ERROR ANALYSIS IN LANGUAGE AT NAMEBOARDS AND FABRIC RANGE IN MEDAN, INDONESIA (CASE STUDY IN MEDAN)

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ABSTRACT
This study aims to describe spelling, diction, and sentence errors in the nameplate and fabric range in Medan area. This research data comes from the writings contained on the nameplate and fabric range in Medan area. The data sources that become the object of this research are spelling, diction, and sentence contained on the nameplate and fabric range in Medan area. The data were taken from two areas, namely in Jalan Pancing and Jalan Denai as sample. Sampling is done by cluster sampling technique. The type of approach used in this research is descriptive-qualitative. Data collection is done by using direct observation method, note technique, and documentation. Analyzing or processing this research data using qualitative analysis techniques. The results obtained are many errors of writing in outdoor media, especially in the nameplate and fabric range in the area of Fishing Street and Jalan Denai are not in accordance with the rules of the Indonesian language. The most common mistake is spelling errors with 62.5% percentage.

Keywords: spelling, diction, sentences, language errors

INTRODUCTION
The use of effective language should be applied in writing in outdoor media. Outdoor media generally interpreted as a means or communication tool in the form of written listed on the name board, billboards, banners, and fabric ranges. This media is used as a media promotion of a product or service and public notice about merchandise or services available in a store. Therefore, the use of language on the media must necessarily use a simple language, but it is easily understood by the reader, so information can be conveyed clearly.

Writing language can be regarded as an indirect language. The use of this indirect language can be manifested from the writing language on the name board and fabric range found in each store. The name board and fabric range as a medium of information and promotion is not uncommon to contain written that is not appropriate the rules of the Indonesian language, even using an inappropriate diction will obscure the information to be conveyed. In fact, the main point of the most important in the name board and fabric range is the language. A language that is ambiguous or unclear will cause the reader to misinterpret of information. Consequently the consumer may become uninterested in the goods or services offered. According Djojosuroto (2007: 458) language is not only a form of the content of narrative, but also a tool or instrument of thought processes. Good and bad results of a thought depend on good and bad technique used. This means that a good language will reflect a good mind, so that readers will easily follow the author's thought.

Based on the observations, most shop owners prefer the interesting writing on the name board or fabric range, but they do not care about the writing. The attractiveness of the writing of name board and fabric ranges is indeed one of the important factors in outdoor media, but understanding is also a major factor in this case. The use of spelling will affect the level of legibility. This is in line with Chaer's assertion (2006: 4) that languages that do not use good spelling will be vague and difficult to be understood. In order for
communication in writing to achieve the target well, it should be attempted to structure the sentence and the use of punctuation in such a way, so readers can capture the language of writing well and correctly.

A good language is a language that corresponds based on the place of the language contact, to who the other person is talking to, and corresponds to the topic of the conversation. Good Indonesia language does not necessarily need a variety of standards, but what needs to be considered in good Indonesia language is the use of appropriate and harmonious variations based on the speaker class and the type of language usage. The correct language is the Indonesia language in accordance with the rules in the Indonesia language. In other words, the use of a language that follows a standardized rule is the correct language (Alwi and friends, 2003: 20). The indicators of good and correct language can be referenced from Indonesian grammar rules.

The phenomena of name board and fabric range errors have been found, from spelling to sentence level. These errors can be studied by using the theory of Indonesian Spelling, semantic theory, and syntactic theory. Language errors on the name board and fabric range will undermine the Indonesian order so it needs to be reviewed so that the public will understand more how important the use of good and correct language, especially for outdoor media as a public medium of information delivery.

Based on the background of the problem above, then the formulation of the problem in this study, namely: (1) how mistakes of spelling, diction, and writing sentences are in the name board and fabric range in Medan area? (2) What aspects of errors are dominant in the name board and fabric range in Medan area? This study aims to (1) describe spelling, diction, and sentence errors in the name board and fabric range in the Medan area; (2) describe the dominant aspects of error occurring on the name board and fabric range in the Medan area.

The benefits of this research are as follows:

a. The results of this study can enrich the treasury of linguistic sciences, especially in the spelling, diction, and sentence contained in the name board and fabric range in Medan area.

b. The results of this study can broaden the horizon of community thinking about the importance of using good and correct language in outdoor media.

c. The results of this study can be used as a reference in writing the name board and fabric range, both in stores and in offices.

d. The results of this study can be used as a reference for students and students understand the writing in accordance with the rules.

e. The results of this study can increase the insight about the rules of good and true language for the reader.

**REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

**Language Error Analysis**

Analysis of language errors is a working procedure commonly used by researchers or language teachers that include the activity of collecting sample error, identifying errors in the sample, explaining the error, classifying the error and evaluating the seriousness of the error (Tarigan and Lilis 1997: 25).

Some words that mean nuanced with mistakes in the Indonesia language, namely; Irregularities, offenses, and oversight. The four words can be described as follows:

a. The word 'wrong' is anonymized with 'true', it means that what is done is not correct, not based on the norm, not based on the rules specified. It may be caused by a language user who does not know or
does not know that there is a norm, another possibility is an oversight. If this error is associated with the use of a word, it does not know the exact word to use.

b. 'Deviation' can be interpreted to deviate from the established norm. Language users deviate because they are unwilling, reluctant, lazy to follow the norm. In fact, the language user knows the correct norm, but he uses other norms that are considered more appropriate to the concept. Another possibility of irregularities is caused by a strong desire that can not be avoided for one reason or another. This attitude of language tends to lead to the formation of words, terms, slang, and jargon.

c. 'Violations' seem negative because the language user consciously refuses to comply with the prescribed norm, even if he knows that what is done is not good. The undisciplined attitude to the media used is often unable to convey the message properly.

d. 'Error' is a psychological process which in this case marks a person erroneously applying the theory or the language norms that exist on him, erroneous resulted in a misperception of wearing. An oversight can be interpreted as a mistake. It may be mispellings, wrong stacking for lack of care (Setyawati, 2010: 13-14).

What is a language error? There are two sizes in answering the question, namely:

(1) Regarding the determinants of communication. The decisive factors in communicating are: who speaks with whom, for what purpose. In what situations (place and time), in what context (other participants, culture, and atmosphere), by what path (oral or written), by what medium (face to face, telephone, letter, wire, book, newspaper, ), In what event (conversation, lecture, ceremony, report, application, work, love statement, etc.).

(2) Relating to the rules or rules of language known as grammar (Department of Education and Culture in Setyawati, 2010: 14-15).

According to Tarigan and Lilis (1997: 48), language errors in Indonesia language can be clarified to be: linguistic error, such as language errors in phonology, morphology, syntax (phrases, clauses, sentences), semantics, and discourse; Errors based on language activities or language skills, such as language errors in listening, speaking, reading, and writing; Errors based on the means or type of language used can be the form of an oral and written language error; Errors based on the cause of errors occurring can be clarified to be language errors because of teaching and language errors because of interference; and language errors based on frequency of occurrence can be clarified for the most frequent, frequent, moderate, rare, and seldom language errors.

**Indonesia Spelling**

Setyawati (2010: 155) says that spelling is not only about spelling a word, but also more importantly about how to organize the writing of letters into larger units, such as the use of punctuation in letters, words, word groups, or sentence. According to Adidarmodjo (1992: 138), the spelling problem is essentially a written language. In other words, spelling is a set of rules about the whole system of language writing by using letters, words, and punctuation as the means.

Indonesia language Spelling is a rule that must be obeyed by the language user for form of order and uniformity, especially in written language. The regularity form will have implications for the accuracy and clarity of meaning. Indonesia language spelling plays a role as a unifying nation because the spelling that has been set is a written language that has been officially used in Indonesia. In addition, Indonesian Spellings can also be used as a guide in language activities especially in the official, good, and true language, and can be used as a control of the development of Indonesia language toward the influence of foreign languages and technology. The scope of Indonesian Spelling includes the use of letters, word writing, writing absorption elements, and the use of punctuation.
**Diction**

Diction is the accuracy of word choice. The use of this word choice is influenced by the ability of the language user associated with the ability to know, understand, master, and use a number of vocabularies actively that can express ideas appropriately so it effectively communicate to the reader and listener. The indicators of this accuracy word are:

a. to communicate ideas based on precise and appropriate word choice based on Indonesia language rules;

b. to produce the ultimate communication (most effective) without misinterpretation or mis-meaning;

c. to produce the response of the reader or listener based on the expectations of the writer or speaker;

d. to produces expected communication targets (Widjono, 2012: 125).

Keraf (2008: 24) describes three main conclusions about the diction as follows:

a. Word choice or diction include the meaning of which words are used to convey ideas, how to form the proper grouping of words.

b. The choice of words or diction is the ability to distinguish precisely the nuances of meaning from the idea that want to be conveyed and the ability to find a form that is appropriate or compatible with the situation and sense of value that people has.

c. The choice of precise and appropriate words is possible only the mastery of a large number of vocabulary or vocabulary languages.

Based on some statements about the diction above, it can be concluded that the diction is the right choice of words with the proper meaning and appropriate with the context to produce effective communication.

**Sentence**

Sentence is the smallest unit of language that is the unity of mind. Sentence is arranged based on elements in the form of words, phrases, and / or clauses (Widjono, 2012, 186). Based on the form of the sentence can be formulated as the largest syntactical construction consisting of two or more words. The structural relationship between words and words, or groups of words and groups of other words are varies. Meanwhile, the position of each word or group of words in the sentence is different (Alwi, 2003: 312). Furthermore, Widjono said that there are parts of words or groups of words that can not be omitted, there are also parts that can be omitted.

In a sentence there are two elements that are always present in it, they are subject and predicate. The subject means the main topic, while the predicate means the part that tells the subject. In a sentence like "Health is very important". The subject is health, while the predicate is is. Generally sentences in the Indonesian language consists of subject and predicate elements. However, it can also have a predicate sequence preceding the subject. In this case, the predicate element has an intonation pattern.

The third sentence element is the object. In Indonesian the object is a noun (noun) or noun phrase contained in a transitive active sentence that can be converted into a subject in a passive sentence. The fourth sentence element is complement, it is the element that is directly after the predicate if there is no object and is after the object if the element of the object is present. The last element is the description, the sentence element that provides more information about something stated in the sentence. These
The following will describe the data found in the field and the form of the error. The researcher only analyzes the most common language errors and is marked as the focus of error under the wrong character

**Corpus Data**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Error Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>RUMAH MAKAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SALERO MINANG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Menerima: Pesanan Nasi Kotak / Bungkus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>GRAND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MITRA MOBIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>JUAL BELI MOBIL BARU - BEKAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>JL. PANCING, KOMP. MMTC NO. 24 – 25 – 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TELP: 061-7323688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Store</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>DUNIA CELLULAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>DI SEWAKAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>MANDIRI TRONICS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>CENTRAL ELEKTRONIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>TOKO BESI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>RUKO INI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Error Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 11. | DUNIA CELLULAR  
CICIL HP  
ANDA DISINI  
PROSES PENGAJUAN  
± 1 JAM  
LANSUNG BAWA PULANG  
HANDPHONE ANDA |
| 12. | MANDIRI TRONICS  
STOPP!!!  
DISINI ADA …  
✓ ISI PULSA  
✓ TOKEN PLN  
✓ FOTOCOPY  
✓ DEPOSIT PULSA MIN. HANYA Rp. 100.000,- |
| 13. | FOTO COPY  
PALANO JAYA  
- FOTO COPY KILAT  
- PAS PHOTO  
- ATK  
- LAMINATING  
- ANEKA BINGKAI  
- DLL |
| 14. | PRAKTEK KECANTIKAN  
dr. Sarah Puji Tumanggor |
| 15. | III. DAPAT MEMBANTU UNTUK PENGURUSAN SIM  
- ANDA BISA BOKING VIA TELEPON TANPA HARUS REPOT DATANG |
Table 3 Aspect of Sentence Error

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Error Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 16. | III. DAPAT MEMBANTU UNTUK PENGURUSAN SIM  
|     | - ANDA BISA BOKING VIA TELEPON TANPA HARUS REPOT DATANG KE KANTOR KAMI.  
|     | - DAN KAMI LEBIH MENGUTAMAKAN PELAYANAN, YANG PENTING ANDA PUAS.  
|     | - BERITAHU TEMAN DAN KERABAT ANDA.  
|     | - DI BIMBING DAN DI BINA OLEH INSTRUKTUR YANG SANGAT BERPENGALAMAN DI BIDANGNYA. |

Description of Language in Name Board and Fabric Range

Data 1

![Image of a name board and fabric range]

(1a) *RUMAH MAKAN

SALERO MINANG

Menerima Pesanan Nasi Kotak / Bungkus

Jl. Komplek MMTC Blok D 44

The data is found on the fabric range in a store, exactly on Pancing street, MMTC housing. Writing on the range fabric when examined, there are two spelling errors. First, the error is in the use of a space between word “receive” and the colon, between the word “box (kotak)” and the slash and between the slash mark and the word “package (bungkus)”. Spaces should not be used between the colons and the word “order” and words and slashes because it is based on the spelling rules, spaces are used after exclamation points, question marks, and full stop to start new sentences. Secondly, spelling errors, there is no commas between MMTC and block words, it should be between the two words inserted commas because based on spelling rules, commas are used between (a) the name and address, (b) the parts of the address, (C) place and date, and (d) place and place name (Sugiarto, 2013: 44). So, the correction is as follows.

(1b) RUMAH MAKAN
Data 2

(2a)                     *GRAND
MITRA MOBIL
JUAL BELI MOBIL BARU-BEKAS
JL. PANCING, KOMP. MMTC NO. 24–25–26, TELP: 061-7323688

The data is found on a name board in front of a small shop on Pancing Street. Data (2a) has three spelling errors. First, an error in the use of hyphen between the word “new (baru)” and the word “used (bekas)” and the use of hyphens between the numbers 24, 25, and 26. It should not use hyphens between the word “new (baru)” and the word “used (bekas)”, but using words and/or because based on spelling rules, a hyphen is used to connect the prefix of the repeat element (Sugiarto, 2013: 49). Meanwhile, among the numbers it should use a comma (No. 24, 25, and 26) or use a dash (No. 24-26) because it is based on the spelling rule, the dash can be used between two numbers, the date or places with the meaning of “to” or “to” (Sugiarto, 2013: 51). Secondly, spelling errors is caused by no commas between the word “Pancing” and “housing” and between abbreviation of the MMTC and No, it should be between the two words inserted a comma as described in data (1a). Thirdly, spelling errors is caused the use of spaces between the colons and phone numbers, it should be between those constructions and it is unnecessary to use spaces. So, the correction is as follows.

(2b)                     GRAND
MITRA MOBIL
JUAL BELI MOBIL BARU & BEKAS
JL. PANCING, KOMP. MMTC, NO. 24–26 TELP: 061-7323688

Data 3

(3a)                     *DUNIA CELLULAR
CICIL HP
ANDA DISINI
PROSES PENGAJUAN
± 1 JAM

17, DOI NO: 10.7456/1070DSE/194
LANSUNG BAWA PULANG

HANDPHONE ANDA

Data 4

(4a) *DI SEW AKAN

HUBUNGI:
0813 3141 3243

Data 5

(5a) *MANDIRI TRONICS

STOP!!!
DISINI ADA …

✓ ISI PULSA
✓ TOKEN PLN
✓ FOTOCOPY
✓ DEPOSIT PULSA MIN. HANYA Rp. 100.000,-

Data 8
Data 3, data 4, data 5, and data 8 have the same error, i.e., error in the use of the preposition *di* and prefix *di-*. Error in data (3a) is the writing of improper prepositions of the phrases *disini* (here). The same error is also found in data (5a). The word *disini* (here) is not written because it is based on the rules of spelling, foreword *di* (in), *ke* (to), and *dari* (from) written separately from the word that follows it, except in a combination of words which are commonly regarded as one word, as *kepada* (to) and *dari pada* (than) (Sugiarto, 2013: 26).

Another error in data 4 and data 8 is the use of an improper dot after *Rp*, it need not use dot after *Rp* because it is not an abbreviation, but a currency symbol, while a dot is used for word abbreviations in the form of a combination of letters.

Based on the diction level, data 3 has an inaccurate in words choice. The Diction error is on the word *cellular, cicil HP anda, and handphone*. The word *cellular* and *handphone* is the vocabulary of the English language, the right words are *selular* and *ponsel*. If foreign words or terms already have an equivalent in the Indonesian language, it should be used in the Indonesian equivalent (Rahardian, 2014: 152). Meanwhile, the phrase *cicil hp anda* contains the meaning that is paid in installment is the mobile phone and not the money. The inappropriate use of diction will obscure the meaning that will cause the reader to misinterpret. The right diction for that phrase is *Beli hp Anda dan bayar cicil di sini* (to buy your phone and pay in installment here).

Error diction in data 5 is in word *fotocopy*. The word *fotocopy* is a word from the English language. Its equivalent in the Indonesian language is *fotokopi*. If foreign words or terms already have an equivalent in the Indonesian language, it should be used in the Indonesian equivalent (Rahardian, 2014: 152). Therefore, the standard form of *fotocopy* is *fotokopi*. In addition, the word “deposit” on the phrase *deposit pulsa min. hanya Rp100.000,-* is also not exact. Based on Indonesian Dictionary, the word *deposit* means stone, soil, or other solid materials brought by river water so the word *deposit* is not correct to be used.
because its meaning is different from the context in question. The word *deposit* should be replaced with the word *deposito*.

Based on the analysis and discussion above that the all correct data is as follow:

(3b) DUNIA CELLULAR

    BELI HP ANDA DI SINI
    DAN BAYAR CICIL
    PROSES PENG AJUAN
    ± 1 JAM
    LANGSUNG BAWA PULANG
    PONSEL ANDA

(4b) DISEWAKAN

    HUBUNGI:
    0813 3141 3243

(5b) MANDIRI TRONICS

    STOP!
    DI SINI ADA …
    ✓ ISI PULSA
    ✓ TOKEN PLN
    ✓ FOTOKOPI
    ✓ DEPOSITO PULSA MIN. HANYA Rp100.000,-

(8b) RUKO INI

    DISEWAKAN
    HUB.
    08126594228

Data 6
The data is on the name board in front of a store, precisely on Denai Street. The spelling mistakes contained in the data is the use of hyphens on the details and do not use the dot after the abbreviation dll (etc). the details of TV, DVD PLAYER, KULKAS, SPEAKER, AC, MESIN CUCI, DLL should use a comma because it is based on spelling rules, comma is used among the elements in a details or counting (Sugiarto, 2013: 41). Meanwhile, after the abbreviation dll it should be followed by a dot because based on the rules of spelling, the word abbreviation in the form of a combination of letters followed by the dot (Sugiarto, 2013: 30). So, the correction is as follows

(6b) CENTRAL ELEKTRONIC
CASH & CREDIT
TV, DVD PLAYER, KULKAS, SPEAKER, AC, MESIN CUCI, DLL.

Data. 7

(7a) Melalui Hari Jadi Kota Medan Ke–
Kita Wujudkan Medan Rumah Kita Dengan Budaya Kerja Propfesional Untuk Memberikan Pelayanan Terbaik Kepada Masyarakat

The data is found on the fabric range in the school fence of Ulul Ilmi Islamic School on Denai Street. The data above have errors in the spelling level. The spelling error in data 7 is seen in the use of capital letters in the first letter of the words ke (to), untuk (for), dengan (with), and kepada (to). Every prepositions and conjunctions should not use capital letters on the first letter because based on the rules of spelling, capital letters are not used as the first letter of the word such as di (in), ke (to), dari (from), dan (and), yang (which), untuk (for) (education and culture ministry, 2015: 14). Thus, the correct data is as follows.

(7b) Melalui Hari Jadi Kota Medan ke–

427 Tahun 2017

Kita Wujudkan Medan Rumah Kita dengan Budaya Kerja Propfesional untuk Memberikan Pelayanan Terbaik kepada Masyarakat

Data 8

*PRAKTEK KECEMIIKAN

dr. Sarah Puji Tumanggor

The above data is on the name board in front of a shop on Denai street. The error in data 8 is a diction error in the word praktek. The data is false because there is a change of vowel phoneme / i / become / e / in the word praktek. The word praktek is an English word absorption, which comes from the word “practice”. If foreign words or terms already have an equivalent in the Indonesian language, it should be used in the Indonesian equivalent (Rahardian, 2014: 152). The standard form of writing praktek is praktik. So, the correction is as follows.

(8b) PRAKTIK KECEMIIKAN

dr. Sarah Puji Tumanggor

Data.9

*III. DAPAT MEMBANTU UNTUK PENGURUSAN SIM
- ANDA BISA BOKING VIA TELEPON TANPA HARUS REPOT DATANG KE KANTOR KAMI.
- DAN KAMI LEBIH MENGUTAMAKAN PELAYANAN, YANG PENTING ANDA PUAS,
- BERITAHU TEMAN DAN KERABAT ANDA.
DIBIMBING DAN DIBINA OLEH INSTRUKTUR YANG SANGAT BERPENGALAMAN DI BIDANGNYA.

Data 9 is in a store on Pancing street. Data contain two errors, namely diction and sentence errors. First, the data is wrong because of an inappropriate word selection, ie the word boking. The word boking is a word of the English equivalent which means 'to record'. The word is not properly used, it should be the right diction and based on the context in data 16, pesan (order). Second, the data above still have many errors on the syntactic level. The error is visible in the sentence DAPAT MEMBANTU UNTUK PENGURUSAN SIM, DAN KAMI LEBIH MENGUTAMAKAN PELAYANAN, YANG PENTING ANDA PUAS, BERITAHU TEMAN DAN KERABAT ANDA, DI BIMBING DAN DI BINA OLEH INSTRUKTUR YANG SANGAT BERPENGALAMAN DI BIDANGNYA.

The sentence DAPAT MEMBANTU UNTUK PENGURUSAN SIM (can help for handling driver’s license) does not have a subject function, every sentence should have a subject and predicate function. Based on the rules of syntax, sentences consist of predicate elements and subject elements. Both elements of the sentence are always obligatory elements (Alwi, 2003: 311).

The Sentences DAN KAMI LEBIH MENGUTAMAKAN PELAYANAN, YANG PENTING ANDA PUAS (and we more prioritise the service, the important you satisfied) is wrong because the sentence is prefixed by the conjunction. Based on the rules of syntax, and it is an addictive connective word in the form of a coordinated conjunction that combines two words, phrases, clauses, or sentences. Therefore, the sentence is wrong because it uses conjunctions dan (and) at the beginning of a sentence.

The Sentences BERITAHU TEMAN DAN KERABAT ANDA! (tell your friends and relative) is wrong because the sentence has not exclamation marks at the end of a sentence. The sentence is a command sentence. Based on the rules of spelling, an exclamation point is used to end a phrase or statement in the form of an appeal or order (Kemendikbud, 2015: 50). Sentences DI BIMBING DAN DI BINA OLEH INSTRUKTUR YANG SANGAT BERPENGALAMAN DI BIDANGNYA (guided and educated by the experienced instructor in his field) is wrong because there is no subject function. The subject function should be required in every sentence. Based on the results of the analysis and discussion, data rectification 16 is as follows.

(9b) III. KAMI DAPAT MEMBANTU PENGURUSAN SIM. (we can help for driver’s license handling)
- ANDA BISA PESAN VIA TELEPON TANPA HARUS REPOT DATANG KE KANTOR KAMI. (you can order via phone without coming to our office)
- KAMI LEBIH MENGUTAMAKAN PELAYANAN, YANG PENTING ANDA PUAS. ( we prioritise the service, the important you satisfied)
- BERITAHU TEMAN DAN KERABAT ANDA! (tell your friends and relative!)
- ANDA DIBIMBING DAN DIBINA OLEH INSTRUKTUR YANG SANGAT BERPENGALAMAN DI BIDANGNYA. (you are guided and educated by the experienced instructor in his field)

The Most Dominant of Language Error
Based on data that has been analyzed can be seen a number of errors from the spelling, diction, and syntax on the outdoor media, especially on the name board and fabric range in Medan area. Here is the percentage table of dominant error.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Types of Language Error</th>
<th>Frequency of Error</th>
<th>Percentage of Error</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Table 4 Types, Frequency and the Percentage of Language Error

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The above percentage results indicate that the dominant language error is spelling errors with a 62.5% percentage. The relative frequency (percentage rate) of the three types of language errors is obtained by using the following percentage formula.

\[ P = \frac{f}{N} \times 100\% \]

\( P \) = Counted percentage number

\( f \) = Frequency of spelling error

\( N \) = Number of cases

100= bilangan tetap

(Sudijono, 2009:43)

CONCLUSION
Based on the results of data analysis and discussion, it can be concluded as follows:

The most spelling mistakes are in preposition writing \textit{di}, affixes \textit{di-} and spacing usage. At the diction level, the most common error is the use of foreign vocabulary, while at the syntactic level, the error is the absence of the subject function. The number of language errors found in the name board and the fabric range is as many as 16 errors. The dominant error of all samples is spelling errors 62.5%.

REFERENCES