

## Errors in the Use of Spelling in Writing Descriptions for Class VII Students of SMP Negeri 2 Trucuk, Trucuk District, Klaten Regency

Ngumarno<sup>(1)</sup>, Erry Pranawa<sup>(2)</sup>, Suhud Eko Yuwono<sup>(3)</sup>, Septina Dyah Astuti<sup>(4)</sup>, Sri Budiyo<sup>(5)\*</sup>

<sup>(1)(2)(3)(4)(5)\*</sup> Universitas Widya Dharma Klaten, Jalan Ki Hajar Dewantara , Klaten Utara, Klaten, Jawa Tengah, 57438, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. Email: [sribudiyono15@gmail.com](mailto:sribudiyono15@gmail.com)

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**Abstract:** The purpose of this study was to describe and fix the form of errors in the use of capital letters, errors in writing compound words, errors in writing prepositions (at, to, and from), errors in using punctuation marks (.) in descriptive essays for class VII D SMP N 2 Trucuk, Trucuk District, Klaten Regency. This research is a qualitative descriptive study. The place where this research was carried out was in class VII D of SMP N 2 Trucuk (Trucuk State Junior High School 2) Klaten Regency. The time of the study was carried out in January 2021. The data in this study were sentences containing language errors, especially in writing compound words, writing prepositions, using period punctuation, and using capital letters. The source of the data in this study was the composition of class VII D students of SMP N 2 Trucuk. Data collection in this study used the note-taking technique. The note-taking activity is based on the method of analyzing language errors, particularly the analysis of spelling errors which is focused on writing compound words, the use of prepositions (at, to and from), the use of punctuation marks, and the use of capital letters. The data analysis technique in this study is the activity of collecting a sample of errors, identifying the errors contained in the sample, explaining the errors, classifying the errors, and evaluating the overall level of the errors. Based on the results of the research analysis, it can be concluded that in the student description essays above, there are still spelling errors. The errors are in the form of writing capital letters, combining words, writing prepositions, and using period punctuation marks (.). Errors in using capital letters include writing capital letters in geographic names followed by geographic names, writing capital letters in geographic names, writing capital letters at the beginning of sentences, writing capital letters in people's names, and writing capital letters in the middle of sentences. Combination spelling errors. Errors in writing prepositions (at, to, and from). Error using punctuation.

**Keywords:** spelling errors, punctuation, language error analysis

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### Introduction

Humans use language to communicate and convey their ideas. According to Chaer (1998: 1) language is a system of arbitrary sound symbols used by a speech community to communicate and identify themselves. As a system, language is formed by certain rules, rules, or patterns, both in the field of sound system, word form, and sentence structure. If these rules, rules, or patterns are violated, communication can be disrupted. Therefore, in using language to communicate, language skills are needed by the user.

Language is an activity that involves the overall linguistic ability of the user. Language is a form of communicative action. The degree of communicativeness is determined by the ability to use language to capture ideas in the form of language. To meet the demands of language, it is necessary to obey the language used for the language used. The fulfillment of these demands opens up two language possibilities, namely language accuracy and language errors (Hidayat, 1985; Budiyo, et al, 2021; ). In order to meet the accuracy of language required a language skill. Language skills are the most important skills. Aspects of language skills include listening, reading, speaking, and writing. Writing is an activity of recording spoken language into written language (Semi, 1990: 10).

According to Tarigan (1989: 3), writing is a language skill that is used to communicate indirectly, not face to face with other people. An essay is the result of the realization of one's ideas or

appreciation in written language that can be read and understood by a reader (Ryanto, 2009: 62). In the essay, one's ideas will be seen which are conveyed through the choice of words used. Often found language errors in writing. This error is usually caused by the author's ignorance of how to write properly and correctly. Therefore, it is necessary to have an understanding of the study of written results in order to obtain an improvement on the written grammar in the language, for example writing spelling in a form of essay. The use of spelling in an essay is something that needs to be considered by a writer. The use of wrong spelling will lead to different meanings of words and different understandings. The use of spelling, if it is not in accordance with the rules, will result in language errors. Thus, the use of spelling becomes the initial reference in writing activities, such as in writing essays. An essay is a form of writing that expresses the thoughts and feelings of the author in a unified whole. An essay is defined as a series of thoughts or feelings expressed in a regular written form. According to Supriyadi (1986; Setyawati: 2010) there are various kinds of essays in terms of content, including narrative essays, descriptive essays, exposition essays, argumentative essays, and persuasion essays.

In this study, researchers took data in the form of sentences containing language errors, especially in writing compound words, writing prepositions, using period punctuation marks, and using capital letters in student essays (Iswatiningsih, 2003; Setyawati, 2010; Yulia, 2013; Utami, 2020; Badudu, 1987; Chaer, 1998; Hastuti, 2003). The student essay is in the form of a descriptive essay. Alwasilah and Alwasilah in Kuncoro, (2009: 72; Zaidan, et all: 2007; Arifin, et all, 2008; Kridhalaksana: 2010) state that a descriptive essay is a verbal description of something to be written, be it people, objects, appearances, sights, or events. This way of writing describes an object or event in such a way, so that the reader is made as if seeing, experiencing, feeling what is happening as perceived by the five senses. Descriptive essay is the most appropriate type of essay to use to develop students' imagination and thinking power (Patricia: 2017). In addition, the description essay is also in accordance with the material in the Indonesian language curriculum of class VII SMP. The results of the student description essays were analyzed using period punctuation, use of capital letters, writing combinations of words, and writing prepositions, so that students are expected to know language errors in writing an essay according to the Enhanced Indonesian Spelling.

Based on the results of the research analysis, it can be concluded that in the student description essays above, there are still spelling errors. These errors are in the form of writing capital letters, combining words, writing prepositions, and using period punctuation. Errors in using capital letters include: writing capital letters in geographic names followed by geographic self names, writing capital letters in geographic names, writing capital letters at the beginning of sentences, writing capital letters in people's names, writing capital letters in the middle of sentences, writing errors word combinations, errors in writing prepositions (at, to, and from), and errors in using period punctuation.

### Methodology

Based on the problems that have been stated in the introduction, namely errors in the use of Indonesian spelling that have been refined in students' essays, the type of research used is a qualitative descriptive research model.

#### Research Place

The place where the research was carried out on errors in the use of Indonesian spelling that was perfected in the description essays of class VII D students was at SMP N 2 Trucuk, Trucuk District, Klaten Regency.

#### Research Time

This research was carried out in March until July 2021.

#### Research Procedure

The data in this study are sentences that contain language errors, especially in writing compound words, writing prepositions, using period punctuation, and using capital letters. The source of the data in this study was a descriptive essay for class VII D SMP N 2 Trucuk.

Data collection in this study used the note-taking technique. Data analysis technique is an activity to analyze data that has been collected based on the method of analyzing language errors in student essays. According to Ellis (in Tarigan and Tarigan, 2011: 60-61) the work steps of language analysis include:

1. The activity of collecting error samples;

2. Identify the errors contained in the sample;
3. Explaining these errors based on the theoretical basis that has been compiled;
4. Classify the error, and
5. Evaluate the overall level of the error.

### Data and Data Sources

The data in this study are in the form of sentences containing language errors, especially in writing compound words, writing prepositions, using period punctuation marks (.), and using capital letters. The source of the data in this study was a descriptive essay for class VII D SMP N 2 Trucuk.

### Data collection technique

Data collection techniques are the most important step in research. Without knowing data collection techniques, researchers will not get data that meets the data standards set (Sugiyono, 2008: 62). Data collection in this study used the note-taking technique.

The note-taking technique is recording data using certain writing instruments and can be seen as an advanced technique (Sudaryanto, 2001: 135). In other words, the note-taking technique is the recording of data that is declared problematic which has been marked, to be included in the data description so that it is easy to process for research purposes. In this case, the use of spelling errors, both from the use of punctuation points, and capital letters. In addition, it is also analyzed how to write word combinations and write prepositions.

The note-taking activity is based on the method of analyzing language errors, especially the analysis of spelling errors which is focused on writing combinations of words, the use of prepositions (at, to and from), the use of punctuation marks, and the use of capital letters.

### Data analysis technique

Data analysis technique is an activity to analyze data that has been collected based on the method of analyzing language errors in students' essays. According to Ellis. The working steps of language analysis include: activities to collect error samples, identify errors contained in the sample, explain these errors, classify the errors, and evaluate the overall level of the errors. For example, if there is an error in the use of capital letters, the researcher will identify the error, then the researcher will provide justification according to the EYD (Enhanced Spelling) guidelines, which are now referred to as the Indonesian General Spelling Guidelines (PUEBI). Next, the researcher provides a description or explains the causes of errors that occur according to their respective error fields Sugiyono, 2019; Patricia, 2017; Supriyani, et al, 2019

## Results and Discussion

In the descriptive essays of class VII D SMP N 2 Trucuk there are still many uses of spelling that are not in accordance with the applicable Indonesian language rules. Errors in this language element will result in misunderstanding the meaning and function of words in sentences. Various errors in the use of Indonesian spelling in student description essays are as follows.

### 1. Misuse of Capital Letters

There were five cases of errors in the use of capital letters in descriptive essays by class VII D students of SMP N 2 Trucuk. The five cases are errors in the use of capital letters in geographic names followed by geographic names, errors in using capital letters in geographic names, errors in using capital letters at the beginning of sentences, errors in using capital letters in people's names, and errors in using capital letters in the middle of sentences. The following are errors in the use of capital letters in descriptive essays for class VII D students of SMP N 2 Trucuk.

#### a. Misuse of Capital Letters for Geographical Names Followed by Geographical Personal Names

Errors in using capital letters for geographic names followed by geographic self names can be seen through the following data.

- (1) *Candi borobudur terletak di kota Magelang, Jawa Tengah.* (2: P1: B1)  
Borobudur temple is located in the city of Magelang, Central Java
- (2) *Candi borobudur merupakan salah satu 7 keajaiban dunia oleh UNESCO.* (2: P1: B1)  
Borobudur temple is one of the 7 wonders of the world by UNESCO
- (3) *Pantai ayah merupakan tujuan wisata pada tahun lalu.* (5: P1: B1)  
Ayah's beach was a tourist destination last year.
- (4) *Di perjalanan menuju pantai ayah sangatlah indah.* (5: P2: B1)  
On the way to the beach Ayah is very beautiful.

- (5) *Di pantai ayah terdapat perahu layar.* (5: P4: B1)  
On my Ayah's beach there is a sailboat.
- (6) *Kalau kamu pergi ke gunung turis jangan lupa mampir di Rowo Jombor.* (6: P2: B9)  
If you go to the tourist mountain, don't forget to stop at Rowo Jombor
- (7) *Rawa jombor terletak di sebelah selatan kota Klaten, dan dekat dengan kecamatan bayat.* (13: P1: B1)  
Rawa Jombor is located in the south of the city of Klaten, and is close to the Bayat sub-district.
- (8) *Dan lawang sewu ini juga tempat untuk uji nyali karena bangunan ini angker, kata orang-orang setempat.* (17: P1: B3)  
And Lawang Sewu is also a place to test your guts because this building is haunted, said local people.
- (9) *Itulah keindahan rowo jombor.* (20: P3: B4)  
That is the beauty of rowo jombor.
- (10) *Pantai indrayanti terletak di kabupaten Gunungkidul.* (22: P1: B1)  
Indrayanti beach is located in Gunungkidul district.

In data (1) and data (2) above, there are errors regarding the use of capital letters, namely the word borobudur. The word borobudur is a **unity** from the previous word, namely the word Candi, which refers to a place. The word borobudur should **use a capital letter at the beginning of the word**, so that the correct writing of the word becomes Borobudur. This is in accordance with EYD which states that capital letters are used as the first letters of elements of geographic **names** followed by geographic self names.

In data (3) above, an error occurred regarding the use of capital letters, namely the word father. The word is a **unity** from the previous word, namely the word Pantai which refers to a place. The word father should **use a capital letter at the beginning of the word**, so that the correct writing of the word becomes Ayah. In data (4) above, there is an error regarding the use of capital letters, namely the word "father beach" which refers to a place. The word Pantai Ayah should **use a capital letter at the beginning of the word**, so that the correct writing of the word becomes Pantai Ayah.

In data (5) above, an error occurred regarding the use of capital letters, namely in the word "father beach" which refers to a place. The word Pantai Ayah should **use a capital letter at the beginning of the word**, so that the correct writing of the word becomes Pantai Ayah. In data (6) above, an error occurred regarding the use of capital letters, namely the word gunung turis which refers to a place. The word Gunung Wisata should **use a capital letter at the beginning of the word**, so that the correct writing of the word becomes Gunung Turis.

In data (7) above, an error occurred regarding the use of capital letters, namely the word jombor. The word is a **unity** from the previous word, namely the word Rawa, which refers to a place. The word jombor should **use a capital letter at the beginning of the word**, so that the correct writing of the word becomes Jombor. In data (8) above, an error occurred regarding capital letters, namely the word Lawang Sewu which refers to a tourist spot. The word Lawang Sewu should **use a capital letter at the beginning of the word**, so that the correct writing of the word becomes Lawang Sewu.

In data (9) above, an error occurred regarding the use of capital letters, namely the word rawa jombor which refers to a place. The word rawa jombor should **use a capital letter at the beginning of the word**, so that the correct writing of the word becomes Rawa Jombor. In data (10) above, an error occurred regarding the use of capital letters, namely the word Indrayanti. The word is a **unity** from the previous word, namely the word Pantai which refers to a place. The word Indrayanti should **use a capital letter at the beginning of the word**, so that the correct writing of the word becomes Indrayanti.

The correct sentences from data (1) to data (10) are as follows.

- (1a) *Candi Borobudur terletak di kota Magelang, Jawa Tengah.* (2: P1: B1)  
Borobudur Temple is located in the city of Magelang, Central Java.
- (2a) *Candi Borobudur merupakan salah satu 7 keajaiban dunia oleh UNESCO.* (2: P1: B1)  
Borobudur Temple is one of the 7 wonders of the world by UNESCO
- (3a) *Pantai Ayah merupakan tujuan wisata pada tahun lalu.* (5: P1: B1)  
Ayah Beach was a tourist destination last year.
- (4a) *Di perjalanan menuju Pantai Ayah sangatlah indah.* (5: P2: B1)  
On the way to Ayah Beach, it is very beautiful.
- (5a) *Di Pantai Ayah terdapat perahu layar.* (5: P4: B1)  
On Ayah's Beach there is a sailboat
- (6a) *Kalau kamu pergi ke Gunung Turis jangan lupa mampir di Rowo Jombor.* (6: P2: B9)  
If you go to Gunung Turis, don't forget to stop at Rowo Jombor.

- (7a) *Rawa Jombor terletak di sebelah selatan kota Klaten, dan dekat dengan kecamatan Bayat.* (13: P1: B1)  
Rawa Jombor is located south of the city of Klaten, and is close to the Bayat sub-district.
- (8a) *Lawang Sewu ini juga tempat untuk uji nyali karena bangunan ini angker, kata orang-orang setempat.* (17: P1: B3)  
Lawang Sewu is also a place to test your guts because this building is haunted, people say local.
- (9a) *Itulah keindahan Rowo Jombor.* (20: P3: B4)  
That's the beauty of Rowo Jombor.
- (10a) *Pantai Indrayanti terletak di kabupaten Gunungkidul.* (22: P1: B1)  
Indrayanti Beach is located in Gunungkidul district

#### b. Mistakes in Using Capital Letters at the Beginning of Sentences

Errors in the use of capital letters at the beginning of sentences can be seen through the following data.

- (11) *pada bagian selatan terdapat gubug kecil untuk peristirahatan.* (4: P1: B4)  
in the south there is a small hut for resting
- (12) *banyak orang yang berwisata ke sana, juga ada wisatawan mancanegara.* (4: P1: B4)  
many people travel there, there are also foreign tourists.
- (13) *disekelilingnya pun banyak pohon-pohon yang tumbuh.* (8: P1: B2)  
There are many trees around it.
- (14) *menu makanan di pantai ini sebagian dari hasil laut dan sebagian dari Daging.* (11: P3: B4)  
the food menu on this beach is partly from seafood and partly from meat.
- (15) *selain digunakan untuk tempat rekreasi dan pariwisata juga digunakan untuk tempat pemancingan, rumah apung atau tempat makan-makan dan lain-lain.* (12: P1: B3)  
apart from being used for recreation and tourism, it is also used for fishing grounds, floating houses or places to eat and so on.
- (16) *disana sangat panas.* (19: P1: B4)  
it is very hot there.
- (17) *hal ini di sebabkan karena jalanan yang sempit dan curam.* (21: P1: B5)  
this is because the roads are narrow and steep
- (18) *di sekitar jalan banyak sekali pohon besar dan Rindang yang tumbuh di sekitar Hutan.* (21: P1: B7)  
around the road there are a lot of big and shady trees growing around the forest
- (19) *pemandangan disana begitu indah hingga membuatku terpesona.* (21: P3: B2)  
the scenery there is so beautiful that it fascinates me
- (20) *banyak pelajaran yang didapat dari candi Prambanan.* (23: P1: B5)  
many lessons can be learned from the Prambanan temple.
- (21) *dipantai baron kita bisa melihat ombak, berenang di tepi pantai.* (28: P1: B2).  
on baron beach we can see the waves, swimming on the beach.
- (22) *di dalam gua ada Lampu-Lampu yang warna-warni dan indah sekali.* (33: P2: B5).  
Inside the cave there are lights that are colorful and very beautiful

In data (11) above, there is an error regarding the use of capital letters at the beginning of the sentence, namely the word on. The word on should be written in uppercase or capital letters /p/. The correct writing is that in the south there is a small hut for resting. In data (12) there is an error regarding the use of capital letters, namely the word many. Many words should be written using uppercase or capital letters /b/. The correct writing is that there are many people who travel there, there are also foreign tourists. This is in accordance with EYD which states that capital letters are used as the first letters of words at the beginning of sentences.

In data (13) there are errors regarding the use of capital letters, namely in the words around them. Surrounding words should be written in capital /d/ capital letters. The correct writing is that there are many trees around it. In data (14) there is an error regarding the use of capital letters, namely the word menu. The word menu should be written in capital /m/ capital letters. The correct writing is that the menu on this beach is partly from seafood and partly from meat.

In data (15) above, an error occurred regarding the use of capital letters, namely in words other than. Words other than should be written using a capital letter /s/. Writing the correct sentence is that besides being used for recreation and tourism, it is also used for fishing grounds, floating houses or places to eat and others. In data (16) above, an error occurred regarding the use of capital letters, namely the words there. The preposition in should be written using a capital letter /d/. The correct sentence writing is that it is

very hot in there.

In data (17) above, an error occurred regarding the use of capital letters, namely the word hal. The word thing should be written in a capital /h/. The correct writing is that this is because the roads are narrow and steep. In data (18) above, an error occurred regarding the use of capital letters, namely the preposition at. The word di should be written in a capital /d/. The correct writing is that around the road there are lots of big and shady trees that grow around the forest.

In data (19) above, an error occurred regarding the use of capital letters, namely in the word scenery. The word scenery should be written in a capital /p/. The correct writing is that the scenery there is so beautiful that it fascinates me. In data (20) above, there is an error in writing capital letters, namely in many words. Many words should be written using a capital letter /b/. Writing the correct sentence is that there are many lessons to be learned from Prambanan Temple.

In the data (21) above, an error occurred regarding the use of capital letters, namely the preposition di. The word di should be written in a capital /d/. The correct writing is that at Baron Beach we can see the waves, swimming on the beach. In data (22) above, an error occurred regarding the use of capital letters, namely the preposition di. The word /di/ should be written using a capital letter /d/. The correct writing is that in the cave there are colorful and very beautiful lights. This is in accordance with EYD which states that capital letters are used as the first letters of words at the beginning of sentences.

The correct sentences from data (11) to (22) are as follows.

- (11a) Pada bagian selatan terdapat gubug kecil untuk peristirahatan. (4: P1: B4)
- (12a) Banyak orang yang berwisata ke sana, juga ada wisatawan mancanegara. (4: P1: B4)
- (13a) Di sekelilingnya pun banyak pohon-pohon yang tumbuh. (8: P1: B2)
- (14a) Menu makanan di pantai ini sebagian dari hasil laut dan sebagian dari daging. (11: P3: B4)
- (15a) Selain digunakan untuk tempat rekreasi dan pariwisata juga digunakan untuk tempat pemancingan, rumah apung atau tempat makan-makan dan lain-lain. (12: P1: B3)
- (16a) Di sana sangat panas. (19: P1: B4)
- (17a) Hal ini disebabkan karena jalanan yang sempit dan curam. (21: P1: B5)
- (18a) Di sekitar jalan banyak sekali pohon besar dan rindang yang tumbuh di sekitar hutan. (21: P1: B7)
- (19a) Pemandangan di sana begitu indah hingga membuatku terpesona. (21: P3: B2)
- (20a) Banyak pelajaran yang didapat dari Candi Prambanan. (23: P1: B5)
- (21a) Di Pantai Baron kita bisa melihat ombak, berenang di tepi pantai. (28: P1: B2).
- (22a) Di dalam gua ada lampu-lampu yang warna-warni dan indah sekali. (33: P2: B5).

### c. Capital Letter Error for Person's Name

Errors in using capital letters for people's names can be seen through the following data.

- (23) Setelah ia menemukan bandung bondowoso, ia menanyakan kenapa ia membunuh ayahnya. (32: P3: B1).

After he found Bandung Bondowoso, he asked why he killed his father

- (24) Mendengar kabar tersebut, roro jonggrang terkejut dan dia segera menghampiri bandung bondowoso yang berada di sekitar kawasan Candi Prambanan. (32: P2: B3)

Hearing the news, Roro Jonggrang was surprised and he immediately approached Bandung Bondowoso which was around the Prambanan Temple area.

In data (23) above, there is an error regarding the use of capital letters, namely the word bandung bondowoso. Capital letters are used as the first letters of the elements of a person's name. The word bandung bondowoso should use capital letters or capital letters in the first letter to become Bandung Bondowoso.

In data (24) above, an error occurred regarding the use of capital letters, namely the word roro jonggrang. The word roro jonggrang should use capital letters or capital letters in the first letter to become Roro Jonggrang. The correct sentence is as follows.

- (23a) Setelah ia menemukan Bandung Bondowoso, ia menanyakan kenapa ia membunuh ayahnya. (32: P3: B1).

- (24a) Mendengar kabar tersebut, Roro Jonggrang terkejut dan dia segera menghampiri Bandung Bondowoso yang berada di sekitar kawasan Candi Prambanan. (32: P2: B3)

### d. Mistakes in Using Capital Letters in the Middle of Sentences

Errors in the use of capital letters in the middle of a sentence can be seen through the following data.

- (25) Di sana hanya kendaraan umum yang bisa melewati jalan di sekitar pantai dan Tebing. (21: P1: B5)

There only public transportation that can pass the road around the beach and cliffs.

- (26) menu makanan di pantai ini sebagian dari hasil laut dan sebagian dari Daging. (11: P3: B5)

the food menu on this beach is partly from seafood and partly from meat.

- (27) *Batu itu biasanya untuk Foto-Foto dan bisa juga untuk duduk.* (16: P2: B7)  
The stone is usually for photos and can also be for sitting
- (28) *Suatu destinasi wisata yang Terletak di Jawa Tengah.* (21: P1: B1)  
A tourist destination located in Central Java
- (29) *Di sekitaran jalan banyak sekali pohon besar dan Rindang yang tumbuh di sekitar Hutan.* (21: P1: B7)  
Around the road there are lots of big and shady trees that grow around the forest.
- (30) *Pantai Indrayanti sangat Luas, besar dan sangat indah.* (21: P2: B1)  
Indrayanti Beach is very wide, big and very beautiful
- (31) *Pantai ini sudah terkenal hingga ke Mancanegara.* (21: P2: B2)  
This beach is well known to foreign countries.
- (32) *Bus belum bisa masuk karena jalanannya menanjak, menurun dan berkelok-kelok.* (29: P2: B2)  
The bus has not been able to enter because the roads are uphill, downhill and winding.
- (33) *Disana Banyak orang yang berkunjung untuk merasakan hangatnya air yang ada dikolam dan dikran.* (30: P2: B1)  
There are many people who visit to feel the warm water in the pool and faucet
- (34) *Didalam gua ada Lampu-Lampu yang warna-warni dan indah sekali dan di dalam gua terdapat candi yang sangat besar.* (33: P2: B5)  
Inside the cave there are lights that are colorful and very beautiful and in the cave there is a very large temple.
- (35) *Pantai Indrayanti Mempunyai keindahan yang berbeda dengan pantai lain di Gunungkidul, Yogyakarta.* (1: P1: B1)  
Indrayanti Beach has a different beauty from other beaches in Gunungkidul, Yogyakarta.

In the data (25) above, there is an error in the use of capital letters in the word Tebing. The letter /t/ in the word Tebing should be in lowercase, the word should be in the middle of the sentence. Correct writing becomes a bluff. In the data (26) above, there is an error in the use of capital letters in the word meat. The letter /d/ in the word "Meat" should be written in small letters to become meat.

In the data (27) above, there is an error in the use of capital letters in the word Photos which is in the middle of the sentence. The letter /f/ in the word Photos should be written in lowercase to make photos. In the data (28) above, there is an error in the use of capital letters in the word Located in the middle of the sentence. The letter /l/ in the word Located should be written in lowercase to be located.

In the data (29) above, there is an error in the use of capital letters in the words Rindang and Hutan in the middle of the sentence. The letter /r/ in the word Shady and the letter /h/ in the word Hutan should be written in lower case letters to make it shady and forest. In data (30) above, there is an error in the use of capital letters in the word Broad, which is in the middle of the sentence. The letter /l/ in the word Luas should be written using lowercase letters to become broad.

In the data (31) above, there is an error in the use of capital letters in foreign words. The letter /m/ in the word "Foreign" should be written using lowercase letters to become foreign. In data (32) above, an error occurred in the use of capital letters in the word Not in the middle of the sentence. The letter /b/ in the word Not should be written using lowercase letters to not yet.

In data (33) above, there is an error in the use of capital letters in the word Many in the middle of the sentence. The letter /b/ in the word Many should be written using lowercase letters to become many. In data (34) above, there is an error in the use of capital letters in the word Lampu in the middle of the sentence. The letter /l/ in the word Lamps should be written in lowercase to become lamps. In the data (35) above, there is an error in the use of capital letters in the word Have in the middle of the sentence. The letter /m/ in the word Have should be written in lowercase to have.

The correct sentences from data (25) to (35) are as follows.

- (25a) *Di sana hanya kendaraan umum yang bisa melewati jalan di sekitar pantai dan tebing.* (21: P1: B5)
- (26a) *Menu makanan di pantai ini sebagian dari hasil laut dan sebagian dari daging.* (11: P3: B5)
- (27a) *Batu itu biasanya untuk foto-foto dan bisa juga untuk duduk.* (16: P2: B7)
- (28a) *Suatu destinasi wisata yang terletak di Jawa Tengah.* (21: P1: B1)
- (29a) *Di sekitaran jalan banyak sekali pohon besar dan rindang yang tumbuh di sekitar hutan.* (21: P1: B7)
- (30a) *Pantai Indrayanti sangat luas, besar dan sangat indah.* (21: P2: B1)
- (31a) *Pantai ini sudah terkenal hingga ke mancanegara.* (21: P2: B2)
- (32a) *Bus belum bisa masuk karena jalanannya menanjak, menurun dan berkelok-kelok.* (29: P2: B2)

- (33a) *Di sana banyak orang yang berkunjung untuk merasakan hangatnya air yang ada dikolam dan dikran. (30: P2: B1)*
- (34a) *Di dalam gua ada lampu-lampu yang warna-warni dan indah sekali dan di dalam gua terdapat candi yang sangat besar. (33: P2: B5)*
- (35a) *Pantai Indrayanti mempunyai keindahan yang berbeda dengan pantai lain di Gunungkidul, Yogyakarta. (1: P1: B1)*

## 2. Word Combination Error

The data for writing errors in the combination of words in Indonesian essays by class VII D students of SMP N 2 Trucuk have errors in writing word combinations as follows.

- (36) *Oleh karena itu, tidak rugi apa bila menjadikan Indrayanti sebagai pilihan destinasi saat liburan kali ini. (1: P1: B8)*  
Therefore, there is nothing to lose if you make Indrayanti your choice of destination while on vacation this time
- (37) *Dari pada jalan sebelumnya yang penuh dengan batu waktu itu. (1: P2: B2)*  
Than the previous road that was full of stones that time
- (38) *Itu sebabnya Pantai Indrayanti selalu bersih, dari pada pantai lainnya. (1: P2: B8)*  
That's why Indrayanti Beach is always clean, compared to other beaches
- (39) *Para pengunjung tertarik di pantai Parang tritis untuk bermain pasir. (11: P1: B3)*  
The visitors are interested in Parang tritis beach to play sand
- (40) *Bahkan orang-orang manca negara juga berkunjung ke pantai tersebut. (31: P2: B2)*  
Even foreign people also visit the beach
- (41) *Pantai ini terletak di daerah Gunung kidul. (34: P1: B3)*  
This beach is located in the Gunung Kidul area.

In the data (36) above, there is a writing error in the combination of words, namely what if. The word what if should be written in series as if. In the data (37) and (38) above, there is a writing error in the combination of words, namely the word rather than. The word than should be written in series as than. This is in accordance with EYD that the combination of words that are felt to be coherent are written in a series.

In the data (39) above, there is a writing error in the combination of words, namely the word Parang tritis. The word Parang tritis should be written in series as Parangtritis. In the data (40) above, there is an error in writing word combinations, namely in foreign words. The word foreign country should be written in series as foreign. In the data (41) above, there is an error in writing a combination of words, namely the word Gunung Kidul. The word Gunungkidul should be written in series as Gunungkidul.

Kalimat yang benar dari data (52) sampai data (57) sebagai berikut.

- (36a) *Oleh karena itu, tidak rugi apabila menjadikan Indrayanti sebagai pilihan destinasi saat liburan kali ini. (1: P1: B8)*
- (37a) *Daripada jalan sebelumnya yang penuh dengan batu waktu itu. (1: P2: B2)*
- (38a) *Itu sebabnya Pantai Indrayanti selalu bersih, daripada pantai lainnya. (1: P2: B8)*
- (39a) *Para pengunjung tertarik di Pantai Parangtritis untuk bermain pasir. (11: P1: B3)*
- (40a) *Bahkan orang-orang mancanegara juga berkunjung ke pantai tersebut. (31: P2: B2)*
- (41a) *Pantai ini terletak di daerah Gunungkidul. (34: P1: B3)*

## 3. Errors in Writing Prepositions In, To, and From

Data for writing errors of prepositions in Indonesian essays by class VII D students of SMP N 2 Trucuk contained the following errors in writing prepositions.

- (42) *DiCandi Borobudur pengunjungnya selalu ramai apalagi waktu musim liburan. (2: P2: B2)*  
At Borobudur Temple, visitors are always busy, especially during the holiday season.
- (43) *Disana banyak pengunjung yang berwisata di Candi Prambanan. (3: P1: B7)*  
There are many visitors who travel to Prambanan Temple
- (44) *Saat ingin kesana kitapun dapat menaiki becak tanpa ada rasa capek. (3: P2: B2)*  
When you want to go there, you can ride a rickshaw without feeling tired
- (45) *Dan juga dapat berfoto-foto didepan candi. (3: P2: B5)*  
And also can take pictures in front of the temple.
- (46) *Para pengunjung di sana juga menikmati luasnya laut dan semilir angin yang menuju kepantai. (11: P1: B5)*



- The visitors there also enjoy the vastness of the sea and the breeze that goes to the beach.
- (47) *Disana aku bermain pasir dengan temanku, dan berenang ke pantai.* (14: P3: B2)  
There I play in the sand with my friends, and swim to the beach
- (48) *Dia tidak jadi kesana, karena sepatunya sudah dibawakan oleh pak guru.* (14: P4: B2)  
He didn't go there, because the teacher had brought his shoes
- (49) *Sebelum pulang kita bisa membeli ikan disana.* (15: P2: B4)  
Before going home we can buy fish there
- (50) *Disana banyak cibarengkok yang menawarkan makanan yang dijualnya.* (19: P1: B3)  
There are many cibarengkok that offer the food they sell.
- (51) *Dipantai baron kita bisa melihat ombak, berenang di tepi pantai.* (28: P1: B2)  
On the baron beach we can see the waves, swim on the beach
- (52) *Diatas kolam kecil terdapat taman batu dan taman itu bisa buat foto-foto.* (28: P1: B4)  
Above the small pond there is a rock garden and the garden can be used for photographs.
- (53) *Didalam gua ada Lampu-Lampu yang warna-warni dan indah sekali dan di dalam gua terdapat candi yang sangat besar.* (33: P2: B5)  
Inside the cave there are lights that are colorful and very beautiful and in the cave there is a very large temple.
- (54) *Disana banyak pemandangan yang luar biasa indah.* (34: P1: B1)  
There are many amazingly beautiful scenery.
- (55) *disekelilingnya pun banyak pohon-pohon yang tumbuh.* (8: P1: B2)  
There are many trees around it.

In the data (42) above, there is an error in writing the combined preposition, namely the word DiCandi. The writing of the word DiCandi should be written separately, because the writing of the preposition *is* written separately if it is followed by a pointer. The correct writing is in the temple. In the data (43) above, there is an error in writing the prepositions that are always combined, namely the word there. When writing the word There should be written separately. The correct spelling becomes There.

In the data (44) above, there is an error in writing the combined preposition, namely the word there. In writing the word there should be written separately, to be there. This is in accordance with EYD that the prepositions in, to, and from are written separately from the words that follow them, except in combinations of words that are commonly considered as one word, such as to and than. In data (45) above, there is an error in writing the prepositions that are combined, namely the preposition. In writing the word in front should be written separately, to be in front.

In data (46) above, there is an error in writing the combined preposition, namely the word kepantai. The writing of the word kepantai should be written separately, to be to the beach. In the data (47) above, there is an error in writing the combined prepositions, namely the word there. The writing of the word there should be written separately, being there.

In data (48) above, there is an error in writing the combined preposition, namely the word there. The writing of the word there should be written separately, to be there. In the data (49) and (50) above, there is an error in writing the prepositions that are combined, namely the word there. The writing of the word there should be written separately, being there. This is in accordance with EYD that the prepositions in, to, and from are written separately from the words that follow them, except in combinations of words that are commonly considered as one word, such as to and than.

In the data (51) above, there is an error in the writing of the combined preposition, namely the word Dipantai. The writing of the word Beach should be written separately, being On the beach. In the data (52) above, there is an error in writing the combined preposition, namely the word above. The writing of the word Above should be written separately, being Above.

In the data (53) above, there is an error in writing the combined preposition, namely the word Inside. The writing of the word Inside should be written separately, being Inside. In the data (54) above, there is an error in writing the combined preposition, namely the word there. The writing of the word There should be written separately, being There. In data (55) above, there is an error in writing the combined prepositions, namely the words around them. The writing around it should be written separately, being Around it.

The correct sentences from data (42) to (55) are as follows.

- (42a) *Di Candi Borobudur pengunjungnya selalu ramai apalagi waktu musim liburan.*  
(2: P2: B2)
- (43a) *Di sana banyak pengunjung yang berwisata di Candi Prambanan.* (3: P1: B7)

- (44a) Saat ingin ke sana kitapun dapat menaiki becak tanpa ada rasa capek. (3: P2: B2)  
 (45a) dan juga dapat berfoto-foto di depan candi. (3: P2: B5)  
 (46a) Para pengunjung di sana juga menikmati luasnya laut dan semilir angin yang menuju ke pantai. (11: P1: B5)  
 (47a) Di sana aku bermain pasir dengan temanku, dan berenang ke pantai. (14: P3: B2)  
 (48a) Dia tidak jadi ke sana, karena sepatunya sudah dibawakan oleh pak guru. (14: P4: B2)  
 (49a) Sebelum pulang kita bisa membeli ikan di sana. (15: P2: B4)  
 (50a) Di sana banyak cibarengkok yang menawarkan makanan yang dijualnya. (19: P1: B3)  
 (51a) Di pantai baron kita bisa melihat ombak, berenang di tepi pantai. (28: P1: B2)  
 (52a) Di atas kolam kecil terdapat taman batu dan taman itu bisa buat foto-foto. (28: P1: B4)  
 (53a) Di dalam gua ada lampu-lampu yang warna-warni dan indah sekali dan di dalam gua terdapat candi yang sangat besar. (33: P2: B5)  
 (54a) Di sana banyak pemandangan yang luar biasa indah. (34: P1: B1)  
 (55a) Di sekelilingnya pun banyak pohon-pohon yang tumbuh. (8: P1: B2)

#### 4. Misuse of Punctuation Dots

Errors in using punctuation marks made by class VII D SMP N 2 Trucuk students, namely in the form of writing punctuation errors, should have been written but not written.

##### a. The error in writing punctuation marks that should have been written, but not written can be seen through the following data.

- (55) Di sana Turis-turispun berfoto-foto (4: P2: B1)  
 There the tourists also take pictures  
 (56) Banyak orang yang berwisata ke sana, juga ada wisatawan mancanegara (4: P1: B5)  
 Many people travel there, there are also foreign tourists  
 (57) Pemandangan-pemandangan disetiap perjalanan itulah yang membuatku nyaman di dalam Bus (5: P2: B6)  
 It's the scenery on every trip that makes me comfortable on the bus  
 (58) Candi Prambanan merupakan salah satu obyek wisata yang bersejarah (8: P1: B1)  
 Prambanan Temple is one of the historical tourism objects  
 (59) Pemandangan disana sangatlah indah dan menawan pantas saja banyak para wisatawan yang tertarik dan berkunjung disana (8: P1: B6)  
 The scenery there is very beautiful and charming, it's just that many tourists are interested and visit there  
 (60) Candi Prambanan memanglah obyek wisata yang cocok untuk dikunjungi (8: P2: B1)  
 Prambanan Temple is indeed a suitable tourist attraction to visit  
 (61) Hembusan angin yang kencang mengibaskan daun-daun pepohonan dan menjadikan udara menjadi sejuk (8: P2: B4)  
 A strong gust of wind shakes the leaves of the trees and makes the air cool  
 (62) Di sana juga terdapat jalan setapak yang mengelilingi candi Prambanan (8: P2: B5)  
 There is also a path that surrounds the Prambanan temple  
 (63) Jika datang pada musim penghujan harus hati-hati karena sering terjadi longsor dan pohon tumbang (13: P3: B6)  
 If you come during the rainy season, you must be careful because landslides and fallen trees often occur  
 (64) Pada saat merayakan hari rayanya, umat budha berbondong-bondong datang ke Candi Borobudur (19: P2: B3)  
 At the time of celebrating his feast day, Buddhists flock to Borobudur Temple  
 (65) Jalan menuju Candi Prambanan sangat ramai dan penuh (23:P2: B1)  
 The road to Prambanan Temple is very busy and full  
 (66) Di dalam candi, saya dan keluarga saya melihat-lihat didalam candi yang sangat indah (23: P2: B2)  
 Inside the temple, my family and I have a look inside the temple which is very beautiful  
 (67) Lalu aku naik ke mobil dan melanjutkan perjalanan untuk pulang (27: P5: B3)  
 Then I got into the car and continued on my way home  
 (68) Tiket lorong hanya 15 Ribu itu pun sepuasnya (30: P1: B4)  
 The hall ticket is only 15 thousand, that's as much as you like  
 (69) kolam Renang air panas di pacitan terletak didekat pegunungan pacitan (30:P1: B1)

In data (55) above, there is an error regarding the use of punctuation marks to end sentences. There should be punctuation marks behind the word "photos" to make it an effective sentence. In EYD it is stated that a period punctuation mark (.) is used at the end of a sentence that is not a question or an exclamation. In data (56) above, there is an error regarding the use of punctuation marks to end sentences. After the foreign words, punctuation marks should be put in place so that they become effective sentences.

In the data (57) above, there is an error regarding the use of punctuation marks to end sentences. There should be punctuation behind the word bus in order to make it an effective sentence. In data (58) above, there are errors regarding the use of punctuation marks to end sentences. There should be punctuation behind the word historic in order to make it an effective sentence.

In data (59) above, there is an error regarding the use of punctuation marks to end sentences. There should be punctuation marks behind the words in order to make it an effective sentence. In data (60) above, there is an error regarding the use of punctuation marks to end sentences. After the word visited, a period should be punctuated to make it an effective sentence.

In the data (61) above, there is an error regarding the use of punctuation marks to end sentences. There should be punctuation behind the word cool to make it an effective sentence. In the data (62) above, there are errors regarding the use of punctuation marks to end sentences. There should be punctuation behind the word Prambanan to make it an effective sentence.

In data (63) above, there is an error regarding the use of punctuation marks to end sentences. There should be a punctuation mark behind the word tumble to make it an effective sentence. In data (64) above, there is an error regarding the use of punctuation marks to end sentences. There should be punctuation behind the word Borobudur to make it an effective sentence.

In data (65) above, there is an error regarding the use of punctuation marks to end sentences. There should be punctuation behind the full word to make it an effective sentence. In data (66) above, there is an error in using punctuation marks to end sentences. There should be punctuation behind the beautiful word in order to make it an effective sentence.

In data (67) above, there is an error regarding the use of punctuation marks to end sentences. There should be punctuation behind the word return to make it an effective sentence. In data (68) above, there is an error regarding the use of punctuation marks to end sentences. There should be punctuation marks behind the word as much as a period to make it an effective sentence. In data (69) above, there is an error regarding the use of punctuation marks to end sentences. After the word Pacitan, punctuation marks should be given to make it an effective sentence. In EYD it is stated that a period punctuation mark (.) is used at the end of a sentence that is not a question or an exclamation. Kalimat yang benar dari data (55) sampai data (69) sebagai berikut.

(55a) *Di sana Turis-turispun berfoto-foto. (4: P2: B1)*

(56a) *Banyak orang yang berwisata ke sana, juga ada wisatawan mancanegara. (4: P1: B5)*

(57a) *Pemandangan-pemandangan disetiap perjalanan itulah yang membuatku nyaman di dalam bus. (5: P2: B6)*

(58a) *Candi Prambanan merupakan salah satu obyek wisata yang bersejarah. (8: P1: B1)*

(59a) *Pemandangan di sana sangatlah indah dan menawan pantas saja banyak para wisatawan yang tertarik dan berkunjung di sana. (8: P1: B6)*

(60a) *Candi Prambanan memanglah obyek wisata yang cocok untuk dikunjungi. (8: P2: B1)*

(61a) *Hembusan angin yang kencang mengibaskan daun-daun pepohonan dan menjadikan udara menjadi sejuk. (8: P2: B4)*

(62a) *Di sana juga terdapat jalan setapak yang mengelilingi Candi Prambanan. (8: P2: B5)*

(63a) *Jika datang pada musim penghujan harus hati-hati karena sering terjadi longsor dan pohon tumbang. (13: P3: B6)*

(64a) *Pada saat merayakan hari rayanya, umat Budha berbondong-bondong datang ke Candi Borobudur. (19: P2: B3)*

(65a) *Jalan menuju Candi Prambanan sangat ramai dan penuh. (23: P2: B1)*

(66a) *Di dalam candi, saya dan keluarga saya melihat-lihat didalam candi yang sangat indah. (23: P2: B2)*

(67a) *Lalu aku naik ke mobil dan melanjutkan perjalanan untuk pulang. (27: P5: B3)*

(68a) *Tiket lorong hanya 15 ribu itu pun sepuasnya. (30: P1: B4)*

### Conclusion

Based on the analysis that has been done in chapter IV, it can be concluded as follows.

1. In the descriptive essay of class VII D SMP N 2 Trucuk for the 2015/2016 academic year, there is an error in the use of capital letters. Errors in the use of capital letters in student essays consist of: errors in using capital letters in geographic names followed by geographic names 47.05% of the thirty-four essays taken, errors in using capital letters in geographic names 29.41% of thirty-four essays taken, errors in using capital letters at the beginning of sentences 35.29% of the thirty-four essays taken, errors in using capital letters in people's names 5.88% of thirty-four essays taken, errors in using capital letters in the middle of sentences 32.35% of the thirty-four essays taken.
2. In the descriptive essay of class VII D students of SMP N 2 Trucuk for the 2015/2016 academic year, there is an error in writing incorrect word combinations. Combination writing errors that should be arranged but separated 17.64% of the thirty-four essays taken.
3. In the descriptive essay of class VII D students of SMP N 2 Trucuk in the 2015/2016 academic year, there are errors in writing the prepositions in, to, and from. Preposition errors were 41.17% of the thirty-four essays taken. Errors occur in students because students do not know the guidelines for writing prepositions so that the writing of words becomes wrong.
4. In the descriptive essay of class VII D SMP N 2 Trucuk for the 2015/2016 academic year, there is an error in the use of punctuation marks. The error in using punctuation marks was 44.11% of the thirty-four essays taken.

Based on the analysis of spelling errors in the descriptive essays of grade VII D students of SMP N 2 Trucuk, Klaten Regency in the 2015/2016 academic year, the authors suggest that there is further research to describe spelling errors that does not only focus on errors in the use of capital letters, the writing of compound words, writing prepositions in, to, and from, and using period punctuation. The author suggests that there should be further research not on junior high school students, but high school/vocational high school students. The author also hopes that there will be further research based on the latest EYD book, because the author is currently still guided by the EYD published by Permendiknas (*Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan Nasional/ Minister of National Education Regulations* 2009).

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