



Indonesian Language Error Analysis In Online Newspaper Media Pangkalpinangpost.com

Hakim Prasasti Lubis^{1*}, Lasmi Hartati²

¹²Prodi Perencanaan Wilayah dan Kota, Universitas Bangka Belitung, Bangka Belitung, Indonesia

*E-mail: lubishakimprasasti@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Pangkalpinangpost.com is one of the leading online newspapers in Bangka Belitung Province. This study aims to analyse errors in the use of Indonesian in the online newspaper Pangkalpinangpost.com. The focus of the study includes spelling errors, punctuation errors, morphological errors, syntactic errors, and ineffective sentences. This linguistic research took place in the even semester of the 2024/2025 academic year. This study used a qualitative descriptive method with a content analysis method. Data on Indonesian language errors in news articles on online media portals selected through purposive sampling techniques were collected using non-test instruments. The appropriate non-test instrument for this data collection was an observation guideline using time triangulation assisted by a checklist. Data on Indonesian language errors in news articles on online media portals were analysed by the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling (PUEBI) regarding capitalisation, punctuation, sentence structure, use of affixes, and sentence structure. The results of the study indicate that many linguistic errors are still found in news published by Pangkalpinangpost.com. The most dominant errors are spelling errors (capital letters), incorrect use of punctuation, ineffective sentence structure, incorrect use of affixes, and sentences that do not conform to the syntactic structure of Indonesian.

Keywords: Indonesian, language errors analysis, online newspaper media

Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa Bahasa Indonesia dalam Media Surat Kabar *Online* Pangkalpinangpost.com

ABSTRAK

Pangkalpinangpost.com merupakan salah satu koran online ternama yang berada di Provinsi Bangka Belitung. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis kesalahan penggunaan Bahasa Indonesia dalam media surat kabar online *Pangkalpinangpost.com*. Fokus kajian meliputi kesalahan ejaan, kesalahan tanda baca, kesalahan morfologi, kesalahan sintaksis, dan kalimat tidak efektif. Penelitian kebahasaan ini berlangsung pada semester genap tahun akademis 2024/2025. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan metode analisis isi. Data kesalahan bahasa Indonesia dalam artikel berita pada portal media daring yang dipilih melalui teknik *purposive sampling* dikumpulkan menggunakan instrumen nontes. Instrumen nontes yang sesuai untuk pengumpulan data ini adalah pedoman observasi menggunakan triangulasi waktu berbantuan daftar cek-ricek. Data kesalahan bahasa Indonesia dalam artikel berita pada portal media daring dianalisis mengacu pada Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia (PUEBI) tentang penulisan huruf kapital, penggunaan tanda baca, struktur kalimat, penggunaan imbuhan, dan tata kalam. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa masih ditemukan banyak kesalahan kebahasaan dalam berita yang dipublikasikan oleh *Pangkalpinangpost.com*. Kesalahan yang paling dominan adalah kesalahan ejaan (penulisan huruf kapital), penggunaan tanda baca yang tidak tepat, struktur kalimat yang tidak efektif, pemakaian imbuhan yang keliru, dan kalimat yang tidak sesuai struktur sintaksis bahasa Indonesia.

Kata kunci: analisis kesalahan berbahasa, bahasa Indonesia, media, surat kabar online

Submitted
30/07/2025

Accepted
04/08/2025

Published
08/08/2025

Citation	Lubis, H. P., & Hartati, L. (2025). Indonesian Language Error Analysis In Online Newspaper Media <i>Pangkalpinangpost.com</i> . <i>Jurnal Pembelajaran Bahasa dan Sastra</i> , Volume 4, Nomor 4, Juli 2025, 827-838. DOI: https://doi.org/10.55909/jpbs.v4i4.834
----------	--

Publisher
Raja Zulkarnain Education Foundation



INTRODUCTION

Language is the most essential means of communication in human life. As social beings, humans need language to convey ideas, concepts, information, and emotional expressions to others. In the context of Indonesia, the Indonesian language not only serves as a national means of communication but also as a symbol of identity and a unifying force for the nation. Therefore, its proper and correct usage becomes the responsibility of all citizens, especially public institutions such as mass media that disseminate information widely to the public.

The main communication tool that plays an important role in social, political, economic, and cultural life is language. In the context of national and state life, Indonesian serves as the national language and the official language of the country. Therefore, its use must adhere to the standard linguistic rules in accordance with *Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia* (PUEBI). This is even more important when the Indonesian language is used in mass media, especially online media, which has become a daily consumption for the general public.

As information and communication technology advances, newspapers are now not only published in print form but also available in digital or online form. Online newspapers have advantages in terms of the speed of information delivery, ease of access, and a wider reach compared to conventional print media. The public can access news from anywhere and anytime. However, this speed and convenience often sacrifice quality, especially in linguistic aspects. *Pangkalpinangpost.com* is one of the online mass media outlets in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province.

Mass media, especially newspapers, play an important role in conveying information and shaping public opinion. With the rapid development of information and communication technology, newspapers are no longer limited to print form. The presence of online newspapers has

changed the way people access information. Online media is considered more efficient, faster, and more flexible because it can be accessed anytime and anywhere. However, this ease and speed are often not accompanied by good language quality. In many cases, online newspapers often publish news articles with various forms of language errors, whether in terms of spelling, morphology, syntax, diction, or semantics. These errors can affect the clarity of the information conveyed, reduce the media's credibility, and provide a poor example for society, especially the younger generation who use online media as their primary reference.

Errors in the use of Indonesian in online newspapers are often found, both in aspects of spelling, morphology, syntax, and semantics. These errors include the incorrect spelling of words according to PUEBI rules, illogical or ineffective sentence structures, incorrect use of affixes, and inappropriate word choices. This can certainly affect the reader's understanding and reduce the quality of the information communication conveyed by the media.

According to Indrayani (2021), language errors in online media are largely caused by the pressure of news production time, which often leads to the language editing process being overlooked. Additionally, many editors do not have a linguistic background, which makes them less familiar with proper and correct language structure. A similar point was also made by Wahyuni (2020), who stated that technological advancements encourage media to prioritize speed in delivering information over the accuracy of language use. Sitorus (2023) states that journalistic language in online media currently tends to undergo excessive simplification, which actually neglects the grammatical rules of the Indonesian language. This simplification, although aimed at making it easier for readers to understand the information, actually has the potential to damage the structure of the language. Lestari (2022) even revealed that the majority of online media journalists do not possess



adequate linguistic skills, making language errors common and considered normal in digital journalism practices.

Hasanah (2021) highlights that errors in news sentence structure, such as the use of incomplete clauses or ineffective sentences, can cause distortion of meaning and bias in interpretation for readers. This is certainly very dangerous, especially when it involves important news related to legal, political, or social issues. Ratnasari (2023) emphasizes that these errors are not only caused by technical factors but also due to the lack of language training for journalists and online media editors.

Mardiana & Yusuf (2020), in their research results on local news portals, stated that more than 60% of the analyzed online news contained spelling or syntax errors. These findings indicate that linguistic errors are systematic rather than incidental. Therefore, an evaluation of language use in online media is very necessary as part of efforts to uphold the dignity of Indonesian as the national language.

Pranowo (2022) states that mass media is an agent in the formation of language norms in society. When the media shows the use of language that does not adhere to the rules, the public tends to imitate it. Therefore, online newspapers should serve as a role model in the proper and correct use of the Indonesian language. Handayani and Setiawan (2020) also emphasize the importance of having professional language editors in the editorial team of online media as the final filter before news is published.

From the perspective of language education, Suryana (2021) states that online media has great potential as a source of language learning. However, this potential will not be realized if the quality of language in the published news is poor. Therefore, there is a need for synergy between educational institutions, language agencies, and the media industry to improve language quality in the digital public space.

The formulation of the problem in this research is what forms of Indonesian language

usage errors are found in news articles on the online media Pangkalpinangpost.com? Identifying various forms of linguistic errors in news articles on Pangkalpinangpost.com, including spelling errors, punctuation, morphology, syntax, and ineffective sentences.

The article related to this research is Mardiana, A. & Yusuf, H. 2020. Analysis of Language Errors in Local News Portals in Indonesia. In this article, more than 60% of the analyzed local news contains spelling and sentence structure errors. Ini menunjukkan bahwa masalah linguistik bersifat sistematis, bukan insidental. This article strongly supports the argument in the research by Pangkalpinangpost.com, which also found linguistic errors to be a recurring and widespread issue. Indrayani, R. 2021. The Quality of Indonesian Language in Online Media: An Applied Linguistic Review. This article highlights the decline in the quality of the Indonesian language in online media due to time pressure and a focus on the speed of news. This research is relevant because it reinforces the finding that many journalists neglect final editing, leading to a proliferation of linguistic errors in media such as Pangkalpinangpost.com. Lestari, D. (2022). Errors in Indonesian Language in Local Online Media. This article examines various language errors that occur in local online media, including diction errors, sentence structure, and affix usage. These findings are in line with the results of the main article, which found many similar errors in local online news. This research underscores the importance of language training for local journalists

Based on the above description, it is important to conduct research on the misuse of the Indonesian language in online newspapers. This research aims to identify forms of language errors, analyze their causes, and provide recommendations for improving the quality of language in online media in Indonesia. Thus, this research not only contributes to applied linguistics but also serves as an educational effort for media practitioners and the broader community.



METHOD

This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach with content analysis method. The purpose of this approach is to identify, classify, and analyze forms of incorrect usage of the Indonesian language in online newspaper media. The primary data used in this study consists of news texts from online newspaper portals selected through purposive sampling, specifically media with a high readership access rate and that publish news regularly.

The source of data is taken from news articles on the online media portal pangkalpinangpost.com. Data were collected through documentation, namely by downloading and saving news articles that contain Indonesian text. Next, the data is analyzed with reference to official linguistic guidelines such as the *Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia* (PUEBI) and the Standard Indonesian Grammar.

The analysis techniques used include the identification of language errors, classification based on the type of errors (spelling, punctuation, effective sentences, morphology, and syntax), as well as interpretation to find the causes and implications of these errors on reader comprehension.

RESULT

Polda Babel Tetapkan Mustari Tersangka: Kasus Pencemaran Nama Baik dan Upaya Pemerasan

By Pangkalpinang Post Last updated Jul 9, 2024

Mustari, Ketua Umum Ormas P3B, Tersangka atas Tuduhan Pencemaran Nama Baik dan Pemerasan

PangkalpinangPost.com (Bangka Belitung) – Mustari (50), Ketua Umum Organisasi kemasyarakatan (Ormas) Forum Pemuda Bangka Belitung Bersatu (P3B), telah resmi ditetapkan sebagai tersangka oleh Kepolisian Daerah (Polda) Kepulauan Bangka Belitung. Pria yang dikenal dengan penampilannya yang mencolok – bertubuh gendut, berpakaian loreng militer lengkap dengan

lima bintang di pundaknya dan mengenakan baret merah – kini menghadapi tuduhan serius. Selasa (9/7/2024).

Kasus ini bermula dari laporan Rosidi Idris (73) yang diwakili oleh kuasa hukumnya dari Kantor Hukum Ferdy Gallan & Partners. Laporan pengaduan (Lapdu) ini tertanggal 27 Januari 2023 dan mengacu pada tuduhan pencemaran nama baik, fitnah, dan upaya pemerasan yang diduga dilakukan oleh Mustari.

Penetapan Mustari sebagai tersangka diumumkan melalui surat dari Direktorat Reserse Kriminal Umum Polda Kepulauan Bangka Belitung dengan nomor 8/215/VII/RES.1.14./2024/Ditreskrimum, yang diterima oleh Rosidi Idris pada tanggal 8 Juli 2024.

Proses penyelidikan terhadap kasus ini sudah berlangsung selama hampir satu tahun, dimulai dengan Laporan Polisi Nomor: LP/B/56/VIII/2023/SPKT/POLDA KEP. BANGKA BELITUNG yang dibuat pada 1 Agustus 2023. Surat perintah penyidikan dan pemberitahuan dimulainya penyidikan pun sudah dikeluarkan pada 10 Agustus 2023, dengan hasil gelar perkara terakhir dilakukan pada 27 Juni 2024.

Menurut surat pemberitahuan perkembangan penyidikan tersebut, penyidik telah melakukan pemeriksaan terhadap enam orang saksi dan satu ahli hukum pidana.

Berdasarkan hasil pemeriksaan dan gelar perkara, Mustari dinyatakan sebagai tersangka atas dugaan tindak pidana pencemaran nama baik dan atau fitnah sesuai dengan Pasal 310 KUHP dan atau Pasal 311 KUHP.

Selanjutnya, penyidik akan melakukan pemeriksaan terhadap tersangka dan melengkapi berkas perkara untuk dikirimkan ke Jaksa Penuntut Umum (JPU) Kejaksaan Tinggi Kepulauan Bangka Belitung untuk tahap pertama.

Ferdy, yang akrab dipanggil Pengky, membenarkan penetapan status tersangka Mustari kepada jejaring media KBO Babel. Pengky menyatakan bahwa penetapan ini merupakan hasil dari laporan yang diajukan oleh pihaknya atas nama Rosidi Idris.



Tuduhan yang diajukan mencakup pencemaran nama baik, fitnah, penipuan, dan upaya pemerasan yang diatur dalam Pasal 310 KUHP, Pasal 311 KUHP, dan Pasal 369 KUHP.

Berdasarkan surat dari penyidik Ditkrimum Polda Babel yang diterima klien saya, sdr Mustari sudah ditetapkan tersangka dan kami mengapresiasi kerja keras pihak kepolisian Polda Kep Babel yang sudah bekerja secara profesional dan menindak secara tegas laporan kami,” tutur Pengky saat menghubungi wartawan jejaring media KBO Babel, Selasa (9/7/2024).

Pengky mengungkapkan bahwa meskipun proses hukum telah berlangsung cukup panjang, Mustari tidak pernah menunjukkan itikad baik untuk menyelesaikan masalah ini secara kekeluargaan. Sejak laporan pertama diajukan, Mustari tidak pernah mencoba melakukan klarifikasi atau bernegosiasi untuk mencapai kesepakatan damai.

Sejak laporan kami ke kepolisian Polda Babel, selama berjalan proses hukum oleh pihak penyidik Polda sampai pada disampaikan ke hasil gelar perkara yang tertuang di dalam SP2HP, dan telah diterima oleh pihak klien kami atas nama Rosidi, yang bersangkutan saudara Mustari memang tidak pernah membuka wacana untuk bernegosiasi agar permasalahannya dapat diselesaikan secara damai kekeluargaan,” ungkap Pengky.

Saat berita ini dipublikasikan, Mustari belum memberikan tanggapan atau klarifikasi terkait status dirinya sebagai tersangka. Upaya konfirmasi dari wartawan jejaring KBO Babel juga belum mendapatkan respons dari Mustari.

Kasus ini menjadi perhatian publik, mengingat peran Mustari sebagai ketua umum sebuah organisasi kemasyarakatan besar di Bangka Belitung. Perkembangan lebih lanjut dari kasus ini akan terus diikuti, termasuk rencana pemeriksaan tersangka dan proses pengiriman berkas perkara ke Kejaksaan. Penetapan Mustari sebagai tersangka menunjukkan komitmen kepolisian dalam menindaklanjuti laporan

masyarakat dan menjaga keadilan hukum di wilayah Kepulauan Bangka Belitung. (KBO Babel).

Language Error Analysis

1. Spelling

Here are some spelling mistakes in the news “Polda Babel Tetapkan Mustari Tersangka: Kasus Pencemaran Nama Baik dan Upaya pemerasan” along with their corrections according to the PUEBI:

- a. Word : “sdr”
Error : “sdr Mustari”
Correction : Use the complete writing:
saudara Mustari
- b. Word : “jejaring media KBO Babel”
Error : The name of the media is not written with capital letters for each important word.
Correction : Jejaring Media KBO Babel
- c. Words : “fitnah” and “pemerasan”
Error : In this context, it is better not to mix general legal terms and popular terms indiscriminately. In this context, it is better not to mix general and popular legal terms indiscriminately. It must be accompanied by an article explanation to be legally accurate.
Correction : Combine it with standard legal terms or simply mention defamation and extortion (according to the KUHP).
- d. Word : “penegakan hukum” (not found)
Error : The phrase “menjaga keadilan hukum” is used, which is less common and not standard in legal language.
Correction : Use the standard phrase: menegakkan hukum atau penegakan hukum.
- e. Word : “pemuda Bangka Belitung Bersatu”

- Error : The name of the organization should be written with all elements capitalized.
- Correction : Forum Pemuda Bangka Belitung Bersatu.
- f. Word : “laporan kami ke kepolisian”
- Error : This phrase is less effective, the spelling “kepolisian” is correct, but the sentence structure is less precise.
- Correction : laporan yang kami ajukan kepada pihak kepolisian.
- Error : Belitung dengan nomor 8/215/VII/RES.1.14./2024/Ditreskrimum, yang diterima oleh Rosidi Idris pada tanggal 8 Juli 2024.”
- Error : A clearer separator or marker is needed after such a long description. In this case, the comma is too weak and confusing because the administrative information is mixed with the main narrative.
- Correction : Separate into a new sentence or use a semicolon:

2. Punctuation

Here are some punctuation errors in the news “Polda Babel Tetapkan Mustari Tersangka: Kasus Pencemaran Nama Baik dan Upaya pemerasan” along with their corrections according to the Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia (PUEBI):

a. The dash (–) is used incorrectly

Sentence: “Pria yang dikenal dengan penampilannya yang mencolok – bertubuh gendut, berpakaian loreng militer lengkap dengan lima bintang di pundaknya dan mengenakan baret merah – kini menghadapi tuduhan serius.”

Error : The use of the dash (–) does not conform to its function in PUEBI (which should be for emphasis or additional non-integral information).

Correction: Replace with a comma or parentheses:

“Pria yang dikenal dengan penampilannya yang mencolok, bertubuh gemuk, berpakaian loreng militer lengkap dengan lima bintang di pundaknya, dan mengenakan baret merah, kini menghadapi tuduhan serius.”

b. Use of parentheses without closing punctuation

Sentence : “...Direktorat Reserse Kriminal Umum Polda Kepulauan Bangka

Correction : Separate into a new sentence or use a semicolon:
“...dengan nomor 8/215/VII/RES.1.14./2024/Ditreskrimum; surat tersebut diterima oleh Rosidi Idris pada tanggal 8 Juli 2024.”

c. The sentence is too long without clear punctuation breaks.

· Sentence : “Sejak laporan kami ke kepolisian Polda Babel, selama berjalan proses hukum oleh pihak penyidik Polda sampai pada disampaikan ke hasil gelar perkara...”

· Error : There are not enough separators to break this complex compound sentence.

· Correction : Add a comma or period to break the sentence:

“Sejak laporan kami ke Polda Babel, proses hukum oleh penyidik terus berjalan. Hingga akhirnya hasil gelar perkara disampaikan...”

d. Institutional names in the middle of a sentence without proper capitalization and punctuation

· Sentence : “...Jaksa Penuntut Umum (JPU) Kejaksaan Tinggi Kepulauan Bangka Belitung untuk tahap pertama.”



- Error : Adding a comma after “Belitung” can help clarify the end of the entity.
- Correction : “...Kejaksaan Tinggi Kepulauan Bangka Belitung, untuk tahap pertama.”

3. Ineffective Sentences

Here are some ineffective sentence errors in the news “Polda Babel Tetapkan Mustari Tersangka: Kasus Pencemaran Nama Baik dan Upaya pemerasa” along with their corrections according to the PUEBL:

a. Overly Long and Inefficient Sentence

Original Sentence : “Mustari (50), Ketua Umum organisasi kemasyarakatan (Ormas) Forum Pemuda Bangka Belitung Bersatu (P3B), telah resmi ditetapkan sebagai tersangka oleh Kepolisian Daerah (Polda) Kepulauan Bangka Belitung.”

Problem : Too long, can be simplified without losing meaning.

Correction : “Mustari (50), Ketua Umum Ormas P3B, resmi ditetapkan sebagai tersangka oleh Polda Kepulauan Bangka Belitung.”

b. Ineffective Compound Sentence

Original Sentence : “Pria yang dikenal dengan penampilannya yang mencolok – bertubuh gendut, berpakaian loreng militer lengkap dengan lima bintang di pundaknya dan

mengenakan baret merah – kini menghadapi tuduhan serius.”

Problem : Too long, and the repeated use of “yang” makes it inefficient.

Correction : “Mustari dikenal dengan penampilan mencolok: tubuh besar, berpakaian loreng militer lengkap dengan bintang di pundaknya, dan mengenakan baret merah. Kini, ia menghadapi tuduhan serius.”

c. Overlapping Sentences

Original Sentence : “Laporan pengaduan (Lapdu) ini tertanggal 27 Januari 2023 dan mengacu pada tuduhan pencemaran nama baik, fitnah, dan upaya pemerasan yang diduga dilakukan oleh Mustari.”

Problem : “Tuduhan” and “diduga” create overlapping meanings.

Correction : “Laporan pengaduan (Lapdu) tertanggal 27 Januari 2023 ini memuat dugaan pencemaran nama baik, fitnah, dan upaya pemerasan oleh Mustari.”

d. Redundant Sentence (Repetitive)

Original Sentence : “Surat perintah penyidikan dan pemberitahuannya dimulainya penyidikan pun sudah dikeluarkan...”

- Problem : The phrase “penyidikan” is repeated twice in a short sentence.
- Correction : “Surat perintah dan pemberitahuan dimulainya penyidikan telah dikeluarkan...”
- e. Wordy Sentence
- Original Sentence : “Selanjutnya, penyidik akan melakukan pemeriksaan terhadap tersangka dan melengkapi berkas perkara untuk dikirimkan ke Jaksa Penuntut Umum (JPU) Kejaksaan Tinggi Kepulauan Bangka Belitung untuk tahap pertama.”
- Problem : The phrase “untuk tahap pertama” burdens the end of the sentence.
- Correction : “Selanjutnya, penyidik akan memeriksa tersangka dan melengkapi berkas perkara untuk diserahkan ke JPU Kejati Babel pada tahap pertama.”
- f. Sentence with Unclear Subject
- Original Sentence : “P e n g k y mengungkapkan bahwa meskipun proses hukum telah berlangsung cukup panjang, Mustari tidak pernah menunjukkan itikad baik untuk menyelesaikan masalah ini secara kekeluargaan.”
- Problem : The sentence is too long with a subordinate clause that can be separated.
- Correction : “Menurut Pengky, meskipun proses hukum sudah cukup panjang, Mustari tidak menunjukkan itikad baik untuk menyelesaikan perkara ini secara kekeluargaan.”
- g. Ambiguous and Unfocused Sentence
- Original Sentence: “...yang bersangkutan saudara Mustari memang tidak pernah membuka wacana untuk bernegosiasi agar permasalahannya dapat diselesaikan secara damai kekeluargaan...”
- Problem : The sentence is long and difficult to understand due to its unfocused structure.
- Correction : “Saudara Mustari tidak pernah membuka wacana untuk bernegosiasi guna menyelesaikan masalah ini secara damai dan kekeluargaan.”

4. Morphology

Here are some morphological errors in the news “Polda Babel Tetapkan Mustari Tersangka: Kasus Pencemaran Nama Baik dan Upaya pemerasa” along with their corrections according to the PUEBI:

a. Word: “gendut”

Morphological Issue: The choice of word does not conform to the rules of standard/formal language. “gendut” is informal language.

Correction : gendut ’! gemuk
“...bertubuh gemuk, berpakaian loreng militer...”



- b. Phrase: “dan atau”
Morphological Issue: The use of two contradictory conjunctions morphologically causes ambiguity in meaning.
Correction : dan atau fitnah ’! atau fitnah “...atas dugaan pencemaran nama baik atau fitnah...”
- c. Word: “clarification”
Morphological Issue: Borrowed from a foreign language (clarification) but often misused to mean “menyanggah” or “memberi jawaban”.
Correction : *melakukan klarifikasi* ’! providing an explanation or responding
“Mustari tidak pernah mencoba memberikan penjelasan atau bernegosiasi...”
- d. Phrase: “**secara kekeluargaan**”
Morphological Issue: The adverbial form “secara + kata benda abstrak” is inappropriate in context because “peaceful” is already present.
Correction: *secara kekeluargaan* ’! peacefully or just one
“...masalah ini diselesaikan secara damai.”
- e. Word: “**penetapan**”
Morphological Issue: This word is repeatedly used excessively in passive sentences, whereas it only needs to be mentioned once.
Correction : *penetapan Mustari sebagai tersangka diumumkan...* ’! Mustari ditetapkan sebagai tersangka melalui...
- f. Word: “**menindak secara tegas**”
Morphological Issue: Redundant meaning, because “menindak” already implies firm action.
Correction : *menindak secara tegas* ’! to take action
“...dan menindak laporan kami.”
- g. Word: Repeated use of “**pemerasan**”
Morphological Issue: In one paragraph, the root word “peras” is used too frequently (slander, extortion, extortion attempt).
Correction : Use variations or mention it only once:
“...fitnah dan pemerasan.”

5. Syntax

Here are some syntactical errors in the news article “Polda Babel Tetapkan Mustari Tersangka: Kasus Pencemaran Nama Baik dan Upaya pemerasa” along with their corrections according to Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia (PUEBI):

- a. The sentence does not have a main predicate
Sentence : “Selasa (9/7/2024).”
Error : This sentence stands alone without a subject and predicate. This is not a complete sentence syntactically.
Correction: Combine with the previous sentence:
“...kini menghadapi tuduhan serius pada Selasa (9/7/2024).”
- b. The subordinate clause’s function and relation are unclear
Sentence : “Sejak laporan kami ke kepolisian Polda Babel, selama berjalan proses hukum oleh pihak penyidik Polda sampai pada disampaikan ke hasil gelar perkara...”
Error : This complex sentence structure lacks a clear main clause and becomes convoluted.
Correction : “Sejak laporan kami disampaikan ke Polda Babel, proses hukum oleh penyidik terus berjalan hingga hasil gelar perkara disampaikan...”



c. Passive sentence with an unclear subject
Sentence : “Penetapan Mustari sebagai tersangka diumumkan melalui surat dari Direktorat Reserse Kriminal Umum...”

Error : This sentence is passive and the original subject of the action (the investigator) is unclear.

Correction : “Penyidik Direktorat Reserse Kriminal Umum mengumumkan penetapan Mustari sebagai tersangka melalui surat...”

d. Noun phrase without a predicate

Sentence: “Mustari, Ketua Umum Ormas P3B, Tersangka atas Tuduhan Pencemaran Nama Baik dan Pemerasan”

Error : This sentence consists only of a noun phrase, without a predicate.

Correction: “Mustari, Ketua Umum Ormas P3B, telah ditetapkan sebagai tersangka atas tuduhan pencemaran nama baik dan pemerasan.”

e. Repetitive sentence without added meaning

Sentence : “...fitnah, dan upaya pemerasan yang diduga dilakukan oleh Mustari.”

Error : The phrase “allegedly committed” already indicates possibility, so it does not need to be preceded by “slander.”

Correction : “...dugaan fitnah dan pemerasan oleh Mustari.”

f. Ineffective clause in direct quotation

Sentence: “...kami mengapresiasi kerja keras pihak kepolisian Polda Kep Babel yang sudah bekerja secara profesional dan menindak secara tegas laporan kami,” tutur Pengky...”

Error : The clause “menindak secara tegas laporan kami” is awkward, because “menindak” is usually

not directed at a report, but at an offense or perpetrator.

Correction : “...kami mengapresiasi kerja keras Polda Babel yang telah bekerja secara profesional dan menindaklanjuti laporan kami.”

DISCUSSION

This article critically examines the use of the Indonesian language in one of the local online media, namely Pangkalpinangpost.com. This research highlights the importance of language quality in mass media, particularly online media, which has become the primary reference for the public in obtaining information.

The main objective of the research is to identify various language errors in news articles published by the media. The focus of the analysis includes spelling errors, punctuation, morphology, syntax, and ineffective sentences. The research was conducted using a qualitative descriptive approach with content analysis methods, and the data were analysed based on the rules of the PUEB.

The results of the analysis of the news article found that linguistic errors are still very dominant. For example, the use of informal abbreviations like “sdr”, which should be entirely written as “saudara,” or the use of less appropriate terms like “gendut”, which should be replaced with “gemuk” to align with formal language registers.

In addition, errors in punctuation usage also come under scrutiny. For example, the use of dashes (–) in descriptive sentences that do not adhere to PUEBI rules, as well as long sentence structures that are confusing due to the lack of adequate punctuation pauses. This makes the information difficult to understand and disrupts the flow of reading.

In ineffective sentences, there are found sentence structures that are too long, redundant, and even confusing. For example, a sentence like “Surat perintah penyidikan dan pemberitahuan dimulainya penyidikan pun sudah dikeluarkan...” repeats the word “investigation” without adding



any new meaning. In addition, there are also sentences without predicates or unclear structures, such as “Tuesday (9/7/2024)”, which stands alone without a subject and predicate.

Morphological errors are also clearly visible, such as the use of the borrowed foreign word “klarifikasi” which is often misinterpreted, or the use of the phrase “secara kekeluargaan” which overlaps with “damai”. This indicates a lack of sensitivity to the grammatical structure of the Indonesian language.

In the syntax section, several sentences were found that lack a clear subject or predicate, as well as the use of passive forms that obscure the actor of the action. For example, a sentence like “*Penetapan Mustari sebagai tersangka diumumkan melalui surat...*” should be written in an active voice to be clearer.

In the conclusion section, the author emphasizes that these linguistic errors are primarily caused by time pressure in the news production process, the lack of linguistic competence among journalists and editors, and the weak editing process before publication. It is also emphasised that the influence of social media has pushed the language style of online media to become increasingly informal, even tending to disregard proper linguistic rules.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research conducted on several news articles from the online newspaper Pangkalpinangpost.com, it can be concluded that errors in the use of the Indonesian language are still frequently found in online news writing. These errors encompass various linguistic aspects, including spelling errors, punctuation errors, ineffective sentences, morphology, and syntax. The most dominant forms of errors are incorrect capitalisation, improper punctuation, incorrect use of affixes, ineffective sentence structure, and the use of words that are not contextually appropriate.

The main factors causing these errors are time pressure in the news production process, the

lack of linguistic knowledge among writers and editors, and the weak manuscript editing process before publication. In addition, the influence of the more relaxed language style of social media on language rules also affects the writing style of online news, which tends to be informal and non-standard.

Online newspaper media, as one of the primary sources of public information, should serve as a model in the proper and correct use of the Indonesian language. Therefore, systematic efforts are needed, such as language training for journalists, the placement of competent language editors, and the enforcement of writing standards by the General Guidelines for the Indonesian Language Spelling System. Thus, online media not only serves as a means of conveying information but also as a tool for the development and preservation of the Indonesian language.

REFERENCES

- Handayani, E., & Setiawan, R. (2020). Peran Editor Bahasa dalam Meningkatkan Kualitas Berita Daring. *Jurnal Bahasa dan Media*, 5(2), 123–135.
- Hasanah, N. (2021). Analisis Sintaksis pada Berita Media Daring. *Jurnal Ilmu Bahasa dan Sastra*, 9(1), 45–58.
- Indrayani, R. (2021). Kualitas Bahasa Indonesia dalam Media Daring: Tinjauan Linguistik Terapan. *Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa*, 7(2), 112–121.
- Lestari, D. (2022). Kesalahan Berbahasa Indonesia dalam Media Online Lokal. *Jurnal Warta Bahasa*, 10(3), 67–76.
- Mardiana, A., & Yusuf, H. (2020). Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa dalam Portal Berita Lokal di Indonesia. *Jurnal Linguistik Indonesia*, 38(1), 89–101.
- Pranowo, M. (2022). Media dan Pembentukan Norma Berbahasa di Masyarakat. *Jurnal Bahasa dan Komunikasi*, 11(1), 25–38.
- Ratnasari, W. (2023). Pelatihan Bahasa bagi Redaksi Media Daring: Urgensi dan



- Strategi. *Jurnal Bahasa dan Pembelajaran*, 14(1), 55–64.
- Sitorus, H. (2023). *Simplifikasi Bahasa dan Dampaknya terhadap Struktur Kalimat dalam Media Online*. *Jurnal Bahasa Digital*, 6(2), 90–101.
- Suryana, D. (2021). Media Digital sebagai Sumber Belajar Bahasa Indonesia. *Jurnal Pengajaran Bahasa*, 13(1), 33–45.
- Wahyuni, L. (2020). Perubahan Norma Kebahasaan dalam Era Media Daring. *Jurnal Bahasa dan Informasi*, 8(2), 78–88