

# Use of Indonesia Spellings in “Kompas” Newspaper

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**Abstract**--*This study discusses the use of Indonesian spelling in the headlines in *kompas.com* newspaper. The method used in this research is a descriptive method. Based on the findings and discussion, it can be concluded that found three inaccurate use of Indonesian spelling in *kompas.com* newspaper, as follows. (1) inaccuracy of letter writing, (2) inaccurate wording, and (3) inaccurate use of punctuation. On the inaccuracy of writing the letters found two inaccuracies namely the inaccuracy of capital letters of 1.76% and the class of use of italics of 18.91%. Furthermore, at the writing of the word found the inaccuracy in writing abbreviation/acronym of 14.47%, front-word writing of 12.74%, and writing the word *berimbuhan* 6.57%. On the use of punctuation found the inaccuracy in the use of the dot of 2.28% and the use of commas of 16.97%.*

**Keywords**--*accuracy, usage, spelling*

## I. INTRODUCTION

The mass media has a very big role and influence in socializing the ethics of base. This happens because the mass media has a very wide range of power. Mass media such as online newspapers should have a good ability in the use of Indonesian spelling. The use of language in newspapers has an effect on the process of language development and development. Spelling is divided into two spellings of general terms and special features. General aspect, spelling means the entire provision governing the voicemail of language, including its separation and its incorporation, and supplemented by the use of punctuation (Safitri, 2015, p.12).

Spelling is a rule used in letter writing and the use of punctuation in writing activities Ermanto and Emidar (2018). Indonesian spelling like in Batam, Kediri, Surabaya, Riau, Palembang, Pamulang, Banda Aceh, Jakarta, Bandung, and Tasik Malaya.

Suryani (2016) conducts research in the Kediri area, concluding that the spelling inaccuracy in the October 2015 issue of the newspaper "Jawa Pos" newspaper is as follows: (1) inaccuracy of capitalization, (2) inaccuracy of punctuation, inaccuracy of word writing.

Ariana's research (2012) conducted in Palembang area concludes the inaccuracy of EYD in the article of Scientific Writing of lecturers. Percentage of inaccuracy: 1) use of italics (28.07%); 2) capitalization usage (23.46%); 3) front-word writing (18.07%); 4) the use of commas (14.61%); 5) writing of absorption element (3.90%); 6) writing abbreviations and acronyms (2.69%); 7) the use of colon (2.30%); 8) pronoun (1.92%); 9) use of the semicolon 1.92%; 10) particle writing (1.53%); and 11) the use of hyphens (1.53%).

Based on research Gunawan (2017) conducted in the area Pamulang found inaccuracy of spelling on the paper Economics Study Program students as much as 162 inaccuracy. The inaccuracy consists of (1) improper use of capital letters as much as 78 inaccuracies, (2) inaccurate writing in and to as much as 42, (3) inaccuracy of 40 punctuation.

The studies that have been conducted are still studied about improved spelling rules. However, this study will examine the spelling of Indonesian language. In 2016 based on the Decree of the Minister of Education and Culture, Anis Baswedan, the enhanced Indonesian spelling general guideline (PUEYD) is replaced by the name of the Indonesian spelling general guidance (PU Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia) which is perfected by the Center for Development and Protection, Agency for Language Development and Development.

The use of Indonesian spelling to be studied in this research is the writing of letters, word writing, and the use of punctuation. Writing the letters studied, namely: capital letter writing; italics writing; bold writing. Writing the words discussed, namely: the writing of acronyms or abbreviations, front-end writing, and writing the word *berimbuhan*. Use of punctuation seen, namely: the use of periods and the use of commas. It is devoted to such use because the spelling is the most widely used in news writing. The purpose of this study is to describe the use of Indonesian spelling (letter writing, word writing, and punctuation) on news in *kompas.com*.

## II. METHODS

The source of research data is *kompas.com* newspaper that is news published on 06 February 2018 and 07 March 2018. This research method is descriptive qualitative. The data in this study is the use of appropriate and inappropriate spelling contained in news in *Kompas.com* newspapers. The data of this study amounted to 20 news. Data collection is done by taking the news, then read, record, and classify the accuracy of the use of Indonesian spelling used

in the newspaper *kompas.com*. Once the data is entered into the table, then calculate the exact and inappropriate percentage of the use of the Indonesian spelling. The method used in analyzing the data is the method of matching and agih. According to Sudaryanto (1993, p.13), the method of matching is a method of data analysis whose means of deterrence outside the language, regardless and not be part of the corresponding language (langue). The method used is referential padan. Referral reference method is a language analysis method based on the references contained in the speech-language.

### III. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The results of the research that will be presented are the analysis of the accuracy of the spelling of Indonesian language in the headlines in the newspaper compass. The accuracy of the use of Indonesian spelling that is studied includes the writing of letters, word writing, and the use of punctuation. In writing the letters found two inaccuracies of capital letter writing of 1.76% and the use of italics of 18.91%. Furthermore, at the writing of the word found the inaccuracy in writing abbreviation/acronym of 14.47%, front-word writing of 12.74%, and writing the word berimbuhan 6.57%. On the use of punctuation found the inaccuracy in the use of the dot of 2.28% and the use of commas of 16.97%. The following will discuss some of the appropriate and inappropriate forms of spelling the Indonesian language.

First, the capital letter is used as the first letter of the word at the beginning of the sentence. The proper use of capital letters at the beginning of a sentence is found in the following research data. *They are accused of violating Hong Kong immigrant laws*. The letter M in their word is appropriate because the letter M is located at the beginning of the sentence. Furthermore, improper use of capital letters of use at the beginning of a sentence is found in the following research data. *People are expected not to use their emotions in the Indonesian language when participating in a democratic party in simultaneous regional head elections 2018*. The use of capital letters S on the word simultaneously is not appropriate use because the letter S is located in the middle of the sentence. Based on the analysis of the data above, the analysis technique used is a change technique. According to Sudaryanto (1993, p.37), change technique is implemented by replacing certain other elements outside the lingual unit in question.

Secondly, capital letters are used as the first letter of the name element of a person. The proper use of capital letters used as the first letter of the name element of a person is found in the following research data. *Two Indonesian comedian prisoners who had been arrested in Hong Kong, Yudo Prasetyo with a degree Cak Yudo and Deni Afriandi alias Cak Percil*. Capital letters on behalf of Yudo and Deni are proper use. Third, the capital letter is used as the first letter of the direct passage. The proper use of capital letters is used as the first letter of direct passage found in the following research data. *"This public humiliation of the universal norm against the use of chemical weapons"*. Capital letters in this word are the proper use because it is the first letter of the direct passage.

Fourth, capital letters are used as the first letter of the element of the title and rank which follow the person's name. The proper use of capital letters is used as the first letter of the element of title and rank which follows the name of the person found in the following research data. *Head of SPN Batua Kombes Pol Fajaruddin*. The use of capital letters on the job title is correct.

Fifth, capital letters used as the first letter of the name of the nation, ethnicity. The proper use of capital letters is used as the first letter of the element of the name of the nation, the tribe is found in the following research data. *They are accused of violating Hong Kong immigration laws*. The use of the letters H and K on the data above is appropriate because it is the name of a country.

Sixth, capital letters are used as the first letter of the year, month, day, and day. The proper use of capital letters is used as the first letter of the year, month, day, and big day found in research data such as *South Sulawesi, Tuesday (6/2/2018)*. The use of the letter s in the above word is appropriate because it is the name of the day.

The seventh, capital letters are used as the first letter of the kinship indicator. The proper use of capital letters used as the first letter of the kinship indicator is found in the following research data. *Apologize, Sir*, if there are any of my faults. The letter p in the word sir is correct.

The use of italics in the news will be discussed below. First, italics are used to write words or phrases in a regional or foreign language. The use of italics used to write a word or phrase in a regional or foreign language is found in the research data as follows. *It has never banned the use of Global Positioning System (GPS) applications that are now available on mobile phones*. *Global Positioning System* should be written using italics as it is a foreign language. So the use of Indonesian spelling on the word is not appropriate. Based on the analysis of the data above, the analysis technique used is the change technique, according to Sudaryanto (1993, p. 37), the change technique is implemented by replacing certain other elements outside the lingual unit in question.

Writing the word used in the headlines is the writing of abbreviations and acronyms, front-end writing, and writing the word bereavement which will be described below. First, an abbreviation consisting of the letters of each word of the name of a government institution, educational institution, body or organization, as well as the name of an official document written in capital letters without a period. The writing of the acronym can be seen in the following

quotation. "*Consulate General of the Republic of Indonesia (KJRI) in Hong Kong*. Consulate is an abbreviation and the writing is right.

Second, the foreground is written separately from the word that follows it. The use of frontal words written separately with the following words can be seen in the data "*Cak Yudo and Cak Percil are forced to languish in Lai Chi Kok prison*". The wording in and the prison is correct.

Third, the Feed (prefix, insertion, suffix, and combination of prefix and suffix) is written in combination with the base word. The use of incorrect affixes can be seen in the data "... *causing conflicts and social vulnerabilities in the community*". Supposedly the writing of affixes in any society is not separated. Based on the above data analysis, the analysis technique used is the extension technique. According to Sudaryanto (1993, p.37) extension technique is implemented by extending the corresponding lingual unit to the right or to the curb, and the extension uses certain elements.

The use of punctuation is also discussed as follows. First, the dot is used at the end of the state sentence. The use of the dot is used at the end of the state sentence can be seen in the following data. "*The Consulate General of the Republic of Indonesia (KJRI) in Hong Kong is currently preparing for its second return to Indonesia*". The use of the dot at the end of the sentence is correct.

Second, the dot is used to separate the number of thousands or multiples that indicate the number. Use of the dot to separate the numbers can be seen in the following quotation data. "*Driving on the road may be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 3 months or a maximum fine of Rp750,000*". Use of the dot on that number is correct.

Third, a comma is used before a connector like but, but rather, whereas in a compound sentence. The use of a comma is used before the connector can be seen in the following quotation. "..., *but North Korea has obtained some sanctions from the United States and the United Nations*". The use of a comma before the word but it is correct.

Fourth, a comma is used behind a word or phrase liaison between sentences. The use of a comma is used behind the word or phrase connector between sentences can be seen in the following data citation. "*Thus, the concentration of drivers awake and the potential for accidents can be suppressed*". The use of a comma after the word is thus correct.

Fifth, commas are used to separate passages directly from other parts of the sentence. The use of commas used to separate passages directly from other parts of the sentence can be seen in the following quote of data. "*I am thankful that the judges considered serious help from the Consulate in Hong Kong, as well as the letter I wrote on behalf of the government to provide justice for both*". The use of commas to separate direct passages from other parts of the sentence is appropriate.

#### IV. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Based on the findings and discussion above, it can be concluded that found three inaccurate use of Indonesian spelling in *Kompas.com* newspaper, as follows. (1) inaccuracy of letter writing, (2) inaccurate wording, and (3) inaccurate use of punctuation. Writing the letters found two inaccuracies namely the inaccuracy of capital letters by 1.76% and the inaccuracy of using italics of 18.91%. Furthermore, at the writing of the word found the inaccuracy in writing abbreviation/acronym of 14.47%, front-word writing of 12.74%, and writing the word berimbuhan 6.57%. On the use of punctuation found the inaccuracy in the use of the dot of 2.28% and the use of commas of 16.97%.

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