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Language Errors in Pragmatic Scientific Articles by PBSI Students

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Abstract

Writing scientific articles is an important skill that must be mastered by students, especially in the Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program (PBSI). However, there are still many obstacles found, especially related to the use of inappropriate language. This study aims to analyze language errors in scientific articles on pragmatics written by PBSI students, focusing on spelling, syntax, and semantic errors. The method used is descriptive qualitative with data collection techniques in the form of documentation studies of students' scientific articles. The results of the analysis show that spelling errors are still the main problem, including the writing of basic words and affixes, the use of capital letters, writing numbers, pronouns, loan words, and the use of punctuation and italics that are not in accordance with the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling (PUEBI). In addition, many syntactic errors are also found, such as unnecessary repetition of words, incomplete phrases, incorrect use of prepositions, and ineffective sentences that do not fulfill the subject-predicate elements completely. Semantic errors also appear, in the form of inappropriate word choices that reduce the clarity of meaning and interfere with the reader's understanding. These errors have an impact on the clarity and professionalism of scientific articles and hinder effective academic communication. The main factors causing this are students' lack of understanding of linguistic rules and lack of accuracy in writing. Therefore, more intensive learning and guidance are needed so that students are able to apply the rules of spelling, syntax, and semantics of the Indonesian language correctly. This study is expected to be a reference for improving the quality of scientific writing of PBSI students according to academic standards

Keywords: Language errors, Article, Spelling, Syntax, Semantics

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Abstrak

Penulisan artikel ilmiah merupakan keterampilan penting yang harus dikuasai oleh mahasiswa, khususnya di Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia (PBSI). Namun, masih banyak kendala yang ditemukan, terutama terkait penggunaan bahasa yang kurang tepat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis kesalahan berbahasa dalam artikel ilmiah bertema pragmatik yang ditulis oleh mahasiswa PBSI, dengan fokus pada kesalahan ejaan, sintaksis, dan semantik. Metode yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kualitatif dengan teknik pengumpulan data berupa studi dokumentasi terhadap artikel ilmiah mahasiswa. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa kesalahan ejaan masih menjadi masalah utama, meliputi penulisan kata dasar dan berimbuhan, penggunaan huruf kapital, penulisan angka, kata ganti, kata serapan, serta penggunaan tanda baca dan huruf miring yang tidak sesuai dengan Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia (PUEBI). Selain itu, kesalahan sintaksis juga banyak ditemukan, seperti pengulangan kata yang tidak perlu, frasa yang kurang lengkap, penggunaan preposisi yang salah, serta kalimat yang tidak efektif dan tidak memenuhi unsur subjek-predikat secara lengkap. Kesalahan semantik juga muncul, berupa pemilihan kata yang kurang tepat sehingga mengurangi kejelasan makna dan mengganggu pemahaman pembaca. Kesalahan-kesalahan tersebut berdampak pada kejelasan dan profesionalisme artikel ilmiah serta menghambat komunikasi akademik yang efektif. Faktor utama penyebabnya adalah kurangnya pemahaman mahasiswa terhadap kaidah kebahasaan dan kurangnya ketelitian dalam penulisan. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan pembelajaran dan pembimbingan yang lebih intensif agar mahasiswa mampu menerapkan kaidah ejaan, sintaksis, dan semantik bahasa Indonesia dengan benar. Penelitian ini diharapkan menjadi acuan untuk meningkatkan kualitas penulisan ilmiah mahasiswa PBSI sesuai standar akademik.

Kata kunci: *Kesalahan Berbahasa, Artikel, Ejaan, Sintaksis, Semantik*

Introduction

In today's era where the role of technology is increasingly dominating in academic matters, writing skills are a basic need for every student. Writing scientific articles is a crucial skill that must be mastered by students, especially for those studying in the Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program (PBSI). Scientific papers are called research papers in English, which are written scientific articles that report research results systematically. In addition to being a means of academic communication, scientific articles are also a benchmark for students' abilities in expressing ideas, data, and arguments systematically and logically. Scientific articles in Indonesian have a vital role in the development of language skills and academic learning (Anggie, et al., 2024). However, in practice, there are still many obstacles in the writing process, especially related to the use of inappropriate language, both in terms of grammar, spelling, semantics, and syntax. These errors can reduce the quality and clarity of the message to be conveyed, which can interfere with the reader's understanding. In addition, the use of incorrect language can also reduce the academic value of scientific works. Therefore, adequate mastery of language rules and pragmatic elements is needed to write quality scientific articles. Analysis of language errors in scientific articles is an important step to improve the quality of student writing. In writing, ideas and concepts must be expressed in complete and structured language, including careful word selection, correct spelling, and proper use of punctuation (Agkris & Simorangkir, 2023).

Language errors are a form of deviation that is systematic, consistent, and describes students' abilities at a certain stage that is not yet perfect. Meanwhile, errors are a form of deviation that is not systematic, which is in the area of language performance or behavior (Ariesta & Sabardila, 2021). Language errors are a form of deviation that is systematic, consistent, and describes the student's ability at a certain stage that is not yet perfect. Meanwhile, errors are a form

of deviation that is not systematic, which is in the area of language performance or behavior. Language errors in writing scientific articles are a common phenomenon among students, both in the areas of spelling, word choice, and sentence structure. Based on previous research, the most dominant errors that appear are in the aspects of spelling, use of phenomenon among students, both in the areas of spelling, word choice, and sentence structure. Based on previous research, the most dominant errors that appear are in the aspects of spelling, use of punctuation, and inaccuracy in word choice and sentence structure. This is because students still do not understand and are not used to using standard language rules, as well as lack of practice in writing scientific papers on an ongoing basis. Language errors that arise due to these challenges can have a negative impact on the quality of language communication (Nababan, et al., 2024). In addition, the influence of regional languages, foreign languages, and the author's environment also contribute to the emergence of these language errors. Students often ignore the importance of using language that is appropriate to the context and purpose of scientific writing. As a result, the message to be conveyed becomes ineffective and less understandable to the reader. Therefore, serious efforts are needed to identify and overcome language errors in writing scientific articles.

Errors at the phonological level are related to the use of phonemes and spelling. Examples include errors in pronouncing phonemes, writing phonemes and words, and deviations caused by the use and writing of punctuation. In terms of morphology, language deviations are related to word formation, such as the use of morphemes, the process of adding affixes, repetition (reduplication), and combining or composing words. Furthermore, at the syntactic level, errors occur in the structure of phrases, clauses, and sentences, including the use of inappropriate particles. Meanwhile, in the semantic field, language deviations are related to the process of meaning, both at the word and sentence levels (Beauty et al., 2020). Syntax is a branch of linguistics that studies how words are arranged into meaningful and logically structured phrases, clauses, and sentences. "Syntactic errors are errors or deviations in the structure of phrases, clauses, or sentences, as well as inaccurate use of particles (Deasy Supartini, et al., 2023). The correct sentence structure helps convey ideas systematically and avoids ambiguity that can interfere with understanding. "Syntactic errors based on several definitions that have been explained are errors, deviations, violations, mistakes of a rule determined at the syntactic level (Ramadhiyanti, 2021). These syntactic errors not only reduce the clarity of the message but can also reduce the credibility of the writer in the eyes of the reader. In addition, a good command of syntax allows the writer to connect ideas in the text cohesively and coherently, so that readers can follow the train of thought easily. Therefore, analysis and correction of syntactic errors are essential to improve the quality of communication in scientific work.

One way to explain the use of good and correct Indonesian is to analyze language errors. Good Indonesian is Indonesian that meets communication factors, while correct Indonesian is Indonesian that meets the rules or regulations in language (Lian, 2024). Good scientific writing skills are not only determined by mastery of theory, but also by the ability to apply language rules appropriately. If these errors are allowed to persist, it will have an impact on the low quality of scientific work produced by students, as well as reduce the academic image of educational institutions. In addition, language errors can also hinder the process of transferring knowledge and science to readers. Therefore, an in-depth analysis of language errors in pragmatic scientific articles is very necessary in order to identify the types, causal factors, and impacts. With this analysis, it is hoped that the right strategy can be found to improve the quality of scientific article writing. Good writing uses effective sentences and shows that the author has a good command of Indonesian and in accordance with the rules (Yousafzai, et al., 2025). In addition, the results of this analysis can also be used as evaluation material for lecturers and educational staff in designing

more effective scientific writing learning.

Many studies have been conducted on language errors in writing scientific articles, but few have specifically studied language errors in the pragmatic realm in scientific articles by PBSI students. Writing skills are writing activities in accordance with the rules of scientific work (El Widad, et al., 2023). Most studies focus more on aspects of spelling, grammar, and writing systematics. The semantic aspect has a very important role in building effective communication and avoiding misunderstandings in scientific writing. Semantics is defined as a field of linguistics that studies meaning (Ratna Dewi, 2018). Therefore, a good understanding of semantics is essential so that writers can choose words and expressions that are appropriate to the context and purpose of writing. In the academic world, the ability to write scientific papers is a critical constituent in shaping students as contributors in an era of ever-growing knowledge (Marampa, et al., 2024). This study will provide new contributions to understanding and overcoming language errors in the fields of spelling, syntax and semantics, especially those related to scientific writing written by PBSI students. In addition, the findings of this study can also be used as a reference for other studies that aim to develop scientific writing learning strategies.

Based on previous research related to this research, including: 1) Research conducted by Hermawan (2019) produced spelling errors in the form of writing letters and writing words to foster mastery of Indonesian and increase awareness among students; 2) Research conducted by Oktaviani et al., (2018) produced (a) forms of language errors include errors in the use of capital letters, errors in the use of punctuation, errors in the use of particles, errors in the writing of repeated words, errors due to typography, and errors in writing standard words; (b) forms of language errors in the field of morphology include errors in prepositions, errors in writing formed words, and errors due to pleonasm; (b) forms of language errors in the field of morphology include errors in phrase structure-sentence structure; and c) factors causing language errors do not only come from students but also from teachers 3) Research conducted by Yuniar et al., (2020) found that language errors include errors in the writing of prepositions, writing standard words, errors in the use of italics, and errors in the use of capital letters (Kalaamiah & Markhamah, 2023). Previous studies have discussed many language errors in students' scientific article writing, but the main focus is still on the aspects of spelling, grammar, and writing systematics. These studies generally highlight errors in the use of capital letters, punctuation, particles, rewriting words, typography, morphology, and phrase or sentence structure. This study offers a new contribution by analyzing language errors in three main aspects: spelling, syntax, and semantics, especially in the context of pragmatic scientific article writing by PBSI students. Thus, this study fills the gap in studies that have not been widely explored, namely the pragmatic and semantic aspects of PBSI students' scientific writing.

It is expected that the results of this study will help evaluate and develop scientific writing learning strategies by knowing the forms, causal factors, and impacts of language errors in scientific articles of PBSI students, especially in the linguistic and pragmatic aspects, so that students' writing skills can continue to improve optimally. Writing papers can hone sensitivity in analyzing problems that occur in society and finding solutions to the problems faced (Fatmawati, et al., 2023). In addition, this study is also expected to provide input for lecturers and educators in designing more effective and contextual scientific writing learning. With this research, it is hoped that the right solution can be found to overcome language errors in writing scientific articles. In addition, this research can also be used as a consideration in developing curriculum and teaching materials for scientific writing courses. This research provides broad benefits for the world of education, especially in improving the quality of scientific article writing by PBSI students. In addition, this article can be a reference for further research that wants to develop linguistic and

pragmatic aspects in scientific writing.

Method

This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach to analyze language errors in scientific articles on pragmatics written by students of the Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program (PBSI). This approach was chosen so that researchers could describe the phenomenon of language errors in depth and systematically without generalizing to a wider population. The research sample was in the form of students' pragmatic scientific articles that were selected purposively based on their relevance and representativeness to the research objectives. The main data collection technique used was document analysis, namely by reviewing students' scientific articles to find errors in spelling, syntax, and semantics. In addition, semi-structured interviews were also conducted with several students as informants to obtain additional information related to the causal factors and impacts of language errors. The combination of these two data collection techniques aims to increase data validity through source triangulation. The data obtained were then analyzed interactively through three stages, namely data reduction, data presentation, and data verification. At the reduction stage, data filtering and collection are based on the categories of language errors found. Furthermore, the data is presented systematically in the form of narrative descriptions and tables to facilitate interpretation. Finally, data checking by comparing the results of document analysis and interviews to ensure the accuracy and consistency of the findings. The focus of this research analysis includes three types of language errors, namely spelling, syntax, and semantic errors, which have an impact on the clarity and professionalism of scientific articles. With this method, the study is expected to provide a comprehensive picture of the forms and causes of language errors and provide useful recommendations to improve the quality of scientific writing of PBSI students.

Result and Discussion

A. Types of Language Errors in PBSI Students' Pragmatic Articles

Table 1. Types of Language Errors in PBSI Students' Pragmatic Articles

No	Spelling Error	Syntax Error	Semantic Error
1	Punctuation errors period	Redundant word error	Misuse of meaning
2	Punctuation errors comma	Phrase inaccuracy error	Misuse of meaning ambiguity
3	Punctuation errors italic mark	Sentence error without subject	Mistake of meaning redundancy
4	Incorrect use of capital letters		

Spelling Error

In the world of writing, especially in the scientific field, spelling accuracy is a non-negotiable foundation. However, fundamental errors often go unnoticed, reducing the quality of writing and obscuring the intended meaning. This article will specifically highlight various common spelling errors, ranging from incorrect use of periods, misuse of slashes, to inconsistencies in capitalization. Through a pragmatic lens, we will analyze how these spelling errors not only affect grammatical aspects but also impact the writer's communicative intent and the reader's understanding. By examining concrete examples, we will see how improvements in spelling are essential to ensure that messages are conveyed clearly, coherently, and professionally,

while also reflecting the writer's linguistic precision. Let us explore further why these details are so crucial in creating high-quality written works.

1. Punctuation Errors Period

Discussions about language errors often focus on grammar or vocabulary. However, in pragmatic studies, language errors can also be found in the inappropriate use of punctuation, which can potentially obscure meaning and communicative intent. This article will highlight one common error that often occurs, namely the use of punctuation after the word "berikut". In the sentence "Hal ini dapat ditunjukkan dalam tindak tutur sebagai berikut.", one of the common mistakes is the use of punctuation after the word "berikut". A colon is used after a word or phrase that is followed by details, a list, or further explanation, such as the word 'following' which begins an example or description (Hanim, 2024). Many writers mistakenly use a period (.) after the word "berikut", when in fact a colon (:) should be used. This is because after the word "berikut" is usually followed by examples of speech acts or more detailed explanations, so the use of a colon is very appropriate to indicate that the next sentence is an explanatory part or example of the previous statement. According to the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling (PUEBI), a colon is used after a word or phrase that requires explanation or detail, one of which is the word "berikut" when followed by an example or description. If a period is used after the word "berikut" the relationship between the main sentence and its explanation becomes less clear and disconnected, so that readers can experience confusion in understanding the author's intent. The correct sentence should be: "Hal ini dapat ditunjukkan dalam tindak tutur berikut:". Therefore, understanding and applying the correct punctuation rules are very important so that the message conveyed is clear, coherent, and easy for the reader to understand. In addition, the use of correct punctuation also reflects good language skills and the writer's professionalism in conveying information effectively and in a structured manner.

2. Punctuation Errors Comma

In writing, we often encounter errors in the use of punctuation, especially in long, complex sentences. Laypeople tend to follow their intuition rather than the applicable linguistic rules, which often causes confusion for readers. In fact, the use of commas has specific rules and functions, such as separating elements in a list or providing a pause in long clauses to make them easier to understand. Understanding and applying these rules is crucial to ensuring our writing is clear, coherent, and compliant with Indonesian language standards. Therefore, we will discuss these punctuation errors. The sentence "Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan jenis penelitian deskriptif untuk menganalisis fenomena kebahasaan berupa tindak tutur dalam komentar-komentar netizen terhadap kritik Jusuf Kalla terhadap Menteri Pendidikan, Nadiem Makarim, terkait Kurikulum Merdeka, contains several spelling and punctuation errors that need to be corrected. One of the main errors is in the use of a comma after the phrase "Menteri Pendidikan". Because "Menteri Pendidikan Nadiem Makarim" is a unit that explains the position and name of a person, it should not be separated by a comma so that the sentence remains coherent and its meaning is not interrupted. The comma (,) has various functions in a sentence. It is used to separate elements in detail or enumeration, assisting in clarification and reading lists (Juli, et al., 2024). In addition, the hyphen in the repeated word "komentar-komentan" is correctly used to indicate the plural form repeatedly, but it must be written without a space between the hyphen and the word. The use of capital letters in people's names and official terms such as "Jusuf Kalla", "Nadiem Makarim", and "Kurikulum Merdeka" is correct. To clarify fairly long sentences, the use of commas can be considered in certain parts, for example after the phrase "type of descriptive

research", in order to separate clauses and make it easier for readers to understand. The correct sentence should be: " 'Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan jenis penelitian deskriptif, untuk menganalisis fenomena kebahasaan berupa tindak tutur dalam komentar-komentar netizen terhadap kritik Jusuf Kalla terhadap Menteri Pendidikan Nadiem Makarim terkait Kurikulum Merdeka". Thus, improving punctuation, especially removing unnecessary commas and structuring sentences that are clearer, will make the writing more in accordance with the KBBI and make it easier for readers to grasp the author's intent.

3. Punctuation Errors Italic Mark

In the world of scientific writing, linguistic accuracy is key, not only in word choice or sentence structure, but also in the use of punctuation. Often, students unknowingly make fundamental mistakes that undermine the professionalism of their writing. One common mistake that often arises is the use of the slash (/). To highlight foreign terms, technical terms, or words that need emphasis, the correct rule is to use italics without the slash. This seemingly minor mistake actually indicates the writer's lack of understanding of proper scientific writing standards. Therefore, let us delve deeper into why these small details in punctuation are so crucial, and how proper understanding can enhance the quality and credibility of our written work. In the sentence " 'Dalam artikel tersebut, istilah /pragmatik/ sering digunakan tanpa penjelasan yang memadai", the use of the slash (/) in the word pragmatic is a fairly common spelling error found in students' scientific papers. The incorrect use of the slash violates the rules of Indonesian writing, especially the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling (PUEBI). In terms of function, the slash is usually used to indicate alternative choices (for example and/or), to write website addresses, or to separate lines of poetry in the text. However, to mark foreign terms, technical terms, or terms that you want to emphasize, the correct way is to use italics without adding a slash (/). This is in accordance with the PUEBI provisions which state that foreign terms or special terms in scientific texts must be italicized so that their writing is consistent and easily recognized by readers. This incorrect use of the slash not only disrupts the aesthetics of the writing, but can also cause confusion for readers because the function of the punctuation becomes unclear. This error shows a lack of understanding by students of the rules for using proper punctuation in scientific writing. Therefore, it is important for writers to learn and apply the correct writing rules so that the scientific articles produced have good language quality, are professional, and easy to understand.

4. Incorrect Use of Capital Letters

In the field of pragmatics, data analysis focuses not only on linguistic meaning, but also on the accuracy of linguistic forms, including spelling. Often, spelling errors that go unnoticed can reduce the quality and professionalism of a study. Such errors, whether intentional or unintentional, highlight the importance of consistency and adherence to the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling (PUEBI). Understanding the nuances of capitalization and the marking of foreign terms is crucial to ensuring that research data is presented clearly, accurately, and professionally, so as not to confuse readers and maintain scientific integrity. In the sentence "Data dari penelitian ini berupa paparan kata dan kalimat yang terdapat dalam Postingan dan Live Tiktok" "There are several spelling errors that need to be corrected by referring to Indonesian language rules Indonesian spelling errors that occur can be intentional or unintentional errors (Fahrudin, et al., 2021). First, the word "Postingan" should be written in lowercase as "postingan" because it is not a special name or the beginning of a sentence. Second, the term "Live Tiktok" also needs to be written carefully; the word "Tiktok" which refers to the name of the platform must be written with a capital letter at the beginning of the word, namely "TikTok," in accordance with the official

spelling of the brand. In addition, the word "Live" which in this context functions as a foreign language term should be adjusted to be consistent, for example by using the lowercase letter "live" if it is considered a common word or written in italics to indicate a foreign meaning. This is in accordance with the guidelines for writing Indonesian which prioritize consistency and conformity with standard rules, so the use of capital letters and marking of foreign terms must be considered so as not to confuse readers and maintain the professionalism of the writing. The correct sentence should be: "Data dari penelitian ini berupa paparan kata dan kalimat yang terdapat dalam postingan dan live TikTok". This spelling correction is important to maintain consistency, clarity, and professionalism in scientific and general writing.

Syntax Error

Pragmatic studies, as a branch of linguistics, pay special attention to various forms of language errors that can affect the effectiveness of communication. This article conducts a comprehensive analysis of syntactic errors, focusing on three main aspects: the use of redundant words that do not add value to sentence structure, the formation of phrases that do not conform to proper language rules, and sentence constructions lacking a subject, thereby obscuring meaning. These types of errors do not only affect linguistic aspects, but can also create distortions in understanding during the exchange of information between communicating parties. The research in this paper examines in depth the various factors that cause syntactic imperfections and their implications for real-life communication practices. A comprehensive understanding of these syntactic errors is expected to increase critical awareness of language use, particularly in choosing precise and effective sentence structures to convey ideas. These three types of errors not only affect sentence structure but also the meaning and purpose of communication itself. Through this discussion, it is hoped that readers will understand the importance of using language appropriately in a pragmatic context, so that the message intended to be conveyed is received clearly and does not lead to misinterpretation.

1. Redundant Word Error

In the sentence "Dengan menggunakan pendekatan pragmatik, kita dapat memahami bagaimana konteks sosial dan budaya mempengaruhi makna dari janji-janji tersebut", there is a syntactic error in the form of redundant words, namely the use of excessive and unnecessary words that reduce the effectiveness of the sentence. The word "dari" in the phrase "makna dari janji-janji tersebut" is actually not needed because the word "makna" is enough to connect with the object "janji-janji tersebut". The use of the word "dari" here is redundant because it adds words without providing significant additional meaning, so that the sentence becomes less effective and seems long-winded. This makes the sentence ambiguous which causes the meaning to be less clear (Syafi'i, et al., 2021). According to the rules of good and correct Indonesian, the use of words that do not provide added value to meaning should be avoided to maintain clarity and accuracy of communication, so that sentences become more concise and easier to understand. In proper Indonesian, the phrase should be written "makna janji-janji tersebut" to be more concise and clear. Mistakes like this often arise due to the writer's lack of understanding of the correct syntactic structure and the habit of using conjunctions excessively. As a result, sentences become less dense and can disrupt the smoothness of scientific communication. Therefore, it is important for students to pay attention to the use of words appropriately and avoid redundant words so that writing is more effective, efficient, and easy to understand by readers. The correct sentence should be: "Menurut kaidah bahasa Indonesia yang baik dan benar, penggunaan kata yang tidak memberikan

nilai tambah makna sebaiknya dihindari untuk menjaga kejelasan dan ketepatan komunikasi, sehingga kalimat menjadi lebih ringkas dan mudah dipahami."

2. Phrase Inaccuracy Error

In the sentence "Penulisan artikel ilmiah ini sangat penting untuk memperhatikan kaidah bahasa agar hasilnya menjadi baik dan benar", there is a syntactic error in the form of inaccuracy in the arrangement of phrases that causes the sentence to be ineffective and unclear. The phrase "Penulisan artikel ilmiah ini sangat penting untuk memperhatikan kaidah bahasa" creates ambiguity because the subject of the sentence "Penulisan artikel ilmiah ini" seems to be the actor who carries out the action of "memperhatikan kaidah bahasa", even though what is meant is the author of the article who must pay attention to the rules of language. In addition, the use of the words "sangat penting untuk memperhatikan" is also inappropriate because it combines two concepts without a clear relationship. This sentence should be revised to "Dalam penulisan artikel ilmiah, sangat penting bagi penulis untuk memperhatikan kaidah bahasa agar hasilnya menjadi baik dan benar" so that the subject and predicate are clearly arranged and the meaning of the sentence becomes effective and easy to understand. Mistakes like this often occur due to a lack of understanding of the correct sentence structure and the relationship between sentence elements. Therefore, authors need to pay attention to the order of words and the function of each element in a sentence so that scientific writing becomes more communicative and professional.

3. Sentence Error Without Subject

In the sentence "Di seminar kemarin membahas tentang perkembangan bahasa Indonesia di era digital.", the sentence is an example of a sentence without a subject that causes the sentence to be incomplete and unclear. In Indonesian grammar, a sentence must at least have a subject and predicate so that its meaning can be conveyed properly. In this sentence, the phrase "Di seminar kemarin" functions as a description of place and time, while the word "membahas" is the predicate. However, the subject who carries out the action of discussing is not mentioned so that the reader does not know who is discussing the topic. As a result, the sentence becomes ambiguous and less communicative. This is in accordance with the principles of Indonesian syntax which emphasize that sentences must be complete with the main elements, namely the subject and predicate, so that the message conveyed is clear and does not cause multiple interpretations. This error often occurs because the writer does not pay attention to the elements of the sentence that must be complete, especially in writing scientific articles that require clarity and accuracy of language. This sentence can be improved by adding a clear subject, for example "Pembicara di seminar kemarin membahas tentang perkembangan bahasa Indonesia di era digital." or "Dalam seminar kemarin, para ahli membahas tentang perkembangan bahasa Indonesia di era digital." Thus, the sentence becomes complete, clear, and in accordance with the correct Indonesian syntax rules. The correct sentence should be: "Hal ini sesuai dengan prinsip sintaksis bahasa Indonesia yang menegaskan bahwa kalimat harus lengkap dengan unsur pokok, yaitu subjek dan predikat, agar pesan yang disampaikan jelas dan tidak menimbulkan multitafsir."

Semantic Error

Pragmatic studies place understanding of meaning as a crucial aspect in the communication process understanding meaning is key to effective communication and preventing misinterpretation. However, in practice, various semantic errors are often encountered that can hinder the clarity of a message. Based on the data analyzed, three types of semantic errors were found to occur most frequently errors in the use of meaning, ambiguity of meaning, and

redundancy of meaning. These three types of errors are generally caused by a lack of understanding of word meanings, unclear context, and the influence of non-standard everyday language use. As a result, the message conveyed becomes inaccurate and may even cause confusion for the recipient. Through this discussion, it is hoped that readers will understand the importance of accurate meaning in communication, so that the message conveyed can be received clearly and in accordance with its intended purpose.

1. Misuse of Meaning

In the sentence “Dia sangat efektif dalam membuat artikel yang panjang dan bertele-tele”, there is a significant semantic error due to the inappropriate use of the word “efektif” in the context of the sentence. In terms of meaning, “efektif” refers to something that successfully achieves goals in an efficient manner, without wasting time or resources. However, in this sentence, the word “efektif” is used to describe an article that is actually “panjang dan bertele-tele,” which in terms of meaning contradicts the concept of effectiveness. Wordy articles are usually considered less effective because they tend to go around in circles and not get straight to the point, so readers can get bored or lose focus. Ambiguity, this occurs because in a phrase, clause, sentence that has more than one meaning (Himawan, et al., 2020). This error shows a mismatch between the meaning of the word and the context of its use, so that the message conveyed becomes confusing and illogical. According to the principle of semantics in linguistics, the appropriateness of the meaning of the word to the context is very important to maintain clarity and accuracy of communication, so that the use of inappropriate words can obscure the intent and cause confusion for the reader. In addition, the use of inappropriate words can cause misunderstandings for the reader, especially in academic contexts where language accuracy is very important. Therefore, the writer should choose words that are appropriate to the context, for example "dia sangat rajin" or "dia tekun" in writing articles, so that the meaning of the sentence is clear and on target. The correct sentence should be: "Dia sangat rajin dalam membuat artikel yang panjang dan bertele-tele".

2. Misuse of Meaning Ambiguity

In the sentence “kita dalam menulis artikel harus dengan gaya yang berat dan ringan”, there is a semantic error in the form of ambiguity of meaning that comes from the use of the words “berat” and “ringan” to describe the writing style. Literally, “berat” and “ringan” usually refer to physical weight, so if used to describe the writing style, the meaning becomes unclear and confusing to the reader. Writing style in an academic context is usually measured based on aspects of formality, language complexity, or clarity of delivery, not based on the weight or level of “berat” and “ringan” literally. As a result, this sentence becomes ambiguous and less communicative because readers can interpret the meaning of the words differently. According to the principles of semantics and pragmatics in Indonesian, choosing the right and contextual words is very important to avoid ambiguity and ensure that the message is conveyed clearly and effectively. This error shows a lack of accuracy in choosing words that are appropriate to the context and purpose of communication. To improve this sentence, the author should use more specific and precise terms, such as “formal dan santai,” “kompleks dan sederhana,” or “teknis dan populer,” so that the meaning of the sentence is clear, precise, and easy for the reader to understand. Thus, the quality of scientific writing will increase because the message is delivered effectively without causing confusion. The correct sentence should be: “Kita dalam menulis artikel harus menggunakan gaya yang kompleks dan sederhana”.

3. Mistake of Meaning Redundancy

In the sentence “Dia kembali lagi ke rumah setelah pergi seharian”. This sentence contains an error of redundancy of meaning because there is an unnecessary repetition of meaning in the use of the words "kembali" and "lagi". Semantically, the word "kembali" already means "lagi" or "pulang ke keadaan semula," so the addition of the word "lagi" is redundant and does not add new meaning. This excessive use of words makes the sentence less effective. In good grammar, sentences should be structured concisely and clearly so that the message conveyed is clear and easy for the reader to understand. Therefore, a more appropriate sentence is "Dia kembali ke rumah setelah pergi seharian," which is enough to convey the meaning without unnecessary repetition of meaning. Redundancy errors like this often occur due to the writer's lack of awareness of the meaning of words and the function of sentences, so it is important to always pay attention to the effectiveness of language in writing. The correct sentence should be: “Dia kembali ke rumah setelah pergi seharian”. The use of contradictory terms in one sentence should be avoided so that the message is conveyed clearly and is not open to multiple interpretations (Agustina, 2023).

B. Factors of Language Errors in PBSI Students' Pragmatic Articles

Based on the results of interviews with several students of the Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program (PBSI), several cases of language errors were found. One student said, "I find it difficult to understand the rules of spelling and correct sentence structure because the material is not emphasized enough in lectures, so I often write based on everyday habits." A similar statement was also made by another student who said, "I often rely on the autocorrect feature in Microsoft Word, but it turns out that new errors appear that I am not aware of." In addition, several students admitted that they did not utilize online resources such as PUEBI and KBBI because they felt that the manual checking process was time-consuming and inefficient. They hope to get more intensive guidance and the use of supporting applications that are easier to access in order to reduce language errors in writing scientific articles. The findings from this interview confirm that in addition to technical and academic factors, aspects of student motivation and learning habits also play an important role in the emergence of language errors (Putri, et al., 2018). Therefore, more interactive learning strategies and the use of appropriate technology are needed to improve students' language skills in the context of scientific writing.

He factors of language errors in scientific articles are mainly caused by several interrelated factors. First, the lack of understanding of students regarding the language rules that apply in writing scientific papers is the main factor. Many students have not fully mastered the linguistic rules such as spelling, syntax, and semantics that must be applied in scientific writing. Language errors are the use of language, both orally and in writing, that deviate from the factors or rules of good and correct grammar according to the rules of the Enhanced Spelling EYD (Ariyani, et al., 2023). Inaccuracy in following these language rules causes sentences to become ambiguous, making the contents of the scientific work difficult for readers to understand. In addition, the ineffective method of delivering material by lecturers also affects language errors. Students who have not received adequate learning about scientific language rules tend to make mistakes due to lack of proper guidance. Language errors are the use of language that deviates from the criteria for using words and sentences, both orally and in writing (Putri, et al., 2020).

Another factor that often arises is students' carelessness in correcting their writing, especially when relying on automatic correction from applications such as Microsoft Word which sometimes actually causes new errors, such as inappropriate letter changes resulting in typos. The habit of working on scientific papers close to the deadline also means that students do not have time to make adequate revisions and rechecks, so that language errors increase. Lack of use of

applications or resources that can help detect language errors is also a cause. Some students are not aware of applications such as PUEBI, SIPEBI, or online KBBI, while those who know are often lazy to use them because they are considered time-consuming. Other factors that also influence are the inconsistency between analysis and problem identification, lack of focus on research themes, and errors in the use of standard Indonesian spelling such as the Indonesian Spelling (EBI) which has replaced EYD since 2015. These guidelines cover various aspects, including the use of letters, punctuation, root words, affixes, and reformulation. The aim is to ensure the application of Indonesian appropriately and accurately (Nabila, et al., 2017).

Language errors also arise from the use of inappropriate punctuation, capitalization, inappropriate word choice, and excessive use of conjunctions, resulting in unclear sentences. In short, the factors causing language errors in scientific articles include a lack of understanding of language rules, inaccuracy in writing and correction, ineffective teaching methods, the influence of inaccurate automatic correction, limited use of supporting applications, and errors in the application of standard spelling and grammar. These factors are interrelated and need attention so that the quality of scientific work can be improved and the message conveyed becomes clear and effective. Language error analysis is an activity that examines all aspects of language deviation. Language error analysis is very necessary to determine the extent to which language is spoken, written, composed, and functions (Cahyani, et al., 2021).

C. The Impact of Language Errors in PBSI Students' Pragmatic Articles

In interviews with several students of the Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program (PBSI), it was found that the most frequent language errors they experienced included spelling, syntax, and semantic errors. One student said, "I am often confused about writing the correct spelling, especially the use of capital letters and proper punctuation in scientific articles." Another student added, "The syntactic errors I often make are ineffective sentence structures and excessive use of conjunctions so that sentences are difficult to understand." In addition, semantic aspects are also a challenge, such as the use of words that are not appropriate in meaning or unconscious pleonasm, so that the message they want to convey is less clear. Several students also admitted that their lack of understanding of language rules and lack of practice made it difficult for them to avoid these errors. They hope to get more intensive learning and more detailed guidance on this language aspect in order to improve the quality of their scientific writing.

When someone makes mistakes in using language, especially in terms of grammar, word choice, or sentence structure, the message being conveyed can be unclear or even misunderstood by the recipient. Reporting speech or language errors is an important part of the language learning process, both informal and formal language learning (Irmanda, et al., 2022). This certainly interferes with the effectiveness of communication because the main purpose of language is to convey information accurately and can be understood well. For example, in the context of formal communication such as business presentations or academic writing, language errors can give the impression of being unprofessional and reduce the credibility of the sender of the message. Audiences or readers who find many errors in a writing or speech tend to doubt the accuracy and validity of the information conveyed, so that trust in the source of the information is reduced.

In addition, language errors also have the potential to cause misunderstandings that can be fatal, especially in situations that require high precision such as legal documents, technical instructions, or medical communications. Mistakes in choosing words or inappropriate sentence structures can drastically change the meaning of the message, so that the recipient of the message may take actions that are not in accordance with the sender's intent. In the context of language learning, language errors also indicate obstacles in the process of mastering the language. It should

be noted that writing errors can cause misunderstandings or difficulties in understanding the intent conveyed by the writer, even though writing activities can be done by anyone (Yusdarwati & Herni, 2023). Continuous errors without correction can cause bad habits that are difficult to eliminate and hinder a person's ability to communicate effectively in the future. In addition, in a community environment, using inappropriate language can affect interpersonal relationships because others may feel uncomfortable or less appreciated if the language used does not comply with applicable norms or rules.

In an academic context, language errors, especially those related to semantic aspects such as inappropriate word usage, pleonasm, or ambiguity, can reduce the quality of writing. Writing that is full of errors like this will be difficult to understand and reduce the scientific and aesthetic value of the work. Therefore, writers must master language rules so that their conversation partners can understand the speaker's intentions correctly and provide a positive impact according to the purpose of communication. Language rules are used to understand grammatical standards both orally and in writing and to distinguish the characteristics of texts or manuscripts of different types. Language rules are very important to apply so that Indonesian does not deviate from its use in all aspects of life (Baihaqi, et al., 2023). Overall, language errors not only hinder the communication process but can also damage the image of the sender of the message, cause misunderstandings, and reduce the quality of social and professional interactions. Therefore, good and correct language skills are very important to support effective communication and build harmonious relationships in various contexts of life.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis of language errors in pragmatic scientific articles written by PBSI students, various types of errors were found, including spelling errors, morphological errors, and semantic errors, as well as inconsistencies in language use. These errors have a negative impact on the clarity and professionalism of the writing, thus hindering effective communication in conveying academic ideas. This study emphasizes the importance of understanding and applying Indonesian language rules in accordance with the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling (PUEBI) in order to improve the quality of students' scientific writing. In addition, this analysis provides an important contribution to efforts to improve academic writing skills by highlighting aspects that need to be improved in language use, especially in terms of spelling, syntax and semantics. By correcting the language errors found, students can produce scientific works that are clearer, more systematic, and in accordance with applicable language norms. Therefore, it is recommended that students actively refer to official sources such as the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) and PUEBI and utilize supporting technology to minimize errors in academic writing.

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