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Language Problem in Jawa Pos Radar Solo News

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Abstract

This study aims to identify and classify language errors found in news published by Jawa Pos Radar Solo. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method with a content analysis approach. The results of this study indicate that there are various language errors in the news published by Jawa Pos Radar Solo. These errors are identified in several aspects, namely the use of inappropriate capital letters, morphological errors, incorrect use of punctuation, spelling errors, and inappropriate use of italics. The conclusion of this study shows that although online media such as Jawa Pos Radar Solo have an important role in conveying information, there are still a number of language errors that need to be corrected to improve the quality of reporting.

Keywords: Errors, Language, News, Media

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi dan mengklasifikasikan kesalahan berbahasa yang terdapat dalam berita-berita yang dimuat oleh Jawa Pos Radar Solo. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan pendekatan analisis isi (content analysis). Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat berbagai kesalahan berbahasa dalam berita yang dimuat oleh Jawa Pos Radar Solo. Kesalahan-kesalahan tersebut teridentifikasi dalam beberapa aspek, yaitu penggunaan huruf kapital yang tidak tepat, kesalahan morfologi, penggunaan tanda baca yang salah, kesalahan ejaan, dan penggunaan italic yang tidak sesuai kaidah. Simpulan dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa meskipun media online seperti Jawa Pos Radar Solo memiliki peran penting dalam penyampaian informasi, masih terdapat sejumlah kesalahan berbahasa yang perlu diperbaiki untuk meningkatkan kualitas pemberitaan.

Kata kunci: Kesalahan, Berbahasa, Berita, Media

Introduction

The internet is one of the results of increasingly sophisticated advances in science and technology (Andiyanti et al., 2022). Today, the internet has become an essential element in human life. A global telecommunications company based in the United States, one in three students and young professionals believe that the internet is as vital as basic needs such as air, water, food, and shelter. Every year, the development of the internet continues to grow, as does the number of users who increasingly access it through various devices and applications to meet diverse needs.

Media plays a crucial role in daily life as a source of information, a catalyst for transformation, and a means of interaction (Muhtar & Rohman, 2023). The earliest form of mass media known to the public was print media, such as newspapers, magazines, and books. With the advancement of time, the form of mass media has evolved, and today it has transformed into electronic media, with the most recent development being online media. Electronic media includes television, laptops, radio, and the internet (Adista & Apriyanti, 2024). One form of modern media development is the emergence of online media. This media includes various internet-based platforms, such as websites and other digital channels. Media itself plays an important role as a means of communication in society, serving as a bridge between two parties.

Language plays a central role in journalism as the primary medium for conveying information to the public. Fundamentally, language is a set of sounds or symbols randomly used by society to collaborate, communicate with one another, and express their identity (Hafizoh et al., 2023). Communication events can serve as a means to convey concepts, ideas, thoughts, content, intentions, realities, and other matters (Erlangga & Sulistyono, 2024). Therefore, in writing news texts in the media, one is guided to write well and correctly.

The importance of linguistic accuracy in news applies not only to print and electronic media, but also to online media. Online media, with its wide and diverse readership, poses a unique challenge in terms of language use. Online news is widely consumed by the public, covering information and news intended for the general public (Alfafa et al., 2023). In the digital world, the diversity of audiences with varying cultural, educational, and linguistic backgrounds can exacerbate language-related issues if not properly addressed.

Errors in language use are commonplace. Almost all forms of communication, whether spoken or written, often contain errors. It cannot be denied that these errors often arise naturally and unintentionally. Errors in language use are forms of language use that do not follow existing rules, but are not considered serious violations of language use (Simorangki et al., 2016). Language errors can occur for various reasons, including: (1) personal factors of the language user; (2) the impact of the environment; (3) limitations in language use; (4) interference from the first language

to the second language; (5) lack of understanding of the language used; and (6) ineffective or suboptimal language teaching methods (Aji et al., 2021).

Several previous studies have also been conducted by a number of researchers. Research conducted by Alfarisy et al. (2022) revealed significant language errors in news articles on the LINE TODAY platform, with the most errors occurring in spelling and morphology. The study showed that online media is still prone to linguistic errors that can mislead readers, especially foreign speakers who are learning Indonesian through such media.

Research by Aribuma et al. (2024) revealed that there were a number of language errors in the February 2024 edition of Kompas.com online news. These errors included deviations from Indonesian grammar rules, particularly in terms of morphology, as well as punctuation usage. The results of this study show that even though news is presented through online media, which is fast in delivering information, it is still necessary to pay attention to linguistic rules so that the news is easier to understand and suitable for use as teaching material for critical reading.

Research conducted by Zamir et al. (2023) revealed significant linguistic errors in local English-language newspaper articles in Southern Punjab, Pakistan. The study found that the most dominant errors were in punctuation (64.5%), followed by capitalization errors (30.4%), subject-verb agreement (43%), article errors (7.6%), and various other errors (60.7%). This study shows that the main factors causing these errors are the lack of professional qualifications and training of journalists, as well as the weak internal editing and correction systems of the media. These findings are an important reflection of the declining language standards in print media and the need for systemic reform in media institutions.

This study aims to identify and classify language errors found in news articles published by Jawa Pos Radar Solo. The focus of the study is on errors in spelling, morphology, capitalization, punctuation, and italics, which are often problematic in news writing. In addition, this study also aims to provide practical recommendations that can be implemented by news writers and editors to improve the quality of language in news reports. Thus, it is hoped that the results of this study can make a significant contribution to improving the quality of journalistic language in accordance with the rules of good and correct Indonesian.

Method

This study uses a qualitative descriptive method with a content analysis approach. A qualitative descriptive method is an approach that uses qualitative data to describe a phenomenon or event descriptively (Mukhammad et al., 2022). The research focuses on analyzing language errors in news articles published by the online media Jawa Pos Radar Solo. The data collected consists of news articles that indicate language errors, both in terms of spelling, morphology, punctuation, and italics. The data in this study comes from articles or news published online by Jawa Pos Radar Solo, which show errors in language use.

Data was collected using the documentation technique, which involves identifying and collecting news articles published in Jawa Pos Radar Solo that contain indications of language errors. News articles containing language errors were collected as material for analysis. Each collected news article was analyzed to identify the forms of language errors. These errors were then classified into categories: spelling, morphology, capitalization, punctuation, and italics. The classified data was analyzed qualitatively to determine the patterns, frequency, and characteristics of each type of error. The analysis was conducted by comparing the findings with PUEBI rules and previous research results.

Result and Discussion

The use of language in news is not merely a tool for conveying information, but also a reflection of media professionalism and credibility. In the context of online news, language errors can distort meaning, reduce public trust, and increase the potential for misunderstanding, especially among audiences from diverse backgrounds. The rapid spread of information in online media adds to the complexity of the challenges faced by editorial teams, as language errors that are not promptly corrected can spread widely in a short time. Jawa Pos Radar Solo, as a local online media outlet, also bears the responsibility to maintain the quality of language in every news article it presents. Although speed is a priority in news reporting, accuracy and compliance with the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling (PUEBI) remain non-negotiable.

This study focuses on analyzing linguistic errors in Jawa Pos Radar Solo's news coverage. The analysis of linguistic errors in Jawa Pos Radar Solo's news articles was conducted systematically based on predefined error categories, namely spelling, morphology, capitalization, punctuation, and italics. The analysis process began with data identification, where every news article indicated to contain errors was collected and classified according to the type of error. Subsequently, each form of error was analyzed in depth to determine its frequency, pattern, and possible causes. Based on the findings examined, the following forms of linguistic errors can be identified:

A. Identification and Classification of Language Errors in News Reports

Language errors are a natural occurrence in all forms of language use, both spoken and written. It is not only children or foreign speakers who are learning a language who make mistakes; even adults who are fluent in a language are still prone to making mistakes when speaking (Sutomo et al., 2024).

1) Capitalization Errors

Capital letters are often referred to as “big letters,” although the term “big” here does not refer to the physical size of the letters. Instead, capital letters have a specific function in writing, characterized by their distinctive shape and size, and are generally used as the first letter in a text. Proper use of capital letters helps readers understand the content of a text (Purnamasari et al., 2024).

- (1) “Sukoharjo Police Ready to Eradicate Gangsterism, Urge Companies Not to Give THR to Mass Organizations.”

In data (1) above, there is an error in the use of capital letters in the word “*Pada*”. According to PUEBI rules, conjunctions such as “*pada*” are not written with capital letters if they are not at the beginning of a title.

The correct writing is:

“Sukoharjo Police Department Ready to Combat Gangsterism, Urges Companies Not to Provide THR to Civil Society Organizations.”

- (2) “This is the List of Teams Qualifying for the National League 4 Top 16 and Their Regulations, Check Karanganyar, Persema Malang, and the Race for Promotion Tickets”

In the data (2) above, there is an error in the use of capital letters in the conjunction “Yang.” According to PUEBI guidelines, conjunctions such as “yang” should not be capitalized unless they are at the beginning of a title.

The correct writing is:

“This is the list of teams that have qualified for the National League 4 Round of 16 and its regulations, including Karanganyar, Persema Malang, and others competing for promotion tickets.”

- (3) “Cardinal Previt, aged 69, previously served as Prefect of the Congregation for Bishops and has extensive experience as a bishop missionary in Peru.”

In data (3), the capitalization of the word “Para” is incorrect. According to PUEBI guidelines, the word “para” should not be capitalized unless it is part of an official name or at the beginning of a sentence.

The correct writing is:

“The 69-year-old Cardinal Previt, who previously served as Prefect of the Congregation for Bishops and has extensive experience as a missionary bishop in Peru”

- (4) “How to Create a Garuda ID Account to Purchase Tickets for the Indonesia vs. China National Team Match, Which Go on Sale Today: Here Are the Details”

In data (4) above, there is an error in the use of capital letters in the word “Untuk.” According to PUEBI rules, conjunctions or prepositions such as *untuk* are not capitalized unless they appear at the beginning of a sentence or title. In titles, only the first letter of the first word and proper nouns should be capitalized, unless the title style consistently capitalizes all words—which is not the standard style in PUEBI.

The correct writing is:

“How to Create a Garuda ID Account to Purchase Tickets for the Indonesia vs. China National Team Match, Now on Sale Today, Here Are the Details”

- (5) “Heavy Rain, Flooding Temporarily Submerged the Yogya-Solo Road in Prambanan Klaten, Causing Traffic Congestion”

In this title, there is an error in the use of capital letters in the word “Pun”. According to PUEBI rules, particles such as “*pun*” are written in lowercase letters, unless they are at the beginning of a sentence. In this context, the word “*pun*” is in the middle of the sentence and is not a proper noun, so it does not need to be capitalized.

The correct spelling is:

“Heavy Rain, Flooding Temporarily Submerged the Yogya-Solo Road in Prambanan Klaten, Causing Traffic to Slow Down”

This error reflects weak editorial control over the consistent use of capital letters, which should adhere to the applicable spelling rules. This phenomenon aligns with the findings of Hidayat et al. (2021), who state that many online media outlets do not follow capitalization guidelines, resulting in a lack of professionalism and readability in news reporting.

2) Morphological Errors

The object of morphological research is closely related to the form or structure of words in a language. In the process of word formation and allomorphs related to the field of structural linguistics, morphology plays a very significant role (Apriwulan et al., 2021).

- (6) “The 2025 Conclave Ends, Robert Francis Prevost Elected as the 267th Pope of the Catholic Church.”

In data (6), which is the following headline, the word “Jadi” is used in a formal news context. Based on the rules of Indonesian morphology, the standard and more appropriate form in a formal context is “menjadi,” not “jadi.”

The correct spelling is:

“The 2025 Conclave Ends, Robert Francis Prevost Elected Prevost Elected Becomes the 267th New Pope of the Catholic Church.”

This reinforces the findings of Hidayat et al. (2021) that the selection of inappropriate word forms (morphemes) often occurs, particularly due to the influence of spoken language on written text. In a journalistic context, such errors can reduce the formality and clarity of the discourse.

3) Punctuation Errors

The use of punctuation includes the use of various symbols such as periods, commas, colons, question marks, exclamation points, ellipses (dots), semicolons, parentheses, and square brackets (Agustini et al., 2023).

- (7) “Like yesterday, because of the helmet sticker, they all got into a fight (argued, Red),” said Heru.

In data (7), the error occurs in the punctuation, specifically the absence of a space after the comma in the editor’s note “(argued, Red).” According to PUEBI, it should be written as follows: “Like yesterday, because of the helmet sticker, they got into a fight (arguing, Red).”

- (8) “The head of BKN added that the PPPK selection is not just an ordinary test. It is part of the process of building the future and a call to serve the country.”

In data (8), there is a punctuation error in the form of a period (.) between two clauses that should be connected in meaning and structure. The second clause, “But part of the process of building...” is not a standalone main clause but a continuation of the previous sentence. Therefore, the correct punctuation is a comma (,) before the conjunction “but,” or revising it into a single complete sentence.

The correct wording is:

“The head of the BKN added that the PPPK selection process is not just an ordinary test, but part of the process of building the future and a call to serve the country.”

This punctuation error, as noted by Hidayat et al. (2021), can affect readability and reader comprehension. Additionally, this form indicates the absence of editorial standardization in the writing of editorial intervention notes within direct quotation texts.

4) Spelling Errors

One factor contributing to spelling errors is the difference in perception of punctuation marks in the old spelling system, where punctuation marks were considered guidelines for reading a text (Yusuf & Farhan, 2022).

- (9) “The local community believes that Haji Muhammad Saleh is the father-in-law of KH

Ahmad Dahlan, the founder of Muhammadiyah in Jogjakarta.”

In data (9), the spelling “Jogjakarta” is not standard. The official name recognized in PUEBI and used in state documents is “Yogyakarta”.

The correct spelling:

“The local community believes that Haji Muhammad Saleh is the father-in-law of KH Ahmad Dahlan, the founder of Muhammadiyah in Yogyakarta.”

(10) “This name was adapted to the condition of the temple when it was first discovered, which was indeed in a state of ruin or devastation.”

The word “disuaikan” in the sentence is grammatically incorrect because the correct form is “dिसesuaikan”. The word “dिसesuaikan” comes from the root word “sesuai” with the prefix “di-” and the suffix “-kan”, forming a passive verb, meaning something is made or arranged to be in accordance with certain conditions. This error aligns with the findings of Hidayat et al. (2021), which indicate that online media often mix standard forms with popular/informal forms, blurring linguistic standards in journalistic texts.

5) Italic Errors

Italics are used to write words or phrases that originate from regional languages or foreign languages (Wati et al., 2022).

(11) “...known as The Favorite School, resumed its educational activities with a morning assembly and halalbihalal.”

The phrase “The Favorite School” is a foreign term (English). According to PUEBI, foreign phrases that have not been fully absorbed into the language should be italicized.

The correct writing is:

“...known as *The Favorite School*, resumed its educational activities with a morning assembly and halalbihalal.”

(12) “He encouraged performance improvement through the reimplementation of Simpon Smart Card, a digital attendance system that is directly connected to the parents/guardians of students.”

In data (12) above, there is an error in the writing of the phrase “Simpon Smart Card,” which should be italicized. This is because “Simpon Smart Card” is a foreign term that has not been fully absorbed into Indonesian. According to PUEBI guidelines, foreign terms that have not been fully absorbed must be italicized.

The correct writing is:

“He is promoting improved performance by reintroducing the *Simpon Smart Card*, a digital attendance system directly linked to parents/guardians of students.”

(13) “Green Valley was built with an outdoor concept that blends with nature.”

In data (13), there is an error in the spelling of the words “Green Valley” and “outdoor.” These words are foreign language terms (English) that have not yet been fully adopted into Indonesian. In accordance with the rules stipulated in the General Guidelines for Indonesian

Spelling (PUEBI), foreign terms that have not yet been fully adopted should be italicized to easily distinguish them from Indonesian vocabulary.

The correct spelling is:

"Green Valley was built with an outdoor concept that blends with nature."

(14) "The recommended route to get to the Laskar Pelangi Peak is via Pring Apus Hamlet, Manyaran District, Wonogiri Regency."

The sentence contains two foreign words: "recommended" and "via." These two words have not yet been fully incorporated into Indonesian, so according to PUEBI (Indonesian Language Standards Board), they should be italicized.

The correct spelling is:

"The recommended route to the Laskar Pelangi Peak is via Pring Apus Hamlet, Manyaran District, Wonogiri Regency."

(15) "The term "sacrifice marriage" that Ardhito put forward was immediately widely discussed on social media."

The phrase "sacrifices marriage" is a foreign language term (English) that has not yet been fully adopted into Indonesian. According to PUEBI (Indonesian Language and Culture Regulation), foreign terms like this must be written in italics to distinguish them from standard Indonesian vocabulary.

The correct spelling is:

"The term *sacrifices marriage*, coined by Ardhito, immediately became a hot topic on social media."

These findings corroborate the research of Hidayat et al. (2021), which found that online media often do not adhere to the rule of using italics for foreign terms. This may be due to a lack of editing or writers' unfamiliarity with PUEBI rules, potentially reducing the accuracy and credibility of the news. The analysis shows that errors in capitalization are still common, especially in conjunctions, prepositions, and particles, which should not be capitalized except at the beginning of a sentence or in a title. This indicates weak editorial control and a lack of understanding of PUEBI rules by writers. Morphological errors are also common, such as the use of non-standard word forms ("jadi" instead of "menjadi"), indicating the influence of spoken language on written texts. Regarding punctuation, several cases of incorrect punctuation were found, such as the omission of a space after a comma in an editor's note, or the separation of sentences with a period in clauses that should be related. Spelling errors, such as writing place names that are not standard ("Jogjakarta" should be "Yogyakarta") and the use of non-standard words ("customized" should be "adapted"), are also still quite dominant.

B. Practical Strategies to Improve Language Quality in News Writing

1. Use Reliable Language Tools

Errors such as incorrect capitalization (e.g., "Pada" and "Yang" in news titles), morphology ("Jadi" instead of "Menjadi"), or spelling ("Jogjakarta" should be "Yogyakarta") can be minimized by utilizing tools such as the online KBBI (Indonesian Dictionary), the Indonesian Thesaurus, or automatic grammar checking applications (e.g., Typoonline, Microsoft Word proofing tools, or Language Tool). These tools help verify word form, spelling, and sentence structure before publishing.

2. Create a Language Editing Checklist

This checklist serves as a guide during the editing process, ensuring that every aspect of language is systematically checked. Based on the error data, the checklist should include points such as:

1. Capitalization according to PUEBI (titles, proper names, greetings, etc.)
2. Morphological examination (choosing the correct word form, such as "menjadi" instead of "jadi" in formal contexts)
3. Punctuation (e.g., a space after the comma in "(bertengkar, Ed.)")
4. Correct spelling (e.g., "Yogyakarta" instead of "Jogjakarta")
5. Italicizing foreign words/terms (e.g., "The Favorite School" and "Simpon Smart Card" should be italicized).

3. Build Strong Collaboration Between Writers and Editor's

Errors such as mixed styles, morphological inaccuracies, and even formatting can be prevented through close collaboration between news writers and language editors. Writers can focus on the content and topicality of the news, while editors maintain language quality and adherence to grammatical rules. Through open discussion and constructive feedback, the overall quality of the news will improve.

The results of this study indicate a number of linguistic errors in news published by Jawa Pos Radar Solo. These errors were found in several aspects, namely incorrect use of capital letters, morphological errors, incorrect use of punctuation, spelling errors, and inappropriate use of italics. An article from Liputan6.com by Sriharyati (2021) focused the analysis results on two linguistic levels: spelling and morphology. The results revealed errors in the use of capital letters, italics, and punctuation (periods, commas). At the morphological level, there were errors in the application of prefixes (meng-, men-, mem-, ber-) and suffixes (-an), with examples taken from five online news articles. Although the article is concise and clear, the language is more technical and does not provide conceptual reflection or strategic solutions as outlined in the Jawa Pos Radar Solo article.

Thus, it can be concluded that the Jawa Pos Radar Solo article presents a more comprehensive, reflective, and applicable discussion in responding to linguistic problems in online media. In contrast, the Liputan6.com article is more focused and technical on the form of language errors, especially at two linguistic levels. Both articles contribute to efforts to improve the quality of language in online media, but with different levels of depth and scope. To address this problem, this study proposes several practical strategies, such as the use of reliable language tools, the creation of a language editing checklist, and increased collaboration between writers and editors in the news editing process. It is hoped that this research can contribute to improving the quality of language in news and ensuring that information conveyed to the public uses appropriate language in accordance with the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling (PUEBI).

Conclusion

The conclusions of this study indicate that although online media outlets such as Jawa Pos Radar Solo play a crucial role in conveying information, a number of language errors remain that need to be addressed to improve reporting quality. These errors include inappropriate capitalization, inappropriate morphology, punctuation errors, irregular spelling, and the use of italics for foreign terms that have not yet been incorporated into Indonesian. Therefore, it is crucial to pay closer attention to the implementation of the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling (PUEBI) in news writing. Therefore, it is recommended that news writers and editors use language tools to help check for language errors, develop a systematic language editing checklist, and foster

effective collaboration between writers and editors to maintain the quality and credibility of the language in news reporting. Through these steps, news quality can be maintained and aligned with proper language rules, thereby providing clear and accurate information to the public.

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