

Phonological Errors in *Aku Jeje's* Music Video Collection and Their Implementation in the Speaking Skills of Grade XI Students

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Abstract

This research is motivated by the phenomenon of language errors in pronunciation that occur in digital content and are a natural phenomenon that appears in language use, one of which is the music video media by *Aku Jeje*. This study aims to analyze and explain the forms of omission, change, and addition of phonemes in the eleven music videos and explain the use of the analysis results in the speaking skills of grade XI students. This research method is descriptive qualitative research. Data collection techniques use documents, listening notes, and source triangulation. The data in this study are song lyrics spoken by singers experiencing phonological errors and are analyzed using phonological theory with an error analysis approach and supported by the generative phonological theory according to Chomsky and Halle. The results show that in the eleven music videos there are phonological errors and the type of error that is often found is the omission of phonemes. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the eleven music videos contain phonological errors with data specifically totaling 73 forms, including 45 data on omission of phonemes, 14 data on changes of phonemes, and 14 data on addition of phonemes. Thus, the connection between music videos and language learning materials can be used as an alternative learning resource that is contextual and relevant to students' lives to improve or enhance their speaking skills.

Keywords

Music Videos, Phonological Errors, Speaking Skills.



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INTRODUCTION

Mispronunciation is one of the common linguistic phenomena in the use of language, including in digital content. This phenomenon can be experienced by adult speakers, children, and foreign language learners. According to Simorangkir et al. (2023), language errors can hinder the effectiveness of communication. The rise of language deviations on social media also has the potential to affect people's language habits so that the use of forms of language that are not in accordance with the rules is increasingly considered reasonable.

Another opinion that is in harmony is stated that language errors are a phenomenon that can be experienced by all speakers, both adult speakers, children, and foreign language learners. According to , language errors are generally caused by a lack of understanding of the rules of the standard language so that it results in linguistic deviations. These deviations can occur at various levels of language, one of which is phonology, which is a branch of linguistics that studies the sound system of language and phonemes as a differentiator of meaning. Romdhoningsih, D., Mahpudoh, and Saputra, D. Y., (2023), Rahmawati, S., Idris., and Asdar, M. (2025)

Reporting from the LMS SPADA Indonesia website (2022), language errors at the phonological level are deviations related to the sound aspects of language and generally appear in oral communication. One of its forms is an error in the use of phonemes. Meanwhile, it states that phonological errors are influenced by various factors, such as the limitations of speech tools, interference with the first language, geographical conditions, and the process of sound formation. The use of more than one language in communication also has the potential to cause deviations due to differences in language rules. Tarigan in Setyawati (2013) classifies language errors based on linguistic level, language skills, type of language, causes, and frequency. Language errors are the use of language that deviates from the rules of language, both orally and in writing (Tarigan in Lubis 2017). At the phonological level, these errors include changes, omissions, and addition of phonemes (Setyawati, 2013). According to the analysis of phonological errors requires an understanding of the sound system of language. Sikana, A. M., Nugroho, A. A., and Tahe, P. (2021) Scarlett (2021),

Technological developments have encouraged the use of language in digital communication, especially through social media. This platform is a means for the public to convey information, opinions, and various forms of expression easily and openly. This phenomenon is the basis of the main attraction of social media. One of them is YouTube social media. YouTube is a video-sharing platform that not only functions as an entertainment medium, but also as a means of disseminating information, education, news, and various types of digital content. A collection of music videos is one of them. (Annisa et al, 2022) (Anjani, G. F. V., Romadona, T. G., & Muryati, S., 2025)

A collection of music videos or *playlists* is an arrangement of song videos in one list that makes it easier for viewers to enjoy the content automatically. Apart from being an entertainment medium, playlists are also used by independent music creators to promote their works and increase the reach of the audience. One example is a collection of music videos by *Aku Jeje*, the stage name of Mohammad Zaydan Hasan Mubarak Mustaqim Firdaus Al Ghazali Al Hasan bin Abdul Qodir Al Husein.

The collection of music videos containing eleven original works, in general, shows the phenomenon of phonological errors in the form of omissions, changes, and addition of phonemes. Based on the results of the analysis, these errors are grouped into four categories, namely phoneme omission, phoneme omission and change, phoneme removal and addition, and phoneme removal, alteration, and addition. The music video of *Aku dan Jakarta* and *Aramsa*

only shows an error in the form of phoneme omission. The music video for *Bualan Masa Masa Lalu* contains errors in the omission and addition of phonemes. Next, *If, Remul*, and *Bila* show errors in the form of omissions and changes in phonemes. As for *Dansaria*, *See My Garden*, *Time*, *Jasmine*, and *Calm* shows three forms of phonological errors, namely the omission, change, and addition of phonemes (YouTube, 2026).

Relevant research has been conducted by Wahyuni (2022) with the title "*Analysis of Phonological Errors in Reading News Texts in Grade VIII Students of SMPN 4 Tualang*" which examines phonological errors in the form of omissions, changes, and addition of phonemes to students' speech when reading news texts. A similar study was also conducted by Anjani et al. (2025) with the title "*Analysis of Language Errors in the Field of Phonology on Youtube Sindonews: Prabowo Subianto's Exclusive Interview from Hobi to the Humanist Side*" which analyzed phonological errors in interview broadcasts on YouTube *Sindonews*. In general, research on phonological errors has been carried out with objects in the form of speech in lectures, speeches, and interviews. However, the study of phonological errors in music videos, especially *Aku Jeje*'s work, is still relatively limited.

This study fills the gap in previous research by examining phonological errors in a collection of music videos, which have not been widely researched. In contrast to previous research that focused on interviews, speeches, careers, comments, and debate speeches, this study makes a collection of music videos as the object of study so as to offer a novelty of research.

METHODS

This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach because the data is analyzed and presented descriptively to obtain an in-depth understanding without involving statistical analysis. According to Sugiyono (2024), qualitative research is an approach based on the philosophy of postpositivism to examine phenomena in a natural context. This study applies the error *analysis* approach and generative phonology as supporting theories. The focus of the study includes forms of phonological errors in the form of omissions, changes, and addition of phonemes to the collection of music videos by *Aku Jeje*. The source of research data consists of primary data and secondary data. Primary data is in the form of pronunciation in a collection of music videos by *Aku Jeje* on the YouTube channel, while secondary data comes from books, journals, scientific articles, and research relevant to phonological error analysis.

Data collection techniques include documentation, viewing notes, and triangulation of sources. Documentation is done by collecting a collection of music videos by *Aku Jeje* from the official YouTube channel, while the recording technique is used to identify and record forms of phonological errors. The next stage is to support the validity of the research data that has been collected by the researcher, the data is validated using the source triangulation technique. In this study, the data analysis technique uses the Miles and Huberman model which includes data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawn. Data reduction is carried out through the process of data selection and simplification, data presentation aims to facilitate

interpretation, while drawing conclusions is carried out to identify patterns and obtain meaning from research data (Sugiyono, 2024).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Etymologically, the term phonology comes from the Greek language, namely *phone* which means sound and *logos* which means science, so it is interpreted as the science that studies the sounds of language (Chaer, 2019). According to Indrasari, phonology is a branch of linguistics that studies speech sounds in depth. In line with that, Yendra stated that (Azahary, F., Andriyanti, S. A. R. D., Husna, N., & Rizalni, M. 2024), (Azahary et al., 2024) phonology studies the sound system of language produced by speech devices. Meanwhile, he explained that the object of phonology study includes phonetics and phonemics. Based on some of the opinions above, it can be concluded that phonology is a science that discusses the sound state of a language or the pronunciation of sounds of a language produced by speech tools and makes phonetics and phonemics as the object of study. Ananta, A. D., Febrian, D., and Nadzilah, N., (2023),

The generative phonological theory developed by Noam Chomsky and Morris Halle views language sounds as part of the speaker's mental system, not just a physical phenomenon. This theory explains that the production and understanding of language sounds takes place through a set of phonological rules stored in the speaker's cognitive system. According to generative phonology, the sound system of language is explained based on the speaker's linguistic competence. In this theory, phonemes are seen as a collection of distinctive features that distinguish one sound from another. Sudjalil, Mujianto, G., and Rudi, (2021)

In this study entitled "*Phonological Errors in the Collection of Music Videos by Aku Jeje and Its Implementation on the Speaking Skills of Grade XI Students*", phonology in this study is the main theory by using the application of the *Error Analysis approach* to identify or analyze the forms of phonological errors found in speech in the music video and generative phonology becomes a theory supporters in this study. This theory helps explain the process of sound change that occurs so that the types and characteristics of phonological errors that arise can be known. Furthermore, the research subjects include data sources and implementation goals. The data source is in the form of a collection of music videos by *Aku Jeje* which contains speech or lyrics to be analyzed based on phonological aspects, especially errors in the form of omissions, changes, and addition of phonemes. The target of the research implementation is grade XI students. The results of the analysis were used as teaching materials to improve speaking skills, especially the accuracy of pronunciation according to the rules of the Indonesian language.

Forms of Phonological Errors in Eleven Music Videos

In his eleven works, the music video showed pronunciation irregularities or phonological errors and in particular, the researcher found 73 data on the form of errors and then divided into three types of phonological errors, namely 45 phoneme omission data, 14

phoneme change data, and 14 phoneme addition data. The error has been validated by three validators.

Table 1. The error has been validated by three validators

Yes	Types of Phonological Errors	Amount of Data
1.	Phoneme Removal (KF1)	45
2.	Phoneme Change (KF2)	14
3.	Phoneme Addition (KF3)	14
Total Data		73

Based on the results of the data above, it can be seen that the most common type of phonological error in *Aku Jeje*'s eleven music videos is phoneme omission with a total of 45 data data.

- a. **Phoneme Omission (KF1)** is a pronunciation error characterized by the non-pronunciation of one or more phonemes so that the pronunciation deviates from the standard form. This phenomenon can occur in vowel and consonant phonemes and is generally influenced by speech speed, dialect, language habits, and articulation skills of speakers. The following is data on the forms of phonological errors of the type of phoneme omission in eleven music videos by *Aku Jeje*. (Muktiana, R., Mafaza, F. M., & Ekawati, M., 2024).

Table 2. Data on phonological error forms of phoneme omission types

Data Code	Forms of Error	Original Shape	Remarks
KF1.1/AJ/0.46	That is how it is.	That's how it is	missing phoneme /h/
KF1.2/AJ/1.58	tuk	for	Hylang phoneme /u/ & /n/
KF1.3/AJ/2.05	Soil	had been	missing phonemes /e/ & /h/
KF1.4/AJ/1.43/3.12	Used to be	dahulu	missing phonemes /a/ & /h/
KF1.1/DS/0.31/1.48	Your	Yes	Hylang phoneme /k/
KF1.2/DS/1.04/2.05	tau	tahu	missing phoneme /h/
KF1.4/DS/1.14/2.39/2.59	o	oh	missing phoneme /h/
KF1.1/AI/0.42/0.54/1.02/1.55/2.07/2.15/3.02/3.10	Your	Yes	Hylang phoneme /k/
KF1.2/AI/0.45/1.58	karna	because	missing phoneme /e/
KF1.3/AI/ 0.55/2.07/3.02	Too Much	too much	A phone number (r)
KF1.4/AI/1.09	tuk	for	Hylang phoneme /u/ & /n/
KF1.5/AI/1.48	tau	tahu	missing phoneme /h/
KF1.1/BML/0.04	Masi	still	missing phoneme /h/
KF1.2/BML/0.41/1.38/2.12	Your	Yes	Hylang phoneme /k/
KF1.3/BML/0.42/1.38/2.12	tau	tahu	missing phoneme /h/
KF1.4/BML/0.50/2.20	will be	Stupid	missing phoneme /h/
KF1.5/BML/1.15	tuk	for	Hylang phoneme /u/ & /n/

KF1.6/BML/1.32	squirrel	What is	missing phoneme /h/
KF1.1/LK/1.02	Squirt	Really	missing phoneme /h/
KF1.2/LK/1.12/1.23	o	oh	missing phoneme /h/
KF1.3/LK/2.26/2.31	Your	Yes	Hylang phoneme /k/
KF1.4/LK/2.41	tumbu	Grow	missing phoneme /h/
KF1.5/LK/1.42	Bloom	Bloom	missing phoneme /h/
KF1.5/LK/1.42	S.	has	missing phoneme /e/
KF1.2/WT/2.34	with a biarkan	Let it be	missing phoneme /h/
KF1.1/AR/0.41	plot	No	Hylang phoneme /k/
KF1.2/AR/0.56/2.42	forever	forever	missing phoneme /e/
KF1.3/AR/1.56/2.00	o	oh	missing phoneme /h/
KF1.4/AR/0.15	Fabric	has	missing phoneme /h/
KF1.1/TG/0.50	Bring it	that	missing phoneme /h/
KF1.2/TG/0.54	Düsseldorf	Shade	missing phoneme /h/
KF1.3/TG/0.58/2.28	chamber	Home	missing phoneme /h/
KF1.4/TG/1.25/1.30/3/13	o	oh	missing phoneme /h/
KF1.5/TG/2.58/3.19	Tenangla	Calm down	missing phoneme /h/
KF1.2/MT/0.33	Squirt	always	missing phoneme /e/
KF1.3/MT/1.03/1.36/2.19	tla	has	hiang fonem /e/ & /h/
KF1.4/MT/1.09	plot	No	Hylang phoneme /k/
KF1.5/MT/1.32/2.15	anchor	burn	Hylang phoneme /k/
KF1.1/BI/0.24	Squirt	always	missing phoneme /e/
KF1.2/BI/0.52	with rayakan	Celebrate	missing phoneme /h/
KF1.3/BI/1.13/2.09	tla	had been	hiang fonem /e/ & /h/
KF1.4/BI/1.14/2.10	Stuttgart	Passed	A phone number (r)
KF1.5/BI/2.22	forever	forever	missing phoneme /e/

- b. Phoneme Change (KF2)** is a pronunciation error characterized by the replacement of a phoneme so that the pronunciation is different from the standard form. These changes can occur in vowel and consonant phonemes and are influenced by dialect, speaking habits, and articulation factors. The following is data on phonological errors, types of phoneme changes in eleven music videos by *Aku Jeje*. (Muktiana et al, 2024)

Table 2. Phonological error form data type phoneme change

Data Code	Forms of Error	Original Shape	Remarks
KF2.2/DS/1.32/3.23	semwa	All	The phoneme /u/ is changed to /w/
KF2.3/DS/2.08	swasana	suasana	The phoneme /u/ is changed to /w/
KF2.4/DS/3.03	Scam	Nestapa	phoneme /p/ changed to /f/
KF2.1/AI/0.38	semwa	All	The phoneme /u/ is changed to /w/

KF2.1/RN/1.08/1.21	semwa	All	The phoneme /u/ is changed to /w/
KF2.2/RN/3.08	bahagya	Happy	The phoneme /i/ has been changed to /y/
KF2.1/LK/2.42	bahagya	Happy	The phoneme /i/ has been changed to /y/
KF2.1/WT/2.28	semwa	All	The phoneme /u/ is changed to /w/
KF2.2/WT/0.40	kedwa	Second	The phoneme /u/ is changed to /w/
KF2.1/TG/0.22	swara	Sound	The phoneme /u/ is changed to /w/
KF2.2/TG/1.54	semwa	All	The phoneme /u/ is changed to /w/
KF2.1/MT/0.27	swara	Sound	The phoneme /u/ is changed to /w/
KF2.2/MT/2.43	bahagya	Happy	The phoneme /i/ has been changed to /y/

- c. **The addition of Phonemes (KF3)** is a pronunciation error that is characterized by the appearance of additional phonemes so that the pronunciation deviates from the standard form. This addition can occur in vowel and consonant phonemes, both at the beginning, middle, and end of words, and is influenced by dialect, speaking habits, and ease of articulation. The following is data on the form of phonological errors of the type of phoneme addition in eleven music videos by *Aku Jeje*. (Muktiana et al, 2024)

Table 3. data on the form of phonological errors

Data Code	Forms of Error	Original Shape	Remarks
KF3.1/DS/0.38	Squirt	There	Add the phoneme /h/
KF3.3/DS/2.43/3.03	nestapah	Snoop Doggy	Add the phoneme /h/
KF3.4/DS/2.52	São Paulo	only	Add the phoneme /h/
KF3.1/BML/1.04/1.07/2.34/2.37	Stuart O'T	then	Add the phoneme /h/
KF3.1/LK/0.28	kebunkuh	My Garden	Add the phoneme /h/
KF3.2/LK/2.11	Why	Why	Add the phoneme /h/
KF3.1/WT/2.59/3.21	Again.	more	Add the phoneme /h/
KF3.1/TG/0.51/2.20	Düsseldorf	here	Add the phoneme /h/
KF3.2/TG/3.25	Squirt	Advance	Add the phoneme /h/
KF3.1/MT/0.33	Slashing	always	Add the phoneme /h/
KF3.2/MT/0.37	Stuttgart	Me	Add the phoneme /h/
KF3.3/MT/1.23	About Stuttgart	About Me	Add the phoneme /h/
KF3.4/MT/1.34/2.16	Squirt	myself	Add the phoneme /h/
KF3.5/MT/2.35	Squirt	There	Add the phoneme /h/

Utilization of Phonological Error Analysis Results in Students' Speaking Skills

The results of phonological error analysis in the form of omission, change, and addition of phonemes can be used as teaching materials in learning Indonesian language, especially speaking skills. The findings help students identify deviant pronunciations and distinguish them from pronunciations that are in accordance with Indonesian language rules. Its implementation is carried out through learning that emphasizes the accuracy of pronunciation, intonation, and articulation, so that it can improve students' speaking skills as well as become a reference for teachers in designing contextual learning.

Thus, the use of the results of phonological error analysis not only serves to identify language sound deviations, but also contributes to the development of students' speaking skills to be able to use Indonesian properly and correctly in various communication situations.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis of phonological error data in eleven music videos by *Aku Jeje*, in particular, 73 phonological error data were found consisting of 45 phoneme omission data, 14 phoneme change data, and 14 phoneme addition data. The most common type of error is the omission of phonemes that occur at the beginning, middle, and end positions of words.

The use of the results of phonological error analysis is expected to improve students' speaking skills, especially in the linguistic aspect. In addition, the findings of this study can be a reference for teachers in designing contextual learning in accordance with linguistic phenomena in society and digital media. Thus, phonological error analysis not only functions to identify sound irregularities, but also supports the development of good and correct Indonesian language skills in various communication contexts.

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