

An Analysis of Error Words of Teenagers WhatsApp Caption Stories

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Abstract

This study focus on the common error word through the WhatsApp story. This topic is chosen because it aims to analyze error words which often used by people especially teenagers nowadays. Sometimes they need some languages to speak with other people around them. Some of them switch or mix their native language with foreign language or their second language. This research shows structural elements of common error in social media.

Keywords: Word, Error analyze, Language

Abstrak

Penelitian ini berfokus pada kesalahan kata yang umum melalui *story* WhatsApp. Topik ini dipilih karena bertujuan untuk menganalisis kata-kata error yang sering digunakan oleh masyarakat terutama remaja saat ini. Terkadang mereka membutuhkan beberapa bahasa untuk berbincang dengan orang lain di sekitar mereka. Beberapa dari mereka melakukan peralihan atau mencampur bahasa asli mereka dengan bahasa asing atau bahasa kedua. Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa unsur-unsur struktural kesalahan yang umum di media sosial.

Kata Kunci: Kata-kata, Analisis kesalahan, Bahasa

A. INTRODUCTION

As a communication language among the nations in the world, English has a very important position to be learned because it has been understood clearly that science and the technology are mostly written in English. This evidence makes the fact clearer that English is very important for Indonesia to develop the existence in the world among other countries. English can't be ignored from the communication both in oral and written communication. Therefore, Indonesia chooses English as the first foreign language to be taught in formal education, from Elementary School until University.

Error words or common error is a mistake that form of grammar, spelling, punctuation, or word choice that makes a word less readable and more difficult to

understand. According to (Noviyanti, 2013), “Error analysis is a picture that give the type of difficulty that learners are experiencing. If carried out on a large scale such as survey, it can be helpful in drawing up a curriculum”. (Ananda, Gani, & Sahardin, 2014) also stated that error analysis parts from contrastive analysis, which the purpose is to attempt the understanding of learners’ errors.

Learning English as a foreign language is a difficult thing to do for most of the Indonesian people. It also takes a lot of time since English is a foreign language for them. In learning English, they will certainly find elements which are not found in their mother tongue. Most of the people have difficulties in learning English grammar. Everyone still makes error in grammar, structure, etc. So it is important to analyze and to minimize their errors of their communication. Therefore, the writer uses error analysis to detect the people’s errors. It is very much needed because the result of the analysis gives some contribution in attempting to decrease errors done by the people in learning English.

Social media is interactions tool used by people in which they create, share, or exchange information and ideas in virtual communities and networks.

B. METHOD

To obtain accurate data, researchers must make observations of the object under study, one of which is the document research method, namely indirect data collection techniques aimed at research subjects, but through document techniques. The documents obtained by researchers during the study were in the form of WhatsApp stories.

This research is qualitative research by using descriptive method because after analyzing the data, the researchers described the result of the research. As in this research, the researchers used descriptive method to analyzed and described the errors of writing which made by the research's WhatsApp contact around 19-21 years old to be the subjects of the research.

Therefore, there are 13 WhatsApp stories were the subjects to be analyzed. The instruments of collecting data were screenshot of the stories. The collecting data to analyze the error word Teenagers WhatsApp caption stories such as grammar, punctuation, and typos.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The researchers found 13 stories contains some error word from several teenagers on WhatsApp. Each stories have different mistake from one and another. The researchers inserted the data used in this research, those can be seen as following:

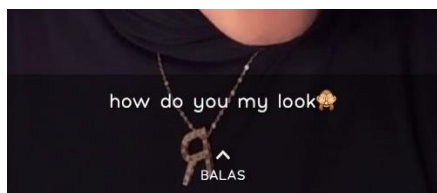


Figure 1.1 English Common Error
(Source: WhatsApp Stories)



Figure 1.2 English Common Error
(Source: WhatsApp Stories)

a. Figure 1.1

The word “*you*” better be removed and change into “*I*”. Because “*my*” is a possessive pronoun that must be followed by noun while the word “*look*” is a verb that must be followed by preposition “*at*”.

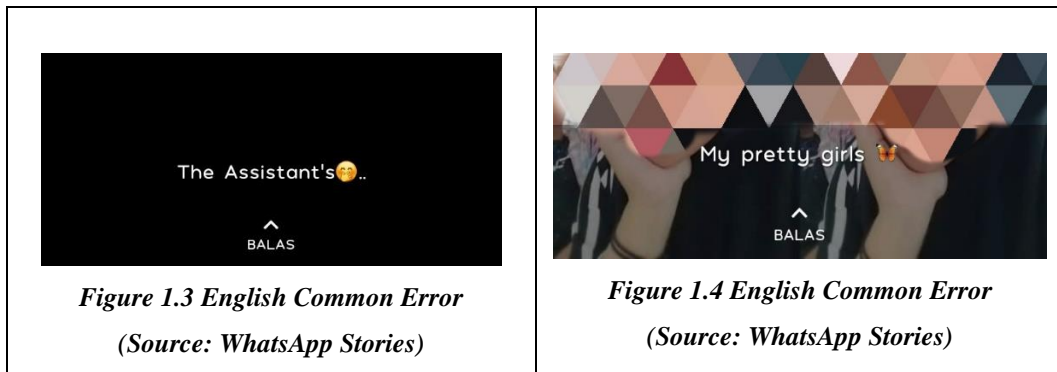
The correct sentence for this data is “*How do I look?*”

b. Figure 1.2

The word “*me*” in this sentence must be replaced with “*I*” because it works as a **subject**, meanwhile “*me*” was usually used as **an object** and placed at the end of a sentence.

In this kind of sentence, it is better to replace the word “*what*” with the word “*how*” and putting “*is*” at the end of a sentence. Because “*how*” works as a relative pronoun that should be followed by phrasal object which is “*my feeling*” and to be in the end of it.

So the correct sentence is “*I need someone to talk. I need someone to understand how my feeling is*”

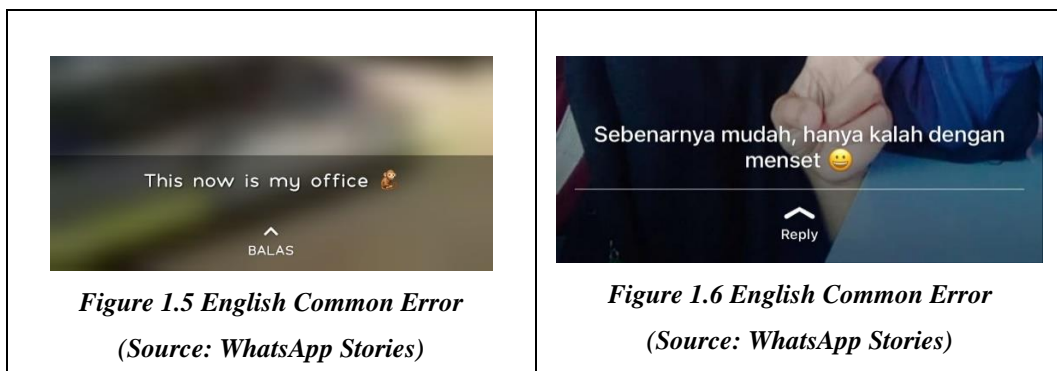


c. Figure 1.3

The word *“the assistant”* works as a noun and the use of apostrophe (‘s) here is to show genitive meaning. But we don’t need to add that apostrophe when explaining that we are *“an assistant”*.

d. Figure 1.4

Adding (s/es) at the end of a word makes it become plural. When you want to show a picture of a girl which is a *singular subject*, you don’t need to put (s) in there.



e. Figure 1.5

“This now is my office”

This sentence is quite right but unjustified. Based on the formulation of affirmation simple present tenses which is (subject + to be + object + adjective/noun/adverb) it must be in this following form:

Subject: *This (refer to a place)*

To be: *is*

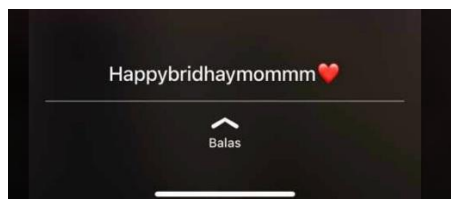
Object: *my office*

Adverb of time: *now*

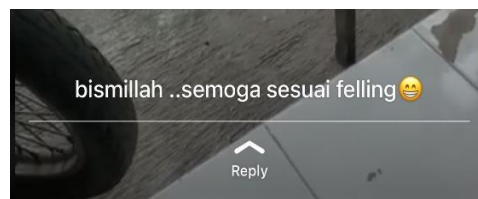
The correct sentence for this data is *“This is my office now”*

f. Figure 1.6

“Sebenarnya mudah, hanya kalah dengan mindset” which translated into English *“It’s actually easy, just got weak mindset”*. This sentence is unjustified because the word *“mindset”* there is an absorption of an English word *“mindset”*.



*Figure 1.7 English Common Error
(Source: WhatsApp Stories)*



*Figure 1.8 English Common Error
(Source: WhatsApp Stories)*

g. Figure 1.7

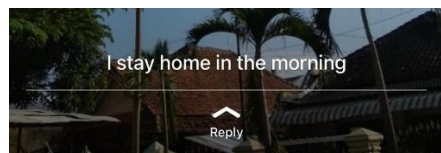
“Happy bridhay mom”

This is an expression of congratulation sentence. There is a mistake in the word *“bridhay”* which is must be written *“birthday”*.

h. Figure 1.8

“Bismillah semoga sesuai felling”

This sentence containing wishes purpose. The writer chose the wrong word *“felling”* which means *“terjatuh”* in Indonesian. Based on the context of the sentence, instead of choosing the word *“felling”* the writer should use *“feeling”* which means *“perasaan”* in Indonesian. It is just a tiny little mistake but it can influence the whole sentence.



*Figure 1.9 English Common Error
(Source: WhatsApp Stories)*



*Figure 1.10 English Common Error
(Source: WhatsApp Stories)*

i. **Figure 1.9**

“I stay home in the morning”

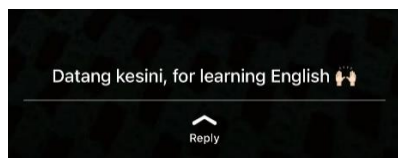
This is an affirmative sentence. The stories show the present event, it must be in the form (**subject + am/is/are + v-ing**). So we after the subject **“I”** we need to put to be **“am”** and add **“-ing”** in the word **“stay”**. And because the word **“stay”** there works as a regular verb, it must be followed with preposition **“at”**.

So the correct sentence of this case is *“I am staying at home in the morning”*

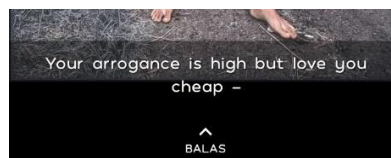
j. **Figure 1.10**

“Stay positive. Attitude is everythings”

We don't need to add (s) in the word **“everything”** because it is already including plural things.



*Figure 1.11 English Common Error
(Source: WhatsApp Stories)*



*Figure 1.12 English Common Error
(Source: WhatsApp Stories)*

k. **Figure 1.11**

“Datang kesini for learning English”

This is an affirmative sentence which means **“Come here for learning English”**. The use of gerund (**-ing form**) to express a purpose is totally wrong because it has to be in the form of (**to + infinitive**). So the correct sentence is **“Come here to learn English”**

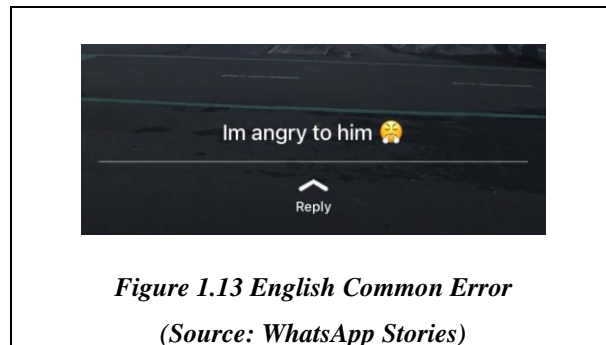
l. **Figure 1.12**

“Your arrogance is high but love you cheap”

The first sentence is correct, nevertheless after the conjunction **“but”** the sentence got an error. The word **“you”** must be replaced with **“your”** because it explains

the genitive meaning of the word “love” that works as a noun. And we need to add “is” as a to be to explains the adjective “cheap”.

The correct sentence for this case is “*Your arrogance is high but your love is cheap.*”



m. Figure 1.13

“I’m angry to him”

This is an affirmative sentence that showing an expression. The use of word “to” must be change into “with” because the word “angry” is an adjective that used to explain noun and always followed by “with/at”.

And the correct answer for this case is “*I’m angry with him*”

D. CONCLUSION

Based on the study above, it was found that there were several mistakes often made by teenagers when posting WhatsApp stories using English captions. The researchers conclude that they are subdued in understanding the structure of English sentences and placing the words they use in the wrong place so that it makes other people get difficulties when reading their captions. In addition, there are some teenagers who change Indonesian sentences into English by translating one by one all the word contained in the sentence. The researchers also concluded that from the data analyzed above, those teenagers still lack vocabulary so the words they chose is very limited and tends to be the same.

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