

Analysis of spelling errors in the papers of PGSD students' at Mulawarman University

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ABSTRACT

The use of spelling in accordance with the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling (PUEBI) is one of the important elements in writing scientific papers. However, in practice, various spelling errors are still found in student papers. These mistakes generally occur due to a lack of understanding of the rules of Indonesian spelling, a lack of precision in the writing process, and a lack of habit of editing the writing that has been made. This condition can affect the quality and clarity of the delivery of ideas in scientific papers. This study aims to describe the various forms of spelling errors contained in student papers. The research uses a qualitative descriptive method with data collection techniques in the form of documentation. The data was analyzed based on the applicable Indonesian spelling rules. The results of the research are expected to provide an overview of the use of spelling in writing student papers and become evaluation material to improve the ability to write good and correct scientific papers.



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INTRODUCTION

A spelling mistake is a mistake when writing a language that is not in accordance with the rules of Indonesian Spelling. Spelling acts as a guideline in the use of letters, how to write words, the use of punctuation, and how to write words taken from other languages so that the writing becomes clear, organized, and easy to understand. In writing scientific papers, errors in writing words can reduce the quality of writing because they make the meaning unclear, reduce the ease of understanding the content of the writing, and show the writer's lack of precision in applying the rules of the Indonesian language. Therefore, using correct spelling is an important thing to pay attention to when writing papers, reports, scientific articles, or other types of written works.

Misspellings can be divided into several types. First, mistakes in the use of capital letters, namely the use of capital letters that are not in accordance with the rules, such as when writing the name of a person, the name of an institution, or the beginning of a sentence. Second, the standard word error, namely the use of words that do not match the form written in the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language (KBBI), for example, the writing of "risk" should actually be "risk". Third, mistakes in writing prepositions such as in, to, and from, which should actually be written separately when referring to a place, for example at home and to school. Fourth, the mistake in using the prefix di- and to-, which is a prefix that should be written together with the word after it, such as made and done.

In addition, there is an error in the use of the word repetition, that is, the use of words that are supposed to be associated with hyphens, such as children or repeatedly. The next type is a mistake in using punctuation, such as commas, periods, colons, or quotation marks that do not comply with the rules, so that it can change the meaning of the sentence. Furthermore, there is an error in writing the word absorption, namely the use of a word form that does not match the form that has been determined, for example the word "activity" which should actually be written "activity". Spelling errors also include errors in writing abbreviations and acronyms, errors in writing numbers or number symbols, and typographical errors that occur due to inaccuracy when typing, such as the word "research" which should be "research". These various types of errors show how important it is to understand the EBI rules so that Indonesian writing is more correct, better, and in accordance with applicable language standards.

The Indonesian language plays a very important role as a communication tool in the field of science in the educational environment. One of the important things in writing scientific papers is to

use word writing in accordance with the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling (PUEBI). Using correct spelling not only makes the writing easier to read, but it also shows the writer's level of academic expertise. Therefore, every scientific paper must be made by paying attention to the rules in the use of the applicable language.

However, many studies show that typos are still common in various types of writing. Opinion articles in the mass media found that the most common spelling mistakes were the use of improper capital letters and errors in the use of punctuation. There are errors in the use of capital letters, prefixes, and punctuation marks in Indonesian textbooks. In addition, the use of Indonesian in public spaces still has various errors in writing, especially in the section on the use of capital letters and how to write words (Nina et al., 2022; Utami, 2023).

In the university environment, errors in word writing are still often found in scientific papers made by students. Errors in the use of capital letters, prefixes, and punctuation marks are the most common types of errors in scientific articles written by college students. The findings are supported by research showing that mistakes in language made by students in their thesis still occur frequently, especially in the spelling and use of standard words. Errors in the use of capital letters, standard words, and punctuation are the types of errors that most often appear in scientific papers written by students (Helda et al., 2023; Khoiriyah et al., 2024; Aura et al., 2024).

Based on various studies conducted, it can be concluded that errors in pronunciation of words still often occur in the writing of scientific papers. Therefore, this study was conducted to analyze word writing errors in two student papers, namely a paper on Individual Development in Childhood and a paper on Pancasila as a Philosophical System. This study aims to explain the types of writing errors found and provide ways to overcome them in accordance with the rules of PUEBI

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a descriptive qualitative method that aims to describe and analyze various forms of Indonesian spelling errors contained in several student papers. The qualitative approach was chosen because the research data is in the form of written documents that are analyzed based on the applicable spelling rules without giving treatment to the research object. Descriptive research was used to objectively describe the misuse of Indonesian Spelling (EBI) in students' scientific papers with data in the form of written language obtained through the technique of watching and taking notes (Arum Sari et al., 2023). In addition, research on spelling errors in student writing also generally uses a qualitative descriptive approach because it aims to identify and classify the forms of language deviations found (Sari et al., 2022).

The object of this research is in the form of several student papers that are used as a source of data to identify spelling errors including the use of capital letters, prepositions, absorption elements, and the use of punctuation. The quality of academic writing is greatly influenced by spelling accuracy because spelling mistakes can affect the clarity of meaning and professionalism of a piece of writing. Meanwhile, in a study published in the Indonesian Journal of Education (Siducat), the analysis of language errors was carried out by identifying, classifying, and describing errors contained in student writing so that the most dominant forms of deviation could be identified. This opinion is in line with research published in the Eunoia Journal which states that the analysis of language errors is a systematic effort to find, classify, and explain errors based on the applicable language rules (Nurafiyani et al., 2026; Serungke, 2023).

The data collection technique in this study is carried out through the documentation method by carefully reading each student paper, then recording data that contains spelling errors. The data that has been collected is then analyzed using descriptive analysis techniques, namely through the stages of identification, classification, and drawing conclusions. The stages of language error analysis include (Wasono Aji, 2017) errors in the use of standard words, capital letters, prefixes, repeated words, prefixes in-, punctuation, spaces, quotation marks, and the use of inappropriate symbols. Thus, this research is expected to be able to provide an overview of the forms of spelling errors that still often appear in student paper writing and become an evaluation material in improving good and correct Indonesian language skills.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From the results of the analysis of two student papers, namely the paper on Individual Development in Childhood and the paper on Pancasila as a Philosophical System, it was found that there were 40 word writing errors. These errors include the use of improper raw words, incorrect capital letters, inappropriate use of prefixes, unnecessary repetition of words, addition of prefixes in-, incorrect use of punctuation, spacing errors, improper use of quotation marks, and the use of symbols that are not in accordance with scientific writing rules. Of all the available data, errors in using raw words are the most common type of error, followed by errors in the use of capital letters. These findings show that students' understanding of Indonesian spelling rules is still lacking and needs to be improved.

Errors in the use of raw words can be seen from the writing of words such as physical, system, objective, religious, thinking, influencing, and essence. Based on KBBI, the correct form is physical, systemic, objective, religious, thinking, influencing, and essence. The number of errors that occur shows that students are still not used to using KBBI as a guideline in checking the correctness of word forms. The incorrect use of words is still the most common mistake in student scientific papers due to a lack of care in the process of editing the manuscript (Tussolekha, 2019).

Errors in the use of capital letters are found in the words "Indonesian nation", "Indonesian citizen", "Sanskrit", and "Pancasila values". According to PUEBI, the correct form is the Indonesian nation, Indonesian citizens, Sanskrit, and Pancasila values. This study shows that errors in the use of capital letters are still often found in the academic writings of students, the errors usually occur due to a lack of understanding of the role of capital letters in various writing situations (Rika Sari et al., 2019).

In addition, errors were also found in the use of prepositions, such as 'in', 'in the future', 'in', and 'in the future'. According to PUEBI, the prepositions "in", "to", and "from" should be written separately if they are used to indicate a place or provide a caption. Therefore, the correct form is inward, forward, inside, and later. This finding is in accordance with research that states that students still often have difficulty distinguishing the use of prepositions and suffixes, thus causing errors in writing (Hernisa et al., n.d.).

Errors in rewriting words can be seen in the form of words such as children, kira, together, and everyday. Based on the provisions of PUEBI, the word reword must be written with a hyphen, so that it becomes children, approximately, together, and everyday. These results are supported by Eunoia's research which shows that mistakes in rewriting words are still common because the authors consider the reword parts to be two separate words and do not require hyphens.

Punctuation errors also exist, such as in the writing of the words fair, wise and Iksam, S, Pd., M.Pd. The errors are the absence of spaces after commas and the use of improper hyphens when writing academic degrees. The correct form is fair, wise, and Iksam, S.Pd., M.Pd. The mistake shows that students are not careful enough in paying attention to various technical aspects of scientific writing, especially at the last revision stage before the manuscript is submitted (Meidiana et al., 2022).

The findings of this study are also in line with research in the journal Morphology which states that errors in language in scientific papers are not only due to a lack of ability in the use of grammar, but also due to a lack of editing and self-correcting habits. Students usually pay more attention to the content of the writing than the accuracy of the language used (Lulu Ilmanun & Rina Devianty, 2024)

Overall, this study shows that errors in word writing still often appear in scientific papers written by students. Therefore, it is necessary to make efforts to improve understanding of PUEBI and KBBI by learning continuously, getting used to writing according to the rules, and making more careful editing before scientific papers are published. Therefore, the quality of students' academic writing can be improved, both in terms of content and the correct use of Indonesian language (Winata, 2019).

Table 1 Spelling Mistakes on Paper 1

Yes	Types of Errors	Data	Repairs	Remarks
1	Capitalized letters	S.pd.	S.Pd.	The writing of the abbreviation of the title must use capital letters.
2	Capitalized letters	In Preschool	in preschool	Capital letters are not used for every word in the middle of a sentence.
3	Preface	Going forward	Going forward	The prefix <i>to</i> is written separately.
4	Preface	Deep	into	The prefix <i>to</i> is written separately.

Yes	Types of Errors	Data	Repairs	Remarks
5	Preface	Later	later in life	Prepositions <i>are</i> written separately.
6	Raw word	Input	Insert	The standard form according to KBBI.
7	Raw word	Five Senses	pancaindra	The standard form according to KBBI.
8	Raw word	than	of	Written in series.
9	Raw word	Physical	Physical	The standard form according to KBBI.
10	Raw word	mempengaruhi	seduce	The standard form according to KBBI.
11	Reword	Kids	Children	The word reword is written with a hyphen.
12	Reword	Squirrelly	About	Reword using hyphens.
13	The prefix in-	Guided	Guided	The prefix <i>is</i> written in series.
14	The prefix in-	by tandai	Tagged	The prefix <i>is</i> written in series.
15	Space	Athletics,Playin g Football	athletics, playing football	Less space after commas and compound writing.

Date (1): "S.pd."

There is an error in the use of capital letters in the writing of academic degree abbreviations. Based on the EBI rules, each element in the title abbreviation must begin with a capital letter and be followed by a period. Therefore, the correct spelling is "S.Pd."

Data (2): "In Preschool"

There is a mistake in the use of capital letters because each word is written with capital letters, even though the phrase is in the middle of the sentence and not the name of the person. According to EBI, capital letters are only used at the beginning of sentences or personal names. Therefore, the correct form is "in preschool".

Data (3): "in the future"

There is an error in writing the prefix to the one written in conjunction with the preposition. In EBI, the prefix *to* must be written separately when indicating a direction or place. Therefore, the correct form is "forward".

Data (4): "inward"

There is a mistake in writing the prefix *to* the one written in a series with the inner word. Since *ke* serves as a preposition, its writing must be separated from the word that follows it. Therefore, the correct form is "inward".

Data (5): "in the future"

There is a mistake in writing the prefix *in* the one written in a series with the later word. According to EBI, the preposition is written separately if it shows a description of the place or time. Therefore, the correct form is "at a later date".

Data (6): "enter"

There was an error in the use of the word standard. Based on KBBI, the correct standard form is "to include" because the word comes from the root word entry that gets the confix *meN-kan*. Therefore, the fix is "insert".

Data (7): "panca indera"

There was an error in the use of raw words because the writing was separated. Based on KBBI, the correct standard form is "pancasense" written in series. Therefore, the improvement is "five senses".

Data (8): "from"

There is an error in the use of raw words because they are written separately. In KBBI, the correct standard form is "from" written in sequence. Therefore, the correct writing is "from".

Data (9): "pisik"

There is a mistake in the use of the standard word in the word physical. Based on KBBI, the correct standard form is "physical". Therefore, the improvement is "physical".

Data (10): "influence"

There was an error in the use of the word standard. When the prefix meN- meets the root word influence, the phoneme /p/ is dissolved so that the correct form becomes "affect". Therefore, the improvement is "affecting".

Data (11): "children"

There was a rewrite error because it did not use a hyphen (-). According to EBI, the word reword must be written using a hyphen. Therefore, the correct form is "children".

Father (12): "Call Up"

There was a rewrite error because it did not use hyphens. According to the rules of EBI, the correct form is "approximately".

Data (13): "under the guidance"

There was a mistake in writing the prefix di- which was separated from the root word. In this sentence, di- functions as a prefix that forms passive verbs so that they must be written in sequence. Therefore, the correct form is "guided".

Data (14): "marked"

There was an error in writing the prefix di- which is separated from the root word. Since di- is an adjective, the writing must be coupled with the word that follows it. Therefore, the correct form is "marked".

Data (15): "athletics, playing football"

A spacing error occurs because there is no space after the comma. In addition, there is a mistake in writing compound words because the word football should be written separately. Therefore, the correct form is "athletic, play soccer".

Table 2 Spelling Mistakes on Paper 2

Yes	Types of Errors	Data	Repairs	Remarks
1	Punctuation	Iksam, S.Pd., M.Pd.	Iksam, S.Pd., M.Pd.	Misuse of period marks on titles.
2	Punctuation	Just, Wise.	fair, wise	There is no space after the comma.
3	Capitalized letters	Pancasila Education Paper	Pancasila Education Paper	The name of the course uses capital letters.
4	Capitalized letters	Indonesian Citizen	Indonesian Citizen	The word <i>state</i> is not a name.
5	Capitalized letters	Pancasila Values	Pancasila values	The name of the ideology is written in capital letters.
6	Capitalized letters	sanskerta	Sanskerta	Language names use capital letters.
7	Capitalized letters	Indonesian Nation	Indonesian people	Country names use capital letters.
8	Raw word	Indentitas	identitas	The standard form according to KBBI.
9	Raw word	religious	Religious	The standard form of the Indonesian language.
10	Raw word	System Philosophy	Philosophical System	The standard form according to KBBI.
11	Raw word	Objectives	Objectives	The standard form according to KBBI.
12	Raw word	Line IV	Paragraph IV	The standard form according to KBBI.
13	Raw word	True Life	The Essence of Life	The standard form according to KBBI.
14	Raw word	rational	Rationale	The standard form according to KBBI.

Yes	Types of Errors	Data	Repairs	Remarks
15	Raw word	system	System	The standard form according to KBBI.
16	Raw word	Thinking	Think	The standard form according to KBBI.
17	Raw word	Thought Out	Thought About	The standard form according to KBBI.
18	Preface	In the Solution	inside the solution	Prepositions <i>are</i> written separately.
19	Preface	In the Course	in the course	Prepositions <i>are</i> written separately.
20	Reword	together	together	Reword using hyphens.
21	Reword	Everyday	Everyday	Reword using hyphens.
22	Space	Tentangcara	About the Ways	Two words are written without spaces.
23	The prefix in-	Changed	Changed places	The prefix <i>is</i> written in series.
24	Symbols	good & true	good and true	The "&" symbol is not used in scientific papers.
25	Quotes	Pancasila as a Philosophical System"	"Pancasila as a Philosophical System"	Opening quotes are not written.

Data (1): "Iksam, S.Pd., M.Pd."

There is an error in the use of punctuation marks in the writing of academic degrees. Title abbreviations must use a hyphen on each abbreviation element according to EBI rules. Therefore, the correct writing is "Iksam, S.Pd., M.Pd."

Data (2): "fair, wise"

There is an error in the use of punctuation because there is no space after the comma. In EBI, each comma should be followed by a space before the next word. Therefore, the correct form is "just, wise".

Data (3): "Pancasila education paper"

There was an error in the use of capital letters in the name of the course. Based on EBI, each main element of the course name is written using capital letters. Therefore, the correct form is "Pancasila Education paper".

Data (4): "Indonesian citizen"

There was a mistake in the use of capital letters in the word State. The word is not a personal name so it does not need to be prefixed with a capital letter. Therefore, the correct spelling is "Indonesian citizen".

Data (5): "Pancasila values"

There was a mistake in the use of capital letters in the name of the state ideology. Based on EBI, the name of ideology is written using capital letters in the initial letter. Therefore, the correct form is "Pancasila values".

Data (6): "sanskerta"

There is an error in the use of capital letters because the name of the language includes the name of the person. Therefore, the correct form is "Sanskrit".

Data (7): "Indonesian nation"

There was an error in the use of capital letters in the name of the country. Based on EBI, the name of the country must begin with a capital letter. Therefore, the correct writing is "the Indonesian nation".

Data (8): "identity"

There was an error in the use of the word standard because the form was not in accordance with KBBI. The correct standard form is "identity". Therefore, the writing must be corrected to "identity".

Data (9): "religious"

There is a mistake in using the standard word because it still uses foreign language forms. In Indonesian, the standard form is "religious". Therefore, the writing was corrected to "religious".

Data (10): "System philosophy"

There was an error in the use of the default word in the word system. Based on KBBI, the standard form is "system". Therefore, the correct form is the "philosophical system".

Data (11): "objective"

There was an error in the use of the word standard. Based on KBBI, the correct standard form is "objective". Therefore, correct writing is "objective".

Data (12): "line IV"

There is an error in the use of the word standard because the correct form according to KBBI is "apartographa". Therefore, the writing was corrected to "paragraph IV".

Data (13): "essence of life"

There is a mistake in the use of the standard word because the word in question is "essence", not essence. Based on the context of the sentence, the correct form is the "essence of life".

Data (14): "rasionl"

There is an error in the use of standard words due to a typo error. Based on KBBI, the correct form is "rational". Therefore, the writing was corrected to "rational".

Data (15): "system"

There was an error in the use of raw words because they were still using English spelling. The standard form in Indonesian is "system". Therefore, the writing was corrected to "system".

Data (16): "think"

There was an error in the use of the word standard. Based on KBBI, the correct form is "thinking" because it undergoes phoneme transformation according to the rules of word formation. Therefore, the writing was corrected to "think".

Data (17): "thoughtful"

There is a mistake in the use of raw words in the word thought. Based on KBBI, the correct standard form is "thought". Therefore, correct writing is "thought-out".

Data (18): "in solution"

There was a preposition error in the series of prepositions. Because it functions as a preposition that indicates a place or description, the writing must be separated. Therefore, the correct form is "in the settlement".

Episode 19: "In the Classroom"

There is a preposition writing error in the one written in a series with the inner word. In addition, the word course is not the name of a particular course, so not all words use capital letters. Therefore, the correct form is "within the course".

Data (20): "together"

There was a rewrite error because it did not use hyphens. Based on EBI, the reword must be written using a hyphen. Therefore, the correct form is "together".

Data (21): "everyday"

There was a rewrite error because it did not use hyphens. According to EBI rules, the correct form is "everyday".

Data (22): "about"

A spacing error occurs because two words are written without a separator. In EBI, the words about and how should be written separately. Therefore, the correct form is "about the way".

Data (23): "in exchange"

There was a mistake in writing the prefix di- which was separated from the root word. In this sentence, it functions as a prefix that forms a passive verb so that it must be written in a series. Therefore, the correct form is "swapped".

Data (24): "good & true"

There is an error in the use of symbols in the writing of scientific papers. The symbol "&" is not used in the Indonesian scientific variety and must be replaced with the word and. Therefore, the correct form is "good and true".

Data (25): "Pancasila as a Philosophical System"

There was an error in using quotation marks because it only used closing quotation marks without opening quotation marks. Based on EBI, quotations or titles that are flanked by quotation marks must use full opening and closing quotation marks. Therefore, the correct form is "Pancasila as a Philosophical System".

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis of two student papers, namely the paper Individual Development in Childhood and Pancasila as a Philosophical System, 40 spelling errors were found that showed that the application of the Indonesian Spelling Rules (EBI) in writing scientific papers was still not optimal. The errors in paper 1 consist of 2 capital letter errors, 3 preposition errors, 5 standard word errors, 2 reword errors, 2 prefix errors in-, and 1 space error. Meanwhile, the errors in paper 2 consisted of 2 punctuation errors, 5 capital letter errors, 10 standard word errors, 2 preposition errors, 2 reword errors, 1 prefix in-, 1 space error, 1 symbol error, and 1 quotation mark error. Of all these findings, standard word errors are the most dominant type of error.

The results of this study show that students' ability to apply Indonesian spelling rules in accordance with the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling (PUEBI) and the Great Dictionary of Indonesian Language (KBBI) still needs to be improved. The error is suspected to have occurred due to a lack of precision in editing the article and the not optimal habit of using KBBI as a reference when writing scientific papers. Therefore, more intensive learning about spelling, writing habits according to Indonesian rules, and a more careful editing process is needed before scientific papers are submitted or published. Thus, students can produce scientific works that are not only good in terms of content, but also appropriate in the use of language.

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