

Misspelled Words in The Netflix Series "Baby Reindeer" and Speech Act Implications in Understanding Their Meanings

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze what language mistakes exist in emails sent by one of the characters in the Netflix series Baby Reindeer and how meaning can be interpreted through such mistakes. Qualitative method is used in this study because this research is conducted by understanding and processing meaning through writing and images. In addition, this method is used because the results of this research are in the form of writings and not images. Through analysis using surface strategy taxonomy, 91 misspelled words were found in 32 sent emails. There are 37 words in omission type, 18 words in addition type, 27 words in misformation type, and 9 words in misordering type. This research also uses Yule's speech act theory to analyze the meaning of the sentences or emails. This research is expected to provide new knowledge in detecting an error that can produce differences in meaning and changes from the original meaning to the meaning interpreted by the audience. In addition, the writer also hopes that this study is useful for future writers who want to focus their research on linguistics aspects.

KEYWORDS

Speech Act
Pragmatics
Misspelled Words
Surface Strategy
Taxonomy

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1. Introduction (Heading 1) (bold, 11 pt) (one single space, 11pt font)

In language, there are several ways to convey meaning or message from the speaker to the recipient. One of them is by writing. Writing skills are language skills used to communicate through written text. (Prayuda, Pangaribuan, and Linia, 2023) Writing is one of the four aspects of language that can be used to convey messages, ideas, opinions, and even feelings. Writing is the delivery of a message using written language as a medium, which has the intention to communicate. (Suparno and Yunus 2008). Writing is a difficult cognitive activity because it requires the ability to decide what to say and how to express it, the limbs such as the hands and the brain also work together to produce text that is appropriate in spelling, grammar, capitalization, and punctuation (Prater 2016).

In this digital era, conveying meaning in the form of writing can not only be done in a form of paper, but can also be done through digital media. Unlike traditional writing that is often limited to print media, digital writing encompasses various platforms such as social media, blogs, and also email. However, regardless of the medium used, language must be written well and follow the rules of language so that the meaning can be conveyed well. Davina, Azra, Fahri, Ardi, Ismahani (2024) stated that written language must follow language rules such as spelling, sentence order, and writing techniques, if someone does not follow these rules, the risk of making language errors will be higher.

There are many definitions of "error" in language errors. An error is the use of a linguistic item in a way that a native or fluent speaker of the language perceives as indicative of incorrect or incomplete learning. (Richards and Schmidts 2002). Furthermore, Richards (1992) stated that errors are caused not only by native language interference, but also by overgeneralization, neglect of rule boundaries, incomplete application of rules, and incorrect concepts and hypotheses. Another opinion

regarding the definition of error is James (1998) who argues that an error is a deviation from established rules or a violation of grammatical norms that occurs due to misunderstanding or communication difficulties.

In writing, one of the most common errors is spelling mistakes. Misspelled words are words that are spelled incorrectly, often due to typographical errors or the use of the wrong letters altogether. In addition to typographical errors and the use of the wrong letters, misspelled words can also be influenced by a person's lack of understanding of the correct spelling. Another factor is the influence of homophones or words that sound the same, but have different meanings and spellings, such as see and sea. This phenomenon can occur in a variety of contexts, especially in general writing, where certain words are often misspelled by writers. On the one hand, in the era of digital communication, especially on social media, misspelled words are considered a common thing or commonly used in terms of exchanging messages or in online forums. But on the other hand, in an educational or professional context, misspelled words can be a serious problem. These misspelled words, when made in speech or communication, are distracting because they can obscure meaning or lead to misinterpretation. Furthermore, misspelled words not only interfere with clarity in communication, but also affect perception or understanding in formal contexts. However, they can be analyzed so that the receiver of the message can interpret the intended meaning. Misspelled words are not just mistakes, they are a reflection of how complex language, identity, and the way humans think and interact with technology can be.

As a work of art, films sometimes utilize misspelled words to portray certain characters more deeply through the way they use language. One of the movies that contains the phenomenon of misspelled words and is also the object of this research is a series released on the online movie platform Netflix entitled "Baby Reindeer". "Baby Reindeer" is a seven-episode mini-drama that centers on the story of Donny Dunn, a comedian, and his obsessive stalker, Martha Scott. A brief encounter at a pub where Donny works, and Donny's kindness that was misinterpreted by Martha, sends Donny into a nightmare as he is stalked by Martha. Martha uses e-mail to communicate with Donny, which will later become the core of this research. The main focus of this series, which will also be the main focus of this research, is Martha, who always makes mistakes in writing a word in the email she sends. Martha's error pattern is always repetitive so it appears that Martha is not someone who seems to be able to compose sentences well so that the emails she sends are arranged in the form of sentences that are quite random. Knowing the context of each episode and the background of the characters can make the meaning easier to interpret, but it can be a little confusing to understand what Martha wrote if you don't know the context of the episode. The language mistakes that Martha makes in this series can certainly disturb the non-native English speaker audience because it can hinder their understanding of the context in the movie. Even though subtitles are available, the non-native English speaker must also be able to analyze and understand the misspelled words or language errors using sufficient understanding of grammar so that they can understand the meaning of the sentence. Not only to understand a movie, understanding and studying language errors in depth is important because they are inseparable from the language learning process.

In analyzing the misspelled words or the errors that Martha made, this study refers to the theory of Dulay, Burt, Krashen, (1982) who argue that language errors can be analyzed using four main categories, namely linguistic category taxonomy, surface strategy taxonomy, comparative taxonomy, and communicative effect taxonomy. Linguistic category taxonomy is the classification of errors based on language components or a particular linguistic science (phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics) affected by the error. Surface strategy taxonomy is an error classification by highlighting the ways in which surface structures are altered. Comparative taxonomy is a classification of errors by comparing the structure of the second language learner's errors with those of native speakers of the language. Communicative effect taxonomy is the classification of errors based on the extent to which they affect the understanding between the speaker and the listener or reader. Of the four types of taxonomy described, the surface strategy taxonomy is one of the four taxonomies that will be used in analyzing errors because the errors found in the data are only the types of errors that correspond to the taxonomy.

There are four types of errors in the surface strategy taxonomy. Those are omission, addition, misformation, and misordering. Omission is characterized by the loss of a word or item that should appear in a sentence, so that the sentence does not formed properly. For example, in the sentence "I am a teacher" if the word "am" is omitted, the sentence will become "I a teacher," which still makes sense, but it is not grammatically correct. In contrast to omission, addition is characterized as the appearance of an element that should not appear in a well-structured sentence. Addition is divided into three main types, namely double markings, regularization, and simple addition. Double markings are errors in which a grammatical feature that should be marked once is instead marked twice or more, such as "She doesn't goes to school". Regularization is an error that occurs when learners apply regular grammar rules to irregular forms, such as "He goed to school. Simple addition is an error that occurs when unnecessary elements are added to a sentence, such as "She is opens the door now". After addition, another taxonomy type is misformation, which is characterized by errors in the use of morphemes or structures, such as the sentence "Me hungry", the wrong morpheme in that phrase is pronounce, which should be I + to be + adjective. The last type is misordering, where errors are classified when a morpheme is placed in the wrong order, such as in the sentence "He is all the time late", where the word late should be placed after to be, so the right sentence is "He is late all the time".

In addition to analyzing the errors in a sentence, this study also aims to analyze the meaning of the sentence using the speech act theory proposed by George Yule in his book *Pragmatics*, which he published in 1996. Yule states 3 acts in the interpretation of meaning, namely locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Locutionary act is a literal statement that the speaker really wants to convey, locutionary focuses on what is literally conveyed without paying attention to the hidden intentions or effects produced. Illocutionary act is an act that serves to reflect the intention or action that the utterance is intended to achieve. Perlocutionary act is the impact or effect produced by the utterance on the listener, whether intentional or unintentional (Yule 1996).

The previous discourse about the analysis of language errors that support this research is "Analyzing Linguistic Errors in Writing an English Letter: A Case Study of Indonesian Undergraduate Students" that was written by Sependi Napitupulu (2017). This study aims to find out what language errors were found in the students' writing. Using qualitative research method, this study was conducted on 75 students with the result of 217 error data found. In this study, many errors were caused by the transfer from the home language to the target language. Most students rely on their mother tongue in expressing their ideas which causes them to choose inappropriate words and wrong sentence structures.

The next research that discusses the errors in language is a research by Dea Rahmanita ayuningtyas, Lailatul Karimah, Silvi Intan Cahyaningsih, Chafir Ulya (2022) who analyzed "Analysis of Language Errors in the "Larise" Magazine Article at SMP Negeri 8 Surakarta". This research aims to analyze language errors and their corrections at the level of syntax, morphology, and Indonesian Spelling (EBI) and to increase knowledge related to how to write well and correctly according to the linguistic rules that have been regulated in the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI). This research uses descriptive qualitative research method. Based on this research, it can be concluded that the tendency of language errors is mostly found at the EBI level.

Another research that discusses errors in language is a research by Ahmad Burhanuddin entitled "Error Analysis of English Sentences Written by Indonesian College Students" (2020). This study aims to find out what are the patterns of errors that are often made by students in Indonesia. Using qualitative research methods, this study included 100 second-year students of the English department at IAIN Pekalongan. The data in this study were collected through questionnaires that would later be filled in by the participants. In the conclusion, it is written that the error patterns are divided into eleven types of patterns, including verbs, articles, spelling, adjectives, prepositions, sentence structure and ordering, word formation, word selection, nouns, pronouns, and ambiguous communication. It shows that students, despite having learned English for a long time, still have doubts in making correct sentences.

Most of the previous research only focused on formal educational contexts or printed literature, while this research uses a modern context, namely a series from a widely accessible movie platform (Netflix). This research aims to explain the various errors in the text and how meaning can be interpreted from the texts. This research is expected to provide new knowledge in detecting an error that can produce differences in meaning and changes from the original meaning to the meaning interpreted by the audience. This contributes to the study of how misspelled words are not only understood as technical deviations, but also as an important aspect of pragmatic analysis, where the meaning and intent of communication can be preserved through context and communicator intention. In addition, this study provides relevant insights for language practitioners and learners. The study shows that misspelled words do not necessarily impede message comprehension, provided that the pragmatic context and the communicator's intent are well understood. Furthermore, this study is useful for media content creators or scriptwriters such as in the Baby Reindeer series, as it helps them understand how language choices, including intentional misspellings, can be used to effectively portray characters or convey emotions. Thus, this study bridges linguistic theory and practical application in everyday life.

2. Method (bold, 11 pt) (one single space, 11pt font)

2.1. Research Design

In reviewing this research, writer used qualitative research methods because this research aims to explain what are the misspelled words found in the series. Creswell (2018) states that qualitative research is descriptive because writer are interested in the process, meaning, and understanding through words or images. In addition, descriptive qualitative method is called as interpretive method because the result of the research is related to the interpretation of the data found in the field (Sugiyono, 2013). This method is suitable for this research, because according to Williams, one identifier of a qualitative research is the social phenomenon being investigated from the participant's viewpoint (Williams, 2007). The social phenomenon in this study refers to typos or misspelled words that are often done intentionally or unintentionally. In addition, this study is included in the qualitative research type because the data is produced in the form of writing and not numbers. The main purpose of this study is to identify, describe, and classify the types of errors found in typos made by one of the characters in the Baby Reindeer series.

2.2. Source of Data

This research was conducted based on data taken from one of the Netflix series entitled "Baby Reindeer" which was released on the Netflix platform on April 11, 2024. This series contains eight episodes. The data used is a collection of emails sent by Martha (one of the characters in the series) in several episodes.

2.3. Technique of Collecting Data

The data for this study was collected through detailed observation of all episodes of the series Baby Reindeer. The process involved identifying and documenting where the misspelled words appeared in each of the episode. Therefore, the steps taken while collecting data were: First, the writer watched the series to find out the plot and its storyline. Second, rewatched the series and start to note-taking, in this part, the writer wrote down the details such as in which episode is the email displayed, as well as at what minute the scene is shown. The writer also ensured that the data collected is in accordance to the context in the series and relevant to the research focus.

2.4. Technique of Analysis Data

After collecting the data, the next step is to analyze it through several stages. First, the data containing misspelled words are identified. Next, these data are classified into error taxonomies as stated by Dulay et al. Following this, the errors are described using error theory, supported by contextual analysis and syntactical feature evaluation for clarity. To analyze the meaning, the writer examines the data through appropriate phrase structures. Finally, the entire discussion is summarized to draw comprehensive conclusions for the research.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Results

From the 7 episodes released on Netflix, 32 emails were found containing sentences with misspelled words. There were 7 emails in episode 1, 8 emails in episode 2, 6 emails in episode 3, 0 emails in episode 4, 4 emails in episode 5, 3 emails in episode 6, and 1 email in episode 7. In total, there are 91 misspelled words in these emails. The data listed below is the total number of errors that have been found and classified.

Table 1. Types of errors in the “Baby Reindeer” series

Types of Surface Strategy Taxonomy	Number of Errors Found	Percentage	Examples
Omission	37	40.66%	“wil” “didnt” “thng” “ther” “comin” “smething” “whatsver” “havnt” “we gon be” “gess” “don” “ill” “whats” “ive” “totake)
Addition	18	19.78%	“thhhink” “rough” “cans” “woulds” “punishded” “i know you means it” “I lvoes you” “justs” “clichay”
Misformation	27	29.67%	“herd” “waitinfro” “gud” “gon” “me” “didu” “polise” “forevrs”
Misordering	9	9.89%	“ncie” “fukcus” “angryw ith” “wakling” “u were typing?” “question”
Total	91	100%	

3.2. Discussion

The data presented above is the number of misspelled words from 32 sent emails in the “Baby Reindeer” series. In this section, further discussion will be conducted regarding the misspellings found using the Surface Strategy Taxonomy approach. After that, a meaning analysis using speech act theory will also be conducted to understand the implied meaning that the character wants to convey.

3.2.1 Omission

Data 1: Episode 1 (00:10:04)

“boy we gon be so gud together”

“*Boy, we are going to be so good together.*”

The data presented above is an error that falls into the omission type because there are missing words in a sentence. In the sentence, Martha is seen writing the words "gon" and "be," indicating that she intends to write a sentence with a simple future structure. Simple future itself has the structure to be (is/am/are) + going to + verb. However, if there is no verb in the sentence, the structure becomes to be (is/am/are) +

going to + be + adjective. In the sentence Martha wrote, she did not add the word “are” after the word “we” and the word “to” after the word “gon”. Martha also does not write the word “going” in a formal and standardized way, so the end result of the sentence is an unstandardized or informal sentence.

Through this sentence, Martha has the belief that she and the intended character (boy), or in this context, Donny, the main character, will be a good couple. Informal spellings such as gon (going), gud (good), and the omission of grammatical elements such as to be (are) reflect the casual language style used to show familiarity. In terms of the illocutionary act, Martha is expressing hope or confidence in her relationship with the person she is addressing, which makes the person feel comfortable and creates a sense of optimism that their relationship will succeed.

Data 2: Episode 3 (00:00:54)

“u not ben in pub for a whil e reindeer?? whats going on”

*“You **have not been** in a pub for a while reindeer? What’s going on?”*

The sentence above can be classified into the omission type of surface strategy taxonomy because there is a missing word in the sentence. Omission occurs when a word is missing from a sentence, causing the sentence to be poorly constructed and making it difficult for the audience to interpret the meaning. In the text, Martha intended to ask why Donny hasn't come to the pub for some time. The word “ben” that Martha wrote shows that she used the present perfect tense to ask this question. As we know, the positive sentence structure in the present perfect tense is “subject + has/have + been”. While the negative sentence structure is the addition of the word “not” after “to be” or “has/have”. In the context of Martha's sentence, the word “have” is missing from where it should be, which is before the word “not”. Martha also omits the apostrophe (') in the word “whats” and the punctuation mark (?) at the end of the sentence.

By observing the locutionary act, the literal meaning of the sentence is a question stating that Martha has not seen Donny at the pub for some time, and she wants to know why. Martha's use of the word *reindeer* as Donny's nickname shows that Martha feels intimate with Donny. From this one question, Martha expects Donny to reply to her message soon so that there is no more confusion in her.

Data 3: Episode 3 (00:06:13)

“baby reindeer if u didnt want me comin to ur house then why u keep wakling th canal home?”

*“Baby Reindeer, if you didn’t want me coming to your house, then why **do** you keep walking the canal home?”*

The omissions in this sentence can be seen in the words “comin” and “th”, and the missing word is the auxiliary verb “do”. The missing letters “G” and “E” in the words “coming” and “the” do not change the meaning too much but are still grammatically incorrect. Meanwhile, the missing word “do” in the clause “then why do you keep wakling th canal home?” can create different interpretations and difficulties when inferring meaning. In the sentence, “do” is there to clarify the meaning that indicates an action or behavior that is being and still repeating in the present. The sentence Martha wrote can be identified as a conditional clause sentence because it consists of an if clause “if u didnt want me comin to ur house” which states a condition and a main clause “then why do u keep wakling th canal home?” which states the consequence or result of the condition. When looking at the context of the scene in the episode, the auxiliary verb “do” is more suitable to use because Martha is asking about something that happens in the present based

on the assumption of conditions in the past, so the main clause does not use the auxiliary verb “did”.

In the episode, the email containing the question was sent when Donny saw Martha at his house even though he never once told Martha about the location of his house. Martha, in the email, revealed implicitly that she managed to find Donny's house because she saw and followed Donny down the street by the canal until he reached his house. From the literal meaning, it can be seen that Martha wants to convey the insinuation that she will still visit Donny's house even though the owner of the house does not tell her where he lives. This aims to make Donny feel insinuated and sorry.

3.2.2 Addition

Data 4: Episode 6 (00:06:10)

“I cans make it rough, scold u drag sharp items across u, chain uup so u nevr get ourt, nauty boys will be punishedd”

*“I **can** make it rough. Scold you, drag sharp items across you, chain you up so you never get **out**, naughty boys will be **punished**.”*

In the sentence, several misspelled words are found which are classified into the Addition type. Dulay, Burt, Krashen (1982) stated that Addition has 3 kinds of errors, namely double marking, regularizations, and simple additions. Some of the incorrect words in Martha's sentence in accordance with two types of errors, namely double marking and simple additions. The first word found is the word “can”. In this word, Martha added the letter “S” to the end of the word, so the word “can” turned into “cans”. This is not correct because “can” in the context of the sentence is an auxiliary modal word that is not influenced by tenses so it does not use the affix “S” at the end of the sentence (Nurhapitudin, 2023). Other words such as “ourt” and “punishedd” are classified as simple addition because there are unnecessary letters added to the word. Such as the letter “R” in the word “ourt” and the letter “D” in the word “punishedd”.

Analyzing the meaning of the sentence without watching the show leads to the interpretation that by writing this, Martha is expressing a threat or act of violence that she could have done to Donny. Phrases such as "scold u", "drag sharp items across u", "chain u up so u never get out" are compared to things that Martha could have done to the recipient of the email, in this context, Donny. The dominance element in the email sequence shows that Martha is trying to make Donny afraid of her threats. But in fact, in the context of the series in episode 6, it was Donny who asked Martha to send the email with the intention of trapping Martha so that the police could arrest her. Donny wanted to show the police as evidence that Martha had threatened him through the email.

Data 5: Episode 2 (00:11:29)

“doctor says ive got the eggs of a twenty years old! so when woulds u like to poach them?”

*“Doctor says I’ve got the eggs of a **twenty-year-old**! So when **would** you like to poach them?”*

Simple addition is seen in the phrase twenty-year-old. In English, when an adjective is used to describe something attributively before a noun, the correct form is “twenty-year- old”, not “twenty years old”. The use of “years” in this context is incorrect because it doesn't match the grammatical rule of omitting the plural form when used as a compound adjective. So, the addition of the letter “S” to the word “year” is incorrect considering that the word “year” in the context of the sentence is not a compound form. Another word that is incorrect and can be classified into addition-type errors is the word “would”. Just like the word “can” in the third data, “would” is a modal auxiliary that does not need an “S” at the end of the word because modal auxiliaries like “would” are not

affected by tenses, so even though the sentence uses tenses such as present tense, past tense, or other tenses, the writing of modal verbs remains basically unchanged.

If we follow the context of the series in episode 2, the email was sent when Donny was arguing that his relationship with Martha could not continue considering their age difference and that it might be difficult for them to have children because Martha's age is far above Donny. This made Martha sad and disappointed so she went to the doctor to check whether she could still have children or not. Martha also revealed in an email that the doctor said the “egg” or ovum in this context, is still like an “eggs” of a 20-year-old woman. So, a question like “So when would you like to poach them?” is an implied invitation for Donny not to end their relationship and for her to have children with him. Through her words, Martha wants Donny to consider the serious relationship he wants to have because she can still have children.

Data 6: Episode 3 (00:21:58)

“bereffed empty... i know you means it too, smething in you eyes... soi gess this is goodby.. i lvoes you wickle reindee forevrs in my hearts”

“Bereft empty... I know you mean it too, something in your eyes... So I guess this is goodbye.. I love you wickle Reindeer forever in my heart.”

Some of the words in the sentence can be classified into addition-type forms. The first word is the word “bereffed”, Martha uses the suffix “-ed” which causes the word to be mistaken for a verb when in fact, it is an adjective. The second word is “means”, the letter “S” at the end of the word is actually not grammatically correct, because it is a form of subject-verb agreement. Another reason is because the subject form “you” does not use “S” at the end of the word, unlike the subjects “she” “he” and “it”. The word “you” in the phrase “something in your eyes” should have the letter “R” added to the end of the word to indicate possession or possessive adjective. Although the meaning can still be interpreted, the phrase is not grammatically correct. The word “lvoes” being out of order can certainly cause confusion in interpreting the meaning. In the phrase, there is a mismatch between the subject and the predicate, which should be singular so that the correct phrase is “I love you” and not “I loves you”. The last word that can be classified as a form of addition error is the word “hearts” addition can be identified through the unnecessary addition of the letter “S” at the end of the word “heart”. This is because the word “heart” in the context is a singular thing and not plural, so the addition of the letter “S” is not necessary.

In this sentence, Martha is trying to express her feelings of emptiness and loss as her relationship with Donny seems to be coming to an end. The phrase “I know you mean it too” shows that Martha believes that Donny feels the same way. Judging from the locutionary act, the email Martha sends contains an acknowledgment of feelings of loss, despair, and one last declaration of love before ending the relationship. From the email, Martha tries to show her feelings of sadness and loss as well as curiosity about whether Donny also feels the same way as her or not.

3.2.3 Misformation

Data 7: Episode 5 (00:05:05)

“havnt seen u on ur street in a whyle fckng cowarded off hav u?? cant handle addrssin me like a man?”

“Haven’t seen you on your street in a while, a fucking coward are you? Can’t handle addressing me like a man?”

The sentence above shows several inaccuracies in spelling and structure that can be analyzed using the surface strategy taxonomy approach, especially the misformation type. First, the word “havnt” is an incorrect form of the word “haven’t”, Martha did not add an

apostrophe to the word and did not write the word in complete order. The second word is “u” and “ur” as informal abbreviations of “you” and “your”, although often used in digital communication, the spelling of “u” and “ur” does not comply with formal spelling rules. A similar error exists in the form of the word “whyle” which should be written as “while”, the replacement of the letter “I” to “Y” may reflect a phonological influence as the word is pronounced similarly. Next is the word “fckn” which omits a vowel to show an expression of intense emotion. The word “cowarded” shows a morphological formation error because coward is a noun so adding “-ed” is not the right thing to do. The last word is “addrssin” which omits the vowel e and consonant g. All these errors indicate a pattern of misformation as the wrong form is often used to represent elements of the target language.

The locutionary meaning that can be drawn from the sentence is a question asked by Martha about Donny's absence. Other questions also have the intention to questioning Donny's courage to face Martha. Illocutionarily, Martha intends to criticize, challenge, and humiliate Donny. Phrases such as “fckng cowarded off”, “cant handle addrssin me like a man” show that Martha is trying to verbally corner Donny because Donny has been avoiding her. Martha also expresses anger and emotion in these phrases.

Data 8: Episode 1 (00:10:09)

“u r lucksy to hava goddess likle me in ur life”

“You are lucky to have a goddess like me in your life.”

The sentence above is written by Martha using words that are less precise and less in accordance with the standard rules of grammar. The first word is the word “u” and “ur” as an informal abbreviation of the words “you” and “your”. The second word is the word “r”, just like the word “you”, the word “r” is also an informal abbreviation of the word “are”, these words are commonly used to abbreviate the original word because the pronunciation is the same as the original word. The next word is the word “lucksy” which should be written as “lucky”, the addition of the letter “S” certainly does not match the original word and may reduce the reader's understanding in interpreting the word. Another word found is the word “hava”, in this word, Martha combines the words “have” and “a” into “hava”. The error reflects the influence of spoken speech being adopted incorrectly into written form, because indeed the pronunciation of the phrase “have a” and the word “hava” written by Martha are not much different. However, it is certainly not spelling correct and could lead to misunderstanding if interpreted literally. The last word is “likle”, just like the word “lucksy”, Martha added an unnecessary letter which caused misformation..

In the locutionary act, the sentence conveys the meaning that Martha wants to convey to Donny that Donny is very lucky because he can have someone very special like her. From that one sentence, the illocutionary meaning that can be interpreted is that Martha has the intention to show that she is someone special and worthy of respect. Martha wants Donny to realize that no man is as lucky as Donny to be able to have Martha. Looking at the context of the series in episode 1, it can be seen that the effect of this email is Donny who feels uncomfortable and disturbed because he does not feel that Martha is a goddess as she said.

3.2.4 Misordering

Data 9: Episode 1 (00:11:35)

“didnt need that thng riding up me gash splitting me in two”

“Didn't need that thing riding up on me. Gosh! Splitting me in two.”

The focus of the error in the sentence is the phrase “riding up me” which is grammatically incorrect and semantically confusing. The word “me” is positioned incorrectly, creating a strange relationship with the verb “riding” in front of it. In standard

English, the phrase should be “riding up on me” or “riding up against me”. The preposition “on” indicates that something is positioned above another object, which is important to clarify the meaning in this context. The word “gash” also appears suddenly, contributing to the sequencing error.

Without a clear context, the meaning of the sentence above is a little difficult to interpret. However, when referring to the context of the scene in episode 1, Martha sent the email to tell Donny that she had just bought new underwear that was so thin that Martha felt it could split her in two. In the email, we see Martha expressing hyperbolic meaning and making intimate and somewhat embarrassing jokes, she also points out the risk of causing physical discomfort by using the clothes. Martha attempts to create humor by mocking herself in order to make Donny laugh at her humor. Through her email, Martha may have wanted to create a sense of intimacy by being so honest about her life.

4. Conclusion

This research aims to explain the various errors in the text and how the meaning can be interpreted from the texts that are not properly arranged. From the analysis that has been done, it can be seen that even linguistic deviations are still capable and function as sophisticated communication tools. The theory used to analyze the errors is the theory of surface strategy taxonomy which consists of omission, addition, misformation, and misordering proposed by Dulay, Burt, and Krashen in their book entitled *Language Two* (1982). While another theory used to analyze the meaning is the theory of locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary speech acts proposed by Yule in his book entitled *Pragmatics* (1996). From the 32 emails in the 7 episodes, 91 misspelled words were found which can be classified using the surface strategy taxonomy approach. The distribution of errors in the analysis shows that omission-type errors are the most common, reaching 40.66%, while misordering-type errors are the least common with a percentage of 9.89%. The main finding of this study shows that the spelling mistakes made by the characters are not all pure mistakes, but a deliberate way of communication.

The results show that the taxonomy is able to analyze errors in sentences and words with results that are in line with those proposed by Dulay, Burt, and Krashen. Through the analysis that has been done, as well as the speech act theory used, the meaning of the sentence can still be interpreted even though the sentence is not composed and written correctly. Theoretically, this research expands the understanding of speech acts, that language is a dynamic system that can go beyond grammatical rules. The misspellings in the series “Baby Reindeer” not only reflect an informal communication style, but also indicate the character's psychological state and hidden communicative intentions. This research opens space for further exploration of how language evolves in the context of digital media.

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