



Errors in the Use of Indonesian Spelling in Writing Open Spaces in the City of Pangkalpinang, Bangka Belitung

Lasmi Hartati^{1*}, Hakim Prasasti Lubis²

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

*E-mail: lasmi-hartati@ubb.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Open space writing in cities is often found on information boards, banners, and billboards used around the urban environment. Indonesian spelling errors that occur in these writings can affect public understanding and the image of the city itself. Therefore, this study aims to identify the types of Indonesian spelling errors that often occur in the writing of open spaces in Pangkalpinang City, Bangka Belitung. Several factors causing these errors include a lack of understanding of the applicable spelling rules by the public and those responsible for writing open spaces. In addition, inaccuracy in the editing and translation processes is also a significant factor in the emergence of these errors. Misuse of Indonesian spelling in the writing of open spaces in Pangkalpinang City, Bangka Belitung, is still quite common. Therefore, a joint effort is needed to increase public and open space managers' understanding of the importance of correct language use, in order to create effective communication and improve the city's visual image. This study uses a qualitative approach with descriptive methods. Data were obtained through direct observation of writing in various open spaces such as streets, parks, and other public areas in Pangkalpinang City. The author also conducted interviews with several parties involved in the creation and placement of written information in these open spaces. Data sources in this study include information boards, banners, and advertisements.

Keywords: error, Indonesian spelling, writing open spaces

Kesalahan Penggunaan Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia pada Penulisan Ruang Terbuka di Lingkungan Kota Pangkalpinang, Bangka Belitung

ABSTRAK

Tulisan ruang terbuka di perkotaan sering ditemukan pada papan informasi, spanduk, dan papan reklame yang digunakan di lingkungan perkotaan. Kesalahan ejaan bahasa Indonesia yang terjadi dalam tulisan-tulisan ini dapat memengaruhi pemahaman publik dan citra kota itu sendiri. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi jenis kesalahan penggunaan ejaan bahasa Indonesia yang sering terjadi dalam penulisan ruang terbuka di Kota Pangkalpinang, Bangka Belitung. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif pada semester ganjil tahun akademis 2025/2026. Data diperoleh melalui pengamatan langsung tulisan di berbagai ruang terbuka seperti jalan, taman, dan area publik lainnya di Kota Pangkalpinang menggunakan pedoman observasi. Pedoman wawancara juga dilakukan untuk mendapat data dengan beberapa pihak yang terlibat dalam pembuatan dan penempatan informasi tertulis di ruang terbuka tersebut. Sumber data dalam penelitian. Data dianalisis secara tematik. Hasil penelitian

Beberapa faktor yang menyebabkan kesalahan ini termasuk kurangnya pemahaman tentang aturan ejaan yang berlaku oleh publik dan mereka yang bertanggung jawab untuk menulis ruang terbuka. Selain itu, ketidaktepatan dalam proses penyuntingan dan penerjemahan juga menjadi faktor signifikan dalam munculnya kesalahan ini. Penyalahgunaan ejaan bahasa Indonesia dalam penulisan ruang terbuka di Kota Pangkalpinang, Bangka Belitung, masih cukup umum. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan upaya bersama untuk meningkatkan pemahaman publik dan pengelola ruang terbuka tentang pentingnya penggunaan bahasa yang benar, agar tercipta komunikasi yang efektif dan meningkatkan citra visual kota. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode deskriptif.

Kata Kunci: kesalahan penggunaan ejaan, bahasa Indonesia, penulisan ruang terbuka

Submitted
17/10/2025

Accepted
29/10/2025

Published
30/10/2025

Citation	Hartati, L., & Lubis, H. P. (2025). Errors in the Use of Indonesian Spelling in Writing Open Spaces in the City of Pangkalpinang, Bangka Belitung. <i>Jurnal Pembelajaran Bahasa dan Sastra</i> , Volume 4, Nomor 5, September 2025, 1315-1326. DOI: https://doi.org/10.55909/jpbs.v4i5.926
----------	--

Publisher
Raja Zulkarnain Education Foundation

INTRODUCTION

In the current era of globalisation, the Indonesian language faces significant challenges, particularly in its use in public spaces. According to Law No. 24 of 2009, Indonesian must be used on public signs, road signs, public facilities, banners, and other informational tools that constitute public services (Wirahyuni, 2019; Malan, 2017; Yuniar et al., 2020). Language is closely related to public open spaces that function as civic centres, so civic space must first be understood. According to Gibbert, civic space has an inseparable meaning: open spaces used for daily activities (Wirahyuni, 2019; Rejeki, 2018; Ariningsih et al., 2012).

Hasan (2019), Faisah (2019), and Lasiratan (2019) states that Indonesian, as the national language and a means of communication used throughout Indonesia, has rules and regulations that must be adhered to in all its use, including in writing.

Correct spelling is crucial, both in everyday communication and in writing on public spaces such as banners, billboards, and information boards (Farchan & Arifin, 2023; Fernandez & Mukhlis, 2018). Public information boards play a vital role in providing the public with information about government policies, events, and directions (Nadie, 2019; Rofii, 2014; Yunita et al., 2018).

In Pangkalpinang City, Bangka Belitung, spelling errors are common on signs in public spaces. These errors encompass not only spelling but also punctuation, capitalisation, and inconsistencies in word order and abbreviations. This can impact public understanding of the information conveyed and undermine the city's credibility and image.

Writing that does not adhere to correct Indonesian language rules can hinder effective oral and written communication and lead to misperceptions among the public (Nst et al., 2025; Murti, et al., 2023; Sumarni et al., 2019). Therefore, this study focuses on identifying and analyzing Indonesian spelling errors found in public signs around

Pangkalpinang City. It will also provide recommendations for correcting these errors to improve the quality of communication in public spaces.

This study has several specific objectives: (1) Identifying the types of spelling errors found in the writing of open spaces around Pangkalpinang City, (2) Analyzing the causes of spelling errors in the writing of open spaces, (3) Providing recommendations for improvements to relevant parties in the use of spelling that conforms to Indonesian language rules, and (4) Increasing public awareness and those responsible for writing open spaces regarding the importance of correct language use.

The urgency of this research lies in the importance of using good and correct language in every context, especially in public spaces that are easily accessible to the general public. Spelling errors in open spaces can cause confusion for recipients of information, damage the city's visual aesthetics, and even diminish the city's image. Furthermore, because open spaces are areas frequently exposed to various information, this research has a direct impact on the effectiveness of good public communication.

The importance of this research also lies in establishing communication quality standards in public spaces that can support the development of Pangkalpinang City as a city with a positive and competitive image. Thus, this research can serve as a reference for addressing the often-overlooked problem of spelling errors.

This research's contribution to linguistics, particularly in the study of spelling and the application of Indonesian, is significant. This research can enhance understanding of how spelling errors affect public communication in public spaces and provide input for improving writing standards in public areas. Furthermore, the results of this study are expected to serve as a reference for similar research in other cities and regions in Indonesia.

This research is also expected to provide a basis for policy reform in the management of public spaces and the use of language that is more effective and in accordance with applicable spelling



regulations. Therefore, the contribution of this research goes beyond understanding spelling errors to encompass efforts to improve the quality of communication in Indonesian-speaking communities.

Penelitian relevan ditemukan di berbagai artikel ilmiah jurnal online. Artikel-artikel relevan itu antara lain:

- 1) Alfariy, F., Maghfirah, M., Devinsky, E., Hastiani, R. K. (2022). Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa dalam Platform Berita Media Sosial. *Anuva: Jurnal Kajian Budaya, Perpustakaan, dan Informasi*, 6(4), 417-432. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14710/anuva.6.4.417-432>
- 2) Naschah, A. F., Rahmawati, D., & Triasih, T. (2020). Kesalahan Berbahasa pada Teks Berita covid-19 di Media Daring CNN Indonesia. *ESTETIK: Jurnal Bahasa Indonesia*, 3(2), 93-104
- 3) Permatasari, N. E., Khasanah, I. M., & Putri, N. A. M. (2019). Kesalahan Berbahasa dalam Majalah Pandawa IAIN Surakarta Edisi 2018 pada Tataran Ejaan dan Sintaksis. *Diglosia: Jurnal Kajian Bahasa, Sastra, dan Pengajarannya*, 2(2), 103-114. <https://doi.org/10.30872/diglosia.v2i2.22>

METHOD

This is a qualitative study using a descriptive approach that aims to identify, analyze, and describe Indonesian spelling errors in writing in public spaces around Pangkalpinang City, Bangka Belitung. This type of research was chosen because it focused on collecting in-depth data on the phenomenon of spelling errors occurring in the context of public spaces without conducting experiments or manipulating variables.

The qualitative approach in this research prioritises understanding social phenomena in everyday life, particularly the use of Indonesian in open spaces in Pangkalpinang City. This approach allows researchers to gather in-depth information about the types of spelling errors that frequently occur and the factors that cause them.

The method used in this research is descriptive, aiming to systematically and in detail describe the spelling errors found in open spaces, such as information boards, billboards, and banners, in Pangkalpinang City. Researchers will collect data through direct field observations and then present these findings in clear, detailed terms.

The research took place in the odd semester of the 2025/2026 academic year. The research time was used for three main activities. First, planning activities, such as scheduling the research time, developing research instruments, and preparing devices for open-board documentation. Second, field activities, namely collecting research data. Third, reporting activities, namely analyzing the data and writing the research report in an online journal article format.

The data used in this study is primary data. Primary data in this study is data obtained directly by the researcher through information gathering using observation, interviews, and documentation. Researchers will conduct direct observations of various spellings in open spaces around Pangkalpinang City, including banners, billboards, signboards, and other informational signs. This observation aims to identify spelling errors in the field.

Researchers will also conduct interviews with parties involved in the creation and installation of signs in open spaces, including government officials, billboard managers, and local residents who frequently participate in these activities. These interviews aim to delve deeper into the factors causing spelling errors and their views on the importance of correct spelling. Supporting data, such as photographs and documentation of signs found in open spaces, will also be collected as evidence and data sources used in the spelling error analysis.

Qualitative research is research that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior (Bandur, 2014; Yuliani, 2018; Abubakar, 2021). In qualitative research, the researcher is the key instrument. Therefore, researchers must have a

broad theoretical background and insight to ask questions, analyze, and construct the object of study more clearly (Nurhayati et al., 2024; Razak, 2023). Qualitative research is used when the problem is unclear, to uncover hidden meanings, understand social interactions, develop theories, examine historical developments, and ensure the accuracy of data.

In this study, the data obtained was processed using three-stage data analysis techniques: 1) data reduction, 2) data display, and 3) drawing conclusions (Cresswell, 2008; Sugiyono, 2013; Fraenkel et al., 2012):

- 1) Data Reduction. The data obtained by researchers in the field is quite extensive, and therefore needs to be recorded carefully and in detail. Data reduction means summarizing, selecting the main points, focusing on important points, and searching for themes and patterns. This reduced data will provide a clearer picture and facilitate further data collection and retrieval if needed.
- 2) Data Presentation. In qualitative research, data presentation can be done in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, flowcharts, and the like. In this case, Miles and Huberman most often use narrative text to present data in qualitative research. Furthermore, it is recommended that in addition to narrative text, data display can also include: graphs, matrices, networks, and charts.
- 3) Drawing Conclusions. Conclusions in qualitative research are previously unseen findings. Findings can be descriptions or depictions of an object that was previously obscure or dark, but which become clear after further investigation. They can be causal or interactive relationships.

RESULT

Based on a study conducted on Indonesian spelling errors in open spaces in the city of Pangkalpinang. These spelling errors were focused on media in open spaces, such as banners,

billboards, street signs, and so on. In these media, a number of spelling errors were identified in the Indonesian spelling category including spelling errors, punctuation errors, word errors, abbreviations, and letters. The following are the results of error data collection from field observations based on inappropriate formats and writing corrections by following correct Indonesian language rules which will be analyzed through aspects of spelling, morphology, and syntax. The data collected from the field will be explained as follows.

1. Spelling Error-1

In Figure 1 above, there is an Indonesian spelling error in the form of a particle error. The particle is written in the data above using a space or separated from the word that precedes it. This does not comply with EYD rules, which should write the particles -lah, -kah, and -tah written in series with the word that precedes it. Thus, the correct writing of the particle in the words LAKNAT LAH, KUTUK LAH, DAN CABUT LAH is LAKNATLAH, KUTUKLAH, DAN CABUTLAH. However, the data above is a command sentence that is known to use the particle -lah, so it should not use all capital letters, because it does not comply with EYD rules. Therefore, the correct writing for the sentence above is simply using all lowercase letters, such as Laknatlah, kutuklah, and cabutlah. In addition, for command sentences it is necessary to use punctuation (!). Thus, the correct sentence for the image above is Laknatlah, kutuklah, and cabutlah people who throw garbage here!



Figure 1
Spelling Error 1 (photo of personal documents)

2. Spelling Error-2

In the data 2 above, there are two spelling errors in Indonesian, including preposition errors and incorrect use of exclamation marks (!) First, the preposition error is found in the words DITANAH/PASIR and DIKAWASAN. The writing of the preposition above is written in series with the word that follows it. This is not in accordance with the rules of the Indonesian language, EYD. The writing of prepositions such as di, ke, and dari, is written separately from the word that follows it. So the correct writing for the data above is DI TANAH/PASIR and DI KAWASAN. Second, the error in using exclamation marks in the exclamation or command sentences above is incorrect because it uses too many exclamation marks! In accordance with the rules of the Indonesian language, EYD, the use of exclamation punctuation (!) is used to end expressions that describe admiration, sincerity, strong emotions, exclamations, or commands and the number of marks used is only one, no more. So the correct writing is DILARANG!



Figure 2
Spelling Error 2 (photo of personal documents)

3. Spelling Error-3

Based on the data 3 above, there are various types of Indonesian spelling errors. Among these errors are errors in the use of foreign languages, abbreviations, prepositions, and punctuation. First, the error in the use of foreign languages is found in sentences number 1, 2, 4, and 5. These errors occur in the words check-in, check-out, and camping. The use of foreign languages ??is inappropriate if there is no difference in writing from Indonesian writing. This is certainly not in accordance with the rules of the Indonesian language, EYD. Therefore, the correct and appropriate spelling must be italicized, namely check-in, check-out, and camping. Second, the Indonesian spelling error is found in the abbreviation wib. This abbreviation is related to time which means Western Indonesian Time. Therefore, correct writing according to the rules of the Indonesian language, EYD, must use all capital letters and no punctuation, namely WIB. Third, the error in the use of punctuation. The punctuation found in the image above is in sentence number 1, the dash, namely "14.00 wib - 19.00 wib". In this sentence, the incorrect use of punctuation is the dash -. Dashes are similar to hyphens at first glance, but the difference lies in their length. Dashes appear longer than hyphens.

Therefore, the correct spelling for sentence number 1 above is 14.00 WIB – 19.00 WIB. Fourth, the error in sentence number 4 is the missing comma (,) and the wrong preposition. In sentence number 4, which states that if you check out after 12.00, you will be charged a toilet fee according to the regulations of the Golden Rat Beach. The first error in sentence number 4 is the missing comma after the subordinate clause. In accordance with the use of the sentence above, which is a compound sentence and uses a conjunction, punctuation must be used to distinguish the subordinate clause from the main clause. If the subordinate clause is before the main clause, then a comma is placed after the subordinate clause. Therefore, the correct spelling is if you check out after 12.00, you will be charged a toilet fee according to the regulations of the Golden Rat Beach. Then, the second error in sentence number 4 above is the use of the preposition *di* in the word above. The preposition *"di"* should be written separately from the word that follows it. Therefore, the correct and appropriate sentence for sentence number 4 is "If you check out after 12:00, you will be charged a toilet fee according to the Golden Mouse Beach regulations."

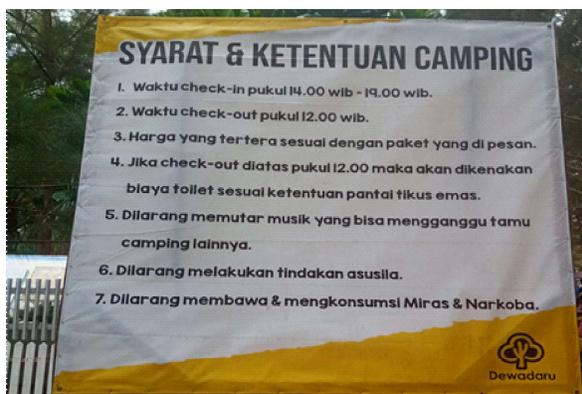


Figure 3
Spelling Error 3 (photo of personal documents)

4. Spelling Error-4

Based on the data above, there are several spelling errors in Indonesian. Among these errors are capitalization and word mispronunciation. First, the person's name is capitalized entirely. This is certainly not in accordance with Indonesian language rules, EYD. Capitalization is used for the first letter of a person's name. Therefore, the correct capitalization of the name JUNA LITAWATI is Juna Litawati. Second, there is a spelling error in the word PRAKTEK. The word PRAKTEK does not comply with Indonesian language rules, EYD. The correct or standard spelling according to the rules is PRAKTIK.



Figure 4
Spelling Error 4 (photo of personal documents)

5. Spelling Error-5

Based on the data above, there are various spelling errors in Indonesian. These include spelling errors in currency, capitalization, and punctuation. The correct spelling of the currency should be Rp3,500,000.00. However, the currency on the banner is written as Rp3,500,000. Furthermore, there is the spelling of the nominal amount of money as "60K." The term "K" has recently been widely used to denote currency amounts. However, it is better to use it in accordance with EYD or PUEBI. Referring to the Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia Number 50

of 2015 concerning General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling, it is explained that currently, the official currency unit used in Indonesia is "Rp." Therefore, the correct spelling is 60,000.00. Furthermore, errors occur in the spelling of proper names and titles. As discussed in the previous data, proper names do not need to be written in all capital letters, meaning that this does not comply with Indonesian spelling rules, EYD. In the data, it is written "(1) Ir. RDUIANTO TJEN (2) ABANG HERTZA, SH and (3) DR. H. MAULAN AKLIL, S.IP, M.SI". The use of capital letters is used as the first letter of the elements of people's names, including nicknames. Furthermore, the error in the data above is in the writing of titles. The writing of the titles contained in the data is (1) ABANG HERTZA, SH (2) DR. H. MAULAN AKLIK, S.IP, M.SI. In writing titles, it is necessary to pay attention to the use of capital letters and punctuation used. In accordance with Indonesian language rules, EYD, capital letters are used as the first letter of the elements of abbreviations of titles and ranks. Writing a period is also used for abbreviations of titles, both two letters and three letters. Thus, the correct and appropriate writing of names and titles for the data above is (1) Abang Hertza, S.H. (2) DR. H. Maulana Aklil, S.I.P., M.Si. Another error based on the data above is in the writing of the road. Writing roads according to Indonesian language rules, EYD, is not allowed to be abbreviated, it must be written in full. The writing of the road in the image above is JL. MENTOK SIMPANG MASJID AL-MUSTAQIM / SAMPING POLISI MILITARY. Therefore, the correct writing of the road according to EYD is Jalan Mentok Simpang Masjid Al-Mustaqim / Samping Polisi Militer.



Figure 5
Spelling Error 5 (photo of personal documents)

6. Spelling Error 6

Based on the data above, there are Indonesian spelling errors involving punctuation. In the data above, the spelling of RT. 05 and RW. 02 is still inaccurate and does not conform to Indonesian spelling rules. The data uses a period (.) instead of capital letters, which should be spelled according to EYD (Indonesian Standard of Vocational Education) without any punctuation. Therefore, the correct spelling, in accordance with EYD, is RT 05 RW 02.



Figure 6
Spelling Error 6 (photo of personal documents)

DISCUSSION

Based on these Indonesian spelling errors in public spaces, the public appears to pay little attention to them, as they do not significantly

impact the understanding of the text. People still understand the meaning of these errors, and approximately 78% of the public are unaware of some of the incorrect spellings in public spaces (Hidayah & Fitri, 2023). This is due to a lack of public knowledge about proper and correct Indonesian. Based on this, it can be concluded that the use of Indonesian in public spaces is still very minimal (Widiyanto & Kemdikbud, 2018). There appears to be a decline or decadence of the Indonesian language in public spaces. The public appears reluctant to acknowledge these aspects, which they deem incorrect. While these may seem trivial, they will undoubtedly impact the future existence of the Indonesian language (Andriani, 2024). Unwittingly, these actions constitute a violation of the law because they violate Law No. 24 of 2009, specifically Articles 26 to 40, which clearly stipulate the mandatory use of the Indonesian language (Pangestuti, 2021).

Therefore, it can be concluded that spelling errors in public spaces in this study consist of several types. These errors relate to Indonesian spelling, including punctuation, capitalization, particles, prepositions, abbreviations, and foreign language errors. From the results and discussion above, it was found that there are three types of errors in Figure 1, two types of errors in Figure 2, four types of errors in Figure 3, two types of errors in Figure 4, four types of errors in Figure 5, and one type of error in Figure 6. For more details, see the table below.

Several factors contributing to language errors on open-space signs are theoretically discussed below.

First, there is the factor of Indonesian language knowledge regarding spelling. In other words, cognitive attitudes about spelling are considered negative. All parties, such as writers and/or sign owners, lack adequate knowledge of Indonesian spelling, resulting in various errors in their writing practice (Razak (2024), Asri (2015), and Maelasari (2025).

Second, there is language attitudes. Anyone with positive knowledge, meaning knowledge of

spelling, but a negative attitude (negative affective attitudes), tends to also behave negatively, namely using incorrect language (Ernawati et al., 2021; Krisnayanti et al., 2020; Suarnajaya, 2009).

Third, there is low motivation to do their best for writers and/or sign owners. Low motivation to do their best also determines poor work results. This occurs even when knowledge is relatively high. Various research results on motivation to do relatively good are included in various online journal articles (Jamhar & Budiamin, 2025; Adeninawaty, 2018; Marisa, 2019; Habsyi et al., 2024; Anggraeni & Verylina, 2019; Andriani, 2019; Arianti, 2019).

Keempat, lemahnya sanksi hukum yang harus dikenakan kepada pelanggaran penggunaan ejaan bahasa Indonesia. Ejaan bahasa Indonesia merupakan paroduk hukum sehingga setiap pelanggaran produk hukum wajib dikenakan sanksi hukum (Sahrir et al., 2024; Nggeboe, 2017).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussions conducted on Indonesian spelling errors in open spaces around Pangkalpinang City, Bangka Belitung, various spelling errors were found, including capitalization, prepositions, punctuation, and the use of foreign languages. These errors indicate a lack of understanding and attention to the applicable Indonesian Spelling Rules (EBI), both on the part of local government agencies, business actors, and the general public. The main factors causing these errors include a lack of socialization and supervision of language use in accordance with standard rules in public spaces, as well as a tendency to imitate common spellings without verifying their accuracy. These spelling errors not only impact aesthetics and linguistic aspects but also affect the image of Indonesian as the national language in public spaces.

Therefore, more serious efforts are needed from relevant parties to foster and supervise the proper use of Indonesian in open spaces, as part of preserving and respecting the national language.



REFERENCES

- Abubakar, R. (2021). *Pengantar Metode Penelitian*. Yogyakarta: Suka-Press UIN Sunan Kalijaga.
- Alfarisy, F., Maghfirah, M., Devinsky, E., Hastiani, R. K. (2022). Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa dalam Platform Berita Media Sosial. *Anuva: Jurnal Kajian Budaya, Perpustakaan, dan Informasi*, 6(4), 417-432. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14710/anuva.6.4.417-432>
- Adeninawaty, D., Soe'oed, R., & Ridhani, A. (2018). Penerapan Model Pembelajaran Discovery Learning Strategi Think Talk Write dalam Meningkatkan Motivasi Dan Hasil Belajar Menulis Teks Ulasan Kelas VIII SMP. *Diglosia: Jurnal Kajian Bahasa, Sastra, dan Pengajarannya*, 1(2), 75-88. <https://doi.org/10.30872/diglosia.v1i2.11>
- Andriani, R., & Rasto, R. (2019). Motivasi Belajar sebagai Determinan Hasil Belajar Siswa. *Jurnal Pendidikan Manajemen Perkantoran*, 4(1), 80-86.
- Andriani, Z. (2024). Analisis Pergeseran Penggunaan Bahasa Daerah dalam Komunikasi Masyarakat di Desa Simpang Kabupaten Seluma Provinsi Bengkulu. UIN Fatmawati Sukarno Bengkulu. (Doctoral dissertation, UIN Fatmawati Sukarno Bengkulu).
- Anggraeni, A. A. A., & Veryliana, P. (2019). Pengaruh Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe Make a Match terhadap Motivasi dan Hasil Belajar Matematika. *International Journal of Elementary Education*, 3(2), 218-225.
- Arianti, A. (2019). Peranan Guru dalam Meningkatkan Motivasi Belajar Siswa. *Didaktika: Jurnal Kependidikan*, 12(2), 117-134.
- Ariningsih, N. E., Sumarwati, & Saddhono, K. (2012). Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa Indonesia dalam Karangan Eksposisi Siswa Sekolah Menengah Atas. *Basastra: Jurnal Penelitian Bahasa, Sastra Indonesia, dan Pengajarannya*, 1(1), 40-53.
- Asri, I. A. S. (2015). Pembelajaran Kooperatif Pola Tematik Berbasis Lesson Study untuk Meningkatkan Hasil Belajar. *Jurnal Pendidikan dan Pengajaran*, 47(2-3). <https://doi.org/10.23887/jppundiksha.v47i2-3.4862>
- Bandur, A. (2014). *Penelitian Kualitatif: Metodologi, Desain, dan Teknik Analisis Data dengan NVIVO10*. Jakarta: Mitra Wacana Media.
- Cresswell, J. W. (2008). *Educational Research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research*. New Jersey: Pearson Practice Hall.
- Ernawati, M. D. W., Asrial, A., Kurniawan, D. A., Pratama, W. A., Perdana, R., & Rahmi, R. (2021). Attitudes and Self-Efficacy: Perspectives on Science Subjects for Junior High School Students. *Jurnal Pendidikan dan Pengajaran*, 54(3), 456-466. <https://doi.org/10.23887/jpp.v54i3.36416>
- Faisah, N. (2019). Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa Indonesia dalam Surat-Menyurat di Kantor Kelurahan Layana Indah. *Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra*. 4(1), 26 – 31.
- Farchan, Y., & Arifin, Z. (2023). Kesalahan Berbahasa Pada Tataran Sintaksis dalam Teks Media Luar Ruang Kota Surakarta dan Implementasinya Sebagai Bahan Ajar Bahasa Indonesia Kelas X SMA. Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta. (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta).
- Fernandez, Y. D. & Mukhlis, M. (2018). Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa dalam Rubrik “Fokus” Majalah Pendapa Tamansiswa. *Caraka*, 4(2), 34-51. Diperoleh dari <http://jurnal.ustjogja.ac.id/index.php/caraka/article/view/2844>

- Fitriani, D., Silitonga, I. A., Utari, P., Pulungan, U. A., Surbakti, Y. S., Pulungan, K. I., Sihombing, D. A., & Jakaria, J. (2025). Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa Pada Berita Online cakaplah.com: Studi Deskriptif. *MUDABBIR Journal Research and Education Studies*, 5(1), 647–654.
- Fraenkel, J. R., Wallen, N. E., & Hyun, H. H. (2012). *How to Design and Evaluate Research in Education*. Eighth Edition New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Hasan, N. H. (2019). Keterkendalian Penggunaan Bahasa Indonesia Pada “Media Luar Ruang” di Kota Ambon [The Controlling of Using Bahasa in Outdoor Media at Ambon City]. *Totobuang*, 7(2).
- Habsyi, B. A., Lutfiah, Z. R., Sholihuddin, N. S., Nurarifah, D. Y. & Alfaths, I. (2024). Konsep Motivasi dan Perannya dalam Pembelajaran (The Concept of Motivation and Its Role in Learning. *Tsaqofah: Jurnal Penelitian Guru Indonesia*, 4(1), 529-544.
- Hidayah, E. L., & Fitri, S. K. (2023). Penggunaan Bahasa Indonesia pada Papan Informasi di Ruang Publik UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. *Jurnal PENEROKA: Kajian Ilmu Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia*, 3(2), 223–239.
- Jamhar, R., & Budi Amin, B. (2025). The Learning the Message of Exemplary Stories Using a Innovative Approach via Google Form. *DISCUSSANT: Journal of Language and Literature Learning*, 3(3), 131–144. <https://doi.org/10.55909/dj3l.v3i3.57>
- Krisnayanti, N. K. E., Astawan, I. G., & Renda, N. T. (2020). Positive Influence of Guided Inquiry Model Integrated with Tri Hita Karana on Learning Motivation and Critical Thinking Skills. *Jurnal Pendidikan dan Pengajaran*, 53(2), 101–113. <https://doi.org/10.23887/jpp.v53i2.25121>
- Lasiratan, W. (2019). Analisis Kesalahan Penggunaan Ejaan pada Teks Dialog Siswa Kelas VIIC di SMP Negeri 4 Tolitoli. *Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra*, 4(3), 35 – 48.
- Maelasari, N. (2025). Pelatihan Menulis Proposal Penelitian Tindakan Kelas Menggunakan Pendekatan Berbasis Aktivitas di Pondok Pesantren Nurul Fitri . *Jurnal Pembelajaran Bahasa Dan Sastra*, 4(2), 175–186.
- Malan, L. (2017). Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa pada Tataran Sintaksis pada Pidato Siswa Kelas XI SMA N 1 Tiganderket Tahun Pembelajaran 2016/2017. *Basastra*, 6(3), 177–187. doi:10.24114/bss.v6i
- Marisa, S. (2019). Pengaruh Motivasi dalam Pembelajaran Siswa Upaya Mengatasi Permasalahan Belajar. *Jurnal Taushiah*, 9 (2), 20-27.
- Murti, F. K., Atmoko, D., & Rejeki, D. S. (2023). Analisis Kesalahan Gramatikal dalam Abstrak Berbahasa Inggris. *Lingua Franca*, 7(1), 26—37. <https://doi.org/10.30651/lf.v7i1.16214>
- Nadie, L. (2019). Media Massa dan Pasar Modal: Strategi Komunikasi bagi Perusahaan Go Public. *Pustaka Kaji*.
- Naschah, A. F., Rahmawati, D., & Triasih, T. (2020). Kesalahan Berbahasa pada Teks Berita covid-19 di Media Daring CNN Indonesia. *ESTETIK: Jurnal Bahasa Indonesia*, 3(2), 93-104
- Nggeboe, F. (2017). Suatu Tinjauan Tentang Pidana Denda dalam Hukum Pidana Positif Indonesia dan Rancangan KUHP. *Legalitas: Jurnal Hukum*, 2(1), 86-105
- Nst, M. C., Tambunan, S. B., Hafizha, A., Hasymi, B. A., Yusuf, A. R., & Suhariyanti, S. (2025). Kesalahan Penulisan Kata Pada Spanduk di Wilayah Kota Medan. *Jurnal Dialect*, 2(1), 49–56.



- Nurhayati, N., Apriyanto, A., Ahsan, J., & Hidayah, N. (2024). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif: Teori dan Praktik*. Jakarta: Sonpedia Publishing Indonesia.
- Pangestuti, E. R. (2021). Penerapan Pasal 27 Ayat (3) Undang-undang Nomor 19 Tahun 2016 Tentang Informasi dan Teknologi Informasi Terhadap Pencemaran Nama Baik dalam Konsepsi Kepastian Hukum di Kepolisian Daerah Jawa Tengah. Universitas Islam Sultan Agung (Indonesia).
- Permatasari, N. E., Khasanah, I. M., & Putri, N. A. M. (2019). Kesalahan Berbahasa dalam Majalah Pandawa IAIN Surakarta Edisi 2018 pada Tataran Ejaan dan Sintaksis. *Diglosia: Jurnal Kajian Bahasa, Sastra, dan Pengajarannya*, 2(2), 103-114. <https://doi.org/10.30872/diglosia.v2i2.22>
- Razak, A. (2023). *Menggapai Mixed Methods Bidang Pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia. Edisi-1*. Pekanbaru: Yayasan Pendidikan Raja Zulkarnain.
- Razak, A. (2024). Penyebab Utama Rendahnya Hasil Tes Formatif Keterampilan Menulis Paragraf Faktual: Metode Campuran Strategi Eksplanatori Sequensial. *Jurnal Pembelajaran Bahasa dan Sastra, Volume 3, Nomor 5, September 2024*, 669-676. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.55909/jpbs.v3i1.636>
- Rejeki, Sri. (2018). Variasi Penggunaan Bahasa pada Papan Nama Komersial di Ruang Publik Malioboro, Seminar dan Lokakarya Pengutamaan Bahasa Negara, Surakarta, 7—10 Agustus.
- Rofii, A. (2014). Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa Indonesia dalam Surat Resmi pada Bidang Sintaksis Siswa Kelas VII MTs N Lubuk Buaya Kota Padang. *Jurnal Ilmiah Dikdaya*, 5(1), 1-14.
- Sahrir, S., Rasyid, M. F. F., & Putra, M. A. A. (2024). Penerapan Sanksi Hukum: Analisis Kontemporer Berdasarkan Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana. *Jurnal Litigasi Amsir*, 12(1), 45-57. Retrieved from <https://journalstih.amsir.ac.id/index.php/julia/article/view/286>
- Suarnajaya, I. W. (2009). The Relationship Between Discourse And Grammar In Discourse Functional Approach And Its Implication In Language Teaching. *Jurnal Pendidikan dan Pengajaran*, 42(2). <https://doi.org/10.23887/jppundiksha.v42i2.Jul.1739>
- Sugiyono, D. (2013). *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Widiyanto, G., & Kemdikbud, P. B. (2018). Pemakaian Bahasa Indonesia dalam Lanskap Linguistik di Bandara Internasional Soekarno-Hatta. *Prosiding Seminar dan Lokakarya Pengutamaan Bahasa Negara Lanskap Bahasa Ruang Publik: Dimensi Bahasa, Sejarah, dan Hukum*, 71–83.
- Wirahyuni, K. (2019). Penilikan Kesalahan Berbahasa Indonesia yang Baik dan Benar dalam Konteks Sosial-Masyarakat di Ruang Publik. *Jurnal Penelitian dan Pengembangan Sains dan Humaniora*, 3(1), 68–76.
- Yuliani, W. (2018). Metode Penelitian Deskriptif Kualitatif dalam Perspektif Bimbingan dan Konseling. *QUANTA: Jurnal Kajian Bimbingan dan Konseling dalam Pendidikan*, 2(2), 83–91. <https://doi.org/10.22460/q.v2i2p83-91.1641>
- Yuniar, Y., Azizah, N., & Irma, C. N. (2020). Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa Penulisan Surat Lamaran Pekerjaan Siswa SMK Al-Huda Bumiayu. *Diglosia: Jurnal Kajian Bahasa, Sastra, dan Pengajarannya*, 3(2), 189-196. <https://doi.org/10.30872/diglosia.v3i2.32>



Yunita, E., Flora, N., & Kusrini, N. (2018). Analisis Kesalahan Konjugasi Verba Bahasa Prancis pada Karangan Deskripsi Siswa Kelas XI di SMAN 16 Bandarlampung. *Pranala: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Perancis*, 1(1), 1—12. <http://jurnal.fkip.unila.ac.id/index.php/PRANALA/article/view/16915>