

The 4th ICoLLiT

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LANGUAGE,
LITERATURE AND TEACHING

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

Problematics of Spelling Implementation in Job Application Letters at PT. Selalu Cinta Indonesia

*Aqida Izzati*¹, *Nareswara Sahda Pavita Octania*², *Alfinisa Harnastuti*³, *Markhamah*⁴

¹Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta

email: a310230082@student.ums.ac.id

phone: +6285867515506

²Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta

email: a310230084@student.ums.ac.id

³Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta

email: a310230093@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: Izzati, A., Octania, N. S. P., Harnastuti, A., & Markhamah, M (2025). Problematics of Spelling Implementation in Job Application Letters at PT. Selalu Cinta Indonesia. *Proceedings The 4th IcoLLiT*, 168-176.

Abstract

Job application letters are often the first formal interaction between applicants and employers, making language accuracy crucial. This study aims to describe the form of spelling errors in job application letters and to map the language competence of writers based on letters received by PT. Selalu Cinta Indonesia. The method used is descriptive qualitative with documentation techniques and content analysis of the collected application letters. The results show that there are dominant errors in job application letters in the form of improper use of capital letters, punctuation errors, inappropriate abbreviations, and the use of non-standard words and foreign terms that are not italicized. These errors are caused by low mastery of language rules, the influence of digital writing styles, and the lack of assistance in writing official letters. The findings suggest the urgent need for enhanced instructional strategies in formal writing to improve applicants' language proficiency.

Keywords: language errors, spelling, job application letter

Corresponding Author:

Aqida Izzati, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta

Email: a310230082@student.ums.ac.id

Abstrak

Surat lamaran kerja sering kali merupakan interaksi formal pertama antara pelamar dan pemberi kerja, sehingga keakuratan bahasa menjadi sangat penting. Riset ini mempunyai tujuan memberikan deskripsi terkait bentuk kesalahan penggunaan ejaan dalam surat lamaran pekerjaan serta memetakan kompetensi kebahasaan penulis berdasarkan surat yang diterima oleh PT. Selalu Cinta Indonesia. Metode yang dipakai ialah deskriptif kualitatif dengan metode pengumpulan dokumentasi dan analisis data terhadap surat lamaran yang terkumpul. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya kesalahan dominan dalam surat lamaran pekerjaan berupa penggunaan huruf kapital yang tidak tepat, kesalahan tanda baca, penulisan singkatan yang tidak sesuai, serta penggunaan kata tidak baku dan istilah asing yang tidak dimiringkan. Kesalahan tersebut disebabkan oleh rendahnya penguasaan kaidah bahasa, pengaruh gaya penulisan digital, dan minimnya pendampingan dalam penulisan surat resmi. Temuan ini menunjukkan perlunya strategi pengajaran yang lebih baik dalam penulisan formal untuk meningkatkan kemahiran bahasa pelamar.

Kata kunci: *kesalahan berbahasa, ejaan, surat lamaran pekerjaan*

Introduction

A job application letter is part of a formal document that is crucial in the recruitment stage of the workforce. This letter not only conveys the applicant's intention to join a company but also represents the applicant's formal language and communication skills. Therefore, the language used in the job application letter must be standard, good, and polite, especially in the use of capital letters, punctuation, and prepositions (Yuniar et al., 2020). However, in practice, there are still many spelling errors in these aspects, which can reduce the quality of the application letter and reduce the applicant's chances of getting a job. (Podding et al., 2024) stated that these errors in the use of spelling reflect the writer's lack of understanding of the language rules contained in the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling (PUEBI).

A job application letter is not only a means of communication between the applicant and the company, but also an indicator of a person's initial competence in terms of language accuracy. According to Walef et al (2022), the preparation of a good job application letter includes 3 requirements, including the form of the letter, the content of the letter, and the language of the letter. In the context of language, morphological, syntactic, and spelling errors are often not realized by job applicants. Inconsistencies in the use of language in job application letters reflect a weak mastery of language rules, especially the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling (PUEBI). The implementation of PUEBI is very important so that all Indonesian people are able to use Indonesian properly and correctly (Widanti, 2021). This not only interferes with the linguistic aspect, but can also affect personal assessments of the professionalism and seriousness of applicants.

Language error analysis is an activity of assessing all factors of language deviation, language error analysis is very much needed to investigate how far language is spoken, written, composed and provides functions (A. Cahyani et al., 2021). This error analysis not only provides an overview of the quality of job application letters, but can also be a basis for increasing language literacy among job seekers. By knowing the forms and factors that cause errors, related parties such as educational institutions and job training institutions can develop more effective and contextual language learning strategies.

According to Maunah & Prabawa (2013). The results of this research are to provide a description of the errors in writing job application letters in CV. Sindunata. The form of error includes spelling errors which include capitalization, use of punctuation, use of italics, underlining,

and writing of prepositions with a total error of 1,000. 242 pieces. Secondly, morphological errors include errors in the use of affixes, the omission of the prefix *ber-*, the use of the suffix *[ir]*, the morph *be-* replaced by *ber-*, the abbreviation of the morph *mem-*, the influence of local language structures, the total number of errors is 9 pieces.

Research by Kalaamayah & Markhamah (2023) concluded that there were three types of Indonesian language errors in the 2023 UMS FKIP Student Organization activity proposal, namely (1) errors in phonology, (2) syntax errors, and (3) morphology errors. At the phonology level, 16 language errors were found. The sixteen errors were divided into several categories, namely 3 errors in the use of capital letters, 2 errors in the use of periods (*.*), 6 errors in the use of commas (*,*), 3 errors in the use of italics, and 2 spelling errors (typos).

Another study conducted by Prasetyawati & Sabardila (2022). Based on the results of this study, it was found that UMS Indonesian Language Education Masters students who have a role as regional head candidates in Pati Regency made a number of language errors. These errors are divided into four areas, namely: (1) errors in syntax which include the use of ambiguous sentences, unnecessary words, and sentence structures that do not comply with the rules; (2) phonological errors including the addition, change, and removal of phonemes, the use of capital letters, the formation of new phonemes, and the use of loan elements; (3) errors in morphology related to the writing of prefixes; and (4) sociolinguistic errors which include the use of code mixing in one sentence. Referring to this background, this study highlights the forms of language errors in job application letters addressed to PT. Selalu Cinta Indonesia. In contrast to a number of previous studies which generally focus on the analysis of application letters resulting from student assignments in academic environments, this study examines actual job application letters sent directly to the industrial world. Thus, this research offers a new contribution by presenting a real picture of job applicants' linguistic competence in a professional context.

Based on this, the purpose of this study is to identify the forms of language errors in job application letters and analyze the causal factors, so that a mapping of the language competence of job application letter writers can be carried out. Referring to the background, the focus of the problem in this research is how the form of language errors in job application letters addressed to PT. Selalu Cinta Indonesia. The purpose of this research is to identify the forms of errors and their causative factors, so that the competency mapping of the application letter writers can be carried out. PT. Selalu Cinta Indonesia is a company that accepts various job application letters.

Method

This research uses a descriptive method applied through a qualitative approach. Based on Ariesta & Sabardila (2021) Descriptive research aims to compile a systematic, real, and precise picture of the facts of the phenomenon being studied. This research was conducted to provide a description of the form of errors in the application of spelling in job application letters at PT. Selalu Cinta Indonesia. The qualitative approach was chosen because it is able to reveal and understand the forms and causes of spelling errors in depth and contextually.

The data collection technique in this study was carried out through the documentation method with a recording approach (Fadilla & Wulandari, 2023). Documentation is a method for collecting data by utilizing documents or various available written records (Tanjung et al. 2022). The documentation method was carried out by collecting job application letters that were submitted to the HRD department of PT. Selalu Cinta Indonesia in a certain period as the object of study. The steps for data collection were carried out as follows: (1) Collecting job application letters from the HRD of companies that had given research permission, (2) Reading and studying the letter in its entirety, (3) Identifying parts of the letter that contained errors in the use of spelling,

such as errors in capitalization, spelling, use of punctuation, and forms of ineffective sentences, (4) Classifying errors based on their type and form, and (5) Recording all findings using the note-taking technique.

The data analysis method in this study uses a descriptive qualitative content analysis approach (Ahmad, 2018). This analysis aims to examine and describe the forms of language errors, especially in the spelling aspect, as stated in the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling (PUEBI).

Result and Discussion

Based on the data collection conducted by the author on the analysis of language errors at the morphological level in job application letters addressed to PT. Selalu Cinta Indonesia, these errors can be described as follows:

A. Language Errors in Job Application Letters

1. Capitalization Error



Hal: Lamaran Kerja Posisi Staff Purchasing Material

Figure 1. Capital Letter Errors

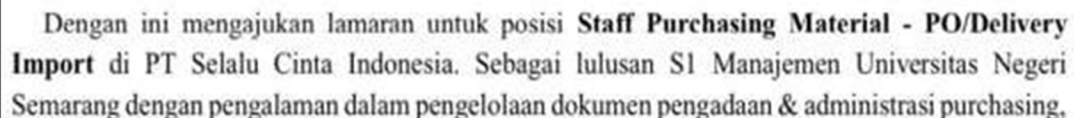
Subject: Job Application for Purchasing Material Staff Position

Error: use capital letters in every word. It is not necessary to capitalize every word, except for the initial letter of the first word and proper names if any.

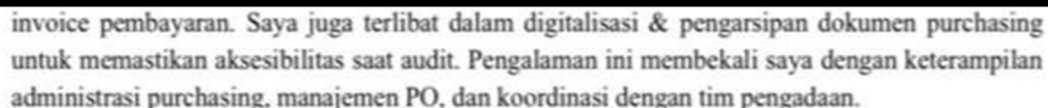
- a) Work: Wrong because it is not a proper name and not the first word, it should be written work.
- b) Position: Wrong because it is not a proper name and not the first word, it should be position.
- c) Staff: Wrong because it is not a proper name, it should be staff. (Note: in the Indonesian context, it is better to use the term staf.)
- d) Purchasing: Wrong because it is not a personal name, it should be purchasing.
- e) Material: Wrong because it is not a proper name, it should be material.

Repair: Subject: Job application for the position of purchasing material staff.

2. Punctuation Errors and Non-Standard Words



Dengan ini mengajukan lamaran untuk posisi **Staff Purchasing Material - PO/Delivery Import** di PT Selalu Cinta Indonesia. Sebagai lulusan S1 Manajemen Universitas Negeri Semarang dengan pengalaman dalam pengelolaan dokumen pengadaan & administrasi purchasing,



invoice pembayaran. Saya juga terlibat dalam digitalisasi & pengarsipan dokumen purchasing untuk memastikan aksesibilitas saat audit. Pengalaman ini membekali saya dengan keterampilan administrasi purchasing, manajemen PO, dan koordinasi dengan tim pengadaan.

Figure 2. Punctuation Errors and Non-Standard Words

- a) **Use of the symbol "&" in sentences** "...management of procurement documents & purchasing administration..."
Error: The symbol "&" does not correspond to the official Indonesian spelling and "purchasing" is an adopted foreign word that has not been standardized (if not italicized/translated).
Repair: "...in the management of procurement and administration documents purchasing..."
- b) **Non-standard word: Staff Purchasing Material**
Error: The word "Staff" is an informal form of "staf" in Indonesian.
Repair: Purchasing material staff
- c) **Use of the symbol "&" in sentences** "...involved in digitalization & document archiving..."
Error: The "&" sign is not used in formal writing.
Repair: "...involved in digitizing and archiving documents..."

3. Incorrect comma punctuation

wawancara kapan saja sesuai jadwal perusahaan. Terlampir, saya sertakan CV dan dokumen pendukung lainnya sebagai bahan pertimbangan.
Terima kasih atas perhatian dan kesempatannya. Saya menantikan kabar baik dari Anda.

Figure 3. Incorrect Punctuation

- a) **Attached,**I enclose my CV and other supporting documents...
Error: The comma after "Attached" is not needed. The word is not a conjunction or an introduction to a subordinate clause.
Repair: Attached I include my CV and other supporting documents...

4. Mistakes in Writing Abbreviations and Company Names

Selama magang di Unit Dokumen (SDMU) PT KAI, saya bertanggung jawab dalam pengelolaan dokumen pengadaan, termasuk validasi Purchase Order (PO), kontrak vendor, dan invoice pembayaran. Saya juga terlibat dalam digitalisasi & pengarsipan dokumen purchasing

Figure 4. Mistakes in Writing Abbreviations and Company Names

- a) PT Selalu Cinta Indonesia and Document Unit (SDMU) PT KAI
Error: There is no period after "PT"
Repair: PT. Selalu Cinta Indonesia and Document Unit (SDMU) PT. KAI
- b) In figure 2 there is an error in writing the abbreviation S1 Management
Error: There is no hyphen in "S1"
Repair:S-1 Management

These findings reinforce research conducted by Seli & Anggih (2021) which states that incorrect use of capital letters is one of the most common mistakes in writing student job application letters. In this study, similar errors were found in the section "Regarding: Job Application for Staff Purchasing Material Position", where each word was written in capital letters incorrectly. In fact, in the rules of Indonesian Spelling, only the first letter of the first word and proper names need to be capitalized.

Phenomenon this shows that the understanding of the function of capital letters is still not evenly distributed among job application letter writers, especially in the context of writing the title or subject of the letter. This kind of writing not only shows a lack of spelling knowledge, but also has an impact on the impression of professionalism of the applicant. Therefore, these results emphasize the importance of strengthening the understanding of spelling in formal writing skills education.

Furthermore, errors in the use of non-standard words and foreign terms that were not translated or italicized were also found in the data studied. Nisa & Suyitno (2017) also highlighted the use of non-standard words and foreign terms that were not translated, similar to the findings in this study. In the application letters analyzed, the use of the word "staff" replacing "staf", as well as the use of foreign terms such as "purchasing" without typographic treatment (e.g. italicized) or translation, indicate a lack of awareness of standard diction in Indonesian and Indonesian language teaching, especially regarding the use of loan terms and writing standard words in formal areas.

The results of this study are also in line with the findings of Bayan (2024) who added that semantic and morphological errors are also often found in student application letters, including in the use of titles and sentence structure. In the context of this study, these errors can be seen from the writing of abbreviations such as "S1 Management" without a hyphen, which should be written "S-1 Management", as well as the use of incorrect punctuation in the opening sentence structure, such as in the sentence "Attached, I include a CV..." which should be written without a comma after the word "Attached". This error indicates a weak mastery of morphological and syntactic structures, which has an impact on the readability and professional impression of the document. The emphasis on these structural errors indicates the importance of more systematic language-based writing training, so that students are able to produce texts that comply with formal and functional standards.

Furthermore, (Hasanah, 2020) specifically emphasized the incorrect use of the symbol "&" and the incorrect writing of the agency name, which were also found in this analysis. In the analyzed letter, writing "PT Selalu Cinta Indonesia" without a dot after "PT" is a fairly common mistake, but has a significant impact in the context of official writing. This shows that knowledge of official abbreviations is still not well mastered by most job application letter writers. Therefore, there is a need for integration of practical language materials into the formal writing education curriculum, especially in the aspects of spelling and institutional writing.

When compared to previous studies, it can be concluded that the types of errors found in job application letters are consistent, especially in terms of the use of spelling, punctuation, and foreign terms (Sunarti, 2021). However, this study places more emphasis on specific forms of errors such as misuse of the symbol "&", inappropriate writing of official abbreviations such as "PT." and "S-1", and the structure of the opening sentence with incorrect punctuation. This indicates the need for ongoing guidance in learning to write formal letters, especially in a professional context.

B. Factors Causing Language Errors

According to (Ruslan et al., 2023), the factors causing language errors are caused by the person using the language in question, not the language they use. There are three possible reasons why someone can make mistakes in speaking, including; being influenced by a language they have previously mastered, language users who do not understand the language they use, and language teaching that is not appropriate or perfect. Speaking correctly means that in speaking, the speaker must be able to obey the applicable language rules. (Kelara et al., 2023) also stated that writing a job application letter that is not in accordance with standard language rules, causing language errors to appear can be influenced by several internal and external factors. The first internal factor is seen in the lack of skill of students in using good language, lack of skill in using punctuation, students are less able to choose words, and the fourth is students are less able to use the right sentences, and students are less able to use the right spelling. External factors arise from the selection of strategies and models used by teachers. Teachers are still bound by traditional and monotonous learning patterns. Conditions like this can hinder students from being active and creative.

As stated by (Seli & Anggih, 2021) in their research on writing official letters, the factors causing these errors are a lack of understanding of Indonesian language rules; unintentional use of language; environmental factors; and language factors including language difficulties and the influence of regional languages.

Based on the analysis of the job application letter addressed to PT. Selalu Cinta Indonesia, errors were found in the spelling aspects including capital letters, punctuation, non-standard words, and abbreviations. These errors were caused by a number of factors that have been identified as follows:

1. Low Mastery of Standard Language Rules (PUEBI)

Mistakes in capitalization, punctuation and inappropriate abbreviations indicate that the writer has not mastered the applicable spelling rules. This phenomenon is similar to the results of research by (Maunah & Prabawa, 2013) which found capitalization and punctuation errors as the most common types of errors in job application letters for vocational school students at CV Sindunata. In his research, spelling errors reached 242 cases, including errors in capital letters, punctuation and prepositions. In both this research and research (Maunah & Prabawa, 2013), capitalization and punctuation errors dominate the types of language errors. This research focuses more on modern visual and digital aspects (the "&" symbol, foreign words), while (Maunah & Prabawa, 2013) places more emphasis on conventional errors such as separating the preposition *di* and using affixes.

2. The Influence of Digital Writing Style and Foreign Language Interference

The use of terms such as *staff*, *purchasing*, and the symbol "&" reflects the influence of digital writing and the habit of using foreign languages without converting to standard forms. This is in line with the findings of (Cahyani, 2022) which highlighted the large number of loan words and symbols used in student application letters that did not comply with the rules, including the use of the word "*dengan ini*" which should be "*dengan ini*", as well as foreign terms that were not italicized. Both studies found that application letter writers tended to use loan words and digital symbols without understanding their function and spelling rules. The study (Cahyani, 2022) linked errors more to sentence structure and formal word choice, while in this study, the main emphasis is on modern visualizations that damage the formality of writing (for example, writing titles in all capital letters and using the symbol "&").

3. Lack of Practice and Assistance in Writing Official Letters

Lack of practical experience in writing formal letters leads to structural and spelling errors. This is reinforced by the absence of a correction or feedback process from experienced parties, so

that errors are not identified. This finding is in accordance with that conveyed by (Maunah & Prabawa, 2013) that repeated errors in student application letters occur due to the lack of practical learning in writing official letters that are applicable. Both studies concluded that language errors were caused by weak practical writing skills and lack of correction or evaluation from the supervisor. Maunah's study observed more vocational high school students who were just learning to write letters, while this study examined application letters written by undergraduate job applicants with internship experience, which showed that spelling errors were not only limited to the student level, but could also occur at the higher education level.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the study on job application letters sent to PT. Selalu Cinta Indonesia, various language errors were found including incorrect use of capital letters, punctuation errors, writing abbreviations that do not comply with PUEBI rules, as well as the use of non-standard words and foreign terms that are not italicized or translated. These errors are caused by low mastery of correct Indonesian language rules, the influence of digital writing style and the habit of using foreign languages directly, as well as lack of practice and assistance in writing official letters. These findings indicate the importance of more applicable and contextual language learning, as well as the need for mapping the language competencies of application letter writers as a basis for improving formal writing skills in a professional context.

Reference

- Ahmad, J. (2018). Desain Penelitian Analisis Isi (*Content Analysis*). *Research Gate*, 5(9), 1–20.
- Ariesta, W., & Sabardila, A. (2021). Kesalahan Berbahasa Bidang Linguistik pada Pidato Mahasiswa MPBI-UMS yang Berperan sebagai Bupati Terpilih Boyolali. *Literasi: Jurnal Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia Serta Pembelajarannya*, 5(2), 345–354.
- Bayan, S. (2024). *Analisis Kesalahan Penggunaan Ejaan Pada Surat Masuk dan Keluar di Balai Desa Blumbungan Periode Januari-April 2023*. Institut Agama Islam Negeri Madura.
- Cahyani, A. C. A. S. (2022). Analisis Kesalahan Ejaan pada Tugas Surat Lamaran Pekerjaan Siswa Kelas XII SMK Bhakti Angkasa 3 Abung Semuli Tahun Pelajaran 2020/2021. *Griya Cendikia*, 7(2), 101–114.
- Cahyani, A., Dewi, N. K., & Setiawan, H. (2021). Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa Tulis pada Teks Narasi Siswa Kelas V SDN 13 Manggelewa Kabupaten Dompu. *Jurnal Pendidikan Dasar*, 1.
- Fadilla, A. R., & Wulandari, P. A. (2023). Literature Review Analisis Data Kualitatif: Tahap Pengumpulan Data. *Mitita Jurnal Penelitian*, 1(3), 34–46.
- Hasanah, P. N. U. (2020). [*Lembar Persetujuan, Pengesahan, Persetujuan Publikasi & Pernyataan Keaslian Tulisan Belum Ada Ttd Semua*] Upaya Guru Dalam Mengatasi Kesulitan Membaca Pada Siswa Madrasah Tsanawiyah (Studi Kasus Kelas VII A MTS Nurul Mujtahidin Mlarak Ponorogo). IAIN Ponorogo.
- Kalaamiah, 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.
- Kelara, K., Deliani, S., & Lubis, L. S. P. (2023). Upaya Menulis Surat Lamaran Kerja Bahasa Indonesia Menggunakan Model *Think Paire Share*. *Jurnal Bahasa Indonesia Prima (BIP)*, 5(2), 119–127. <https://doi.org/10.34012/bip.v5i2.3518>
- Maunah, S., & Prabawa, A. H. (2013). *Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa pada Surat Lamaran Kerja*

- di CV Sindunata Kartasura. Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta.
- Nisa, K., & Suyitno, I. (2017). Kesalahan Penggunaan Bahasa Indonesia dalam Teks Terjemahan Mahasiswa. *Basindo*, 1(1), 1–13.
- Podding, K., Ecca, S., Aswadi, A., Lanta, J., & Desiani, N. F. (2024). Analisis Kesalahan Ejaan pada Makalah Mahasiswa Semester V Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Indonesia. *Cakrawala Indonesia*, 9(1), 105–110.
- Prasetyawati, A. E., & Sabardila, A. (2022). Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa Pidato Mahasiswa MPB-Ums dalam Peran Sebagai Calon Kepala Daerah Kabupaten Pati. *Jurnalistrendi: Jurnal Linguistik, Sastra Dan Pendidikan*, 7(1), 23–36.
- 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*, 6(1), 7582-7588.
- Seli, S., & Anggih, Z. (2021). Kemampuan Menulis Surat Dinas dan Surat Lamaran Pekerjaan Berpandukan Modul pada Mahasiswa S-1 Pendidikan Bahasa Indonesia FKIP Universitas Tanjungpura. *Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia Undiksha*, 11(3), 288–300.
- Sunarti, W. (2021). *Analisis Kesalahan-Kesalahan Penggunaan Bahasa Indonesia dalam Surat Dinas di Kantor Camat Kaur Utara Kabupaten Kaur* (Doctoral dissertation, UIN Fatmawati Sukarno Bengkulu).
- Tanjung, R., Supriani, Y., Mayasari, A., & Arifudin, O. (2022). Manajemen Mutu dalam Penyelenggaraan Pendidikan. *Jurnal Pendidikan Glasser*, 6(1), 29–36.
- Walef, S. M., Nifriza, I., Taslim, F., & Ningrum, A. (2022). Model Pembelajaran *Cooperative Teams Games Tournament* terhadap Keterampilan Menulis Surat Lamaran Pekerjaan. *Jurnal Kajian Bahasa, Sastra dan Pengajaran (KIBASP)*, 6(1), 66–77. <https://doi.org/10.31539/kibasp.v6i1.4881>
- Widanti, N. P. T. (2021). Penyuluhan Penerapan Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia (PUEBI) di Green School Bali. *ABDI MASSA: Jurnal Pengabdian Nasional (e-ISSN: 2797-0493)*, 1(03), 17–25.
- Yuniar, Y., Azizah, N., & Irma, C. N. (2020). Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa Penulisan Surat Lamaran Pekerjaan Siswa SMK Al-Huda Bumiayu. *Diglosia: Jurnal Kajian Bahasa, Sastra, dan Pengajarannya*, 3(2), 189–196.