Analysis of Language Errors in News Texts in the April 2023 Edition of Derap Guru Magazine as the Feasibility of Reading Teaching Materials for Grade VIII Junior High School Students

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Abstract: The accuracy of language in news texts is critical because appropriate language makes it easier for readers to understand. The quality of correct and appropriate language is essential in conveying information that is clear, accurate, and easy for readers to understand. Language errors in news texts can interfere with understanding and affect readers' minds. Therefore, correcting language errors in news texts, especially for junior high school students, is essential as part of the learning process. This research aims to provide a deeper understanding of language errors in the news texts studied, using data collection methods, listening and note-taking techniques, and analysis using the agih method. The research used a qualitative descriptive design approach to analyze errors in language use in news texts in the April 2023 Edition of Derap Guru Magazine, which included errors in conjunctions, punctuation, spelling, standard words, capital letters, abbreviated words, and ineffective sentences. Students can improve their language skills by analyzing language usage errors in news texts as teaching materials while deepening their understanding of news texts and effective language use.

Keywords: news texts, language, language errors, module script, KBBI

1. INTRODUCTION

The world of information proliferates, leading to an increasingly diverse range of people's information needs. Thus, various media have emerged to meet the community's needs (Wardani & Utomo, 2021). In the era of information filled with sources and communication platforms, reading the news is a way for people to find an event or event that is factual and, of course, factual. News text can be found through print or online media, such as gadgets. Obtaining information, sources, and communication platforms in reading the news is undoubtedly a positive thing that the public, especially students, can do because news texts are also one of the leading media where communication, clarity, and accuracy of events that occur can be quickly reported and read by the public wherever they are. This is justified by Suherdiana (2020), who says that news is a report about something that happened when it was not there. This is essential news about the world we live in.

The forms of news vary. Some are sourced from social media, magazines, live coverage circulating on television, and many more. Literasi et al. (2021) it was stated that print media use various types of journalistic language. The structure of an excellent journalistic sentence will use vocabulary correctly to express the atmosphere and content of the message conveyed

(Dewabrata dalam Puspitasari, 2017). The news can be accessed anywhere and anytime, so it can be used as an essential means of information to be trusted with any facts about issues circulating in the community. Therefore, the truth in the news text conveyed must be correct, and of course, there should be no mistakes in its writing so that the news text that will be disseminated both in the form of print media news, online media and directly can be helpful to the public and can be used as additional insight for those who read it.

In the digital age, all information can be spread quickly through various platforms, communication challenges, and opinions. Readers can easily understand news or information conveyed if the news uses the correct and appropriate language. According to Padang, Khairunnisa, and Natasya (2023) It is stated that the information in the news is expected to benefit individuals and even reach the wider community. News also specifically impacts readers, whether it is information about an event or information to add insight, such as new science and knowledge.

Humans are social creatures who are always in contact with others. Almost all human activities are always accompanied by language for communication (Musthofa and Utomo 2021). In an increasingly culturally and linguistically diverse society, it is essential to understand that reading the news is intended for people to be able to absorb existing information. Some news readers may have a different language background than the news language generally spread across the community. Of course, this is also important, and it can be observed how news texts can be spread easily, understood, and spread using the correct and appropriate language.

It turns out that several news sources are still not appropriate in the use and way of speaking correctly and correctly, such as language errors at the level of clauses that are also often encountered in daily activities, both orally and in writing (Aditia and Utomo 2021). Utomo, Haryadi, and Fahmy (2019) Language errors are inherent events (closely related) in every oral and written language use. This can cause the interpretation of people who read the news not according to the facts of the spread news. According to Noermanzah (2019) Language is a very effective tool for communicating between individuals. Language allows people to communicate and exchange ideas. Not only oral communication but also written communication (Agustina et al. 2021). In line with this opinion, according to Tebba Zulaikha (2016) explain that language is a means or tool to convey and obtain information. Whether or not the information conveyed by a person to another person is primarily determined by whether the language used is correct or not. In human life, language plays a vital role in everything. Apart from being a communication tool, language is also used in other activities

such as research, study, and news (Khairunnisa et al. 2022). Syntax is a part of linguistics that explains a functional relationship or a meaningful relationship in the form of a unit element (Ratnafuri and Utomo 2021). Syntax errors can occur when the rules of grammar usage are not followed correctly in the construction of sentences (Sari, Missriani, and Fitriani 2024)

In the context of mass media's role as the primary information source for the public, the accuracy of language and the delivery of clear information are critical. Often, in news coverage or written news in magazines, language errors can interfere with readers' understanding and interpretation. In this analysis, the author will examine several examples of language errors in a Text of the News of Derap Guru April 2023 Edition.

The language contained in news texts is a type of written language, which, when used, must pay attention to the completeness of its linguistic structure. From this point on, writings in print media, such as newspapers and magazines, must still pay attention to the rules in a language (Octavianti et al., 2022). Correct language in the news can also be used as a tool or additional material for school students who use language rules properly and correctly. There must be several things to consider, such as the format of the writing, the accuracy of the use of language, the accuracy of the discussion, and the accuracy of the sources in the bibliography (Rahmania & Utomo, 2021), especially for junior high school students. If several news platforms and various news sources still do not use the language correctly, it can cause students to develop incorrect language habits. Worse, these students do not know the absolute truth in language because news is a medium that can be easily accessed, and its sources are widely sought after to meet the information needs of each individual.

News is about politics, accidents, and crime and plays a vital role as teaching material or a tool for correctly using language. Geoffrey Leech once said that language in the news is used to influence readers' perceptions and attitudes towards a topic (Saleh, Jahrir, and Fitri). In addition, linguistic analysis can help unravel the rhetorical strategies used in the news to understand how messages can be conveyed, but apart from the essence of the information, in news texts, there are also several errors in word selection, sentence structure, and concept understanding that can damage the clarity and accuracy of the information conveyed. From this, the importance of the truth of the news is explained as teaching material and a medium that provides factual and actual information.

One way to ensure that the language used in the magazine can achieve the learning objectives is to integrate Indonesian literacy activities into the magazine and analyze language errors in each example of existing news text. In addition, the magazine can provide clear instructions on writing news text. This solution is hoped to help students understand and

increase their interest in reading and writing good and correct news texts. This study aims to find and explain language errors found in the April 2023 Edition of Derap Guru Magazine, especially those related to spelling, syntax, and language. These language errors can include deviations or language violations that are not by Indonesian rules, both word choice, structure, and grammatical errors (Setiawan 2016).

Language mistakes are often closely related to the ability to read, listen, and write. Several previous studies analyze language errors, Nathania et al. (2023) We are examining the analysis of syntactic errors in the text of papers in the 10th-grade teaching module of the Independent Curriculum. Chaniago, Ramly, and Azis (2023) which examines the analysis of language errors in editorial texts in the Indonesian teaching module of grade XII of high school independent curriculum as well as research that discusses the analysis of syntactic errors in the review text entitled The Adventure of Children in the Japan Period as an enrichment material for high school students.

Based on previous research, there are similarities and differences when compared to research conducted by the author. The similarity can be seen from the outline of the study, which is to conduct a study of language errors in a text. In addition, the text studied was to study the news text together. The difference from previous research is the object of study. The object of study can be different from which media can be taken, and language errors can be studied, for example, in the form of news texts directly or can be taken in existing magazines, such as Derap Guru Magazine April 2023 Edition.

From the research that the author explained, it is hoped that this research will increase the understanding of the topic being researched, namely language errors and various types of language errors found in news texts in Derap Guru Magazine. In addition, it will refine previous findings on the subject of this study. This article can help students, especially junior high school students, understand how to correctly use language error analysis to improve knowledge and make learning more effective.

This article aims to help readers understand how to use language correctly when using social media in everyday life and to meet learning needs. In addition, the article is also intended to provide input to authors, especially those who will be writing scientific papers, by paying more attention to the way they use sentences in their work to provide a deeper insight into the importance of accuracy and quality in the presentation of information by the mass media, as well as to increase awareness about the potential of text in the form of news uploads. Interested readers can use this article as a reference for their research projects.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research uses a methodological approach and a theoretical approach. The methodological approach consists of a qualitative descriptive approach. The methodological approach used is qualitative descriptive because of the in-depth analysis of sentences in the language, by the nature of qualitative studies that emphasize understanding the context and meaning (Rahmania & Utomo, 2021). The data is made factually, systematically, and accurately related directly to the studied facts. The type of research used is descriptive research, which is written research to show the essence of the subject being researched when the research is carried out (Wijaya et al., 2022). Fadli (2021) explains that qualitative research does not involve statistical or counting procedures but produces explanations in words or sentences. This type of research also includes presenting results from predetermined sources supported by evidence, as outlined by (Linawati et al., 2022). Saleh et al. 36AD Arguing about qualitative research is research that provides an explanation or description of an object being studied. Qualitative research aims to explain a phenomenon in depth by collecting in-depth data, showing the importance of the depth and detail of the research data (Ningrum & Utomo, 2021). Because this study uses a qualitative approach, it only explains qualitative data with descriptive procedures.
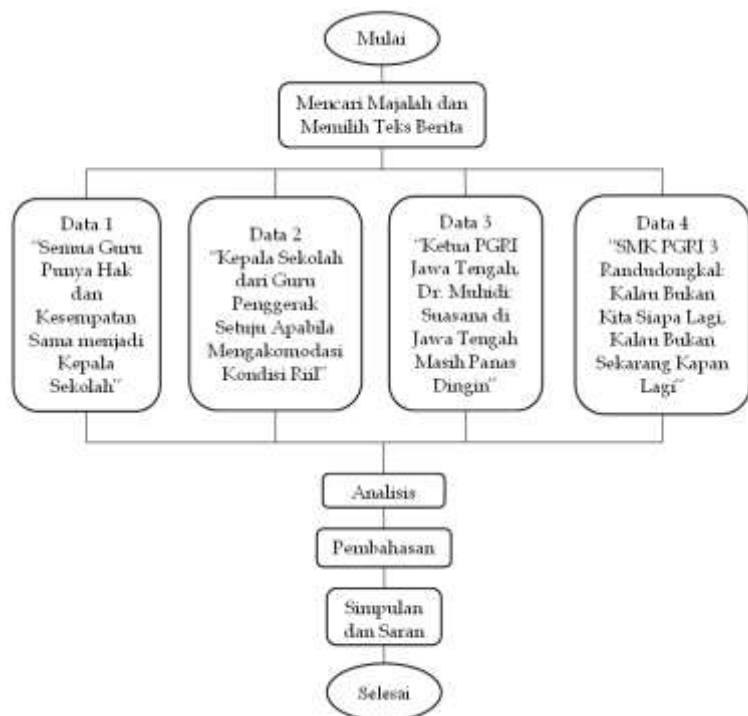
The theoretical approach used is a syntactic approach. The theoretical approach is a language error analysis approach that is useful for finding out the forms of language errors in news texts and how to correct them to match linguistic rules (Utami et al. 2022). The data collected were Indonesian Language spelling errors, which included letter writing (capital letters and italics), word writing errors (prepositions, affix words, word breaks, abbreviations, acronyms, numbers, and numbers, and word combinations), punctuation errors (periods, commas, and hyphens). The subject of the study is junior high school students in grade VIII. At the same time, the research object focuses on the analysis of language errors in the News Text in the April 2023 edition of Derap Guru Magazine as a reading teaching material for junior high school students in grade VIII.

This study uses qualitative data, namely data collected from words and sentences. The technique of watching and taking notes was used in this study. The note-taking technique complements the listening technique used to record essential elements when searching for data in research. This recording technique is also helpful in summarizing temporary data before analyzing it in the next step (Fadilah et al. 2024). The listening technique is a method that is carried out to obtain data by listening to the use of language. This technique is used to listen to written language that contains language errors in the field of News Text in the April

2023 edition of Derap Guru Magazine. The recording technique is a technique that presents data by recording data found or obtained (Yumni et al. 2022). After all the necessary data is collected, then the data is immediately classified and corrected. In analyzing the data, the method used in this study is the distribution method. The distribution method is a technique for selecting data based on categories, such as grammatical, in data analysis research that uses the primary determinants of the language being studied (Putri and Utomo 2020). In this study, a formal data presentation technique is used, and the results of data analysis are presented using rules, rules, and patterns in tables.

After the data collection, the next step is to analyze syntactic language errors, focusing on phrase structure, clauses, illogical use of sentences, sentence unity, practical sentence usage, coherence, and meaning appropriateness. It is hoped that the results of this analysis can provide a deeper understanding of language errors that may be contained in the news texts studied.

The following is a flow diagram presentation that explains the steps for preparing language error analysis in News Texts in the April 2023 Edition of Derap Guru Magazine as the Feasibility of Teaching Materials for Grade VIII Junior High School Students.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Magazine Background

The magazine 'Derap Guru Principal dan Guru Penggerak' is an innovative initiative that supports the professional development of school principals and teachers in Indonesia, responding to the need to improve education quality and dynamic education policies. The goal is to provide up-to-date and relevant resources to improve the professional competence of educators and facilitate collaboration between educators throughout Indonesia to create positive synergies in implementing education policies. This initiative, born from a deep understanding of the importance of adaptation and continuous learning, aims to inspire, motivate, and provide new insights to educators to innovate and contribute to sustainable and inclusive education.
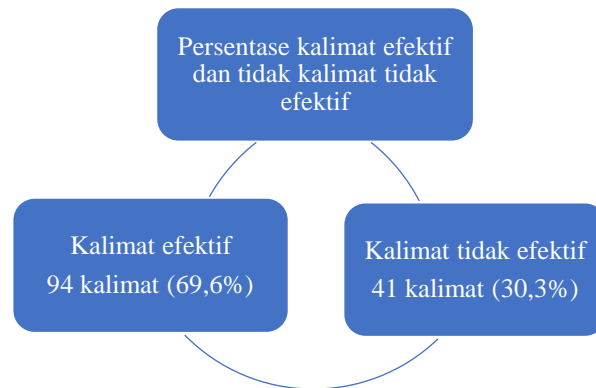
The Great Dictionary of Indonesian Language, known as KBBI, is official and authoritative. KBBI is used as a reference to determine the meaning of words in Indonesian. The Language Development and Development Agency issues KBBI under the Republic of Indonesia's Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology. KBBI not only presents the word's meaning but also the word's origin, the use of the word in a sentence, synonyms, antonyms, and examples of the use of the word. KBBI is updated and revised regularly to be more relevant to the development of the Indonesian language. The renewal and revision of KBBI include adding new words or terms, eliminating words that are no longer relevant, and improving and adjusting word meanings. The first appearance of KBBI is also historic as an official reference (Kresnomurti 2023).

Enhanced spelling, commonly known as EYD, is a basic rule for the use of proper spelling in Indonesian that is still used today (Nadia 2022). EYD plays a role in regulating written language ethics whose content is expected to help in the use of proper spelling in Indonesian and to be understood comprehensively and purposefully(Rafly 2012).

Effective Sentences in News Text

In the April 2023 edition of Derap Guru Magazine, four pieces of news will be analyzed. Several language errors make the sentences in the news text ineffective, but most of the sentences in the news text are effective. In the news text, ninety-four (94) sentences are correct (practical), and forty-one (41) sentences are still inappropriate (ineffective).

Here are the percentages of effective and ineffective sentences in the April 2023

Persentase kalimat efektif dan tidak kalimat tidak efektif

Kalimat efektif
94 kalimat (69,6%)

Kalimat tidak efektif
41 kalimat (30,3%)

edition of Derap Guru news text.

From the percentage above, effective sentences in news texts in Derap Guru magazine show a larger percentage than the percentage of ineffective sentences. Here are some examples of effective sentences in the April 2023 edition of Derap Guru News Text.

"Bekal yang mereka peroleh akan meningkatkan kemampuan mereka."

"Demikian diungkapkan Azwar Annas saat berbincang dengan Derap Guru perihal kiat membangun sekolah PGRI yang unggul dan berkarakter."

The two sentences above come from a quote from Derap Guru Magazine, whose grammar is correct and can be called an effective sentence.

Analysis of Language Errors in News Text

The news text in Derap Guru magazine contains several language errors such as conjunction errors, punctuation, spelling, standard words, capital letters, abbreviated words, and ineffective sentences. The following is a table of quotes from incorrect sentences in the news text in Derap Guru Magazine.

Table 1. News Headlines in Derap Guru Magazine April 2023 Edition

News	News Headline
News 1	"Semua Guru Punya Hak dan Kesempatan Sama menjadi Kepala Sekolah" "All Teachers Have the Same Rights and Opportunities to Become Principals"
News 2	"Kepala Sekolah dari Guru Penggerak Setuju Apabila Mengakomodasi Kondisi Riil" "Principal of Driving Teacher Agrees When Accommodating Real Conditions"
News 3	"Ketua PGRI Jawa Tengah, Dr. Muhidi: Suasana di Jawa Tengah

	Masih Panas Dingin" "Chairman of PGRI Central Java, Dr. Muhidi: The Atmosphere in Central Java is Still Hot and Cold"
News 4	"SMK PGRI 3 Randudongkal: Kalau Bukan Kita Siapa Lagi, Kalau Bukan Sekarang Kapan Lagi" "SMK PGRI 3 Randudongkal: If Not Us, Who Else, If Not Now When Will It Be"
Month and Date	April 2023

Errors in the Use of Conjunctions

The use of conjunctions in a sentence has an important role. The role of conjunctions is to link existing parts of the sentence, and conjunctions are also used as sentence constructors to make them more cohesive and structured. Conjunctions are divided into two types, namely intro sentence conjunctions and inter sentence conjunctions. Intrasentence conjunctions include subordinative conjunctions, coordinated conjunctions, and correlative conjunctions (Setiani and Utomo 2021). The use of conjunctions in a sentence is essential. The role of conjunctions is to connect between existing parts of a sentence. Conjunctions also have rules where some conjunctions cannot be placed at the beginning of a sentence, for example, in the word "karena," "antara lain," "juga," and so on. Here is the data that shows the misuse of conjunctions in news texts in the Magazine Derap Guru.

Table 2. Analysis of Conjunction Usage Errors

Language Errors	Sentence Quotes	Sentence Justification
Conjunction	"**Sehingga semuanya** untuk penyiapan calon-calon kepala sekolah ini akan kita penuhi dari pendidikan Guru Penggerak"	"Hal itu dilakukan agar semua persiapan calon-calon kepala sekolah ini akan kita penuhi dari pendidikan Guru Penggerak"
	"**Karena**, pada pelaksanaan **pendidikan** Guru **Penggarak** (PGP) yang dilaksanakan 9 bulan banyak sekali pengalaman atau penanaman sikap."	"....karena, pada pelaksanaan Pendidikan Guru Penggerak (PGP) yang dilaksanakan 9 bulan banyak sekali pengalaman atau penanaman sikap."
	"**Dan** kepada para siswa, Azwar Annas juga mengaku selalu **menekankah atau**"	"Kepada para siswa, Azwar Annas juga mengaku selalu memberikan arahan agar selalu bersemangat dalam belajar."

"Sehingga semuanya untuk penyiapan calon-calon kepala sekolah ini akan kita penuhi dari pendidikan Guru Penggerak"

The use of the word "sehingga" in this sentence is not appropriate. The word "hingga" and "sehingga" is a conjunction commonly referred to as a subordinate time that indicates the time count of an event (Ivani et al. 2023). The word "sehingga" cannot be placed at the beginning of a sentence because the word "sehingga" is an intro sentence word or conjunction that can only be used in the middle or at the end of a sentence.

"<u>Karena</u>, pada pelaksanaan pendidikan Guru Penggarak (PGP) yang dilaksanakan 9 bulan banyak sekali pengalaman atau penanaman sikap."

Use of the word "karena" hanya bisa ditempatkan di kata setelah kata pertama, karena kata "karena" merupakan kata atau konjungsi lanjutan yang tidak bisa diletakkan di awal kalimat.

"<u>Dan</u> kepada para siswa, Azwar Annas juga mengaku selalu menekankah atau memberikan arahan agar selalu bersemangat dalam belajar."

Penggunaan kata "dan" in this sentence is not appropriate. The word "dan" at the beginning of the sentence is not allowed because it is an equivalent conjunction.

Yulianti (2022) The conjunctions "sehingga," "dan," "tetapi," "melainkan," "sedangkan," "kemudian," "lalu," "bahkan," and so on are included in the coordinating conjunction, which is a conjunction that connects two or more constituents whose position is equal or equivalent. It is impossible to locate at the beginning of the sentence.

Errors in the Use of Punctuation

Using punctuation in a sentence is a small thing that can be skipped and forgotten. Using punctuation marks plays a vital role because punctuation marks are symbols that serve as arrangements, articulations, and pointers of meaning in sentences. Each of the above functions is not always complete and sequential in that the terrain does not always go hand in hand in a sentence. However, each sentence will be formed from some composition of these functions (Natasya et al., The structure and meaning of a sentence will be ambiguous if a sentence is not given punctuation. For example, punctuation marks (','), periods ('.'), exclamation ('!'), and so on. Using punctuation in a sentence is a small thing that can be skipped and forgotten. The following is data that shows the incorrect use of punctuation in news texts in the Magazine Derap Guru.

Table 3. Analysis of Punctuation Errors

Language Errors	Sentence Quotes	Sentence Justification
Punctuation	"Ujar Direktur Kepala Sekolah, Pengawas **Sekolah dan Tenaga** Kependidikan Kemendikbud-Ristek"	"Ujar Direktur Kepala Sekolah, Pengawas Sekolah, dan Tenaga Kependidikan Kemendikbud-Ristek"
	"**Karena,** KS harus punya wawasan yang luas dan mampu mengidentifikasi seluruh **aset/kemampuan** sekolahnya dalam menentukan visi dan misi."	"...karena KS harus punya wawasan yang luas dan mampu mengidentifikasi seluruh aset serta kemampuan sekolahnya dalam menentukan visi dan misi."
	"Hal yang sama juga dialami oleh **Apen Sodikin Spd**, salah satu P1 ASN P3K dari Jakarta yang juga terdampak kebijakan."	"Hal yang sama juga dialami oleh Apen Sodikin, S. Pd. salah satu P1 ASN P3K dari Jakarta yang juga terdampak kebijakan."

"Ujar Direktur Kepala Sekolah, Pengawas <u>Sekolah dan Tenaga</u> Kependidikan Kemendikbud-Ristek"

Comma punctuation is required before the conjunction "dan" or "serta" If the word that needs to be punctuated is more than two words. In comparison, if only two words are connected with a connecting word, "dan" or "serta," no punctuation is required. For example, in the sentence "aku menyukai buah mangga dan durian" " the sentence connects the word "mangga," and "durian" does not require a comma because it is connected to no more than two words.

"Karena, KS harus punya wawasan yang luas dan mampu mengidentifikasi seluruh <u>aset/kemampuan</u> sekolahnya dalam menentukan visi dan misi."

Use of the word "aset/kemampuan." The crisp sign is replaced by inserting a word or a coordinating conjunction. The word "aset/kemampuan" can be inserted with a coordinating conjunction "atau" so that he said that it became "aset atau kemampuan...".

"Hal yang sama juga dialami oleh Apen Sodikin Spd, salah satu P1 ASN P3K dari Jakarta yang juga terdampak kebijakan".

There is an error in the writing of the title in the sentence; it should be after the name is given a comma (',') after the letter 'S' in the writing of the title needs to be added with a period (. "), and at the end of the letter 'D' is also added with a period (. "), so that it becomes "Apen Sodikin, S. Pd."

According to Penabur (2022) Comma punctuation is usually used in the middle of a sentence. The comma punctuation is generally used when breaking down to mention the number. A comma is used when the mention or detail is more than two words. In addition, comma punctuation can also be used to separate subsentences from their parent sentences. This can be done if the child of the sentence precedes the parent sentence.

Errors in Spelling Usage

Spelling is a rule that symbolizes sounds to have the correct meaning. Spelling can be in the form of words with phonological stability composed of phonemes, where they cannot be replaced, subtracted, added, or changed. If the phonemes have been changed, the resulting word has a different meaning from what is desired, for example, in the words "sakit" and "sakti." Changing the location of just one phoneme can produce a word with a different meaning. Here is the data that shows a spelling error in one of the news text sentences in the Magazine Derap Guru.

Table 4. Analysis of Spelling Errors

Language Errors	Sentence Quotes	Sentence Justification
Ejaan	"...dengan SDM pemimpin sekolah yang unggul maka akan mendorong kualitas pendidikan **sesua** visi Merdeka Belajar"	"...dengan SDM pemimpin sekolah yang unggul maka akan mendorong kualitas pendidikan sesuai visi Merdeka Belajar."
	"**Antara lain**, sikap toleransi, kebersamaan, kemandirian, berpikir praktis, belajar **caoching**, dan lain-lain."	"....antara lain sikap toleransi, kebersamaan, kemandirian, berpikir praktis, belajar *coaching*, dan lain-lain."
	"Pada tahun 2022, dalam bidang otomotif memperoleh **predikan** juara 3 dalam LKS SMK se Kab Pemalang, "**Motorcyle Repair And Maintenance**"."	"Pada tahun 2022, dalam bidang otomotif memperoleh predikat juara 3 dalam LKS SMK se Kabupaten Pemalang, *Motorcycle Repair And Maintenance*."

" ...dengan SDM pemimpin sekolah yang unggul maka akan mendorong kualitas pendidikan sesua visi Merdeka Belajar"

Word "sesua" There was a writing error that was initially "sesua" should be written as "sesuai" to match the correct sentences and spellings. The word "sesua" in the word "sesuai" has a different meaning; it is due to the reduction of phonemes in the word "sesuai" or the

addition of phonemes to the word "sesua". If associated with the sentence above, the word "sesuai" is the most appropriate word to use in the sentence above.

"Antara lain, sikap toleransi, kebersamaan, kemandirian, berpikir praktis, belajar _caoching_, dan lain-lain."

There is an error in the word spelling "_caoching_", should the correct use of the word is "_coaching_" which means coaching in English. If a foreign word is entered, it must be italicized as a marker.

"Pada tahun 2022, dalam bidang otomotif memperoleh <u>predikan</u> juara 3 dalam LKS SMK se Kabupaten Pemalang, _"<u>Motorcyle</u> Repair And Maintenance"_.

Word "predikan" There is a writing error that should have been written "predikat" to match the correct spelling sentence. The word "predikan" in words "predikat" has a different meaning due to the difference of one phoneme at the end of the word. If associated with the sentence above, the word "predikat" is a more appropriate word to use in the sentence above.

Word "_motorcyle_" There is a writing error that should have been written "_motorcycle_" to match the correct spelling sentence. Word "_motorcyle_" in words "motorcycle" has a different meaning, it is due to the reduction of phonemes in the word "_motorcycle_" or the addition of phonemes to the word "_motorcyle_". If it is related to the sentence above, the word "motorcycle" is the most appropriate word to use in the sentence above.

According to Nurfaizah (2022) Errors in the use of spelling words such as sesua, mehi, borrow, even if, below, predikan, motorcyle, handai taulnya, motto, berikam, and In syaa Allah, occur because of their lack of knowledge about the proper use of spelling and also not guided by the General Guidelines for Indonesian Language Spelling (PUEBI).

Errors in the Use of Standard Words

Standard words are words written or spoken by someone per the rules in the Great Dictionary of Indonesian Language (KBBI). In foreign words that have not been absorbed and included in KBBI, they can be used and cannot be blamed if they are given italics or underlined. For example, in the sentence "aku akan hangout sore nanti," the word "_hangout_" is a foreign word or language that means going to have fun or hang out. This is the opinion explained by Puspitasari et al. (2023) that words can cause errors in a sentence if their shape, meaning, function, or arrangement do not match. The following is data that shows the use of non-standard words in one of the news text sentences in Derap Guru Magazine.

Table 5. Analysis of Errors in the Use of Standard Words

Language Errors	Sentence Quotes	Sentence Justification
Kata Baku	"Guru Pengegrak merupakan **pool** rekrutmen **kepsek**"	"Guru Penggerak merupakan *pool* rekrutmen kepala sekolah"
	"Bila komunikasi yang baik bisa menyelesaikan masalah, **kenapa** harus dengan aksi-aksi."	"Bila komunikasi yang baik bisa menyelesaikan masalah, mengapa harus dengan aksi-aksi."
	"Webinar Satu Frekuensi bertema 'Adilkah Guru **Passing Grade** PPPK Dibatalkan?'"	"Webinar Satu Frekuensi bertema 'Adilkah Guru *Passing Grade* PPPK Dibatalkan?'"

"**Guru Pengegrak merupakan pool rekrutmen kepsek...**"

The word "pool" In this sentence is a non-standard word and means " pool " in English. If a foreign word or language is inserted in the sentence, the word "pool" must be italicized as a marker to be considered a proper and correct sentence.

"Bila komunikasi yang baik bisa menyelesaikan masalah, kenapa harus dengan aksi-aksi."

Use of the word "kenapa" In the sentence is not standard, the word why should be replaced with the word "mengapa" in accordance with KBBI, so that the sentence becomes "Bila komunikasi yang baik bisa menyelesaikan masalah, mengapa harus dengan aksi-aksi."

"Webinar Satu Frekuensi bertema 'Adilkah Guru Passing Grade PPPK Dibatalkan?'."

In this sentence, there is a term that uses a foreign language. The foreign term should be italicized as "Webinar Satu Frekuensi bertema 'Adilkah Guru *Passing Grade* PPPK Dibatalkan?'."

According to Devianty (2021) A word is a person's oral or written speech by standardized rules or guidelines. The standard rules include the General Guidelines for Indonesian Language Spelling (PUEBI), standard grammar, and the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language (KBBI). Standard words are often used in official sentences or various standard oral or written languages.

Errors in the Use of Capital Letters

Capital letters are usually used at the beginning of sentences, mentioning names, abbreviations, titles, titles, and so on. Capital letters function to clarify the structure of a sentence, for example, in explaining someone's name, which is the same as the word in Indonesian. For example, the mention of the name "Cinta" in words "cinta" if the word "Cinta" begins with a capital letter, then "Cinta" is called the mention of meaning, in contrast to the word "cinta" Words that do not begin with a capital letter will have the meaning of liking or showing a feeling of affection. The following is data that shows the incorrect use of capital letters in one of the news text sentences in Derap Guru Magazine.

Table 6. Analysis of Capital Errors

Language Errors	Sentence Quotes	Sentence Justification
Capital Letters	"**guru penggerak** untuk mengemban tugas sebagai kepala sekolah"	"Guru Penggerak untuk mengemban tugas sebagai kepala sekolah"
	"...padahal dari sisi komitmen, kinerja, **Prestasi**, pengalaman **mengelola dan meminpin** sekolah..."	"...padahal dari sisi komitmen, kinerja, prestasi, pengalaman mengelola, dan memimpin sekolah..."
	"**Atau** mungkin lebih nyaman jadi guru saja, **Karena,** menjadi KS sangat banyak tugasnya."	"...atau mungkin lebih nyaman menjadi guru saja, karena menjadi KS sangat banyak tugasnya."

"**guru penggerak** untuk mengemban tugas sebagai kepala sekolah"

In writing or mentioning names, capital letters are required in the first letter because the word explains the mention of the teacher's name. Different from the mention of the word "guru," the word "guru" here mentions professions other than the name of the teacher, such as Driving Teachers, Indonesian Language Teachers, and so on.

"**...padahal dari sisi komitmen, kinerja, Prestasi, pengalaman mengelola dan meminpin sekolah...**"

It should be in the writing of the word "prestasi" in the middle of a sentence. You cannot use capital letters in the first letter because the word "prestasi" in the sentence is in the middle and is not one of the capitalized word types.

"**Atau mungkin lebih nyaman jadi guru saja, Karena, menjadi KS sangat banyak tugasnya.**"

It should be in the writing of the word "Karena" in the middle of a sentence. You cannot use capital letters in the first letter because the word "Karena" is in the middle of the sentence and is not one of the capitalized word types.

According to Ningrum and Utomo (2021) Capital letters are used as the first letter of all words (including all elements of perfect reform) in the name of a country, institution, body, organization, or document, in contrast to the word task, such as in, to, from, and, which, and so on. In addition, if it is in the middle or end of a sentence, the part above does not need to use capital letters. From the research raised, "diklat" and "guru penggerak" include the organization and name or position, explaining that the beginning of the word must begin with a capital letter. In contrast, the words "Prestasi" and "Karena" are at the beginning of the sentence; there is no need to use capital letters.

Errors in the Use of Abbreviations

An abbreviated word is a part of the word abbreviation used to reduce the length of a word or phrase that is usually used frequently. Abbreviations are usually used to abbreviate people's names, titles, greetings, positions, institution names, units of measurement, and phrases. The following is a mistake in using abbreviations in the news text in Derap Guru Magazine.

Table 7. Analysis of Misuse of Abbreviations

Language Errors	Sentence Quotes	Sentence Justification
Abbreviations	"**Karena**, pada pelaksanaan **pendidikan** Guru **Penggarak** (PGP) yang dilaksanakan 9 bulan banyak sekali pengalaman atau penanaman sikap."	"....karena, pada pelaksanaan Pendidikan Guru Penggerak (PGP) yang dilaksanakan 9 bulan banyak sekali pengalaman atau penanaman sikap."

"Karena, pada pelaksanaan pendidikan Guru Penggarak (PGP) yang dilaksanakan 9 bulan banyak sekali pengalaman atau penanaman sikap."

Use of the sentence "Pendidikan Guru Penggarak (PGP)" in the word "Pendidikan" should be at the beginning of the word using capital letters because it includes the abbreviation of the word.

Rostina (2024) it is said that errors in writing abbreviations can be due to a lack of reasoning and understanding related to the Indonesian language and grammar. Therefore, building awareness to improve understanding of writing a word is necessary.

Errors in the Use of Ineffective Sentences

Pebrian, Nurhadi, et al. (2023) stated that sentences are one of the types studied in syntax, where analysis is carried out on several elements and types that form them, including an evaluation of the effectiveness of the sentence. Using effective sentences is essential in writing, speaking, and effective communication. Effective sentences can express ideas precisely and be understood by the person reading them. Logic in thinking about sentences is the logical relationship between a sentence (preposition or preposition) and another sentence (Amalia and Markamah 2021). The following is a mistake in using conjunctions in the news text in Derap Guru Magazine.

Table 8. Analysis of Ineffective Sentence Usage Errors

Language Errors	Sentence Quotes	Sentence Justification
Ineffective Sentences	"**Guru SDN Panggang, Jepara ini** melanjutkan, untuk menjadi GP dibutuhkan kemauan keras, pengorbanan tenaga, pikiran, serta waktu."	"Guru SDN Panggang, Kabupaten Jepara ini melanjutkan untuk menjadi GP dibutuhkan kemauan keras, pengorbanan tenaga, pikiran, serta waktu."
	"Dr Muhdi mengaku heran, penuntasan masalah kekurangan guru yang telah berlangsung begitu lama, bukannnya segera terselesaikan, **tetapi malah** makin rumit dan berbelit."	" Dr. Muhdi mengaku heran, penuntasan masalah kekurangan guru yang telah berlangsung begitu lama, bukannnya segera terselesaikan, malah makin rumit dan berbelit."
	"Meski kecewa dengan pembatalan penempatan pelamar P1 ASN PPPK tahun 2022, Dr Muhdi meminta **para pelamar P1 ASN PPPK** untuk tetap tenang karena perjuangan seperti ini sudah sering terjadi dan menjadi bagian dari perjuangan panjang PGRI selama ini"	"Meski kecewa dengan pembatalan penempatan pelamar P1 ASN PPPK tahun 2022, Dr. Muhdi meminta mereka untuk tetap tenang karena perjuangan seperti ini sudah sering terjadi dan menjadi bagian dari perjuangan panjang PGRI selama ini"

"Guru SDN Panggang, Kabupaten Jepara ini melanjutkan, untuk menjadi GP dibutuhkan kemauan keras, pengorbanan tenaga, pikiran, serta waktu."

Using the sentences "Guru SDN Panggang, Jepara ini" is less effective because it is difficult for people who read it to understand, especially for junior high school students in grade VIII. Sentence "Guru SDN Panggang, Jepara ini..." can be added to the word, into a sentence "Menurut Guru SDN Panggang, Kabupaten Jepara ini melanjutkan, untuk...".

"Dr Muhdi mengaku heran, penuntasan masalah kekurangan guru yang telah berlangsung begitu lama, bukannnya segera terselesaikan, tetapi malah makin rumit dan berbelit".

Using the word "tetapi malah" makes the sentence look ambiguous because it is a waste of words and makes the sentence ineffective because there are unnecessary words. (Maharani et al. 2023). Should the word "tetapi" deleted and left the word "malah" so that it becomes "...bukannya segera terselesaikan, malah makin rumit dan berbelit."

"Meski kecewa dengan pembatalan penempatan pelamar P1 ASN PPPK tahun 2022, Dr. Muhdi meminta para pelamar P1 ASN PPPK untuk tetap tenang karena perjuangan seperti ini sudah sering terjadi dan menjadi bagian dari perjuangan panjang PGRI selama ini"

Repeat of clauses "para pelamar P1 ASN PPPK" It is not necessary because it causes the sentence to be less effective. The clause can be converted into a pronoun "mereka", so that the sentence becomes "Meski kecewa dengan pembatalan penempatan pelamar P1 ASN PPPK tahun 2022, Dr. Muhdi meminta mereka untuk tetap tenang karena perjuangan seperti ini sudah sering terjadi..."

Yana, Rosalina (2024), Sudarja (2024) Citing the previous research article, the sentences in the data include ambiguous sentence errors. This happens because the sentence contains more than one meaning or interpretation that is not clear. Thus, the sentence in the text must be added with verbs to make it easier to understand.

4.   CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on research in the April 2023 edition of Derap Guru Magazine, there are still language errors in news texts, including conjunctions, punctuation, spelling, standard words, capital letters, abbreviated words, and ineffective sentences. These errors include improper selection of conjunctions, incorrect use of punctuation, *typos* in spelling, non-standard use of words, capital errors, confusing use of abbreviations, and ineffective sentences due to word repetition and improper word choice. By correcting these language errors, students can

improve their language skills, understanding of news texts, and effective language use. This study aims to provide a deeper understanding of language errors in news texts that are investigated using the data collection method of reading and recording techniques and analysis using the agih method.

Suggestions that can be given to deepen research related to language errors contained in news texts in the April 2023 Edition of Derap Guru Magazine are the need to conduct research related to cohesion and coherence contained in news texts in the April 2023 Edition of Derap Guru Magazine. This is used to determine the follow-up that must be done to improve the quality of news text writing. **The author would like to express his gratitude to Mr. Asep Purwo Yudi Utomo, the supervisor who has spent his time, energy, and thoughts guiding the process of writing this article.** His support and direction are significant to the author. **The author realizes that this article is still far from perfect, considering it is still learning.** Therefore, the author expects constructive criticism and suggestions from readers to improve this article. **The author apologizes for all shortcomings and errors in the writing and preparation of this article.** The author hopes that the content of this article can be helpful for students and the general public.

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