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Research Article

Analysis of Indonesian Language Errors in the *Hidden* Novel

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 Wattpad.

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ABSTRACT

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

INTRODUCTION

According to Putri (Putri, 2019), Wattpad is a website for users who enjoy or have an interest in writing short stories, poetry, and serial stories. Wattpad's founder, Allan Lau, and Ivan Yuen teamed to establish this program in 2006. From year to year, the growth of Wattpad began to spread gradually to several nations, including Indonesia. Through Wattpad, users may also read available stories in a variety of genres, such as fan-fiction, teen-fiction, romance, action, and many more, relieving readers of the burden of carrying large, hefty books with long pages. Wattpad can also be used to hone one's writing skills. This program allows writers to enhance their writing talents and exchange ideas, stories, or pieces of reading. Through story literacy, the author also gains insight and expertise about writing. The benefit of Wattpad is that when an author has

a large number of fans and many people like the writings posted on this program, users can earn money from the sales of books (Putri, 2019). However, Wattpad is also not free from mistakes or errors, especially in language use. Easy writing without editorial allows errors to occur in the form of spelling, punctuation, word order etc. In accordance with Raimes (in Sattayatham & Ratanapinyowong, 2008), There is a strong correlation between writing and thinking. Punctuation, logical content, and precise language are considered crucial in writing. Therefore, one must write both logically and accurately. Furthermore, writing necessitates greater talent and time (Liu & Braine, 2005). There is a connection between writing and the other three skills: speaking, listening, and reading. Besides that, everyone has to grasp the function of grammar and sentence structure, according to Nourish (in

Rahman & Feriyadin, 2022), because it will be difficult to construct correct sentence patterns without this knowledge.

Brown (in Nurwicaksono & Amelia, 2018) states, errors are regular blunders committed by individuals or organizations and reveal their level of writing competence. If it is determined that language errors are violations of the rules of a language. Language errors are the use of language that deviates from the rules of language that apply in a language. According to Supriani & Siregar (Supriani & Siregar, 2012), language errors can take place systematically because they have not been mastered by a system of linguistic rules that have something to do with it. There are two varieties of writing errors: interlingual and intralingual. Interlingual error is the most frequent cause of error. According to Corder (in Al-Majdawi & Shamkhi, 2022), this error occurs when the learner's habits (patterns, systems, or rules) interfere with or impede the language's patterns and rules to some degree. The second contributing factor is intralingual error. Because they are inexperienced with it and have problems utilizing it, it may make errors. According to Tarigan and Djago (in Haryani, 2022), competency variables contribute to errors. This indicates that the individual does not comprehend the linguistic structure of the employed language. There are some possible reasons why someone may make linguistic or language errors such as the use of language is poorly comprehended in terms of the language it employs, and the language instruction received is ineffective or inappropriate (Permatasari et al., 2019).

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

(in Permatasari et al., 2019), language error analysis, a technique utilized by researchers and language instructors, can involve sample collection, identification of errors in the sample, explanation of errors, classification of errors based on their causes, and evaluation of the error's magnitude.

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

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

There are other earlier studies that also touch on the errors analysis. The initial study is carried out by Ayudia et al. (Ayudia et al., 2016). It was released in 2016. In their study, they examine spelling errors, diction, phrases, and paragraphs to demonstrate the different types of errors that might occur when using the Indonesian language. This study used a content analysis approach with descriptive qualitative approach. The report on the findings of observations made of junior high school pupils is the goal of this research study. The findings of their study indicate that spelling, diction, sentence structure, and paragraph errors are the linguistic characteristics that frequently appear in student observation reports. The second research was done by Faisah (Faisah, 2018). This was published in 2018. This research explains that there are errors in the Indonesian language in outgoing and incoming letters at the Layana Indah Village Office. These errors are in the

form of capital letter errors, word writing errors, word order errors, word usage errors, italics errors, and punctuation errors. The third research is done by Kartini (Kartini, 2022). This item was released in 2022. The findings of this study reveal that there were numerous errors in the usage of Indonesian in the Indonesian semester questions at Cokroaminoto Palopo Middle School, particularly in the use of punctuation, capitalization, prepositions, and word choice. The fourth research was conducted by Qomariyah & Irma (Qomariyah & Irma, 2022). This study aims to describe and analyze the forms of semantic errors in *Ketika Langit Mencintai Bunga* by Hnayaa. This study's analysis reveals the presence of semantic errors, including hypercorrection symptoms, pleonasm symptoms, and improper word choice or diction. The most prevalent semantic error in this story is the incorrect use of words or diction employing parts of spoken language.

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

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

research is to describe forms of misuse of ndonesian language errors in the *Hidden* novel.

METHOD

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

$$x = \frac{n}{nt} \times 100\%$$

X: percentage of errors type c

N: the number of a particular type of error

Nt: the total number of all types of errors

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

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

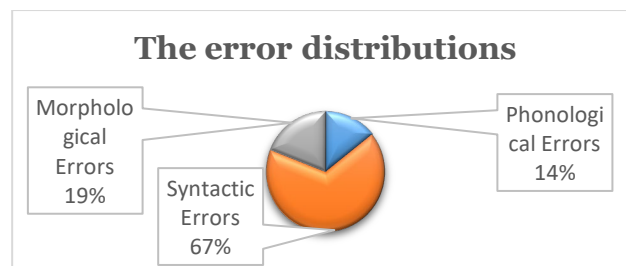


Figure 1. The Error Distributions

The findings of language errors in *The Hidden* novel can be shown in Chart 1. There are three types of errors: phonological errors (14%), syntactic errors (67%), and morphological errors (19%). First, errors at the phonological level which include errors in omission of phonemes. Second, errors in the syntactic level which included errors in the use of punctuation, the use of redundant words, parallel structure errors, unclear sentences, and spelling errors. Finally, errors at the morphological level which include errors in the use of the affixes *di-*, affixes *-ke*, and the use of affixes *se-*.

Phonological errors

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

Table 1 Phoneme omission errors

No.	Error	Correction	English
1.	<i>Ketika Dira sakit, penyebabnya bukan karena kecapean atau apa, tapi karena banyak pikiran. Itu faktor utamanya. Dan, ya, seperti yang kalian tau masalah apa yang tengah gadis itu hadapi sekarang.</i>	<i>Ketika Dira sakit, penyebabnya bukan karena kecapaian atau apa, tapi karena banyak pikiran. Itu faktor utamanya. Dan, ya, seperti yang kalian tau masalah apa yang tengah gadis itu hadapi sekarang.</i>	<i>When Dira is sick, it's not she's tired, but she has a lot on her mind. That's the main factor. And, yes, as you all know what problem the girl is facing right now.</i>
2.	<i>Dira mengigit bibir bawahnya dengan mimik muka yang Nampak berfikir. Kalo nanti Abi ikut mengantarnya ke asrama, para santri pasti semakin memiliki bahan gosipan.</i>	<i>Dira mengggigit bibir bawahnya dengan mimik muka yang nampak berpikir. Kalo nanti Abi ikut dormitory, the ke asrama, students would have even more gossip material.</i>	<i>Dira bit her lower lip with a thoughtful face. If later Abi took him to the dormitory, the students would have even more gossip material.</i>
3.	<i>Laki-laki itu tidak ingin sebrono dengan ikut masuk ke dalam kamar asrama santri putri.</i>	<i>Laki-laki itu tidak ingin sembrono dengan ikut masuk ke dalam kamar asrama santri putri.</i>	<i>The man didn't want to be reckless by joining the female students' dormitory room.</i>

Based on the table of errors at the phonological level above, from data 1, there is an error in the word that is not quite right, namely *kecapean*. There is an error the phoneme omission, namely diphthong 'ai'. It may still be considered reasonable and acceptable to readers. However, this is certainly not correct. Supposedly, the word

kecapean can be replaced using the standard form so that it is more effective when read by readers. In the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), the correct word is *kecapaian*. *Kecapaian* means feeling very tired or exhausted. Furthermore, data 2 errors occur in the phoneme omission errors, namely the word *mengigit*. There is a missing 'g' phoneme in the word. The word should be changed to the word *menggigit*. In KBBI, *menggigit* means clamping or gripping with teeth. This error will lead to different phoneme pronunciations when pronouncing it. Next, data 3 errors are found in the use of the *sebrono* word. There is a missing 'm' phoneme in the word. The word should be changed to the word *sembrono*. In KBBI, *sembrono* means careless or reckless.

Syntactic errors

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

Punctuation errors

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

Table 2 Punctuation errors

No.	Error	Correction	English
1.	<i>"Tadi ke sini bareng sama aku, tapi di depan ketemu sama ustadz Yusuf, ada perlu katanya."</i>	<i>"Tadi ke sini bareng sama aku, tapi di depan ketemu sama ustadz Yusuf, ada perlu katanya,"</i>	<i>"Earlier she came here with me, but in front of meeting with Ustadz Yusuf,</i>
	<i>Jawab Bilal sambil duduk di samping kembarannya.</i>	<i>jawab Bilal sambil duduk di samping kembarannya.</i>	<i>there was a need to say," said Bilal while sitting beside his twin.</i>
2.	<i>Dan Abi pun menyematkan jarum itu pada pashmina di bawah dagu Dira. Dira yang</i>	<i>Dan Abi pun menyematkan jarum itu pada pashmina di bawah dagu Dira, Dira yang</i>	<i>And Abi also pinned the needle to the pashmina under</i>

diperlakukan	diperlakukan	Dira's
seperti itu	seperti itu	chin. Dira,
hanya diam	hanya diam	who was
saja	saja,	treated like
memandang	memandang	that, just
wajah tampan	wajah tampan	kept silent,
Abi dengan	Abi dengan	looked at
sebuah senyum	sebuah senyum	Abi's
manis yang	manis yang	handsome
membuat Abi	membuat Abi	face with a
bertambah	bertambah	sweet
gugup sendiri.	gugup sendiri.	smile that
		made Abi
		even more
		nervous.

In data 1, it is better to use a comma at the end of the dialog before the quotation marks. Furthermore, data 2 should be marked with a comma to make it clearer where to stop when reading the sentence.

Redundancy errors

The errors that occurred are shown in Table 3.

Table 3 Redundancy errors

No.	Error	Correction	English
3.	Berani sekali gadis itu Dira berbicara seperti itu pada seorang Gus?! Walaupun orang yang diajak berbicara bukanlah seorang Gus, apa pantas berbicara seperti itu?	Berani sekali Dira berbicara seperti itu pada seorang Gus? Walaupun diajak berbicara seorang Gus, apa pantas berbicara seperti itu?	How dare Dira speak like that to a Gus? Even if the person you're talking to isn't Gus, is it appropriate to talk like that?

Data 3 based on the data above, the sentence is included in a sentence that is not in accordance with the rules of the Indonesian language. This error occurs due to the use of excessive or redundant elements. The use of redundant elements usually occurs in the use of words that contain the same meaning that are used simultaneously in a sentence. In the sentence above, the word **gadis itu** (that girl) should not be needed anymore because the name *Dira* is already there. This is considered redundant and ineffective in a sentence.

Parallel structure errors

The errors that occurred are shown in Table 4.

Table 4 Parallel structure errors

No.	Error	Correction	English
4.	Dira menggeleng napas pelan dan akhirnya mengangguk sambil tersenyum. “	Dira menggelengkan kepala lalu menghela napas pelan dan akhirnya ia mengangguk sambil tersenyum.	Dira shook her head then took a deep breath and finally nodded with a smile.

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

Unclear sentences errors

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

Table 5 Unclear sentences errors

No.	Error	Correction	English
5.	Dira merebahkan tubuhnya di kasur asrama, tubuhnya benar yang terasa sangat Lelah. Padahal hanya piket di ndalem, tapi sangat melelahkan baginya. Karena selama di rumah, gadis itu tidak pernah yang Namanya beres-beres rumah, kamar saja yang membereskan adalah Mamahnya.	Dira merebahkan tubuhnya di kasur asrama, tubuhnya terasa sangat lelah, padahal ia hanya piket di ndalem, tetapi hal itu sangat melelahkan baginya. Karena selama di rumah, gadis itu tidak pernah yang namanya beres-beres rumah, kamar saja Mamahnya yang membereskan.	Dira lay down on the dormitory bed, her body felt very tired, even though she was only on duty at the palace, but it was very tiring for her. Because while at home, the girl never cleaned up the house, only her mother cleaned up her room.
6.	Dira tidak menyahut	Dira tidak menyahut	Dira did not answer

<i>karena ia tidak tau harus menjawab apa. Ia belum membicarakan masalah ini lagi dengan Abi. Ia tidak kapan status mereka akan dibongkar. Dira hanya bilang jika ia tidak ingin statusnya dibongkar dalam waktu dekat. Ia belum siap.</i>	<i>karena ia tidak tahu harus menjawab apa. Ia belum membicarakan masalah ini lagi dengan Abi. Ia tidak tahu kapan status mereka akan dibongkar. Dira hanya mengatakan jika ia tidak ingin statusnya dibongkar dalam waktu dekat, ia belum siap.</i>	<i>because she was a woman who did not know what to answer. She has not discussed this matter with Abi yet. She does not know when their status will be dismantled. Dira only said that if she was a woman and did not want her status to be dismantled in the near future, she was not ready.</i>
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Data 5 & 6 above, there are errors in the sentence, namely unclear sentences errors. They make sentences confusing in meaning. The sentences *tubuhnya benar yang terasa & Ia tidak kapan* do not have a definite meaning in Indonesian and it creates confusion in meaning for the reader.

Spelling errors

In the novel, there are some errors in the use of spelling errors. Table 6 shows spelling errors.

Table 6 Spelling errors

No.	Error	Correction	English
7.	<i>Dan baru sekarang Malik mengirim Dira ke pesantren, karena ia berfikir, jika Dira berada di pesantren, mungkin Dira bisa merubah sikapnya itu.</i>	<i>Dan baru sekarang Malik mengirim Dira ke pesantren, karena ia berpikir, jika Dira berada di pesantren, mungkin Dira bisa merubah sikapnya itu</i>	<i>And only now Malik sent Dira to the Islamic boarding school, because he thought, if Dira was at the Islamic boarding school, maybe Dira could change her attitude.</i>

8.	<i>Abi menarik nafasnya dalam-dalam. "Saya siap untuk menunggu lagi. Dan saya siap untuk membantu Dira berubah untuk jadi lebih baik." Jawab laki-laki itu dengan tegas.</i>	<i>Abi menarik napasnya dalam-dalam. "Saya siap untuk menunggu lagi. Dan saya siap untuk membantu Dira berubah untuk jadi lebih baik." Jawab laki-laki itu dengan tegas.</i>	<i>Abi took a deep breath. "I'm ready to wait some more. And I am ready to help Dira change for the better." Answer the man firmly.</i>
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The word **berfikir** in data 7 is considered inappropriate and is not found in the KBBI. The word **berfikir** should be changed to the word **berpikir**. In KBBI, the standard word is **berpikir**, not **berfikir**. **Berpikir** means using reason to consider and decide something. **Berpikir** is an absorption word from Arabic with the root word *fikr*. **Berpikir** is a standard word in Indonesian which is contained in the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI). Data 8 has spelling errors. The words **nafasnya** should have changed to **napasnya**. In KBBI, the standard word is **napasnya**, not **nafasnya**. **Napas** (breath) means air that is inhaled through the nose or mouth and exhaled from the lungs.

Morphological errors

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

Table 7 Phoneme omission errors

No.	Error	Correction	English
1.	<i>"Mba Dira, ayo. Nanti kita di hukum Mba."</i>	<i>"Mba Dira, ayo. Nanti kita dihukum Mba"</i>	<i>"Miss Dira, come on. We'll be punished later Mba"</i>
2.	<i>Umar yang mendengar itu langsung melotot kearah gadis itu.</i>	<i>Umar yang mendengar itu langsung melotot ke arah gadis itu.</i>	<i>Umar who heard that immediately glared at the girl.</i>
3.	<i>"Ooo. He'eh bener. Lah iki opo? Santri baru yang dikirim orang tuanya kesini"</i>	<i>"Ooo. He'eh bener. Lah iki opo? Santri baru yang dikirim orang tuanya ke sini"</i>	<i>"Ooo. It's right. What's this? New student whose parents sent here because she was"</i>

<i>karena</i>	<i>karena</i>	<i>stubborn. Her</i>
<i>bandel.</i>	<i>bandel.</i>	<i>parents must</i>
<i>Orang</i>	<i>Orang</i>	<i>also give up</i>
<i>tuanya juga</i>	<i>tuanya juga</i>	<i>taking care of</i>
<i>pasti nyerah</i>	<i>pasti nyerah</i>	<i>a child like</i>
<i>ngurus anak</i>	<i>ngurus anak</i>	<i>that."</i>
<i>kaya gitu."</i>	<i>kaya gitu."</i>	

Data 1 contains error in the use of prefix *-di*. The word *di hukum* is not in agreement with Indonesian language regulations. The use of the prefix *di-* should not need to be separated but combined *dihukum*. The word does not refer to a place but a passive verb. Next, data 2 and 3 contain error in the use of preposition *-ke*. The word *kearah & kesini* are not in accordance with the rules of the Indonesian language. These words do not the passive verbs but they refer to a place.

The majority of the errors were preposition, punctuation, spelling, and redundancy errors. The first error occurred in the prepositional form. This indicates that the writer may not understand the full applicability of the rules, particularly the prepositional forms. The author made a mistake in using the preposition *-ke*. The word *kearah & kesini* are not in accordance with the rules of the Indonesian language. These words are not passive verbs; they refer to a location so they must be separated. This demonstrates that writing is the most challenging skill. This is consistent with what experts say: writing is not easy; writing ability is a sophisticated integrated skill (Deane et al., 2008; Khayriddinkizi, 2021; Rao, 2019; Suvin, 2020). In this case, the author needs to understand that writing in relation with practical actions and providing feedback (Abidin, 2016; Mestad & Kolstø, 2014; Prior, 2013; Urquhart & McIver, 2005). This finding is in line with what was found by Sirait (Sirait, 2021) who found that many people who use Indonesian in public spaces do not use Indonesian properly and correctly according to Indonesian Spelling (EBI).

On the other hand, the error form of punctuation is found in *The Hidden* novel such as "...ada perlu katanya." *Jawab* Bilal sambil duduk di samping kembarannya. ("...there was a need to say," said Bilal while sitting beside his twin). The author's novel used the incorrect punctuation and the data above does not adhere to the Indonesian language's standards. The data should be marked with a comma at the end of the dialog before the quotation marks. Although this situation does not affect the overall meaning and interpretation of the sentence, it can have a detrimental impact on the novel's merit. This corresponds to the findings of Beede and Mulnix (Beede & Mulnix, 2017). They investigate the frequency of linguistic errors in the news media. The results indicate that basic

linguistic flaws impact the perceived credibility of a report. Consequently, there is a correlation between reported credibility. Likewise, this applies to novels. Punctuation errors do not only occur in the novel, but are also found in scholarly work (Anggraini et al., 2016), social media (Tamara et al., 2020), online news (Fitriani & Rahmawati, 2020), and so on. This demonstrates that language errors have grown frequent.

Furthermore, writers are frequently oblivious since the nature of punctuation marks has minimal bearing on the reader's comprehension. In fact, punctuation marks are used to create work that is cohesive and understandable (Floranti & Adiantika, 2019). Writing, according to Ghazali in (Ramadhanti & Yanda, 2022), must be supported by the writer's ability and talents in utilising linguistic structures, sociolinguistic, and discourse. Because writing is the most difficult linguistic skill to master (Ramadhanti & Yanda, 2022). Additionally, writing in Indonesia receives the least attention and emphasis (Amelia, 2015; Darusuprati, 2015; Hermawan et al., 2018; Maulana, 2015). This implies that writing is a difficult skill that requires extensive practice. The capacity to write effectively is not acquired spontaneously (Mulneh, 2018). Not all writing is a skill, but all writing is an activity (Msanjila, 2005).

Another problem discovered is the spelling errors. According to Sawalmeh (Sawalmeh, 2013), spelling is an inaccuracy in integrating letters into a word. Based on the results of the investigation, it was determined that the author of *The Hidden* supplied spelling errors. In his novel, he writes the word *berfikir* even though the default word is '*berpikir*'. The word *berfikir* is considered inappropriate and is not found in the the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI). The word *berfikir* should be changed to the word *berpikir*. In KBBI, the standard word is *berpikir*, not *berfikir*. *Berpikir* means using reason to consider and decide something. *Berpikir* is an absorption word from Arabic with the root word *fikr*. *Berpikir* is a standard word in Indonesian which is contained in the KBBI. The researchers suspect that carelessness caused the error. Beede and Mulnix (Beede & Mulnix, 2017) provide an illustration, for example, what appears to one reader to be a spelling or grammatical error may be viewed by another as intent with meaningful meaning. Some individuals may consider such terms to be grammatically improper, yet for others, they are becoming increasingly commonplace.

Furthermore, researchers suspect that the writer's novel is unlikely to use tools such as *Google Docs* or *TypoOnline*, which assist in the process of checking for KBBI-incompatible words or errors in texts, papers, sentences, words, and so on. In addition, the unavailability of an editing team on the Wattpad application leads to numerous language problems in novel writing. The author freely

publishes his or her writing without any screening process. Even though these rules are regulated in Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 24 of 2009, article 36 paragraph 3 and Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture number 23 of 2006 which requires every individual to use good and correct language, especially in formal media. In addition, various types of written texts in Indonesia have been regulated in Indonesian law (Denafri & Washadi, 2020). Types of written text for writing in Indonesia have been listed in the Regulation of the Minister of National Education Number 23 of 2006. The law states "understanding and using various linguistic components, both phonology, morphology, and syntax in spoken and written discourse and demonstrating listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills in Indonesian". This is supported by the research conducted by Kalee et al. (2018), Marselina (2022), Ramliana et al. (2022), and Tussolekha (2019). They identified multiple EBI problems, including spelling mistakes, improper capitalization, incorrect use of prepositions and conjunctions, inconsistent italics, inappropriate capital letters, misuse of abbreviations, incorrect prefixes and suffixes, improper use of confixes, and non-standard word choices.

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

inability to use and comprehend the Indonesian language system is the source of the error. Government policy is required, particularly from the Language Development and Fostering Agency (*Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa*), to guide or regulate the public's use of the Indonesian language, particularly in online-based media.

CONCLUSION

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

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

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