

## The 4<sup>th</sup> ICoLLiT

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LANGUAGE,  
LITERATURE AND TEACHING

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### Language Errors in the Text of the Kalimantan News Article News

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

Available Online: August 10th, 2025.

***How to Cite: Jannah, M., Fadhillah, C. A., Azzahra, F. I., & Markhamah, M. (2025). Language Errors in News Texts Kalimantan News Articles. *Proceedings The 4th ICoLLiT*, 128-146.***

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#### Abstract

Language is one of the most important forms of human communication and influences human life and culture. This research aims to describe the language errors found on the Kalimantan News news portal. In the current digital era, the ease of access to information through online media requires the use of correct language and according to the rules so that the message can be conveyed clearly to readers. However, various language errors are still found in online media, especially in the aspects of spelling, the use of capital letters, prefixes, punctuation, and typo errors. This study uses a literature review method by collecting and analyzing various relevant literature sources such as books, journals, articles, and online news. The data that has been collected is then used to compile a theoretical foundation. The results of the study show that the Kalimantan News portal still contains many errors in these aspects that can interfere with readers' understanding. These findings are expected to be evaluation material for online media managers in order to improve the quality of language in news writing so that the information conveyed is easier to understand and does not cause ambiguity.

**Keywords:** News, Error Analysis, Online Media, Kalimantan News

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### **Abstrak**

*Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan kesalahan bahasa yang terdapat pada portal berita Kalimantan News. Di era digital saat ini, kemudahan akses informasi melalui media daring menuntut penggunaan bahasa yang baik dan benar sesuai kaidah agar pesan dapat tersampaikan dengan jelas kepada pembaca. Namun, berbagai kesalahan bahasa masih ditemukan pada media daring, terutama pada aspek ejaan, penggunaan huruf kapital, awalan, tanda baca, dan kesalahan ketik. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode tinjauan pustaka dengan mengumpulkan dan menganalisis berbagai sumber pustaka yang relevan seperti buku, jurnal, artikel, dan berita daring. Data yang telah terkumpul kemudian digunakan untuk menyusun landasan teori. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa portal Kalimantan News masih banyak mengandung kesalahan pada aspek-aspek tersebut yang dapat mengganggu pemahaman pembaca. Temuan ini diharapkan dapat menjadi bahan evaluasi bagi pengelola media daring guna meningkatkan kualitas bahasa dalam penulisan berita agar informasi yang disampaikan lebih mudah dipahami dan tidak menimbulkan ambiguitas.*

**Kata Kunci:** *Berita, Analisis Kesalahan, Media Daring, Kalimantan News*

### **Introduction**

Language is one of the most important forms of human communication and affects human life and culture. Language is an important thing in the communication process, this role will be able to function if in speech that can be understood. Good communication will occur when we speak well (Farchan, 2023). Language is expressed through the human communication system in the form of written expressions or sound arrangements arranged into smaller units, such as words, morphemes, and sentences. With language, communication and information are easy to understand but if the language used is clear and correct. In the use of language, of course, every human being must be able to pay attention to the rules that have been applied. However, it is undeniable that errors in a person's ability to speak language are often formed naturally through their daily routine, without them realizing using them, so language errors still occur in formal contexts. In today's technological era, there is a lot of information that is easily accessible to all people. With the existence of web portals that contain millions or even thousands of news or online articles in Indonesia. So that Indonesian people now don't need to be busy looking for newspapers or magazines offline. Mass media is one of the means of disseminating information that has a crucial role in the preservation and development of the Indonesian language. However, there are more or less media that seem to ignore inaccuracies or lack of a review process with related parties before news or articles are published. This makes it difficult for the recipient of information to understand the information obtained. According to Fajriyani et al. (2020), language errors occur when people use Indonesian in an inappropriate manner with applicable norms, both in oral and written form. Meanwhile, Solikhah (2020) stated that language errors can appear in certain contexts or fields, especially when someone tries to use language by paying attention to existing rules.

In communicating orally, the speaker needs to ensure that the message conveyed can be clearly understood and well received by the person being spoken to (Thavany, et al., 2025). For this reason, it is important for speakers to use simple and unambiguous language, as well as pay attention to aspects such as intonation and tone of voice. In addition, the ability to listen carefully is also very necessary so that the information received can be understood correctly (Purba, et al., 2020). Thus, communication can take place effectively and the message expressed can be understood very well by speech partners. News that is compiled without paying attention to the correct language rules can cause readers to experience confusion in understanding the content of the news. Language errors in news texts can lead to different interpretations, which can be

distracting or make the message conveyed less clear. Therefore, journalists are required to avoid mistakes in writing news texts (Anwar, et al., 2023).

According to Suprihatma (2024), journalistic language has several characteristics, namely short, concise, straightforward, simple, attractive, clear, and straightforward. A journalist is required to master the rules of writing journalistic language because its use is more formal than spoken language or other writing. The sentence structure used must be complete, such as S-P-O-K (Lestari and Arifiah, 2023). Therefore, journalistic language must follow the rules in line with the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling (PUEBI) or Enhanced Spelling (EYD).

Language error analysis is a part of the study of linguistics that aims to find, classify, and explain errors in language usage. Renovriska and Fitriana (2023) stated that this error can appear in various aspects of language, such as sounds (phonology), word formation (morphology), sentence structure (syntax), and meaning (semantics). Spelling and punctuation errors belong to phonological and orthographic errors, while confusion in the use of suffixes and words enters the morphological realm. Phonological errors usually appear in the form of incorrect pronunciation or writing sounds, such as misspelling letters or using capital letters out of place (Baity, 2021). Meanwhile, morphological errors occur if the suffix is used inappropriately, for example, writing "work" which is supposed to "work" (Annisa & Amalia, 2022). At the syntactic level, errors arise when sentence structures are incomplete, such as the absence of a subject or predicate, which can make sentences difficult to understand. Semantic errors are related to meaning, for example when words are used out of context, thus giving rise to double meanings. Last but not least, spelling and punctuation errors can also interfere with the flow of readers' comprehension.

Similar research in both articles conducted by Rahma (2024) and Aji (2021) examined the misuse of language contained in the text of the minutes "Pojok Arena" and "Jatim Awan" which aired on JTV television station as well as the Analysis of Semantic Level Language Errors in Online News Pages *sindonews.com*. Their findings, which include errors in suffixes, sentence structure, and word selection, have direct relevance to the findings in the Kalimantan News which also point to similar forms of errors. This strengthens the argument that language errors in the mass media do not only occur in the mainstream media, but also in local media such as Kalimantan News.

Furthermore, Aisyah et al. (2024) in their research on syntax errors in Kompasiana news emphasized the importance of sentence clarity and the effectiveness of structure in journalistic texts. This study revealed the use of redundant words, improper diction, and inefficient sentence structure. These findings reinforce the reason why research on sentence structure and diction choices in Kalimantan News needs to be conducted, especially to avoid unprofessional impressions and ambiguities in online news texts.

Furthermore, relevant research conducted by Salsabella, et al (2023) also examined a typo on the CNBC Indonesia website. Their focus on punctuation errors, capital letters, and word choice that leads to readers' confusion is closely related to the context of Kalimantan News. In the Kalimantan News article, it was also found that punctuation errors, the use of capital letters is not in accordance with the rules, and words that are not standard or are not commonly used in journalistic language. The similarity of these findings suggests that online media, both national and local, face similar challenges in maintaining the quality of their language.

This study examines language errors that occur in the phonological aspect of the YouTube channel "Mas Bas-Bule France". By using a qualitative approach and applying the articulatory phonetic matching analysis method using the listening method. The researcher uses basic techniques in the form of separating determinants, and advanced techniques in the form of comparison to find the core similarities of the problem. Data analysis was carried out through three

main steps, namely by summarizing the data, compiling it systematically, and then drawing conclusions that there were 16 forms of language errors at the phonological level carried out by Mas Bas in his videos. The next research is relevant to the research according to Mauliya A.R entitled "Language Errors in the Field of Phonology in the Speech of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Joko Widodo at the 75th UN General Assembly". The main objective of this study was to identify and examine the forms of phonological errors that appear in speech. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method with a data source in the form of a video of the President's speech. The data collection process is carried out by observing and recording in detail the relevant parts of the speech. To analyze the data that had been collected, the researchers used the analytical techniques of Miles and Huberman.

Furthermore, according to Supartini Deasy, the research entitled "The Problem of Indonesian Language Errors in the Syntactic Level" examines the causes of errors in the use of Indonesian writing, which mainly comes from understanding the meaning of words and the correct sentence arrangement. Syntax errors include sentence structure deviations, improper use of words, and particles. Which is often influenced by the speaker's native language, environment, habits, and awareness. Understanding syntax is important to avoid mistakes in composing sentences so that the message can be conveyed clearly.

The relevance of the next research according to Muzaki H entitled "Analysis of Indonesian Language Errors of European Youtubers at the Linguistic Level". This study aims to examine and describe various mistakes made by foreign speakers from Europe when using Indonesian, especially in terms of phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. The approach used in this study is qualitative descriptive, which focuses on an in-depth understanding of the data obtained. The analysis process is carried out through four main steps, namely: (1) selecting a sample of foreign speakers, (2) identifying the forms of language errors that appear, (3) describing the types of errors, and (4) seeking explanations for the errors that occurred, as explained by Ellis (1994). This study used videos uploaded by foreign speakers from Europe as a data source. From the results of the analysis, it was found that they made various mistakes in speaking Indonesian. These errors mainly occur in the sound aspects of language (phonology), such as addition, subtraction, replacement, or even the removal of sounds at the beginning, middle, or end of a word.

A similar study was conducted by Hidayat (2021) entitled "Analysis of Language Errors in Detik Finance and Detik News Writing". This study aims to describe various spelling errors found in news titles on the Detik Finance and Detik News channels. The results of the study show that news titles in Detik Finance and Detik News still contain many spelling errors, such as the use of italics and incorrect capitals, incorrect writing of numbers and numbers, and inappropriate word choice. The relevance of the next research, according to Akhmar (2024), focuses on the analysis of language errors in online portal news texts. By using a qualitative method with a reading and reading technique, take notes on syntactic analysis techniques. In the study, descriptive data was obtained which showed that there were several errors, namely 2 word omitters, 6 word additions, 3 word subtractions, and 10 word formation errors. The method used allows the author to have an in-depth research-related understanding of language error patterns in digital media.

The Kalimantan News website contains many spelling mistakes and prefixes. Language errors in the news are the subject that will be raised in the research. So this includes errors in the use of punctuation, capital letters, and prefixes, as well as incorrect words or typos in writing. Errors contained in the News are at least avoided to make it easy for readers to understand its meaning. Therefore, with the analysis of linguistic errors contained in the Kalimantan News news portal which is published online through the website. can make the reader know the writing that should be improved. So this research aims to describe the errors contained in the Kalimantan News

news portal. In line with the research researched in the article on language errors contained in the Kalimantan News portal with the formulation of previous research that identifies and classifies forms of language errors in online media, such as spelling errors, punctuation, capitalization, the use of prefixes, sentence structure, and the proper and correct use of words. Not only describe the form of error but also analyze how often and in which parts there are many errors in online media.

### **Method**

The researcher applied the analysis method using a literature review. Literature review is the process of analyzing and providing critical reviews of research related to certain topics included in a field of science. Before the researcher makes a literature review, a researcher needs to read and analyze the content of the text to be researched first so that it can be analyzed to be reviewed and criticized. The literature review method is carried out by collecting and reviewing various relevant literature sources, such as books, journals, articles, and other news sources. The data that has been collected is then used to compile a theoretical foundation. Theoretical studies begin by searching for and identifying relevant keywords to use as research topics. The author conducts critical reading and evaluation of the relevant literature after finding it. The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the quality and relevance of the news from the literature used. In this study, the researcher compiled and analyzed to build the theoretical foundation while improving critical thinking skills. Using a literature review approach, this study provides a comprehensive overview of critical thinking skills and strategies for developing them. In addition, this method allows the author to obtain the latest and reliable data related to the topic discussed.

### **Result and Discussion**

Based on the results that have been analyzed, there are several errors found in the Kalimantan News news portal. These errors include non-standard structured word errors or spelling errors (spelling errors that violate the improved spelling rules of Indonesian), capital letter writing errors (Error: capital letters at the beginning of words that should be capitals), punctuation errors (incorrect use of punctuation marks such as periods, commas, exclamations, question marks, colons, etc., then the sentence will become unclear or have a different meaning), word selection errors (One example of errors in writing the correct word form is the incorrect combination or separation of words (e.g., changed to changed) or incorrect rewriting of words), incorrect use of affixes (when appendices such as prefixes, suffixes, and confixes are not used in words), diction usage errors (occur when a person chooses a word that is inappropriate or inappropriate for his or her situation so that the conveyed meaning becomes incorrect or confusing), repetition or redundancy errors (Repetition errors, also known as redundancy errors, occur when a word or phrase that is not necessarily repeated in a sentence, making it redundant and ineffective), misuse of prepositions (when someone chooses or uses a preposition that is not in accordance with the rules of the Indonesian language, so that the sentence becomes wrong or has a different meaning).

The following is a detailed explanation of the errors contained in the Kalimantan News web portal. Spelling errors in language are deviations from the spelling rules that apply in a language, in this case Indonesian, both in word writing, the use of letters, and the use of punctuation. These errors can be systematic and permanent, and can occur in various aspects of spelling such as the use of capital letters, word writing, and the use of punctuation.

#### **a. Non-standard Structured Words or Spelling Errors**

Table 1. Types of Spelling Mistakes in Kalimantan News

No	Data	Repair
1	Sejumlah sasaran yang disebutkan Kapolres beberapa <b>diantaranya</b> seperti penggunaan ponsel saat berkendara berada di bawah pengaruh alkohol, pengendara di bawah umur, ugal-ugalan, knalpot brong, balap liar, melawan arus lalu lintas dan pelanggaran yang membahayakan pengendara lainnya di jalan raya.	Sejumlah sasaran yang disebutkan Kapolres beberapa <b>di antaranya</b> seperti penggunaan ponsel saat berkendara berada di bawah pengaruh alkohol, pengendara di bawah umur, ugal-ugalan, knalpot brong, balap liar, melawan arus lalu lintas dan pelanggaran yang membahayakan pengendara lainnya di jalan raya.
2	Pos-pos Ini <b>di isi</b> oleh personel gabungan dari berbagai instansi untuk mengamankan dan memberi pelayanan kepada masyarakat dalam menyambut Idul Fitri 1446 H.	Pos-pos Ini <b>diisi</b> oleh personel gabungan dari berbagai instansi untuk mengamankan dan memberi pelayanan kepada masyarakat dalam menyambut Idul Fitri 1446 H.
3	Pos-pos Ini diisi oleh personel gabungan dari berbagai instansi untuk mengamankan dan <b>memberi</b> pelayanan kepada masyarakat dalam menyambut Idul Fitri 1446 H.	Pos-pos Ini diisi oleh personel gabungan dari berbagai instansi untuk mengamankan dan <b>memberikan</b> pelayanan kepada masyarakat dalam menyambut Idul Fitri 1446 H.
4	“Doa kami semoga para Ojol selalu diberi kesehatan, kekuatan, keselamatan di jalan, panjang umur, diberikan <b>rizqi</b> yang melimpah dan berkah, serta selalu dalam lindungan Allah SWT,” doa Sri Juniarsih	“Doa kami semoga para Ojol selalu diberi kesehatan, kekuatan, keselamatan di jalan, panjang umur, diberikan <b>rezeki</b> yang melimpah dan berkah, serta selalu dalam lindungan Allah SWT,” doa Sri Juniarsih
5	Sekda Malinau, Dr. Ernes Silvanus, <b>S.Pi., M.M., M.HH.</b> , secara resmi membuka Musyawarah Pimpinan Daerah (Musypimda) Muhammadiyah Malinau serta kegiatan IDEOPOLITOR (Ideologi, Politik, dan Organisasi) yang berlangsung di <b>Mushola</b> MI Al Falah Malinau Seberang, pada Sabtu (8/3/2025).	Sekda Malinau, Dr. Ernes Silvanus, <b>S.Pi., M.M., M.H.</b> secara resmi membuka Musyawarah Pimpinan Daerah (Musypimda) Muhammadiyah Malinau serta kegiatan IDEOPOLITOR (Ideologi, Politik, dan Organisasi) yang berlangsung di <b>Musala</b> MI Al Falah Malinau Seberang, pada Sabtu (8/3/2025).
6	Dalam sambutannya, Sekda Malinau menyampaikan apresiasi terhadap kegiatan ini. Ia berbagi pengalaman pribadinya mengenai peran Muhammadiyah dalam memberikan	Dalam sambutannya, Sekda Malinau menyampaikan apresiasi terhadap kegiatan ini serta membagikan pengalamannya tentang peran Muhammadiyah

- 7 bimbingan belajar gratis saat ia masih bersekolah. (Kalimat tidak efektif)  
Sinergi **antar instansi memperkuat** Operasi Keselamatan Kapuas 2025 yang saat ini tengah digelar oleh Polres Sintang, Kamis Pagi (20/2).  
Sinergi **antar-instansi memperkuat** Operasi Keselamatan Kapuas 2025 yang saat ini tengah digelar oleh Polres Sintang pada Kamis Pagi (20/2).
- 8 Pengoptimalan operasi Keselamatan Kapuas 2025 dilakukan oleh Polres Sintang dengan melibatkan personel gabungan yang terdiri dari TNI-Polri, Bapenda Provinsi **Kalbar**, Bapenda Kabupaten Sintang, Dinas Perhubungan **dan serta** Jasa Raharja.  
Pengoptimalan operasi Keselamatan Kapuas 2025 dilakukan oleh Polres Sintang dengan melibatkan personel gabungan yang terdiri dari TNI-Polri, Bapenda Provinsi **Kalimantan Barat**, Badan Daerah Kabupaten Sintang, Dinas Perhubungan **serta** Jasa Raharja.
- 9 **Seperti yang sudah-sudah**, Operasi yang dilaksanakan oleh Polres Sintang selama 14 hari **kedepan** tersebut bertujuan untuk membangun kesadaran masyarakat sehingga budaya tertib dalam berlalu lintas dapat tercipta di masyarakat Kabupaten Sintang. (Kalimat tidak efektif)  
**Sebagaimana tahun-tahun sebelumnya**, Operasi yang dilaksanakan oleh Polres Sintang selama 14 hari **ke depan** ini bertujuan untuk membangun kesadaran sehingga budaya tertib dalam berlalu lintas dapat tercipta di masyarakat Kabupaten Sintang.
- 10 “Dengan semua pihak yang terlibat diharapkan dapat saling mendukung untuk mencapai tujuan bersama, yakni membangun kesadaran masyarakat dalam berlalu lintas serta menekan angka kecelakaan lalu lintas di Kabupaten Sintang” Kata Kasihumas.  
“Dengan semua pihak yang terlibat diharapkan dapat saling mendukung untuk mencapai tujuan bersama, yakni membangun kesadaran masyarakat dalam berlalu lintas serta menekan angka kecelakaan lalu lintas di Kabupaten Sintang,” Kata Kasihumas.
- 11 Ia menambahkan **Sinergitas** yang solid antar masing-masing elemen menjadi bukti nyata bahwa keselamatan di jalan adalah tanggung jawab bersama, bukan hanya milik satu pihak.  
Ia menambahkan **sinergi** yang solid antar elemen menjadi bukti nyata bahwa keselamatan di jalan adalah tanggung jawab bersama, bukan hanya milik satu pihak.
- 12 “Operasi ini tidak hanya soal razia atau penegakan hukum, melainkan tentang mengedukasi, mengajak, dan menginspirasi masyarakat untuk lebih peduli terhadap keselamatan diri sendiri dan orang di sekitar kita”  
“Operasi ini tidak hanya soal razia atau penegakan hukum, melainkan tentang mengedukasi, mengajak, dan menginspirasi masyarakat untuk lebih peduli terhadap keselamatan diri sendiri dan orang

Tuturnya.

di sekitar kita,” Tuturnya.

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In data (1), the word “**diantarnya**” is written without a space; it should be “**di antaranya.**” An spelling error was found that does not comply with standard rules. The word ‘**diantarnya**’ does not comply with the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling (PUEBI), so it is considered a non-standard word. The correct spelling should be “**di antaranya.**”

In data (2), the spelling of “**di isi**” is incorrect because ‘**di**’ is a prefix; the correct form is “**diisi.**” There is an incorrect spelling. Often, people write “**di isi**” separately because they consider “**di**” to be a preposition, whereas in this context ‘**di**’ functions as a passive prefix, not a preposition. Therefore, the correct spelling is “**diisi.**”

In data (3), the word “**memberi**” is used in a context that requires the use of “**memberikan**”. There is an unstandardized spelling error. Memberi is a derivative of ‘**beri**’ with the suffix “**kan**”, which is usually used to describe the act of giving something to someone or something more specifically. To clarify the relationship between the giver and the recipient, transitive verbs in standard Indonesian grammar typically use the suffix “**kan.**” Therefore, the correct spelling is “**memberikan.**”

In data (4), the spelling of “**rizki**” is not in accordance with the KBBI (Big Indonesian Dictionary); the standard spelling is “**rezeki.**” In Indonesian, the word **rizki** is spelled incorrectly or non-standard. Because it does not conform to Indonesian spelling standards, the word “**rizki**” can cause confusion or be considered a foreign or unusual word. Widely used in both standard writing and formal language, to clarify the relationship between the giver and the recipient, transitive verbs in standard Indonesian grammar typically use the suffixed form “**kan.**” The correct spelling is “**rezeki,**” which has been officially included in the KBBI.

In data (5), there are several errors in formal writing, particularly related to spelling and punctuation. First, the use of commas to separate academic titles is excessive. According to language rules, each title should be separated by a single comma, and the last title should be followed by a period, without any additional commas before or after the name. Second, the word “**Mushola**” does not conform to the correct spelling according to the Indonesian Language Dictionary (KBBI); it should be written as “**Musala.**” The use of incorrect spelling can reduce the professional impression and credibility of the writing. Third, the placement of a comma before the time phrase “**pada Sabtu (8/3/2025)**” is unnecessary, as there is no preceding clause requiring separation. This punctuation error can disrupt the reader's understanding. The corrections made demonstrate an effort to align with the proper spelling rules of the Indonesian language, particularly in the context of news writing or official reports.

In data (6), the sentence could be made more effective. For example, “**Ia berbagi pengalaman pribadinya mengenai peran Muhammadiyah...**” feels wordy because there is repetition that could actually be summarized. Good writing should avoid information that is already understood so that the message remains clear and not confusing. A sentence such as “**serta membagikan pengalamannya tentang peran Muhammadiyah yang memberikan bimbingan belajar gratis saat ia bersekolah**” sounds more concise and easier to read. This shows the importance of economy in constructing sentences so that the writing remains clear and flows well.

In data (7), the word “**perkuat**” should be “**memperkuat.**” This sentence has two main errors: spelling and word form. First, the phrase “**antar instansi**” should be written as “**antar-instansi**” with a hyphen, as per EYD rules, where prefixes like “**antar-**” must be connected with a hyphen when followed by a base word. Second, the word “**perkuat**” sounds less formal and too brief. The more appropriate word is “**memperkuat,**” as it aligns better with formal language style.

By correcting these two issues, the sentence becomes clearer, neater, and compliant with official writing standards. This highlights the importance of paying attention to language details to ensure messages are conveyed effectively.

In data (8), the sentence contains two important errors. First, the use of “**dan serta**” is unnecessary repetition. It is sufficient to use “**serta**” to connect the elements in the list. Repeating the conjunction only makes the sentence feel wordy. Second, the abbreviation “**Kalbar**” should be written in full as “**Kalimantan Barat,**” especially in formal writing, to make it clearer and more professional. These corrections make the sentence more accurate, clear, and in accordance with formal writing rules.

In data (9), the sentence contains several errors that need to be corrected. First, the phrase “**Seperti yang sudah-sudah**” seems unstandardized and is more suitable for everyday conversation. In formal writing, it should be replaced with “**Seperti biasanya.**” Second, the spelling of ‘**kedepan**’ should be separated into “**ke depan,**” in accordance with correct spelling rules. Third, the sentence feels too long and complicated, which can make the message less clear. By correcting the words, spelling, and making the sentence more concise, the message you want to convey becomes easier to understand.

In data (10), the sentence is incorrect in its use of punctuation, especially after the closing quotation mark. When quoting a statement, after the closing quotation mark, there must be appropriate punctuation, such as a comma or period, depending on the context. If the quotation is followed by the speaker's name, a comma (if further explanation follows) or a period (if the quotation is complete) should be placed before the speaker's name. In this sentence, the closing quotation mark is not followed by the appropriate punctuation mark. The correct correction is to add a comma after the closing quotation mark before the word “**Kasihumas,**” so that the sentence is easier to read and follows the rules.

In data (11) This sentence contains several errors in word usage and structure. First, the word “**sinergitas**” is not in accordance with the KBBI, which should use “**sinergi.**” The use of non-standard words can reduce the formal impression of a text. Second, the phrase “between each element” can be simplified to “between elements,” as the word “each” is not necessary here. These changes make the sentence clearer and more efficient. By replacing “**sinergitas**” with ‘**sinergi**’ and removing “**masing-masing,**” the sentence becomes more accurate and easier to understand.

In data (12) The error in the sentence is in the placement of punctuation marks after direct quotations. According to the rules of Indonesian writing, if the quotation is followed by a caption such as “**tuturnya,**” then before the quotation marks are closed, there must be a comma. In this sentence, the comma is missing, so the structure is not precise. The fix is to write: “**...di sekitar kita,**” he said. That way, the sentences are in accordance with the rules and are easy to read.

## b. Capital Letter Writing Errors

Table 2. Types of Capital Typing Mistakes in Kalimantan News

No	Data	Repair
1	Potensi perikanan seperti budidaya kepiting bakau, udang windu, rumput laut serta bandeng jadi andalan <b>provinsi</b> Kaltara dalam paparan Gubernur.	Potensi perikanan seperti budidaya kepiting bakau, udang windu, rumput laut serta bandeng jadi andalan <b>Provinsi</b> Kaltara dalam paparan Gubernur.
2	Lebih lanjut adanya operasi	Lebih lanjut adanya operasi

	keselamatan Kapuas ini diharapkan dapat menekan angka kecelakaan mengingat tidak lama lagi umat <b>islam</b> akan merayakan Idul itri 1446 H.	keselamatan Kapuas ini diharapkan dapat menekan angka kecelakaan mengingat tidak lama lagi umat <b>Islam</b> akan merayakan Idul itri 1446 H.
3	Pos-pos ini di isi oleh <b>Personel</b> gabungan dari berbagai instansi untuk mengamankan dan memberi pelayanan kepada masyarakat dalam menyambut Idul Fitri 1446 H.	Pos-pos ini di isi oleh <b>personel</b> gabungan dari berbagai instansi untuk mengamankan dan memberi pelayanan kepada masyarakat dalam menyambut Idul Fitri 1446 H.
4	Kegiatan ini dihadiri 46 peserta yang terdiri dari <b>Pimpinan, Pemuda Muhammadiyah wilayah dan daerah, ikatan pelajar serta tapak suci putra Muhammadiyah Malinau.</b>	Kegiatan ini dihadiri 46 peserta yang terdiri dari <b>pimpinan, Pemuda Muhammadiyah wilayah dan daerah, Ikatan Pelajar serta Tapak Suci Putra Muhammadiyah Malinau.</b>
5	Sinergi antar instansi perkuat Operasi Keselamatan Kapuas 2025 yang saat ini tengah digelar oleh Polres Sintang, <b>Kamis Pagi (20/2).</b>	Sinergi antar instansi perkuat Operasi Keselamatan Kapuas 2025 yang saat ini tengah digelar oleh Polres Sintang <b>pada Kamis Pagi (20/2).</b>
6	Ia menambahkan <b>Sinergitas</b> yang solid antar masing-masing elemen menjadi bukti nyata bahwa keselamatan di jalan adalah tanggung jawab bersama, bukan hanya milik satu pihak.	Ia menambahkan <b>sinergi</b> yang solid antar masing-masing elemen menjadi bukti nyata bahwa keselamatan di jalan adalah tanggung jawab bersama, bukan hanya milik satu pihak.
7	“Operasi ini tidak hanya soal razia atau penegakan hukum, melainkan tentang mengedukasi, mengajak, dan menginspirasi masyarakat untuk lebih peduli terhadap keselamatan diri sendiri dan orang di sekitar kita” <b>Tuturnya.</b>	“Operasi ini tidak hanya soal razia atau penegakan hukum, melainkan tentang mengedukasi, mengajak, dan menginspirasi masyarakat untuk lebih peduli terhadap keselamatan diri sendiri dan orang di sekitar kita” <b>tuturnya.</b>

In data (1) The word “**provinsi**” if juxtaposed with the name of the region must be preceded by a capital letter, for example “**Provinsi Jawa Barat**”. There is confusion in the use of capital letters. If the word “**provinsi**” is juxtaposed with the name of an official region, then both the word “**Provinsi**” and the name of the region must begin with a capital letter. Understanding these rules will make writing more precise and in accordance with the correct Indonesian rules.

In data (2) The name of the religion “**islam**” is written in lowercase letters, even though according to the rules it must begin with a capital letter. An error was found in the writing of capital letters. Because “**Islam**” is a religious name, in accordance with Indonesian rules, religious names that are classified as personal names must begin with capital letters as a form of respect and

affirmation that it is a special name. Therefore, the writing “**islam**” should be changed to “**Islam**”.

In data (3) The writing of “**Personnel**” in the middle of the sentence is inappropriate because it is not a personal name or at the beginning of the sentence. There is an error in the capitalization of the letters. Except in the context of the name of the agency or official title, the word “**Personnel**” written in capital letters in the middle of a sentence is a mistake. The word “**personnel**” must be written in lowercase letters when it is in the middle or end of a sentence so that it complies with Indonesian writing standards and does not seem unstandard.

In data (4) the sentence contains an error in the use of capital letters. The names of official organizations such as Muhammadiyah Youth, Muhammadiyah Student Association, and Tapak Suci Putra Muhammadiyah must be written in capital letters at the beginning of each word. On the other hand, common words such as “**pimpinan**” do not need to be capitalized unless they are at the beginning of a sentence or are part of the official job name. This error can lead to confusion for readers in distinguishing between official names and common terms. Therefore, consistency in the use of capital letters is very important so that the meaning of sentences remains clear and easy to understand.

In data (5) errors in writing capital letters and placement of time information. The word “**Pagi**” should not be capitalized because it is not at the beginning of the sentence it is enough to be written with “**Pagi**”. According to PUEBI rules, words such as “**pagi,**” “**siang,**” atau “**malam**” are only capitalized if they are at the beginning of a sentence. Small mistakes like this can interfere with the neatness and professional impression of writing.

In data (6) the sentence contains two errors in the use of capital letters and word choice. The word “**Sinergitas**” should be written “**sinergi**” in lowercase letters because it is not at the beginning of a sentence or is a personal name. In addition, the word “**sinergitas**” sounds excessive, even though “**sinergi**” is enough to represent the meaning of the cooperation in question. Replacing the word makes the sentence more precise, concise, and easy to understand according to good Indonesian rules.

In data (7) the word “**Tuturnya**” should be “**tuturnya**”. Errors in the use of capital letters and punctuation. The word “**Tuturnya**” should be lowercase because it is not at the beginning of the sentence, and should be preceded by a comma before the closing quotation mark. This mistake makes the reading feel awkward and shows a lack of understanding of the rules of direct quotation. By writing it as “**tuturnya**” and starting with a comma, the sentence structure becomes more correct and easier to read. Proper writing like this is important, especially in formal writing such as news or scientific papers.

### c. Punctuation Errors

Table 3. Types of Punctuation Errors in Kalimantan News

No	Data	Repair
1	Menurut Kapolres operasi ini bukan hanya sekedar agenda tahunan melainkan merupakan wujud komitmen nyata Polri dalam memberikan perlindungan kepada masyarakat.	Menurut Kapolres, operasi ini bukan hanya sekedar agenda tahunan melainkan merupakan wujud komitmen nyata Polri dalam memberikan perlindungan kepada masyarakat.
2	"Ingat angka ini bukan hanya sekedar statistik saja melainkan ada nyawa	"Ingat, angka ini bukan hanya sekedar statistik saja melainkan ada

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
|   | yang hilang dan keluarga yang berduka di dalamnya dan ini yang patut kita tekankan pada diri kita sendiri untuk lebih bertanggung jawab di jalan raya dengan mematuhi tata tertib dan aturan berlalu lintas" Tambahnya.           | nyawa yang hilang dan keluarga yang berduka di dalamnya dan ini yang patut kita tekankan pada diri kita sendiri untuk lebih bertanggung jawab di jalan raya dengan mematuhi tata tertib dan aturan berlalu lintas" Tambahnya.      |
| 3 | Kusnidar Kepala Badan Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik Kabupaten Sintang menjelaskan bahwa rekrutmen sudah dilaksanakan mulai 3 Maret sampai 22 Maret 2025 berupa pendaftaran melalui aplikasi yang sudah disiapkan oleh BPIP Jakarta. | Kusnidar, Kepala Badan Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik Kabupaten Sintang menjelaskan bahwa rekrutmen sudah dilaksanakan mulai 3 Maret sampai 22 Maret 2025 berupa pendaftaran melalui aplikasi yang sudah disiapkan oleh BPIP Jakarta. |
| 4 | ...sementara penindakan akan menjadi langkah selanjutnya untuk menanamkan efek jera kepada para pelanggar Dipimpin oleh : Kasat Lantas Polres Sintang AKP Alfada Imansyah, S.Tr.K., S.I.K.  | ...sementara penindakan akan menjadi langkah selanjutnya untuk menanamkan efek jera kepada para pelanggar Dipimpin oleh Kasat Lantas Polres Sintang AKP Alfada Imansyah, S.Tr.K., S.I.K.   |

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In data (1) there is an error in the use of punctuation. The comma after the word Chief of Police is used to distinguish the introductory clause, which is the source of speech, from the content of the statement. A general rule in Indonesian grammar is to use a comma after the name or title that begins the sentence to clarify the sentence structure and distinguish the introductory part from the content of the statement. Without commas, sentences feel unclear and potentially confusing to readers. The correct form of the word is that the Chief of Police is not the Chief of Police.

In the data (2) errors in the use of punctuation. After Remember, use a comma as a break before the point of the sentence. Commas (,) are essential for clarifying sentence structure and helping the reader understand the author's intent because they separate the parts of the sentence so that the meaning is clearer and easier to understand. Sentences that don't have a comma can become difficult to understand and appear too dense.

In data (3) there is an error in the use of punctuation. Since “**Kusnidar**” is a subject followed by a description of the position, it should be separated by a comma (,). The Indonesian punctuation rules state that when a person's name is followed by a caption such as a title or title, the caption must be separated by a comma to keep the sentence clear and easy to understand.

In data (4) the sentence is not appropriate in the use of punctuation, especially hyphens (-) and colons (:). Both have different functions and should not be used together in one structure. A hyphen is used to connect words, while a colon is used to provide an explanation. The combination of the two actually makes the sentences less cohesive and feel informal. The solution is to remove unnecessary punctuation and then rearrange the sentence to make it clearer, for example by adding

a subject like “**Operasi ini**” and breaking the information into new sentences. As a result, sentences become easier to understand and in accordance with the rules of official writing.

#### d. Word Writing Errors

Table 4. Types of Word Writing Mistakes in Kalimantan News

No	Data	Repair
1	"Ingat angka ini bukan hanya sekedar statistik saja, melainkan ada nyawa yang <b>hilang dam</b> keluarga yang berduka di dalamnya dan ini yang patut kita tekankan pada diri kita sendiri untuk lebih bertanggung jawab di jalan raya dengan mematuhi tata tertib dan aturan berlalu lintas" Tambahnya..	"Ingat angka ini bukan hanya sekedar statistik saja, melainkan ada nyawa yang <b>hilang dan</b> keluarga yang berduka di dalamnya dan ini yang patut kita tekankan pada diri kita sendiri untuk lebih bertanggung jawab di jalan raya dengan mematuhi tata tertib dan aturan berlalu lintas" Tambahnya..
2	Lebih lanjut adanya operasi keselamatan Kapuas ini diharapkan dapat menekan angka kecelakaan mengingat tidak lama lagi umat islam akan merayakan Idul <b>itri</b> 1446 H.	Lebih lanjut adanya operasi keselamatan Kapuas ini diharapkan dapat menekan angka kecelakaan mengingat tidak lama lagi umat islam akan merayakan Idul <b>Fitri</b> 1446 H.
3	Dalam penulisan " <b>terimah</b> kasih" terdapat kesalahan dalam penulisan seharusnya tidak seperti itu.	Dalam penulisan " <b>terima</b> kasih" terdapat kesalahan dalam penulisan seharusnya tidak seperti itu.
4	"Dengan semua pihak yang terlibat diharapkan dapat saling mendukung untuk mencapai tujuan bersama, yakni membangun kesadaran masyarakat dalam berlalu lintas serta menekan angka kecelakaan lalu lintas di Kabupaten Sintang" Kata <b>Kasihumas</b> .	"Dengan semua pihak yang terlibat diharapkan dapat saling mendukung untuk mencapai tujuan bersama, yakni membangun kesadaran masyarakat dalam berlalu lintas serta menekan angka kecelakaan lalu lintas di Kabupaten Sintang" Kata <b>Kasi Humas</b> .
5	Operasi Keselamatan Kapuas 2025 sendiri akan berfokus pada upaya <b>preemptif</b> dan preventif, di mana petugas akan memfokuskan pada edukasi himbauan...	Operasi Keselamatan Kapuas 2025 sendiri akan berfokus pada upaya <b>preemptif</b> dan preventif, di mana petugas akan memfokuskan pada edukasi himbauan...

In data (1) there is an error in the writing of words. on the word Lost is the correct word, which means something that does not exist or is missing, next on the word and is a conjunction, which connects the two elements in the sentence.

In data (2) there is an error in the writing of words. As a name, the two words consisting of “**Idul Fitri**” must begin with capital letters and be spelled according to Indonesian rules. **Itri**

writing can cause confusion or a lack of professionalism in writing due to typos or improper spelling.

In data (4) the sentence contains two errors related to punctuation and the writing of the title of position. First, the phrase “**Kata Kasihumas**” should be separated into “**kata Kasi Humas**” with a comma, because “**Kasi Humas**” is the correct title and must be written separately. Second, “**Kasi Humas**” must use capital letters at the beginning of each word. Fixed adding commas after “**terlibat**” and before “**kata Kasi Humas**” makes the sentence clearer, separating the direct quote from the main sentence.

In data (5) there is a writing error in the word “**preemptif**” which should be written “**preemtif**” according to the correct spelling. This mistake is included in improper writing, which can make the meaning of the sentence unclear or confusing. The word “**preemtif**” refers to the actions taken to prevent problems before they arise, and these must follow proper spelling rules to keep the message clear and easy to understand.

#### e. Error in the Use of Affixes

Table 5. Types of Errors in the Use of Afixes in Kalimantan News

No	Data	Repair
1	Ia juga menyoroti peran penting organisasi islam seperti Muhammadiyah dan Nahdlatul Ulama (NU) dalam membangun bangsa serta meningkatkan pentingnya memberantas narkoba secara <b>masif</b> , sebagaimana yang selalu disampaikan oleh Bupati Malinau	Ia juga menyoroti peran penting organisasi islam seperti Muhammadiyah dan Nahdlatul Ulama (NU) dalam membangun bangsa serta meningkatkan pentingnya memberantas narkoba secara <b>intensif</b> , sebagaimana yang selalu disampaikan oleh Bupati Malinau
2	"Setelah itu, saya mengikuti bimbingan belajar itu sampai selesai. Mungkin pada saat itu pembimbingnya tidak tahu kalau saya Kristen, tapi pada saat itu saya tidak <b>berfikir</b> apapun, yang sangat penting saya bisa mendapat ilmu pada saat itu," ungkap Ernes.	"Setelah itu, saya mengikuti bimbingan belajar itu sampai selesai. Mungkin pada saat itu pembimbingnya tidak tahu kalau saya Kristen, tapi pada saat itu saya tidak <b>berpikir</b> apapun, yang sangat penting saya bisa mendapat ilmu pada saat itu," ungkap Ernes.
3	Pada acara yang dibuka oleh Thomas A.M Djiwandono, Wakil Menteri Keuangan ini, Gubernur Zainal mengungkapkan juga telah siap memfasilitasi para investor dengan kemudahan proses <b>perijinan</b> serta lahan.	Pada acara yang dibuka oleh Thomas A.M Djiwandono, Wakil Menteri Keuangan ini, Gubernur Zainal mengungkapkan juga telah siap memfasilitasi para investor dengan kemudahan proses <b>perizinan</b> serta lahan.

In data (1) the sentence contains errors in word selection, especially in the use of method descriptions. The phrase “**memberantas narkoba secara masif**” uses the word “**masif**” which is inappropriate in this context. The word usually describes something large or physically dense, not to describe a way of prevention or countermeasures. Ideally, the phrase should be replaced with “**secara intensif**”, which is more appropriate to describe the effort made in a continuous and organized manner. This change shows how important it is to choose the right words so that the meaning you want to convey can be understood well. If errors like these are not corrected, they can interfere with the reader's understanding or even cause confusion.

In data (2) The writing “**berfikir**” is not appropriate because the standard form is “**berpikir**”. Mistakes in the word “**berfikir**” are actually quite common, but they are still important to correct. According to Indonesian rules, the correct form is “**berpikir**”, because the root word is “**pikir**”, not “**fikir**”. The addition of the prefix ber- causes a change in sound, so that it becomes “**berpikir**”. Mistakes like this often arise due to the influence of oral habits or spelling that is not standard, even though in formal writing such as academic or journalistic, the accuracy of the use of words is very important so that the writing remains neat and in accordance with the rules.

In data (3) The writing of “**perijinan**” should be “**perizinan**” because it is in accordance with the root word “**izin**”. There is an error in the use of affixes. The word permit in writing “**perijinan**” with the letter “**j**” after the prefix per- is incorrect. This is because the morphological rules of the Indonesian language require the writing of the letter “**z**” according to the root of the word, namely “**izin**”. The correct writing fix is **perizinan**.

#### f. Misuse of Diction

Table 6. Types of Diction Usage Errors in Kalimantan News

No	Data	Repair
1	"Terkait narkoba, Bupati selalu berpesan agar kita memeranginya secara masif. <b>Benteng terakhir</b> kita adalah kepercayaan kepada Tuhan," tambahnya.	"Terkait narkoba, Bupati selalu berpesan agar kita memeranginya secara masif. <b>Pertahanan terakhir</b> kita adalah kepercayaan kepada Tuhan," tambahnya.
2	<b>Pengoptimalan operasi</b> Keselamatan Kapuas 2025 dilakukan oleh Polres Sintang dengan melibatkan personel gabungan yang terdiri dari TNI-Polri, Bapenda Provinsi Kalimantan Barat, Bapenda Kabupaten Sintang, Dinas Perhubungan dan Jasa Raharja	<b>Pengoptimalisasi Operasi</b> Keselamatan Kapuas 2025 dilakukan oleh Polres Sintang dengan melibatkan personel gabungan yang terdiri dari TNI-Polri, Bapenda Provinsi Kalimantan Barat, Bapenda Kabupaten Sintang, Dinas Perhubungan dan Jasa Raharja
3	Salah satunya pada kesempatan Monthly Economic Diplomatic Breakfast <b>garapan</b> Kamar Dagang dan Industri (Kadin) Indonesia yang digelar di Ballroom Mezzanine	Salah satunya pada kesempatan Monthly Economic Diplomatic Breakfast <b>penyelenggaraan</b> Kamar Dagang dan Industri (Kadin) Indonesia yang digelar di Ballroom

In data (1) The phrase “benteng terakhir” can be replaced with “pertahanan terakhir” to be more neutral. The sentence contains errors in word choice. The phrase “**benteng terakhir**” is often used in spoken language, but it feels too emotional and inappropriate for formal writing such as news. Instead, the phrase “**pertahanan terakhir**” is more appropriate because its meaning is clearer and does not give rise to double interpretation, especially in the context of maintaining trust in God. This is very influential because by using the right sentences, it affects the effectiveness in presenting sentences to be better and perfect.

In data (2) The word “pengoptimalan” should be replaced with “optimalisasi” because it is more commonly used. Errors in word choice or diction. The word “**pengoptimalan**” in the phrase “**pengoptimalan operasi**” sounds a bit odd and is not commonly used in Indonesian. It can be replaced by “**optimalisasi**”, which means the process of making something as good or efficient as possible. Meanwhile, the word “**pengoptimalan**” is not a common form, so it can confuse readers because it sounds unusual.

In data (3) The inappropriate use of the word “garapan” was replaced with “penyelenggaraan” in the context of official activities. There is an error in the use of diction. Since it refers to the act of holding or carrying out an event or activity officially, a more appropriate word is “penyelenggaraan”. By using the word "organization", the sentence becomes clearer and more formal, indicating that the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce is holding or organizing the event. The right word **garapan** is the **penyelenggaraan**.

### g. Repeatability/Redundancy Errors

Table 7. Types of Repeat/Redundancy Errors in Kalimantan News

No	Data	Repair
1	Ia menambahkan Sinergitas yang solid <b>antar masing-masing elemen</b> menjadi bukti nyata bahwa keselamatan di jalan adalah tanggung jawab bersama, bukan hanya milik satu	Ia menambahkan Sinergitas yang solid <b>antar elemen</b> menjadi bukti nyata bahwa keselamatan di jalan adalah tanggung jawab bersama, bukan hanya milik satu

In data (1) The phrase “**antar masing-masing elemen**” is an example of unnecessary repetition of words. The word “**antar**” implicitly indicates a relationship between two or more parties, so it does not require the addition of the word “**masing-masing**” which leads to the separation of individual roles. The use of “**masing-masing**” actually adds confusion and lengthens the sentence without adding significant meaning. Therefore, a more appropriate and efficient phrase is “**antar elemen**”, which still maintains the meaning of cooperation between parties in a more concise and clear manner.

### h. Misuse of Prepositions

Table 8. Types of Preposition Use Mistakes in Kalimantan News

No	Data	Repair
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1	Operasi Keselamatan Kapuas 2025 sendiri akan <b>berfokus terhadap</b> upaya preemptif dan preventif di mana petugas akan memfokuskan pada edukasi dan himbauan...	Operasi Keselamatan Kapuas 2025 sendiri akan <b>berfokus pada</b> upaya preemptif dan preventif di mana petugas akan memfokuskan pada edukasi dan himbauan...
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In data (1) the error in the sentence is the use of prepositions or prepositions that are not appropriate. The phrase “**berfokus terhadap**” should be written “**berfokus pada**”. In Indonesian grammar, the verb “**berfokus**” is indeed more suitable to be paired with “**pada**” to indicate a thing or object that is the center of attention. Meanwhile, “**terhadap**” is commonly used for verbs that describe an action or attitude, such as “**menghormati terhadap**” or “**bersikap terhadap**”. Mistakes like this fall under the category of misuse of prepositions, and if left unchecked, can make the meaning of sentences less clear and not in accordance with linguistic rules.

### Conclusion

It can be concluded that this study aims to describe the language errors found on the Kalimantan News news portal. In today's digital era, the correct use of language and according to the rules is very important so that the message can be conveyed clearly to readers. However, this study found that the Kalimantan News portal still contains many language errors that can interfere with readers' understanding.

These errors include several main aspects, namely: Non-standard structured word or spelling errors: Such as writing “diantarnya” should be “di antaranya”, Capital letter writing errors: For example, “provinsi” should be “Provinsi” if followed by the name of the region, Punctuation errors: Such as the lack of commas after the introductory phrase. Typing mistakes: For example, “hilang” should be “hilang” and “dam” should be “dan”, and “Idul itri” should be “Idul Fitri”. Misuse of affixes: Like “berfikir” should be “berpikir” and “perijinan” should be “perizinan”. Misuse of diction: Like the more appropriate “benteng terakhir” “pertahanan terakhir”, “pengoptimalan” should be “optimalisasi”, and “garapan” should be “penyelenggaraan”. Repetition/redundancy errors: For example, the phrase “antar masing-masing elemen” should be “antar elemen”. Misuse of prepositions: Such as “berfokus terhadap” should be “berfokus pada”.

This finding is expected to be an evaluation material for online media managers to improve the quality of language in news writing, so that the information conveyed is easier to understand and does not cause ambiguity. The importance of complying with the correct Indonesian rules (PUEBI/EYD) is emphasized to ensure the clarity and effectiveness of news communication.

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