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Analysis of spelling errors in student papers: elementary school teacher education

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe and analyze the types of spelling errors found in guidance and counseling papers as well as elementary school literature papers based on the Indonesian Language Spelling Regulation (RUP) Edition V and the Great Dictionary of Indonesian Language (KBBI). This study uses a descriptive qualitative method with data collection techniques. The data sources in this study were two student papers: guidance and counseling papers and elementary school literature papers. The data is analyzed by identifying, classifying, and describing the spelling errors found according to the category of language errors. The results of the study showed that in the guidance and counseling papers, errors were found in spelling, spelling of word elements, capitalization, and the use of non-standard words. Meanwhile, in elementary school literature papers, errors were found in punctuation, capitalization, foreign words, non-standard words, and ineffective use of words. The similarities between the two papers lie in the capitalization errors and the use of non-standard words, while the differences lie in the variation in the types of errors found in each paper. The results of this study show that the understanding of Indonesian spelling rules still needs to be improved to improve the quality of scientific writing and comply with applicable language standards. Keywords: analysis of spelling errors, scientific papers, EYD Edition V, KBBI, student papers.

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INTRODUCTION

The Indonesian language has an important role in the preparation of scientific papers because it is a means to convey ideas, information, and research results in a systematic manner. The use of good and correct language will help readers understand the content of the writing easily so that the goal of scientific communication can be achieved. In writing scientific papers, the use of language must pay attention to the applicable Indonesian language rules so that the information conveyed is composed clearly, effectively, and easily understood.

One of the linguistic aspects that needs to be considered in writing scientific papers is spelling. According to the Language Development and Development Agency (2016) in the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling (PUEBI), spelling is a set of rules that regulate the use of letters, word writing, the use of punctuation, and the writing of absorption elements in Indonesian. The application of proper spelling is very important because it can improve the quality of writing, maintain clarity of meaning, and avoid misunderstandings in conveying information. The guideline used as a reference in Indonesian writing today is the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling (PUEBI).

Spelling errors can occur in various aspects, such as the use of letters, the writing of words, the use of punctuation, and the writing of absorption elements. One form of spelling error is the misuse of letters. This mistake includes the use of capital letters, italics, and writing certain letters that are not in accordance with the rules. The use of capital letters should be applied to the beginning of sentences, the name of the person, the name of the place, and the name of the institution, but in practice there are still often errors in its use. In addition, italics are also often used inappropriately, especially in writing foreign terms that should be marked with special marks. Savitri (2018) research shows that the misuse of letters is one of the forms of spelling errors that are widely found in students' writing.

The next mistake is a word writing error. This error can be in the form of writing basic words, suffix words, prepositions, repetitions, abbreviations, and numbers or numbers. One of the mistakes that is often found is writing prepositions in and to. The preposition should be written separately if it

indicates a place, for example, at school, not at school. In addition, mistakes also often occur in the use of adjectives that are not in accordance with Indonesian language rules, causing the word form to become non-standard (Nurfaizah, 2022).

In addition to the use of letters and word writing, spelling errors also often occur in the use of punctuation. Punctuation has an important function in clarifying the intent and relationship between parts of a sentence. Mistakes that are often found include the use of periods, commas, question marks, exclamation marks, and quotation marks that do not follow the rules. For example, the use of improper commas can cause sentences to become difficult to understand because the relationships between elements in a sentence are not clearly visible. Based on the results of the study, the use of punctuation marks is a mistake that is quite often found in student writings (Kamal et al., 2024).

Another mistake is the writing of absorption elements. Indonesian has many vocabulary words derived from foreign languages and regional languages. These words need to be adjusted to the rules of Indonesian language absorption so that they become a standard form. Mistakes usually occur when the author is still using the original form of a foreign language without adjusting it to the Indonesian spelling (Language Development and Development Agency, 2016).

Indonesian spelling has undergone several developments, ranging from Van Ophuijsen Spelling, Republic Spelling or Soewandi Spelling, Improved Spelling (EYD), to the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling (PUEBI) that are currently in force. These changes were made to improve the Indonesian writing system to be more in line with the development of the language and the needs of the Indonesian language user.

Research on spelling errors has been conducted by various researchers. Nurfaizah (2022) found that spelling errors in student papers include the use of capital letters, italics, number symbols, prepositions, particles, abbreviations, punctuation, and word combinations, with the most dominant errors being found in the use of capital letters and prepositions. Furthermore, Pratiwi et al. (2023) revealed that the most common mistakes found in student papers are errors in writing words and the use of capital letters. Kamal et al. (2024) also found errors in the use of capital letters, italics, and punctuation marks in student papers. Meanwhile, Salsabila and Huda (2024) found 25 spelling errors that included the use of capital letters, italics, punctuation, and prepositions. In addition, Hernisa et al. (2025) revealed that errors in the use of capital letters, standard words, commas, and question marks are still often found in the use of the Indonesian language. These findings show that spelling errors are still a problem that often arises in writing scientific papers.

Based on the results of observations on BK papers and elementary school literature papers, various spelling errors are still found including the use of capital letters, preposition writing, the use of punctuation, and writing words that are not in accordance with the rules of the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling (PUEBI). Although many studies on spelling errors have been conducted, studies that specifically analyze spelling errors in both papers have never been conducted. Thus, this study has novelty in the object of study analyzed and provides an overview of the forms of spelling errors contained in the two papers.

Based on this description, this study aims to describe and analyze the forms of spelling errors contained in BK papers and elementary school literature papers based on the PUEBI rules. The results of this research are expected to be evaluation materials for the author in applying good and correct Indonesian spelling rules, as well as a reference for future research related to the analysis of spelling

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive method. This approach was chosen because the research focuses on the description and analysis of spelling errors found in students' writings based on the rules of the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling (PUEBI). The qualitative descriptive method is used to describe and understand a phenomenon in depth according to the actual conditions (Moleong, 2017).

The data sources in this study are two student papers, namely BK papers and elementary school literature papers. The research data is in the form of language units that contain spelling errors, such as the use of capital letters, the writing of prepositions, the use of punctuation, and the form of writing words that are not in accordance with the provisions of PUEBI (Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia, 2015).

Data collection was carried out through reading, studying, and observing the contents of the two papers thoroughly. Furthermore, each spelling error found is recorded and grouped by its error type to facilitate the analysis process. The data collection technique in this study uses reading and recording techniques, namely by carefully reading the paper that is the object of the research, then recording data that contains spelling errors in accordance with the focus of the research (Mahsun, 2017).

Data analysis is carried out through several stages, namely identifying spelling errors contained in the paper, grouping data based on error categories, comparing the form of error with the rules listed in PUEBI, and explaining the appropriate form of correction. After all the data is analyzed, the results of the research are presented in the form of a table and a descriptive description so that it can provide a clear picture of the types and forms of spelling errors found in the two papers. The determination of the form of error and its correction refers to the rules contained in the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling (Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia, 2015).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of this research were obtained through the analysis of two student papers, namely BK papers and elementary school literature papers. The data obtained has been processed, identified, and classified based on the type of spelling errors in accordance with the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling (PUEBI) and the Great Dictionary of Indonesian Language (KBBI). The analysis process is carried out carefully to find forms of errors related to the use of letters, word writing, punctuation, and other spelling elements. The results of the analysis are presented in the form of a table to be more systematic, structured, and easy to understand by readers. Furthermore, each finding is explained descriptively based on the category of errors found and accompanied by an explanation of the form of errors and their correction in accordance with the applicable Indonesian language rules.

Table 1. Paper Spelling Mistakes 1

Yes	Error Types	Data	Repairs	Remarks
1.	Spelling	pengatar	pengantar	This mistake is a spelling mistake because there is a omission of the letter *n* in the *pengatar*. According to KBBI, the correct form is an *pengantar*.
2.	Writing word elements	kehadirat	ke hadirat	This error includes a mistake in writing word elements. The word *to* that serves as a preposition should be written separately from the word that follows it so that the correct form is *ke hadirat*.
3.	Capitalized letters	tuhan	Tuhan	These errors include capital misuse. God' name must be prefixed with capital letters so that the writing becomes *Tuhan*.
4.	Capital letters and word element writing	Karunia-nya	karunia-Nya	These errors include the use of capital letters and the writing of word elements. *Karunia* not need to be prefixed with capital letters, while pronouns that refer to God must be written *–Nya* in capital letters.
5.	Raw word	berkonstribusi	berkontribusi	These errors include the use of standard words. The form *berkonstribusi* is not in accordance with KBBI, so it must be corrected to *berkontribusi*.

Analysis of spelling errors based on PUEBI rules

1. Spelling mistakes

   From the research carried out, a writing error was obtained in the word "pengatar". The mistakes that occur cause changes in the shape of words that do not match the standard spelling.

2. Errors in the writing of word elements
   The data found was a mistake in writing the element of the word "kehadirat" which should have been written "ke hadirat". The use of the word is wrong because it is not in accordance with PUEBI.
3. Capital errors in the word "tuhan"
   The data found from the analysis of paper 1 is a mistake in the use of capital letters in the word "tuhan" which should be written "Tuhan". The use of the word is wrong because it is not in accordance with PUEBI.
4. Errors in capital letters and writing of word elements
   The data found were errors in capital letters and the writing of word elements in the word "Karunia-nya" which should have been written "karunia-Nya". The mistakes that occur cause changes in the shape of words that do not match the standard spelling.
5. Non-standard word errors in the word "berkonstribusi"
   From the research conducted, it was found that there was a mistake in writing the standard word for the word "berkonstribusi" which should have been written "berkontribusi". The mistakes that occur cause changes in the shape of words that do not match the standard spelling.

Based on Table 1, there are five types of errors in the BK paper. The first mistake was found in the *pengatar* that was supposed to be written *pengantar*. This error occurred due to the omission of the letter *n*, so the word did not match the standard form listed in KBBI. According to the Language Development and Development Agency (2025), the correct standard form is an *pengantar*. This shows that there are spelling errors that can affect the accuracy of word forms in scientific papers.

The second mistake is in the writing of *kehadirat* that should be written *ke hadirat*. Based on EYD Edition V, the prefix *ke* must be written separately from the word that follows it if it indicates a place, direction, or purpose (Language Development and Development Agency, 2022). This error is still often found in academic writing, as according to Nurfaizah (2022) and Salsabila and Huda (2024).

The third mistake is found in *tuhan* that *Tuhan* should have written. According to EYD Edition V, capital letters are used as the first letter of God's name, including designations that refer to Him (Language Development and Development Agency, 2022). These findings are in line with the research of Pratiwi et al. (2023), Kamal et al. (2024), and Hernisa et al. (2025) which shows that capital letter misuse is still common in student writing.

Furthermore, an error was found in the writing of *Karunia-nya* that should have been written by *karunia-Nya*. The word *karunia* does not need to be written in capital letters because it is not a personal name and is not at the beginning of a sentence. In addition, pronouns that refer to God such as -*Nya*, -*Mu*, and -*Ku* must be written in capital letters according to the rules of EYD Edition V (Language Development and Development Agency, 2022).

The final mistake in the BK paper is the use of the word *berkonstribusi* that is supposed *berkontribusi*. The word is not in accordance with the standard form in KBBI so it is a mistake in the use of non-standard words. According to KBBI, the correct form is *berkontribusi,* while *the berkonstribusi form* is not found in the standard vocabulary of the Indonesian language (Language Development and Development Agency, 2025).

Table 2. Paper Spelling Mistakes 2

Yes	Error Types	Data	Repairs	Remarks
1	Punctuation	Alhamdulillahi rabbil 'alamin Puji syukur...	Alhamdulillahi rabbil 'alamin. Puji syukur...	These errors include punctuation errors. Periods are not used at the end of the first sentence. According to PUEBI, every sentence of the statement must end with a period.
2	Capitalized letters	Penilaian Dalam Pembelajaran Sastra	penilaian dalam pembelajaran sastra	These errors include capital letter errors. Capital letters are used excessively in words that are not personal names. According to PUEBI, capital letters are

Yes	Error Types	Data	Repairs	Remarks
				only used in accordance with their functions and conditions.
3	Spelling	menekankan pada pengalaman langsung	menekankan pengalaman langsung	These errors include spelling errors. The use of words *pada* the phrase is not necessary so that the sentence becomes less effective. A more precise form is *to menekankan pengalaman langsung*.
4	Use of foreign words	Self-assessment dan peer-assessment	*Self-assessment* dan *peer-assessment*	These errors include misuse of foreign words. The term comes from English and has not been absorbed into Indonesian. Therefore, the writing should be done in italics according to the rules of PUEBI.
5	Raw word	obyektif	objektif	This error includes a standard word error. The *obyektif* form is not in accordance with the standard form listed in the KBBI. Correct writing is *objektif*.

Analysis of spelling errors based on PUEBI rules

1. Punctuation errors
   The data found was an error in the use of punctuation marks in the sentence "Alhamdulillahi rabbil 'alamin Puji syukur...". The sentence should be written "Alhamdulillahi rabbil 'alamin. Puji syukur...". The error occurs because there is no period at the end of the first sentence.
2. Capital errors
   The data found was a mistake in the use of capital letters in the phrase "Penilaian Dalam Pembelajaran Sastra" which should have been written "penilaian dalam pembelajaran sastra". The use of capital letters in some of these words is not in accordance with the rules of PUEBI.
3. Spelling mistakes
   The data found was a spelling error in the phrase "menekankan pada pengalaman langsung" which should have been written "menekankan pengalaman langsung". Mistakes occur because the use of the word *pada* is not necessary so that the sentence becomes less effective.
4. Misuse of foreign words
   The data found was a misuse of foreign words in the terms "Self-assessment dan peer-assessment". The term should be written in italics because it is a foreign word that has not been absorbed into the Indonesian language.
5. Default word errors
   The data found was an error in the use of the standard word for the word "obyektif" which should have been written "objektif". The *obyektif form* is not in accordance with the standard form listed in the KBBI.

Based on Table 2, five types of spelling errors were found in elementary school literature papers. The first mistake is found in the sentence *"Alhamdulillahi rabbil 'alamin Puji syukur..."* which should have been written *"Alhamdulillahi rabbil 'alamin. Puji syukur..."*. This error is a punctuation error because there is no period at the end of the first sentence. According to EYD Edition V, periods are used to end sentences (Language Development and Development Agency, 2022). Similar findings were also found by Hayati (2020) and Helda et al. (2023) which show that misuse of punctuation still often appears in student writing.

The second mistake was found in the phrase *"Penilaian Dalam Pembelajaran Sastra"* which should have been written *"penilaian dalam pembelajaran sastra"*. This mistake includes the improper use of capital letters because capital letters are used in words that are not personal names. Based on EYD Edition V, capital letters are only used in certain conditions, such as the beginning of sentences and one's name (Language Development and Development Agency, 2022). These findings are in line with the research of Aulia et al. (2024), Berkatiah et al. (2024), and Manurung et al. (2025) who found that capital errors are one of the most common forms of spelling mistakes made by college students.

The third mistake is found in the phrase *"menekankan pada pengalaman langsung"* which should have been written *"menekankan pengalaman langsung".* This error indicates a less effective use of language due to the presence of unnecessary word elements. Inaccuracies in the use of words in sentences can reduce the clarity and accuracy of meaning in scientific works. Similar findings were also reported by Setyawati (2019) and Waruwu et al. (2026) who stated that the use of ineffective words is still often found in students' academic writing.

A fourth error was found in the use of the terms "*self-assessment* dan *peer-assessment".* This mistake includes the use of foreign words because the two terms have not been absorbed into Indonesian. According to EYD Edition V, foreign words or expressions used in Indonesian texts should be written in italics (Language Development and Development Agency, 2022). These results are supported by the research of Arifin and Tasai (2018) and Chaer (2015) which affirm the importance of the accuracy of the use of absorption elements and foreign terms in scientific writing.

The last mistake is in the writing of the word *"obyektif"* which should be written *"objektif".* This mistake includes the use of non-standard words because the *obyektif form* does not match the standard form listed in the KBBI. The use of standard words is very important to maintain the accuracy and formality of language in scientific works (Language Development and Development Agency, 2025). These findings are in line with the research of Keraf (2019), Berkatiah et al. (2024), and Helda et al. (2023) which show that the use of non-standard words is still one of the dominant mistakes in academic writing.

Based on the results of the analysis contained in Table 1 and Table 2, both papers show errors in the use of spelling that are not in accordance with the provisions of EYD edition V and KBBI. However, the types of errors found have different characteristics. In the BK paper, errors were found in spelling, writing word elements, capital letters, and the use of non-standard words. Meanwhile, in the Elementary School Literature paper, errors were found in punctuation, capital letters, the use of foreign terms, the use of non-standard words, and the use of words that were less effective. These differences show that each writer tends to make different mistakes even though they are both in the context of writing academic papers.

The similarities found in both papers are that there are errors in the use of capital letters and the use of non-standard words. In the BK paper, capital errors are found in the writing of the words "*tuhan*" and "*Karunia-nya*", while in the Elementary Literature paper there is in the phrase "*Penilaian Dalam Pembelajaran Sastra*". In addition, the two papers also show the use of word forms that are not in accordance with the standard form in KBBI, such as "*berkonstribusi*" to the BK paper and "*obyektif*" to the Elementary Literature paper. These findings show that understanding the use of capital letters and the use of standard words is still a problem in writing student scientific papers. These results are in line with the research of Setyawati (2019), Helda et al. (2023), and Berkatiah et al. (2024) who stated that capital errors and the use of standard words are the most common language errors encountered in writing academic papers.

A prominent difference is seen in the type of error that only appears on one of the papers. BK papers show errors in writing word elements, such as writing "*kehadirat*" which should be written "*ke hadirat*", while SD Literature papers show errors related to punctuation and the use of foreign terms, such as the absence of periods at the end of sentences and the writing of the terms "*self-assessment*" and "*peer-assessment*"" which is not italicized. These findings show that Elementary Literature papers have a more diverse variety of errors than BK papers. According to Chaer (2015), language errors can occur at various levels of language, ranging from spelling, word selection, to the application of absorption elements and punctuation.

Overall, the results of this study reinforce the findings of previous research that show that language errors in students' scientific papers are still dominated by aspects of spelling, capital letters, standard words, and punctuation. Hayati (2020), Aulia et al. (2024), Manurung et al. (2025), and Waruwu et al. (2026) also found that a lack of understanding of the provisions of EYD and KBBI is one of the main causes of these errors. Therefore, the understanding and application of the correct and good provisions of the Indonesian language must continue to be improved so that the quality of students' academic writing becomes better.

Based on the results of the analysis of the two papers, it can be concluded that there are still various language errors related to spelling, punctuation, capital letters, writing word elements, the use of foreign words, and the use of standard words. BK papers tend to have more errors in spelling, writing

word elements, capital letters, and non-standard word usage, while SD Literature papers show more diverse errors, including punctuation, capital letters, foreign word usage, spelling, and non-standard word usage. The similarities between the two papers lie in the discovery of capital errors and the use of non-standard words. These findings show that the understanding and application of EYD and KBBI rules in writing scientific papers still needs to be improved so that the quality of the language used becomes better, precise, and in accordance with academic writing standards.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research, it can be concluded that the two papers that have been analyzed still contain various forms of spelling errors that are not in accordance with the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling (PUEBI) and the Great Dictionary of Indonesian Language (KBBI). Spelling errors found include errors in the use of letters, writing words, use of punctuation, and the use of absorption elements or foreign terms.

In the BK paper, errors were found in spelling, writing word elements, the use of capital letters, and the use of non-standard words. Meanwhile, in the Elementary Literature paper, errors were found in the use of punctuation, the use of capital letters, the use of foreign words, and the use of words that were not standard and less effective. These errors show that aspects of letter use, word writing, and punctuation are still problems that often arise in writing student scientific papers.

The similarity between the two papers lies in the misuse of capital letters and the use of non-standard words. The difference can be seen in the type of errors that occur, namely BK papers show more errors in spelling and writing word elements, while SD Literature papers show more diverse errors, including the use of punctuation and foreign terms. These findings show that students' understanding of the rules of Indonesian spelling, especially related to the use of letters, word writing, the use of punctuation, and the writing of absorption elements, still needs to be improved so that the quality of writing scientific papers becomes better and in accordance with applicable language standards.

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