# Analysis of Language Errors: Forms of Phoneme Omissions in Speech Video Accountability Report at Pondok Tahfidz Nurul Quran MAN 1 Kudus

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**Abstract:** This study focuses on the analysis of language errors in the phonological level in the form of phoneme changes in accountability reports at the Nurul Quran Tahfidz Boarding School MAN 1 Kudus. Errors in Indonesian occur with a morphophonemic process, namely the process that occurs in a morpheme due to the meeting of one morpheme with another. Most of those related to writing concern the phonological level. Phonological errors themselves are very small and cause different meanings to emerge. Phonological errors in Indonesian include phoneme changes, phoneme deletions, and phoneme additions. Phoneme changes are changes in sound or phonemes in a word with the aim of making the word sound clear. This study aims to analyze language errors in the phonological level in the form of phoneme changes in the video of accountability report activities at the Nurul Quran Tahfidz Boarding School MAN 1 Kudus. It is hoped that this study can be a basic means of using good and correct Indonesian. The research method applied in this study is descriptive qualitative. This qualitative research approach involves presenting the results of the analysis in descriptive form. Qualitative data were obtained through various data collection techniques including interviews, document analysis, focused discussions, and observations that have been written in the form of field notes (transcripts). The data in this study are primary data in the form of text fragments in the transcript of the Accountability Report video script. The source of data obtained from this study is the text on the Accountability Report procession video followed by students of the Nurul Quran Tahfidz Boarding School MAN 1 Kudus, especially to the Santri Management who are in class XI. Meanwhile, in this study, data were obtained from conversations or dialogues between characters in the Lara Ati Season 1 drama by Bayu Eko Moektito. In this study, data were collected by applying the listening method and note-taking technique. The note-taking technique in this study was applied after going through the process of watching the video procession of the Accountability Report activity of the Nurul Quran Tahfidz Boarding School MAN 1 Kudus, the researcher recorded important information for later analysis. Based on the data studied, there were findings in the form of language errors in the phonological level in the form of phoneme omissions. There were 13 error data in the analyzed quotation fragments.

**Keywords:** Language Error Analysis, Phonology, Phoneme Omission.

## 1. Introduction

Language is a tool used by humans that has an important meaning in life. Language as a communication tool is produced by human speech which is arbitrary. Language can also be termed a communication system produced by speech or writing which is structured to form larger units such as morphemes, words and sentences. (Wiratno, 2020) . This language aims to understand what the speaker wants to convey to the interlocutor. Without language, humans would not be able to interact with other humans. Interaction is needed by humans both in formal and informal situations. Humans will not carry out activities in life without interaction. Language has become a means of communication in various groups of social creatures. Writers also use language as a means to convey their ideas or thoughts to the general public through writing or literary works. Through this, writers utilize language skills to disseminate their ideas or thoughts for various purposes (Kusumatiara, & Hidayati 2022).

In essence, language is a communication tool that is very attached to humans. According to (Bachrun, 2022) languages have characteristics according to their use in society, this causes language diversity to develop rapidly in society. Language is good, polite and courteous words. The function of language for a person is to understand the desires

and intentions that one wants to express to the person speaking so that one can understand the desired meaning. Language as a communication tool plays a role in conveying messages from the speaker to the listener (Ulin Nuha, et al., 2022). This indicates that language plays an important role in survival . Language learning is a system internalization process where this process influences language transformation. Language can also influence the direction of human behavior so that language enables humans to convey information from one generation to another by expressing it orally or in writing. When a baby is six months old, he will make or voice typical baby babble (Nugraheni, et al., 2021). Humans, as social creatures, cannot be separated from using speaking skills to communicate with each other in social life, solve problems, discuss/exchange ideas to express their feelings, etc. In order for good communication to occur, the speaker must be able to convey the information as well as the aims and objectives that he wants, as well as the interlocutor who must understand the meaning of what is said by the speaker himself (Riza, et al., 2022). Speaking activities as part of language skills are very important, both for teaching and in everyday life (Darmuki, et al., 2019). Indonesian is an official language aimed at the unity and integrity of the Indonesian people. Indonesian is used by the community in both spoken and written form. The Indonesian government's efforts to globalize the Indonesian language are truly no joke (Ristiyani, et al., 2019). Therefore, good use of Indonesian reflects good Indonesian society. In connection with the current rapid development of technology and information, the Indonesian language, both consciously and unconsciously, is experiencing vocabulary development in terms of quantity and quality which is closely related to changes in meaning (Firmansyah, et al., 2023). Indonesian currently plays an important role in its position as a foreign language. The population, natural beauty, cultural diversity and strategic areas are reasons for foreign speakers to learn Indonesian (Al Mabruroh, et al., 2020).

The expressions that humans transmit to other humans are called language. This can be understood through language material in the form of speech sounds. More specifically, it is a study that discusses sounds in the branch of linguistics called phonology. Phonology is also called the branch of linguistics that studies and analyzes the language sounds produced by the human speech apparatus. This phonology concentrates on investigating the sounds of language based on their function. Phonology is a branch of linguistics that studies, discusses, and analyzes language sounds produced by the human speech apparatus. Phonology plays a role in equalizing the meaning of a language with the different pronunciation sounds of each speaker. Because most people don't pay attention to the sound they say and the meaning. So errors in Indonesian at the phonological level can occur both orally and in writing. Phonology is divided into two parts, namely phonetics and phonemics. Phonetics is a field of linguistics that studies language sounds without paying attention to whether these sounds have a function to differentiate meaning or not. Based on the presence of language sounds, phonetics is divided into three parts, namely, articulatory phonetics, acoustic phonetics and auditory phonetics. Meanwhile, phonemics are language sounds that can function as differentiators of meaning.

Quality of human resources (HR) is the responsibility of education in this era *society* 5.0 today, namely to guarantee and advance its existence in the face of development of science and technology which is increasing rapidly. (Amalia, et al., 2022). Speaking skills are very important in language learning because as social creatures humans need to interact with each other to express ideas and thoughts, organize and persuade other people. It can be used because a person's goal in learning a language is to be able to communicate (Hidayati, 2021). Accuracy of pronunciation in a word is crucial because it can suggest the meaning intended by the Wardana speaker in (Hidayah et al., 2020) . Speaking is a way of communicating verbally between individuals or groups to achieve certain goals. Speaking is done by verbally pronouncing various words and stringing them together so that thoughts, ideas and thoughts/feelings can be conveyed to other people with a specific purpose (Hidayati, 2021). High quality learning is the key to educational improvement in realizing the essential features of strong professional learning. Education using good and correct Indonesian can be applied in the world of lectures. Implementing this habit also requires cooperation between educators and educated people so that the desired goals are achieved (Muna, et al., 2022). The atmosphere that should be created in the learning process is where students really play an active role in learning activities. In order to achieve good pronunciation of sounds using words, the first step that every person who learns a language must take is to start by studying phonology. Because if someone learns a language without a phonological basis, it is feared that they will experience errors in the learning process. This error will affect semantics. Furthermore, Crystal in (Hasmawati, 2021) states that error analysis is a technique for systematically identifying, clarifying and interpreting errors made by students who are learning language using linguistic theory. Some Indonesian language errors in the field of phonology are related to pronunciation and spelling. Not only does it provide a factor of beauty but it also holds the meaning or message that the author wants to convey to the reader. So if these oral language errors are applied to writing then language errors occur in written form. Phonological errors in pronunciation have an impact on writing. The ability to speak is an important ability that students must master as a means of communication, sharing knowledge, ideas, thoughts, and messages/information with other people for a specific purpose (Darmuki, 2020). This includes communication errors in everyday life. Phonological error analysis is a simple form of language error analysis in the phonological stage. This error is an error at the level of sound, whether in words, phrases, clauses or sentences. This error only occurs in the use of spoken language, both speaking and listening to Nenin Arum in (Hidayah et al., 2020) . Including phonological errors in the communication and learning of students at Pondok Tahfidz Nurul Quran MAN 1 Kudus.

Language errors are the use in speech of various linguistic elements, namely words, phrases, clauses or sentences that deviate from simple linguistic rules, namely the use of deviant language in both written and spoken form. Language errors can occur in written or oral form. In general, errors in Indonesian often occur in phonological aspects related to

sound or pronunciation. Lathifah (2021:92) in (Irwansyah, et all 2022) states that the form of phonological errors in Indonesian is divided into several things including removing phonemes, adding phonemes, changing phonemes, and so on. Furthermore, Crystal in (Hasmawati, 2021) states that the analysis Errors are a technique for systematically identifying, clarifying and interpreting errors made by students who are learning language using linguistic theory. Some Indonesian language errors in the field of phonology are related to pronunciation and spelling. So, if these spoken language errors are applied to writing, language errors will occur in written form.

Phonological errors in pronunciation have an impact on writing. This includes communication errors in everyday life. Phonological error analysis is a simple form of language error analysis in the phonological stage. This error is an error at the level of sound, whether in words, phrases, clauses or sentences. This error only occurs in the use of spoken language, both speaking and listening to Nenin Arum (Hidayah et al., 2020). Including phonological errors in the communication and learning of students at Pondok Tahfidz Nurul Quran MAN 1 Kudus. The research analyzes the form of phoneme deletion in the accountability report activities of Pondok Tahfidz Nurul Quran MAN 1 Kudus students which are delivered orally. This phenomenon is the background for researchers with the aim of making Indonesian language used well and correctly, especially in the world of Islamic boarding schools.

Pondok Tahfidz Nurul Quran MAN 1 Kudus is an Islamic boarding school-based educational institution where students carry out (formal) learning activities in the classroom and Islamic boarding school education (non-formal) in the Islamic boarding school dormitory environment. This formal learning activity is an effective learning activity in the classroom which is participated in by SMA/MA level students following the curriculum implemented by Madrasah Aliyah 1 Kudus. Meanwhile, non-formal learning activities include tahfidz (memorizing verses of the holy Koran) and organizing. Apart from being required to memorize 30 juz with the aim of fluency. Apart from that, students are also required to learn to organize with the aim that in the future when students enter society, they are expected to become people who are ready to lead and ready to be led. This opportunity allows students to train their management in organizing from an early age. This research examines phonological errors in the form of phoneme omissions in the inauguration activity of the accountability report for the board of students of Pondok Tahfidz Nurul Quran MAN 1 Kudus. Researchers are interested in studying the organizational activities that take place every year, especially in the linguistic aspect. After carrying out this research, students will know more about the importance of accuracy in using language, especially in formal situations. So that things conveyed to other people can be easily understood and conveyed well. The Santri Management Organization is a forum and reflection for santri to become leaders who contribute with the nuances of human beings. With this opportunity, students can learn to improve their leadership and management skills in organizations.

## 2.    Literature Review

Humans, in carrying out all social activities, need language. Without the role of language, humans cannot carry out social activities in life well. Therefore, it can be concluded that language is a human tool or requirement in communication relationships between one human being and another human being, both physically and mentally, which is inherent in humans. Language also plays a role in every human being in establishing good human relationships. The role of language in life according to (Darmuki, 2019) language functions as working together, communicating and identifying oneself.

Phonology is a branch of linguistics that studies the analysis of the sound sequences of language sounds. The object in the study of phonology is phonemes, namely language sounds that function in differentiating meaning in language. According to (Nurhayati, 2022) phonology functions to determine sound changes in a word, studying the process of sound formation. The object of study of phonology is the fonts or language sounds produced by the speech apparatus and is studied using phonological studies which study language sounds (Lestari, 2023) . According to the description above, the hierarchical status of the smallest sound is the object of study, phonology is divided into two parts, namely phonetics and phonemics. Phonetics is a branch of phonology that studies the sounds of language without looking at the status of the distinction between meaning and sound. Meanwhile, phonemics is a branch of phonology that studies the sounds of language by paying attention to meaning.

Mistakes are deviant behavior that is not in accordance with norms and does not comply with predetermined rules. This happens in the use of language in everyday life, both spoken and written. Language errors are a reflection of students' understanding of the language system being studied. Errors in Indonesian occur due to a morphophonemic process, namely a process that occurs in a morpheme due to the meeting of one morpheme with another. Most of what is related to writing concerns the phonological level. Phonological errors alone are very small and cause different meanings to emerge. Phonological errors in Indonesian include changing phonemes, deleting phonemes, and adding phonemes. Most of the additions of phonemes to a word are additions in the form of vowel sounds. This is done with the aim of fluency in pronunciation. Phoneme deletion is the loss of sounds or phonemes at the beginning, middle and end of a word without changing the meaning. The purpose of removing phonemes is to shorten words. Phoneme changes are changes in sounds or phonemes in a word with the aim of making the word sound clearly.

Language error analysis is a work process used by language teachers and researchers with steps to collect data, identify language errors contained in the data, explain the errors that occur, classify language errors based on their causes, and evaluate the level of seriousness of the errors. language that occurs. In the continuation of the investigation by

investigating language errors, there are special expressions, namely: *error* and *mistake* . Language errors are the use of language that deviates from the language norms that apply in the language. This understanding is in accordance with what is described by Setyawati in (Arum et al., 2020) where language error analysis is a process based on object error analysis where the object is an analysis of the errors of people who are learning who have been targeted. Based on this opinion, it can be concluded that language errors are the use of speech forms which include words, sentences, paragraphs that deviate from the system of language rules, as well as the use of prescribed spelling and punctuation.

This research is based on the analysis of language errors at the phonological level from the form of language errors in the Accountability Report. There is research that is relevant to this research. From previous research that is relevant to this research, the following are Hasmawati (2021), Ilma Dzina Setyowati (2019), F. Iwan (2019). The research that is relevant to this research is research conducted by Hasmawati in 2021 with the research title "Analysis of Phonological Errors in Communicating on WhatsApp among Muhammadiyah University Makasar Students." This research aims to describe the forms of student errors in communicating on WhatsApp social media at the phonological level, namely: 1) Omission of phonemes, 2) Addition of phonemes, 3) Omission of phonemes. The similarity of this research is that this research uses descriptive qualitative methods; using data collection techniques in the form of: 1) Observation techniques, 2) Note-taking techniques, and 3) Documentation; The analysis technique in this research is carried out through steps, namely 1) Data collection 2) Identifying errors 3) Explaining errors 4) Evaluating errors. The results of this research are 1) there are ten errors in phoneme changes. 2) there are four errors in adding phonemes. 3) there were four errors in phoneme deletion and in this study there were no errors in phoneme deletion (Apheresis). The difference in this research is the object studied and analyzing errors in the form of pronunciation and writing in the accountability report activities of Pondok Tahfidz Nurul Qur'an MAN 1 Kudus students at the phonological level.

Apart from that, relevant research by F. Iwan (2019) conducted research entitled "Analysis of Phonological Errors in Reading Arabic Texts in Arabic Language Subjects for Class 5 B Students at Al Irsyad Al Islamiyah Elementary School Semarang." This research aims to determine the forms of errors in reading Arabic texts in class 5B students at SD Al-Irsyad at the phonological level, the factors that cause reading errors and efforts to minimize errors in reading Arabic texts. This research uses qualitative descriptive. The results of this research use language errors in reading Arabic texts due to lack of parental support in Arabic lessons and students' lack of interest in learning. The equation for this research is using data analysis with descriptive analysis. The difference in this research is the object in conducting the research. The following is a table of similarities, differences and original studies relevant to this research.

## 3.    Research Methodology

The research method was carried out using a descriptive qualitative method, namely an approach that uses the presentation of analysis results in descriptive form when conducting research. The data collected in this research is qualitative data. The term qualitative data is data in the form of words, not in the form of numbers. Qualitative data was obtained through various data collection techniques including interviews, document analysis, focused discussions, and observations which have been written down in the form of field notes (transcripts). Another form of qualitative data is images obtained through photography or video shooting. The data in this research is primary data in the form of text fragments in the video transcript of the Accountability Report. The source of data obtained from this research is the text on the video of the Accountability Report procession which was attended by the students of Pondok Tahfidz Nurul Quran MAN 1 Kudus, especially the Santri Management who are in class XI

The data in this research was obtained using the listening method and note-taking techniques. Listening technique is the provision of data by carrying out activities of listening to data on language use. This technique involves watching the video of the accountability report activity at Pondok Tahfdiz Nurul Quran MAN 1 Kudus. After the listening process, the note-taking technique is applied to the video of the accountability report procession at Pondok Tahfidz Nurul Quran MAN 1 Kudus where the researcher records important information for analysis.

Data collection techniques are part of research activities where researchers carry out the implementation of collecting research data (Na & Hypertension, nd). The data collection techniques in this research are as follows: listening techniques and note-taking techniques. The process of collecting data is by listening to the video process of the accountability report of the students of Pondok Tahfidz Nurul Quran MAN 1 Kudus then recording the points of error that occur in the form of phoneme omissions. The data analysis stage has an important role, where at this stage the rules governing the object research must be discovered. The resulting data will be analyzed according to the workflow to analyze language errors at the phonetic level as they are. Tarigan in (Mantasiah and Yusril 2020) the stages in language error analysis are as follows: (1) Collecting data, (2) Identifying errors, (3) Explanation of errors, (4) Classification of errors, (5) Evaluation of errors.

## 4.    Results and Discussion

This form of error is an error in language sounds that are not pronounced completely. The following is a discussion of errors in the form of phoneme deletion:

Data 1
A mistake was made by the chairman of the board of the Islamic boarding school boarding school Tahfidz Nurul Quran MAN 1 Kudus in preparing the accountability report.

*" Kemudian ucapkan terima kasih kepada seluruh dewan asatidz Pondok Tahfidz Nurul Quran MAN 1 Kudus yang telah menuntun kami dan memberikan nasehat nasehat dan motivasi bimbingan arahan dalam organisasi ini dan juga yang telah menguatkan ati kami sehingga kami melaksanakan tugas kami hingga akhir jabatan."*

A mistake was made by the chairman of the board of the Islamic boarding school boarding school organization Tahfidz Nurul Quran MAN 1 Kudus in delivering the closing sentence of the speech on the data accountability report 1report by the chairman of the organization (page 77) on the word "ati". If at the phonological level there is an error in the form of omitting the consonant phoneme /h/ in the initial pronunciation of the word "hati" it becomes the word "ati".

*Standard pronunciation            : Hati*
*Non-standard pronunciation        : Ati*

In the Big Indonesian Dictionary, the meaning of heart is that it is part of an organ in a living creature. In this description, heart means something that is in the human body which is considered as a place for all inner feelings and a place to store feelings. Meanwhile, ati is a non-standard word and is a word used in other languages. Ati is said to be a non-standard word because the pronunciation of the word is not standardized and does not comply with the rules of large Indonesian dictionaries.
The conclusion from this description is that the word "ati" conveyed by the chairman of the board of the boarding school boarding school tahfidz Nurul Quran MAN 1 Kudus is a form of non-standard word because it is not standardized and does not comply with the rules of the large Indonesian dictionary. To comply with the rules of the large Indonesian dictionary, the pronunciation of the word "ati" was changed to the word "hati".

Data 2
Mistakes were made by the Ministry of Education in submitting the accountability report.

*" Segala puji atas nikmat Allah SWT yang tak pernah terhenti tercurah mentari yang masih cerah sawah sawah yang senantiasa basah serta pohon pohon terus aja berubah bersyukur adalah kata yang tak pernah salah."*

A mistake was made by the Ministry of Education in delivering the opening sentence of the data accountability report 2 reports by the Ministry of Education (page 84) on the word "aja". If at the phonological level there is an error in the form of omitting the consonant phoneme /s/ in the pronunciation of the word "only" it changes to "aja".

*Standard pronunciation            : Saja*
*Non-standard pronunciation        : aja*

The word alone in the large Indonesian dictionary has the meaning, namely a very affirmative sentence, if in this description the word alone means the involvement of trees in expressing gratitude for the presence of Allah SWT. Meanwhile, the word aja is a non-standard word because the pronunciation of the word is not standardized and does not comply with the rules of large Indonesian dictionaries.
The conclusion from this description is that the pronunciation of the word "aja" as conveyed by the Ministry of Education for Islamic boarding school students in data 2 (attachment) is a non-standard word and does not comply with the rules of the large Indonesian dictionary. To comply with the rules of the large Indonesian dictionary, the pronunciation of the word "aja" has been changed to the word "saja".

Data 3
Errors in omitting phonemes made by the presenter when reading the agenda of the accountability report.

*" Acara yang terakir penutup, mari kita tutup acara pada malam hari ini dengan bacaan tasbih dan sholawat "*

An error was made by the presenter in conveying the agenda of the accountability report of the boarding school student organization Tahfidz Nurul Quran MAN 1 Kudus data 1 reading of the agenda by the MC (page 79) on the pronunciation of the word "last". If at the phonological level there is an error in the form of deletion of the consonant phoneme /h/ in the pronunciation of the word "terakhir" it becomes "terakir".

*Standard pronunciation                : terakhir*

*Non-standard pronunciation* : *terakir*

The word last in the large Indonesian dictionary has the meaning of the very last/final part, if in this description it is the end of the event procession that will be held. Meanwhile, akir is a non-standard word because it is not standardized and does not comply with the rules of the large Indonesian dictionary.

The conclusion from the description above is that the last word conveyed by the presenter is a non-standard word because the pronunciation of the word does not comply with the rules of the large Indonesian dictionary. In order for it to be a word that complies with the rules of the large Indonesian dictionary, the pronunciation of the word "last" was changed to the word "last".

Data 4
Mistakes made by the treasury department in submitting the accountability report.

*" Kami dengan rendah hati memohon maaf atas kurangnya data data yang kami jabarkan dan juga kami menyampaikan banyak terima kasih kepada pihak pihak berkaitan organisasi ini baik dari internal maupun esternal."*

An error was made by the ministry of treasury in delivering the closing sentence of the data accountability report 2 report by the general treasurer (page 82) on the pronunciation of the word "external". If at the phonological level there is an error in the form of missing the consonant phoneme /k/ in the pronunciation of the word "eksternal" it changes to the word "esternal".

*Standard pronunciation* : *eksternal*
*Non-standard pronunciation* : *esternal*

External in the Big Indonesian Dictionary has the meaning of factors that come from outside the organization, if in this description it means an influence that plays a role from outside the organization. Meanwhile, esternal is a non-standard word because the pronunciation of the word does not comply with the rules of the large Indonesian dictionary.

The conclusion from this description is that the word external as conveyed by the Ministry of Treasury is a non-standard word because the pronunciation of keta does not comply with the rules of the large Indonesian dictionary. To comply with the rules of the large Indonesian dictionary, the pronunciation of the word "external" has been changed to the word "external".

Data 5
Mistakes made by the Ministry of Security in submitting accountability reports.

*" Alhamdulillah segala puja dan puji syukur hanya untuk Allah SWT yang slalu menuntun siapa yang tulus kepada yang jalan yang lurus."*

An error was made by the Ministry of Security in submitting the opening of the data responsibility report 3 reports by the Ministry of Security (page 82) on the pronunciation of the word "always". If at the phonological level there is an error in the form of omitting the vowel phoneme /e/ in the pronunciation of the word "selalu" to become the word "slalu".

*Standard pronunciation* : *selalu*
*Non-standard pronunciation* : *slalu*

The word always in the large Indonesian dictionary has the meaning of often or continuously, if the description means giving thanks to Allah SWT who continuously guides sincere servants to walk on the straight path. Meanwhile, the word always is a non-standard word because the pronunciation of the word is not standardized and does not comply with the rules of the large Indonesian dictionary.

The conclusion from this description is that the word slalu conveyed by the Ministry of Security is a non-standard word because the pronunciation of the word "slalu" does not comply with the rules of the large Indonesian dictionary. To comply with the rules of the large Indonesian dictionary, the pronunciation of the word "always" has been changed to the word "always".

Data 6
Mistakes made by the Ministry of Security in submitting accountability reports.

*" Demikian laporan yang kami sampaikan dengan penuh keiklasan dan kesadaran yang tinggi serta perasaan yang tulus maka kami serahkan amanat ini kepada Mudir Pondok sembari berserah diri dan memohon magfirahnya atas semua yang telah kami lakukan."*

The mistake made by the Ministry of Security in delivering the closing sentence of the data responsibility report 4 report by security (page 83) was on the pronunciation of the word "sincerity". If at the phonological level there is an error in deleting the consonant /h/ in the pronunciation of the word "keikhlasan" it becomes the word "iklasan".

*Standard pronunciation*      *: keikhlasan*
*Non-standard pronunciation*      *: keiklasan*

Sincerity in the Big Indonesian Dictionary has the meaning of sincerity. Meanwhile, the word sincerity is a non-standard word because the pronunciation of the word is not standardized and does not comply with the rules of large Indonesian dictionaries.

The conclusion from this description is that the word sincerity conveyed by the Ministry of Security is a non-standard word because it does not comply with the rules of the large Indonesian dictionary. In order to comply with the rules of the large Indonesian dictionary, the pronunciation of the word "keiklasan" has been changed to the word "keikhlasan".

Data 7
Mistakes were made by the Ministry of Environmental Cleanliness in submitting an accountability report.

*" Segala puji hanya milik Allah SWT yang karna nikmatnya sempurnalah kalimat seorang hamba yang karena nikmatnya kita bisa beribadah di bumi pertiwi ini dengan keadaan aman dan nyaman tanpa disertai dentuman ledakan ledakan."*

The mistake made by the Ministry of Environmental Cleanliness of the boarding school in delivering the closing sentence of the data responsibility report 5 report by the chairman of the board (page 80) was on the pronunciation of the word "because". If in the phonological level there is an error in the form of omitting the vowel phoneme /e/ in the pronunciation of the word "karena" it changes to the word "karna".

*Standard pronunciation*      *: karena*
*Non-standard pronunciation*      *: karna*

The word because in the large Indonesian dictionary is a connecting word to indicate cause or reason. Meanwhile, the word karan is a non-standard word because the word does not comply with the rules of large Indonesian dictionaries.

The conclusion from this description is that the word "karna" conveyed by the Ministry of Environmental Cleanliness for Cottages is a non-standard word because it does not comply with the rules of the large Indonesian dictionary. To be in accordance with the rules of the large Indonesian dictionary, the pronunciation of the word "karna" has been changed to "karena".

Data 8
Mistakes made by the homecoming teacher in delivering a welcome to the students.

*" Anak anakku pertama marilah panjatkan rasa syukur kita kepada Allah SWT dimana pada kesempatan ini kita berada di majlis melaksanakan kegiatan wajib rutinan di pondok kita tercinta ini yaitu laporan pertanggung jawaban."*

A mistake was made by the mudir of the cottage in delivering the opening sentence of his welcome to the students of Pondok Tahfidz Nurul Quran MAN 1 Kudus data 6 remarks by the mudir of the cottage (page 91) on the pronunciation of the word "majlis". If at the phonological level there is an error in the form of omitting the vowel phoneme /e/ in the pronunciation of the word "majelis" into the word "majlis".

*Standard pronunciation*      *: majelis*
*Non-standard pronunciation*      *: majlis*

The word assembly in the large Indonesian dictionary means a place where many people gather to hold events. Meanwhile, the word majlis is a non-standard word because the pronunciation of the word does not comply with the rules of the large Indonesian dictionary.

The conclusion from this description is that the word "majlis" conveyed by the mudir of the cottage is a non-standard word because the pronunciation of the word does not comply with the rules of the large Indonesian dictionary. To be in accordance with the rules of the large Indonesian dictionary, the pronunciation of the word "majlis" has been changed to the word "majelis".

## 5. Conclusion and Recommendations

The analysis that researchers carried out on the Analysis of Language Errors in the Accountability Report Video at Pondok Tahfidz Nurul Quran MAN 1 Kudus contained language errors at the phonological level in the form of phoneme omissions. This form of error is an error in language sounds that are not pronounced completely. This phenomenon occurs when formal activities carried out by students in submitting accountability reports occur intentionally or unintentionally. This error is something that must be paid attention to in using Indonesian properly and correctly. This is in accordance with phonological theory and the connection with the large Indonesian dictionary so that language use is conveyed properly and correctly to speakers in written and oral form. Thus, the phenomenon of errors in the form of phoneme omissions that arise in the submission of Accountability Reports at Pondok Tahfidz Nurul Quran MAN 1 Kudus can have a significant impact on how to convey good and correct language in formal and informal situations in accordance with the rules of the large Indonesian dictionary.

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## Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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