

**Analysis of Indonesian Language Errors in the YouTube Comment Section of the “Kenapa Mereka Bersatu Sih?” Content on the Raditya Dika Channel**

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**ABSTRACT**

The YouTube comment section is a digital communication space that reveals diverse uses of the Indonesian language, including the emergence of various language errors influenced by non-formal language varieties. This phenomenon is important to study because it reflects the dynamics of Indonesian language use on social media and serves as an indicator of changes in the community's language behavior. This study aims to describe and analyze the forms of Indonesian language errors found in the comment section of the video “Kenapa Mereka Bersatu Sih?” on Raditya Dika's YouTube channel. The study employs a descriptive, qualitative approach. The research data consist of words, phrases, and sentences containing language errors, obtained through the observing (*simak*) and note-taking (*catat*) techniques. Data analysis was conducted using a classification of language errors at the phonological, morphological, semantic, and syntactic levels. The results show that language errors were found at all four levels, with a predominance of phonological errors, which include phoneme change, phoneme omission, and monophthongization. Morphological errors are marked by the incorrect writing of clitics and the omission of affixes. In contrast, semantic errors take the form of shifts in associative meaning and the broadening of meaning. Syntactic errors, meanwhile, appear in the non-standard sentence structures that affect the clarity of message delivery. The findings indicate that the characteristics of digital communication encourage the use of language forms that deviate from standard Indonesian grammar, due to the dominance of the oral variety, linguistic economy, and communication culture on social media. This study is expected to enrich the field of digital linguistics, particularly the analysis of language errors on social media, and to serve as a reference for the development of digital language literacy.

**Keywords:** digital linguistics, Indonesian language, language errors, social media, YouTube comments.

**1. INTRODUCTION**

Language functions as a means of communication used by humans to convey ideas, feelings, and information to others. In everyday life, language is used not only directly but also through various digital media. The development of information technology and the internet has driven the increasing use of social media and has given rise to diverse language variations in online communication (Jannah et al., 2026). This condition has made language use in the digital space increasingly dynamic and has brought about various linguistic forms that do not always conform to the rules of standard Indonesian.

Social media has become one of the most widely used digital communication tools among the public for sharing information, expressing opinions, and interacting with other users (Zaxrie et al., 2024). One social media platform with a high usage rate in Indonesia is YouTube. In addition to serving as a video-sharing platform, YouTube provides a comment section where users can offer responses, criticism, and appreciation for content (Warliah et al., 2024). The interactions in the comment section encourage diverse language use, ranging from standard to non-standard to slang.

Language use on social media does not always conform to the rules of good and correct Indonesian. Many social media users employ language features influenced by oral language habits, regional languages, and slang, thereby giving rise to various language errors (Aprilia et al., 2025). Language errors are defined as the use of linguistic elements that deviate from prevailing language rules at the phonological, morphological, syntactic, or semantic levels (Wisrayani et al., 2025; Wulandari et al.,

2025). This phenomenon shows that social media is not only a space for communication but also a space that reveals various linguistic phenomena worthy of study.

Research on language errors on social media has been widely conducted. Several previous studies have shown that language errors on social media are dominated by non-standard forms, phoneme omission, word shortening, and slang that lead to shifts in meaning. Nevertheless, research that specifically examines language errors in the comment section of the video “Kenapa Mereka Bersatu Sih?!!!!!!” on Raditya Dika’s channel has not yet been found. Therefore, this study was conducted to describe the forms of Indonesian language errors found in the comment section of that video, focusing the analysis on phonological, morphological, and semantic aspects.

## 2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study employs a descriptive, qualitative approach. A qualitative approach is used to understand and describe a phenomenon in depth through data in the form of words and language, enabling the researcher to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the object under study (Waruwu, 2024; Hasan et al., 2025). The descriptive method was chosen because this study does not aim to test hypotheses but rather to describe and reveal the forms of Indonesian language errors found in the YouTube comment section of the content “Kenapa Mereka Bersatu Sih?!!!!!!” on Raditya Dika’s channel.

The data in this study consist of words, phrases, and sentences containing language errors at the phonological, morphological, syntactic, and semantic levels. The data source is the users’ comment section on the video “Kenapa Mereka Bersatu Sih?!!!!!!” uploaded on Raditya Dika’s YouTube channel. This data source was selected due to the high use of non-standard language and the language variations observed in user interactions in the comment section.

The data collection techniques used in this study were the observing technique (teknik simak) and the note-taking technique (teknik catat). The observation technique involved attending to and recording language use in the comment section, whereas the note-taking technique involved recording data relevant to the study's focus, which were then classified by error type (Susmita, 2019). Through these two techniques, the researcher obtained data that were relevant and consistent with the study's aims.

Subsequently, the data were analyzed in several stages: identification, classification, analysis, and conclusion drawing. The identification stage involved selecting comments containing language errors. The classification stage was carried out by grouping the data into the categories of phonological, morphological, syntactic, and semantic errors. The data were then analyzed using relevant language-error theory to determine the forms and types of errors found. The final stage was conclusion drawing, carried out systematically based on the results of the data analysis to obtain a complete picture of language errors in the YouTube comment section (Qomaruddin & Halimah, 2024).

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the data collected from the YouTube comment section of the content “Kenapa Mereka Bersatu Sih?!!!!!!” on Raditya Dika’s channel, several forms of language errors were found, covering phonological, morphological, syntactic, and semantic aspects. These data were obtained by observing and recording comments that contained deviations from the rules of the Indonesian language. The classification of the language-error data is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Data on Aspects of Errors

| NO | ASPECT OF ERROR | DATA     | STANDARD FORM |
|----|-----------------|----------|---------------|
| 1. | Phonology       | Seneng   | Senang        |
| 2. | Phonology       | Kemaren  | Kemarin       |
| 3. | Phonology       | Pinter   | Pintar        |
| 4. | Phonology       | Keliatan | Kelihatan     |
| 5. | Phonology       | Kalo     | Kalau         |
| 6. | Morphology      | Lucu nya | Lucunya       |
| 7. | Morphology      | Ngumulin | Mengumpulkan  |

|     |           |                                   |                                       |
|-----|-----------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 8.  | Semantics | Ketimpuk                          | Makna metaforis                       |
| 9.  | Semantics | Bengek                            | Pergeseran makna                      |
| 10. | Syntax    | Sepanjang nonton ngakak terus gua | Saya tertawa terus sepanjang menonton |

As shown in Table 1, the language errors in the YouTube comment section of the content “Kenapa Mereka Bersatu Sih?!!!!!!” on Raditya Dika’s channel were found at four linguistic levels, namely phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. Phonological errors were the most frequent finding among the aspects. This finding shows that social media users tend to use non-standard language forms influenced by oral language habits and the conversational language variety. Each data item is discussed below by error type.

### Phonological Errors

#### a. Phoneme reduction

*“... senang banget lihat mereka bersatu.” (Data 1)*

The word *seneng* in Datum 1 is a non-standard form of the word *senang* (‘happy’). This error is phonological in the form of a phoneme change, namely the change of the vowel /a/ to /e/. Pronunciation habits influence this sound change in oral language and in informal language on social media.

*“... kemaren aku udah nebak.” (Data 2)*

The word *kemaren* in Datum 2 is a non-standard form of the word *kemarin* (‘yesterday’). In this datum, a phoneme change occurs in the form of the change of the vowel /i/ to /e/. This form is frequently found in everyday communication because it is influenced by pronunciation that does not follow the standard rules of Indonesian.

*“... pintar banget cara ngomongnya.” (Data 3)*

The word *pinter* in this datum is a non-standard form of the word *pintar* (‘clever, smart’). This error is marked by the change of the vowel /a/ to /e/ in the second syllable. Pronunciation habits often influence this sound change in the oral language and through language use on social media.

#### b. Phoneme omission

*“... keliatan kalau mereka udah akur.” (Data 4)*

The word *keliatan* in this datum is a non-standard form of the word *kelihatan* (‘visible; it appears’). This error occurs because of the omission of the phoneme /h/ in the middle of the word, making the pronunciation shorter and more practical.

#### c. Monophthongisation

*“... kalo mereka bikin podcast lagi seru nih.” (Data 5)*

In Datum 5, the word *kalo* derives from the standard word *kalau* (‘if’). In this datum, monophthongization occurs, namely the change of the diphthong /au/ into the single vowel /o/. This change frequently occurs in everyday conversation, so that such a habit is not uncommonly carried over into language use on social media.

### Morphological Errors

*“... lucu nya mereka bisa akur.” (Data 6)*

The spelling *lucu nya* in Datum 6 does not conform to the rules of the Indonesian language, because the clitic *-nya* must be written joined to the word that precedes it. The correct written form of the clitic *-nya* in this datum is *lucunya* (‘the funny thing is...’).

"... susah ngumpuln orang-orang kayak gini." (Data 7)

The word ngumpuln is a non-standard form of the word mengumpulkan ('to gather, to collect'). This error occurs because of the elision of the prefix meN- and the change of the suffix -kan into -in, which is commonly used in the non-formal variety.

### Semantic Errors

"Raditya real ketimpuk haoshoku hakinya dr. Tirta." (Data 8)

The word ketimpuk lexically means 'to be struck by something thrown'. In the context of the comment, however, the word ketimpuk is used metaphorically to describe the condition of Raditya Dika, who appears overwhelmed in facing Dr. Tirta's statements. This datum, therefore, shows a shift in meaning of an associative nature.

"Bengek liat Tirta sama Andi sahut-sahatan." (Data 9)

In the KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, the standard dictionary of Indonesian), the word bengek means 'asthma; shortness of breath'. In the context of social media, however, the word undergoes a broadening of meaning into an expression used to convey laughing so excessively as to become out of breath.

### Syntactic Errors

"Sepanjang nonton ngakak terus gua." (Data 10)

This sentence displays a non-standard sentence structure. The subject is placed at the end of the sentence, making the arrangement less effective. The form more consistent with the rules of the Indonesian language is "Saya tertawa terus sepanjang menonton podcast tersebut" ('I kept laughing throughout watching the podcast').

### CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the data analysis and discussion, it can be concluded that the use of the Indonesian language in the comment section of the YouTube content "Kenapa Mereka Bersatu Sih?!!!!!!" on Raditya Dika's channel is characterized by various forms of language errors covering four main aspects, namely phonology, morphology, semantics, and syntax. Errors at the phonological level were the most dominant aspect found, resulting from the tendency of netizens to transform the conversational oral variety into written form for the sake of the practicality of expression. The high use of non-standard vocabulary marks this deviation from linguistic rules, the shortening of word structures, separated clitics, shifts and broadening of lexical meaning, and the ineffective syntactic construction of sentences. This phenomenon provides a clear picture that the digital communication space on social media is highly dynamic and massively shapes new language variations that disregard the principle of Indonesian language standardization in pursuit of rapid, contextual emotional expression.

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