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Indonesian phonological errors by South Korean youtube influencers

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Abstract

This study examines phonological errors made by South Korean speakers when speaking Indonesian as a foreign language. This study uses qualitative methods. Data were collected using the listening and recording method, and analyzed using the language error analysis technique proposed by Ellis. From this study, it was found that the most common pronunciation errors in Indonesian spoken by South Korean speakers were the addition of phonemes [ə], [e], [h], and [y], the reduction of phonemes [t], [h], [r], the change of phoneme sound [ə] to phoneme [e], the change of phoneme sound [r] to phoneme [l] or vice versa, the change of phoneme sound [u] to [o] or vice versa, and [e] to [i] or vice versa. This study contributes to interlanguage phonology by offering specific insights into how Korean phonological features impact Indonesian acquisition, with implications for improving Indonesian language teaching for foreign speakers, particularly in BIPA programs.

Keywords: Errors; Indonesian Language; Influencer Korea South; phonology.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Language is an important component of human society. The language born in a community or nation becomes an identifying marker or identity that distinguishes one nation from another (Bulan, 2019; Merak, 2015). With today's technological advancements, the language of one nation can be used and learned not only by its own citizens but also by other nations. Indonesian is the official language and identity of the Indonesian nation because it emerged from the Indonesian nation itself (Muzaki, H. & Darmawan; A., 2022) and, in recent years, has become widely used and learned by other nations. Not only through formal education, but now many people choose to learn foreign languages through various platforms. One platform that accommodates the many interactions among people who speak different languages is YouTube (Nuur'ainii, Suparmin & Septiari, 2024).

In recent years, South Korean culture has attracted significant interest across various social media platforms. K-pop culture, which originates from the land of ginseng, is currently going global. Likewise, as people become familiar with Korean culture, public interest in learning Korean also increases. In line with the growing interest in Korean culture and language, more Koreans are using their identity as South Korean citizens as a selling point or source of income. Among the many South Korean idols and content creators who speak Indonesian, there are still many pronunciation mistakes. Native and foreign speakers can make language mistakes, but those by foreign speakers tend to be more frequent (Siagian, 2017). Although mistakes in foreign languages are natural, they do not mean these mistakes can be allowed to continue. Given the many language errors made by South Korean speakers, it is necessary to conduct error analysis to inform improvements during the learning process, both in learning Indonesian for Foreign Speakers (BIPA) in an institution or individually, with a specific focus on learners from South Korea.

1.1. Literature review

The research conducted by the researcher differs significantly from the three previous studies in terms of scope, analysis, and practical contribution. The first study by Fauziah and Mulyaningsih (2022) examined the phonological errors of BTS personnel, which included four types of errors, including intonation. However, this study did not explore the causes of the errors or provide solutions, in contrast to the researcher's study, which replaced intonation analysis with pause placement errors, used more data, and included recommendations for learning methods. The second study by Nunung Sitaresmi et al. (2024) focused on phoneme sound neutralization errors among basic BIPA learners but was limited to a single error type and offered only suggestions for developing teaching materials, not learning methods. In contrast, the researcher's study covered four types of errors and provided learning recommendations that can be applied directly. The third study by Liliana Muliastuti et al. (2020) focused on phonological interference without discussing the causes of the errors in detail, while this study analyzed four causes of errors (interlingual, intralingual, competence, and developmental errors) to provide a more holistic understanding. Although all three studies have contributed to the analysis of phonological errors, this study fills an important gap by presenting a broader, deeper, and more practical analysis. In addition, this study offers a new perspective by analyzing errors in pause placement. It provides an innovative learning method to minimize errors in Indonesian language learning for South Korean speakers.

Second-language errors are failures by speakers to apply their knowledge of the target language. In agreement with this, Yakobus (1998) stated that language errors are, in themselves, a person's failure to speak. Meanwhile, Brown (2007) said that errors in a second language reflect the learner's mental processes, not merely errors caused by a lack of ability in the target language. Second language errors

are generally classified according to vocabulary (lexical), pronunciation (phonological), grammar (syntactic), misunderstanding of the speaker's meaning (interpretive), and production of incorrect communicative effects (pragmatics) (Richards & Schmidt, 2002). This study analyzes Indonesian pronunciation errors (phonological) by South Korean speakers. The language errors discussed in this study are phonological (pronunciation) errors. Phonology is a branch of linguistics that studies the sounds of language produced by the human speech organs (Chaer, 2009). Mantasiah (2020) categorizes phonological language errors into four, namely phoneme addition errors, phoneme reduction errors, phoneme pronunciation changes, and pause placement errors. Various factors cause these errors.

1.2 Error factor in a second language

Language errors can generally be caused by a lack of knowledge of the target language (competence) or the learner's failure to actualize their knowledge (performance) (Ellis, 1999). Meanwhile, Corder (1986) classifies performance errors as language errors because they can be corrected immediately. However, because, according to Corder (1986), performance errors are included in errors, this type of error will not be analyzed further in this study. In addition to the causes of errors mentioned above, more specifically, Richards (1995) describes three classifications of errors in second language acquisition. The first cause of language errors is interlingual. Interlingual is an error caused by the influence of the first language on the second language being learned. The second cause of language errors is called intralingual. Intralingual is a language error caused by difficulties in learning the target language itself (Aruan, 2009). The third cause of language errors is developmental error. Developmental error occurs when, given the speaker's limited experience, the speaker attempts to form a hypothesis about the target language and then makes a mistake when speaking it (Muzaki, & Darmawan, 2022).

1.3. Purpose of study

This study aims to describe the types of phonological errors in Indonesian pronunciation made by South Korean foreign speakers, based on video content analysis on YouTube. In addition, this study seeks to explain the causes of these errors, including mother-tongue interference, target-language complexity, and limited speaker competence. Finally, this study identifies the most frequent error patterns and provides recommendations for improving Indonesian language learning, particularly through the BIPA (Indonesian for Foreign Speakers) program. Using a qualitative approach and content analysis, this study is expected to make important contributions to the development of Indonesian language-learning methods for foreign speakers and to serve as a reference for language teachers and learners.

2. METHOD AND MATERIALS

2.1. Method

This study uses a qualitative content analysis design, allowing researchers to understand the phenomenon in depth through detailed descriptions and systematic analysis. The content analysis design was chosen because the data, in the form of YouTube videos, can be accessed repeatedly to observe the speaker's speech, expression, and gesture errors. This method also combines qualitative analysis to describe phenomena and quantitative analysis to interpret data numerically or as percentages.

2.2 Data and data sources

The data in this study are phonological errors in Indonesian pronunciation made by 14 South Korean speakers. The main data source is video content uploaded by South Korean influencers on YouTube. Videos were chosen as data sources because they are open and publicly accessible, allowing researchers to conduct repeated analyses without time or place constraints. In addition, YouTube videos allow for deeper context analysis, including verbal aspects, expressions, and speaker gestures.

2.3 Data collection techniques

Data collection was carried out using listening and note-taking techniques. Researchers watched the data source videos, recorded the errors, and classified them by type. Observations were repeated to ensure the accuracy of the data collected. This process also helped researchers better understand the context of the error. Each error found was recorded in detail, including the type of error and the pattern of incorrect pronunciation.

2.4 Data analysis techniques

Data analysis was carried out using the theoretical framework of Richards (1995) and Ellis (1999), which classifies the causes of errors into four categories: interlingual (mother tongue interference), intralingual (difficulty learning the target language), competence (lack of knowledge about the target language), and developmental errors (errors when formulating hypotheses about the target language). In addition, the types of errors were classified into four categories based on Mantasiah (2020): phoneme addition, phoneme reduction, phoneme sound changes, and pause placement. The classified data were then analyzed to identify recurring error patterns, enabling conclusions about causal factors and recommendations for learning.

3. RESULTS

The speaking errors of Indonesian spoken by South Korean speakers are quite diverse. The error patterns of South Korean foreign speakers are categorized based on errors in adding phonemes, reducing phonemes, changing phoneme sounds, and placing pauses (Mantasiah, 2020). The following are the errors made in Indonesian by South Korean speakers:

3.1 Phoneme Addition Errors

The following are Indonesian language errors made by Korean speakers when adding phonemes, including adding phonemes at the beginning, middle, and end of words.

Table 1.

Indonesian speakers adding phoneme errors by South Korean speakers

Adding a phoneme at the beginning of a word	Adding a phoneme in the middle of a word	Adding a phoneme at the end of a word
(1) The word <i>hina</i> is pronounced [khina]	(2) The word <i>gimana</i> is pronounced [geimana]	(18) The word <i>baper</i> is pronounced [baporə]
	(3) The word <i>tarik</i> is pronounced [taerik]	(19) The word <i>cetar</i> is pronounced [cətarə]

- | | |
|---|---|
| (4) The word <i>pulang</i> is pronounced [pəulaŋ] | (20) The word <i>libur</i> is pronounced [liburə] |
| (5) The word <i>klaten</i> is pronounced [kelaten] | (21) The word <i>air</i> is pronounced [airə] |
| (6) The word <i>harga</i> is pronounced [harəga] | (22) The word <i>lapar</i> is pronounced [laparə] |
| (7) The word <i>martabak</i> is pronounced [marətabakh] | (23) The word <i>tidur</i> is pronounced [tidurə] |
| (8) The word <i>kasih</i> is pronounced [kasyih] | (24) The word <i>belajar</i> is pronounced [bələjarə] |
| (9) The word <i>terima</i> is pronounced [syerima] | (25) The word <i>teman</i> is pronounced [təmanə] |
| (10) The word <i>bersih</i> is pronounced [bərsyih] | (26) The word <i>betul</i> is pronounced [bətulə] |
| (11) The word <i>nasi</i> is pronounced [nasyi] | (27) The word <i>bergaul</i> is pronounced [bərgaulə] |
| (12) The word <i>saya</i> is pronounced [syaya] | (28) The word <i>sementar</i> is pronounced [səbəntarə] |
| (13) The word <i>sini</i> is pronounced [syini] | (29) The word <i>pasar</i> is pronounced [pasarə] |
| (14) The word <i>pesan</i> is pronounced [pəwəsan] | (30) The word <i>kincir</i> is pronounced [kincirə] |
| (15) The word <i>dada</i> is pronounced [datdah] | (31) The word <i>panas</i> is pronounced [panasə] |
| (16) The word <i>jeroan</i> is pronounced [jərohan] | (32) The word <i>sayur</i> is pronounced [sayurə] |
| (17) The word <i>batik</i> is pronounced [bathik] | (33) The word <i>manis</i> is pronounced [manisə] |
| | (34) The word <i>bungkus</i> is pronounced [buŋkusə] |
| | (35) The word <i>campur</i> is pronounced [campurə] |
| | (36) The word <i>bakar</i> is pronounced [bakarə] |
| | (37) The word <i>gitar</i> is pronounced [gitarə] |
| | (38) The word <i>dens</i> is pronounced [densə] |
| | (39) The word <i>panas</i> is pronounced [panash] |
| | (40) The word <i>ndak</i> is pronounced [ndakh] |
| | (41) The word <i>apa</i> is pronounced [apah] |
| | (42) The word <i>dada</i> is pronounced [datdah] |
| | (43) The word <i>dua</i> is pronounced |
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- [duah]
(44) The word *martabak* is pronounced [marətabakh]
(45) The word *tidak* is pronounced [tidakh]
(46) The word *mi* is pronounced [mik]
(47) The word *iya* is pronounced [iyak]
(48) The word *juga* is pronounced [jugak]
(49) The word *seru* is pronounced [seruk]
(50) The word *pindah* is pronounced [pindahk]
(51) The word *babi* is pronounced [babik]
(52) The word *bali* is pronounced [balik]
(53) The word *halu* is pronounced [haluw]
(54) The word *bunda* is pronounced [bundakh]
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In data (1), the phoneme /k/ was added before the phoneme /h/ in the word *hina*, which becomes *khina*. The phoneme /kh/ in Korea is also called the phoneme /ㄱ/. In data (2), the phoneme /e/ was added before the phoneme /i/ in the word *gimana*, which becomes *geimana*. In data (3), the phoneme /e/ was added after the phoneme /ae/ in the word *tarik*, becoming *taerik*. The phoneme /ae/ in Korea is also called the phoneme /ㅐ/. In data (4), the phoneme /e/ was added before the phoneme /u/ in the word *pulang*, which becomes *peulang*. The phoneme /eu/ in Korea is also called the phoneme /ㅡ/.

In data (5), the phoneme /e/ was added before the phoneme /l/ in the word *klaten*, which becomes *kelaten*. In data (6), the phoneme /e/ was added after the phoneme /r/ in the word *harga*, which becomes *harega*. In data (7), the phoneme /e/ was added after the phoneme /r/ in the word *martabak*, becoming *maretabak*. In data (8), the phoneme /y/ was added after the phoneme /s/ in the word *kasih*, which becomes *kasyih*. The phoneme /j/ in Korea is also called the phoneme /ㅈ/. In data (9), the phoneme /y/ was added after /s/ in the word *terima*, yielding *syerima*. In data (10), the phoneme /y/ was added after the phoneme /s/ in the word *bersih*, which becomes *bersyih*.

In data (11), the phoneme /y/ was added after the phoneme /s/ in the word *nasi*, which becomes *nasyi*. In data (12), the phoneme /y/ was added after the phoneme /s/ in the word *saya*, which becomes *syaya*. In data (13), the phoneme /y/ was added after /s/ in the word *sini*, yielding *syini*. In data (14), the phoneme /w/ was added before the phoneme /e/ in the word *pesan*, which becomes *pwesan*. The phoneme /we/ in Korean is also called /ㅞ/. In data (15), the phoneme /t/ was added after the phoneme /a/ in the middle and /h/ after /a/ in the word *dada*, which becomes *datdah*.

In data (16), the phoneme /h/ was added between the phoneme /e/and/a/ in the word jeroan, becoming jerohan. In data (17), the phoneme /h/ was added after/t/ in the word batik, resulting in bathik. In data (18-24, 28-30, 32, 35-37, 44), the phoneme /e/ was added after the phoneme /r/ in the words baper, cetar, libur, air, lapar, tidur, sebentar, kincir, pasar, sayur, campur, gitar, martabak, belajar becomes bapere, cetare, libure, aire, lapare, tidure, belajare, sebentar, kincire, pasare, sayure, campure, gitare, maretabakh. The error in adding the phoneme [ə] is a companion to the phoneme [r], which, at the end of the word, is difficult for foreign South Korean speakers to pronounce independently. These findings support the findings of Fauziah & Mulyaningsih (2022), who also found many errors in the form of adding the phoneme [ə] after the phoneme [r], which is located at the end of the word

In data (25), the phoneme /e/ was added after/n/ in the word teman, yielding temane. In data (26-27), the phoneme /e/ was added after the phoneme /l/ in the words betul and bergaul, becoming betule and bergaule. In data (31, 33, 34, 38), the phoneme /e/ was added after the phoneme /s/ in the words panas, manis, bungkus, dens, becoming panase, manise, bungkuse, dense. In data (39), the phoneme /h/ was added after/s/ in the word panas, resulting in panash. The phoneme /sh/ in Korean is also called/ㅅ/. Error addition phoneme [h] after phoneme [s] on part end, say, including due to the influence from the Korean language, the letter (ㅅ) can be read as [s] or [sh]. These findings support the findings of Sitaresmi et al. (2024), who also found similar phoneme addition errors with the same cause.

In data (40, 44, 45), the phoneme /h/ was added after/k/ in the words ndak, martabak, and tidak, resulting in ndakh, maretabakh, and tidakh. The phoneme /kh/ in Korean is also transcribed as/ㅋ/. In data (41, 43), the phoneme /h/ was added after the phoneme /a/ in the words apa and dua, becoming apah and duah. In data (46, 51, 52), the phoneme /k/ was added after the phoneme /i/ in the words mi, babi, bali, becoming mik, babik, balik.

In data (47, 48), the phoneme /k/ was added after the phoneme /a/ in the words iya and juga, becoming iyak and jugak. In data (49), the phoneme /k/ was added after the phoneme /u/ in the word seru, which becomes seruk. In data (50), the phoneme /k/ was added after the phoneme /h/ in the word pindah, which becomes pindahk. In data (53), the phoneme /w/ was added after the phoneme /u/ in the word halu, which becomes haluw. In data (54), the phoneme /kh/ was added after the phoneme /a/ in the word bunda, which becomes bundakh.

3.2 Phoneme Reduction Errors

The following are Indonesian language errors made by South Korean speakers when reduce phonemes, at the beginning, middle, and end of words.

Table 2

Indonesian phonemes reduction errors by South Korean speakers

Reduction of phonemes at the beginning of a word	Reduction of phonemes in the middle of a word	Reduction of phonemes at the end of a word
(55) The word <i>bersyukur</i> is pronounced [syukur]	(57) The word <i>bakwan</i> is pronounced [bawan]	(65) The word <i>selamat</i> is pronounced [sələma]
(56) The word <i>lapar</i> is pronounced [apar]	(58) The word <i>pokoknya</i> is pronounced [pokonya]	(66) The word <i>macet</i> is pronounced [maca]

- | | |
|--|--|
| (59) The word <i>bahwa</i> is pronounced [bawa] | (67) The word <i>banget</i> is pronounced [banga] |
| (60) The word <i>harganya</i> is pronounced [hargana] | (68) The word <i>angkot</i> is pronounced [angko] |
| (61) The word <i>merekomendasikan</i> is pronounced [merekomeskan] | (69) The word <i>ikut</i> is pronounced [iku] |
| (62) The word <i>protein</i> is pronounced [proten] | (70) The word <i>otot</i> is pronounced [oto] |
| (63) The word <i>merekomendasikan</i> is pronounced [merekomeskan] | (71) The word <i>copot-copot</i> is pronounced [copo-copo] |
| (64) The word <i>keluargaku</i> is pronounced [keluarku] | (72) The word <i>kuliah</i> is pronounced [kulea] |
| | (73) The word <i>tempeh</i> is pronounced [təmpe] |
| | (74) The word <i>teh</i> is pronounced [te] |
| | (75) The word <i>bawah</i> is pronounced [bawa] |
| | (76) The word <i>bocah</i> is pronounced [boca] |
| | (77) The word <i>motor</i> is pronounced [moto] |
| | (78) The word <i>keluar</i> is pronounced [kelua] |
| | (79) The word <i>padang</i> is pronounced [pada] |
| | (80) The word <i>botol</i> is pronounced [boto] |
| | (81) The <i>jam</i> word is pronounced [ja] |
| | (82) The <i>sampai</i> word is pronounced [sampa] |
| | (83) The word <i>santan</i> is pronounced [santa] |
| | (84) The word <i>nonton</i> is pronounced [nonto] |
| | (85) The word <i>gacoan</i> is pronounced [gaco] |
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In data (55), the phonemes /b/ /e/ /r/ were reduced after the phoneme /s/ in the word *bersyukur*, becoming *syukur*. In data (56), the phoneme /l/ was reduced before the phoneme /a/ in the word *lapar* becomes *apar*. In data (57), the phoneme /k/ was reduced before the phoneme /w/ in the word *bakwan*, which becomes *bawan*. In data (58), the phoneme /k/ was reduced before the phoneme /o/ in the word *pokoknya*, which becomes *pokonya*. In data (59), the phoneme /h/ was reduced before the phoneme /w/ in the word *bahwa* becomes *bawa*. In data (60), the phoneme /y/ was reduced after the phoneme /n/ in the word *harganya*, which becomes *hargana*.

In data (61), the phoneme /n/ /d/ /a/ was reduced before the phoneme /s/, and in data (63), the phoneme /i/ was reduced before the phoneme /k/ in the word merekomendasikan, which becomes merekomeskan. In data (62), the phoneme /i/ was reduced before the phoneme /n/ in the word protein becomes proten. In data (64), the phoneme /g/ and /a/ were reduced before the phoneme /k/ in the word keluargaku, which becomes keluarku. In data (65), the phoneme /t/ was reduced after the phoneme /a/ in the word selamat, which becomes selama.

In data (66), the phoneme /t/ was reduced after the phoneme /e/ in the word macet, becoming maca. In data (67), the phoneme /t/ was reduced after the phoneme /e/ in the word banget, which becomes banga. In data (68), the phoneme /t/ was reduced after the phoneme /o/ in the word angkot, which becomes angko. In data (69), the phoneme /t/ was reduced after the phoneme /u/ in the word ikut becomes iku. In data (70), the phoneme /t/ was reduced after the phoneme /o/ in the word otot, becoming oto.

In data (71), the phoneme /t/ was reduced after the phoneme /o/ in the word copot-copot, which becomes copo-copo. In data (72), the phoneme /h/ was reduced after the phoneme /a/ in the word kuliah, becoming kulea. In data (73), the phoneme /h/ was reduced after the phoneme /e/ in the word tempeh, becoming tempe. In data (74), the phoneme /h/ was reduced after the phoneme /e/ in the word teh becomes te. In data (75), the phoneme /h/ was reduced after the phoneme /a/ in the word bawah, which becomes bawa.

In data (76), the phoneme /h/ was reduced after the phoneme /a/ in the word bocah, which becomes boca. In data (77), the phoneme /r/ was reduced after the phoneme /o/ in the word motor becomes moto. In data (78), the phoneme /r/ was reduced after the phoneme /a/ in the word keluar, which becomes kelua. In data (79), the phoneme /ŋ/ was reduced after the phoneme /a/ in the word padang, which becomes pada. In data (80), the phoneme /l/ was reduced after the phoneme /o/ in the word botol, becoming boto.

In data (81), the phoneme /m/ was reduced after the phoneme /a/ in the word jam, which becomes ja. In data (82), the phoneme /i/ was reduced after the phoneme /a/ in the word sampai, becoming sampa. In data (83), the phoneme /n/ was reduced after the phoneme /a/ in the word santan becomes santa. In data (84), the phoneme /n/ was reduced after the phoneme /o/ in the word nonton becomes nonto. In data (85), the phoneme /a/ /n/ was reduced after the phoneme /o/ in the word gacoan, becoming gaco.

3.3 Phoneme Replacement

The following is data on Indonesian language errors by South Korean speakers when placing phonemes at the beginning, middle, and end of words.

Table 3

Indonesian phoneme replacement errors by South Korean speakers

Phonemes replacement at the beginning of a word	Phonemes replacement in the middle of a word	Phonemes replacement at the end of a word
(86) The word <i>orang</i> is pronounced [uraŋ]	(92) The word <i>tomat</i> is pronounced [tumat]	(144) The word <i>gombal</i> is pronounced [gombay]
(87) The word <i>rahasia</i> is pronounced [lahasia]	(93) The word <i>kota</i> is pronounced [kuta]	(145) The word <i>tinggal</i> is pronounced [tinggan]

(88) The word <i>nangka</i> is pronounced [tanka]	(94) The word <i>goreng</i> is pronounced [gureŋ]	(146) The word <i>alun-alun</i> is pronounced [alum-alum]
(89) The word <i>mawar</i> is pronounced [nawar]	(95) The word <i>Korea</i> is pronounced [kuria]	(147) The word <i>gudeg</i> is pronounced [gudek]
(90) The word <i>foto</i> is pronounced [poto]	(96) The word <i>untuk</i> is pronounced [untok]	
(91) The word <i>tempe</i> is pronounced [pəmpe]	(97) The word <i>leluhur</i> is pronounced [ləluhor]	
	(98) The word <i>membuat</i> is pronounced [məmboat]	
	(99) The word <i>bung</i> is pronounced [bong]	
	(100) The word <i>apel</i> is pronounced [apel]	
	(101) The word <i>macet</i> is pronounced [macet]	
	(102) The word <i>kerja</i> is pronounced [kerja]	
	(103) The word <i>teman</i> is pronounced [teman]	
	(104) The word <i>berjalan</i> is pronounced [berjalan]	
	(105) The word <i>telur</i> is pronounced [telur]	
	(106) The word <i>gelap</i> is pronounced [gelap]	
	(107) The word <i>lobster</i> is pronounced [lobster]	
	(108) The word <i>berkembang</i> is pronounced [bəkembang]	
	(109) The word <i>terkejut</i> is pronounced [tərkejut]	
	(110) The word <i>kelapa</i> is pronounced [kelapa]	
	(111) The word <i>sempurna</i> is pronounced [sempurna]	
	(112) The word <i>demi</i> is pronounced [demi]	
	(113) The word <i>netizen</i> is pronounced [netizən]	
	(114) The word <i>cendol</i> is pronounced [cəndol]	
	(115) The word <i>tempeh</i> is pronounced [təmpe]	
	(116) The word <i>dawet</i> is pronounced [dawat]	
	(117) The word <i>banget</i> is pronounced [bangat]	
	(118) The word <i>pedas</i> is pronounced [padas]	
	(119) The word " <i>populer</i> " is pronounced [popular]	
	(120) The word <i>macet</i> is pronounced [maca]	
	(121) The word <i>ketoprak</i> is pronounced [katoprak]	
	(122) The word <i>lancar</i> is pronounced [lancər]	
	(123) The word <i>program</i> is pronounced [progrem]	
	(124) The word <i>ganteng</i> is pronounced [gantun]	
	(125) The word <i>gudeg</i> is pronounced [gudog]	
	(126) The word <i>kuliah</i> is pronounced [kulea]	

(127) The word <i>dekat</i> is pronounced [dikət]
(128) The word <i>banget</i> is pronounced [bɒŋgət]
(129) The word <i>pendopo</i> is pronounced [pɛndhɒpə]
(130) The word <i>sastro</i> is pronounced [sastro]
(131) The word <i>lorek</i> is pronounced [lɒrɛk]
(132) The word <i>krupuk</i> is pronounced [krɒpʊk]
(133) The word <i>krupuk</i> is pronounced [kɒpʊk]
(134) The word <i>martabak</i> is pronounced [mʊltabək]
(135) The word <i>marmer</i> is pronounced [marməl]
(136) The word <i>restoran</i> is pronounced [lɛstɒrən]
(137) The word <i>orang</i> is pronounced [uləŋ]
(138) The word <i>martabak</i> is pronounced [mʊltabək]
(139) The word <i>agenda</i> is pronounced [ajɛndə]
(140) The word <i>pegawai</i> is pronounced [pɛŋgəwəi]
(141) The word <i>nangka</i> is pronounced [tɒŋkə]
(142) The word <i>siomai</i> is pronounced [sɪɔməi]
(143) The word <i>geprek</i> is pronounced [gɛfrɛk]

In data (86), phoneme /o/ is replaced with phoneme /u/ in the word *orang*, which becomes *urang*. The phoneme /u/ or /oo/ in Korea is also called the phoneme /ㅜ/. In data (87), phoneme /r/ is replaced with phoneme /l/ in the word *rahasia*, which becomes *lahasia*. The phoneme /r/ or /l/ in Korean is also called /ㄹ/. In data (88), phoneme /n/ is replaced with phoneme /t/ in the word *nangka*, which becomes *tangka*. In data (89), phoneme /m/ is replaced with phoneme /n/ in the word *mawar*, which becomes *nawar*. In data (90), phoneme /f/ is replaced with phoneme /p/ in the word *foto*, which becomes *poto*.

In data (91), the phoneme /t/ is replaced with the phoneme /p/ in the word *tempe*, becoming *pempe*. In data (92), the phoneme /o/ is replaced with the phoneme /u/ in the word *tomat*, which becomes *tumat*. In data (93), phoneme /o/ is replaced with phoneme /u/ in the word *kota*, which becomes *kuta*. In data (94), phoneme /o/ is replaced with phoneme /u/ in the word *goreng*, which becomes *gureng*. In data (95), phoneme /o/ is replaced with phoneme /u/, and phoneme /e/ is replaced with phoneme /i/ in the word *korea*, which becomes *kuria*.

In data (96), phoneme /u/ is replaced with phoneme /o/ in the word *untuk*, which becomes *untuk*. In data (97), phoneme /u/ is replaced with phoneme /o/ in the word *lelebur*, which becomes *lelebur*. In data (98), phoneme /u/ is replaced with phoneme /o/ in the word *membuat*, which becomes *memboat*. In data (99), phoneme /u/ is replaced with phoneme /o/ in the word *bung*, which becomes *bong*. In data (100), phoneme /ə/ is replaced with phoneme /e/ in the word *apel*, which becomes *apel*.

In data (101), phoneme /ə/ is replaced with phoneme /e/ in the word *macet*, which becomes *macet*. In data (102), phoneme /ə/ is replaced with phoneme /e/ in the word *kerja*, which becomes *kerja*. In data (103), phoneme /ə/ is replaced with phoneme /e/ in the word *teman*, which becomes *teman*. In data (104), phoneme /ə/ is replaced with phoneme /e/ in the word *berjalan*, which becomes

berjalan. In data (105), phoneme /ə/ is replaced with phoneme /e/ in the word telur, which becomes telur.

In data (106), phoneme /ə/ is replaced with phoneme /e/ in the word gelap, which becomes gelap. In data (107), phoneme /ə/ is replaced with phoneme /e/ in the word lobster, which becomes lobster. In data (108), phoneme /ə/ is replaced with phoneme /e/ in the word berkembang, which becomes berkembang. In data (109), phoneme /ə/ is replaced with phoneme /e/ in the word terkejut, which becomes terkejut. In data (110), phoneme /ə/ is replaced with phoneme /e/ in the word kelapa, which becomes kelapa.

In data (111), phoneme /ə/ is replaced with phoneme /e/ in the word sempurna, which becomes sempurna. In data (112), phoneme /ə/ is replaced with phoneme /e/ in the word demi, which becomes demi. In data (113), phoneme /e/ is replaced with phoneme /ə/ in the word netizen, becoming netizen. In data (114), phoneme /e/ is replaced with phoneme /ə/ in the word cendol, which becomes cendol. In data (115), phoneme /e/ is replaced with phoneme /ə/ in the word tempe, which becomes tempe.

In data (116), phoneme /ə/ is replaced with phoneme /a/ in the word dawet, which becomes dawet. In data (117), phoneme /ə/ is replaced with phoneme /a/ in the word banget, which becomes banget. In data (118), phoneme /ə/ is replaced with phoneme /a/ in the word pedas, which becomes pedas. In data (119), phoneme /ə/ is replaced with phoneme /a/ in the word populer, which becomes populer. In data (120), phoneme /ə/ is replaced with phoneme /a/ in the word macet, which becomes maca.

In data (121), phoneme /ə/ is replaced with phoneme /a/ in the word ketoprak, which becomes katoprak. In data (122), phoneme /a/ is replaced with phoneme /ə/ in the word lancar, which becomes lancer. In data (123), phoneme /a/ is replaced with phoneme /ə/ in the word program, which becomes progrem. In data (124), phoneme /ə/ is replaced with phoneme /u/ in the word ganteng, which becomes gantung. In data (125), phoneme /ə/ is replaced with phoneme /o/ in the word gudeg, which becomes gudog.

In data (126), phoneme /i/ is replaced with phoneme /e/ in the word kuliah, which becomes kulea. In data (127), phoneme /ə/ is replaced with phoneme /i/ in the word dekat, which becomes dikat. In data (128), phoneme /a/ is replaced with phoneme /o/ in the word banget, which becomes bonget. In data (129), phoneme /o/ is replaced with phoneme /a/ in the word pendopo, which becomes pendhapa. In data (130), phoneme /o/ is replaced with phoneme /ɔ/ in the word sastro, which becomes sastro.

In data (131), phoneme /o/ is replaced with phoneme /ɔ/ in the word lorek, which becomes lorek. In data (132), phoneme /u/ is replaced with phoneme /a/ in the word krupuk, which becomes krapuk. In data (133), phoneme /u/ is replaced with phoneme /a/ in the word krupuk, which becomes kapuk. In data (134, 138), phoneme /a/ is replaced with phoneme /u/, and phoneme /r/ is replaced with phoneme /l/ in the word martabak, which becomes multabak. In data (135), phoneme /r/ is replaced with phoneme /l/ in the word marmer, which becomes marmel.

In data (136), phoneme /r/ is replaced with phoneme /l/ in the word restoran, becoming lestoran. In data (137), phoneme /r/ is replaced with phoneme /l/ in the word krupuk, which becomes kapuk. In data (139), phoneme /g/ is replaced with phoneme /j/ in the word agenda, which becomes ajenda. In data (140), phoneme /g/ is replaced with phoneme /ŋ/ in the word pegawai, which becomes pengawai.

In data (141), phoneme /ŋ/ is replaced with phoneme /g/ in the word nangka, which becomes tanka. In data (142), phoneme /s/ is replaced with phoneme /ʃ/ in the word siamai, which becomes syamai. In data (143), phoneme /p/ is replaced with phoneme /f/ in the word geprek, which becomes gefrek. In data (144), phoneme /l/ is replaced with phoneme /y/ in the word gombal, which becomes gombay. In data (145), phoneme /l/ is replaced with phoneme /ŋ/ in the word tinggal, which becomes

tinggang. In data (146), phoneme /n/ is replaced with phoneme /m/ in the word alun-alun, which becomes alum-alum. In data (147), phoneme /g/ is replaced with phoneme /k/ in the word gudeg, which becomes gudek. Error. This is due to the influence from Korea, where there is a letter (ㄱ) which reads [g] or [k]. Results findings. This strengthens the findings of Muliastuti, Nurnovika, & Marlina, (2019), who said that errors can occur due to the influence of the mother tongue, which has two sounds that can replace each other or interfere.

4. CONCLUSION

In this study, Indonesian pronunciation errors by South Korean speakers were found in 147 data in the form of conversation transcripts, with details of 54 phoneme addition errors, 31 phoneme reduction errors, and 62 phoneme replacement errors. The most frequently uttered phoneme addition errors were phoneme addition errors [ə], [e], [h], and [y], most of which were caused by the influence of the speaker's mother tongue or South Korean. The most frequently uttered phoneme reduction errors were phoneme reduction errors [t], [h], [r], which were caused by the influence of South Korean or difficulty in pronouncing Indonesian. The most frequently uttered phoneme sound-changing errors are the errors in changing the phoneme sound [ə] to the phoneme [e] caused by the difficulty of pronouncing Indonesian itself, changing the phoneme sound [r] to the phoneme [l] or vice versa caused by the influence of the speaker's mother tongue, changing the phoneme sound [u] to [o] or vice versa caused by the influence of the speaker's mother tongue, and [e] to [i] or vice versa caused by the influence of the speaker's mother tongue.

Meanwhile, the errors in placing pauses are entirely caused by South Korean speakers' limited knowledge of Indonesian. The most frequently uttered Indonesian pronunciation errors have the potential to continue to recur in the future, not only by the respondents studied but also by other South Korean speakers who use Indonesian. Phoneme addition errors, phoneme reduction errors, and placement errors are language errors at the phonological level, so these types of errors will be effective if corrected using a pronunciation language learning method, for example, the phonetic drills method, which trains students by practicing pronouncing specific sounds that are not owned or different from the speaker's mother tongue.

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