

Analysis of Indonesian spelling errors in scientific papers

Ika Putri¹, Siti Audy Lestari¹, Hety Diana Septika¹

¹ Universitas Mulawarman

Correspondence: hetyum@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

Writing papers in accordance with the rules of the Indonesia language plays an important role in maintaining the clarity, systematic organization, and credibility of spelling errors, analyze their causes, and provide corrections based on the guidelines set forth in the General Guidelines for Indonesia Spelling (Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia/PUEBI). The research employed a qualitative descriptive analysis method using text documentation techniques and data tabulation on two different papers. The findings revealed that the spelling errors included the use of foreign words, spelling, punctuation, standard word forms, capitalization, word formation, diction, and effective sentence construction. Capitalization errors were found to be the most dominant type of error. The researchers recommend that writers improve their understanding of PUEBI spelling conventions and conduct careful proofreading to minimize writing errors and enhance the quality of scientific writing.



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INTRODUCTION

According to Setiawibawa (2023), "Spelling is the entirety of rules on how to symbolize speech sounds, and how to connect and separate symbols. Technically, spelling refers to the rules of letter writing, word writing, loanword element writing, and punctuation writing. Spelling errors in the Indonesian language represent a deviation from the standard Indonesian language system that has been established in the Ejaan yang Disempurnakan (EYD)."

Spelling serves as the foundation for the standardization of grammar, vocabulary, and terminology. It also functions as a filter for the incorporation of foreign linguistic elements into the Indonesian language by adapting the forms of loanwords to make them easier to read. In addition, spelling helps maintain clarity and appropriateness in written communication through the proper use of punctuation and capitalization, thereby reducing ambiguity and guiding the reader's interpretation and intonation.

Language errors refer to the use of linguistic forms at various levels, including words, sentences, and paragraphs, that deviate from the standard rules of the Indonesian language, as well as the use of spelling and punctuation that differs from the established conventions of the Indonesian spelling system, as stated in the Enhanced Indonesian Spelling System (Simorangkir, S. B., Wahyuni, R. S., & Gusar, 2023). This definition emphasizes that spelling errors are not limited to grammatical aspects but also encompass errors related to word formation, the use of punctuation, the writing of loanwords, and the inappropriate use of capitalization that does not conform to established conventions. Language errors can be minimized by adhering to the applicable rules of the Indonesian spelling system.

In writing papers, students often make errors in their writing, caused by a lack of understanding of correct spelling or carelessness in paper writing. A paper is the direct product of students' thinking and serves as a benchmark for their understanding of knowledge in writing and material preparation. Almost all universities still predominantly use papers. Nevertheless, spelling errors still exist, especially in the use of punctuation, typographical errors, or the use of capital letters in paper writing. The preparation of scientific writing that pays attention to linguistic rules has a significant impact on students' understanding and mastery of the language (Nurwahid et al., 2025). Spelling inaccuracy can become an indicator of insufficient understanding and grounding in linguistic rules. Errors in the use of letters, word usage, and punctuation in papers can reduce the credibility and validity of the research presented. This highlights the importance of evaluation to reduce and overcome writing errors.

Therefore, one of the activities in Indonesian language learning that helps improve writing ability is writing scientific works or papers. In this regard, lecturers play an important role in providing guidance or revisions to the writing.

The proper use of spelling in scientific writing remains a persistent issue across various levels of education, including higher education institutions. Common errors include the improper use of capitalization, the use of non-standard words, incorrect use of prepositions, and the use of punctuation that does not conform to established conventions. Such errors may lead to misinterpretation of the information conveyed. In addition to enhancing the clarity of information, the accurate use of spelling reflects the writer's ability to apply the conventions of proper Indonesian language usage.

Spelling inaccuracy can become an indicator of insufficient understanding and grounding in linguistic rules. Errors in the use of letters, word usage, and punctuation in papers can reduce the credibility and validity of the research presented. This highlights the importance of evaluation to reduce and overcome writing errors. Therefore, one of the activities in Indonesian language learning that helps improve writing ability is writing scientific works or papers. In this regard, lecturers play an important role in providing guidance or revisions to the writing. Ramadhani et al. (2025) shows that the use of capital letters, punctuation, and the selection of non-standard words are still frequently found. These errors not only affect the aesthetic quality of scientific paper writing, but also affect the clarity of meaning and academic credibility of the writing. The findings of the study Harefa et al. (2024), support these findings. This study shows that spelling is very important for maintaining the credibility of documents and showing the writer's attention to detail. Incorrect spelling usage can cause written works to appear unprofessional.

The research titled “Analysis of Indonesian Spelling Errors in Scientific Papers” is motivated by the importance of applying correct language rules in academic writing. Proper spelling plays an important role in producing writing that is clear, systematic, and easy to understand. However, spelling errors are still frequently found in papers, both in letter writing, words, loanword elements, and punctuation. Therefore, this study aims to identify the dominant types of spelling errors, analyze their causes, and provide correct spelling improvements based on the Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia (PUEBI). The results of this study are expected to help improve the quality of paper writing.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a qualitative descriptive analysis research method with analytical techniques. This research method aims to identify, classify, and improve spelling errors found in student papers without treating or manipulating data. The focus of this study is to identify spelling errors based on the Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia (PUEBI).

The research subjects are papers by students at the Elementary School Teacher Education Study Program (PGSD) at Mulawarman University that have been presented with the titles Individual and Community Interaction and Integration of Science, Technology, and Arts in Islam. The research object is all forms of spelling errors found in the two papers, including errors in standard word writing, typographical errors, the use of capital letters, and front-word writing.

Data collection was carried out through documentary study. The researcher read the papers, then recorded the parts containing spelling errors. The data found was then classified based on the type of error in accordance with PUEBI provisions.

Data analysis was carried out through four stages. First, identifying all spelling errors in the two papers. Second, classifying the errors based on their categories such as errors in standard word writing, typographical errors, the use of capital letters, and front-word writing. Third, analyzing the forms of conclusions of the errors and providing improvements that conform to PUEBI rules. Fourth, drawing conclusions based on the analysis that has been carried out.

This study does not use a sample because the entire contents of both papers being studied are used as data sources. Thus, the analysis was carried out comprehensively on every word, sentence, and punctuation mark found in both papers. The use of all research data was chosen so that all forms of spelling errors that appear can be fully identified, resulting in a more accurate analysis that aligns with the research objectives.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study uses text documentation methods and data tabulation to identify spelling errors found in paper writing. The researcher read the texts carefully and repeatedly to analyze and determine sentences that show signs of spelling errors based on the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling (PUEBI). The data obtained from this study are classified based on the type of spelling error and displayed in table form to facilitate reading and interpretation.

Incorrect spelling usage in writing often occurs due to the lack of thoroughness of students during the writing process. The following is a presentation of data obtained by the researcher from data on spelling errors based on the Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia (PUEBI) that have been classified based on the type of writing error.

Table 1. Spelling Error in Paper 1

No	Type of Error	Erroneous Form	Correction	Description
1.	Use of Foreign Terms	<i>feedback</i>	umpan balik	The use of foreign terms that already have equivalents in Indonesian.
2.	Punctuation	pelakunya.Contoh	pelakunya. Contoh	There is no space after the period.
3.	Standard Word Forms	kerjasama, kerjasama sosial, mempengaruhi	kerja sama, kerja sama sosial, memengaruhi	Word forms that do not comply with the KBBI and PUEBI.
4.	Capitalization	Murid, Siswa, Warga	murid, siswa, warga	The use of capital letters is inappropriate because the word is not a proper noun and does not appear at the beginning of a sentence.
5.	Word Element Writing	antar individu, antar kelompok etnis	antarindividu, antarkelompok etnis	The element "antar" is a bound morpheme that must be written together with the word that follows it.

Analysis of spelling errors based on PUEBI rules:

1. Error in the use of foreign words: "*feedback*"
 The error found is the writing of the word "feedback" which should be written as "umpan balik." The use of this term is incorrect as it does not conform to PUEBI. The error in using the word feedback is a spelling error in the aspect of word choice that does not conform to Indonesian language rules. In the context of PUEBI and scientific language use, foreign terms should be replaced with Indonesian equivalents when they are already available. The word feedback has an official equivalent, namely "umpan balik". This error indicates the writer's lack of understanding regarding the use of standard terms in scientific works. Kasdam & Sabban (2024) in their research explain that the use of language elements that do not conform to spelling rules and standardization is one form of language error that is often found in scientific articles.
2. Punctuation error in the word "pelakunya.Contoh"
 The error found is the incorrect punctuation usage in the word "pelakunya.Contoh" because there should be a space after the period. The data shows incorrect punctuation usage due to the absence of a space after the period. Based on the Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia (PUEBI) as written by (Kemdikbud, 2016), after a period at the end of a sentence, one space must be given before starting the next sentence. This finding is consistent with the research Nabila & Sabdaniyah (2021) which shows that the placement of spaces in punctuation still frequently experiences errors in writing. Additionally, Setiyadi et al. (2025), state that errors in punctuation and spacing usage can cause confusion in sentence structure and disrupt the communication process.
3. Non-standard word errors in the words "kerjasama," "kerjasama sosial," and "mempengaruhi"
 From the research conducted, non-standard forms were found in the words "kerjasama," "kerjasama sosial," and "mempengaruhi." The writing is incorrect as it does not conform to the Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia (PUEBI). The correct standard forms should be "kerja

sama," "kerja sama sosial," and "memengaruhi." These errors fall under non-standard word usage. The forms *kerjasama* and *mempengaruhi* are still frequently used in academic writing, even though their standard forms according to KBBI are *kerja sama* and *memengaruhi*. These errors occur due to the influence of everyday language usage habits that differ from standard forms. Kasdam & Sabban (2024) state that the use of non-standard words is one type of spelling error frequently found in scientific works and indicates the writer's lack of attention to academic language standards.

4. Capital letter errors in the words "Murid," "Siswa," and "Warga"
 The data found from the analysis of paper 1 is the error in the use of capital letters in the words "Murid," "Siswa," and "Warga." These words should be written in lowercase letters as they are not located at the beginning of a sentence. These errors fall under capital letter usage errors. According to the Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia (PUEBI), capital letters are used at the beginning of sentences, people's names, names of institutions, place names, and certain other elements. The words "murid", "siswa", and "warga" are not proper nouns and therefore must be written in lowercase when they appear in the middle of a sentence.
5. Word element errors in "antar individu" and "antar kelompok etnis"
 The data found is the error in writing the word elements "antar individu" and "antar kelompok etnis." The writing is incorrect because the prefix *antar-* must be written as one word, not separately. Therefore, the correct writing is "antarindividu" and "antarkelompok etnis." According to the Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia (PUEBI) published by the Language Development and Cultivation Agency, bound elements such as *antar-*, *non-*, *pasca-*, and *pra-* are written joined together with the word that follows them. Errors in writing bound elements can cause word forms to become inconsistent with the applicable Indonesian language rules.

Table 2. Spelling Error in Paper 2

No	Type of Error	Erroneous Form	Correction	Description
1.	Spelling	Pendidikaan Agama	Pendidikan agama	The addition of the letter A results in a form that does not conform to standard Indonesian usage.
2.	Capitalization	Integrasi iptek Dan Seni Dalam Islam	Integrasi IPTEK dan Seni dalam Islam	Abbreviations should be written in uppercase letters, whereas conjunctions should not be capitalized.
3.	Capitalization	islam	Islam	The name of a religion should begin with a capital letter.
4.	Punctuation	Ph.D..	Ph.D.	The use of double periods is not in accordance with abbreviation writing conventions.
5.	Capitalization	iptek	IPTEK	Abbreviations consisting of initial letters should be written entirely in uppercase letters.
6.	Punctuation	dipahami..	dipahami.	A sentence should end with a single period.
7.	Spacing	islam,integrasi	Islam, integrasi	A space must be inserted after a comma.
8.	Diction	PENUTUPAN	PENUTUP	The commonly used chapter title in academic papers is "PENUTUP"
9.	Effective Sentences	terima kasih semua yang telah berkontribusi	Terima kasih kepada semua pihak yang telah berkontribusi	The sentence is incomplete because it does not include the preposition "kepada"

No	Type of Error	Erroneous Form	Correction	Description
10.	Punctuation	ilmu teknologi dan seni	Ilmu, teknologi, dan seni	Items in a list of three or more should be separated by commas.
11.	Capitalization	Seni dalam perspektif islam	Seni dalam perspektif Islam	Names of religions must be written with capital letters.

Spelling error analysis based on PUEBI rules:

1. Spelling error in the word “Pendidikan Agama”
 The data shows that the phrase “Pendidikaan Agama” was found on the cover page of the assignment. The word “Pendidikaan” is a non-standard form due to the addition of the letter a, which makes it inconsistent with the standard form listed in the Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI). The correct form is “Pendidikan Agama.” According to (Nurafiyani et al., 2026), spelling errors are among the most frequently occurring language errors in students’ academic writing, particularly in word spelling, capitalization, and punctuation.
2. Capitalization errors in the title of the paper.
 The data shows that the title was written as “Integrasi iptek Dan Seni Dalam Islam.” The error lies in the abbreviation iptek, which was not written in uppercase letters, as well as the inappropriate use of capital letters in the conjunction “Dan” and the preposition “Dalam.” According to (Hamdani et al., 2024), the use of capital letters must follow grammatical functions and title capitalization rules. The correct form is “Integrasi IPTEK dan seni dalam islam.” This error is classified as a capitalization error.
3. Capitalization error in the word “Islam”
 The data shows that the word “islam” was written in lowercase. According to PUEBI rules, the names of religions must be written with an initial capital letter. Hamdani et al. (2024) state that capitalization errors are among the most frequently found mistakes in students’ academic writing. This indicates that improper use of capital letters is a common issue in scholarly texts.
4. Punctuation error in the writing of “Ph.D..”
 The data shows that the academic title was written as “Ph.D..” The error occurs due to the presence of two consecutive periods. According to (Nurafiyani et al., 2026), the excessive use of punctuation marks leads to non-compliance with Indonesian spelling conventions. The correct form is “Ph.D.” because the abbreviation already includes a period. Therefore, this error is classified as a punctuation error.
5. Capitalization error in the abbreviation “iptek”
 The data shows that the abbreviation “iptek” was found in the problem statement and the introduction section. Abbreviations formed from the initial letters of several words must be written entirely in uppercase letters. According to (Hamdani et al., 2024), incorrect capitalization in abbreviations is one of the most common spelling errors found in academic writing. Therefore, the correct form is “IPTEK”.
6. Kesalahan tanda baca pada penulisan “dipahami..”
 The data shows that the word “dipahami..” was found in the background section. The error occurs due to the presence of two consecutive periods at the end of the sentence. According to (Alsabarni, 2022), punctuation marks are symbols used in the writing system to indicate textual structure, as well as to determine intonation and pauses in reading. Generally, commonly used punctuation marks in writing include the period (.), comma (,), colon (:), semicolon (;), question mark (?), exclamation mark (!), and quotation marks (“ ”).
7. Spacing error in the writing of “islam,integrasi”
 The data shows that the phrase “islam,integrasi” was found in the introduction section. The error occurs because there is no space after the comma. According to (Nurafiyani et al., 2026), errors in the use of punctuation and spacing are among the most common spelling errors found in students’ academic papers. Therefore, the writing “islam,integrasi” does not comply with Indonesian language rules because a space is required after the comma.
8. Diction error in the chapter title “PENUTUPAN”

The data shows that the chapter title was written as “PENUTUPAN.” In academic writing structure, the commonly used term is “PENUTUP,” as this section typically contains conclusions and suggestions. Therefore, the selection of appropriate terminology is important to ensure that academic writing conforms to scholarly conventions. According to (Billa et al., 2026), accuracy in word choice and sentence structure is one of the factors that determine the quality of students’ academic writing.

9. Error in effective sentence structure in the expression “terima kasih”

The data shows the sentence “terima kasih semua yang telah berkontribusi” was found. This sentence is ineffective because it does not include the preposition “to” (“kepada”), resulting in an unclear relationship between the words. According to (Billa et al., 2026), an effective sentence must meet the principles of clarity, cohesion, and accuracy in word usage so that the information can be clearly understood by readers..

10. Punctuation error in the phrase “ilmu teknologi dan seni”

The data shows that the phrase “ilmu teknologi dan seni” was found. The error occurs because the elements in the enumeration are not separated using commas. According to (Hamdani et al., 2024), items in a list consisting of three or more elements must be separated by commas. Therefore, the correct form is “ilmu, teknologi, dan seni”.

11. Capitalization error in the phrase “Seni dalam perspektif islam”

The data shows that the phrase “Seni dalam perspektif islam” was found. The error occurs because the name of a religion is written in lowercase letters. According to (Hamdani et al., 2024), the names of religions must be written with an initial capital letter. Therefore, the correct form is “Seni dalam perspektif Islam.” This error is classified as a capitalization error.

Based on the analysis conducted on two different academic papers, various types of spelling errors were identified, including the use of foreign terms, punctuation, standard word forms, capitalization, word element writing, spacing, diction, and effective sentence structure. Among the two papers analyzed, the most dominant errors were capitalization and punctuation errors. A total of 7 capitalization errors and 5 punctuation errors were found that did not conform to the rules of the Indonesian Spelling System PUEBI. This is in line with the study by (Hayati, 2020), which states that the most common types of spelling errors are incorrect use of capital letters and punctuation marks.

According to (Hamdani et al., 2024), the use of letters in writing follows specific rules, such as capital letters for sentence beginnings, proper nouns, academic titles, and official abbreviations, as well as italics for foreign terms and emphasis. In the two analyzed papers, several words were found to contain incorrect capitalization in the middle of sentences. This is in line with the study conducted by (Mulyati, 2022), which states that the importance of capital letter usage rules and punctuation marks represents regulations that must be obeyed by language users to ensure uniformity and consistency in written language forms.

The dominance of capitalization errors in both papers indicates that the writers have not yet fully understood the rules of capitalization in accordance with PUEBI. These errors may also occur due to unintentional factors such as habitual writing practices or typographical mistakes. In addition, the lack of proofreading and revision before submission contributes to the persistence of these errors.

To prevent the recurrence of spelling errors, writers need to improve their understanding of PUEBI rules, particularly regarding capitalization. Before submitting academic papers, writers are advised to carefully review and revise their work. The use of PUEBI guidelines can help writers identify and correct errors, thereby improving the quality of academic writing.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of the examined academic paper, various spelling errors were identified, including the use of foreign terms, spelling, punctuation, standard word forms, capitalization, word element writing, spacing, diction, and effective sentence structure. Among these, the most dominant errors were capitalization and punctuation errors. These findings indicate that the writer still needs to improve their understanding of capitalization rules in accordance with the Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia (PUEBI).

The analysis also reveals that the occurrence of spelling errors is generally caused by the writer’s lack of attention to detail during the writing process, as well as insufficient understanding of PUEBI rules. As a result, errors in capitalization and punctuation frequently occur. Another contributing

factor is unintentional mistakes made by the writer. In addition, the lack of habit in conducting proofreading or revision before submission also contributes to the persistence of these errors.

This study was conducted to reduce and minimize spelling errors in academic writing. One proposed solution is to improve students' understanding of the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling (PUEBI). Writers should develop the habit of carefully reviewing their work before submission so that errors can be corrected early. The use of online PUEBI tools can also help improve accuracy in word usage and punctuation. By implementing these solutions, it is expected that the quality of academic writing will improve and conform to proper Indonesian language standards.

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