

Analysis of semantic errors in elementary school teacher education student papers at Mulawarman University

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze language errors at the semantic level in two student papers of the Elementary School Teacher Education Study Program (PGSD) Mulawarman University in 2025 entitled "Individual Development in Childhood" and "Obligations and Rights of Citizens". The method used is content analysis with a descriptive-qualitative approach based on the study of Indonesian semantics. The results of the analysis showed that both papers had semantic errors that could be grouped into four categories, namely improper synonyms, pleonasm, ambiguous meanings, and inaccuracies in meaning. The first paper found 7 errors, while the second paper found 5 errors, so that the total was 12 semantic error data. These findings indicate the need to strengthen semantic understanding among prospective elementary school teachers. The implication of this research is the importance of habituating writing according to the semantic rules of the Indonesian language in students' academic activities.



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INTRODUCTION

Indonesian as a national language has rules that regulate the meaning and use of words appropriately, which are studied in a branch of linguistics called semantics. Semantics is a branch of linguistics that studies the meaning of words, phrases, sentences, and discourses (Saifullah, 2018; Butar-Butar, 2020). A good understanding of semantic rules is very important for students, especially prospective teachers who are expected to be role models for the use of good and correct language for students.

Academic papers are the most frequently produced written works by students. However, in practice, there are semantic errors that are often found in student writing, both at the level of word meaning, ambiguity, and inaccuracy in the use of phrases. Semantic errors not only indicate a lack of mastery of the rules of language, but can also reduce the quality and clarity of scientific communication.

Several previous studies have examined semantic errors in various languages. Rismawati, Hildayanti, Destriani, and Nurjamilah (2025) analyzed semantic errors in the film '5 Menara' and found various forms of inaccuracy in meaning. Eliastuti and Aisyah (2025) examined semantic errors in Instagram captions and found the dominance of the use of pleonasm and double meaning words. Himawan, Fathonah, Heriyati, and Maslakhah (2020) Identifying Semantic Errors in Junior High School Students' Descriptive Text Essays. This study took two papers from PGSD students of Mulawarman University as the object of study with the aim of identifying, classifying, and describing forms of semantic errors.

The objectives of this research are: (1) identifying semantic errors in student papers; (2) classify semantic errors into categories based on the study of semantics in Indonesian; and (3) describe the implications of the findings on Indonesian language learning in higher education. This research is expected to improve the quality of academic literacy of students.

Semantics is a branch of linguistics that studies meanings in language, including the meaning of words, phrases, sentences, and discourse. According to Saifullah (2018), semantics is related to the dynamics of the struggle for meaning that continues to develop along with the development of language and society. Butar-Butar (2020) defines semantics as the study of the relationship between linguistic signs and the things they sign, as well as the meanings contained in them. Alamsyah (2024) emphasized

that the semantics of the Indonesian language include various aspects of meaning, including denotations, connotations, synonyms, antonyms, polysememes, and homonyms.

In semantic studies, language errors at this level are often in the form of the use of words that do not match the meaning, pleonasm, ambiguity, and incorrect synonyms (Syarif, Hamzah, & Zakina, 2025). Good semantic mastery is necessary so that scientific communication can take place effectively and does not cause misinterpretation.

Synonyms are semantic relationships that express similarity or similarity in meaning between one word and another (Alamsyah, 2024). Although they are synonymous, each word has different nuances of meaning, context distribution, and sense value, so it cannot always replace each other in all sentence contexts (Saifullah, 2018). Synonym misuse occurs when the author chooses a word that is meaningfully inconsistent with the context of the sentence in question (Suwanggono, Sari, & Ristiyan, 2025). The use of improper synonyms can make the meaning you want to convey unclear and reduce the accuracy of communication.

Pleonasm is a symptom of excessive use of words or the repetition of meanings that have been contained in previous words or phrases (Butar-Butar, 2020). Heryani, Fajar, and Sudrajat (2023) explained that pleonasm is often found in social media uploads and formal texts because the author is not aware that the meaning to be conveyed is already covered in the word used previously. A common example of pleonasm is the addition of an adverb whose meaning is already implied from the main word in a sentence. Pleonasm is one of the most common forms of semantic errors found in student academic writing (Himawan et al., 2020).

Ambiguity or ambiguity is a condition when a word, phrase, or sentence has more than one interpretation of meaning (Saifullah, 2018). In scientific writing, ambiguity is greatly avoided because it can cause the reader to misunderstand the author's intentions. Aji, Istikhomah, Al Majid, and Ulya (2020) found various forms of ambiguity in online news caused by inappropriate word choices and sentence structures. Rahmah, Rahmawati, and Jatmiko (2025) identify lexical and structural ambiguity on university websites as a form of semantic error that has the potential to mislead readers.

Inaccuracy of meaning is a mistake that occurs when the author uses a word or phrase that does not match the concept, context, or reference in question (Alamsyah, 2024). Ramadani (2023) found various forms of inaccuracy in the writing of student practicum reports, which were caused by a lack of understanding of the denotative meaning of the words used. Yani and Primandhika (2023) identified the inaccuracy of meaning in students' scientific papers as one of the semantic errors that have the most impact on the quality of writing. Agustiasih and Casim (2025) also found an inaccuracy of meaning in student short stories, which shows that this phenomenon does not only occur in scientific writings, but also in literary works.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a descriptive-qualitative approach with an error analysis method. The object of the research was in the form of two papers by PGSD students of Mulawarman University entitled "Individual Development in Childhood (7 error data) and "Obligations and Rights of Citizens" (5 error data).

The data collection technique is carried out through document study, which is to read and identify all texts in both papers carefully. Data analysis is carried out in stages: (1) identification of finding words or phrases that are suspected of deviating from the semantic rules of the Indonesian language; (2) classification groups errors into categories of improper synonyms, pleonasms, ambiguous meanings, or imprecision of meaning; (3) a description explaining the form of the error and the rules violated; and (4) evaluation to determine the frequency level of each category of errors.

The category of semantic errors used refers to the study of semantics in the Indonesian language which includes inappropriate synonyms (the use of words that do not match the nuances of meaning in the context), pleonasm (the use of words whose meanings are already covered by other elements), ambiguous meanings (words or phrases that give rise to more than one interpretation), and inaccuracies in meaning (the use of words that do not match the concept in question).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the analysis that has been carried out on the two papers, a total of 12 semantic errors were found, 7 errors in Paper 1 and 5 errors in Paper 2. These errors are grouped based

on four semantic categories, namely improper synonyms, pleonasm, ambiguous meanings, and imprecise meanings. The following is an integrated discussion based on the categories of errors from the two papers.

Semantic Error Analysis Paper 1

In paper 1, an inappropriate synonym error was found, namely a condition where the writer was wrong in choosing a word so that the meaning conveyed was not in accordance with the context of the sentence in question. In this paper there is the sentence “..makalah ini jauh dari kata sempurna baik dari isi maupun penyajian”, in this sentence there is the phrase "dari kata sempurna". The word "kata" in this phrase does not have the meaning intended by the author or does not correspond to the context in question, because what the author means is a perfect condition or state, not a "kata" in the lexical sense. So that the sentence can be corrected to “..makalah ini masih jauh dari sempurna baik dari isi maupun penyajian.”.

The next mistake found that pleonasm is a symptom of excessive use of words or the repetition of meanings that have been contained in previous words or phrases. In this paper there is the phrase “..proses perubahan yang terjadi secara bertahap dan berkesinambungan..”. The words "bertahap" and "berkesinambungan" have overlapping meanings. These two words refer to a process that takes place in a sequential and continuous manner. So that the phrase can be corrected to “..proses perubahan yang terjadi secara bertahap..” by subtracting one of the words that have overlapping meanings. Furthermore, in this paper there is the sentence “Keseimbangan antara perkembangan sosial dan emosional membantu anak membangun hubungan yang positif, menumbuhkan rasa percaya diri, serta mempersiapkannya menghadapi tantangan di lingkungan yang lebih luas.”. This sentence is repeated twice in a row in a single paragraph and this repetition also has no different meaning. So the phrase should not need to be repeated. The last pleonasm error found is the phrase frasa “..perubahan yang terjadi secara bertahap dan berkesinambungan..”. The words "bertahap" and "berkesinambungan" in this phrase have the same meaning, so the word "berkesinambungan" can be omitted.

The third mistake is found to be a mismatch of meaning, which is a condition where the author is wrong in the choice of words or phrases so that the meaning to be conveyed is not conveyed to the reader. In this paper, a subchapter “Perkembangan Fisik, Logis, dan Motorik” is found. The word "logis" in this subchapter has the meaning of logic or reason, which is an assessment of a reasoning, while in the subchapter it discusses the biological aspects or physical development of humans, not about the logic of aspel. So that the title of the subchapter can be corrected to “Perkembangan Fisik, Biologis, dan Motorik”. The next error was found the phrase “..membantu anak mencapai perkembangan yang paling optimal sesuai potensi yang dimilikinya”. This phrase contains an inaccuracy in meaning because the word "optimal" already states the best or highest level. The addition of the word "yang" after a noun does not add meaning, and even weakens the assertiveness of the phrase. So the word "yang" should be omitted.

The fourth mistake is found to be ambiguous (ambiguity), which is a condition in which a word, phrase, or sentence has a double meaning so that the reader can misunderstand the meaning of the sentence. In this paper there is the sentence “..kami membuka diri terhadap kritik dan saran agar kami dapat membangun perbaikan dimasa mendatang..”.The word "membuka" in this sentence has an ambiguous meaning. The phrase “membangun perbaikan” has ambiguity. The word "membangun" means to establish or create, while "perbaikan" means a process or result to be better. The combination of the two creates ambiguity as to whether it is meant to create something new or to take corrective actions. So that this sentence can be corrected to “..kami terbuka terhadap kritik dan saran demi perbaikan di masa mendatang”.

Overall, paper 1 entitled "Individual Development in Childhood" has 7 semantic errors. The errors include 1 incorrect synonym, 3 pleonasm errors, 2 errors of inaccuracy of meaning, and 1 error of abiguity. The following is a table of paper error analysis 1.

Table 1 Semantic Errors in Paper 1 Group 1

No	Type of Error	Data	Repairs	Remarks
1	Incorrect Synonyms	Makalah ini masih jauh dari kata sempurna baik dari isi maupun penyajian.	Makalah ini masih jauh dari sempurna baik dari segi isi maupun penyajian	The phrase " <i>dari kata sempurna</i> " is not semantically correct. " <i>Kata</i> " has no precise meaning here; it is a condition, not a word. It should have used " <i>dari sempurna</i> " right away.
2	Pleonasm	Proses perubahan yang terjadi secara bertahap dan berkesinambungan.	Proses perubahan yang terjadi secara bertahap.	" <i>Bertahap</i> " and "berkesinambungan" have overlapping meanings. Both refer to processes that are continuous and take place sequentially, so their simultaneous use is redundant.
3	Inaccuracy of meaning	Perkembangan Fisik, Logis, dan Motorik	Perkembangan Fisik, Biologis, dan Motorik	The word " <i>logis</i> " means " <i>sesuai dengan logika atau masuk akal</i> ", not referring to biological aspects. The title of this subchapter is not in accordance with the content of the discussion which discusses physical and biological aspects.
4	Ambiguous Meaning	Kami membuka diri terhadap kritik dan saran agar kami dapat membangun perbaikan dimasa mendatang.	Kami terbuka terhadap kritik dan saran demi perbaikan di masa mendatang.	The phrase " <i>membangun perbaikan</i> " is semantically ambiguous. " <i>membangun</i> " means establishing or creating, while " <i>perbaikan</i> " already contains the meaning of action to be better. So the combination of the two is not appropriate.
5	Pleonasm	Keseimbangan antara perkembangan sosial dan emosional membantu anak membangun hubungan yang positif, menumbuhkan rasa percaya diri, serta mempersiapkannya menghadapi tantangan di lingkungan yang lebih luas. (diulang dua kali dalam satu paragraf)	Keseimbangan antara perkembangan sosial dan emosional membantu anak membangun hubungan yang positif, menumbuhkan rasa percaya diri, serta mempersiapkannya menghadapi tantangan di lingkungan yang lebih luas.	The same sentence is repeated twice in a row in a single paragraph, causing confusion of meaning and the effect of accident. This repetition does not add any new meaning.
6	Inaccuracy of Meaning	Orang tua, guru, dan praktisi pendidikan untuk	Orang tua, guru, dan praktisi	The phrase " <i>perkembangan paling optimal</i> " is inappropriate because " <i>optimal</i> " is already

No	Type of Error	Data	Repairs	Remarks
		membantu anak mencapai perkembangan yang optimal sesuai potensi yang dimilikinya.	pendidikan untuk membantu anak mencapai perkembangan yang optimal sesuai potensi yang dimilikinya.	superlative (best rate), so the addition of <i>the conjunction</i> "yang" is not necessary.
7	Pleonasm	Perubahan yang terjadi secara bertahap dan berkesinambungan.	Perubahan yang terjadi secara bertahap..	Repetition that has a double meaning. So the word " <i>berkesinambungan</i> " is no longer needed.

Semantic Error Analysis Paper 2

In paper 2, it was found that the pleonasm error is the excessive use of words or the repetition of meanings that have been contained in the previous word or phrase. In this paper there is a phrase “..dua sisi mata uang yang tidak dapat dipisahkan..” In meaning, it has shown two things that are interrelated and inseparable. Therefore, the addition of the phrase “.. yang tidak dapat dipisahkan” becomes excessive because it repeats the meaning that has been contained in the expression. So that the phrase can be corrected to “dua sisi mata uang..”. The pleonasm error is further found in the phrase “..yang saling berkaitan dan tidak dapat di pisahkan dalam kehidupan bernegara..”.Laughter “tidak dapat dipisahkan” has shown that there is a close relationship between the two things so that the addition of the phrase “saling berkaitan” repeating the same meaning. The two expressions have overlapping meanings because they both affirm a strong connection. Therefore, the phrase can be corrected to “yang saling berkaitan dalam kehidupan bernegara” by choosing one of the expressions that best fits the context of the sentence. Thus, the pleonasm error in paper 2 occurs due to the use of words or phrases that have similar meanings so that they cause unnecessary repetition of meanings. A more effective use of words will make sentences clearer, concise, and easier to understand.

The next mistake is found to be ambiguous, which is a condition when a word or phrase has more than one possible interpretation so that it can cause ambiguity of meaning for the reader. In this paper the “..tanpa mengutamakan salah satu belah pihak saja..”. Phrase “salah satu belah pihak” is ambiguous and non-standard because it contains elements of excessive meaning. Says “salah satu” and “belah pihak” both refer to one particular party so that its use becomes redundant. In addition, the phrase can cause confusion in the meaning of the sentence. Therefore, the phrase can be corrected to “.. tanpa mengutamakan salah satu pihak saja”. This improvement makes the meaning of sentences clearer, more effective, and easier for readers to understand. The next error is found in the sentence Pemahaman mengenai hak dan kewajiban warga negara merupakan dasar penting untuk membangun kehidupan bernegara yang demokratis, adil, dan bertanggung jawab.” In this sentence, the words “bertanggung jawab” causes ambiguity because semantically it is more appropriately used to refer to the behavior or attitude of the perpetrator, rather than as a trait that is directly attached to the “kehidupan bernegara”. As a result, readers can interpret differently the relationship between words “bertanggung jawab” and phrases “kehidupan bernegara”. Therefore, the sentence can be corrected to ““Pemahaman mengenai hak dan kewajiban warga negara merupakan landasan penting dalam membangun kehidupan bernegara yang demokratis, adil, dan penuh tanggung jawab.” These improvements make the meaning of sentences clearer, precise, and in accordance with the context to be conveyed.

The next mistake is found to be an inaccuracy of meaning, which is a condition when the writer uses words that are not in accordance with the meaning he wants to convey so that he causes a mismatch between the chosen word and the context of the sentence. In this paper, the phrase “..norma hukum yang mengikat dan dapat diwujudkan dalam perilaku sehari-hari..”.In this phrase there is the use of the word “diwujudkan” which is semantically incorrect. The word is not a standard form of a verb that means to make something real or real. In the context of this sentence, what is meant is the application of legal

norms in daily life so that the more appropriate word to use is "diwujudkan". Therefore, the phrase can be corrected to "...norma hukum yang mengikat dan dapat diwujudkan dalam perilaku sehari-hari.". These improvements make the meaning of sentences clearer, precise, and in accordance with the context that the author wants to convey.

Overall, paper 2 entitled "Obligations and Rights of Citizens" has 5 semantic errors. These errors include 2 pleonasm errors, 2 ambiguous meaning errors, and 1 inaccuracy of meaning. These errors show that there is still an incorrect use of words and phrases that have the potential to cause unclear meaning for readers. The following is a table of semantic error analysis in paper 2.

Table 2 Semantic Errors in Paper 2 Group 5

No	Types of Errors	Data	Repairs	Remarks
1	Pleonasm	dua sisi mata uang yang tidak dapat dipisahkan..	dua sisi mata uang	Phrase "... <i>dua sisi mata uang</i> .." already contains an implicit inseparable meaning. Addition "... <i>yang tidak dapat dipisahkan</i> .." is pleonasm because it repeats an existing meaning.
2	Ambiguous Meaning	..tanpa mengutamakan salah satu belah pihak saja	..tanpa mengutamakan salah satu pihak saja	Phrase "... <i>salah satu belah pihak</i> .." ambiguous and non-standard. " <i>Salah satu</i> " and " <i>belah pihak</i> " have redundant meanings. Usage "... <i>salah satu pihak</i> ..." is enough and more semantically correct.
3	Inaccuracy of Meaning	..norma hukum yang mengikat dan dapat diwujudkan dalam perilaku sehari-hari.	..norma hukum yang mengikat dan dapat diwujudkan dalam perilaku sehari-hari.	The word " <i>diwujudkan</i> " is not the standard form of the word " <i>diwujudkan</i> ". Semantically, " <i>mewujudkan</i> " has the meaning of bringing something into reality, which is more appropriate in the context of this sentence.
4	Ambiguous Meaning	Pemahaman mengenai hak dan kewajiban warga negara merupakan dasar penting untuk membangun kehidupan bernegara yang demokratis, adil, dan bertanggung jawab.	Pemahaman mengenai hak dan kewajiban warga negara merupakan landasan penting dalam membangun kehidupan bernegara yang demokratis, adil, dan penuh tanggung jawab.	The word " <i>bertanggung jawab</i> " is more appropriately used as a predicate that refers to the perpetrator, not as a trait of " <i>kehidupan bernegara</i> ". The fix uses " <i>penuh tanggung jawab</i> " to make the meaning more appropriate.
5	Pleonasm	..yang saling berkaitan dan tidak dapat dipisahkan dalam kehidupan bernegara.	..yang saling berkaitan dalam kehidupan bernegara.	There is a repetition of the same meaning, namely the word " <i>berkaitan</i> " and the phrase " <i>tidak dapat dipisahkan</i> ". So that you can use only one of them

Overall pleonasm was the most dominant type of error, with a total of five cases from both papers. This finding is in line with the results of research by Eliastuti and Aisyah (2025) who stated that pleonasm is a form of semantic error that most often appears in Indonesian texts, both on social media and scientific papers, because authors tend to use excessive words to reinforce statements without realizing that the meaning is already covered in the previous word.

The inaccuracy of meaning and ambiguous meaning were found in three cases each. Inaccuracies in meaning often occur due to students' lack of mastery of academic vocabulary, so they choose words that are not appropriate to express the concept in question. This is in line with the findings of Himawan et al. (2020) in the student description essay which also found many inaccuracies in word choice. Ambiguous meanings arise due to a less careful phrase structure that has the potential to cause misinterpretation (Rahmawati et al., 2025).

An incorrect synonym was found only in one case in Paper 1. Although the frequency is low, this error still needs attention because it shows the writer's lack of awareness of the lexical meaning of a word. Aji et al. (2020) and Agustiasih and Casim (2025) also found incorrect synonym usage errors in their respective data sources, which reinforces the fact that this type of error although not dominant is still a recurring problem in Indonesian usage.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis of two papers of PGSD students of Mulawarman University, a total of 12 semantic errors were found consisting of incorrect synonym errors (1 data), pleonasm (5 data), ambiguous meanings (3 data), and inaccuracies in meaning (3 data). Pleonasm errors are the category with the most findings, which shows that students still have difficulty in avoiding excessive use of words in sentences, so students must be able to improve their ability in terms of choosing the right and efficient words in writing scientific papers.

This research is carried out so that semantic learning of Indonesian language in higher education is carried out more intensively and contextually, by integrating the analysis of students' academic texts as learning materials. Lecturers and teaching staff are advised to provide more specific feedback related to semantic aspects in students' scientific work so that students' scientific language skills continue to develop.

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