

The 4th ICoLLiT

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LANGUAGE,
LITERATURE AND TEACHING

<https://conferences.ums.ac.id/icollit/>

Analysis of Punctuation and Capitalization Errors in Depatinews Online News: A Case Study on Environmental News

*Sahwa Aurelia*¹, *Maya Ratu Fadilla*², *Axl Vika Kusumaningrum*³, *Markhamah*⁴

¹Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta

email: A310230060@student.ums.ac.id

phone: 0858 7715 2571

²Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta

email: @ A310230053@student.ums.ac.id

³Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta

email: @ A310230027@student.ums.ac.id

⁴Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta

email: @ mar274@ums.ac.id

Received: June 1st, 2025. Revised: July 15th, 2025. Accepted: August 1th, 2025

Available Online: August 10th, 2025.

How to Cite: Aurelia, S., Fadilla, M. R., Kusumaningrum, A. V., & Markhamah, M. (2025). Analysis of Punctuation and Capitalization Errors in Depatinews Online News: A Case Study on Environmental News. *Proceedings The 4th ICoLLiT*, 88-99.

Abstract

This study aims to identify and analyze errors in the use of punctuation and capitalization in environmental news texts published by the online news portal Depatinews. The focus of the study is directed at how these errors affect the clarity and quality of information in the delivery of environmental news. The method used is descriptive qualitative with a text analysis approach. The subjects of the study were environmental news texts published in Depatinews within a certain period of time. The data collection technique was carried out by recording text excerpts containing linguistic errors, which were then analyzed based on the rules of the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling (PUEBI). The results of the study showed various forms of errors such as inappropriate use of commas, errors in capitalization of the initial letters of personal names and sentences, inconsistent writing of academic degrees, and spelling and spacing errors. These errors were found in almost every news paragraph and affected readability, clarity of meaning, and professionalism of information presentation.

Keywords: Language Errors, Punctuation, Capitalization, Online News, Depatinews.

Corresponding Author:

Sahwa Aurelia, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta

Email: A310230060@student.ums.ac.id

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi dan menganalisis kesalahan penggunaan tanda baca dan kapitalisasi dalam teks berita lingkungan yang dipublikasikan oleh portal berita daring Depatinews. Fokus kajian diarahkan pada bagaimana kesalahan tersebut memengaruhi kejelasan dan kualitas informasi dalam penyampaian berita lingkungan. Metode yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kualitatif dengan pendekatan analisis teks. Subjek penelitian berupa teks-teks berita lingkungan yang dimuat di Depatinews dalam kurun waktu tertentu. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan pencatatan kutipan teks yang mengandung kesalahan kebahasaan, yang kemudian dianalisis berdasarkan kaidah Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia (PUEBI). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya berbagai bentuk kesalahan seperti penggunaan koma yang tidak tepat, kesalahan kapitalisasi huruf awal nama diri dan awal kalimat, penulisan gelar akademik yang tidak konsisten, serta kesalahan ejaan dan spasi. Kesalahan-kesalahan tersebut ditemukan hampir di setiap paragraf berita dan berpengaruh terhadap keterbacaan, kejelasan makna, serta profesionalitas penyajian informasi.

Kata Kunci: *Kesalahan Bahasa, Tanda Baca, Kapitalisasi, Berita Daring, Depatinews.*

Introduction

In today's digital era, online media has become a major pillar in disseminating information to the public. In the era of globalization, language development is very rapid, as is the Indonesian language in terms of the means or media used, both verbally and in writing. (Setia Wardhani et al., 2023). Social media can now be considered a space for creativity, channeling opinions, responses, and even a place to express what is happening in society (Annisa & Amalia, 2022). Its main advantages, which lie in speed and accessibility, often make online media the first source of information that people rely on to follow developments in current issues, including environmental issues. However, behind this speed, serious challenges arise in maintaining language quality, especially in terms of the correct use of punctuation and capitalization. These mistakes can be made by children, adults who already have a good command of the language, or foreign citizens (WNA) who are studying the language when interacting with interlocutors (Noviyani et al., 2022). In line with the development of science and technology, humans are required to have good language skills and convey information both orally and in writing (Idrus & Surtini, 2021). "Mistakes in Indonesian are not only made by foreign speakers but also by native speakers (Muzaki et al., 2023)".

Language as a means of communication cannot be separated from everyday life, both orally and in writing (Puspitasari et al., 2023). Language errors are not only found in speech but also in written language (Sari et al., 2023). Written variety plays a very important role in the world of education because the current curriculum implements text-based education. Therefore, the ability or skill to write using good and correct Indonesian is needed (Wati et al., 2022). Errors in the use of punctuation and capitalization are not just a matter of linguistic technicalities, but can have a direct impact on the meaning and clarity of the information conveyed. Punctuation plays an important role in determining the structure, intonation, and logic of sentences, while capitalization indicates important elements such as the beginning of a sentence, proper names, and special terms. Inaccuracy in its application can cause ambiguity, reduce the credibility of the text, and even lead readers to misinterpret the contents of the news. According to Crystal (in Markhamah, 2014:45), language errors are a technique for systematically identifying, classifying, and interpreting errors made by students who are learning a foreign language or second language using linguistic theories

and procedures (Amalia & Markhamah, 2021).

Language can function as a means of communication if language users, readers, and writers can use it well so that the intent and purpose to be conveyed can be understood and conveyed well (Chairani et al., 2018). As stated in Law No. 24 of 2009, it states that Indonesian is the unifying language that must be used by Indonesian citizens in Indonesia (Alfarisy et al., 2022). "The main function of the language, for example, is as a tool for expressing self-expression, as a means of communicating with others, as a tool for social integration and adaptation, as a tool for social control and so on (Wiwit Wanrah Nasution et al., 2023)". This condition becomes increasingly important to analyze when it occurs in information media that focus on crucial issues such as the environment. In this context, Depatinews as an online news portal that routinely publishes content related to environmental issues, is a relevant object to study. As a medium that has the potential to shape public opinion and awareness regarding environmental sustainability, accuracy in language presentation, including in terms of punctuation and capitalization, is an aspect that cannot be ignored.

Language errors can be identified if we conduct an analysis (Sitohang & Alfinika, 2022). Language errors can be identified if we conduct an analysis (Sitohang & Alfinika, 2022). Analysis of language errors is very important to carry out because with the analysis of language errors, it can be used to improve and help the language learning process. (Atiqa Sabardila, 2022). The focus of the analysis is directed specifically at environmental news published in Depatinews, to identify the forms of errors that appear and evaluate the extent to which these errors impact the reader's understanding. The definition above implies that in the process of conducting analysis there is an investigative activity with the intention of finding out the actual situation (Deasy Supartini et al., 2023). Language errors can be defined as a consistent and systematic deviation and are able to describe the user's language proficiency (Amalia et al., 2021). By examining in depth the micro aspects of language—namely punctuation and capitalization—this study highlights the importance of linguistic precision in supporting the quality of journalistic information presentation. Moreover, in environmental news which often contains technical terms, data, and persuasive narratives, even the slightest error can disrupt the logical flow and integrity of the message to be conveyed to the audience.

Through this approach, this article not only contributes to the field of applied linguistics studies, but also provides a critical reflection on writing practices in online media that often ignore aspects of language accuracy for the sake of speed of publication. This study directly answers the need for evaluation of language quality in digital journalism, which until now has rarely been the main focus in media analysis. The definition of error analysis was put forward by Crystal that failure analysis is a technique for systematically identifying, and interpreting student errors in learning a foreign language or second language with the help of linguistic theory (Audina et al., 2023). By providing a concrete picture of the forms of punctuation and capitalization errors that occur in the field, this article is expected to be a starting point for improving language standards in online media editorial rooms, especially in presenting environmental news that demands high accuracy and clarity in delivering messages.

In the past five years, several studies have highlighted the importance of correct use of punctuation and capitalization in online media. Salsabila et al. (2024) found that spelling errors accounted for 30% of all language errors in online news on the Radartasik.id platform, which included punctuation and capitalization errors. Likewise, Anggraini et al. (2022) identified various errors in spelling, phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics in online news on detik.com, tempo.co, and murianews.com, indicating that language errors are still a significant problem in

The 4th International Conference on Language, Literature and their Teaching 2025

online media. Another study by "Fitriani and Rahmawati (2020) revealed errors in the use of punctuation and italics in online news texts on detiknews and tribunews, which can affect the clarity of the information conveyed". In addition, Harahap and Hasnidar (2022) in their study of online news about Covid-19 vaccination found that punctuation errors were the most dominant type of error, with 10 of the 26 data analyzed falling into this category. These findings confirm that errors in punctuation and capitalization not only disrupt the clarity of information, but can also reduce the credibility of the media as a trusted source of information. Although there have been many studies related to language errors in online media, studies that specifically discuss punctuation and capitalization errors in environmental news in Depatinews are still very limited. This study is here to fill this gap and contribute to improving the quality of language in digital journalism.

According to Setyawati (in Amalia and Markhamah, 2021), language errors are the use of language, both orally and in writing, that deviate from communication factors, deviate from societal norms, and deviate from linguistic rules. (Kalaamiyah & Markhamah, 2023). This comprehensive definition highlights that language errors are not only technical deviations but also reflect social and communicative dysfunctions, making their analysis in public media an essential effort.

Method

This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach that aims to reveal and analyze the forms of linguistic errors in the aspects of punctuation and capitalization in environmental news texts on the online news portal Depatinews. This type of research was chosen because it allows researchers to describe linguistic phenomena contextually and in depth. The data in this study are in the form of lingual units such as words, phrases, or sentences that contain errors in the use of punctuation (commas, periods, colons, quotation marks) and capitalization (capital letters in proper names, beginning of sentences, special terms). The data source comes from news texts published by Depatinews, with the criteria of readability, relevance to environmental themes, and the presence of linguistic elements that can be analyzed. Data collection techniques are carried out through documentation, namely by accessing, sorting, and documenting relevant news texts for further analysis.

The data analysis technique was carried out through three main stages. First, the researcher compared the use of punctuation and capitalization in the text with the official rules in the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling (PUEBI). Second, the findings were classified based on the type and frequency of errors found. Third, the analysis was continued with an interpretation of the impact of these errors on the clarity of the message, the effectiveness of communication, and the quality of information in the news text. With this method, the study is expected to provide a comprehensive picture of linguistic practices in writing environmental news in online media and emphasize the importance of implementing correct spelling rules in journalism.

Result and Discussion

Results

Based on the analysis of environmental news texts published by Depatinews on March 23, 2025, a number of errors were found in the use of punctuation and capitalization. These errors are spread across various paragraphs and include various forms, such as inaccuracy in the use of commas, inconsistencies in writing titles and media names, to spelling errors that affect the clarity of information. An example of a quote containing an error from the Depatinews news edition of

The 4th International Conference on Language, Literature and their Teaching 2025

March 23, 2025 in Indonesian is presented as follows:

Table 1. Recapitulation of Errors Found

No	Paragraph	Wrong Sentence Quotes	Error Type	Repair
1	1	"Walikota Sungaipenuh <u>Alfin</u> , SH komit..."	Punctuation, capitalization, spelling	"Walikota Sungaipenuh, <u>Alfin</u> , S.H., berkomitmen..."
2	1	"Wako <u>menargetkan</u> , <u>Idul Fitri</u> ..."	Punctuation (commas are not necessary)	"Wako <u>menargetkan</u> <u>Idul Fitri</u> ..."
3	2	"Sejak pekan <u>lalu</u> penumpukan sampah <u>Dinas</u> Lingkungan Hidup dan Kebersihan (DLHK) dibantu..."	Punctuation, spaces	"Sejak pekan <u>lalu</u> , penumpukan sampah, <u>Dinas</u> Lingkungan Hidup dan Kebersihan (DLHK) dibantu..."
4	2	"(DLHK)"	Spaces are not necessary	"(DLHK)"
5	2	"...(PUPR) turun ekstra..."	Punctuation (comma after brackets)	"...(PUPR), turun ekstra..."
6	2	"...Bukit <u>Sentiong</u> <u>Asrama</u> Polisi Pindoktinggi..."	Punctuation (minus the comma)	"...Bukit <u>Sentiong</u> , <u>Asrama</u> Polisi Pindoktinggi..."
7	3	"Walikota <u>Sungaipenuh</u> <u>Alfin</u> , SH kepada <u>Depatibews.com</u> ..."	Capitalization, punctuation, spelling	"Walikota <u>Sungaipenuh</u> , <u>Alfin</u> , S.H., kepada <u>Depatinews.com</u> ..."
8	4	"Target <u>Alfin</u> Kota Sungaipenuh harus berubah, bersih dan sehat."	Punctuation	"Target <u>Alfin</u> , Kota Sungaipenuh harus berubah, bersih, dan sehat."
9	4	" <u>Makanya</u> <u>Dinas</u> Lingkungan Hidup harus bekerja <u>elkstra</u> ..."	Punctuation, spelling	" <u>Makanya</u> , <u>Dinas</u> Lingkungan Hidup harus bekerja <u>ekstra</u> ..."
10	4	"Diprediksi produksi sampah terus	Punctuation	"...terus <u>meningkat</u> , <u>dan</u> itu yang harus

		<u>meningkat dan itu</u> yang harus diatasi."		diatasi."
11	6	" <u>Menariknya TNI</u> dari Kodim 0417 Kerinci turun membantu."	Punctuation (minus the comma)	" <u>Menariknya, TNI</u> dari Kodim 0417 Kerinci turun membantu."
12	6	"... <u>Dandim 0417</u> <u>Letkol Inf Eko</u> Budiarto..."	Punctuation	"... <u>Dandim 0417,</u> <u>Letkol Inf Eko</u> Budiarto..."
13	9	" <u>Dia mengakui</u> <u>terbatasnya</u> armada..."	Punctuation	" <u>Dia mengakui,</u> <u>terbatasnya</u> armada..."
14	11	"... <u>kedepan</u> <u>merencanakan</u> penam ahan armada..."	Punctuation, spelling	"... <u>ke depan,</u> <u>merencanakan</u> penambahan armada..."

Based on Table 1, there are a total of 14 linguistic errors spread across the nine paragraphs of environmental news texts analyzed. Quantitatively, the most dominant type of error is punctuation errors, which appear 13 times from all the sentences quoted. These punctuation errors include the use of unnecessary commas, the absence of commas that should be there, and errors in the placement of punctuation after brackets and in the mention of full names with titles.

Furthermore, 6 cases of spelling errors were found, such as the word "elkstra" which should be written as "ekstra", and "penam ahan" which should be written as "penambahan". These errors directly affect the readability and clarity of the information in the text. In addition, there were 5 capitalization errors, especially related to the writing of media names and titles such as "Depatibews.com" which should be written as "Depatinews.com" and the use of capital letters in title abbreviations such as "SH" which should be "S.H".

In terms of error distribution per paragraph, the second paragraph is the paragraph with the most errors, namely 4 errors in various forms (punctuation, spacing, and sentence structure). This indicates a weak consistency in technical writing, especially in the section describing government agency activities. In addition, the fourth paragraph also shows a fairly high number of errors (3 errors), which indicates a lack of attention to sentence cohesion when conveying official statements.

Overall, the complexity of the errors found not only impacts the grammatical aspects, but also affects the credibility of the information conveyed to the public. Inaccuracy in the use of punctuation and spelling can lead to ambiguity of meaning, while capitalization errors risk lowering the standard of professionalism in journalistic writing. Therefore, this finding underlines the importance of the editing and revision process in news writing, especially in the context of digital media that prioritizes speed but often sacrifices language accuracy.

Discussion

This study shows that punctuation errors such as inappropriate comma use can cause double

meanings, especially in sentences containing technical data related to environmental issues. This has the potential to disrupt the clarity of information and reduce the credibility of the media as a source of public information. For example, incorrect comma placement can cause readers to misinterpret the subject and object in a sentence, so that the message is not conveyed effectively. In the context of environmental news containing important data and persuasive calls, this kind of error is very detrimental because it can affect how the public understands the urgency of the environmental issues being conveyed.

The findings of this study are similar to the study conducted by Rusanti et al., (2022), which both discuss errors in the use of capital letters and punctuation (periods and commas) and the distribution of errors in writing capital letters and punctuation (periods and commas). The results of the study indicate that capitalization is a common paring error, namely when the name, address, month, or office is written in a sentence with lowercase letters, and when capital letters are written in the middle, which indicates habit. This study also shows a similar tendency to the results of the study conducted by Salsabila et al., (2024), namely analyzing language errors in online news texts on the Radartasik.id platform, December 2023 edition. The results of the study showed various errors, such as spelling, syntax, phonology, and morphology errors. The similarity with the research we conducted is that both analyzed online news texts, where in the news text there were many errors such as punctuation errors and capitalization.

When compared to the research of Rusanti et al. (2022) which focused on elementary school students' writing errors, this study emphasizes language errors in professional media. This difference emphasizes that the application of language rules is not only important in educational environments, but also crucial in online journalism, especially because it concerns the dissemination of information to the wider public. Thus, errors that occur in online news media such as Depatinews have a broader impact, not only in terms of language, but also in terms of public perception and trust in the media.

The research we conducted is similar to the research conducted by Alifya et al., (2023) in that study also discussed a comprehensive analysis of spelling errors, only the data is different from our research, if our research the data used is online news while this research is in the thesis of students of the Indonesian Language and Literature Education study program, Universitas PGRI Semarang in the 2022/2023 academic year based on a digital corpus. The findings of this study revealed spelling errors in the theses of students of the Indonesian Language and Literature Education department, Universitas PGRI Semarang in the 2022/2023 academic year which were identified through the use of a digital corpus application. The text contains a total of 2,646 spelling errors, which can be broken down into 62 capitalization errors, 1,543 preposition errors, 6 word combination errors, 310 particle errors, 446 root word errors, 93 affix errors, and 186 punctuation errors.

This study is in line with previous studies conducted by Hanim et al., (2024) which discussed various spelling and punctuation errors, with a focus on the analysis of language errors including the use of language that does not comply with the rules that have been set based on grammatical standards in the Kompas Newspaper January 2024 Edition. Based on the results of the analysis and findings obtained, it can be concluded that language errors such as the use of punctuation, capital letters, and spelling that do not comply with the rules are still significant problems in online news writing, especially in the Depatinews media. These errors not only affect the fluency of reading and understanding information, but also have an impact on the image of professionalism and credibility of the media as a conveyor of public information. This finding is in line with the results of previous studies which also highlighted the weak application of language

rules in news texts and scientific works. Therefore, more serious awareness and efforts are needed from writers and editors in applying language principles consistently, so that the quality of communication built through online media becomes more accurate, informative, and can be trusted by readers.

In line with the development of science and technology, humans are required to have good and correct language skills to convey information both orally and in writing Ruslan et al., (2023). "Based on the data in the table that has been presented, it can be seen that punctuation and capitalization errors in environmental news in Depatinews are spread in almost every paragraph. Errors cannot be eliminated, but everyone can minimize errors by knowing the basics of language rules Ruslan et al., (2023)". The types of errors found vary, ranging from incorrect use of commas, errors in writing titles and media names, to spelling errors that interfere with reading fluency. Misuse of commas is one of the most common. Many writers place commas incorrectly, either between the subject and predicate, or in separating elements in compound sentences. Conversely, in sentences that require a pause to clarify the meaning, commas are omitted.

These inaccuracies not only reduce readability, but can also change the reader's interpretation of the content of the information. These errors reduce the professional impression of the writing and can affect the reader's trust in the validity of the sources used. Spelling errors include spelling words that do not comply with the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling (PUEBI), such as the use of capital letters in words that are not proper names, or writing loan words that are not standardized. These errors directly affect reading fluency, because readers must adjust to unusual word forms. In the context of conveying information, this can cause interference with understanding and reduce the effectiveness of the message being conveyed. To further understand the characteristics of these errors and their impact on the quality of information, the following discussion will be presented systematically in each paragraph.

Typology of Errors and Their Impacts

To enhance the clarity and effectiveness of the analysis, the following typologies summarize the dominant types of errors, their characteristics, and their linguistic impacts.

Table 2. Typology of Errors and Their Impacts

No.	Error Category	Example (Original)	Correction	Impact
1	Punctuation (Comma misuse)	"Wako menargetkan, Idul Fitri..."	"Wako menargetkan Idul Fitri..."	Breaks sentence flow, causes confusion on object-subject relationship.
2	Capitalization	"Depatibews.com"	"Depatinews.com"	Reduces source credibility; perceived as informal/unverified.
3	Academic formatting	title "Alfin, SH"	"Alfin, S.H."	Informality; misrepresentation of formal credentials.

The 4th International Conference on Language, Literature and their Teaching 2025

4	Spelling	<i>"elkstra"</i>	<i>"ekstra"</i>	Affects readability, disrupts comprehension.
5	Space usage in brackets	<i>(DLHK)</i>	<i>(DLHK)</i>	Breaks technical clarity, unprofessional formatting.
6	List punctuation omission	<i>"bersih dan sehat."</i>	<i>"bersih, dan sehat."</i>	Reduces clarity in enumeration, possible misinterpretation.
7	Title punctuation error	<i>"Dandim 0417 Letkol Inf Eko Budiarto..."</i>	<i>"Dandim 0417, Letkol Inf Eko Budiarto..."</i>	Makes the sentence structure ambiguous, weakens information flow.
8	Separation of clause error	<i>"Dia mengakui terbatasnya armada..."</i>	<i>"Dia mengakui, terbatasnya armada..."</i>	Weak clause clarity, may confuse attribution of action or statement.
9	Word splitting (typo)	<i>"penam ahan armada..."</i>	<i>"penambahan armada..."</i>	Disrupts word integrity; perceived as careless writing.

These examples in table 2 on illustrate that punctuation, capitalization, and spelling errors are not trivial technical mistakes. Instead, they affect the structure, credibility, and clarity of the information presented in online news. By organizing the errors into typologies, it becomes clear that a more rigorous editing and proofreading process is necessary in journalistic writing, especially in content that concerns sensitive and technical issues such as environmental reporting.

Based on the results of the analysis of environmental news published in Depatinews, it can be concluded that punctuation and capitalization errors are still often found and quite diverse. The most dominant errors are inaccurate use of commas, writing titles that do not comply with the rules, and irregularities in spelling and writing media names. Of the eleven paragraphs analyzed, the majority contain at least one form of error, either systematic or due to technical negligence. These errors have a direct impact on the quality of information conveyed to readers. Inaccuracy in the use of punctuation and capitalization not only disrupts sentence structure, but can also cause ambiguity of meaning, slow down understanding, and reduce the professionalism and credibility of the media as a public information provider. Thus, evaluation and improvement of accuracy in linguistic aspects are very necessary to support the quality of digital journalism that is accurate, informative, and trustworthy.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis of environmental news texts in Depatinews, it was found that linguistic errors such as the use of punctuation, capitalization, and spelling still occur quite often and are spread across almost every paragraph. The most dominant errors include inaccurate use of commas, writing titles that do not comply with the rules, and irregularities in writing the names of figures and institutions. These errors have a direct impact on sentence structure, interfere with readability, and reduce the credibility and professionalism of the information conveyed. In the context of digital journalism that demands speed as well as accuracy, linguistic aspects should be a primary concern because they greatly determine the clarity of the message, the effectiveness of communication, and public trust in the media. Therefore, increasing accuracy and careful editing are important steps to ensure the quality of accurate and reliable information.

Reference

- Alfarisy, F., Devinsky, E., & Hastiani, R. K. (2022). *Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa dalam Platform Berita Media Sosial*. 6(24), 417–432.
- Alifya, S. A., Budiawan Sidiq, R. Y., & Prayogi, I. (2023). *Studi Berbasis Korpus Digital terhadap Kesalahan Ejaan pada Skripsi Mahasiswa*. 5(4), 4824–4834.
- Amalia, A. D., & Markhamah. (2021). Kesalahan Berbahasa dalam Bidang Sintaksis Pada Siswa Narathiwat, Thailand. *Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia Undiksha*, 11(1), 1–8. <https://ejournal.undiksha.ac.id/index.php/JJPBS>
- Amalia, F. H., Ayu, G., & Nur, I. (2021). Analisis Kesalahan Pada Tataran Morfologi Laman Kompasiana Edisi November 2021. *Jurnal Review Pendidikan Dan Pengajaran*, 4, 284–291.
- Angreni, W., & Sabardila, A. (2021). Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa Dalam Pidato Mahasiswa Mpbi-Ums [Analisis Kesalahan Bahasa dalam Pidato Mahasiswa MPBI-UMS]. *TOTOBUANG*, 9 (2), 185-196.
- Annisa, S. I., & Amalia, N. (2022). Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa Bidang Fonologi dan Morfologi pada Cuitan Pengguna Twitter Akun @FiersaBesari. *Silampari Bisa: Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Bahasa Indonesia, Daerah, Dan Asing*, 5(2), 252–270. <https://doi.org/10.31540/silamparibisa.v5i2.1743>
- Audina, F., Syahira, F., Maharani, F., Muzdalifah, R., & Ramasari, P. (2023). Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa dalam Morfologi pada Siswa Sekolah Dasar. *Al-Lahjah: Jurnal Pendidikan, Bahasa Arab, Dan Kajian Linguistik Arab*, 6(1), 35–41. <https://doi.org/10.32764/allahjah.v6i1.3694>
- Chairani, P. D., Nabila, A. N., Nabila, A., Juwaira, A., Ramadani, F., Aliya, N., & Hadi, W. (2018). Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa dalam Makalah “Proposal Indonesia.” *Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra*, 10(2), 45–60.
- Deasy Supartini, Siti Solihah, & Heri Isnaini. (2023). Problematika Kesalahan Bahasa Indonesia dalam Tataran Sintaksis. *Jurnal Kajian Dan Penelitian Umum*, 1(2), 40–54. <https://doi.org/10.47861/jkpu-nalanda.v1i2.152>
- Fitriani, A. Y. R., & Rahmawati, L. E. (2020). Analisis kesalahan penggunaan tanda baca dan

- huruf miring dalam teks berita online detiknews dan tribunnews. Bahastra. DOI: <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.26555/bahastra.v40i1.14695>.
- Hanim, A. F., Salama, F., Andika, L. D., Fadhilatur, U., Purwo, A., Utomo, Y., Kesuma, R. G., & Wahyuni, N. I. (2024). *Analisis Kesalahan dan Tanda Baca Teks Berita pada Surat Kabar Kompas Edisi Januari 2024 sebagai Kelayakan Bahan Bacaan dan Sumber Informasi*. 4(4), 90–112.
- Harahap, N. F., & Hasnidar, H. (2022). Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa dalam Berita Online Mengenai Vaksinasi Covid-19. *Bahterasia: Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia*, 3(2), 108-126.
- Idrus, & Surtini. (2021). *Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa dalam Interaksi Pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia Siswa Kelas VII MADrasah Tsanawiyah Alkhiraat Pinotu*. 19–24.
- Kalaamiyah, K., & Markhamah, M. (2023). Kesalahan Berbahasa Indonesia Tataran Fonologi, Sintaksis, dan Morfologi pada Proposal Kegiatan Ormawa. *Pena : Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra*, 13(1), 11–22. <https://doi.org/10.22437/pena.v13i1.26983>
- Muzaki, H., Khusna, N., Putri, E. A., Putri, R. A., Melinda, S., Kanugrahan, A. C., & Larasati, A. P. (2023). Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa Indonesia Youtuber Eropa pada Tataran Linguistik. *Deiksis : Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia*, 9(2), 1. <https://doi.org/10.33603/deiksis.v9i2.6908>
- Nainggolan, I. C., Fasyah, N., Panggabean, N. P., Pardosi, N. M. V., Saragih, Y. V., & Hadi, W. (2024). Analisis Kesalahan Penggunaan Bahasa Sesuai dengan Ejaan yang disempurnakan Edisi V pada Penulisan Karya Ilmiah Mahasiswa Universitas Negeri Medan. *Jurnal Bahasa Daerah Indonesia*, 1(2), 9-9.
- Noviyani1, N. M. E., Iswatiningsih, D., Ema Noviyanti, L. P., & Permata Putri, A. F. (2022). Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa Indonesia Pada Kemasan Produk. *LINGUISTIK : Jurnal Bahasa Dan Sastra*, 7(2), 189. <https://doi.org/10.31604/linguistik.v7i2.189-200>
- Puspitasari, R. C., & Anggraini, P. (2022). Kesalahan berbahasa pada berita daring di website Malang Posco Media edisi Februari 2022. *Pena Literasi: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia*, 188-200.
- Puspitasari, R., Dewi, E. M., Putri, T. E., & Asadiva, P. (2023). Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa pada Teks Editorial dalam Modul Ajar Bahasa Indonesia Kelas XII SMA Kurikulum Merdeka. *Student Research Journal*, 1(2), 384–396.
- Rusanti, R., Fathurohman, I., & Pratiwi, I. A. (2022). Analisis Kesalahan Penggunaan Huruf Kapital Dan Tanda Baca Siswa Sekolah Dasar. *JISIP (Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Pendidikan)*, 6(2), 3995–4001. <https://doi.org/10.58258/jisip.v6i2.3055>
- Ruslan, R. F., Muin, N., & Puspitasari, A. (2023). Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa Dalam Interaksi Pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia pada Siswa Kelas X MIPA 1 SMAN 1 Bantaeng. *Journal on Education*, 06(01), 7582–7588. <http://jurnal.uin-antasari.ac.id/index.php/khazanah/article/view/1132>
- Salsabila, F. A., Nurrochmah, F., Luthfiah, W., & Nurjamilah, A. S. (2024). *Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa dalam Teks Berita Daring pada Platform*.
- Sari, R., Missriani, & Fitriani, Y. (2023). *Analisis Kesalahan Sintaksis Bahasa Indonesia dalam Karangan*. 12(2022), 1–8.
- Setia Wardhani, A. R., Sobari, T., & Abdurrakhman, D. (2023). Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa Mahasiswa Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Indonesia dalam Penulisan Makalah. *Dharmas Education Journal (DE Journal)*, 4(2), 540–549. <https://doi.org/10.56667/dejournal.v4i2.1086>

The 4th International Conference on Language, Literature and their Teaching 2025

- Sitohang, K., & Alfinika, N. (2022). *Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa Indonesia dalam Menulis Surat Resmi Siswa SMA di Kota Padang*. 15(1), 64–76.
- Wati, A. S., Dayana, R., & Devianty, R. (2022). Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa dalam Makalah Mahasiswa Prodi Tadris Bahasa Indonesia UIn Sumatera Utara Medan. *Nizhamiyah*, 12(2), 81–94. <https://doi.org/10.30821/niz.v12i2.1959>
- Wiwit Wanrah Nasution, Putri Evani Malau, Jihan Aqilah Zahra, Heni Atikah, Frinawaty Lestarina Barus, & Emasta Evayanti Simanjuntak. (2023). Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa Indonesia Dalam Percakapan Grup Whatsapp Mahasiswa Pendidikan Bahasa Indonesia Reguler E 2020. *Inspirasi Dunia: Jurnal Riset Pendidikan Dan Bahasa*, 2(3), 208–215. <https://doi.org/10.58192/insdun.v2i3.1027>