



Volume 3 Nomor 1 (2021) ISSN Online : 2716-4446

The Percentage of Speech “Error Analysis” of American President

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Abstract

This research aims to analyze the kinds of error morphology in English speeches of American President and knowed the persentage of morphological errors in English Speeches of American President. As for the kinds of error morphology in English speeches of American President, the kinds are free morpheme, bound morpheme, affixes (prefix, suffix, and compound). This research design used is qualitative research. Qualitative research among others are descriptive, the data collected more in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers, The researcher chose qualitative case study research in descriptive qualitative because the data of this study described seeing the actual reality in the form of spoken language, and analyzed and interpreted with the objective to then described in the form of words and language. Qualitative descriptive method is a method that researchers can use to analyze by doing fact-finding with the right interpretation. Qualitative research is closely associated with the context.

The result of this research showed that are in English Speeches of American President still found error morphology even thought they are narrative speakers. They made afix, prefix, suffix errors. Besides that, some of the president also made errors in free morpheme, bound morpheme, and compound. The researcher was founded 16 errors totally. In the case it consist of 18,75% errors in free morpheme 56,25% errors in bound morpheme, 25% in affixes there are 12,50% error in prefix, 6,25% errors in suffix , and 6,25% error in compound. Meanwhile, the dominant error in English Speeches of American President is bound morpheme which reaches 56,25 % from 16 or 100%.

Keyword : *morphological error, English speech, American President.*

1. Introduction

Morphology is the study of words, how they are formed, and their relationship to other words in the same language. Morphology is the primary thing in speech because it relates to many words. A fatal error if speech without proper morphology. In speech also have mathematics, have rules too so that the relationship between morphology with speech is very closely related. Often we find mistakes in speech, especially on the words that are in them.

Speech is a language skill in speaking, in speech directed to speak properly and communicatively. Ability speaking properly and communicatively is seen in how someone can put forward the idea that is in his mind in the form of speech production coherently, logical, and easy for others to implement. Speech is so important used in official events or events held only for entertainment. The doer of speech is usually someone important such as a leader, president, principal, or who represents a group.

Speeches that are often in the spotlight of all people are speeches inauguration of the president. The president is someone who so respected that every word he said was noticed by many people including from other countries. Just a little mistake when giving a speech can be a matter of debate for many people. Hence, a president when giving a speech must pay attention to every word that is spoken and how gave a good and correct speech.

Speeches can be divided into the following categories: 1.State speech, 2. Graduation speech, 3. Leadership speech, 4. Religious speech, and 5. Oration Speech. Based on the nature of the content of the speech, the speech can be distinguished: 1.Opening Speech, is a short speech delivered by the reader or mc event.

2.Briefing Speech, is speech to drive at a meeting. 3. Greeting Speech, which is a speech delivered at an event activity or specific events that can be done by some people with limited time alternately. 4. The inauguration speech, is a speech made by influential people to formalize things. 5. Report Speech, is a speech whose contents are reporting a task or activity. 6. Accountability speech, is a speech that contains an accountability report.

In this study, the researchers focused in the categories state speech especially inauguration speech, because this type of speech is more common in the English speeches of American President.

In speech activities tend to use the often morphology. The speech can become a work that is examined by the morphology process. However, due to the diverse range of morphology, researchers want to focus on the error morphology analysis. By focusing the research on the free morphemes, bound morphemes, affixes (prefix, suffix, and compound) and just focus to analyzed the errors word in sentences of the inaguration speeches at the English Speeches of American President.

Refers to overall exposure above and in an effort to understand and solve problems in speeches of American president who have not optimal. Therefore, the researcher choose the title "Morphological Error Found In English Speeches of American President"

1. Morphology

Morphology is the identification, analysis, and description of the structure of morphemes and other units of meaning in a language like words, affixes, and parts of speech and intonation/stress, implied context (words in a lexicon are the subject matter of lexicology). According to Aronoff and

Fudeman, morphology in linguistics refers to the mental system involved in word formation or to the branch of linguistics that deals with words, their internal structure, and how they are formed. Talking about words, it relates to the the sentence as sentence is formed by combining that words. The sentences itself can be broken into smaller unit and meaningful parts. The smallest meaningful part of a word is called a morpheme. It will be discussed in the following section.

A morpheme is a minimal element of form with specific meaning . Further, Wardhaugh in Rugaiyah (2018) defines that morphemes can be classified into free and bound morphemes. A free morpheme is a morpheme which can occur alone as an independent word; for example, cat, man, go, like, and quite. A free form to which other morpheme may be attached is called base (or root). All the words in the list just given are bases. A base is not always a free form. A bound morpheme can not occur alone. Likewise, the s of books. It represents the “plural”, a bound morpheme in English. On the other hand, bound morphemes need not always be attached to free forms, for they may be attached to other bound morphemes: receive is ”re” and “ceive” and “sub” and “mit”. Types of morpheme consists of root and base.

Morphological errors are errors formed or made when the morphological aspect of grammar is being tainted, or misinformed.

Types of Morphological Error

1. Free morpheme (bebas)

Free morpheme is the roots which are capable standing by itself. Ex: smart, sing, pen, make

- a. Lexical morpheme (content words/ open class words): carry the content of word include: noun, verbs, adjective, adverb. Ex: beauty, play, sing
- b. Functional morpheme (function words): include Pronoun, article,

conjunction, preposition. Ex: and, from, in, or, etc.

2. Bound morpheme (terikat)

Bound morpheme is the roots which are cannot stand by themselves.

- a. Derivation morpheme: change either the meaning and word class of root into which they are attached. Ex: develop – development : V – N; and other additions that change the word class: re, ment, ly, ing,
- b. Inflexional morpheme : don’t change the class of words adn meaning of roots into word they are attached. Ex: book – books; and other additions that do not change the word class: s, es, est, ed,

3. Affix.

A bound form (not an independent word), such as a prefix or suffix, added to a base, stem, or root. In the word along, a is affixes and another word unlucky, un- and -y are affixes.

a. Prefix.

An affix attached to the beginning of a stem or word. Prefixes are auto,co,dis,em/en, fore,inter,over,pre,un.

b. Suffix.

An affix added to the end of a word. In the word needlessly, -ate,-en,(i)fy,-ize,-less and -ly are suffixes

c. Compound (compounding)

Combining two or more words to make a single word, such as bookcase or hearsay, hotdog, blackboard, butterfly,etc. A stem which contains more than one root is called a compound. Compounding can be considered a special type of derivational morphology. Kroeger in (Anwar 2010)

A compound is a combination of two free forms, which exist in all word-classes:

- nouns: good shot, door knob, playboy, pickpocket, cut-throat,

madman, software, background, outcast, downpour, drop-out, sit-in

• adjectives: narrow-minded, midnight blue, bittersweet, back - street, tow- away, man-eating, easygoing, hand-woven, double-barreled

• verbs: to house-break, to tape-record, to babysit, to outdo, to overcook

2. Error Analysis

a). Definition of Error Analysis

Errors in foreign language teaching especially in English are the cases which are difficult enough to avoid. Error analysis is the process of determining the incidence, nature, causes, and consequences of unsuccessful language.

Corder in Aulia (2020) stated that error analysis is a procedure used by both researchers and teachers which involves collecting samples of learner language, identifying the errors in the sample, describing these errors, classifying them according to their nature and causes, and evaluating their seriousness.

b). The Different Between Error and Mistake

Sometimes we confuse to differentiate between error and mistake. If the learner is inclined and able to correct a fault in his or her output, it is assumed that the form he or she selected was not the one intended, and we shall say that the fault is a mistake. If, on the other hand, the learner is unable or in any way disinclined to make the correction, we assume that the form the learner used was the one intended, and that it is an error.

c). The Causes of Error

Norrish In Dini (2020) classifies causes of error into three types that is carelessness, first language interference, and translation. The are three types of causes of error will be discussed briefly below.

1) Carelessness. It is often closely related to lack of motivation.

2) First language. Norrish in Dini (2020) states that learning a language (a mother tongue or a foreign language) is a matter of habit formation. When someone tries to learn new habits the old ones will interfere the new ones. This cause of error is called first language interference”.

3) Translation. It is one of the causes of error. This happens because a student translates his first language sentence or idiomatic expression in to the target language word by word. This is probably the most common cause of error.

d). The Procedures of Error

Corder in Dini (2020) distinguished five steps in conducting error analysis.

1) Collection of a sample . To supply data for the error analysis, the researcher has to collect a sample . During this step, the researcher may control the data by narrowly specifying the sample he/she intends to collect.

2) Identification of errors. The identification of errors. In this step, the researcher identified the errors by comparing the speeches sentences with the corresponding native sentences. Then, the researcher identify which parts of the Speech Reader's sentences were

3) Description of errors. The description of errors usually employs other linguistic taxonomy or surface structure taxonomy to explain the differences between speech sentences and native speakers” sentences.

4) Explanation of errors. “Explaining errors involves determining their source in order to account for why they were made”. Obviously, speech

reader's make errors due to the difficulties in accessing their L2 knowledge in communication.

- 5) Error evaluation. Error evaluation could be a supplementary stage in error analysis. "it involves determining the gravity of various errors with a view to deciding which of them should receive instruction."

3. *English Speech*

Speech is an activity of speaking in public or giving speeches to express their opinions, or to give an idea about something. English Speech have a structure and the structure of speech consist of informal speech and formal speech, Informal speech is speech that is casual and relaxed, like conversations with friends. Informal speech may include slang, contractions and colloquial phrases while Formal speech is more likely to adhere to the rules of Standard English. Formal speech is most commonly used in the workplace, places of learning such as universities or events with a serious tone.

Speech is usually performed by a person who gives speeches and statements about things / events that are important and should be discussed. Speech is usually used by a leader to lead and giving speeches in front of many of his men or the general public. A good speech can give a positive impression to the people who heard the speech. Ability to speak a good speech or in public / public can help to achieve a good career. In speech directed to speak properly and communicatively. Ability speaking properly and communicatively is seen in how someone can put forward the idea that is in his mind in the form of speech production coherently, logical, and easy for others to implement. Speech is so important used in official events or events held only for entertainment. The doer of speech is usually someone important such as a leader,

president, principal, or who represents a group.

Purpose of Speech, generally do one or more of the following: Influencing others to want to follow our willingness with volunteer. Giving an understanding or information to others. Making other people happy with an entertaining speech so other people happy and satisfied with the speech we deliver.

Speech has three functions including,

1. Facilitate communication between supervisors and subordinates.
2. Facilitate communication among members of the organization.
3. Creating a conducive situation in which only need one person who does oration / speech.

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2. Method

2.1 *Research Design*

This research used the qualitative reserach. Gay (2006) stated that Qualitative research is collection, analysis and

interpretation of comprehensive narrative and visual data in order to gain insights into a particular phenomenon of interest. In Qualitative research have five types of qualitative method, there are ethnography, narrative, phenomenological, grounded theory, and case study. The researcher used qualitative case study research in descriptive qualitative , because the data of this study described seeing the actual reality in the form of spoken language, and analyzed and interpreted with the objective to then described in the form of words and language.

2.2 Source of Data

According to Lofland in Moleong (2017:157) the main source of data in qualitative research is the words and actions, the rest is additional data such as documents and others. Qualitative research does not recognize the term population, let alone sample. Population or sample in a qualitative approach called a data source. In this study, The data source is inauguration speech from videos or script English speeches of American President, The data source is taken from internet.

2.3 Instrument of the Research

To get data or information as accurate as possible, an instrument is needed in research. Because this is a qualitative research, the researcher as a researcher functions as an instrument. Sugiyono (2010) stated that, the position of researchers in qualitative research as a human instrument serves to determine the focus of research, choose informants as data sources, collect data, assess the quality of data, analyze data, interpret data, and make conclusions on its findings.

2.4 Procedure of Collecting Data

The researcher use two techniques into collect data. The first is watch video inauguration speech, English speeches of American President and write all words in the speech (make a script). Second, the data that obtained from the inauguration speech from English speeches of American president would be analyzed the errors morphology.

2.5 Technique of Data Analysis

The data will analyze according to the following procedure:

1. Identification of deviation

After collecting the data, the researcher is identify the characteristics deviations of morphology to find out the type of error morphology at the English Speeches of Americant.

2. Explaining the deviation

At this step, the all deviation which have been identified was corrected and explained the error language.

3. Classification of the deviation

The last step was classification of the deviation. At this step, the deviation were classified according to their characteristic. Deviation of the some characteristics were classified as one type. To find out the most frequent type of errors, the data were put into frequency and percentage.

3. Findings and Discussion

a. Findings

The researcher found out the total number of errors described bellow. The errors can be classified into free morphemes, bound morphemes, affix, prefix, suffix and compounding that occur in English speeches of American President.

After identifying the error, the researcher much the percentage of morphological error was maked percentage each type of in English Speeches of American President. morphological errors and explained how

Table 3.1 findings the percentage of errors

No.	Errors classified	Frequency	Percentage %
1.	Morpheme		
	<i>Free</i>	3	18,75%
.	<i>Bound</i>	9	56,25%
	Affixes		
2.	<i>Prefix</i>	2	12,50%
	<i>Suffix</i>	1	6,25%
	<i>Compounding</i>	1	6,25%
Total of Morphology Error		16	100%

b. Discussion

This section deals with argument and further interpretation of the research findings. Based on the research findings, the researcher found some data which showed that morphological error in English Speeches of American President. Morphological error in English Speeches of American President, included error in Free morpheme, error in bound morpheme, error in affixes there are prefix, suffix and compound.

In this field of research, there were six types of errors identified morphological error, they were free morpheme, bound Morpheme, affix, prefix, suffix and compound . From the result finding above, the researcher was founded 16 errors totally. In the case it consist of 18,75% errors in free morpheme 56,25% errors in bound morpheme, 25% in affixes there are 12,50% error in prefix, 6,25% errors in suffix , and 6,25% error in compound. Meanwhile, the

dominant error in English Speeches of American President is bound morpheme which reaches 56,25 % from 16 or 100%.

4. Conclusions and Suggestions

a. Conclusions

Based on the result of the research and the discussion. The researcher concluded that, in English Speeches of American President still founded error morphology even thought they are narrative speakers. They made affixes error there are prefix, suffix and compound. Besides that, some of the president also made errors in free morpheme and bound morpheme.

The researcher was founded 16 errors totally. In the case it consist of 18,75% errors in free morpheme, 56,25% errors in bound morpheme, 25% error in affix there are 12,50% error in prefix, 6,25% errors in

suffix , and 6,25% error in compound. Meanwhile, the dominant error in English Speeches of American President is bound morpheme which reaches 56,25 % from 16 or 100%.

b. Suggestions

Based on the conclusions and the implications above, there are some suggestions for the teachers, students and the other researchers.

1. For the students

In order to decrease error of morphology , students should aware with the importance of using structure of word . If the student have known errors they made, they should learn from their mistakes and should not do the same mistake. Furthermore, students also should practice more about morphology in speech.

2. For the teachers, the researcher suggests that the teacher should give sample research how to use correct morphology and points out the error morphology in the English Speeches of American President. So students know even though president is narrative speakers could have done something wrong about morphology

3. For the other researchers

The researcher realizes that the result of this research is still far from being perfect. The researcher hopes that the other researcher who want to conduct the similar topic to add the other aspect to be analyzed, because other aspects in writing is also important. She also suggests to other researcher to use different method to collect the data to get better results.get better results.

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