Analysis of Indonesian Language Errors in the *Hidden* Novel

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**KEYWORDS**
- Error
- Novel
- Wattpad

**ABSTRACT**

This research aims to describe the form of the misuse of Indonesian language errors in *Hidden* (2022) novel. This study utilized a qualitative method. Data was collected using document analysis. This study utilized data from the *Hidden* novel, which was published on Wattpad in 2022. The error analysis process involves data collection, error identification, error classification, error quantification, and error cause/source analysis. The results of this study show that there are several language errors in *The Hidden* novel on Wattpad. There are three types of errors: phonological errors (14%), syntactic errors (67%), and morphological errors (19%). First, errors at the phonological level which include errors in omission of phonemes. Second, errors in the syntactic level which included errors in the use of punctuation, the use of redundant words, parallel structure errors, unclear sentences, and spelling errors. Finally, errors at the morphological level which include errors in the use of the affixes *–* and *–ke*, and the use of affixes *–se*.

**INTRODUCTION**

According to Putri (Putri, 2019), Wattpad is a website for users who enjoy or have an interest in writing short stories, poetry, and serial stories. Wattpad's founder, Allan Lau, and Ivan Yuen teamed to establish this program in 2006. From year to year, the growth of Wattpad began to spread gradually to several nations, including Indonesia. Through Wattpad, users may also read available stories in a variety of genres, such as fan-fiction, teen-fiction, romance, action, and many more, relieving readers of the burden of carrying large, hefty books with long pages. Wattpad can also be used to hone one's writing skills. This program allows writers to enhance their writing talents and exchange ideas, stories, or pieces of reading. Through story literacy, the author also gains insight and expertise about writing. The benefit of Wattpad is that when an author has a large number of fans and many people like the writings posted on this program, users can earn money from the sales of books (Putri, 2019). However, Wattpad is also not free from mistakes or errors, especially in language use. Easy writing without editorial allows errors to occur in the form of spelling, punctuation, word order etc. In accordance with Raimes (in Sattayatham & Ratanapinyowong, 2008), There is a strong correlation between writing and thinking. Punctuation, logical content, and precise language are considered crucial in writing. Therefore, one must write both logically and accurately. Furthermore, writing necessitates greater talent and time (Liu & Braine, 2005). There is a connection between writing and the other three skills: speaking, listening, and reading. Besides that, everyone has to grasp the function of grammar and sentence structure, according to Nourish (in...
Rahman & Feriyyadin, 2022), because it will be difficult to construct correct sentence patterns without this knowledge. Brown (in Nurwicaksono & Amelia, 2018) states, errors are regular blunders committed by individuals or organizations and reveal their level of writing competence. If it is determined that language errors are violations of the rules of a language. Language errors are the use of language that deviates from the rules of language that apply in a language. According to Supriani & Siregar (Supriani & Siregar, 2012), language errors can take place systematically because they have not been mastered by a system of linguistic rules that have something to do with it. There are two varieties of writing errors: interlingual and intralingual. Interlingual error is the most frequent cause of error. According to Corder (in Al-Majdawi & Shamkh, 2022), this error occurs when the learner's habits (patterns, systems, or rules) interfere with or impede the language's patterns and rules to some degree. The second contributing factor is intralingual error. Because they are inexperienced with it and have problems utilizing it, it may make errors. According to Tarigan and Djago (in Haryani, 2022), competency variables contribute to errors. This indicates that the individual does not comprehend the linguistic structure of the employed language. There are some possible reasons why someone may make linguistic or language errors such as the use of language is poorly comprehended in terms of the language it employs, and the language instruction received is ineffective or inappropriate (Permatasari et al., 2019).

Error analysis is the process of identifying improper or incorrect elements in a piece of writing (Faisah, 2018). Triastuti (in Wardhani et al., 2020) states that language usage problems are primarily the error of the speaker, not the language itself. Language errors can be caused by a variety of circumstances, including the effect of the mother tongue, language users' inability to comprehend their language, and inadequate ways of language learning (Wardhani et al., 2020). According to James (in Santoso & Sabardila, 2018), “a language error is defined as an unsuccessful bit of language”. Parera in (Santoso & Sabardila, 2018) argues traditionally, the goal of analyzing language errors has been very practical, namely to provide feedback for the benefit of preparing language learning materials. Tarigan (in Supriani & Siregar, 2012) defines spelling errors as errors in writing words or errors in utilizing punctuation marks. Spelling includes writing words, utilizing capital letters and italics, and employing punctuation marks. Chaer (in Affah & Hasibuan, 2018) showed that spelling affects not just the way words and sentences are written, but also how punctuation marks are incorporated. Error analysis, according to Brown (in Salehi & Bahrami, 2018), is the process of observing, analysing, and categorizing variations between language use and conventional language. Whereas, according to Suryaningsi (in Permatasari et al., 2019), language error analysis, a technique utilized by researchers and language instructors, can involve sample collection, identification of errors in the sample, explanation of errors, classification of errors based on their causes, and evaluation of the error's magnitude.

The Enhanced Spelling of the Indonesian Language (Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia yang Disempurnakan, EYD) is a norm for regularity and uniformity of form, particularly in written language. However, currently the name EYD is no longer officially used and has changed to Indonesian Spelling (EBI) (Sari et al., 2019). According to Tussolekha (in Rosdiana, 2020), error analysis in the use of Indonesian spelling (EBI) is an error in the use or application of language by the language standards provided by Pusat Pengembangan dan Perlindungan, Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa.

Denafri & Washadi (Denafri & Washadi, 2020) argue multiple factors contribute to the decline in the quality of using the Indonesian language in applications such as Wattpad. First, it is due to the author's limited proficiency with Indonesian Ejaan (EBI). Second, it is influenced by the dominance of foreign languages (English) and regional languages, so it influences the use of Indonesian by the Indonesian people. In addition, the development of the Indonesian language without a solid understanding of linguistics (linguistics) will result in the deterioration of the language and its erratic growth. If these issues are left unaddressed, they will cause the doubts of the Indonesian people to utilize the Indonesian language in line with the EBI. To increase the quality of language and the use of Indonesian in various media such as Wattpad, it is essential to do this research. Aside from that, it is necessary to investigate the pattern of errors in the regulations for using Indonesian so that EBI may be consistently applied to especially online media.

There are other earlier studies that also touch on the errors analysis. The initial study is carried out by Ayudia et al. (Ayudia et al., 2016). It was released in 2016. In their study, they examine spelling errors, diction, phrases, and paragraphs to demonstrate the different types of errors that might occur when using the Indonesian language. This study used a content analysis approach with descriptive qualitative approach. The report on the findings of observations made of junior high school pupils is the goal of this research study. The findings of their study indicate that spelling, diction, sentence structure, and paragraph errors are the linguistic characteristics that frequently appear in student observation reports. The second research was done by Faisah (Faisah, 2018). This was published in 2018. This research explains that there are errors in the Indonesian language in outgoing and incoming letters at the Layana Indah Village Office. These errors are in the
form of capital letter errors, word writing errors, word order errors, word usage errors, italics errors, and punctuation errors. The third research is done by Kartini (Kartini, 2022). This item was released in 2022. The findings of this study reveal that there were numerous errors in the usage of Indonesian in the Indonesian semester questions at Cokroaminoto Palopo Middle School, particularly in the use of punctuation, capitalization, prepositions, and word choice. The fourth research was conducted by Qomariyah & Irma (Qomariyah & Irma, 2022). This study aims to describe and analyze the forms of semantic errors in Ketika Langit Mencintai Bunga by Nhaya. This study's analysis reveals the presence of semantic errors, including hypercorrection symptoms, pleonasm symptoms, and improper word choice or diction. The most prevalent semantic error in this story is the incorrect use of words or diction employing parts of spoken language.

The difference between this study and other studies lies in the object. Previous research has focused more on speech (Alderete & Tupper, 2018; Alfonita et al., 2020; Bangun & Lubis, 2017; Muliyi et al., 2022; Panjaitan & Butarbutar, 2022; Sikana et al., 2021), machine translation (Fang et al., 2016; Ge et al., 2019; Lin et al., 2017; Wang et al., 2021), journal papers (Salehi & Bahrami, 2018), English writing (Khan & Khan, 2016; Sawalmeh, 2013) and discourse (Nisa, 2018; Rahma et al., 2022; Tomo et al., 2020). In addition, this article aims to describe the language errors found in The Hidden novel on Wattpad. These errors are classified into three categories namely phonology, syntax, and morphology. According to Mantasiah (Mantasiah, 2020) language errors at the phonological level are mostly related to oral data, especially in aspects of speaking skills. Meanwhile, errors made by students at the syntactic level, including: (a) sentences that are not subject, (b) sentences that are not predicated, (c) sentences that are not subject and are not predicated, (d) between the predicate and the inserted object, (e) sentences that are illogical, (f) sentences that are ambiguous, (g) omission of conjunctions, (h) excessive use of conjunctions, (i) sentence sequences that are not parallel, (g) use of foreign terms, and (k) several unnecessary use of words. the tendency for language errors has the potential to be found in all languages (Setyawati in Mantasiah, 2020). According to Mantasiah (2020) the morphological level focuses on studying the basic units of language as grammatical units. Language errors at the morphological level are related to affixation and composite processes (combining words). Errors in the language of affixes can be in the form of errors in prefixes, infixes, suffixes, and conffixes (Setyawati in Mantasiah, 2020).

Based on previous studies, researchers are interested in conducting research with the title analysis of Indonesian language errors in the Hidden novel. The aim of this research is to describe forms of misuse of Indonesian language errors in the Hidden novel.

METHOD

This study utilized a qualitative descriptive method. The data source is the novel The Hidden on Wattpad. Data collection was carried out using document study. In this research, data was taken from the Hidden novel which was published in 2022 on Wattpad. This study utilized Gass and Selinker's (Erlangga et al., 2019) steps of error analysis, namely data collection, error identification, error classification, error quantification, and error cause/source analysis. The first, the researchers read the novel. Second, the researchers mark the parts that have errors in the use of Indonesian language errors in the Hidden novel. Third, the data is grouped based on errors according to the type of Indonesian language errors. Then, the data is categorized based on the type of error. Next, the errors are counted. Error counting provides information regarding the total number and percentage of errors found. Calculate the error rate using the formula provided below.

\[ x = \frac{n}{nt} \times 100\% \]

X: percentage of errors type c
N: the number of a particular type of error
Nt: the total number of all types of errors

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From the research, multiple forms of errors were identified. The error categories are shown below.
Phonological errors

The following are language errors at the phonological level, namely phoneme omission errors. Table 1 shows phoneme omission errors.

Table 1 Phoneme omission errors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Error</th>
<th>Correction</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Ketika Dira sakit, penyebabnya bukan karena kecapean atau apa, tapi karena banyak pikiran. Itu faktor utamanya.</td>
<td>Ketika Dira sakit, penyebabnya bukan karena tired, but she has a lot on her mind.</td>
<td>When Direa is sick, it's not her she's tired, but she has a lot on her mind. That's the main factor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Dira mengigit bibir bawahnya dengan mimik muka yang Nampak berfikir. Kalo mengantarnya ke asrama, para santri pasti semakin memiliki bahan gosipan.</td>
<td>Dira mengigit bibir bawahnya dengan mimik muka yang Nampak berfikir. Kalo mengantarnya ke asrama, para santri pasti semakin memiliki bahan gosipan.</td>
<td>Dira bit her lower lip with a thoughtful face. If later Abi took him to the dormitory, the students would have even more gossip material.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the table of errors at the phonological level above, from data 1, there is an error in the word that is not quite right, namely kecapean. There is an error the phoneme omission, namely diphthong ‘ai’. It may still be considered reasonable and acceptable to readers. However, this is certainly not correct. Supposedly, the word kecapean can be replaced using the standard form so that it is more effective when read by readers. In the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), the correct word is kecapaian. Kecapaian means feeling very tired or exhausted. Furthermore, data 2 errors occur in the phoneme omission errors, namely the word menggigit. There is a missing ‘g’ phoneme in the word. The word should be changed to the word menggigit. In KBBI, menggigit means clamping or gripping with teeth. This error will lead to different phoneme pronunciations when pronouncing it. Next, data 3 errors are found in the use of the sebrono word. There is a missing ‘m’ phoneme in the word. The word should be changed to the word sembrono. In KBBI, sembrono means careless or reckless.

Syntactic errors

The following are language errors at the syntactic level. Syntactic errors are structural errors in phrases, clauses, or sentences, as well as incompatibility in the use of particles. Error analysis in the field of sentence structure concerns word order that is not parallel, phrase arrangement, and sentence cohesiveness. The errors that are often found in The Hidden are errors in the use of punctuation marks, redundant words, and order of sentences, as follows.

Punctuation errors

There are errors in the use of punctuation marks such as full stops and commas that are not correct. In writing fiction, there are often errors in the use of punctuation. Table 2 shows punctuation errors.

Table 2 Punctuation errors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Error</th>
<th>Correction</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>&quot;Tadi ke sini bareng sama aku, tapi di depan ketemu sama ustadz. Yusuf, ada perlu katanya.&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Earlier she came here with me, but in front of meeting. Yusuf, there was a need to say,&quot;</td>
<td>The man didn't want to be reckless by joining the female students' dormitory room.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Dan Abi pun menyematkan jarum itu pada pashmina di bawah dagu Dira. Dira yang</td>
<td>Dan Abi pun menyematkan jarum itu pada pashmina di bawah dagu Dira. Dira yang</td>
<td>And Abi also pinned the needle to her under the twin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In data 1, it is better to use a comma at the end of the dialog before the quotation marks. Furthermore, data 2 should be marked with a comma to make it clearer where to stop when reading the sentence.

Redundancy errors

The errors that occurred are shown in Table 3.

Table 3 Redundancy errors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Error</th>
<th>Correction</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Berani sekali Dira berbicara seperti itu pada seorang Gus?! Walaupun orang yang dijak berbicara seorang Gis, bukanlah apa pantas seorang berbicara Gus, apa seperti itu? pantas berbicara seperti itu?</td>
<td>How dare Dira speak like that to a person you’re talking to isn’t Gus, is it appropriate to talk like that?</td>
<td>Data 3 based on the data above, the sentence is included in a sentence that is not in accordance with the rules of the Indonesian language. This error occurs due to the use of excessive or redundant elements. The use of redundant elements usually occurs in the use of words that contain the same meaning that are used simultaneously in a sentence. In the sentence above, the word gadis itu (that girl) should not be needed anymore because the name Dira is already there. This is considered redundant and ineffective in a sentence.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Parallel structure errors

The errors that occurred are shown in Table 4.

Table 4 Parallel structure errors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Error</th>
<th>Correction</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Dira menggeleng napas pelan dan akhirnya mengangguk sambil tersenyum. &quot; Diras chin. Dira, who was treated like that, just kept silent, looking at Abi’s handsome face with a sweet smile that made Abi even more nervous.</td>
<td>Dira shook her head then took a deep breath and finally nodded with a smile.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data 4 on the text in The Hidden novel, this sentence is ineffective. In general, the word menggelengan (shaking) is identical to the movement of the head, not with napas pelan (slow breathing). Then, it does not fit.

Unclear sentences errors

In The Hidden novel, there are several errors in the texts. Table 5 shows unclear sentences errors.

Table 5 Unclear sentences errors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Error</th>
<th>Correction</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Dira merebahkan tubuhnya di kasur asrama, tubuhnya terasa sangat Lelah. Padahal hanya piket di ndalem, tetapi hal itu sangat melelahkan baginya. Karena selama di rumah, gadis itu tidak pernah yang namanya beres-beres runah, kamar saja yang membereskan adalah Mamahnya. Dira lay down on the dormitory bed, her sleeping was very tiresome, even though she was only on duty at the palace, but it was very tiring for her. Because it was never cleaned up cleaned up the house, only her mother cleaned up her room.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data 3 based on the data above, the sentence is included in a sentence that is not in accordance with the rules of the Indonesian language. This error occurs due to the use of excessive or redundant elements. The use of redundant elements usually occurs in the use of words that contain the same meaning that are used simultaneously in a sentence. In the sentence above, the word gadis itu (that girl) should not be needed anymore because the name Dira is already there. This is considered redundant and ineffective in a sentence.
The word berfikir in data 7 is considered inappropriate and is not found in the KBBI. The word berfikir should be changed to the word berpikir. In KBBI, the standard word is berpikir, not berfikir. Berpikir means using reason to consider and decide something. Berpikir is an absorption word from Arabic with the root word fikr. Berpikir is a standard word in Indonesian which is contained in the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI). Data 8 has spelling errors. The words nafasnya should have changed to napasnya. In KBBI, the standard word is napasnya, not nafasnya. Napas (breath) means air that is inhaled through the nose or mouth and exhaled from the lungs.

**Morphological errors**

Errors at the morphological level are errors related to the arrangement of word forms. The use of affixes is the common errors. Table 7 shows the morphological errors.

**Table 7 Phoneme omission errors**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Error</th>
<th>Correction</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>&quot;Mba Diras, ayo. Nanti kita di hukum Mba.&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Miss Diras, come on. We’ll be punished later Mba.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Umar yang mendengar itu langsung melotot ke arah gadis itu.</td>
<td>Umar who heard that immediately glared at the girl.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>&quot;Ooo, He’eh bener. Lah iki opo? Santri baru yang dikerim orang tuanya kesini ke sini.&quot;</td>
<td>“Ooo. It’s right. What’s this? New student whose parents sent her because she was...”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Data 1 contains error in the use of prefix -di. The word *di hukum* is not in agreement with Indonesian language regulations. The use of the prefix *di-* should not need to be separated but combined *dihukum*. The word does not refer to a place but a passive verb. Next, data 2 and 3 contain error in the use of preposition -ke. The word *kearah* & *kesini* are not in accordance with the rules of the Indonesian language. These words do not refer to a place but a passive verb. Furthermore, writers are frequently oblivious since the nature of punctuation marks has minimal bearing on the reader's comprehension. In fact, punctuation marks are used to create work that is cohesive and understandable (Floranti & Adiantikka, 2019). Writing, according to Ghazali in (Ramadhanti & Yanda, 2022), must be supported by the writer's ability and talents in utilising linguistic structures, sociolinguistic, and discourse. Because writing is the most difficult linguistic skill to master (Ramadhanti & Yanda, 2022). Additionally, writing in Indonesia receives the least attention and emphasis (Amelia, 2015; Darusuprapti, 2015; Hernawan et al., 2018; Maulana, 2015). This implies that writing is a difficult skill that requires extensive practice. The capacity to write effectively is not acquired spontaneously (Mulnigh, 2018). Not all writing is a skill, but all writing is an activity (Msanjila, 2005).

On the other hand, the error form of punctuation is found in The Hidden novel such as “...ada perlu katanya.” *Jawab* Bilal sambil duduk di samping kembarnanya. (“...there was a need to say,” said Bilal while sitting beside his twin). The author's novel used the incorrect punctuation and the data above does not adhere to the Indonesian language's standards. The data should be marked with a comma at the end of the dialog before the quotation marks. Although this situation does not affect the overall meaning and interpretation of the sentence, it can have a detrimental impact on the novel's merit. This corresponds to the findings of Beede and Mulnix (Beede & Mulnix, 2017). They investigate the frequency of linguistic errors in the news media. The results indicate that basic linguistic flaws impact the perceived credibility of a report. Consequently, there is a correlation between reported credibility. Likewise, this applies to novels. Punctuation errors do not only occur in the novel, but are also found in scholarly work (Anggraini et al., 2016), social media (Tamera et al., 2020), online news (Fitriani & Rahmawati, 2020), and so on. This demonstrates that language errors have grown frequent.
publishes his or her writing without any screening process. Even though these rules are regulated in Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 24 of 2009, article 36 paragraph 3 and Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture number 23 of 2006 which requires every individual to use good and correct language, especially in formal media. In addition, various types of written texts in Indonesia have been regulated in Indonesian law (Denafri & Washadi, 2020). Types of written text for writing in Indonesia have been listed in the Regulation of the Minister of National Education Number 23 of 2006. The law states "understanding and using various linguistic components, both phonology, morphology, and syntax in spoken and written discourse and demonstrating listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills in Indonesian". This is supported by the research conducted by Kalee et al. (2018), Marselina (2022), Ramlilyana et al. (2022), and Tussolekha (2019). They identified multiple EBI problems, including spelling mistakes, improper capitalization, incorrect use of prepositions and conjunctions, inconsistent italics, inappropriate capital letters, misuse of abbreviations, incorrect prefixes and suffixes, improper use of confixes, and non-standard word choices.

Another error found is redundancy such as Berani sekali gadis itu Dira berbicara seperti itu pada seorang Gus?! Walapun orang yang dijajak berbicara bakalan seorang Gus, apa pantas berbicara seperti itu? (How dare (that girl) Dira speak like that to a Gus? Even if the person you're talking to isn't Gus, is it appropriate to talk like that?). The example of sentence is included in a sentence that is not in accordance with the rules of the Indonesian language. This error occurs due to the use of excessive or redundant elements. The use of redundant elements usually occurs in the use of words that contain the same meaning that are used simultaneously in a sentence. In the sentence above, the word gadis itu (that girl) should not be needed anymore because the name Dira is already there. This is considered redundant and ineffective in a sentence. The author of The Hidden may have been unaware of this condition. The issue stems from a lack of comprehension and improper implementation of rules. It shows writing also necessitates knowledge of grammar and vocabulary. Individuals who have a higher command of grammar and vocabulary can write better than others who have less expertise. Indonesian according to Doyin in (Dery et al., 2019) is an important learning to introduce Indonesian culture as well as a means to get to know other learning better. However, if there are many errors in a novel, how to introduce Indonesian culture more broadly. That means fixing the little things first because the language will reflect the character of the writer (Apriliana & Martini, 2018; Rostikawati et al., 2020). In brief, errors in the novel are caused by inattention, exhaustion, carelessness, and so on. Besides that, the novelist's inability to use and comprehend the Indonesian language system is the source of the error. Government policy is required, particularly from the Language Development and Fostering Agency (Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa), to guide or regulate the public's use of the Indonesian language, particularly in online-based media.

CONCLUSION

The results of this study show that there are several language errors in The Hidden novel. There are three types of errors: phonological errors (14%), syntactic errors (67%), and morphological errors (19%). The majority of the errors were punctuation, spelling, and redundancy errors. First, errors at the phonological level which include errors in omission of phonemes. Second, errors in the syntactic level which included errors in the use of punctuation, the use of redundant words, parallel structure errors, unclear sentences, and spelling errors. Finally, errors at the morphological level which include errors in the use of the affixes di-, affixes -ke, and the use of affixes se-.

This shows that the novelist's inability to use and understand the Indonesian language system or Indonesian Spelling (EBI) properly was the cause of his mistakes. These errors are also caused by a lack of attention and carelessness when implementing Indonesian spelling rules (EBI).

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Dewi Yanti, Yasir Mubarok, et al. 359


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