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Mapping of Punctuation and Letter Usage Errors in Channel News Online News Articles, March 2025 Edition

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Abstract

Language plays an important role in communication, especially in the delivery of information through online news media which is now the main source of public information. However, the speed of news production in the digital era often causes various linguistic errors, especially in spelling aspects such as the use of punctuation and letters. This study aims to map the types of spelling errors that appear in the March 2025 edition of Channel News online news, analyze the factors that cause them, and provide recommendations for improvement. The research method used is descriptive qualitative with data collection techniques in the form of reading and recording techniques on three news titles. The results show that the most dominant errors include the use of comma and period punctuation marks, capitalization, as well as the writing of absorption words and abbreviations. These errors are generally caused by the writer's lack of understanding of the rules of Enhanced Indonesian Spelling (EYD) or the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling (PUEBI), as well as time pressure in the editing process. These findings emphasize the importance of increasing linguistic literacy among journalists and editors of online media so that the quality and professionalism of the news is maintained. This research is expected to be an evaluation and reference material in efforts to improve language quality in online media.

Keywords: online news, spelling errors, punctuation, Channel News.

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Abstrak

Bahasa memegang peranan penting dalam komunikasi, terutama dalam penyampaian informasi melalui media berita online yang kini menjadi sumber utama informasi masyarakat. Namun, kecepatan produksi berita di era digital kerap menyebabkan terjadinya berbagai kesalahan kebahasaan, khususnya pada aspek ejaan seperti penggunaan tanda baca dan huruf. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memetakan jenis-jenis kesalahan ejaan yang muncul dalam berita online Channel News edisi Maret 2025, menganalisis faktor penyebabnya, serta memberikan rekomendasi perbaikan. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah kualitatif deskriptif dengan teknik pengumpulan data berupa teknik baca dan catat pada tiga judul berita. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kesalahan paling dominan meliputi penggunaan tanda baca koma dan titik, penulisan huruf kapital, serta penulisan kata serapan dan singkatan. Kesalahan-kesalahan tersebut umumnya disebabkan oleh kurangnya pemahaman penulis terhadap kaidah Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia yang Disempurnakan (EYD) atau Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia (PUEBI), serta tekanan waktu dalam proses editing. Temuan ini menegaskan pentingnya peningkatan literasi kebahasaan di kalangan jurnalis dan redaksi media online agar kualitas dan profesionalisme pemberitaan tetap terjaga. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat menjadi bahan evaluasi dan acuan dalam upaya perbaikan kualitas bahasa di media daring.

Kata kunci: *berita online, kesalahan ejaan, tanda baca, Channel News.*

Introduction

Language is an important tool for social interaction, information transmission, and building relationships between individuals and groups in society. Language is the primary means of communicating ideas, emotions, and information. The use of language is vital, as it is the means of communication in everyday life (Rhomaningtias et al., 2025). (Aeni et al., 2021) argue that language plays an important role in life. The use of language or the choice of words to construct news sentences varies across different media. People can coordinate group activities, form social bonds, and exchange knowledge thanks to language. When using language in print, electronic, and digital media, both verbal and nonverbal communication are crucial in ensuring that audiences across various platforms can understand the message. If vocabulary is used correctly, the text or speech will be pleasant to read or hear, but if not, there is a possibility that readers or listeners may be misled by what is written or spoken (Ramadhietia & Indrayanti, 2025). To ensure that the audience understands the message clearly and effectively, it is very important to use the right choice of words when conveying messages through various communication channels, including the media. Therefore, in news writing, it is necessary to follow the correct rules of the Indonesian language so that the information conveyed remains clear and accurate (Sihotang et al., 2025).

News is a report on events that are interesting, with a focus on the human aspect (Hanim et al., 2024). One of the most important functions of news in society is to provide all the information we need. Typically, news is only produced in print form. However, in recent years, news has spread widely, such as online news, which is now available from anywhere in the world via the internet. We can find any information or news through the internet, whether it be breaking news, light news, story news, or other types of news (Amalia and Nurhayati, 2022). Online news has become the primary source of information for society in the digital age, where the speed of information dissemination often requires editing to be done in a very short time. However, due to this speed, errors often occur—whether typing errors, editing errors, or language rule issues that are the writer’s own mistakes (Pamungkas et al., 2023). According to Fitriani & Rahmawati (2020), it is better to focus on making Indonesian language writing

appear accurate and engaging. Language conventions and word choice are important factors to consider to prevent reading difficulties for readers. The proper way to use language is to adhere to established standards. Society, students, and news readers will benefit from the use of good and proper language. In March 2025, several online news channels experienced a surge in the number of publications amid political, economic, and social dynamics in Indonesia. However, behind the high frequency of publications, many notes emerged regarding inaccuracies in writing, ranging from punctuation errors to the use of letters that did not comply with the rules of the Enhanced Indonesian Spelling (EYD) or the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling (PUEBI). When producing news, a writer needs to be aware of several key indicators: (1) perfect news content; (2) a logical and easy-to-understand news structure; (3) the use of appropriate and varied terminology; and (4) short, clear, and easy-to-understand sentences (Fitriani et al., 2025).

Language errors are the use of various linguistic units, including words, sentences, and paragraphs, that deviate from the standard Indonesian language system, as well as the use of spelling and punctuation that deviate from the spelling and punctuation system established in the Enhanced Indonesian Spelling Guide (Sriharyati, 2021). Punctuation errors and incorrect use of letters in online news can not only confuse readers but also potentially reduce the professionalism of the media. The causes of language errors can be divided into two categories: mistakes and errors (Alfarisy et al., 2022). The use of punctuation marks plays an important role in the effectiveness of Indonesian sentence formation (Bahrum et al., 2021). These errors can occur because news writers lack an understanding of the linguistic rules of writing (Fatimah et al., 2024). Previous studies, such as those conducted on Detiknews and Tribunnews, show that these errors often appear in the form of omitted periods at the end of sentences, improper use of commas, and capitalization that does not align with the context. This is increasingly relevant given that online media must compete with dozens, even hundreds, of other news sources, making language accuracy and clarity one of the key factors in public trust.

Therefore, the author feels it is necessary to systematically map errors in the use of punctuation and letters in online news reports published in March 2025. Language errors occur due to deviations from linguistic rules in both spoken and written language (Tarigan & Tarigan, 2021). The purpose of this mapping is to identify the most common types of errors, analyze their causes, and provide recommendations for improvement so that online media can better maintain language quality and not overlook important aspects of news writing. It is hoped that this mapping can serve as an evaluation tool for online media editorial teams to enhance the quality of the news they produce and simultaneously promote language literacy among the general public.

Method

To solve the problems raised in this study, the researcher used research techniques as tools. The research method used in this study was a qualitative approach with a descriptive research type, which aimed to map errors in the use of punctuation and letters in Channel News Online news articles published in March. The data source came from online news articles on Channel News. The data in this study consists of words and sentences containing language errors in the field of spelling. The data was collected using the read and record technique. This technique was carried out by carefully reading each news article published in the March edition of Channel News Online, then recording all forms of errors found in the spelling aspect, particularly in the use of capital letters, italics, periods, commas, quotation marks, and other punctuation marks. The recording

process was carried out systematically by grouping the types of errors based on spelling categories, then summarizing their frequency of occurrence for further analysis. The data analysis in this article aims to explore the issues to be analyzed. The data analysis technique used in this study is descriptive qualitative linguistic error analysis. This technique is applied by collecting data in the form of news texts from the online channel “Channel News,” then identifying and classifying errors in the field of spelling, such as capital letters and punctuation marks, as well as grammatical errors. After that, the researcher analyzed the context of the errors and looked for the causes, such as lack of editing or ignorance of language rules. Through this approach, the researcher was able to map the types and frequency of errors and provide an understanding and solutions to linguistic problems in online news writing.

Result and Discussion

Based on the results of research on the three news headlines from Channel News Online's March 2025 edition, language errors can be examined, particularly in the area of spelling, which includes the use of punctuation and letters in writing news on Channel News Online.

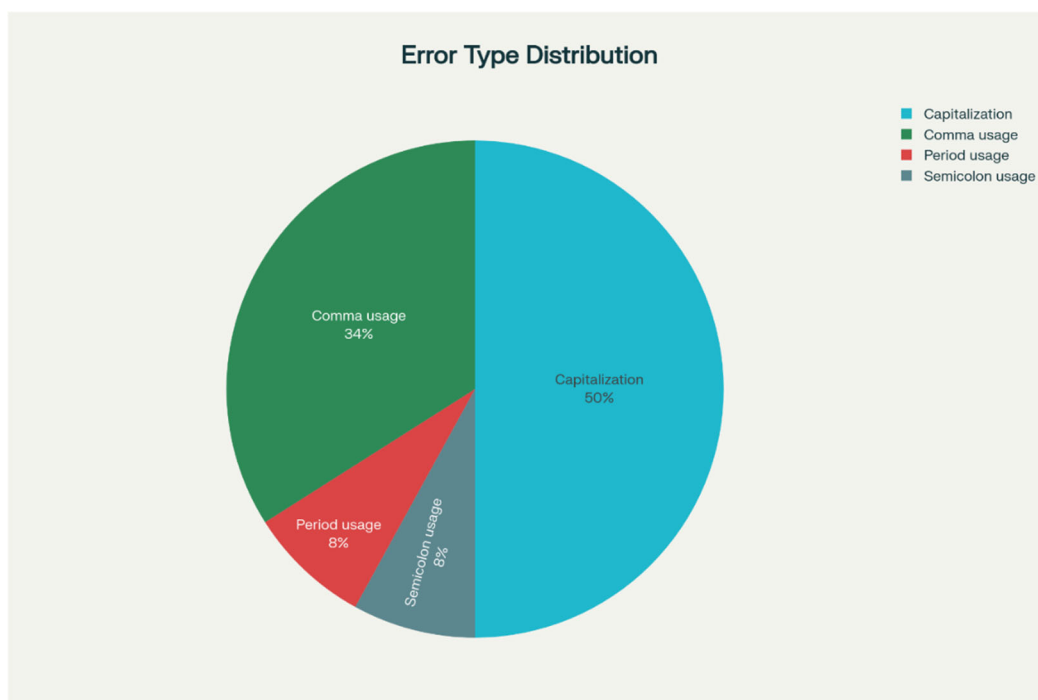


Figure 1. Data on Types of Errors in Channel News Online News Reports

Based on the graph above, the most common error found is the incorrect use of capital letters, followed by errors in comma usage, and errors in period and semicolon usage. Here is the explanation:

1. Incorrect use of capital letters.

- a. Errors in formal greetings.

- 1) **Quote:** “.....namely the house of **mr.** Bidin Sutrisno and **mrs.** Suyati, located at Pedak Baru RT 18, Padukuhan Karangbendo, Kapanewon Banguntapan, Bantul Regency, which was hit by a landslide.”
- 2) **Quote:** “Attended by **mr.** RT 18 and Babinsa Banguntapan, hopefully a solution will be found soon, he said.”

There are several errors in the use of capital letters in official greetings in the two quotes mentioned above. In the first quote, the titles such as “**mr.** Bidin Sutrisno” and “**mrs.** Suyati” should begin with capital letters for the title and name, with a space after the abbreviation. The correct writing is “**Mr.** Bidin Sutrisno” and “**Mrs.** Suyati.” In the second quote, the salutation “**Mr.** RT 18” should also be written as “**Mr.** RT 18.” Proper capitalization is crucial, especially in formal documents or reports, to ensure that the information conveyed is clear, polite, and easy for readers to understand. Here are the corrections.

Correction:

- 1a. “..... namely the house of **Mr.** Bidin Sutrisno and **Mrs.** Suyati, located at Pedak Baru RT 18, Padukuhan Karangbendo, Kapanewon Banguntapan, Bantul Regency, which was hit by a landslide.”
- 1b. “Attended by **Mr.** RT 18 and Babinsa Banguntapan, hopefully a solution will be found soon. He said.”

b. Error in the day name.

- 1) **Quote:** “and also informed that on **wednesday** (March 12) morning, the survey team from BPBD (Regional Disaster Management Agency) of Bantul Regency came to conduct an inspection at the location,”
- 2) **Quote:** “According to information from **Mr.** Bidin Sutrisno, the homeowner, the incident began when the boundary between the house and the slope, which was made of bricks, collapsed due to heavy rain, on **Tuesday**, March 11 2025.”

In both quotes presented, there are errors in the writing of the day according to EYD guidelines. In the first quote, “on **wednesday** (12/3) morning,” the word “**wednesday**” should be written with a capital letter at the beginning, becoming “**Wednesday**.” The same applies to the second quote, “collapsed due to heavy rain on **Tuesday**, March 11, 2025,” where ‘**Tuesday**’ should also be capitalized, becoming “**Tuesday**.” According to standard rules, the names of days, months, years, and major holidays must begin with a capital letter to indicate that the word is a specific time designation. This error often occurs due to a lack of attention to detail in spelling. Here are the corrections.

Correction:

1b. “and also informed that on Wednesday (12/3) morning, the survey team from BPBD...”

2b. “... which was made as barrier with bricks, collapsed due to heavy rain, Tuesday, March, 11, 2025”

c. Errors in place names.

- 1) **Quote:** “the people of **southern lebak** in particular...”
- 2) **Quote:** “At the age of **lebak**, which is no longer young, 196 years since Lebak was established, in fact, there are still many inequalities, especially in terms of food...”

In both quotes, there are errors in the use of the Improved Spelling System (EYD) regarding the naming of a location, namely “lebak,” which should be written with a capital letter at the beginning as “Lebak.” According to EYD guidelines or the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling (PUEBI), place names, including geographical names such as cities, districts, and provinces, must begin with a capital letter. In the first quote, the phrase “the people of southern lebak in particular...” should be written as “the people of Southern Lebak in particular...”. Similarly, in the second quote, “at the age of Lebak, which is no longer young...” should be written as “at the age of Lebak, which is no longer young...”. This error is fundamental because writing the name of a location with lowercase letters can cause confusion in meaning and reduce the formal and professional impression of a text, especially in the context of news or official documents.

Correction:

1c. “the people of South Lebak in particular...”

2c. “at the age of Lebak, which is no longer young, 196 years of Lebak...”

d. Incorrect use of common/ordinary words.

- 1) **Quote:** “Bidin Sutrisno, the owner of the **House**, recounted the incident he experienced...”
- 2) **Quote:** “Despite Lebak’s 196 years of existence, there are still many disparities, **Especially** in terms of food...”
- 3) **Quote:** “Due to heavy rain with high intensity over the past few days, the House of Mrs...”

In the quotations presented, there are errors in the use of capital letters for common words or objects that should be written in lowercase according to EYD. In the first quotation, the word “House,” which refers to a common building, should be written as “house,” as it is not a person's name or part of an official name. A similar situation also arises in the third quote, where “mother's house” incorrectly uses capital letters for “house.” On the other

hand, in the second quote, there is the use of capital letters for the word 'Especially' at the beginning, which should be written with lowercase letters as "especially" because the word is a common word that functions as an explanation. Overall, capital letters should only be used at the beginning of sentences, for personal names, titles, and certain terms. Meanwhile, common words such as "house" and adverbs such as "especially" need to be written with lowercase letters to comply with the rules of proper and formal Indonesian.

Corrections:

1d. "Bidin Sutrisno, the owner of the house, recounted his experience..."

2d. "196 years after Lebak was established, there are still many inequalities, particularly in terms of food..."

3d. "As a result of heavy rain with high intensity over the past few days, the mother's house..."

e. Errors in common phrases/non-technical terms.

- 1) **Quote:** "Coordinator of the Alliance for Damaged Roads (Ajar) Hadi Anwar Mutha Challenges the **Elected** Governor of Banten to Repair Severely Damaged Roads..."
- 2) **Quote:** "as the results of his analysis have a significant impact on **Three Vital Aspects**, namely..."

The use of capital letters in the quote raises several issues regarding proper Indonesian writing rules. In the first quote, the phrase "Coordinator of the Damaged Roads Alliance (Ajar) Hadi Anwar Mutha Challenges the Elected Governor of Banten to Repair Severely Damaged Roads..." shows inconsistency in the use of capital letters. Capital letters should only be used at the beginning of a sentence, for people's names, organization names, and place names. However, in the phrase "Severely Damaged Roads," capital letters are not required for each word unless the phrase is the official name of a program or organization. Similarly, in the second quote, the phrase "Three Vital Aspects" should only use capital letters on the first word, unless "Three Vital Aspects" is a specific name or title. Excessive use of capital letters can create an unprofessional impression and confuse readers about the importance of the words. Therefore, proper writing should follow EYD guidelines, which stipulate that capital letters should only be used at the beginning of sentences, for personal names, and for official names.

Correction:

1e. "Coordinator of the Damaged Roads Alliance (Ajar) Hadi Anwar Mutha challenges the newly elected Governor of Banten to repair the severely damaged roads..."

2e. "as the results of his analysis have a significant impact on the three vital aspects"
without capitalization at the beginning.

f. Errors in the names of organizations or official abbreviations.

- 1) **Quote:** “We at **Ajar** deeply regret the actions of the Regent of Lebak during his decades in office...”

In the quote “We from Ajar deeply regret the actions of the Regent of Lebak during his decades-long tenure,” there is an error in the spelling of the organization’s name or official abbreviation. According to EYD rules, the name of an organization should be written with capital letters for each meaningful word and consistently follow the official name of the organization. The word “Ajar” is an abbreviation for Aliansi Jalan Rusak (Alliance for Damaged Roads). The correct way to write the abbreviation is with capital letters, as abbreviations for organizations or alliances are typically written with capital letters to emphasize the official name and identity. Therefore, simply write “AJAR” in capital letters without italicizing it.

Correction:

1f. “We from AJAR deeply regret the actions of the Lebak Regent during his decades-long tenure...”

2. Incorrect use of periods.

a. Incorrect use of periods not followed by a space after the abbreviation.

- 1) **Quote:** “.....namely the house of Mr.Bidin Sutrisno and Mrs. Suyati, located at Pedak Baru RT 18, Padukuhan Karangbendo, Kapanewon Banguntapan, Bantul Regency, which was hit by a landslide.”
- 2) **Quote:** “According to information from Mr.Bidin Sutrisno, the homeowner, the incident began with the boundary between the house and the slope, which was constructed using bricks...”

In this quote, there is an error in the use of periods after abbreviations that are not followed by spaces. For example, in the abbreviations “mr” which are directly connected to the name without a space, such as “mr. Bidin Sutrisno” and “mr. Bidin Sutrisno.” According to proper writing rules, a period in an abbreviation must be followed by a space before the following word. The correct writing should be “Mr. Bidin Sutrisno” and “Mr. Bidin Sutrisno.” The addition of a space is important to maintain the clarity of the text and comply with existing formal writing standards. Therefore, this error needs to be corrected so that the writing feels neater and easier for readers to understand.

Correction:

1a. “the house of Mr. Bidin Sutrisno and Mrs. Suyati,”

2a. “According to information from Mr. Bidin Sutrisno, the owner of the house, this incident began with the barrier between the house and the fence, which was made as a barrier with bricks...”

3. Incorrect use of commas.

a. Commas are not followed by spaces.

1) **Quote:** “CNO,Bantul”

2) **Quote:** “CNO,Lebak”

3) **Quote:** “Meanwhile,Yupiter Ome...”

In the quotations “CNO,Bantul”, “CNO,Lebak”, and “Meanwhile,Yupiter Ome...”, there are errors in the use of commas, because the commas are not followed by spaces. According to the correct writing rules in Indonesian, there must be a space after a comma before the following word or element. This is important to improve the readability of sentences and avoid confusion. When writing addresses or location names, commas function as separators between parts, so there must be a space after the comma, for example, “CNO, Bantul” and “CNO, Lebak.” The use of spaces after commas also aligns with the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling (PUEBI), which regulate the use of punctuation marks to ensure clarity and orderliness in writing for readers. Thus, the error in the quote is the lack of a space after the comma, which needs to be corrected to comply with established writing standards.

Correction:

1a. “CNO, Bantul”

2a. “CNO, Lebak”

3a. “Meanwhile, Yupiter Ome...”

b. A comma is used before parentheses.

1) **Quote:** “On Thursday, (13/3/2025).”

The use of a comma before parentheses in a sentence such as “On Thursday, (13/3/2025).” is not in accordance with the correct writing rules. According to the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling (PUEBI), the function of a comma is to separate elements in a sentence, such as details, subordinate clauses, or conjunctions, but it is not used before parentheses that indicate additional information or explanations. Parentheses are used to insert additional information that is not part of the main sentence. Therefore, if the date in parentheses serves as an explanation of the preceding word, a comma should not be placed before the parentheses. The correct writing is “On Thursday (13/3/2025)” without a comma before the parentheses to

ensure the sentence flows smoothly and follows the applicable Indonesian grammar rules.

Correction: “on Thursday (13/3/2025).” If you want to separate the time information from the main sentence, a comma can be used, but it must be followed by a complete sentence, not directly by the date in parentheses, for example, “On Thursday (13/3/2025), I will be present.”

c. Inconsistent use of commas in lists (serial commas).

- 1) **Quote:** "The cause is suspected to be due to the roots of the pace tree, pelem tree and mango tree, which when cut down..."

In the quote above, there is inconsistency in the use of commas in the list. In a list containing several items, each item should be separated by a comma, including before the conjunction “and” in the last item. In the sentence, there is no comma after “pelem tree,” making the use of commas inconsistent. The correct writing is to add a comma after “pelem tree,” making it “pace tree roots, pelem trees, and mango trees.” Consistent use of commas in lists serves to clarify the structure of the sentence and make it easier for readers to understand the information being conveyed.

Correction: “The cause is suspected to be due to the roots of the pace tree, pelem tree, and mango tree, which when cut down...”

d. Comma separating the subject and predicate.

- 1) **Quote:** “As an expression of sympathy for the tragedy that occurred, **the Executive Board of the Indonesian Online Journalists Association (IWO) Sleman Regency**, visited the residence of Mr. Bidin Sutrisno and Mrs. Suyati in Karangbendo, Banguntapan, Bantul, on Thursday (March 13, 2025).”
- 2) **Quote:** “.....**Bantul District**, came to inspect the location, attended by Mr. RT 18 and the Banguntapan Military Officer, hoping for a quick solution. he said.”
- 3) **Quote:** “Another issue, is the severity of the rat problem, which has caused....”

The quotes above demonstrate incorrect use of commas separating the subject from the predicate, disrupting the flow and clarity of the sentences. In Indonesian, commas are not permitted between the subject and predicate because they form a single main unit in sentence structure. In the first quote, the sentence “The Executive Board of the Indonesian Online Journalists Association of Sleman Regency, visited the residence of Mr. Bidin Sutrisno and Mrs. Suyati...” has a comma after the long subject, “The Executive Board of the Indonesian Online Journalists Association of Sleman Regency,” which should be immediately followed by the predicate “visited.” This comma is unnecessary and makes the sentence appear unnaturally broken.

Similarly, in the second quote, there is a comma after the subject “Bantul District” in the phrase “Bantul District, came to conduct an inspection at the location...”. This comma is incorrect because it separates the subject from the predicate “came to conduct an inspection”. This comma should not be there because the subject and predicate should be close together without any punctuation separating them. In correct grammar, commas are used to separate equal parts of a sentence or to indicate a pause between clauses, not to isolate the subject and predicate in a main clause. Therefore, removing the comma will make the sentence clearer, more effective, and in accordance with the rules of good and correct Indonesian.

In the third quote, there is also an error in the use of commas between the subject and predicate. In Indonesian sentence structure, commas should not directly separate the subject and predicate because it disrupts the logical flow of the sentence. Therefore, removing the comma will make the sentence clearer, more effective, and in accordance with the rules of good and correct Indonesian.

Correction:

1d. “As an expression of sympathy for the disaster that occurred, the Executive Board of the Indonesian Online Journalists Association of Sleman Regency visited the residence of Mr. Bidin Sutrisno and Mrs. Suyati in Karangbendo, Banguntapan, Bantul, on Thursday (March 13, 2025).”

2d. “...Bantul Regency came to conduct an inspection...”

3d. “Another issue is the aggressiveness of rats...”

4. Incorrect use of semicolons.

a. Semicolons separating two clauses.

- 1) **Quote:** “In an emergency situation (prone to landslides), the distance between the landslide and the door of the house is only a few centimeters.”

In the quote above, “in an emergency situation (prone to landslides), the distance between the landslide and the house door is only a few centimeters,” the use of a comma is actually incorrect. This is because both parts of the sentence are clauses that can stand alone and have complete meaning. To separate two clauses that are connected like this, it is better to use a semicolon (;) instead of a comma. A semicolon serves to separate two clauses that are related but have independent structures. The use of a semicolon in the sentence provides clarity about the relationship between the two clauses and prevents possible misunderstandings of meaning.

Correction:

1.a “in an emergency (prone to landslides); the distance between the landslide and the door of the house is only a few centimeters.”

In relation to previous research, according to Rusanti et al. (2022), who studied “Analysis of Capitalization and Punctuation Errors in Elementary School Students,” The results of their research showed errors in the use of capital letters, periods, commas, and others. Meanwhile, this study focuses on punctuation and letter errors found in online news channel articles.

Rizki & Sutrisna (2021) researched “Analysis of Punctuation Errors in the Radar Cirebon Newspaper, July 22, 2021 Edition.” The results of their research revealed several punctuation errors in the Radar Cirebon newspaper edition of Thursday, July 22, 2020, including incorrect use of the slash symbol, errors in writing names and titles without using a period, incorrect use of the colon at the end of a sentence, improper use of the hyphen, and the absence of a period to separate millions. Meanwhile, this study highlights errors in punctuation and letter usage found in online news articles.

Bella et al., (2020) researched “Analysis of Spelling and Punctuation Errors on Ahmad Dahlan University's Official Social Media.” The results of their research showed punctuation errors in both Indonesian and foreign language writing. Meanwhile, this study showed punctuation and spelling errors in online news channel articles.

Hayati (2020) researched “Analysis of Spelling Errors in Papers Written by Mechanical Engineering Students at the Faculty of Engineering, Muhammadiyah University Tangerang.” The results of her research showed spelling errors that included incorrect use of capital letters and punctuation marks such as periods, commas, and colons. Meanwhile, this study showed errors in the use of punctuation marks and letters.

Rizka & Purwati (2022) conducted research on “Language errors in online news on the Malang Posco Media website, February 2022 edition.” The results of the study revealed spelling and punctuation errors, including errors in writing numbers, errors in writing numbers with commas, symbols, foreign languages, and errors in writing major holidays as examples of spelling and punctuation errors; morphological errors include errors in prefixes and suffixes; syntactic errors include errors in conjunctions, negations, prepositions, and noun phrases; and semantic errors include errors in hypercorrection and diction. Meanwhile, this study shows that there are errors in the use of punctuation and letters in online news articles.

Muhammad Ripaldo & Muchlas Abror (2024) researched “Analysis of language errors in Kebumen24.com news articles.” The results of their research revealed errors in spelling and punctuation. Meanwhile, this study found errors in the use of punctuation and letters.

Conclusion

Based on the data above, it can be concluded that the most common errors are related to the use of punctuation marks, particularly commas and periods, which are found most frequently. The main factors causing these errors are the writers' lack of knowledge of EYD or PUEBI rules, their limited understanding of punctuation usage, and time pressure in the online news editing process. These errors can damage the media's professional image and confuse readers, thereby negatively impacting public trust in the quality of the news presented. Therefore, it is recommended that media organizations improve journalists' and editors' language literacy through regular training and assessment, as well as tighten the editing process before news is published. The available data also shows that errors in punctuation and capitalization are the most common. Thus, enhancing understanding and attention to Indonesian language rules is crucial for maintaining the quality and credibility of information in the fast-paced digital media age.

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