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Analysis of Language Errors in The Use Of Indonesian Language on Social Media

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ABSTRACT

The use of Indonesian on social media is currently still fraught with numerous language errors, both in posts and user comments. This phenomenon occurs because language use on social media tends to be more casual, fast-paced, and does not always adhere to proper Indonesian language rules. This study aims to analyze the types of language errors in Indonesian use on social media. This study used a qualitative approach with an error analysis design in linguistic studies. The data sources were posts and comments on public social media platforms like Instagram and TikTok, accessed between January and February 2026. The data consisted of words, phrases, and sentences containing language errors. Data collection techniques used observation and documentation, while data analysis included data reduction, classification, presentation, and conclusion drawing. The results showed that the language errors found included errors in spelling, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, diction, and ineffective sentence usage. These errors were generally influenced by the habit of using casual language, the use of abbreviations, and the influence of slang in digital communication. Therefore, public awareness is needed to pay greater attention to the use of proper Indonesian on social media.

Keywords: Language Errors, Indonesian, Social Media

INTRODUCTION

Language is a crucial element in human life as a means of communication, playing a role in building social interactions and conveying information in everyday life (Trisnadi et al., 2025). Through language, humans can convey various things, such as thoughts, ideas, concepts, feelings, and information to others in various situations. In everyday life, language functions not only as a means of communication but also as a means of building social relationships, strengthening interactions between individuals, and creating shared understanding within society. Without language, humans would experience difficulty conveying their intended meaning or understanding the messages received from others. Therefore, language is an inseparable part of human activities in social life. This is in line with the opinion of Mailani et al. (2022), who stated that language is an effective communication tool for conveying messages, thoughts, and feelings, thus enabling cooperation in social life.

Essentially, language is a system of sound symbols used by humans to interact with each other. Language is not only used to convey simple information, but also serves as a

means of self-expression, sharing experiences, and depicting the reality experienced by a person. In its use, language has certain rules or principles that must be observed so that the message conveyed can be properly understood by the interlocutor. Through language, a person can develop the ability to think, communicate, and interact with their surroundings. According to (Devianty, 2017), language functions as a means of communication between members of society, used to convey ideas, thoughts, and feelings, thus playing a crucial role in human life.

Beyond its role as a means of communication, language is also closely linked to culture. Language cannot be separated from the cultural life of a society because it is part of that culture itself. Through language, various cultural values, norms, knowledge, and traditions can be passed down from one generation to the next. Language also serves as the identity of a community group, reflecting that community's way of thinking and way of life. Thus, language functions not only as a means of communication but also as a means of cultural preservation. (Devianty, 2017) explains that language and culture have a reciprocal relationship, with language being the primary means of conveying and developing culture in society.

In the life of the nation and state, the Indonesian language plays a crucial role as a unifying force for people from diverse ethnic, cultural, and linguistic backgrounds. Indonesian is used as the national language, serving to unite diverse community groups. Furthermore, Indonesian is used as a medium of instruction in education and as a medium for the dissemination of science and technology. Proper and correct use of Indonesian is one way to maintain national identity and improve the quality of communication within society. (Setiawan et al., 2024) state that Indonesian plays a crucial role as a means of communication, a symbol of national identity, and a medium for the development of science.

Over time, language use has undergone significant changes, particularly with the development of information and communication technology, which has influenced communication patterns and linguistic phenomena in society (Manik et al., 2025). Technological advancements have transformed the way humans interact, both in real life and in the digital world. One example of this development can be seen in the presence of social media, which has now become a part of people's daily lives. Social media allows individuals to communicate, share information, and express themselves quickly without being limited by space and time, and has given rise to a variety of language variations influenced by social factors and the development of digital technology (Sembiring et al., 2025). The existence of social media makes interaction easier, but on the other hand, it also brings changes to the way language is used in everyday communication.

Language use on social media tends to be more flexible and does not always follow the rules of good and correct Indonesian, because digital communication demands a fast, concise, and expressive form of language (Adhar et al., 2025). In practice, many social media users use language in a casual, non-standard manner, and Mixing Indonesian with foreign languages and slang. This occurs because social media users prioritize speed and ease of communication over accuracy. (Clodia et al., 2024) explain that the development of digital technology has encouraged the emergence of new language variations, such as the use of abbreviations, slang, and the mixing of foreign languages in social media communication. In fact, in social media communication, language errors are often considered normal, influenced by user habits and trends in digital communication (Wasniah, 2024).

Social media also provides a space for users to express themselves through writing, both in the form of captions and comments. In addition to being a means of interaction,

social media can also be used as a space for learning and developing Indonesian language skills (Priscilia et al., 2025). In this context, the use of written language has become very dominant in digital communication. Social media can also be used as a means of learning Indonesian because it can support interaction and the wider dissemination of information (Bambang et al., 2022). (Adiningsih et al., 2023) state that social media such as Facebook is used by various groups of people as a means of interaction, making written language one of the most frequently used forms of communication on social media.

However, in its use, the language used on social media often disregards applicable linguistic rules. This can be seen in the widespread use of non-standard language, abbreviations, and the mixing of languages with foreign languages. (Afriyanti, 2021) state that linguistic errors are the use of language that does not conform to established rules, whether in the form of words, phrases, or sentences, which can lead to unclear message delivery.

Linguistic errors on social media can occur in various forms, such as spelling errors, the use of non-standard words, and errors in sentence structure. Furthermore, errors can also occur due to the excessive use of abbreviations and inappropriate language mixing. (Clodia et al., 2024) state that the use of slang, abbreviations, and language mixing are among the main causes of linguistic errors on social media, especially among the younger generation.

Besides being related to language form, language errors can also occur in the aspect of meaning. (Halid, 2024) explains that language errors can take the form of redundancy, ambiguity, and confusion, which are often found in captions and comments on social media. These errors in meaning can result in unclear messages and even lead to misunderstandings in communication.

The phenomenon of language errors on social media is also influenced by various factors, one of which is the rapid growth of slang as a form of creativity and social identity for adolescents in the digital space (Desrina & Yelliza, 2025). Furthermore, language errors on social media are influenced by various factors, such as user habits, the social environment, and technological developments themselves. (Inayah et al., 2024) state that the use of informal language, spelling errors, and inappropriate sentence structure are common among the younger generation due to the influence of their social environment and the habit of communicating quickly on social media.

Furthermore, the nature of communication on social media, which tends to be fast, concise, and informal, is also a cause of language errors. Users often neglect complete sentence structure, punctuation, or proper word choice. This suggests that language use on social media is more focused on speed than accuracy.

If this trend continues, proper and correct Indonesian language use could become increasingly neglected, especially among the younger generation who actively use social media. The habit of using informal language in digital communication can diminish formal language skills (Daeli et al., 2025). Therefore, a more in-depth study of language errors on social media is needed to identify the types of errors that occur and the factors that influence them.

Based on this description, it can be concluded that many errors are still found in the use of Indonesian on social media, caused by various factors, including linguistic, social, and technological developments. Therefore, analyzing language errors in Indonesian on social media is crucial to identify the types of errors that occur.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a qualitative approach with an error analysis design within linguistics. A qualitative approach was chosen because this study aims to describe and analyze in-depth the forms of language errors in the use of Indonesian on social media. Through this approach, researchers seek to understand the phenomenon of language errors based on data found in the field as they are, rather than relying on numerical calculations or statistics. This aligns with the opinion (Fadli, 2021), who states that qualitative research aims to understand phenomena in depth in their natural context and emphasizes meaning over numbers or statistics.

The error analysis design was used because this study does not aim to test a hypothesis, but rather to systematically, factually, and accurately identify, classify, and describe forms of language errors in the use of Indonesian on social media. This design allows researchers to present data in detail and provide a more specific picture of the types of errors found. This approach also allows researchers to interpret data contextually according to the conditions occurring in the field. This aligns with research (Afriyanti, 2021), which states that qualitative methods are used to explain a phenomenon in depth by collecting data relevant to the research object. Furthermore, research (Kartika et al., 2024) also used descriptive qualitative methods to systematically describe linguistic phenomena through observation and note-taking techniques.

The data sources in this study were posts and comments on public social media platforms like Instagram and TikTok, accessed between January and February 2026. Approximately 30 items containing language errors were analyzed. The research data consisted of words, phrases, and sentences containing language errors in the use of Indonesian. The data were obtained from various posts that were openly accessible to the public, thus not violating user privacy. This data source selection was based on the consideration that social media is one of the most widely used means of communication in everyday life, making it possible to discover various forms of language errors that naturally arise in user interactions.

The data collection techniques in this study employed observation and documentation techniques. The observation technique involved directly observing the use of language in various social media posts without being involved in the communication process. Through this technique, researchers were able to obtain data that was naturalistic, consistent with the language used by the speakers. Meanwhile, documentation techniques were used to record and collect data in the form of words, phrases, and sentences containing language errors. This technique was used to ensure data accuracy and facilitate subsequent analysis. This aligns with Susanty et al.'s (2023) opinion, which states that data collection in qualitative research can be conducted through observation and documentation to obtain textual and contextual data.

The data analysis technique in this study was conducted through several systematic stages, referring to the interactive analysis model by Miles and Huberman. The first stage was data reduction, which involved identifying and selecting data containing language errors. The second stage was data presentation, which involved classifying the data based on the types of errors found, such as spelling errors, non-standard word usage, sentence structure errors, and errors in meaning. The third stage was drawing conclusions, which involved describing and interpreting each language error found based on applicable Indonesian language rules. This analysis process was carried out in stages so that the data obtained could be processed systematically and produce accurate findings. This aligns with Susanty et al.'s (2023) explanation that qualitative data analysis involves a gradual process of data grouping, interpretation, and deriving meaning.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section will present the results of a detailed data analysis based on the findings of language errors in captions and comments on social media. The collected data were then classified into several error categories: spelling errors, capitalization errors, diction errors, incorrect use of abbreviations or chat language, sentence structure errors, ineffective sentences, and ambiguity.

Each piece of data collected was analyzed based on proper Indonesian language rules, then the type of error and the factors influencing it were explained. Thus, this analysis is expected to provide an overview of the types of language errors that frequently occur in language use on social media.

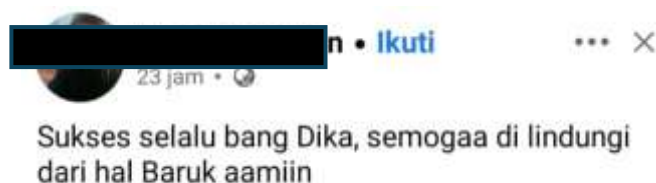
1. Spelling Error

Spelling errors typically arise from writing that does not comply with the PUEBI (General Guidelines for Spelling of Indonesian Language). These errors can take various forms, including errors in letters, punctuation, word spelling, and loanwords. These errors may seem simple, but they significantly impact the clarity of meaning.

Research (Nurafiyani et al., 2023) found that frequently encountered spelling errors include incorrect use of capital letters, punctuation, prepositions, and affixes. Furthermore, (Leksono, 2019) also stated that spelling errors include errors in letters, words, punctuation, and loanwords that do not conform to Indonesian language rules.

The collected data revealed a number of spelling errors in Indonesian language use on social media. These errors include letter spelling, affixation, and word forms that do not conform to the General Guidelines for Spelling of Indonesian (PUEBI). The following data was found:

Data 1.a



In data 1.a, spelling errors were found that do not conform to the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling (PUEBI). These errors are evident in the incorrect spelling of words, including the addition of letters, the use of affixes, and the inaccuracy of vowel spelling.

Errors are seen in the word "semogaa" (which should be spelled "semoga"), and "aamiin" (which should be "amin"), due to the excessive addition of a vowel. Furthermore, there is an error in the phrase "di lindungi" (protected), which should be spelled "dilindungi" (protected), because the prefix "di-" must be spelled together with the root word. An error was also found in the word "Baruk" (which should be "teruk").

This phenomenon demonstrates that language use on social media prioritizes expression over linguistic accuracy. Although understandable, the use of incorrect spelling is still categorized as an error because it does not conform to standard Indonesian.

Data 1.b

ini Ikhlas dari Waris Haji Kassan,
Selamat Hari Raya Aidilfitri, maaf zahir & batin 🤍
4 hari yang lalu

In data 1.b, spelling errors were found that did not comply with the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling (PUEBI). The analysis focused on the caption content, while the username was not included in the study because it identifies the account.

Errors were seen in the spelling of "Aidilfitri," which should be written as "Idulfitri" according to standard Indonesian. Furthermore, the use of the symbol "&" in the phrase "zahir & batin" is inappropriate in a formal context and should be written as "dan," thus becoming "zahir dan batin."

Furthermore, the phrase "maaf zahir & batin" is inappropriate because the more standard form in Indonesian is "mohon maaf lahir dan batin." The use of the word "zahir" indicates the influence of other languages that do not fully align with formal Indonesian usage.

This indicates that social media users tend to ignore language rules for the sake of speed in communicating. While understandable, this is still categorized as an error because it does not conform to standard Indonesian standards.

Data 1.c

Alhamdulillah led pertama hamba dengan imstri, dan keluarga kami dengan member baroe. Mohon ridhonya dimaafkan lahir batin yak, teman" semuanya...

تقبل الله منا ومنتكم كل عام و انتم بألف خير...
جعلنا الله وإياكم من العائدين و الفائزين و المقبولين
lebih sedikit

6 hari yang lalu • Lihat terjemahan

In data 1.b, spelling errors were found that did not comply with the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling (PUEBI). The analysis focused on the caption content, while the username was not included in the study because it identifies the account.

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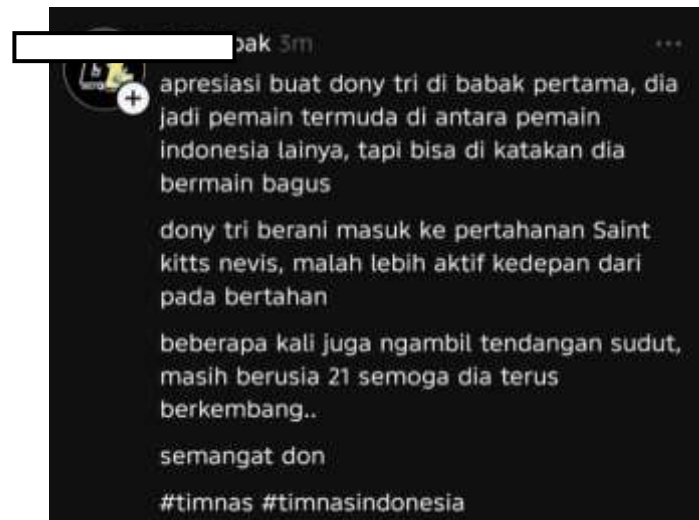
2. Capitalization Error

Capitalization errors generally occur due to a writer's lack of understanding of the basic rules set out in the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling (PUEBI), such as capitalizing the beginning of a sentence, using names of people, or using place names. However, capitalization is crucial for maintaining neatness and clarity.

According to research (Nazwari, 2025), capitalization errors frequently occur at the beginning of sentences, in names of people, institutions, and titles. This is usually due to a lack of understanding of PUEBI rules or a habit of writing casually.

Data collection results indicate errors in capitalization in several social media texts. These errors are evident in the spelling of proper names, names of countries, and the incorrect use of capital letters at the beginning of sentences. The following data was obtained:

Data 2.a



In data 2.a, errors in capitalization were found that do not conform to the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling (PUEBI). These errors are seen in the spelling of proper names, names of countries, and capitalization at the beginning of sentences.

Errors are seen in the spelling of "dony tri" (which should be written "Dony Tri"), and "indonesia" (which should be "Indonesia"). Furthermore, "Saint Kitts Nevis" is also incorrectly spelled "Saint Kitts Nevis" because every element of a country's name must begin with a capital letter. Errors are also found at the beginning of sentences, such as "appreciation" (which should be written "Apresiasi").

These errors indicate that capitalization in social media is often ignored because speakers prioritize speed when writing. Even if the meaning is still understandable, the incorrect use of capitalization is still categorized as an error because it does not conform to standard Indonesian.

3. Non-standard word errors (diction)

Diction errors occur when words are used inappropriately, non-standard, or out of context. This phenomenon is common in social media because speakers tend to use colloquial language.

(Dewi et al., 2014) explain that diction errors include inappropriate word usage, incorrect synonyms, and the use of colloquial language in formal contexts. Furthermore, (Sihombing et al., 2025) also state that semantic errors arise from word choice that is inappropriate to the context of the sentence.

Based on the results of the data analysis, diction was found to be inconsistent with Indonesian language rules. These errors include the use of slang, foreign terms without adjustment, and inappropriate word choice in formal contexts. The following data was analyzed:.

Data 3.a



Data 3.a found errors in the use of non-standard words (diction) that do not conform to Indonesian language rules. This error is evident in the use of the word "gue," which is non-standard and should be replaced with "saya" in formal contexts.

Furthermore, there is the use of foreign words such as "meeting" and "present" that are not adapted to their Indonesian equivalents. These words should be written as "rapat" and "presentation." The use of foreign language without adjustments indicates inaccuracy in diction and can reduce the clarity of the language.

This phenomenon has the potential to reduce the quality of Indonesian language use in formal contexts. Although still understandable, the use of non-standard diction is still categorized as an error because it does not conform to standard Indonesian language rules.

Data 3.b



In data 3.b, errors were found in the use of non-standard words (diction) which were not in accordance with Indonesian language rules. This error can be seen in the use of abbreviations and incorrect writing of words.

The error appears in the word "kpn" which should be written "when", as well as the phrase "in love" which should be written "given" because the prefix di- must be combined with the base word. Apart from that, there is a use of the word "sufres" that does not match the correct form, namely "surprise" or the Indonesian equivalent of "surprise". An error was also found in writing "tiktok" which should have been written as "TikTok" as the name of the application.

These errors show that language use on social media tends to use abbreviations and non-standard forms, so it does not comply with Indonesian language rules. Even though it can still be understood, using inappropriate diction is still categorized as an error because it can affect the clarity of meaning.

4. Chat Abbreviation Or Language Error

On social media, the use of abbreviations and chat language has become a common phenomenon in digital communication. However, when viewed from the perspective of Indonesian language rules, many of these forms are actually inappropriate. According to (Leksono, 2019), language errors can occur due to the influence of informal writing habits and a lack of mastery of language rules, resulting in the frequent use of non-standard forms.

The analyzed data revealed the use of abbreviations and chat language that do not conform to standard Indonesian language rules. This is indicated by the use of abbreviations, numbers instead of repeated words, and non-standard language forms. The following data was found:

Data 4.a



Data 4.a found errors in the use of abbreviations or chat language that do not conform to standard Indonesian rules. This error is evident in the use of abbreviations such as "hri" (day), "brp" (how many), "x" (times), and "pck" (times), which should be spelled out in full according to the rules.

Furthermore, the use of regional languages in the phrases "Nak gilo nian" and "kami ni" (we are here), indicating interference from regional languages into Indonesian. The use of these elements in formal contexts can reduce the clarity and uniformity of the language.

This demonstrates the strong influence of informal language in digital communication. Although understandable, this use of chat language is still categorized as an error because it does not conform to standard Indonesian rules and has the potential to reduce the clarity of the message.

Data 4.b



Data 4.a found errors in the use of abbreviations or chat language that do not conform to standard Indonesian rules. This error is evident in the use of abbreviations such as "hri" (day), "brp" (how many), "x" (times), and "pck" (times), which should be spelled out in full according to the rules.

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Data 4.c



Data 4.c found language errors that fall into the category of using abbreviations or chat language that does not conform to standard Indonesian rules. This is evident in the use of abbreviations such as "Incr" (increase/smooth), "bgt" (banget), "bcny" (bacanya), "krbn" (victim), and "dry tax" (which should be written as "dirty talk").

The use of these forms indicates that the language used is informal and prioritizes speed in communication. However, in the context of standard Indonesian, excessive and non-standard abbreviations can reduce the clarity and readability of the sentence.

In terms of meaning, the sentence aims to convey that the text or speech is easy to read and relates to the context of dirty talk. However, the use of non-standard abbreviations makes the message unclear and ineffective. Thus, these errors indicate that the use of chat language on social media needs to be adjusted to linguistic rules to avoid hindering reader comprehension.

5. Sentence Structure Errors

Sentence structure errors typically occur when the sentence structure is unclear, incomplete, or the relationship between words is not coherent. As a result, readers have difficulty understanding the intended meaning.

(Ilmatus, 2022) explains that syntactic errors often arise from the inappropriate use of conjunctions and unclear sentence structure. Furthermore, (Dewi et al., 2014) also state that structural errors can manifest as sentences that are disjointed and incomplete.

The data obtained indicates errors in sentence structure in the use of language on social media. These errors include irregular sentence structure, unclear relationships between elements, and the use of illogical phrases. The following data was analyzed:

Data 5.a



In data 5.a, errors in sentence structure were found, rendering the sentence structure illogical and difficult to understand. This is evident in the sentence "DITINGGAL MANDI JOGGA BELUM SUDAH ITU BANG," which lacks a clear sentence structure.

Structurally, the sentence does not demonstrate the proper relationship between the subject, predicate, and adverb. The use of the phrase "belum sudah" is unusual because it combines two words with contradictory meanings, creating an unclear meaning. Furthermore, the addition of the phrase "itu bang" has no clear syntactic function and is merely expressive, making the sentence unsystematic.

Another error is evident in the phrase "Nunggu pelanggan coba dulu" (Waiting for customers to try first), which should be written as "waiting for customers to try first." In addition to using the non-standard form ("nunggu"), the phrase also lacks a clear subject, leaving it merely a fragment of a sentence. These errors demonstrate that language use on social media often neglects complete sentence structure. Although the intent is still understandable, this structural inaccuracy is still categorized as an error because it does not comply with the rules of sentence construction in Indonesian.

6. Ineffective Sentences

An ineffective sentence is a sentence that is understandable but fails to meet the principles of clarity, accuracy, and directness. According to Erika et al., 2022, an effective sentence is one that conveys ideas clearly, precisely, and is easily understood by the reader.

Based on the data reviewed, ineffective sentences are commonly used on social media. This ineffectiveness is characterized by excessive word usage, unnecessary repetition, and inefficient sentence structure. The following data is presented::

Data 6.a



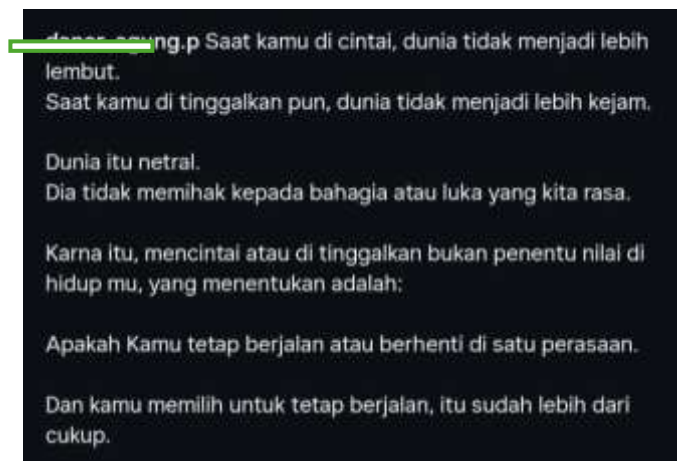
Data 6.a revealed ineffective sentence construction, resulting in unclear messages and inconsistent Indonesian language rules. This is evident in the sentence "How much money

do you think is enough to get married?", which contains inaccuracies in word choice and placement.

This ineffectiveness is evident in the phrase "di titik oke," which is uncommon in Indonesian and is a direct translation from a foreign language. Furthermore, the use of the word "duit" is also non-standard and should be replaced with "uang" in formal contexts. The lack of systematic sentence structure also makes the message unclear.

A more appropriate form could be expressed as "In your opinion, how much money is considered enough to get married?". These errors demonstrate that language use on social media is often influenced by foreign languages and casual language, thus failing to meet the principles of sentence effectiveness, namely clarity, accuracy, and directness.

Data 6.b



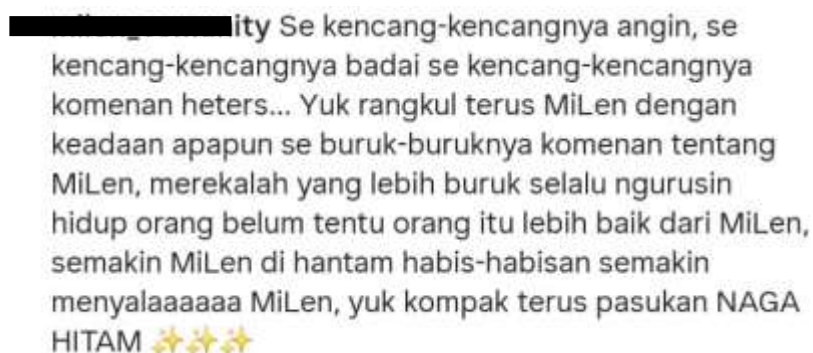
dan sayang.p Saat kamu di cinta, dunia tidak menjadi lebih lembut.
Saat kamu di tinggalkan pun, dunia tidak menjadi lebih kejam.
Dunia itu netral.
Dia tidak memihak kepada bahagia atau luka yang kita rasa.
Karna itu, mencintai atau di tinggalkan bukan penentu nilai di hidup mu, yang menentukan adalah:
Apakah Kamu tetap berjalan atau berhenti di satu perasaan.
Dan kamu memilih untuk tetap berjalan, itu sudah lebih dari cukup.

In data 6.b, ineffective sentences were found due to inaccurate spelling, word choice, and inefficient sentence structure. Although the meaning is still understandable, several parts do not conform to Indonesian language rules, reducing the clarity of the message.

Ineffectiveness is evident in the spelling of "di cinta" and "ditinggal" (loved) when they should be written "dicintai" and "ditinggal" (left behind), and the word "Karna" when they should be "karena." Furthermore, the phrase "di hidupmu" (in your life) is incorrect and should be written "dalam hidupmu" (in your life). Sentence structure is also inefficient, such as in parts that repeat the subject, making the sentence long-winded.

A more effective form could be constructed with a more concise and structured sentence, such as "dicintai atau lahir tidak determinant value in your life." These errors indicate that language use on social media emphasizes expression over structural accuracy, thus failing to meet the principles of sentence effectiveness in Indonesian..

Data 6.c



ity Se kencang-kencangnya angin, se kencang-kencangnya badai se kencang-kencangnya komenan heters... Yuk rangkul terus MiLen dengan keadaan apapun se buruk-buruknya komenan tentang MiLen, merekalah yang lebih buruk selalu ngurusin hidup orang belum tentu orang itu lebih baik dari MiLen, semakin MiLen di hantam habis-habisan semakin menyalaaaaaa MiLen, yuk kompak terus pasukan NAGA HITAM ✨✨✨

Data 6.c reveals ineffective sentences caused by excessive word usage, unnecessary repetition, and unsystematic sentence structure. Sentences tend to be long and wordy, making it difficult for readers to understand the intended meaning.

This ineffectiveness is evident in the repetition of the phrases "se cepat-kecangnya" (as fast as possible) and "se buruk-beratnya" (as bad as possible), which create the impression of wasting words without providing any meaningful emphasis. Furthermore, non-standard words such as "komenan," "heters," and "ngurusin" (which should be spelled "komentan," "haters," and "mengurus") are used, as well as "di hantam" (which should be spelled "dihantam").

Structurally, the sentence lacks a clear division of ideas because several ideas are combined into one long sentence without proper punctuation. A more effective form could be constructed with more concise, structured sentences and using standard diction.

These errors indicate that language use on social media tends to be influenced by spontaneous emotional expression, thus disregarding linguistic rules. Even though it can still be understood, sentences like this are still categorized as ineffective because they do not fulfill the principles of clarity and directness in Indonesian.

7. Ambiguitas

Misinterpretations typically arise when a single sentence can be interpreted in more than one way. This situation has the potential to lead to misunderstandings in communication. (Trismanto, 2018) explains that ambiguity is when a word or sentence has more than one meaning, creating uncertainty.

Data analysis revealed misinterpretations that lead to ambiguity in language use on social media. These errors are demonstrated through the use of unclear words or sentences, leading to multiple interpretations. The following data was found:

Data 7.a



In data 7.a, errors in meaning were found which were included in the ambiguity category. This error is caused by the use of a mixture of regional languages and Indonesian without appropriate adjustments, resulting in unclear meaning for the reader.

This can be seen in the use of words such as "punyo", "bini", "bebaju", "besepan", "cantek", "nian", "metu", "dk apola", and "dio cak" which should be written in standard forms such as "punya", "wife", "dressed", "dressed up", "beautiful", and so on. Apart from that, there is the use of abbreviations such as "td" (was), "dr" (from), and "pd" (on/than) which further strengthens the unclear meaning.

Ambiguity also arises due to unclear sentence structure, where several ideas are combined without a systematic relationship. This causes the reader to have to interpret the meaning of the sentence themselves so that the meaning becomes unclear.

These errors show that the use of language on social media often mixes various languages without paying attention to clarity of meaning. Even though it can still be

understood in certain contexts, this form is still categorized as an error because it does not fulfill the principle of clarity in Indonesian language communication.

Data 7.b



Data 7.b found an error in meaning that falls into the category of ambiguity. This is caused by the use of the word "eay," which is a non-standard slang expression and has no clear lexical meaning in Indonesian.

In terms of usage, the word "eay" is typically used to express a joke or react to a particular situation. However, its meaning is highly context-dependent, potentially leading to different interpretations by readers. Furthermore, the phrase "ga nih," which should be "tidak, ya?" (no, ya?), also reinforces the ambiguity of meaning because it is non-standard.

This error demonstrates that the use of slang on social media can lead to messages being inexplicit and less informative. Although understandable in certain contexts, such sentences are still categorized as errors because they fail to meet the principle of clarity of meaning in Indonesian.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results, it can be concluded that language errors in social media are dominated by spelling errors, the use of non-standard diction, and ineffective sentence structure. These errors are influenced by the habit of using informal language, mixing languages, and the demands of rapid communication in digital media. This condition indicates a decline in the accuracy of Indonesian language use in formal contexts, requiring users to be aware of linguistic rules in communication.

These language errors are influenced by several factors, such as the habit of using casual language in everyday communication, the use of slang, a mixture of foreign and regional languages, and the characteristics of social media that demand fast and practical communication. Furthermore, a lack of user awareness of the importance of using standard language is also a major contributing factor.

If this situation continues, the use of good and correct Indonesian language has the potential to be increasingly neglected, especially among the younger generation who actively use social media. This can result in a decline in the quality of language use and lead to unclear meaning in communication.

Thus, it can be concluded that social media has a significant influence on the use of Indonesian language. Therefore, awareness and effort are needed from users to continue using good and correct Indonesian, even in the context of casual communication, so that the message conveyed remains clear and easy to understand.

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