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Language Error in the Syntax Field on the Solo Radar Page

Rafa Maritzza¹⁾, Yuliana Eka Aryani²⁾, Athaya Khairunnisa Lituhayu³⁾, Markhamah⁴⁾

¹Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta

email: a310230024@student.ums.ac.id

phone: +6289602558564

²Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta

email: a310230042@student.ums.ac.id

³Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta

email: a310230059@student.ums.ac.id

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Abstract

Radar Solo is an online news site that presents various information from the general public. This research aims to examine syntactic errors in the news on the site. By using descriptive qualitative method, the data is collected through listening and note-taking techniques from news editions dated March 11 and May 9, 2025. The analysis was conducted through the stages of identification, classification, explanation, and evaluation. The results showed five main types of syntax errors: nonstandard sentence structure, ambiguous sentences, foreign language influence, unclear sentences, and inappropriate diction selection. These findings indicate the need for increased attention to linguistic rules in online news writing. These results can serve as a reference for journalists and editors in improving the quality of media language so that information is conveyed clearly and effectively.

Keywords: Language Errors, Syntax, Online News, Radar Solo

Corresponding Author:

Rafa Maritzza, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta

Email: a310230024@student.ums.ac.id

Abstrak

Radar Solo merupakan situs berita daring yang menyajikan berbagai informasi dari masyarakat umum. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji kesalahan sintaksis dalam berita-berita di situs tersebut. Dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif, data dikumpulkan melalui teknik simak dan catat dari edisi berita tanggal 11 Maret dan 9 Mei 2025. Analisis dilakukan melalui tahap identifikasi, klasifikasi, penjelasan, dan evaluasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan lima jenis utama kesalahan sintaksis: struktur kalimat tidak baku, kalimat ambigu, pengaruh bahasa asing, kalimat tidak jelas, dan pemilihan diksi yang tidak tepat. Temuan ini menunjukkan perlunya peningkatan perhatian terhadap kaidah kebahasaan dalam penulisan berita daring. Hasil ini dapat menjadi acuan bagi jurnalis dan editor dalam meningkatkan kualitas bahasa media agar informasi tersampaikan secara jelas dan efektif.

Kata kunci: *Kesalahan Berbahasa, Sintaksis, Berita Daring, Radar Solo*

Introduction

Good and correct Indonesian is language that is used in the correct manner (Dawa et al., 2020). Of course, the ability to use Indonesian can be improved gradually through learning activities and practicing using the language (Puspadi, 2021). We use language, both spoken and written varieties. Indonesian is the spoken language commonly used in everyday conversation and during formal meetings (Sari et al., 2022).

Language error analysis is a further understanding of all language errors, it is very important to understand how much language is used, spoken, written, composed, and functions in various contexts (Samsulhadi et al., 2024). The use of language that is not in accordance with Indonesian grammar is a form of language error. The difference between language errors (errors) and language mistakes (mistakes) (Santoso et al., 2018). Language errors are defined as systematic, consistent errors, and indicate the ability of learners at a certain level, usually not perfect (Azi Maulana, 2022). However, the type of unsystematic deviation known as errors in the area of language behavior or performance (Faizah et al., 2023). The prevailing rules of society and the prevailing norms of the Indonesian language. Most people read the news regularly to gain an understanding of reality, whether in the form of events or incidents (Ariyadi et al., 2020).

Syntax is a field of linguistics that studies the internal structure of sentences (Deasy Supartini et al., 2023). According to (Pradestania & Umami, 2022) mentions the focus of syntactic studies are words, phrases, clauses, and other studies related to sentence structure. News must be guided by EBI (Indonesian Spelling) to provide accurate information or notifications to readers with the characteristics of simple and systematic language use (Arum, 2022). Many news pages make mistakes in writing, as well as in spelling. The author explores several studies that are relevant to the theme to be studied that can be documented by the author, including:

Relevant research on this topic is the first research by Annisa Dini Amalia, et al. (2021) who wrote an article entitled "Language Errors in the Field of Syntax in Students of Narathiwat, Thailand", published in the journal of Indonesian Language and Literature Education. This study aims to describe the forms of language errors and the factors causing language errors in the field of syntax. The method in this study is qualitative descriptive using the analysis method. The data collection techniques used in this study are library techniques, listening, and taking notes. The data source in this study comes from the compositions of class VII MAP Narathiwat students, Thailand.

The second research by Nensy Agas Pratiwi, et al. (2023) wrote an article entitled "Analysis of Language Errors in the Syntactic Field on the Websitewartakita.Org", published in the journal Totobuang: Scientific Journal of Language and Literature. This study aims to describe syntactic errors in the news of the WartaKita.org website and their corrections. The method in this

research is triangulation method. The data collection techniques used in this research are listening and recording techniques. The data source in this research comes from news on the WartaKita.org website.

Furthermore, research related to the analysis of language errors in the field of syntax was also carried out by Naufal Allam Gumelar, et al. (2021) wrote an article entitled “Analysis of language errors at the syntactic level in the article Indonesian Language Learning Innovation Through Process Approach”, published in the journal Genre. This study aims to (1) describe and explain the types of language errors at the syntactic level in the article “Indonesian language learning innovation through the process approach”, and (2) describe and explain the causes of language errors at the syntactic level in the article “Indonesian language learning innovation through the process approach”. The method in this research is descriptive qualitative. The data collection techniques used in this research are library, listening, and note-taking techniques. The data source in this research comes from the writing of an article from the journal Retorika.

The next relevant research by Opi Putri Andiyanti, et al. (2022) wrote an article entitled “Analysis of Language Errors in Radar Mandalika Online News”, published in the Lisdaya journal. This research aims to describe the form of language errors in Radar Mandalika's online news. The methods in this research are documentation method, intralingual pairing method with differentiating comparative relationship technique (HBB) and equalizing comparative relationship technique (HBS). The data collection techniques used in this research are listening and note-taking techniques. The data source in this research comes from Radar Mandalika online news.

The results of this study state that after analyzing language errors in the news, it can be concluded that there are several specific steps that can be taken to identify problems that deviate from the Indonesian language standards that apply in online news portals.

Method

This research applies a qualitative descriptive method. Qualitative method is a type of research conducted by understanding errors in books or primary data and using natural methods to describe words (Hidayat et al., 2021). Descriptions are systematic, factual and accurate using actual data.

After the data was collected, this study used qualitative descriptive data analysis, which articulates the data in words. To collect the data, listening and note-taking were used. Carefully reading the *Radar Solo* website. According to (Abdurrahim et al., 2021) The note-taking technique used is to list the words or sentences that are not correct in language in the field of syntax, especially on the Radar Solo news page in the March 11, 2025 and May 09, 2025 editions. This study used the following steps: (1) collecting data and identifying errors; (2) classifying data; (3) providing error explanations; and (4) evaluating and concluding (Handayani & Dhamina, 2021).

After the data is collected, the next step is to analyze by conducting research on errors in the field of syntax. It is expected that when studying, it can be obtained through the structure of phrases, clauses, the use of illogical sentences, and the meaning that must also be adjusted. The data collection process is carried out by reading the literature to obtain data related to the research subject. The data in this study consists of incorrect sentences or words obtained from Radar Solo news page.

Result and Discussion

Based on the data obtained, the forms of language errors in the syntactic field in the news of *Radar Solo* website include:

1. Nonstandard Structured Word Errors

Structural errors in syntax are deviations or inaccuracies in the arrangement of phrases,

clauses, or sentences that do not meet standard Indonesian grammar standards. These errors include the use of words, phrases, or sentences with structures that are not in accordance with Indonesian grammar and are not grammatical (Tambunan et al., 2024).

Data 1:

Wrong form:

"Ini langkah Pemkot Solo antisipasi lonjakan harga jelang ramadan"

Correct form:

"Pemkot Solo Mengambil Langkah untuk Mengantisipasi Lonjakan Harga Jelang Ramadan."

In data (1), the error in the sentence does not have a clear predicate because every sentence must have a subject and predicate at least. This structure is just a combination of phrases without a main verb describing the action. In Indonesian, at the very least, a sentence consists of a subject and a predicate. This sentence only consists of nominal phrases, *"Ini langkah Pemkot Solo"* and verbal phrases *"Antisipasi lonjakan harga jelang Ramadan"* without the connectors that make up a complete sentence. As a result, the sentence cannot be fully understood.

Data 2:

Wrong form:

"memastikan kondisi saat ini masih dalam kategori aman baik dari ketersediaan bahan pokok maupun harga di **pasaran**"

Correct form:

"memastikan kondisi saat ini masih dalam kategori aman baik dari ketersediaan bahan pokok maupun harga di **pasar**"

In data (2), the word "pasaran" is used inappropriately because the form is informal, while the context of the sentence requires standardized and formal vocabulary. The word "*pasaran*" is more commonly used in everyday conversation. In formal texts, the standardized form should be used "*pasar*."

Data 3:

Wrong form:

"Pemerintah Kota Solo menggelar Rapat Koordinasi (Rakor) Tim Pengendalian Inflasi Daerah (TPID) **2025**"

Correct form: "Pemerintah Kota Solo menggelar Rapat Koordinasi (Rakor) Tim Pengendalian Inflasi Daerah (TPID) **pada tahun 2025**"

In data (3), the use of the year number "2025" without a preposition can lead to unclear meaning and sentence relationships. The year number should be preceded by an adverb of time such as "untuk tahun" or "pada tahun" to make the sentence more informative and in accordance with the standard structure.

Data 4:

Wrong form:

"Sejumlah lahan di wilayah Soloraya disiapkan untuk mendukung program **pemerintah pusat mendirikan** Sekolah Rakyat"

Correct form:

"Sejumlah lahan di wilayah Soloraya disiapkan untuk mendukung program **pemerintah pusat dalam mendirikan** Sekolah Rakyat"

In data (4), the use of the word "mendirikan" without a clear object creates uncertainty in the sentence. The verb "mendirikan" should be followed by an object that shows what is

established. In this sentence, the object is not explicitly mentioned, so the meaning of the sentence becomes unclear.

2. Use of Ambiguous Sentences

The use of terms that have multiple meanings can cause sentences to be ambiguous. This ambiguity can lead to doubts about the interpretation of the sentence itself or is known as sentence redundancy (Sutomo & Suryani, 2020).

Data 1:

Wrong form:

"Pemerintah Kota Solo menggelar Rapat Koordinasi (Rakor) Tim Pengendalian Inflasi Daerah (TPID) 2025"

Correct form:

"Pemerintah Kota Solo, melalui perwakilan dari berbagai dinas terkait, menggelar Rapat Koordinasi (Rakor) Tim Pengendalian Inflasi Daerah (TPID) 2025."

In data (1), the language error in using ambiguous sentences because the sentence above does not explain who attended the meeting, causing the reader to wonder whether what is meant is the entire Solo city government or only certain representatives.

Data 2:

Wrong form:

"Meski sejumlah bahan pokok sudah mulai terlihat ada kenaikan, pihaknya memastikan kondisi saat ini masih dalam kategori aman baik dari ketersediaan bahan pokok maupun harga dipasaran"

Correct form:

"Meski sejumlah bahan pokok sudah mulai terlihat ada kenaikan, pihaknya memastikan kondisi saat ini masih dalam kategori aman, baik dari ketersediaan bahan pokok maupun harga dipasaran"

In this data (2) the phrase *"kategori aman baik dari ketersediaan bahan pokok maupun harga dipasaran"* are not separated by proper punctuation, so the relationship between parts of the sentence is unclear. Unclear words *"aman"* only for the availability of staples, or also for the prices in the market. Due to the lack of punctuation and the use of the same word pattern, it becomes unclear.

Data 3:

Wrong form:

"Lokasi ini dinilai sangat layak karena sudah memiliki sejumlah fasilitas pendukung"

Correct form:

"Lokasi ini dinilai sangat layak karena sudah memiliki sejumlah fasilitas pendukung, seperti ruang kelas, asrama, dapur, ruang makan, masjid, dan laboratorium"

In this data (3) the word *"fasilitas pendukung"* is not explained in detail, leaving the reader to interpret the different types of facilities in question. In addition, it is not clear whether *"fasilitas pendukung"* it already exists or still needs to be built.

Data 4:

Wrong form:

"Sekolah Rakyat ditargetkan mulai menerima peserta didik pada tahun ajaran baru 2025/2026"

Correct form:

“Sekolah Rakyat ditargetkan mulai **membuka pendaftaran peserta didik** pada tahun ajaran baru 2025/2026”

In this data (4) it is not clear whether what is meant is “*mulai menerima peserta didik*” is the process of enrollment, selection, or the start of teaching and learning activities. So that the reader can interpret that in the 2025/2026 school year the school is fully operational, or has just started the administration process. The use of the word “mulai menerima” without an explanation of the stages of the acceptance process causes uncertainty.

3. Foreign Language Influence

Syntactic interference is the phenomenon of the inclusion of syntactic patterns from a foreign language into Indonesian, thus causing deviations from the prevailing Indonesian grammatical rules. This interference generally occurs in individuals who master more than one language, especially in the context of globalization and the dominance of foreign languages such as English in the realm of media and communication (Theopilus et al., 2024).

Data 1:

Wrong form:

"Selain membahas potensi lonjakan harga bahan pokok jelang Hari Raya Idul Fitri, potensi terjadinya cuaca **ekstrem** yang muncul selama periode Lebaran"

Correct form:

"Selain membahas potensi lonjakan harga bahan pokok menjelang Hari Raya Idul Fitri, juga dibahas kemungkinan terjadinya cuaca **parah** selama periode Lebaran."

In data (1) the influence of foreign language is found in the word “ekstrem” because the use of these words shows a strong foreign language influence in modern Indonesian vocabulary in technical and scientific terms such as weather. This facilitates communication because these words are already widely used, but also has the potential to reduce the use of native Indonesian words.

Data 2:

Wrong form:

"Kami sedang lakukan **asesmen**. Nanti kami konsultasi dengan PU (Kementerian PUPR) apakah kapasitasnya (siswa) bisa ditambah. Karena pak presiden minta agar siswa yang diterima bisa sebanyak-banyaknya," pungkasnya.

Correct form:

"Kami sedang melakukan **penilaian**. Nanti kami akan berkonsultasi dengan PU (Kementerian PUPR) apakah kapasitas siswa bisa ditambah, karena Bapak Presiden meminta agar jumlah siswa yang diterima bisa sebanyak-banyaknya," pungkasnya.

In data (2) the influence of foreign language lies in the word “asesmen” which shows a strong English influence in modern Indonesian vocabulary. The word is more technical and specific than “penilaian” However, since the word is an absorption word, to maintain the purity of the Indonesian language, the word can be changed into “*penilaian*”.

Data 3:

Wrong form:

“Agus menyebut **infrastruktur** gedung yang ada saat ini sudah sangat siap.”

Correct form:

“Agus menyebut **prasarana** gedung yang sudah ada saat ini sudah sangat siap”.

In data (3) the influence of foreign language lies in the word “infrastruktur” which has become a common technical term in the context of Indonesian development and governance. The

use of the word is more formal and specific than its equivalent in Indonesia “*prasarana*” which is more general and simpler. It shows that the use of foreign language is very common and accepted in modern Indonesian, especially in technical and professional contexts.

Data 4:

Wrong form:

“Koordinasi juga terus dilakukan bersama Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat (PUPR) guna melakukan **revitalisasi** gedung agar optimal digunakan untuk kegiatan belajar mengajar”.

Correct form:

"Koordinasi juga terus dilakukan bersama Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat (PUPR) guna melakukan **pembaharuan** gedung agar fungsinya optimal untuk kegiatan belajar mengajar.”

In data (4) the use of foreign language is located in “*revitalisasi*” i.e. the word is a direct absorption that has entered the formal and technical Indonesian vocabulary. The use of the word facilitates communication because the word has a specific meaning and is widely recognized, even though it is an absorption word. In the KBBI, the word means “*pembaharuan*”.

Data 5:

Wrong form:

“di **Kompleks** Sentra Terpadu Prof. Dr. Soeharso, Kecamatan Laweyan, Kota Solo”

Correct form:

“di **wilayah** Sentra Terpadu Prof. Dr. Soeharso, Kecamatan Laweyan, Kota Solo”

In this data (5) the word “kompleks” The word is an absorption from a foreign language, which is then adjusted in Indonesian spelling, but morphologically and semantically it still shows the influence of English, which is more complex in word formation and meaning. This foreign language influence causes the word to be used to refer to a collection of buildings or areas consisting of several facilities, which in the original Indonesian language can be translated as “wilayah”.

4. Unclear sentences

Due to problems in the structure or elements of the sentence, unclear sentences fall into the category of syntax errors because they do not provide a complete meaning or make it easy for the reader to understand.

Data 1:

Wrong form:

“Selain membahas potensi lonjakan harga bahan pokok jelang Hari Raya Idul Fitri, **potensi terjadinya cuaca ekstrem** yang muncul selama periode Lebaran”

Correct form:

“Selain membahas potensi lonjakan harga bahan pokok jelang Hari Raya Idul Fitri, **rapat juga membahas potensi terjadinya cuaca ekstrem** yang **diperkirakan** muncul selama periode Lebaran”

Data (1) does not contain a clear predicate. The reader doesn't get enough information about what was done when “potensi terjadinya cuaca ekstrem” because there is no verb or predicate describing the action or condition of the term after the first clause.

Data 2:

Wrong form:

“Misalnya dari sisi distribusi yang bencana seperti banjir, longsor, dan **lain yang bisa menambah besaran** biaya distribusi”

Correct form:

“Misalnya, dari sisi distribusi, bencana seperti banjir, longsor, dan **lainnya dapat meningkatkan** biaya distribusi”

Data (2) shows a confusing structure. It is not clear what is meant by the phrase "yang bencana seperti banjir, longsor, dan lain". It is unclear whether "bencana seperti banjir, longsor, dan lain" is a factor that disrupts the distribution or is just part of the distribution itself.

Data 3:

Wrong form:

“Dari BMKG sudah mengeluarkan informasi yang **bisa** diakses setiap tiga jam sekali **di web resmi BMKG”**

Correct form:

“BMKG telah mengeluarkan informasi yang **dapat** diakses setiap tiga jam sekali **melalui situs resmi mereka”**

Data (3) shows the phrase "Dari BMKG sudah mengeluarkan informasi" inappropriate. Who issued this information, and this sentence has no clear subject.

Data 4:

Wrong form:

“Disinggung soal ketersediaan dan kestabilan harga bahan pokok di Solo, **pihaknya memastikan upaya sidak pasar hingga** operasi pasar **mulai intens dilakukan”**

Correct form:

“Ketika ditanya mengenai ketersediaan dan kestabilan harga bahan pokok di Solo, **pihaknya memastikan bahwa inspeksi mendadak di pasar dan** operasi pasar **mulai dilakukan secara intensif”**

Data (4) shows that this sentence is too long and complex, making its meaning unclear. The word "hingga" used inappropriately to link two different actions.

Data 5:

Wrong form:

“Untuk di Solo, calon lokasi Sekolah Rakyat **sudah disurvei** Wakil Menteri Sosial (Wamensos) Agus Jabo Priyono, Jumat (9/5/2025)”

Correct form:

“Calon lokasi Sekolah Rakyat di Solo telah disurvei oleh Wakil Menteri Sosial (Wamensos) Agus Jabo Priyono pada Jumat (9/5/2025)”

Data (5) uses the phrase "Untuk di Solo", It is ineffective and can confuse the reader. The phrase provides no additional information and can be removed to make the sentence clearer.

5. Inappropriate diction in forming sentences

Inappropriate diction is when a word or phrase is used in a way that is not appropriate to the meaning, context, or linguistic norms. The use of these words or phrases can cause sentences to be ambiguous or ineffective.

Data 1:

Wrong form:

“**infrastruktur gedung** yang ada...”

Correct form:

“**Fasilitas gedung** yang ada saat ini...”

In data (1) this is not correct because infrastructure and building are two different things. “Infrastruktur” may include electricity, water, or road networks, whereas “gedung” is the physical form of the building. If you mean the condition of the building, simply use “fasilitas” or “bangunan”.

Data 2:

Wrong form:

“sudah **sangat** siap”

Correct form:

“Sudah siap **digunakan**”

In this data (2), the term “sudah sangat siap” feels inappropriate because the word “siap” already shows total readiness. In a news context, the addition of “sangat” can result in a vague and hyperbolic meaning.

Data 3:

Wrong form:

“menambah **besaran biaya distribusi**”

Correct form:

“yang dapat **meningkatkan biaya distribusi**”

In this data (3), the word “besaran” is usually used in physics or math to describe value or size, but not for costs. The use of the word “besaran” for distribution costs is inappropriate, and a word more commonly used in economics or business could be used instead.

After conducting the data, the results show that Indonesian, the main communication tool of Indonesian society, plays an important role in various fields of life, such as education, mass media, and government. Good and correct language use reflects the ability to use language in a way that conforms to social norms and grammar. Language errors still occur frequently, both orally and in writing, especially in online media such as Radar Solo. To achieve this goal, a thorough analysis of such errors is needed to identify their types, sources, and methods to deal with them.

Language error is the use of language that does not conform, either orally or in writing, to the standards of Indonesian society and grammar (Amalia, 2021). To avoid overlapping meanings, language analysis errors should consider the discourse as a whole (Wiwik Susanti et al., 2022). Language error analysis examines all components of language errors. It is essential for knowing how language is spoken, written, structured, and functions (Cahyani et al., 2021).

Syntax is a branch of linguistics that talks about the ins and outs of discourse, sentences, clauses, and phrases, in contrast to morphology which talks about the ins and outs of words and morphemes (Hendriyani & Indrawati, 2024). According to (Noordiniyah et al., 2021) Syntax errors are errors or deviations in the structure of phrases, clauses, or sentences, as well as inaccurate use of particles. Error analysis in the field of sentence structure concerns word order, cohesion, phrase structure, sentence cohesion, and sentence logic.

Radar Solo is a daily newspaper that presents local and national news in Solo and its surrounding areas. Radar Solo covers various areas of the Solo Prefecture, namely Sukoharjo, Wonogiri, Sragen and Karanganyar. The newspaper is available in print and digital. Until now, Radar Solo presents news through an online portal, which can be accessed by everyone (Aprilia et al., 2020). According to (Vania et al., 2021) This news portal makes it easier for people to get various information, especially local news from Solo and surrounding areas.

Based on the analysis of Radar Solo's online news, various forms of errors were found that affect the clarity of meaning and the effectiveness of conveying information to readers. One of the most dominant errors is the nonstandard sentence structure, which is the use of phrases or clauses that do not have clear subjects and predicates. Sentences such as “Ini langkah Pemkot Soloantisipasi lonjakan harga jelang Ramadan” They do not fulfill the basic structure of Indonesian sentences, making it difficult for readers to understand. In addition, ambiguous word usage is also found, such as in sentences that do not indicate who the perpetrator or subject of a particular action is, leading to multiple interpretations.

Furthermore, foreign language interference is also a significant problem in news writing. Vocabulary such as "revitalisasi", "asesmen", dan "infrastruktur" Indonesian words are often used without context adjustment or without an Indonesian equivalent, which can confuse the reader. Although some words have been included in the Big Indonesian Dictionary, their use still needs to be adjusted to the context so as not to obscure the meaning. In addition, the use of inappropriate diction, such as “menambah besaran biaya distribusi”, shows a lack of accuracy in choosing words that are appropriate to the formal context of the news.

Not only that, there are also many sentences that are unclear in structure and meaning. This shows a lack of mastery of the correct syntactic structure in the preparation of news sentences. Ineffective and confusing sentences will have an impact on the reader's understanding of the news content, so that the purpose of conveying information is not maximally achieved.

Through this analysis, it can be concluded that syntactic errors in online news need special attention from news writers and editors. Mastery of correct grammar, appropriate word choice, and attention to logical and effective sentence structure are the main keys in presenting quality information to the public.

Conclusion

The use of good and correct Indonesian is very important in communication, especially in online news media. The analysis of language errors, especially at the syntactic level, helps identify forms of sentence structure deviation that are not in accordance with Indonesian grammar rules. These errors include nonstandard sentences, ambiguity, foreign language influence, unclear sentences, and the use of inappropriate diction. Through research on news on the Radar Solo website, various syntactic errors were found that can interfere with the reader's understanding. These errors include ungrammatical phrase and clause structures, inappropriate use of absorbed words, and inappropriate diction in the context of formal sentences.

The analysis of language errors is important as an effort to improve the quality of journalistic language in online media. By identifying, classifying and evaluating the errors that appear, writers and editors can better understand the linguistic aspects that need to be improved. This step is not only useful in the context of improving the quality of writing, but also in maintaining the accuracy, clarity and effectiveness of communication through the media. Therefore, it is necessary to pay more attention to the linguistic aspects in the production of news texts so that the messages conveyed can be received appropriately by the wider community in accordance with the Enhanced Spelling.

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