and influenced language use. Consequently, it is not unexpected that this also affects the prevalence of linguistic blunders. These communication occurrences may disseminate broadly throughout the populace, including both youngsters and adults, who invariably engage with technology in their everyday routines, notably on social media platforms like YouTube (Sudaryanto et al., 2019; Sudaryanto & Jamilah, 2020).

Cahyono and Hassani (2019) argue that YouTube is a new medium accessed via the internet as a means of obtaining information. This suggests that YouTube plays an important role in the development of information technology. Its role has expanded beyond entertainment to become an educational medium used in various fields, including language learning.

In line with this, Rahmadini (2024) states that YouTube is one of the digital platforms that can be utilized as a medium for teaching Indonesian. YouTube is a website used for sharing videos (Delfi et al., 2023). Its function as a medium of instruction is supported by its capacity to provide and distribute various types of videos widely.

Prior investigations into phonological language mistake analysis are detailed in the article "Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa Tataran Fonologi pada Uggahan YouTube Kompas TV Sukabumi dengan Judul 'Sambutan Prabowo Subianto di Rakornas Partai Amanat Nasional" authored by Riski Muktiana, Fiki Mahya Mafaza, and Mursia Ekawati (2024). The research focused on phonological inaccuracies related to phoneme pronunciation. The research has a resemblance with the current study in its examination of language faults at the phonological level. The distinction is in the data source: the current research utilizes an upload from the YouTube account "Raditya Dika" titled "Vior dan Vincent Bertemu Satpam GI."

This research intends to delineate the many phonological occurrences seen in the movie released on Raditya Dika's YouTube channel. The results of this research are expected to provide a more comprehensive picture of phonological dynamics in the context of digital communication.

Methodology

This research employs a descriptive qualitative methodology. Descriptive qualitative research prioritizes meticulous observation of events grounded on empirical evidence (Nuronniah & Rahman, 2023). Qualitative research is used to provide comprehensive story data.

This study's data include utterances generated by Vior and Vincent that exhibit phonological faults or variations. The data source is spoken language from the YouTube video released on the "Raditya Dika" channel. The upload is accessible via the following link: https://youtu.be/j_gGXLwk78I?si=Z_yGhRuVrdr6YNi.

This research used non-participant observation and note-taking as its data gathering approach. This approach is a qualitative method used to analyze data via the observation and careful documentation of events pertinent to the subject matter. The gathered data were then analyzed using the distributional (agih) approach, utilizing the "Bagi Unsur Langsung" (Immediate Constituent Analysis, BUL) methodology as the primary process, alongside insertion, deletion, and replacement methods as auxiliary procedures (Sudaryanto, 1993).

Results

After the data was collected, the results obtained were that the phonological mistakes found on Raditya Dika's YouTube Channel, episode "Vior dan Vincent Bertemu Satpam GI" were: (1) mistakes due to changes in phonemes, (2) mistakes due to omission of phonemes, and (3) mistakes in the form of additional phonemes. The explanation is as follows. The mistake stems from the statements of guest stars and hosts.

Pronunciation Mistakes Due to Phoneme Substitution

Tabel 1. Changes in Vowel Phonemes

Vowel Pronunciation Changes	Standard Form	Non-standard Form	Mistake Analysis
[dalam]	[dalam]	[dalém]	Phoneme /a/ pronounced as /é/
[mutar]	[mutar]	[mutér]	Phoneme /a/ pronounced as /é/
[pintar]	[pintar]	[pintér]	Phoneme /a/ pronounced as /é/
[teman]	[təman]	[temén]	Phoneme /a/ pronounced as /é/
[datang]	[datang]	[daténg]	Phoneme /a/ pronounced as /é/
[tangkap]	[tangkap]	[tangkép]	Phoneme /a/ pronounced as /é/
[debit]	[débit]	[dibit]	Phoneme /e/ pronounced as /i/
[titik]	[titik]	[titék]	Phoneme /i/ pronounced as /e/
[miliar]	[miliar]	[milyar]	Vowel phoneme /i/ pronounced as consonant /y/
[kultur]	[kultur]	[kaltér]	Phoneme /u/ pronounced as /é/

Table 2. Changes in Consonant Phonemes

Consonant Pronunciation Changes		Mistake Analysis
Standard Form	Non-standard Form	
introvert	[intropert]	Phoneme /v/ pronounced as /p/
versi	[persi]	Phoneme /v/ pronounced as /p/
valid	[valit]	Phoneme /d/ pronounced as /t/
negatif	[negatip]	Phoneme /f/ pronounced as /p/
jenius	[genius]	Phoneme /j/ pronounced as /g/
stasiun	[statiun]	Phoneme /s/ pronounced as /t/
jurnalis	[yurnalnis]	Phoneme /j/ pronounced as /y/
zodiak	[jodiak]	Phoneme /z/ pronounced as /j/
zebra	[jebra]	Phoneme /z/ pronounced as /j/

Pronunciation Mistakes Due to Phoneme Omission

Table 3. Omission of Consonant Phonemes

Pronunciation Change		Mistake Analysis
Standard Form	Non-standard Form	
[taruh]	[taru]	Omission of phoneme /h/
[habis]	[abis]	

Table 4. Omission of Consonant Clusters

Pronunciation Change		Mistake Analysis
Standard Form	Non-standard Form	
[eksklusif]	[eklusif]	Omission of /s/ in the /ks/ cluster
[kompleks]	[komplek]	
[ekspresi]	[espresi]	Omission of /k/ in the /ks/ cluster

Pronunciation Mistakes Due to Phoneme Insertion

Table 5. Phoneme Insertion

Pronunciation Change		Mistake Analysis
Standard Form	Non-standard Form	
[pijak]	[pinjak]	Insertion of phoneme /n/

Discussion

Pronunciation Mistakes Due to Phoneme Substitution

Changes in the pronunciation of specific phonemes in speech create a sort of linguistic mistake. Such modifications may be generated by several ways, including the impact of dialect or regional languages, notably Javanese and Betawi. In Javanese dialects such as Solo, Surabaya, and Yogyakarta, for instance, the phoneme /a/ in the penultimate position of a closed syllable is typically pronounced as /é/ (schwa-like /e/). The following are instances of phoneme substitution discovered in the podcast “Vior dan Vincent Bertemu Satpam GI” on the YouTube channel “Raditya Dika”.

1. Vowel Phoneme Changes

a. Vowel Phoneme /a/ Pronounced as /é/

Mistakes involving the phoneme /a/ pronounced as /é/ occur in the words *dalém*, *mutér*, *pintér*, *telmén*, *daténg*, and *tangkép*. These words should be pronounced as *dalam* ‘inside’, *mutar* ‘to spin’, *pintar* ‘smart’, *telman* (proper name), *datang* ‘to come’, and *tangkap* ‘to catch’. Vowel /a/, which is a low front unrounded vowel, is replaced by /é/, which is a mid-low front unrounded vowel. The /é/ in these words should in fact be pronounced as /a/ in accordance with the spelling. Such mispronunciation of /a/ in penultimate closed syllables into /é/ is basically caused by the influence of

Javanese dialects, including Solo Javanese and Betawi. In the podcast “Vior dan Vincent Ketemu Satpam GI” there are six instances of this type of mistake.

b. Vowel Phoneme /e/ Pronounced as /i/

The mistake involving phoneme /e/ pronounced as /i/ occurs in the word *debit*, pronounced *dibit*. The phoneme /e/, which is a mid-front unrounded vowel, is realised as /i/, a high front unrounded vowel. The /i/ in the first syllable of *dibit* should actually be pronounced /e/, in accordance with the spelling. According to the author’s analysis, this may be due to the speaker’s desire to sound “English-like” and the assumption that the letter e should be pronounced /i/ as in English. This mistake, /e/ becoming /i/, occurs once in the podcast.

c. Vowel Phoneme /i/ Pronounced as /e/

The mistake involving phoneme /i/ pronounced as /e/ occurs in the word *titek* (for *titik* ‘dot, point’). The phoneme /i/, a high front vowel in the second syllable of *titik*, should be pronounced /i/, not /e/, which is a mid-front vowel. In the *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (Indonesian monolingual dictionary), the standard form is *titik*. This type of mistake, mispronouncing /i/ as /e/, appears once in the podcast.

d. Vowel Phoneme /u/ Pronounced as /e/

The mistake involving phoneme /u/ pronounced as /e/ occurs in the word *kaltér* for *kultur* ‘culture’. This form is a phonological mistake because the vowel /u/ is realised as /e/. The standard form in the *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* is *kultur*. This shows that there is an mistake in pronouncing /u/, a high back vowel, as /e/, a mid-low front vowel. The /u/ in *kultur* should be pronounced as written, namely /u/ rather than /e/, because the word has been fully adapted into Indonesian, including its spelling. This mistake is essentially due to interference from the pronunciation of the source language, namely English. There is one instance of this type of mistake.

2. Changes in Consonant Phonemes

a. Consonant Phoneme /v/ Pronounced as /p/

Mistakes involving the substitution of /v/ with /p/ occur in the words *introvert* and *versi*, which are pronounced *intropet* and *persi*. The consonant /v/, a labiodental fricative, is realised as /p/, a bilabial stop. According to the *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, the standard forms are *introvert* and *versi*. The /v/ in these words should be pronounced /v/ in accordance with the spelling, not /p/. There are two instances of this mistake in the podcast.

b. Consonant Phoneme /f/ Pronounced as /p/

An mistake involving /f/ pronounced as /p/ occurs in the word *negatif*, which is pronounced *negatip*. The phoneme /f/, a labiodental fricative, is pronounced as /p/, a bilabial stop. The standard form is *negatif*. The /f/ in this word should be pronounced as a labiodental fricative rather than a bilabial stop. This mistake is found once.

c. Consonant Phoneme /j/ Pronounced as /g/

The mistake involving /j/ pronounced as /g/ occurs in the word *jenius*, pronounced *genius*. The phoneme /j/, an affricate lamino-palatal, is pronounced as /g/, a dorsovelar stop. The standard form is *jenius*. Pronouncing *jenius* with /g/ is a case of hypercorrection, where a correct form is “corrected” again and becomes incorrect. This type of mistake is found once.

d. Consonant Phoneme /s/ Pronounced as /t/

An mistake involving /s/ pronounced as /t/ occurs in the word *stasiun*, pronounced *statiun*. The phoneme /s/, a lamino-palatal fricative in the second syllable, is pronounced /t/, an apico-dental stop. The standard form is *stasiun*. The segment in the second syllable should be pronounced /s/, not /t/. This mistake appears once.

e. Consonant Phoneme /j/ Pronounced as /y/

The mistake involving /j/ pronounced as /y/ occurs in the word *jurnalis*, which is pronounced *yurnalis*. The phoneme /j/, an affricate lamino-palatal, is pronounced /y/, a palatal approximant (represented as a lamino-palatal fricative in the original text). The standard form is *jurnalis*. This mistake is largely influenced by the old spelling system (Ejaan Soewandi), in which the phoneme /j/ was represented by the letter *dj*, while /y/ was represented by *j*. However, not all words containing the letter *j* in older spelling should be pronounced as /y/, particularly given that *jurnalis* is a loanword from French. Therefore, in this word, the phoneme /j/ should be pronounced /j/, not /y/. This mistake occurs once.

f. The phoneme /j/ is pronounced as /y/.

The mispronunciation of the phoneme /j/ as /y/ is found in the pronunciation of the word "yurnalis." The phoneme /j/, which is a lamino-palatal affricate, is pronounced as the phoneme /y/, which is a lamino-palatal fricative. The standard form of the word "yurnalis" in the Great Indonesian Dictionary is "jurnalis." This pronunciation mistake is primarily influenced by the old spelling (Soewandi Spelling). The phoneme /j/ in Soewandi Spelling becomes the phoneme /y/ in the Revised Spelling. However, not all of those /j/ phonemes are pronounced as /y/, especially since the word "journalist" is borrowed from French. Thus, the phoneme /j/ in that word should still be pronounced with the sound /j/, not /y/. There is one mispronunciation of the phoneme /j/ as /y/ in the Raditya Dika podcast titled "Vior and Vincent Keltelmu Satpam GI."

g. Consonant Phoneme /z/ Pronounced as /j/

Mistakes involving /z/ pronounced as /j/ occur in the words *zodiak* and *zebra*, pronounced *jodiak* and *jebra*. The phoneme /z/, a fricative apico-alveolar, is pronounced /j/, an affricate lamino-palatal. The standard forms are *zodiak* and *zebra*. This mistake is basically influenced by regional dialects, especially Javanese, where /z/ is often realised as /j/. In the standard form, these words must be pronounced with /z/, not /j/. There are two instances of this mistake in the podcast.

3. Change of Vowel Phoneme to Consonant Phoneme

Vowel Phoneme /i/ Pronounced as Consonant /y/

The mistake involving vowel phoneme /i/ pronounced as consonant /y/ occurs in the word *milyar*, which should be *miliar* ‘billion’. The vowel /i/, a high front vowel, is pronounced as /y/, a palatal approximant, producing *mil-yar* instead of *mi-li-ar*. According to the *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, the standard form is *miliar* with the syllabification *mi-li-ar*, not *mil-yar*. Thus, the pronunciation *milyar* is incorrect. This mistake occurs once.

Mispronunciation Due to Phoneme Omission

Phoneme omission is a pronunciation mistake in which one or more phonemes are dropped. Omission may occur at the beginning, middle, or end of a word, typically without changing the lexical meaning. Such omission can be influenced by factors such as speaking rate or interference from the speaker’s first language. The following are cases of phoneme omission found in the podcast “Vior dan Vincent Bertemu Satpam GI” on the “Raditya Dika” channel.

1. Loss of Consonant Phonemes

a. Omission of Phoneme /h/

Mistakes in the form of phoneme omission occur in the words *taruh* and *habis*, which are pronounced *taru* and *abis*. In *taru*, the omission of /h/ at the end of the word is a case of **apocope**, that is, the deletion of a phoneme in final position. In *abis*, the omission of /h/ at the beginning of the word is a case of **aphaeresis** (referred to as *afentesis* in Muslich, 2025), namely the deletion of a phoneme in onset position. There are two instances of this type of mistake in the podcast.

b. Omission of Phoneme /s/ in the Consonant Cluster /ks/

Mistakes involving phoneme omission also occur in the words *eksklusif* and *kompleks*, which the speakers pronounce as *ekklusif* and *komplek*, respectively. In these pronunciations, the phoneme /s/ in the consonant cluster /ks/ is deleted. The words *eksklusif* and *kompleks* are loanwords from English *exclusive* and *complex*. According to the rules in the *Ejaan yang Disempurnakan* (Perfected Spelling), the English phoneme /x/ is adapted into Indonesian as the consonant cluster /ks/. However, in the speakers’ pronunciation, only /k/ is produced, yielding *ekklusif* and *komplek*. This omission of /s/ in the cluster /ks/ constitutes a phonological mistake. There are two instances of this type of mistake.

c. Omission of Phoneme /k/ in the Consonant Cluster /ks/

Different from the previous type, here the consonant cluster /ks/ is realised as /s/ only. The mistake occurs in the word *ekspresi*, pronounced *espresi*. This word is a loan from English *expression*. As previously mentioned, the phoneme /x/ in English is adapted as /ks/ in Indonesian, but in this pronunciation the speaker only pronounces /s/, producing *espresi*. This is therefore also a phonological mistake. There is one instance of this mistake in the podcast.

Mispronunciation Due to Phoneme Insertion

Phoneme insertion is another type of mispronunciation that occurs when an additional phoneme is inserted into a word. This insertion may occur at the beginning, in the middle, or at the end of a word. The following is a case of phoneme insertion found in the podcast “Vior dan Vincent Bertemu Satpam GI” on the “Raditya Dika” channel.

Insertion of Phoneme /n/

The mistake involving phoneme insertion appears in the word *pijak* ‘step, tread’, which is pronounced *pinjak*. This mistake likely occurs due to contamination between two words with similar meanings and forms, namely *pijak* and *injak* ‘to step on’. The blending of these two forms results in the erroneous form *pinjak*. In this case, there is an insertion of the phoneme /n/ in the middle of the word. In linguistics, such a phenomenon is known as a **slip of the tongue**. There is one instance of this type of mistake.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis of phonological mistakes in the video uploaded on the “Raditya Dika” channel entitled “Vior dan Vincent Bertemu Satpam GI”, several types of mistakes can be identified. These are: (1) **Mistakes due to phoneme substitution**, which include: (a) Vowel mispronunciations, /a/ pronounced as /é/, /e/ pronounced as /i/, /i/ pronounced as /e/, /i/ pronounced as /y/, and /u/ pronounced as /e/; (b) **Consonant mispronunciations**, □ /v/ pronounced as /p/, /d/ pronounced as /t/, /f/ pronounced as /p/, /j/ pronounced as /g/, /s/ pronounced as /t/, /j/ pronounced as /y/, and /z/ pronounced as /j/; (2) **Mistakes due to phoneme omission**, which include: (a) Omission of phoneme /h/ in onset and coda positions; (b) Omission of phoneme /s/ in the consonant cluster /ks/, and Omission of phoneme /k/ in the consonant cluster /ks/. (3) Mistakes due to phoneme insertion, namely the insertion of phoneme /n/ in medial position.

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