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## Analysis of Syntactic Errors in Indonesian Writing: A Literature Review

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RIA AGUSTINA<sup>1\*</sup>, SYAHRUL RAMADHAN<sup>2</sup>, AND MUKHAIYAR<sup>3</sup>

### Abstract

This article summarizes various research results regarding syntactic language errors in Indonesian. Data were collected from 27 diverse research articles. The research methods used tend to be qualitative. The research results reveal various syntactic errors found in Indonesian writing. Common errors include errors in sentence structure, word choice/diction, spelling, word accuracy, sentence clarity, and sentence logic. Linguistic factors such as regional language influences, inappropriate loan words, and certain particles also influence syntactic errors. Lack of practice-based learning was also found to be a factor influencing the occurrence of syntactic errors. This research indicates that syntactic errors are a widespread problem in Indonesian, and improvement and learning of Indonesian needs to cover various text types and communication contexts. These findings provide valuable insights for improving the quality of communication in Indonesian and underline the need for a more practical and contextual learning approach to overcoming the problem of syntactic language errors.

### Keywords

Literature review, syntactic errors, writing

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<sup>1</sup>, Universitas Negeri Padang, Indonesia; Corresponding email: [riaagustina@student.unp.ac.id](mailto:riaagustina@student.unp.ac.id)

<sup>2,3</sup> Universitas Negeri Padang, Indonesia

## Introduction

As the primary communication tool, language has a crucial role in human life (Jufrizal, 2010). One of the languages that is developing in the world is Indonesian. Indonesian, as the national and official language in Indonesia is a paramount communication tool in everyday life (Maghfiroh, 2022). This language is used in various contexts, including daily communication, literature, media, business, and education. In all these contexts, it is essential to maintain clarity, readability, and correctness in the use of Indonesian. Good and correct language reflects a nation's education and culture (Mony, 2020). When someone uses Indonesian well and correctly, it not only reflects their ability to communicate but also gives a good impression of themselves as an individual who cares about the quality of communication.

Syntax, as an essential aspect of Indonesian, includes the rules that regulate sentence structure and the relationship between words in a text (Khairah & Ridwan, 2022). Syntactic errors can result in ambiguity, confusion, or even misunderstanding of the message conveyed (Agkris & Simorangkir, 2023). Therefore, understanding syntactic errors in Indonesian is very relevant and beneficial, both in the context of everyday communication and the context of formal education. In this context, this research aims to conduct a comprehensive literature review on syntactic errors in Indonesian writing. Thus, this research will discuss various types of syntax errors that frequently occur. Apart from that, in-depth knowledge of syntactic errors will also help writers, teachers, and observers of Indonesian to improve the quality of their writing and make a positive contribution to enriching scientific literature regarding Indonesian. Research on syntactic errors in Indonesian writing has enormous significance in communication and education. In the communication world, correct understanding is key, while syntax errors can hinder this process. Sentences that are not well structured can result in the message being unclear, even ambiguous. As a result, effective communication is disrupted (Saputra, 2021). In the education field, the importance of this research is increasing. Correct speaking and writing skills are integral elements in a student's development. Syntactic errors that are not corrected can hinder their ability to express thoughts and ideas clearly. Syntactic errors in a paper or article can damage the researcher's credibility and affect the impact of the research (Khairah & Ridwan, 2022). Research about syntactic errors can help improve the quality of scientific writing, which has a positive impact on the development of knowledge and scientific research as a whole. Research on syntactic errors ensures that Indonesian remains strong and based on cultural values (Dawa et al., 2020).

Therefore, research on syntactic errors in Indonesian writing is a paramount aspect in improving effective communication, supporting better education, improving the quality of scientific research, forming a more effective curriculum, and maintaining national culture and identity. These all contribute to a deeper understanding and development of Indonesia as a powerful communication tool and valuable cultural heritage. Clarity and correctness in the use of Indonesian is the key to ensuring that the messages conveyed can be well understood by the target party (Izatti et al., 2023). Therefore, this research contributes to improving the quality of communication, improving Indonesian language teaching methods, avoiding

misunderstandings, and advancing the quality of literary writing and literature. Apart from that, a deeper understanding of Indonesian also provides benefits in the context of academic and professional achievements and in maintaining the preservation and integrity of the language itself.

Previous research on syntactic errors in Indonesian writing has tried to identify errors that often appear in language writing, such as syntactic errors in descriptive essay texts for elementary school students (Setiawan, 2016), syntactic errors in junior high school level Indonesian writing (Mahliga & Susilawati, 2021; Putri, 2022; Setiawan, 2016). Research on syntactic errors in Indonesian writing at the high school level is also an object of research, as researched by Apriliandi et al. (2023), Assadiyah et al. (2018), and Bangun and Lubis (2017). Furthermore, at universities that were the object of research, syntactic errors in thesis were studied by Agkris and Simorangkir (2023); Karini (2016); Saputra (2021); Uswati and Nuryanto (2018). Analysis of syntactic aspects of Indonesian writing errors also uses article objects, as researched by Gumelar et al. (2021). Analysis of syntactic aspects of Indonesian writing errors is not only at the educational level specifically but also examines syntactic errors in literary works (Utami et al., 2022) and even analyzes syntactic errors in general or public media such as newspapers (Dawa et al., 2020), and student blogs (Ali et al., 2021). Even though research on syntactic error analysis has covered various levels of education, general media, and literature.

However, a comprehensive review of the latest literature on this topic is still very much needed, especially an analysis of literature that discusses the Analysis of Syntactic Errors in Indonesian Writing. In this research, the researcher discusses the analysis of syntactic errors in Indonesian writing using a literature review approach. This research looks at various existing literature sources, identifies the main findings, and develops a deeper understanding of the syntactic errors that often occur in Indonesian. Through this latest literature review, it is known various syntax errors that often occur. A better understanding of common types of syntactic errors can improve communication skills in Indonesian, enrich scientific literature, and keep Indonesian relevant in an ever-changing global environment. In other words, research on syntactic errors in Indonesian writing is not only a contribution at the individual level but also to the societal level and the language itself as a valuable cultural asset.

The depiction of syntactic aspect errors made by language learners can be a paramount tool in facilitating teaching and making it effective and efficient since it shows the areas where most errors are made. Determining the causes of errors is very important to be systematic in efforts to minimize or eliminate errors. For this purpose, an analysis of the errors made by language learners was initiated and underwent various changes over time, in line with learning theories. Until the 1960s, there was a view that the mother tongue might have a role in turning mistakes made by language learners into habits rooted in the behaviorist approach. In this context, a comparison between the mother tongue and the target language is used to identify the causes of errors. However, in the following period, research experienced a shift in direction due to the view that errors may not only be influenced by the mother tongue. New understanding emerged thanks to the development of cognitive processes through experimental research, which overcomes the limitations of behaviorist learning theory. Thus,

the error analysis approach began to be adopted in addition to contrastive analysis, which focuses on the relationship between the mother tongue and the target language.

These two complementary approaches were evaluated both separately and together. Corder (1981) is considered a pioneer in error analysis research, playing a paramount role in the trend development in this field. In his 1981 work, Corder used the term "error analysis" to describe the concept. According to Corder (1981), error analysis aims to identify students' knowledge, including what has been mastered and what has not, and to ensure that teaching grammar rules in the target language can be done more effectively using relevant information and data. This approach aims to help instructors identify wrong assumptions in student learning so teaching can be structured more effectively. Corder (1981) argued that error analysis proves beneficial because it can provide feedback, and this feedback provides an opportunity for teachers to review and improve teaching materials, methods, and lesson content. Several methods developed by researchers regarding how Syntactic Errors in Indonesian Writing are carried out with the aims and benefits of which have been explained above. These methods are in Table 1 as follows.

**Table 1.** *Syntactic error analysis method*

Research	Method
Setiawan (2016)	Qualitative
Ali et al. (2021)	Descriptive qualitative
Maulida (2022)	Listen and take notes
Agkris and Simorangkir (2023)	Content analysis

In this research, descriptive qualitative methods are widely used to identify and describe syntactic errors in various text contexts, including theses, speeches, essays, blogs, journal articles, circulars, and others. The content analysis method was used in Agkris and Simorangkir (2023), and the listen and take note method in Maulida's (2022) research to analyze syntactic language errors in textbooks and newspapers. Apart from that, research that uses a descriptive qualitative approach in examining syntactic errors in student theses, such as Sari and Fitriani (2022). All the research above certainly contributes to further understanding of syntactic errors in Indonesian and provides beneficial insights for developing a curriculum and learning that is more effective in understanding and overcoming syntactic errors in writing.

## Literature Review

### *Syntax*

Syntax is a branch of linguistics that studies the structure and order of words in a language. It includes how words and phrases are arranged in sentences to form coherent meaning. In Indonesian writing, a good understanding of syntax is crucial because it affects overall comprehension and communication. In this context, several key concepts must be understood,

- Sentences are the basic units in syntax. It consists of one or more words arranged in definite order. A good sentence must have an appropriate subject and predicate;
- A phrase is a group of words that forms a smaller structural unit than a sentence. Phrases can be noun phrases, verb phrases, or prepositional phrases;
- Syntax involves a hierarchical structure in which words and phrases are placed in different orders to produce different types of sentences. It helps illustrate how language elements are related;
- Grammar or syntactic rules are guidelines that regulate how words and phrases are arranged in sentences to produce grammatical and meaningful sentences. Non-compliance with syntactic rules can result in syntactic errors in writing. Syntax is also related to coherence and cohesion in a text. Coherence refers to the connection of ideas and information in a text, while cohesion is how words and phrases are connected in the text.

In this research, descriptive qualitative methods are widely used to identify and describe syntactic errors in various text contexts, including theses, speeches, essays, blogs, journal articles, circulars, and others. The content analysis method was used in [Agkris and Simorangkir \(2023\)](#), and the listen and take note method is the key to avoiding syntactic errors in Indonesian writing. In this research, the researcher will explore the types of frequently occurring syntax errors and the factors that contribute to these errors. A deeper understanding of syntax will help improve the ability to write in Indonesian effectively.

### *Indonesian language errors in writing syntactic aspects*

Errors in the use of grammatical errors include several problems related to syntactic rules in Indonesian:

- Use that does not comply with the rules. It occurs when the writer uses a word or phrase in a context that does not comply with Indonesian grammar. Examples are the use of nouns as verbs or the use of verbs in the role of nouns.
- Subject-predicate error. This error arises when the relationship between the subject (doer) and the predicate (action or event) in the sentence does not match. For example, sentences that do not have a clear subject or sentences with a predicate that does not match the subject ([Khairah & Ridwan, 2022](#)).
- Errors in using correct punctuation are paramount for understanding sentence structure and proper meaning in writing:
- Incorrect use of punctuation. It occurs when the writer uses punctuation that does not comply with the rules, such as using commas or periods in inappropriate situations. This error can result in impaired sentence fluency and incorrect understanding.
- Ignoring important punctuation. Sometimes, writers ignore important punctuation, such as commas, to separate phrases or clauses in sentences. Ignoring punctuation can make sentences ambiguous or difficult to understand ([Corder, 1981](#)).

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Errors in word order in a sentence play a paramount role in conveying a clear and effective message:

- Ambiguous sentences due to inappropriate word order. This error occurs when the writer arranges words in an inappropriate order so that the sentence has more than one interpretation or an unclear message. It can obscure the writer's intention.
- Incoherent sentences due to incorrect wording. Improper wording in a sentence can disrupt the coherence and cohesion of the text. It can make the text unstructured and difficult to understand (Mony, 2020).

Some research reveals a variety of syntactic errors found in various types of text, such as biographical texts, descriptive essays, thesis abstracts, speeches, and scientific articles. These errors provide a clear picture of the challenges faced by speakers and writers in maintaining smooth communication in Indonesian. Assadiyah et al. (2018) highlighted syntactic errors in student biographical texts. They found three main aspects of error, namely ambiguous sentences, inappropriate diction in forming sentences, and sentence logic errors. It shows how important it is to understand the concept of deixis in building clear and effective sentences. Setiawan (2016) revealed that students who speak Madurese tend to make syntactic errors, including ungrammatical and incoherent sentences. It indicates the influence of the mother tongue in learning Indonesian. Furthermore, Karini (2016) identified several errors in sentence patterns, such as subject-verb complement modifier, subject-verb agreement, tense, participial phrase, and parallel structure. This error can interfere with understanding the thesis abstract. Bangun and Lubis (2017) focused on syntactic errors in class XI students' speech. They found that students often made mistakes in phrase and sentence structure, resulting in ungrammatical, incoherent, and ineffective sentences. Sudrajat et al. (2018) revealed that students of the Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program made syntactic errors in writing spelling, choosing diction, and sentences in scientific articles. This is mainly due to a lack of practice-based learning. Overall, this research underlines the importance of understanding and overcoming syntactic errors in Indonesian, both in the context of education and scientific writing. Syntactic errors can hinder understanding and effective communication. Therefore, it needs to be given further attention in efforts to improve Indonesian proficiency.

Through a series of research covering various types of texts, such as student theses, student exposition essays, Chinese student project manuscripts, web magazines, and newspaper opinion sections, various syntactic errors in writing in Indonesian can be identified. Uswati and Nuryanto (2018) stated syntactic errors in student theses involved phrase and sentence structures. The results can be linked to the theory of Indonesian syntax, where grammatical rules and sentence structure are the main focus.

In addition, Wiyanti (2018) revealed syntactic errors in junior high school students' expository essays involving inaccurate word forms, inappropriate word choice/diction, redundant sentences or pleonasms, and many more. Syntactic theory and lexicology can help to understand and correct these error types. Rusiyono and Nurhadi S(2018) highlighted spelling and syntax errors in Chinese students' mini-project manuscripts. These errors are related to subjects, predicates, objects, and complements. In this case, a deep understanding of Indonesian grammar and syntax is very relevant. Ferdianti (2020) found various syntactic errors in the Magdalene web magazine, including inappropriate diction, sentences with non-

standard structures, and so on. In this case, an understanding of Indonesian syntax, grammar, and lexicology can help identify and correct these errors. [Dawa et al. \(2020\)](#) analyzed language errors in the Victory News newspaper opinion column. These errors cover various aspects of words, phrases, and sentences. In this series of research, understanding Indonesian syntax is the key to classifying and understanding errors in sentence construction, phrase structure, and incorrect word usage. The explanation above confirms that a deep understanding of Indonesian grammar, syntax, and lexicology is essential to minimize syntactic errors in Indonesian writing. In an educational context, the results of this research provide a valuable contribution to improving students' understanding of Indonesian grammar and syntax to improve the quality of their writing.

In various research regarding syntactic errors, some findings reflect various aspects that need to be considered in writing Indonesian. Analysis from some research including [Alfionita et al. \(2020\)](#) and [Ariyadi and Utomo \(2020\)](#), showed that syntactic errors often appear in sentence structures. It includes errors in subjects, predicates, and other sentence components. Similar findings were also found in research by [Sugianti \(2020\)](#), who highlighted syntactic errors in official letters, and [Elu and Rahardi \(2020\)](#), who observed the absence of basic syntactic functions in student journal articles. Apart from errors in sentence structure, the research also reveals errors in choosing the right words, as found in [Alfionita et al. \(2020\)](#) and [Sugianti \(2020\)](#). This kind of error often involves inappropriate, ineffective, or even non-standard words, which can affect the clarity of the sentence's meaning. [Ariyadi and Utomo \(2020\)](#) highlighted syntactic errors in online news, including problems with coherence, the use of loan words in sentences, and the unity and logic of sentences. In this context, the effectiveness of sentences and the arrangement of meaning are also crucial things to pay attention to. [Sari et al. \(2021\)](#) described errors in using effective sentences in university circulars, such as fluency, accuracy, efficiency, and subtlety of word meaning. All these findings highlight the need for a deep understanding of Indonesian grammar and syntax in writing well and effectively. In supporting the results of this research, the theory of Indonesian grammar and syntax plays a paramount role in identifying and correcting syntactic errors. With a solid understanding of the basics of a language's syntax, writers can improve the quality of their writing and avoid syntactic errors that affect readability and meaning.

Research on syntactic errors in Indonesian has yielded findings that illustrate primary challenges in quality writing and understanding the level of complexity in various types of text. Some research highlights similarities in syntactic errors, while others show interesting differences. [Ali et al. \(2021\)](#) focused on analyzing errors in student blogs, highlighting problems at the phrase and sentence level. In this case, the finding of syntactic errors is related to inappropriate sentence structure and wrong word choice. This phenomenon shows that students need to understand Indonesian grammar more to improve the quality of writing in the digital era.

In line with the findings of [Ali et al. \(2021\)](#), [Gumelar et al. \(2021\)](#) identified syntactic errors in journal articles that highlight aspects of idea unity, straightforwardness, logic, and careful wording. These findings highlight the importance of understanding syntax in the context of scientific writing, where syntactic errors can disrupt the flow of ideas and good understanding. However, [Saputra \(2021\)](#) highlighted syntactic errors in student theses,

indicating that syntactic problems can include standard language, prepositions, and phrases and sentences. These findings indicated that students need to focus more on syntactic aspects in their academic writing, considering the importance of the thesis in completing their studies. Mahliga and Susilawati (2021) and Pramudita et al. (2021) respectively revealed syntactic errors in student negotiation texts and student response texts. These findings underscore the need for better syntax education in the education system to help students achieve better writing skills. Furthermore, Miatin et al. (2021) revealed syntactic errors in online news, which included punctuation, capital letters, and hyphens. These findings highlight that journalists and online news writers need to understand syntactic rules to avoid mistakes that could affect the credibility of their news. A strong understanding of Indonesian grammar is the key to producing clearer, more effective, and standard texts. Syntactic theory in Indonesian grammar is a relevant basis for identifying and understanding syntactic errors in various text types. Improving syntactic skills in writing is a paramount step towards better communication and literacy in Indonesian.

Syntactic challenges in Indonesia are widespread and varied and the latest research illustrates this complexity. Ali et al. (2021) found syntax errors in student blogs. He found errors in sentence structure and word choice, while Rahmadani (2021) highlighted syntax problems in class VIII junior high school textbooks. She emphasized errors in phrases and sentences with regional language influences and inappropriate use of prepositions. It shows that syntactic errors exist at various levels of writing, both in academic environments and in informal writing, such as blogs. Maulida (2022) described syntactic errors in newspaper news, which include problems with standard words, conjunctions, and punctuation. These findings indicate that media practitioners need to improve their understanding of syntax to produce higher-quality news. She pointed out that this problem is not only related to elements of formality but also to syntactic errors that can affect the reader's understanding.

On the other hand, research involving creative writing, such as short stories, theses, and expository essays also shows various syntactic errors. Utami et al. (2022) revealed errors in the use of standard words, conjunctions, and punctuation in short stories. Sari and Fitriani (2022) highlighted syntactic errors in the form of phrases and sentences in essays. These findings show that understanding syntax is paramount in creative and academic writing. Additionally, Putri (2022) found errors in the use of phrases and sentences in students' expository essays. These findings illustrate the importance of providing adequate education about syntax at primary and secondary education levels to avoid protracted syntactic errors. Finally, Agkris and Simorangkir (2023) showed that syntactic errors are also present in the theses of Indonesian Language Education study program students. It shows that language education students, who should have a strong understanding of Indonesian, can still make syntactic errors that need to be corrected. In this overall context, understanding Indonesian syntax is a paramount aspect of developing better writing skills. Syntactic errors not only create communication barriers but can also affect the quality of text produced in various environments, from education to media and creative writing. Good syntactic education is an essential step in correcting and avoiding widespread syntactic errors.



## Methodology

The research method used is literary review, where the researcher searched for articles related to Indonesian writing errors in syntactic aspects published in 2016-2023. The article search was carried out with the help of Harzing's Publish or Perish application with the keywords "Errors, Syntax, Indonesian", so 750 articles were obtained. Afterward, these articles were examined for their relationship to syntactic errors, and 121 articles were obtained that discussed syntactic errors and focused The Indonesian writing errors in the syntactic aspect were further reduced so that 27 main articles were selected which discussed the syntactic aspect of Indonesian writing errors, while the rest were not included because they focused on general language errors and verbal syntax, which were considered to have the potential to cause changes in the general level of findings. Relevant articles for review are in the following table:

**Table 2.** *Articles for reviews*

Research	Journal
Assadiyah et al. (2018)	Deiksis: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia, 5(2), 16-24.
Setiawan (2016)	Pancaran, 5(3), 25-36
Karini (2016)	Jurnal Pro Bisnis, 9(2), 16-27.
Bangun and Lubis (2017)	Basastra, 6(3), 177-187.
Sudrajat et al. (2018)	Parole: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia, 1(1), 55-64.
Uswati and Nuryanto (2018)	Indonesian Language Education and Literature, 4(1), 1-10.vc
Wiyanti (2018)	Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia, 12(1), 67-87.
Rusiyono and Nurhadi (2018)	Lingtera, 5(1), 49-60.
Ferdianti (2020)	GENRE Jurnal Bahasa Sastra dan Pembelajaran, 2(2), 92-96.
Dawa et al. (2020)	Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan Indonesia, 1(1), 1-12.
Alfionita et al.(2020)	Disastri (Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia), 2(2), 53-61.
Ariyadi and Utomo (2020)	Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra, 8(3), 138
Sugianti(2020)	Jurnal Syntax Transformation, 1(9), 649-655.
Elu and Rahardi (2020)	Atlantis Press
Sari et al. (2021)	Jurnal Review Pendidikan dan Pengajaran (JRPP), 4(2), 322-329.
Ali et al.(2021)	Jurnal Guru Kita PGSD, 5(2), 44-50.
Gumelar et al.(2021)	Jurnal Genre, 3(1), 54-59.
Saputra (2021)	Jurnal Sastra Indonesia,10(3), 215-226.
Pramudita et al. (2021)	Widyabastra : Jurnal Ilmiah Pembelajaran Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia, 9(2), 15-24.
Mahlig and Susilawati (2021)	JoLLA: Journalof Language, Literature, and Arts, 1(5), 683- 695.

Miatin et al.(2021)	NIVEDANA: Jurnal Komunikasi dan Bahasa, 2(2), 140-148.
Rahmadani (2021)	J-LELC: Journal of Language Education, Linguistics, and Culture, 1(2), 101–108.
Maulida (2022)	DIALEKTIKA Pendidikan Bahasa Indonesia,1(2), 34–44.
Utami et al. (2022)	Jurnal Riset Rumpun Ilmu Bahasa, 1(1), 88–101.
Sari and Fitriani (2020)	Jurnal Pembahsi (Pembelajaran Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia), 12(2), 76-85.
Putri (2021)	Lateralisasi, 9(2), 11-19.
Agkris and Simorangkir (2023)	Dharmas Education Journal (DEJournal), 4(2), 540-549.

The selected articles were then analyzed using meta-analysis techniques. Meta-analysis is a statistical technique used in scientific research to combine and analyze the results of some research that has been previously conducted on a particular topic or research question. The primary goal of meta-analysis is to bring together data from many different research sources and produce more robust, consistent, and general conclusions about a topic than can be obtained from each research. The meta-analysis results are then analyzed descriptively until research results are obtained that are relevant to the research focus.

### Results

The results of a meta-analysis of articles that carry out analysis related to Indonesian syntax writing errors being discussed in this research are described as follows.

**Table 3.** *Results of a meta-analysis of articles on Indonesian syntactic writing errors*

Research	Title	Research methodology	Primary finding
Assadiyah et al. (2018)	<i>Deixis-analisis kesalahan berbahasa bidang sintaksis dalam teks biografi siswa kelas X SMA Negeri 7 Padang.</i>  (Deixis-analysis of language errors in the field of syntax in biographical texts of class x SMA Negeri 7 Padang).	Descriptive qualitative research.  Data source: biographical text of class X SMA Negeri 7 Padang.  Data collection techniques: observation, interviews, and document research.	Analysis of language errors in the field of syntax in writing biographical texts for class x SMA Negeri 7 Padang students is divided into three aspects: ambiguous sentences, inappropriate diction in forming sentences, and sentence logic.

Setiawan (2016)	<p><i>Analisis kesalahan sintaksis Bahasa Indonesia dalam karangan deskripsi siswa kelas VI SDN Kanigoro 02 Kecamatan Pagelaran yang berbahasa ibu Bahasa Madura</i></p> <p>(Analysis of Indonesian Syntactic Errors in the Description Essays of Class VI Students of SDN Kanigoro 02, Pagelaran that use the Madurese mother tongue)</p>	<p>Qualitative research methods.</p> <p>Research subjects: the sixth-grade students at SDN Kanigoro 02 who speak Madurese as their mother tongue.</p> <p>Data source: the sixth-grade elementary students' essays</p>	<p>Syntactic errors in single sentences and equivalent compound sentences include ungrammatical, uncoherent, ineffective, and influenced sentences by the Madurese language.</p>
Karini (2016)	<p><i>Analisis kesalahan sintaksis pada abstrak skripsi mahasiswa Teknik Informatika STMIK AMIKOM Purwokerto</i></p> <p>(Analysis of syntactic errors of Informatics Engineering students' thesis abstracts in STMIK AMIKOM Purwokerto)</p>	<p>Qualitative research methods.</p> <p>Research subjects: Informatics Engineering students at STMIK AMIKOM Purwokerto.</p> <p>Data source: thesis abstract.</p>	<p>Errors mainly relate to sentence patterns subject-verb complement modifier, subject verb agreement, tense, participial phrase, and parallel structure.</p>
Bangun and Lubis (2017)	<p><i>Analisis kesalahan berbahasa dalam tataran sintaksis padapidato siswa kelas XI SMA Negeri 1 Tiganderket tahun pembelajaran 2016/2017</i></p> <p>(Analysis of language errors at the syntactic level in the speech of the eleventh-grade students of SMA Negeri 1 Tiganderket 2016/2017 academic year)</p>	<p>Qualitative descriptive research method.</p> <p>Research subject: speech of the eleventh-grade students of SMA Negeri 1 Tiganderket 2016/2017 academic year.</p> <p>Research object: phrases and sentences.</p>	<p>Syntactic errors include errors in the use of phrase structure and sentence structure in the speech of the eleventh-grade students at SMA Negeri 1 Tiganderket. errors occur in ungrammatical, incoherent, and ineffective sentences.</p>

Sudrajat et al. (2018)	<p>Analisis kesalahan berbahasa dalam pembelajaran mata kuliah sintaksis pada mahasiswa prodi Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia</p> <p>(Analysis of language errors in learning syntax subjects for Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program students)</p>	<p>Qualitative descriptive research method.</p> <p>Research subjects: students of STKIP Siliwangi Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program.</p>	<p>Errors include spelling, choice of diction, and sentences in scientific articles. These errors mainly occur due to a lack of practice-based learning.</p>
Uswati and Nuryanto (2018)	<p><i>Kesalahan sintaksis pada skripsi mahasiswa IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon</i></p> <p>(Syntax Errors in the thesis of IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon students)</p>	<p>Qualitative-quantitative descriptive method.</p> <p>Data were obtained from 18 theses of IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon students. Syntax errors based on causes and alternative improvements.</p>	<p>Language errors in writing a thesis include errors in the use of syntactic constructions of phrases and sentences. There is a ratio of errors in the use of phrase and sentence structures of around 3:1.</p>
Wiyanti (2018)	<p><i>Kesalahan sintaksis pada karangan eksposisi siswa SMP254 Jakarta</i></p> <p>(Syntactic errors in expository essays of SMP 254 Jakarta students)</p>	<p>Content analysis method with a qualitative approach.</p> <p>Data from 34 exposition essays of the eleventh-grade students at SMP Negeri 254 Jakarta.</p>	<p>Types of syntactic errors include inaccurate word forms, inappropriate word choice/diction, redundant sentences or pleonasm, non-standard structure sentences, ambiguous sentences, sentences without logic, and sentence contamination or confusion.</p>
Rusiyono and Nurhadi (2018)	<p>The spelling mistakes, syntax, and perception of the Indonesia manuscript of the Chinese mini-project</p>	<p>Qualitative descriptive method.</p> <p>Data from 13 Chinese students' mini-project manuscripts.</p>	<p>Errors include spelling errors and syntax errors such as subject, predicate, object, and complement errors. It also involves the perceptions of Chinese students about Indonesia.</p>

Ferdianti (2020)	<i>Kesalahan berbahasa dalam tataran sintaksis pada web magazine Magdalene edisi Oktober 2019 dan kaitannya dengan pembelajaran teks cerita fantasi kelas VII SMP</i> (Language errors at the syntactic level in the October 2019 edition of the Magdalene web magazine and their relation to learning fantasy story texts for class VII SMP)	Qualitative descriptive method.  Data from the October 2019 edition of the Magdalene web magazine.	Syntactic errors include the use of inappropriate diction, non-standard structured sentences, unclear sentences, sentence logic, sentence contamination, ambiguous sentences, coherence, inappropriate loan words, and the use of redundant forms.
Dawa et al. (2020)	<i>Analisis kesalahan berbahasa pada aspek sintaksis dalam rubrik opini koran Victory News edisi Januari 2019</i> (Analysis of language errors in syntactic aspects in the opinion rubric of Victory News Newspaper January 2019 Edition)	Qualitative descriptive method. Data from the January 2019 edition of the Victory News newspaper.	Syntactic errors include errors in aspects of words, phrases, and sentences in the opinion section of the Victory News newspaper.
Alfionita et al. (2020)	<i>Analisis kesalahan berbahasa Indonesia dalam tataran sintaksis pada teks pidato siswa kelas X Perawat 1 SMK Kesehatan Nusantara Surabaya</i> (Analysis of Indonesian Language errors at the syntactic level in the speech texts of the tenth grade Perawat 1 SMK Kesehatan Nusantara Surabaya)	Descriptive qualitative method.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Language errors in sentence structure, including subject, predicate, subject and predicate, and subject, predicate, complement in student speech texts. - Language errors in the use of the particle "pun."</li> <li>• Language errors in word selection, including errors in word accuracy, word standards, word generality, word economy, and word meaning subtlety.</li> </ul>

Ariyadi and Utomo (2020)	<p><i>Analisis kesalahan sintaksis pada teks berita daring berjudul Mencari Etika Elite Politik di saat Covid-19</i>          (Analysis of syntactic errors in online news text entitled Mencari Etika Elite Politik di saat Covid-19)</p>	Descriptive qualitative method.	Language errors at the syntactic level in online news, including errors in sentence structure, coherence, loan words in sentences, unity and logic of sentences, and effectiveness of sentences.
Sugianti (2020)	<p><i>Penerapan bahan ajar kuliah Bahasa Indonesia Keilmuan melalui analisis kesalahan emosi (Ejaan, morfologi, dan sintaksis) pada surat resmi di Universitas PGRI Wiranegara</i>          (Application of Scientific Indonesian Language Lecture Teaching Materials through analysis of emotional errors (Spelling, morphology, and syntax) in official letters at Universitas PGRI Wiranegara)</p>	Analytical descriptive method.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emotional errors in writing formal letters, including spelling, morphology, and syntax errors.</li> <li>• Factors that influence emotional errors in writing formal letters.</li> </ul>
Elu and Rahardi (2020)	The absence manifestation of the use of the Indonesian language's basic syntactic function found in Master Program students' journal articles	Qualitative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absence of use of basic syntactic functions in Indonesian in master's program student journal articles.</li> <li>• Including syntactic errors in the use of subjects and predicates.</li> </ul>
Sari et al. (2021)	<p><i>Analisis kesalahan bahasa tataran sintaksis pada surat edaran Universitas Sebelas Maret Semester Genap tahun ajaran 2020/2021</i>          (Analysis of syntactic level language errors</p>	Descriptive qualitative method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Errors in using effective sentences in university circulars. Errors involve fluency, clarity, accuracy, economy, subtlety of word meaning, and the regularity of words in sentences.</li> </ul>

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	in Universitas Sebelas Maret circulars even semester 2020/2021 Academic Year)		
Ali et al.(2021)	<i>Analisis kesalahan berbahasa tataran sintaksis pada blog mahasiswa Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia angkatan 2017 Universitas Riau</i> (Analysis of syntactic level language errors on the blog of Indonesian Language and Literature Education students' class of 2017, Universitas Riau)	Descriptive qualitative research.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Syntactic errors in student blogs, including errors in phrases and sentences.</li> </ul>
Gumelar et al. (2021)	<i>Analisis kesalahan berbahasa tataran sintaksis pada artikel inovasi pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia melalui pendekatan Proses</i> (Analysis of language errors at the syntactic level in the Indonesian Language Learning innovation article through a process approach)	Descriptive qualitative method.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Errors at the syntactic level in journal articles, including errors in the unity of ideas, straightforwardness, logic, and carefulness of words.</li> </ul>
Saputra (2021)	<i>Analisis kesalahan berbahasa tataran sintaksis dalam skripsi mahasiswa Universitas Islam Riau.</i> (Analysis of syntactic level language errors in theses of Universitas Islam Riau students.)	Contentanalysis method.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Syntactic level language errors in student theses involving the use of standard language, prepositions, phrases, and sentences.</li> </ul>

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<p>Pramudita et al. (2021)</p>	<p><i>Analisis kesalahan sintaksis pada teks negosiasi karya siswa kelas X OTKP SMK PGRI Wonoasri Kabupaten Madiun tahun pelajaran 2020/2021</i> (Analysis of syntactic errors in negotiation texts by the tenth-grade students of OTKP SMK PGRI Wonoasri, Madiun Regency 2020/2021 academic year)</p>	<p>Descriptive qualitative</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Syntactic errors in student negotiation texts, including errors in the use of phrases and sentences.</li> </ul>
<p>Mahlig and Susilawati (2021)</p>	<p><i>Kesalahan sintaksis pada teks tanggapan kelas IX B SMPN 12 Malang</i> (Syntactic errors in response texts for class IX B SMPN 12 Malang)</p>	<p>Qualitative with descriptive approach.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Syntactic errors in the response texts of the ninth-grade students, including errors at the phrase and sentence level.</li> </ul>
<p>Miatin et al. (2021)</p>	<p><i>Analisis kesalahan sintaksis dalam berita online tradisi sunatan unik di Klaten, Bocah Diarak dan Dimandikan di Solopos.com</i> (Analysis of Syntactic Errors in Online News Unique Circumcision Tradition in Klaten, Boy Paraded and Bathed at Solopos.com)</p>	<p>Descriptive qualitative method.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Language errors at the syntactic level in online news, including errors in the use of capital letters, punctuation, hyphens, and others.</li> </ul>

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Rahmadani (2021)	<i>Analisis kesalahan berbahasa tataran sintaksis dalam buku teks Bahasa Indonesia Kelas VIII SMP/MTs kurikulum 2013 terbitan Kemendikbud</i> (Analysis of syntactic level language errors in Indonesian Language textbooks for class VIII SMP/MTs curriculum 2013 published by the Ministry of Education and Culture)	Content analysis method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Language errors at the syntactic level in the field of phrases include the influence of regional languages, the use of excessive or redundant elements, and the use of inappropriate prepositions.</li> <li>• 2. Language errors at the syntactic level in the area of sentences including illogical sentences and the use of foreign terms.</li> </ul>
Maulida (2022)	<i>Analisis kesalahan berbahasa bidang sintaksis pada berita dalam surat kabar Suara Merdeka edisi 21 Januari 2021</i> (Analysis of language errors in the field of syntax in the Suara Merdeka Newspaper news, January 21, 2021 Edition)	Listen and take note method	There are various syntactic language errors in the news, including syntactic-level language errors in various news, which include standard word errors, conjunction errors, and errors in the use of punctuation.
Utami et al. (2022)	<i>Analisis kesalahan sintaksis pada cerpen berjudul "Warisan untuk Doni" Karya Putu Ayub</i> (Analysis of syntactic errors in the short story entitled "Warisan untuk Doni" by Putu Ayub)	Descriptive qualitative method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are ten errors in using standard words.</li> <li>• Three errors in using conjunctions.</li> <li>• 3. Three errors in using punctuation.</li> </ul>
Sari and Fitriani (2020)	<i>Analisis kesalahan sintaksis Bahasa Indonesia dalam karangan</i> (Analysis of Indonesian syntactic errors in essays)	Descriptive qualitative method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Errors in the use of syntax in phrases were 32.98%, including inappropriate prepositions, inappropriate word order, excessive or redundant elements, excessive use of superlative forms, double pluralization, and inappropriate use of reciprocal</li> </ul>

Putri (2021)	<p><i>Kesalahan sintaksis pada karangan eksposisi siswa kelas VIII SMP Muhammadiyah Terpadu Kota Bengkulu</i>                  (Syntactic errors in the exposition essays of the eighth-grade Students of SMP Muhammadiyah Terpadu Bengkulu City)</p>	Descriptive qualitative method	<p>forms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Errors in the use of syntax in the form of sentences were 67.02%, including sentences with no predicate, sentences with no subject and no predicate (clumsy sentences), illogical sentences, unnecessary use of question words, non-parallel sequences, omission of conjunctions, and excessive use of conjunctions.</li> <li>• There are five errors in phrases or 55.55% of the total number of essays.</li> <li>• 2. Errors in using sentences were 4 or 44.44% of the total number of essays.</li> </ul>
Agkris and Simorangkir (2023)	<p><i>Analisis kesalahan sintaksis dalam skripsi mahasiswa program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Indonesia</i>                  (Analysis of syntactic errors in Indonesian Language Education Study Program students' thesis)</p>	Content analysis method	<p>There are many errors in phrase and sentence structures at the syntactic level in student theses.</p>

### Discussions

The research above collectively shows widespread attention to the problem of syntactic language errors in various communication contexts, from student writing and academic research to news publications and official letters. The research methods used tend to be qualitative, using various methods, such as content analysis, observation, interviews, and document research. The main findings from the research indicate that syntactic errors are a problem that often occurs in Indonesian, both at the phrase and sentence level. Some common findings include errors in sentence structure, word choice, spelling, word accuracy, sentence clarity, and sentence logic. In some cases, linguistic factors such as regional language influences, inappropriate loanwords, and certain particles also influence syntactic errors.

In addition, some research suggests that a lack of practice-based learning may be a factor influencing the occurrence of syntactic errors. It shows the need for a more practical and contextual learning approach to overcoming the problem of language errors at the syntactic level. Syntactic errors also appear in many types of text, including essays, speeches, compositions, journal articles, formal letters, and even blogs. It shows that this problem is widespread and not limited to one text. Therefore, efforts to improve and learn Indonesian need to cover various types of texts and communication contexts.

In the overall research context, a deep understanding of language errors at the syntactic level provides valuable insights for improving the quality of communication in Indonesian. Thus, the results of this research can be the basis for developing more effective learning programs and improvements in writing and speaking skills in Indonesian. The research results presented by various researchers reveal various syntactic errors found in writing Indonesian texts. From these types of research, the main findings can be identified as follows:

- **Common Syntax Errors.** Common syntax errors include errors in phrases and sentences, which include problems such as incoherence, uncritical, and unorthodox sentences. These errors often occur in various texts, from biographical texts, speeches, and scientific articles to blogs and online news.
- **Errors in Sentences.** Many research highlight errors related to sentence formation. It includes errors in the use of sentence constructions, such as subject predicate.
- **Errors in Word Selection/Diction.** some research shows errors in word selection or inappropriate diction. These include errors in word usage, word stiffness, word generality, word economy, and word meaning subtlety.
- **Spelling Errors.** Spelling errors are also a common problem in Indonesian writing. It includes errors in letter writing, punctuation, and hyphenation.
- **Errors at the Phrase and Sentence Level.** Errors in phrases and sentences are a concern in some research. These errors include the use of inappropriate phrases, incorrect conjunctions, and incorrect use of punctuation.
- **Influence of Regional and Foreign Languages.** Some research identified the influence of regional and foreign languages on syntactic errors. It includes the use of excessive or redundant elements, the use of inappropriate prepositions, and the use of foreign terms.
- **Errors in Specific Texts.** Some research also highlights syntactic errors that specifically occur in certain types of texts, such as official letters, negotiation texts, and online news.

Apart from that, some research also discusses factors that influence the occurrence of syntactic errors, such as the lack of practice-based learning, the influence of regional languages, and the influence of emotions in writing.

### **Conclusion**

The general conclusion from this various research is that syntactic errors are a problem that often occurs in Indonesian writing. It is paramount to pay more attention to Indonesian language education and learning, including improving understanding of syntax and correct

usage in various texts. Syntactic errors can impact understanding and effective communication, so a better understanding of syntactic rules is essential. In the Indonesian context, research findings regarding syntactic errors in Indonesian play a paramount role in improving the quality of written communication in that country. The results of this research not only identify and categorize common types of syntax errors but also reveal the factors that contribute to these errors. These findings have a positive impact on language and communication education in Indonesia. They provide a deeper understanding of aspects of the language that require special attention in the educational curriculum. In addition, this research provides a basis for the development of more effective teaching methods in improving understanding and correct use of syntax in various types of texts. Furthermore, research on syntactic errors in Indonesian has broader implications for language studies. They contribute to the understanding of language issues, language learning, and language use and can form the basis for further research in language studies. In conclusion, research findings on syntactic errors in Indonesian have a positive impact on the development of education and language understanding in Indonesia and also provide a valuable contribution to the development of the field of language studies as a whole.

### **Declaration of Conflicting Interests**

The authors declared no potential conflicts of interest.

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### Biographical Notes

**RIA AGUSTINA** is a student at School of Postgraduate, Universitas Negeri Padang, Padang, Indonesia; Corresponding email: [riaagustina@student.unp.ac.id](mailto:riaagustina@student.unp.ac.id)

**SYAHRUL RAMADHAN** is a lecturer at Universitas Negeri Padang, Padang, Indonesia; email: [syahrul\\_r@fbs.unp.ac.id](mailto:syahrul_r@fbs.unp.ac.id)

**MUKHAIYAR** is a lecturer at Universitas Negeri Padang, Padang, Indonesia; email: [mukhaiyar@unp.ac.id](mailto:mukhaiyar@unp.ac.id)