

Speaking Language Words, Terms, and Sentences in Virtual Presentations Bali State Polytechnic Students

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Abstract – Students' ability in spoken or spoken language can be seen in communicating and presenting in public. This study aims to determine the level of use of spoken language in virtual presentations of Bali State Polytechnic students. This is important to do because there is a tendency to use words, terms, and sentences that are not in accordance with applicable rules, such as phonological rules, mentions of terms that tend to use foreign terms. This study uses the observation method, while the technique used is a recording and note-taking technique. From the results of the virtual student presentations, the results showed very good results. This can be seen in the use of words and terms that scored 99.67 and 98.28, respectively, with very good predicates, while the use of effective sentences was still below the standard with an average score of 49.28. In addition, in the presentation process, students quite mastered the material presented, so that the atmosphere of the presentation went quite smoothly, both in substance and in using good and correct Indonesian. Thus, the average value in the arrangement of words, terms, and sentences is 82.48, it can be said that the use of the spoken language of the Bali State Polytechnic students in virtual presentations is quite good.

Keywords – Spoken Language, Words, Sentences

I. INTRODUCTION

Through language, humans can express their thoughts and feelings and can influence others. According to Wardhaugh (in Chaer, 2003:33), the function of language is a tool of human communication, both spoken and written. However, this function already includes five basic functions called the expression function, information function, exploration function, persuasion function, and

entertainment function. These five basic functions accommodate the concept that language is a tool to give birth to inner expressions that a speaker wants to convey to others [1].

Oral language communication is in the form of spoken speech in the form of lectures, discussions, and so on, while written language communication is in the form of letters, articles, magazines, or other written media. Communication can be effective if the speaker can convey his speech well and can be understood by the interlocutor. On the other hand, the interlocutor must give a good response so that communication can be effective. These aims and objectives can be seen from a pragmatic point of view. According to Tarigan (2011: 6), figure of speech consists of comparison, contradiction, linkage, and repetition. Comparative figure of speech in the form of metaphor, personification, simile or parable, allegory, antithesis, pleonasm, anticipation, and correction. Contradictory figure of speech in the form of hyperbole, litotes, irony, oxymoron paradox, climax, anticlimax, cynicism, and sarcasm. Linking figure of speech consists of metonymy, epithet, euphemism, asyndeton, and polysyndeton. Looping figure of speech consists of alliteration, assonance, tautotes, and anaphora [2].

Resmayani (2015) in the KTSP curriculum, said that the Indonesian language subject aims for students to have the following abilities: (1) use language effectively and efficiently in accordance with applicable ethics, both orally and in writing; (2) appreciate and be proud to use Indonesian as the language of unity and the language of the state; (3) understand the Indonesian language, use it

appropriately and creatively for various purposes; (4) use the Indonesian language to improve intellectual abilities, as well as emotional and social maturity; (5) enjoy and utilize literary works to broaden horizons, refine character, and improve knowledge and language skills; (6) appreciate and be proud of Indonesian literature as the cultural and intellectual treasures of Indonesian people. Every student in composing has the ability to express his thoughts, feelings and attitudes. This ability to express can be realized in written form such as articles, discourses, sketches, poetry and essays [3].

One of the efforts to improve Indonesian language learning at the Bali State Polytechnic is that students understand the elements of words, terms, and sentences by applying discussion and presentation methods. The application of discussion and presentation methods is one means to facilitate the delivery of material from lecturers to students. By applying the discussion and presentation methods, it will provide a paradigm that lecturers are not the only source of learning.

Based on preliminary observations, it shows that the pronunciation of some words and terms in Indonesian is not in accordance with the rules, there are still many students who do not obey the rules of word formation in Indonesian. In addition, there are errors in the use of language at the sentence level, such as the use of sentence patterns that are not in accordance with applicable rules.

The existence of errors in the spoken language of students at the Bali State Polytechnic students in learning activities, especially in presentations, it is necessary to immediately take steps so that the objectives of the Indonesian MPK, which are to help students communicate verbally in official forums, can be achieved. For this purpose, it is necessary to study and analyze various deviations in the use of spoken Indonesian clearly in terms of words, terms, and sentences.

Another thing, from the results of the presentation scores of the previous batch of students, the average Bali State Polytechnic student only reached 6.8, still classified as c and b grades, so it needs to be increased to get a more satisfactory score. However, it is undeniable that there are some students who get a score of 8.5 and some also get a score of 3.5.

There is a tendency to use rules of words, terms, and sentences that are not standardized for some students, which can threaten the survival of good and correct Indonesian in society, even though language is one of the national identities that should be protected by all circles of society. Based on the explanation above, it is appropriate to appoint a study entitled *Speech Language Order of Words, Terms, and Sentences in a Virtual Presentation of Bali State Polytechnic Students*.

II. THEORY REVIEW

Literature review is a review of the results of previous research either by experts in their fields, beginners, or other researchers. Therefore, this study will review the results of research both contained in the literature, journals, and in e-journals. An explanation of each research result can be presented in the following description.

I Putu Mas Dewantara and Ni Made Rai Wisudariani (2016) in the *Use of Oral Indonesian by Undiksha Students: A Review of Aspects of Words and Sentences*, as a qualitative descriptive study. The data sources used were Undiksha students who took the Indonesian Language Personality Development Course (MPK). The data collection method used is the method of observation and documentation, while the data analysis in the study was carried out through three stages, namely data reduction, data presentation, and conclusions and verification [4].

The technique used in checking the validity of the data and data saturation is persistence of observation and data triangulation. The results of the research are (1) deviations from the use of spoken Indonesian language aspects of words include (a) deviations in pronunciation (phonology); b) use of words (lexical); (c) word order deviation; and (d) deviation of word formation (morphology); (2) deviations from the use of spoken Indonesian in sentence aspects include (a) sentence contamination; (b) pleonastic sentences; (c) ambiguous sentences; and (e) illogical sentences. The results of this study can be used as a consideration in the selection of teaching materials for students.

Dortiana Marpaung (2018) in the *Application of Discussion and Presentation Methods to Increase Student Interest and Learning Outcomes in Class XI IPS-1 SMA Negeri 1 Bagan Sinembah*, highlighting interest in learning and mastery of learning outcomes by applying discussion and presentation methods in class XI IPS-1 SMA Country 1 Chart Sinembah. This research was carried out in the classroom including classroom action activities (CAR) in the form of initial reflection activities and making observations to identify problems that occur in the classroom, learning planning, implementing actions, observing and reflecting [5].

Sultan, Akmaluddin (2018) examines the structure of language, aspects of speech situations, and social dimensions that occur in the power of lecture discourse at FSEI IAIN Pontianak. Data collection is done by using the method of listening to the recording technique. The listening method is used on the basis that discourse, both written and oral, is a form of social practice that causes a dialectical relationship between certain discursive events and the situations, institutions, and social structures that shape them [6].

Lita Dwi Ariyanti and Ida Zulaeha, in *Humanist Expressive Speech Acts in Learning Interaction at*

SMA Negeri 1 Batang: Class Discourse Analysis, which describes the form and function of humanist expressive speech acts, the characteristics of humanist expressive speech acts seen from the three dimensions of Rymes' discourse, and the reasons for using these acts. Humanist expressive speech in learning interactions [7]. The research design used is class discourse analysis. The data was collected by the listening method, followed by the technique of speaking, recording, and taking notes. The data were analyzed using the matching method with the basic technique of sorting the determining elements. The results of the study show that direct speech forms with imperative mode tend to be spoken more often in the observing aspect. The function of humanist expressive speech acts that tend to be used is to criticize or suggest. Humanist expressive speech acts have characteristics, based on Rymes' theory, considering and paying attention to social, interactional, and individual contexts.

Kasim Fatma (2015) on Speech Commands in Lecture Discourse at the Postgraduate Indonesian Language Education Master's Program at Tadulako University, describes the use of directive acts consisting of directive command forms, (2) directive command functions, (3) directive command strategies in Master Program lecture discourse Indonesian Postgraduate Program at Tadulako University. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method [8]. Data were collected through two techniques: (1) recording, and (2) observation. The subjects of this research are lecturers and students of the Master's Program in Indonesian Postgraduate Program at Tadulako University in the 2012-2014 academic year. The data analysis technique uses an interactive model. The analysis consists of four stages: (1) data collection, (2) data reduction, (3) data presentation, and (4) verification / drawing conclusions express a certain meaning.

Dita Amalia Wulandari et al. Researching the Language Style in Speech Acts of Students of the Faculty of Letters, University of Jember (Pragmatic Study) University Students (Pragmatic Study), highlights the communication between students of the Faculty of Letters, University of Jember containing language styles in the form of figurative language [9]. When communicating outside the classroom, they have more freedom of speech than in the classroom. Therefore, the freedom of speech gives rise to a style of language. Speech that contains language style has the principle of cooperation and courtesy that is carried out by the speaker and the speech partner.

Rahmawati, in the directive speech act in non-formal conversation of the students of the Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program, FKIP Tadulako University, studied the form and function of the directive speech act in the non-formal

conversation of the students of the Indonesian language and literature education study program, FKIP Tadulako University. The data collection technique used is the listening method with the recording technique and the note-taking technique. Data analysis techniques consist of (a) data collection, (b) data reduction, (c) data presentation, (d) conclusion drawing and verification. The results showed that the forms of directive speech used by students of the Indonesian language and literature study program included: 1) the form of commanding 2) the form of inviting, 3) the form of asking, 4) the form of giving advice, 5) the form of prohibiting, 6) the form of advising, and 7) form of welcome. The directive speech act functions found in this study include: 1) commanding function, 2) inviting function, 3) prohibiting function, 4) suggesting function, and 5) requesting function [10].

Kanyakorn Sermsook in An Analysis of Errors in Written English Sentences: A Case Study of Thai EFL Students, This study focuses mainly on sentences because the researcher found that errors in sentence construction of Thai EFL students can cause miscommunication. 104 papers written by 26 English major second year students enrolled in the Writing II course were collected and analyzed [11].

Kyriaki Neophytoua dalam The Use of Spelling for Variant Classification in Primary Progressive Aphasia: Theoretical and Practical Implications menunjukkan profil ejaan yang cukup berbeda. Mengingat bukti teoritis dan empiris yang menunjukkan bahwa ejaan dapat berfungsi sebagai proksi untuk bahasa lisan, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menentukan apakah kinerja ejaan saja, ketika dievaluasi dengan analisis statistik lanjutan, memungkinkan untuk klasifikasi varian PPA yang akurat [12].

Ryo Nagataa in Adaptive Spelling Error Correction Models for Learner English, stated that spelling errors are a characteristic of English learners and reduce the performance of natural language processing systems targeting English learners [13].

Baghzou stated that their students were repeating the same mistakes. They adopted Corder's understanding, of the similarities between mastering a native language and learning a foreign language, and of the benefits of using feedback with children simply to improve their native language [14]. Here, the researcher of this work strongly recommends using error analysis as feedback for any foreign language learner.

Mungungu conducted a quantitative study to identify errors made by three groups in Namibia: Oshiwambo, Afrikaans and Siloz [15]. The focus of the study was on errors made by participants in the form of words, prepositions, articles, and spellings. Further research showed that the highest number of

errors were made by the Oshiwambo group, and then the Silozi group; Lowest number of mistakes made by Africans.

Speaking is an important skill and must be acquired by students, because through speaking skills, they can convey wishes, information, thoughts, and ideas as well as persuade, convince, ask, and entertain others. Speaking activities can reflect people's ability to think [16]. Speaking is the ability to say articulation sounds or words to express, express, or transmit thoughts, ideas, and feelings [17].

According to the type, speaking consists of formal speaking and informal speaking. Formal speaking includes discussions, lectures, speeches, interviews, and storytelling. Informal speaking for example exchanging ideas, conversations, delivering news, making telephone calls and giving instructions [18]. On the other hand, speaking can be divided into: (1) public speaking, public speaking, which includes notification, kinship, persuasion, and negotiation, (2) speaking at conference speaking conferences, which includes group discussions, parliamentary procedures, and debates.

Speaking can also be grouped into: (1) situations, (2) objectives, (3) delivery methods, (4) number of listeners, and (5) special events. Speaking depends on what basis is used to distinguish it. In order to attract sympathy from listeners who are listening, good speaking skills are needed. The term to attract the masses through speaking skills is interpreted as rhetoric, rhetoric is the art of speaking [19].

Speaking skills are influenced by two main supporting factors, namely internal factors which are all the potential that exists within a person, both physical and non-physical; and external factors, namely a person's education level, habits and social environment [20].

In a presentation, the presenter must understand the characteristics of a good speaker to convey information. The ideal speaker is: (1) choosing the right topic, the speaker must choose an actual interesting topic of conversation; (2) mastering the material, a good speaker will definitely master and explore the material to be delivered from various reference sources; (3) understand the background of the listener, a good speaker needs to understand and gather information about the listener first; (4) knowing the situation, a good speaker needs to understand the situation first, for example the speaker will identify space, time, listener, and atmosphere; (5) clear goals, the speaker is able to formulate goals clearly and unequivocally; (6) contact with the listener, the speaker usually seeks inner contact with the listener through eyes, attention, nod or smile; (7) high linguistic and non-linguistic abilities, speakers who have this ability will make conversations more effective, for example gestures, mimics, pantomimes,

etc.; (8) mastering the listener, the speaker must be able to attract attention with an attractive style; (9) utilizing tools, utilizing tools such as diagrams, schematics, statistics, drawings; (10) convincing appearance, a good speaker will look convincing to the listener, in terms of behavior, speaking style, language, way of dressing, and personality; (11) planned, a good speaker will plan the conversation from the start [21].

A good speaker is to have broad insight and be able to know his own weaknesses and strengths, know and know the audience and show concern for others, believe that the audience is doing important and reasonable work to attend presentations, always practice to be able to adapt to various parties' information needs audience, considers the presentation of his presentation as an achievement, and accepts criticism on various matters relating to the presentation [22].

III. RESEARCH METHODS

The research, entitled Spoken Language of Words, Terms, and Sentences in a Virtual Presentation of Bali State Polytechnic Students, was studied in a qualitative approach. Qualitative research is a research method that is more concerned with the process than the results. The descriptive method is carried out with the intention that the data collected is not processed in words but prioritizes the depth of appreciation of the problems discussed [23].

The population is the entire research subject [24]. Population research is done if the researcher wants to see all the intricacies that exist in the population. Therefore, the subject includes all things contained in the population, so the study is also called a census.

The research population is also put forward as a group that attracts researchers to generalize research results, or research subjects as a set consisting of people, animals, plants, or objects that have similar characteristics [25]. Based on this, the population in this study were all presentation participants who received Indonesian language lessons, namely students of the Diploma IV Taxation study program, Accounting Department, Mechanical Engineering D3 Study Program, Air Conditioning and Air Conditioning Engineering Study Program, and Applied Utilities Engineering Department. Mechanical Engineering totals 199 students.

The term listening here is not only related to the use of spoken language, but also to the use of written language. This method has a basic technique in the form of tapping techniques. The tapping technique is referred to as the basic technique in the listening method, because essentially listening is realized by tapping. In a sense, researchers in an effort to obtain data are carried out by tapping the use of the language

of a person or several people who became informants [26].

Advanced techniques as operational techniques are divided into several subordinate techniques, namely:

1) The listening-engagement technique, this technique is carried out through the researcher's self-involvement in conversations conducted by the data source. Thus, researchers including communication participants are both actively and passively involved. When the researcher is involved in a conversation, the researcher's principle is to listen by tapping the use of language (speech).

Thus, the technique used in speech language research in this virtual presentation is to use note-taking and recording techniques. Data analysis was carried out after data collection was in accordance with the objectives to be achieved. Of course, the data analyzed is the data generated in making observations. In this study, descriptive data analysis was used.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Errors in the use of spoken Indonesian by Bali State Polytechnic students in terms of word aspects are distinguished based on several things, namely: deviations in phonological pronunciation, morphology, and word use (lexical).

On the other hand, Tarigan (2010) mentions pronunciation deviations apart from interlingual factors, namely interference can also occur due to intralingual factors which can take the form of shortcut associations, which are spontaneous and coincidental and can take the form of inaccuracy or carelessness [27].

The following is a snippet of the presentation from students of the Taxation Study Program, Bali State Polytechnic Accounting Department.

(1) *With such a spread, many countries have locked down all activities that take place, so that it has an impact on the economic sector in Indonesia.*

The term lockdown can be replaced by locking in and out access. Example sentence (1) shows that students are more prestigious in using the word lockdown than using the Indonesian term.

(2) *....because the pandemic requires you to stay at home and the government implements a lockdown policy...*

The term stay at home can be replaced by working at home

The term food and beverage can be replaced with the term food and beverage.

(1) *In addition to the government's problems in maintaining food security, as we know that Indonesia is currently experiencing a bad condition caused by a virus originating from*

Wuhan, China, for that we must be smart to bring ourselves.

Sentence (1) apart from government problems, what are the other problems? Thus, sentence (1) should be written: *In addition to the government's problems in maintaining food security, there are health problems such as the corona virus that originated in Wuhan, China.*

(2) *In Mrs. Arsih's business, there is one employee who has the same duties as the business owner, but the employee only has two rights, namely: sales and incoming receipts.*

The placement of the word 'where' in sentence (2) is not quite right, because the word where means to state the place. Sentence (2) is also less clear, the words 'duties' and 'rights' actually have different meanings. Thus, sentence (2) can be improved to become, *In Ibu Arsih's business there is one employee, who has the same duties as the business owner. However, the employee has only two duties: sales and receipt* Data for Each Study Program

The samples in this study were students of the Taxation Study Program, Mechanical Engineering, and Refrigeration and Utilities Engineering, Bali State Polytechnic. With details, the Taxation Study Program is 58 people, the Mechanical Engineering Study Program is 106, and the Refrigeration and Utilities Engineering Study Program is 35 people. Thus, the total sample in this study was 199 students. The following is a description of each study program.

1) Tax Study Program

The data obtained in virtual presentations with the object under study are in word order (standard and non-standard), insertion of the main term foreign terms, and errors in the pronunciation of sentences. In the recording of the virtual presentation of the study program on the order of words, terms, and sentences, it can be detailed as follows: (1) 1,790 word order, (2) non-standard words: 4, 42 foreign terms, 47 sentences, and 22 ineffective sentences. Thus the value gain in each order is. 99.75, 96.73, and 43.13.

The low value of sentences in this virtual presentation is caused by the lack of information in the sentence patterns, excessive word placement, and lack of logic. In addition, students do not yet know the characteristics of effective sentences as the basis for expressing good and correct sentences.

2) Mechanical Engineering Study Program

This study program in virtual presentations is recorded in the order of words, terms, and sentences by involving four classes of students, namely grades 4A, B, C, and D and is divided into eight groups, with a total of 106 students.

As is the case with students of the Taxation Study Program, this study program in terms of sentences the value is still below the standard, which is 48.47. Lack of accuracy in sentence utterances, helped a little in

terms of mentioning standard words and using foreign terms with values of 99.41 and 98.81, which were classified as very satisfactory scores.

In general, it can be explained that errors in sentence insertion can be seen from two angles. First, students were impressed in the delivery of sentences in a hurry, lacked training, and the most prominent in this error was the lack of understanding of the terms of effective sentences.

3) Refrigeration and Utilities Engineering Study Program

This study program is the newest study program at the Department of Mechanical Engineering at the Bali State Polytechnic, with a 4 year education level (D4). The number of samples in this study program is 35 students, with an average value, for the word value of 100, followed by the second term value of 99.08, while the sentence value is still below the standard of 47.32. The number of recorded sentences is 48, while the sentences that are not effective are as many as 25. Errors in the wording of sentences are due to unclear sentence structures, such as no clear subject, less assertive, less efficient.

Overall it can be said that the results of the study indicate that deviations from the use of spoken Indonesian in the sentence aspect include deviations in frugality, parallelism, illogicality, no clear subject matter, and less frugal.

The picture of the presentation of Bali State Polytechnic students virtually can be said to be quite good, especially from the order of using standard words and the use of foreign terms. The presentations were grouped into two in each class, for a total of 16 presentations, with details that can be recorded in word order: 5634; non-standard words: 20; foreign terms 93, sentence 215; ineffective sentences: 104. Thus, the value of students' presentation skills in word order is 99.67, term order is 98.28, and sentence order is 49.48.

(3) *From the description it can be concluded that what is meant by cash and bank is a means of payment which includes cash and deposits in banks which can be immediately cashed out at any time without any debt repayment and can be accepted as normal, and can be deposited in a bank. and other places that can be used at any time.*

Sentence (6) is more appropriate to be used as a passive sentence, which can be drawn, not interesting.

(4) *Based on the results of the study, the conclusions that can be drawn are: that the cash receipt system in the Manik Tirtha Multipurpose Cooperative Cooperative is classified into 2 which consists of cash receipts in cash and cash receipts on credit.*

The word 'as for' and the group of words 'can be taken' in sentence (7) indicates a waste. It would be

more appropriate to replace it with, *Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the cash receipts system in the Manik Tirtha Multipurpose Cooperative Cooperative can be classified into 2 parts, namely cash receipts and credit cash receipts.*

(5) *There are several cash receipts from the Manik Tirtha Multipurpose Cooperative which are reported in the cash flow statement in accordance with PSAK, namely the first from operating activities, among others, interest receipts of 1.5%, LPD interest receipts and other administration.*

Sentence (8) seems less informative, namely 'first from operational activities', but does not include the second. Thus, the effective sentence can be written, *Cash receipts from the Manik Tirtha Multipurpose Cooperative are reported on the cash flow statement in accordance with PSAK, namely the first from operating activities, among others, interest receipts of 1.5%, LPD interest receipts and other administration; and the second*

V. CONSLUSION

The focus of this research is the analysis of the order of words, terms, and sentences in the virtual presentations of Bali State Polytechnic students. Based on the description of the previous chapters, it can be concluded as follows.

In the order of words, namely the obedience of students in using standard words, pronunciation, and choice of words is almost in accordance with the applicable rules. This can be seen in the presentation situation with a score of 99.67 classified as an A grade, with a very satisfactory predicate.

In the order of terms there is a tendency for students to use foreign terms, namely with a value of 98.28. The use of effective sentences in Bali State Polytechnic student presentations is still limited to expectations. This can be seen from the value of the sentence structure which on average only gets a score of 49.48, which is classified as poor. Thus, it is necessary to pay attention to the requirements in effective sentences: (a) the correct grammatical arrangement, in terms of the problem of arranging phrases, clauses, and sentences; (b) unity of mind and logical relationships, which involve reasoning; (c) the right choice of words and their efficient use; (d) sentence variations and emphasis on the sentence elements that you want to highlight.

Suggestion

The aspiration to get good and correct Indonesian language skills, especially in the use of language in presentations for Bali State Polytechnic students, needs real steps from lecturer staff, departments, institutions, in this case Bali State Polytechnic, as well as the government .

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