

Analysis of Spelling Errors in Student Thesis Health Study Programs

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Abstract. The purpose of this study is to describe errors in the use of capital letters, use of punctuation marks, and writing words in health study program student thesis. The sample of this study is 4 student thesis in 2022. Data collection is carried out using reading and note-taking techniques, while The data collection instrument uses a human instrument, namely the researcher himself. The data analysis technique used is a qualitative descriptive analysis technique. The validity of the data was obtained by means of *interrater and interrater*. The results of this study indicate that there are 248 spelling errors in the student thesis of the Health Study Program at Universitas Aafa Royhan, consisting of (1) 9 errors in the use of capital letters. (2) Errors in writing prepositions *in* and *to* as many as 30 errors which include errors in writing prepositions *in* as many as 27 errors, errors in writing prepositions *to* as many as 3 errors, while the affixes *in -*, *to* and prepositions *from* are not found errors in student thesis. (3) 208 mistakes in using punctuation, including 33 mistakes in using dot (.) punctuation, 164 mistakes in using comma (,) punctuation, 1 mistake in using dash (-), 1 mistake in using question mark (?) as many as 4 errors, and errors in the use of colon punctuation (:) as many as 8 errors.

Keywords: Analysis of Spelling Errors, Thesis, Health

I. INTRODUCTION

In essence, the correct use of language according to the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling (PUEBI) is one of the important factors in terms of writing where word selection is closely related to syntactic rules, social relations rules, meaning rules and composing rules where these rules are very important. support so that it is structured and valuable and easier to understand and understand by others. However, in fact there are still many errors in the use of spelling. For this reason, researchers found various errors that can be found in the thesis of the Student Health Study Program at Universitas Aafa Royhan in Padang Sidempuan City (UNAR) is one proof that Health Study Program Students still find many errors in the use of language, especially in terms of spelling in writing their thesis. Even though students are required to apply or follow the spelling rules in accordance with PUEBI.

With the final thesis activities carried out by students here, students are trained to be skilled in applying aspects of language, such as vocabulary, sound system and spelling. In relation to linguistic aspects, especially spelling, students are required to apply correct spelling in every writing.

Spelling is often called Orthography, where the spelling used in Indonesian is currently known as the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling (PUEBI). This enhanced spelling has been in effect since 2015. This spelling replaces the previous spelling, namely Spelling Ch.A. Van Ophuijen (1901), spelling Swandi (1947) spelling (1996) and perfected spelling (1972)

The General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling consist of 3 chapters, namely (1) use of capital letters, (2) use of (3) punctuation, (4) and writing of words where in written language errors are often found in the use of spelling, lack of familiarity with spelling, and also environmental factors from the author. and spelling errors are still found in the thesis of the Student Health Study Program at Universitas Aafa Royhan in Padang Sidempuan City (UNAR). Therefore the authors conducted research to determine the extent of the level of spelling errors in the student thesis of the Health study program, thus it will be known in detail how the level of correct spelling in the thesis of the student of the Health Study Program at Universitas Aafa Royhan in Padang Sidempuan City (UNAR) will be known so that the ability students in the activity of writing a thesis with the correct spelling.

II. METHODS

In this research, the method used is a qualitative method which is included in linguistic research. The reason researchers use this method is because the problem under study is in the form of data (thesis) which is more precisely explained using words.

The subject of this research is the results of research in the Health Study Program Students at Universitas Aafa Royhan in the City of Padang Sidempuan (UNAR). The reason for choosing this student thesis is because by considering that similar research has never been done.

The object of this research is how to use Spelling in 2022 Thesis, Thesis A, B, and C, therefore to deepen and be more focused, the number of theses analyzed is 3 Student Thesis Health study programs. In Errors in Using Capital Letters, Use of Signs read, and write words .

Data collection techniques in this study used reading techniques. The reading technique used is to read carefully the selected Health Program Student Thesis. Readings are adapted to the objectives of the researcher, while those that have nothing to do with the researcher are ignored. The next technique carried out in this study is the note-taking technique, this note-taking technique is used to reveal a problem contained in a reading or discourse (Sudaryanto, 1999: 41). Before recording is carried out, the researcher first records data and data cards, then the data cards are categorized according to the Spelling Error criteria., then the collected data is analyzed and described.

After being analyzed and described, the errors that have been found are corrected. Correction of errors in this study is partial, namely corrections only in parts related to research, namely in the form of certain spellings that are limited to errors in the use of capital letters, use of punctuation marks, and writing of words.

The instrument for collecting this data is to use *the Human instrument* , namely the researcher himself as the executor who will collect data and analyze and at the same time make conclusions. Based on the researcher's knowledge of spelling, this is an important tool for this research. Student of the Health Study Program at the University of Afa Royhan in the City of Padang Sidempuan (UNAR). By using these criteria, the researcher will analyze the spelling in the student thesis of the Universitas Afa Royhan Health Study Program in Padangsidempuan City (UNAR). Therefore, it is to determine whether or not there are spelling errors.

1. Misuse of capital letters
2. Errors in writing affixes *in -*, *to -* and prepositions *in* , *to* , and *from*
3. Misuse of punctuation marks, including periods (.), commas (,), semicolons (;), hyphens (-), question marks (?), exclamation points (!), brackets ((.)), quotation marks (“.”), single quotation marks (‘.’), slash marks (/).

To get the validity of the data, researchers used it by looking at the student thesis of the Health Study Program at Universitas Afa Royhan in Padang Sidempuan City (UNAR) repeatedly . To determine as much data as possible and aspects that are relevant to the problem under study so as to get accurate and normal data. From repeated and in-depth observations of the student thesis of the Health Study Program at Universitas Afa Royhan in Padang Sidempuan City (UNAR) to obtain valid results.

Data analysis, namely how the efforts of researchers directly deal with the problems contained in the data (Sudaryanto, 2001: 3-6). The handling is evident from the actions of observing, reducing, dissecting and describing the problems in question in a certain specific way that researchers take to understand the problems of a language which is appointed as the object of this research is called the data analysis method (Sudaryanto, 2001: 57).

Furthermore, in this stage, to obtain a description of the form of a spelling error, the equivalent and agih (distributional) methods are used. The Padan method is used to analyze and interpret language events related to the determining factor in the use of language as a determining tool in the form of written language.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the research that will be presented here are in the form of an analysis of spelling errors in several thesis students of the Health Study Program at Universitas Afa Royhan in Padangsidempuan City (UNAR). The types of spelling errors are

Where the results of the thesis are identified based on their errors, and the results of identification of spelling errors obtained are then processed into data analysis work techniques, where the data obtained by the technique of reading each sentence and noting the sentences with incorrect spelling and then being entered in the data card and analyzed in the technique qualitative description.

Based on the limitations above, the results of research on spelling errors in several theses were achieved. There were 247 errors made by students of the Universitas Afa Royhan Health Study Program which included: (1) 7 errors in using capital letters, (2) 31 errors in prepositions *in* and *to* , (3) 209 errors in the use of punctuation marks.

The discussion of this research is a spelling error in the thesis of the Health Study Program Student at Universitas Afa Royhan in Padangsidempuan City (UNAR)

Based on the results of the analysis, this discussion is carried out in the same way as the grouping of spelling errors which consist of errors in the use of capital letters and italics, writing words, writing absorption elements and using punctuation marks. The discussion of the research results is as follows:

a. Use of Capital Letters.

Spelling errors in essays are caused by the use of capital letters, in this study there were 7 errors in the use of capital letters in the thesis of students of the Health Studies program at Universitas Afa Royhan in Padang Sidempuan City (UNAR). Errors

in capital letters in the thesis include a lack of understanding in using capital letters, these errors include errors in the use of capital letters in the first letter of a word at the beginning of a sentence, elements of names in geography or names of countries, regions and cities, absorption of foreign languages, the first letter of the name of the language, and the capital letter of the first letter in a title or subtitle. The following data shows the wrong use of capital letters in the thesis of a student of the Health Studies program at Universitas Aafa Royhan in Padang Sidempuan City (UNAR).

- (1) "or certain parts in literary works which in English are called atmosphere."(A/29/07/20)
- (2) "If people just look at the cover, then..."(A/29/07/20)
- (3) " under the entry,one entry with..."(B/12/08/20)
- (4) "Respectfully, be forgiven because..."(C/12/08/20)

In sentence (1) write the letter *a* in the word *or* use lowercase letters which should be used in capital letters because it is the first letter at the beginning of the sentence. Thus the spelling matches English is called atmosphere."(A/29/07/20)

(1a) "or certain parts of a literary work which in English is called atmosphere." (A/29/07/ 20)

(2) the letter *a* in the word should be capitalized because the letter *a* in the word if is the first letter of the word at the beginning of the sentence. Thus, the spelling according to sentence (2) is as follows.

(2a) "If people just look at the cover, then..." (A/71/04/02) In sentence (3) the letter *s* in word one should be capitalized because the letter *s* in word one is the first letter at the start of the sentence. Thus, the spelling according to sentence (3) is as follows.

(3a) "..., under the entry. one entry with..." (B/12/08/20) In sentence (4) the letter *d* in the word with should be capitalized because the letter *d* in the word with is the first letter of the word at the beginning of the sentence. Thus, the spelling according to sentence (4) is as follows. (4a) "with respect to be forgiven because..." (C/12/08/20)

b. Writing affixes in-, to- and Prepositions in, to, and from

There are still BSI students who find it difficult to distinguish between in- and- as affixes and in, to, and from as prepositions. The affixes di- and ke- as affix words correspond to the verb and are written together with the base word. Meanwhile, the prepositions in, to, and from correspond to nouns and show adverbs of place. In this study, there were 30 errors in the use of the prefixes di-, to, and prepositions in, to, and from, which consisted of 28 errors in the prepositions di, 2 errors in the use of the prepositions to, while writing the prepositions of, the prepositions in- and t- no errors found.

1) Preposition Writing in

The following data shows spelling errors caused by errors in writing the preposition di.

- (5) "...under the entry. One entry with the..." (B/12/06/03)
- (6) "... is determined by the level of education where the dictionary is used." (B/31/01/01)
- (7) "The above cases of violation of the principle of cooperation show..."(C/01/03/01)
- (8) "What is meant here is interesting because it is in status..." (C/05/01/02)
- (9) "... because in this rubric there is, ..." In the sentence
- (10) the preposition in the word field should be written separately from the word that follows it. Thus, the writing of the preposition in which corresponds to sentence (12) is as follows. (10a) "...supporting a special register in the sexual field..."

2) Writing Prepositions to

The following data shows spelling errors caused by errors in writing the preposition to.

- (11) "...Herlinatiens does incorporate a bit of homosexual elements into his work." (A/71/04/03) (12) "What is included in this limited dictionary..." (B/31/02/03) (13) "...geographical location of an area is not included in the dictionary." (B/42/01/ 06) (14) "...but the term will be categorized into..."(D/59/01/03) In sentences (11) to (14) the preposition ke is written in series with the word into which should be written separately from the word that follows it due to the word as a preposition. Thus, writing to which corresponds to sentences (11) to (14) is as follows. (11a) ...Herlinatiens does introduce a bit of homosexuality into his work.
- (12a) "What is included in this limited dictionary..."
- (13a) "...the geographical location of an area is not included in the dictionary."
- (14a) "...but the term will be categorized into..."

3) Use of Punctuation Marks

There are still many errors in the use of punctuation in the thesis of the Student Health Study Program at Universitas Aafa Royhan in Padang Sidempuan City (UNAR) because it does not match the context of the sentence. In this study, there were 209 punctuation errors, including 34 full stop (.) punctuation errors, 163 comma (,) punctuation errors, 1 hyphen (-) misuse, 4 question mark (?) and 7 colon punctuation error (:). Meanwhile, errors in the use of exclamation marks (!), errors in single quotation marks

('...'), errors in semicolon punctuation (;), errors in the use of double quotation marks ("..."), and errors in the use of slashes (/) not found error. a. Use of full stop (.) The following data shows spelling errors caused by the use of imprecise full stop punctuation. (15) "... until it becomes a roundness according to my standards (1982: 80)." (A/12/01/03) (16) "... will produce an endless source of thinking practice (Sayuti, 2003: 72)." (A/14/04/03) (17) "Example of Data Reduction:" (C/34/01/04) (18) "For example, doctors' registers, farmers' registers, or agriculture, education registers (Parera, 1993: 53)." (D/15/02/05) (19) "... by exaggerating something (the amount, size, or nature)." (D/29/02/01)

b. Using a comma (,)

The following data shows spelling errors caused by improper use of comma (,) punctuation. (20) "Besides that, education also aims..." (A/viii/01/02) (21) "Meanwhile, secondary data was obtained from all the texts of his novel entitled A Crying Love". (A/viii/02/06) (22) "...namely abbreviations, acronyms and contractions." (B/07/01/08) (23). " (D/03/01/05) (25) "...such as consultations on health, finance, family, psychology and even..." (D/03/02/02) Sentences (20) and (21) are not used commas that should be used for connecting phrases between sentences found at the beginning of the sentence. Thus, the spelling according to sentences (20) and (21) is as follows. (20a) "Besides that, this education also aims..." (21a) "Meanwhile, secondary data was obtained from all the texts of his novel entitled A Crying Love." In sentence (22) a comma is not used which should be in this sentence a comma punctuation is used between elements in a description or number. Thus, the spelling according to sentence (22) is as follows. (22a) "...namely abbreviations, acronyms, and contractions." In sentence (23) a comma is not used which should be used at the end of a word or to connect between sentences. Thus, the spelling according to sentence (23) is as follows. (23a) "The arrangement of the principle of cooperation occurs, if the participants say ..." In sentences (24) and (25) commas are not used which should be in these sentences comma punctuation is used between elements in a description or number. Thus, the spelling according to sentences (28) and (29) is as follows. (24a) "...chaotic language, both word structure, sentences, and word usage..." (25a) "...such as health, financial, family, psychology consultations and even to..."

c. Use of Hyphens (-)

The following data shows spelling errors caused by improper use of hyphens (-). (26) "Stories consist of events and existences." (A/27/02/02) In sentence (26) there is an error in using a hyphen which should not be used in its existence because hyphens are used to connect the letters of words that are spelled one by one not like the word. Thus, the spelling according to sentence (26) is as follows. (26a) "Stories consist of events and existences."

d. Use of Question Marks (?)

The following data shows spelling errors caused by the use of an incorrect question mark (?). (27) How is the mastery of the writer's language so that it is able to bind the reader. (A/23/02/01) (28) Was the author self-taught or was there another way. (A/23/02/02) (29) How far is the author sensitive to life's problems, both those involving the world and other worlds? (A/23/03/01) (30) ...whether comply with or violate the principle of cooperation. (C/06/03/02) In sentences (27) to (30) a question mark is not used after the end of a question sentence. Thus, the spelling according to sentences (27) to (30) is as follows. (27a) How is the mastery of the writer's language so that it is able to bind the reader? (28a) Was the author self-taught or was there another way? (29a) To what extent does the author have a sensitivity to life's problems, both those concerning the world and other worlds? (30a) ...does it comply with or violate the principle of cooperation?

e. Use of Colon (:)

The following data shows spelling errors caused by incorrect use of colons (:). (31) The approach model put forward by Ratna (2004: 55) includes approaches to literary biography, literary sociology, and, (A/19/04/01) (32) ...some parts of her works such as story ideas, characterizations, storylines, and the style of language used. (A/31/02/03) (33) Variations in the type of definition include, a).... (B/93/05/03) (34)

Students of the Health Study Program at Universitas Afa Royhan in Padang Sidempuan City (UNAR) class of 2021 consist of violating the maxim of quantity... (C/152/01/02) (35) Rubrics in Real Tabloids include Cover Story, Consultation.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded as follows. 1. Errors in the use of capital letters in student thesis of the Health Education Study Program at Universitas Afa Royhan (UNAR) were found in 8 cases of errors or 3.24%. The capital letter error is caused by the incorrect use of capital letters as elements of the first letters of words at the beginning of sentences, the first letters of names of nations, ethnic groups and languages, the first letters of elements of geographic names followed by geographic names, and so on. 2. Mistakes in writing prepositions in, to, and from student thesis students of the Health Study Program at Universitas Afa Royhan in Padang Sidempuan City (UNAR) found as many as 30 cases of error or as much as

12.15% which included preposition writing errors in as many as 28 cases of errors and preposition errors to found as many as 2 errors. Meanwhile, the prepositions of and affixes di-, ke- found no errors. Errors in the prepositions di and ke caused by ignorance of the writing must be written separately from the following words or combinations of words that are commonly considered as one word. 3. Errors in the use of punctuation in the thesis of the Student Health Study Program at Universitas Aifa Royhan in Padang Sidempuan City (UNAR) found 209 cases of errors or 84.61%, which included 34 errors in the use of dot (.) punctuation, errors in use 163 comma (,) punctuation errors, 1 error using a hyphen (-), 4 errors using a question mark (?), and 7 errors using a colon (:). Meanwhile, errors in the use of exclamation points (!), errors in the use of semicolon quotation marks (;), errors in the use of single quotation marks ('. '), errors in the use of quotation marks ("..."), and errors in the use of slashes (/) no errors found. Punctuation errors are caused by differences in perceptions in the use of punctuation according to the EYD guidelines. 4. Errors in writing absorption elements were not found in thesis A, B, C, and D. Suggestion 1. Students should try to increase their knowledge of spelling. This knowledge can be obtained from lecturers, books, and exercises. 2. Seeing that there are many errors, especially spelling errors, lecturers should always pay more special attention to student thesis writing or all forms of student writing.

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