

INDONESIAN SPELLING ERRORS IN THE AL ISLAM KEMUHAMMADIYAHAN (AIK) TEXTBOOK

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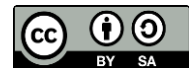
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Abstract

Language errors play a crucial role in language learning and teaching. Using Indonesian in ways that exceed its standard communicative and linguistic norms is considered improper. Such deviations indicate a misuse of the language, whether orally or in writing, as they do not adhere to the established communication parameters and grammatical structures. The objective of this investigation is to scrutinize linguistic inaccuracies present in the book titled *Kuliah Muhammadiyah Gerakan Tajdid*. The book titled *Kuliah Muhammadiyah Gerakan Tajdid: Pendekatan Ideologis, Historis, Organisatoris, dan Analisis* was written by H. Anhar Anshori, M.S.I., Ph.D., and published by UAD Press. This book provides a comprehensive description of Muhammadiyah as an Islamic movement, the da'wah of enjoining good and forbidding evil, and *tajdid* (renewal). This book is often used as an important reference for the Muhammadiyah course at various Muhammadiyah universities. This research adopts a descriptive qualitative methodology, employing an observational approach. The findings indicate the presence of 12 distinct types of orthographic errors. These encompass issues related to letter usage (specifically, two errors involving capitalization), word formation (including four instances of non-standard or improperly formed words), and the incorrect application of punctuation marks (one error concerning the use of single quotation marks, three errors with hyphens, and one error in semicolon usage).

Keywords: spelling errors, Indonesian language, Al Islam
Kemuhammadiyah text book.



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INTRODUCTION

Language is something that supports the creation of communication (Fauziah Nasution & Elissa Evawani Tambunan, 2022; Khasinah et al., 2024; Mailani et al., 2022). Based on (Kridalaksana, 1985), language is divided into three types: spoken, written, and sign language. Spoken language is a verbal form of communication characterized by intonation and reliance on body language, as it is produced orally (Allan, 2020; Chun & Most, 2021; McEvoy, 2018). In contrast, written language is generated through writing and appears in various media, lacking a conversational partner and being inherently slower. Written communication does not depend on immediate conditions and requires writing tools. Both forms of language may contain errors, whether intentional or unintentional.

Error analysis is the examination and evaluation of an error or deviation from the rules (Khachatryan et al., 2022). Indonesian Spelling Errors (Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia {EBI}) are errors in the use or application of language according to the rules established by the Center for Development and Protection, Language Development and Development Agency. According to Andri Wicaksono (2019), language error analysis is an effective step in examining rules or a way to examine errors or language, so this analysis serves to reduce fatal errors when conveying information. The cause of a language error is that the language does not comply with the applicable linguistic rules (Dwi Nurwicaksono & Amelia, 2018).

Language errors are seen as part of language learning, concluding that language errors are an integral part of language learning and teaching (Ginting, 2024). Good and correct Indonesian is Indonesian that follows two parameters, namely: Communicative Determinants and Indonesian Language Rules. This means that the use of Indonesian outside of communication determinants is not correct Indonesian, and outside of Indonesian language rules is not good Indonesian. Therefore, errors in Indonesian are the use of Indonesian, both spoken and written, that is outside the communicative factors and Indonesian language rules or differs from them (Febriyani & Ratnaningsih, 2021). Linguistic errors can occur at all levels of language. Errors occur at the phonological, morphological, syntactic, discourse, and semantic levels. Linguistic errors can be caused by interference (pressure) from the first language (FL) on the second language (SL). The most common language errors are caused by deviations from language rules.

One term for spelling is orthography. The Revised Spelling (EYD) has been used in Indonesia since 1978. With this spelling, older spellings—such as those of Ch. A. Van Ophuijsen (1901), Suwandi (1947), and the LBK (Lembaga Bahasa dan Kesusastraan) spelling (1966)—are no longer used. There are four chapters in this improved spelling system: (1) the use of letters, (2) word writing, (3) borrowed words, and (4) the use of punctuation.

The use of letters in the refined spelling of the Indonesian language consists of the use of letters of the alphabet, vowels, consonants, diphthongs, consonant combinations, capital letters, italics, and bold letters. The use of these letters is adjusted according to their function. After the use of letters comes the writing of words, which includes derivative words, compound words, root words, pronouns *ti -ku, -kau, -mu, and -nya*, the prepositions *di, ke, and dari*, the particles *si and sang*, abbreviations and acronyms, numbers and numerical symbols. The writing of loanwords in its development, Indonesian has evolved into various languages, both from regional languages such as Javanese, Sundanese, and Balinese, as well as from foreign languages such as Sanskrit, Arabic, Portuguese, Dutch, Chinese, and English. Based on their degree of integration, loanwords in Indonesian can be divided into two main groups. First, there are foreign elements that have not fully integrated into Indonesian, such as *Force Majeure, de facto, de jure, and l'exploitation de l'homme par l'homme*. Second, there are foreign elements whose spelling and pronunciation conform to the rules of Indonesian. The use of punctuation marks in written language is a guide to the use of periods, commas, semicolons,

colons, hyphens, ellipses, question marks, exclamation points, parentheses, square brackets, quotation marks, single quotation marks, slashes, abbreviations, and apostrophes.

Spelling mistakes often occur in written language (Adiyadmo et al., 2019). This can be caused by factors surrounding the writer, their lack of understanding of current spelling, and their unfamiliarity with spelling. Spelling mistakes are one type of language error in written language (Ayuningtyas et al., 2022). This has a significant impact on the quality of writing. Writing that does not contain spelling errors and does not pay attention to correct spelling is not always considered good writing. An example of an error found in the book *Kuliah Muhammadiyah Gerakan Tajdid (Muhammadiyah Lectures on the Tajdid Movement)* can be seen in the sentence "In broader social relationships, every member of Muhammadiyah, whether as an individual, family, or congregation," the correct punctuation for the word "congregation" is jamaah.

Other spelling errors are still found in the book *Kuliah Muhammadiyah Gerakan Tajdid: Pendekatan Ideologis, Historis, dan Analisis (Muhammadiyah Lecture on the Tajdid Movement: Ideological, Historical, and Analytical Approaches)*, the latest edition written by H. Anhar Anshori, M.S.I., Ph. D., with 180 pages. This book contains a very comprehensive description of Muhammadiyah. The author of this book is a veteran Muhammadiyah activist who has long been involved with Muhammadiyah figures () across different eras and classical to contemporary literature on Muhammadiyah. Therefore, it is very appropriate for this book to be used as a reference for Muhammadiyah Studies at Ahmad Dahlan University in Yogyakarta. This book contains a variety of information, especially regarding ideology and history, with refreshing interpretations. Readers will gain a wealth of information and understanding that has not been presented in other books about Muhammadiyah. Therefore, the researcher will discuss spelling errors in the book *Muhammadiyah Movement of Tajdid: An Ideological, Historical, and Analytical Approach*, written under the title "Spelling Errors in Indonesian in the Al-Islam Muhammadiyah Studies (AIK) Textbook." in 2022. Thus, it will be known in detail how correct the spelling is in the AIK book.

The research issues are limited to the following: (1) forms of written Indonesian language errors in the use of letters in the book *Kuliah Muhammadiyah Gerakan Tajdid*, (2) forms of written Indonesian language errors in the spelling of words in the *Muhammadiyah Gerakan Tajdid lecture* book, and (3) forms of written Indonesian language errors in the use of punctuation in the *Muhammadiyah Gerakan Tajdid lecture* book.

Research on the analysis of language errors has been conducted by previous researchers. Research by Fajriyani Nurul, Ridho Rosyid, and Laili Qori'atul (2018), entitled *Analysis of Language Errors in the Field of Diction in the IAIN Surakarta Library UPT Guidebook*. The purpose of Nurul's research was to describe language errors in diction and spelling found in the guidebook. The results of the analysis showed that there were 25 errors in diction, consisting of 3 errors in the writing of prepositions, 17 errors in the writing of standard words, and 5 errors in italic writing. In addition, there were 10 spelling errors, consisting of 2 punctuation errors and 8 errors in the use of foreign terms. The difference between this research and previous studies lies in the material object of the research, which is the book *Muhammadiyah Gerakan Tajdid*. Meanwhile, the purpose of this study was to analyze language errors in the *Muhammadiyah Gerakan Tajdid lecture* book. The theoretical objective of this research is to contribute to the study of Indonesian language error analysis. As for the practical objectives, they are to ensure academic quality and the credibility of the publishing institution, as well as to assist in the improvement of subsequent editions. The AIK course is a mandatory course at Muhammadiyah universities. His textbook is used by thousands of students at many universities. If there are spelling errors, the impact is widespread because students will absorb the incorrect form of the language.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Design

This research uses a qualitative descriptive approach. According to (Moleong, 2010), qualitative research is research designed to obtain information about a situation or phenomenon that occurs during the research. The research was conducted in December 2024 on the book *Muhammadiyah's Lecture on the Tajdid Movement*.

Research Subject

The research subjects in this analysis are Indonesian words/phrases/sentences found in the book *Muhammadiyah's Lecture on the Tajdid Movement*.

Research Procedure

Data is all information or material provided by nature (in a broad sense) that must be sought and provided intentionally by researchers in accordance with the issues being studied (Sudaryanto, 1990). The data in this study is in the form of errors in the use of Indonesian spelling in the book *Kuliah Muhammadiyah Gerakan Tajdid*. The method used in this research is the *padan ortografis* method. This method uses a determining element, namely the writing system (orthography). The researcher utilizes writing conventions such as spelling rules, capital letters, spaces, and punctuation, to determine the correctness of written language.

Instruments, and Data Collection Techniques

The data in this study are words/phrases/sentences in the book *Muhammadiyah's Lecture on the Tajdid Movement* that contain language errors, including the use of punctuation, spelling, standard rules, and so on. Data collection was done by reading the markings. The researcher carefully read the data and marked relevant markers (e.g., underlines or numbers on words/phrases). Then, identify the events indicated by the markers, such as punctuation errors, standard rules, etc. Next, recording and grouping findings for further analysis using comparative techniques.

Data Analysis Technique

The technique used in this research is PUP (pilah unsur penentu). The determining tool is the researcher's orthographic sorting ability when encountering a text. The text is analyzed by reading it holistically, then the researcher uses orthographic sorting ability to separate words/sentences based on linguistic errors such as hyphens, correctness, etc. The researcher's role is as an observer of language use from the research object, namely the book *Studi Muhammadiyah Gerakan Tajdid*. After the necessary data is collected, it is immediately classified and corrected.

The advanced technique used is *hubung banding* technique. The variant used is the factor linking technique by equating the main aspect. Data is grouped based on similarities and differences in error types, then the main aspect (error type) is equated. The data validation technique used in this study is triangulation. Triangulation is a data validation technique that utilizes something other than the data itself for checking or comparison purposes against the data. One of the most widely used triangulation techniques is checking through other sources. This study uses theoretical triangulation which uses EYD V. The orthographic pillar in this research is EYD V.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of this study, it can be described in the form of written Indonesian language errors found in the book *Kuliah Muhammadiyah Gerakan Tajdid*, including , spelling errors totaling 12 data in the form of letter usage (2 capital letter errors), word writing (standard

or non-standard form, 4 errors), Punctuation usage (single quotation marks 1 error, hyphens 3 errors, semicolons 1 error)

A. Capitalization errors

The following are some of the errors found in the *Muhammadiyah Tajdid Movement Lecture* book

(1) Agama Islam adalah agama Allah yang dibawa oleh sekian Nabi.

In the data above, there is an error in the capitalization of the word Nabi, as indicated in KBBI V that the correct spelling of the word Nabi is "nabi" because the word nabi is not followed by the name of the prophet.

(2) Konsep-konsep politik yang dapat disalurkan kepada Partai Politik.

In data 2 above, there is an error in the capitalization of the word " Partai Politik" as indicated in EYD V. The word should not be capitalized because it is not an acronym or does not indicate the name of a party.

B. Spelling errors

(3) Fungsi MADM adalah sebagai ruh jihad dan haluan seluruh gerakan dan pengabdian, serta asas perjuangan Muhammadiyah untuk mencapai maksud dan tujuan Muhammadiyah. (halaman 90)

In data 3 above, there is an error in the spelling of the word "ruh". According to EYD V, the correct spelling of the word is "roh".

(4) Mendirikan asrama-asrama di sekolah-sekolah lanjutan dilengkapi pendidikan jasmani dan ruhani.

In data 4 above, there is an error in the spelling of the word "ruhani". According to EYD V, the standard spelling of the word is "rohani".

(5) Ia wafat pada 23 Februari 1923 M/7 Rajab tahun 1340 H di kampung yang sama. (halaman 1)

In data 5 above, there is an error in the spelling of the word *kampung*. According to EYD V, the standard spelling of the word kampung is *kampung*.

(6) Dalam hubungan-hubungan sosial yang lebih luas, setiap anggota Muhammadiyah, baik sebagai individu, keluarga, maupun jama'ah (warga) ... (halaman 133)

In data 6 above, there is an error in the spelling of the non-standard word "jama'ah". According to EYD V, the standard spelling of the word jama'ah is jemaah.

C. Errors in the use of punctuation marks

(7) Jami'at Khair dirintis sejak tahun 1901 oleh Sayid Muhammad al-Fakir bin Abdurrahman al-Mansyur, lalu pengajuan pendiriannya diajukan kepada Pemerintah Belanda tahun 1903.(halaman 7)

In data 7 above, there is an error in the use of punctuation in the word "jami'at khair". The correct spelling of jami'at khair is "jamiat khair" without using a period above it. Jamiat khair (Amiat Kheir is a private institution engaged in education and has played an important role in the history of Indonesia's struggle. It is located at Jalan KH Mas Mansyur 17, Tanah Abang, Central Jakarta).

(8) Perjuangan menegakkan dan menjunjung tinggi agama Islam se-hingga terwujud masyarakat ...

In data 8 above, there is an error in the use of punctuation in the word "se-hingga". The correct spelling of the word se-hingga is "sehingga" without a hyphen because according to EYD V, hyphens are used between two numbers, such as dates or places, which means "to" or "until".

(9) Perjuangan mewujudkan pokok pikiran tersebut hanya akan da-pat dilaksanakan sebaik-baiknya ...

In data 9 above, there is an error in the use of punctuation in the word "da-pat". The correct spelling of the word "da-pat" is "dapat" without a hyphen because, according to EYD V, hyphens are used between two numbers, such as dates or places, to mean "to" or "until".

- (10) Dalam hubungan-hubungan sosial yang lebih luas, setiap anggota Muhammadiyah, baik sebagai individu, keluarga, maupun jama'ah (warga) ... (halaman 133)

In data 10 above, there is an error in the use of punctuation in the word "jama'ah". The correct spelling of the word "jama'ah" is "jemaah" without using a comma above it.

- (11) (QS Al-Ikhlâs 112: 2-4; QS Al-Furqan 25:63-77, An-Nisa 4: 136, Al-Baqarah 2: 105, ...) (halaman 128)

In data 11 above, there is an error in the use of punctuation after the writing of the source of the quotation. The correct writing is (QS Al-Furqan 25:63-77; An-Nisa 4: 136; Al-Baqarah 2: 105; ...) because a semicolon is used to separate the writing of the sources of the quotations.

- (12) (QS Al-Ikhlâs 112: 2-4; QS Al-Furqan 25:63-77, An-Nisa 4: 136, Al-Baqarah 2: 105, ...) (halaman 128)

1. In data 12 above, there is an error in the use of punctuation marks, which uses a hyphen. The sentence should use a separator between the two numbers 63 — 77, which means 'up to' or 'to'.

CONCLUSION

From the results of the research that has been conducted, it can be concluded that in the *Muhammadiyah Gerakan Tajdid lecture* book, there are still several errors in the use of Indonesian spelling. These spelling errors include incorrect use of capital letters, incorrect spelling of words, and incorrect use of punctuation marks. There are 12 instances of spelling errors, namely capitalization (2 errors), word spelling (standard or non-standard forms, 4 errors), and punctuation (single quotation marks, 1 error; hyphens, 3 errors; semicolons, 1 error).

This indicates that mastery of language rules must be improved. Therefore, both the author and editor of the book *KULIAH MUHAMMADIYAH GERAKAN TAJDID* should pay more attention to spelling in the book.

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