

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter, the researcher presents the data regarding errors in written English that collected from public areas such as markets, streets, shops, and schools in Banjarmasin. Banjarmasin is the capital city of South Kalimantan. The city of Banjarmasin is divided into five districts; South Banjarmasin, East Banjarmasin, West Banjarmasin, Central Banjarmasin, and North Banjarmasin. Banjarmasin also has 52 subdistricts they are Sungai lulut, Kuripan, Pekapuran, Kelayan, Pekauman, Teluk dalam, Alalak, and etc. The researcher almost went around all areas to find out the data. The findings revealed that there are approximately 60 errors found in written English at public areas in Banjarmasin. The first purposes of this research are to know about the kinds of errors in written English at public areas in Banjarmasin. The second is to know about the most common error in written English at public areas in Banjarmasin.

A. Findings

The researcher found 60 errors of written English at public areas in Banjarmasin. The error analysis of the written English here is based on the statements of problems in chapter one. As mentioned in the previous chapter that the purposes of the study are to classify and identify the types of error in written English at public areas in Banjarmasin that are selected by the researcher.

At the end of the discussion the researcher will know the type of error that is most dominant. Before knowing about kinds of error and the most dominant error, the researcher presents all data that found (**table 4.1**) and classifies all data based on the kinds of written English and public area (**table 4.2**).

Table 4.1 The errors of written English at public areas in Banjarmasin

Data	Written English
1.	ACCECORIES
2.	ACCECORRIES
3.	ACSESORIES
4.	ACCESSORIES HANDPHONE
5.	TUBELES
6.	TUBLES
7.	TUBES
8.	TUBELLIS
9.	MAUBEL FITRI
10.	LATANSA FOTOCOPY
11.	ANTASARI FOTOCOFIE
12.	SERVIS
13.	SERVISE
14.	INSTAL
15.	PARFUME
16.	PARFUMERY
17.	KRISPY
18.	CHISPY
19.	BARBEQUE
20.	PLASHDISH
21.	PLASDISK
22.	FLASDISK
23.	HENSET
24.	SMOTHING
25.	SMOOTING

26.	SMOTING
27.	AYLINER
28.	KRIMBAT
29.	UNIPERSAL
30.	WHIT
31.	LETER
32.	PAPER
33.	NOTEBOOX
34.	SEKEND
35.	WALPAPER
36.	BRONIES
37.	COFFE
38.	SETOP
39.	SCOOL
40.	NAGET
41.	FITNEES
42.	NA PHONESEL
43.	TAISIR PHONCELL
44.	FRIED CHIKEN
45.	ICE CREM
46.	FLUFFY DONUTS
47.	PARFUME IMFORT
48.	DONUT DHANI'S
49.	LADIES AND GENT
50.	SALON MEED'S
51.	SALON DIN'S
52.	MYDAH CAKE'S
53.	CAKE COUPLE
54.	AMI ALI PARFUM'S
55.	COUPLE WEDDING
56.	TEA POCI
57.	LET GO
58.	TOGETHER WE
59.	WELCOME TO IN CLASS III
60.	WELCOME NABILA SPORT

The tables above are the data of error in written English at public areas in Banjarmasin, which found about 60 errors by the researcher.

The kinds of written English which the researcher found are: **advertisements, brand names, notices, and service.**

- a) **Advertisement is** used to describe a product or service publicly in order to persuade people to buy or use it (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 18), furthermore advertisement is a public notice that offers or asks for goods service. Burke (1980: 6) states that advertising is a sales message, directed at a mass audience that seeks through persuasion to sell goods, services, or ideas on behalf of the paying sponsor.
- b) Brand is a type of product manufactured by a particular company, **brand name** the name given to a particular product by company that produces it for sale. (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 132)
- c) **Notice** is a sheet of paper giving written or printed news information or a sign displaying information (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 790). Notice is one of short functional text, and it gives information or a warning to people
- d) **Service** is to provide people with something they need or want (Longman, Advanced America Dictionary, 1442)

There are many kinds of public area, but the researcher found the data in market, shop, street, and school.

- a) **Market** is a regular gathering where people buy and sell goods or to advertise and offer something for sale (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 718).
- b) **Shop** is a building or part of a building where goods or services are sold to the public (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 1089).
- c) **Street** is a public road in a city or town with houses or building on one side or both sides (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 1180).
- d) **School** is an institution for educating children, where there is teaching and learning activity (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 1049).

Table 4.2 **The classification of the data based on the kinds of written English and kinds of public area.**

No	Data	Kinds of written English				Kinds of public area			
		Ad	BN	N	S	Mark	Sh	St	Sch
1.	ACCECORIES	√					√		
2.	ACCECORRIES	√					√		
3.	ACSESORIES	√					√		
4.	ACCESSORIES HANDPHONE	√					√		

5.	TUBELES				√			√	
6.	TUBLES				√			√	
7.	TUBES				√			√	
8.	TUBELLIS				√			√	
9.	MAUBEL FITRI			√			√		
10.	LATANSA FOTOCOPY			√			√		
11.	ANTASARI FOTOCOFIE			√			√		
12.	SERVIS				√			√	
13.	SERVISE				√			√	
14.	INSTAL				√			√	
15.	PARFUME	√					√		
16.	PARFUMERY	√					√		
17.	KRISPY		√				√		
18.	CHISPY	√				√			
19.	BARBEQUE	√				√			
20.	PLASHDISH			√				√	
21.	PLASDISK	√						√	
22.	FLASDISK	√				√			
23.	HENSET			√		√			
24.	SMOTHING	√					√		
25.	SMOOTING	√					√		

26.	SMOTING	√					√		
27.	AYLINER	√					√		
28.	KRIMBAT	√					√		
29.	UNIPERSAL	√				√			
30.	WHIT	√				√			
31.	LETER	√						√	
32.	PAPER	√						√	
33.	NOTEBOOX				√		√		
34.	SEKEND			√				√	
35.	WALPAPER	√					√		
36.	BRONIES	√				√			
37.	COFFE	√				√			
38.	SETOP			√				√	
39.	SCOOOL	√					√		
40.	NAGET	√				√			
41.	FITNEES	√						√	
42.	NA PHONESEL		√				√		
43.	TAISIR PHONCELL		√				√		
44.	FRIED CHIKEN	√				√			
45.	ICE CREAM		√					√	
46.	FLUFFY DONUTS		√			√			

47.	PARFUME IMFORT	√				√			
48.	DONUT DHANI'S	√						√	
49.	LADIES AND GENT			√			√		
50.	SALON MEED'S		√				√		
51.	SALON DIN'S		√				√		
52.	MYDAH CAKE'S		√				√		
53.	CAKE COUPLE	√					√		
54.	AMI ALI PARFUM'S		√					√	
55.	COUPLE WEDDING	√					√		
56.	TEA POCI	√				√			
57.	LET GO			√					√
58.	TOGETHER WE	√					√		
59.	WELCOME TO IN CLASS III			√					√
60.	WELCOME NABILA SPORT		√				√		

Notes:**Ad** = Advertisement**Mart** = Market**BN** = Brand Name**Sh** = Shop**N** = Notice**St** = Street**S** = Service**Sch** = School

Based on the table above, the researcher summarized that:

~ There are many errors found in English advertisements, brand names, service, and notice. The most dominant errors are found in English advertisement that is about 32 data, in brand name 10 data, in notice 10 data, and the last one is in service 8 data.

~ There are many errors found in written English at public area. Public area means any indoor or outdoor area that is generally open and accessible to people such as: market, shop, street, and school.

1. The Kinds of Error of Written English

Before conducting detail analysis about the errors of written English at public areas in Banjarmasin, the researcher classifies the data based on the kinds of errors. There are two main kinds of error namely **spelling to pronunciation error, and grammatical error.**

Table 4.3 **The errors in spelling to pronunciation**

No	Data
1.	ACCECORIES
2.	ACCECORRIES
3.	ACSESORIES
4.	TUBELES
5.	TUBLES
6.	TUBES

7.	TUBELLIS
8.	MAUBEL FITRI
9.	LATANSA FOTOCOPY
10.	ANTASARI FOTOCOFIE
11.	SERVIS
12.	SERVISE
13.	INSTAL
14.	PARFUME
15.	PARFUMERY
16.	KRISPY
17.	CHISPY
18.	BARBEQUE
19.	PLASHDISH
20.	PLASDISK
21.	FLASDISK
22.	HENSET
23.	SMOTHING
24.	SMOTING
25.	SMOOTING
26.	AYLINER
27.	KRIMBAT

28.	UNIPERSAL
29.	WHIT
30.	LETER
31.	PAPER
32.	NOTEBOOX
33.	SEKEND
34.	WALPAPER
35.	BRONIES
36.	COFFE
37.	SETOP
38.	SCOOOL
39.	NAGET
40.	FITNEES
41.	NA PHONESEL
42.	TAISIR PHONCELL
43.	FRIED CHIKEN
44.	ICE CREAM
45.	FLUFFY DONUTS
46.	PARFUME IMFORT
47.	LADIES AND GENT

Table 4.4 Grammatical errors (word order error)

No	Data
1.	SALON MEED'S
2.	SALON DIN'S
3.	MYDAH CAKE'S
4.	CAKE COUPLE
5.	AMI ALI PARFUM'S
6.	DONUT DHANI'S
7.	COUPLE WEDDING
8.	TEA POCI
9.	LET GO
10.	ACCESSORIES HANDPHONE
11.	TOGETHER WE

Table 4.5 Grammatical errors (preposition error)

No	Data
1.	WELCOME TO IN CLASS III
2.	WELCOME NABILA SPORT

Based on the tables above, the researcher summarized that, there are 3 kinds of error that are found in written English at public areas in Banjarmasin these are **spelling to pronunciation error, word order error, and preposition error**. This data is used to answer the first problem statement, which is about the kinds of error in written English at public areas in Banjarmasin.

2. The Most Common Error

This data are used to answer the second problem statement which is about the most common error in written English at public areas in Banjarmasin. The most common error found in written English at public in Banjarmasin is spelling to pronunciation with 47 errors.

There are 47 errors found in spelling to pronunciation (their types of errors divided into 4 categories: spelling errors in addition, deletion, substitution, and transposition). The most common error was found in deletion with eleven data.

B. Discussions

1. The Kinds of Error of Written English

The researcher analyzes the data based on their kinds of error. The kinds of error are divided into two categories; the first one is spelling to pronunciation error and the second one grammatical error.

a. Spelling to Pronunciation Error

Spelling to pronunciation is about how a word is pronounced. Sometimes spelling is very different with the pronunciation. Based on Solati's theory, there are four types of error they are spelling errors of addition, deletion, substitution, and transposition. The researcher explains errors of data that found, as follows:

1) ACCESSORIES

There are three errors found for the word "accessories", they are **accecories**, **accecorries**, and **acesories**. "Accessories" is plural of accessory, and it is a noun. In accessories word, there are double consonants "CC" and "SS" which are called as endocentric diagraph. The word above is categorized in errors spelling of **transposition**, because that word was replaced by some letters like **aces** is should be **access** in a word **acesories** it should be **accessories**.

2) TUBELESS

There are four errors found for the word "tubeless", they are **tubeles**, **tubles**, **tubes**, and **tubellis**. The word above is categorized in spelling errors of **deletion**, because that word was omitted the letter that should be there to be lost like **L** in a word **tubeles** it should be **tubeless**. "Tubeless" is a part of word formation exactly in compounding, compound of tube (noun)+less (noun) becomes tubeless (adjective) that means "tanpa ban dalam". However, when the researcher conducted her research she asked some people about the meaning of tubeless " *Paman pian tahulah arti tubeless itu?*" then he answered "*Tahu ae..artinya tambal ban kalo*". From that short conversation,

the researcher assumed that they do not only make errors in writing the word but they also did not know about the meaning.

3) MEUBEL

There is one error found for the word “meubel”, that is **maubel**. That word is categorized in spelling errors of **substitution**, because that word was changed the correct letter to be incorrect like **A** for **E** in a word **maubel** it should be **meubel**. “Meubel” is the synonym of furniture, and it is a noun. Meubel is a part of word formation called as borrowing, a word that borrows from German (mobel).

4) PHOTOCOPY

There are two errors found for the word “photocopy”, they are **fotocopy**, and **fotocopie**. “Photocopy” is compounding word, from photo (noun)+copy(noun). The words above are categorized in spelling errors of **transposition**, because that word was replaced by some letters like **foto** it should be **photo**, in a word **fotocopie** it should be **photocopy**. That word becomes Indonesian “fotokopi”.

5) SERVICE

There are two errors found for the word “service”, they are **servis**, and **servise**. The words above are categorized in errors spelling of **substitution**, because that word was changed the correct letter to be incorrect like **S** for **C** in a word **servise** it should be **service**. “Service” is a noun, we often hear this word because that word becomes Indonesian “servis”.

6) **INSTALL**

There is one error found for the word “**install**” that is **instal**. That word is categorized in errors spelling of **deletion**, because that word was omitted the letter that should be there to be lost like **L** in a word **instal** it should be **install**.

7) **PERFUME**

There is one error found for word “**perfume**”, that is **parfume**. That word is categorized in errors spelling of **substitution**, because that word was changed the correct letter to be incorrect like **A** for **E** in a word **parfume** it should be **perfume**.

8) **CRISPY**

There are two errors found for the word “crispy”, they are **krispy**, and **chispy**. The words above are categorized in errors spelling of **substitution**, because that word was changed the correct letter to be incorrect like **K** for **C** in a word **krispy** it should be **crispy**. “Crispy” or crisp is an adverb. We are really familiar with this word, people often say crispy than renyah.

9) **FLASHDISK**

There are three errors found for the word “flashdisk”, they are **plasdish**, **plasdisk**, and **flasdisk**. The words above are categorized in errors spelling of **substitution** and spelling errors of **deletion**, because that word was changed the correct letter to be incorrect like **P** for **F** in a word **plas** it should be **flas**. And in the word that was found omitted the letter that should be there to be lost like **H** in a word **flasdisk** it should be **flashdisk**. Flashdisk is

compounding word, from flash (noun)+disk(noun). In the word “flashdisk” there is silent letter “h” where it exists in writing but it is not pronounced. That is called as empty letter.

10) HEADSET

There is one error found for the word “headset”, that is **henset**. That word categorized in spelling error of **transposition**, because that word was replaced by some letters **henset** it should be **headset**. Headset is compounding word from head (noun)+ set(noun). Headset is a tool that people use to hear music or sound directly and put down exactly in ear.

11) SMOOTHING

There are three errors found for the word “smoothing”, they are **smothing**, **smoting**, and **smooting**. The word above are icategorized in spelling error of **deletion**, because that word was omitted the letter that should be there to be lost like **O** in a word **smothing** it should be **smoothing**. Smoothing is a term that used in beauty area that means “pelurusan+penghalusan”. It is one of ways for hair treatment.

12) EYELINER

There is one error found for the word “eyeliner”, that is **ayliner**. That word is categorized in spelling error of **transposition**, because that word was replaced by word **ay** for **eye** in word **ayliner** it should be **eyeliner**. Eyeliner is a compounding word from eye (noun)+line/liner (noun). Eyeliner can refer to a tool that is used for make up in eye’s area.

13) CREAMBATH

There is one error found for the word “creambath”, that is **krimbat**. That word categorized in spelling error of **transposition** and **deletion**, because that word was replaced by word **krim** for **cream** in a word **krimbat** it should be **creambath**, and also include in deletion category of errors spelling because the word has omitted a letter **H** in a word **bat** for **bath**. “Creambath” is a compounding word from cream (noun) + bath (noun). Creambath is a familiar word that people often say than cuci rambut.

14) UNIVERSAL

There is one error found for the word “**universal**”, that is **unipersal**. That word is categorized in spelling error of **substitution**, because that word was changed the correct letter to be incorrect like **P** for **V** in a word **unipersal** it should be **universal**.

15) WHITE

There is one error found for the word “**white**” that is **whit**. That word is categorized in spelling error of **deletion**, because that word was omitted the letter that should be there to be lost like **E** in a word **whit** it should be **white**.

16) LETTER

There is one error found for the word “**letter**” that is **leter**. That word is categorized in spelling error of **deletion**, because that word that was found was omit the letter that should be there to be lost like **T** in a word **leter** it should be letter.

17) BLACK PEPPER

There is one error found for the word “black pepper”, that is **black paper**. It is a compounding word from black (noun)+ pepper (noun). That word is categorized in spelling error of **transposition**, because that word was replaced by word **paper** for **pepper** in a word **black paper** it should be **black pepper**. The owner wants to tell the people about the taste that is “lada hitam”, but because of the error the meaning changed into “kertas hitam”. Based on that error, the researcher concludes that we must be careful in writing words because one error in the word can change the meaning entirely.

18) NOTEBOOK

There is one error found for the word “notebook”, that is **noteboox**. That word is categorized in spelling error of **substitution**, because that word was changed the correct letter to be incorrect like **X** for **K** in a word **noteboox** it should be **notebook**. “Notebook” is compounding word from note (noun)+ book(noun). Nowadays, notebook refers to an electronic tool that is used for writing.

19) SECOND

There is one error found for the word “second” that is **sekend**. That word is categorized in spelling error of **transposition**, because that word was replaced by word **kend** for **cond** in a word **sekend** it should be **second**. “Second” is a noun, we often hear and use this word in daily life. Second here means “barang bekas”, but it also means “detik”.

20) WALLPAPER

There is one data found error in a word "**wallpaper**" that is **walpaper**. That word is categorized in spelling error of **deletion**, because that word was omitted the letter that should be there to be lost like L in a word **walpaper** it should be **wallpaper**.

21) STOP

There is one error found for the word "stop" that is **setop**. That word is categorized in spelling error of **addition**, because that word was added the letter **E** in a word **setop** it should be **stop**. "Stop" is a noun. This word really familiar, nowadays people prefer to say stop than "berhenti".

22) SCHOOL

There is one error found for the word "school", that is "**scool**". "School" is a noun. When we say the word "school" there is silent letter of "h", it is called as dummy letter exactly empty letter. That word is categorized in spelling error of **deletion**, because that word was omitted the letter that should be there to be lost like **H** in a word **scool** it should be **school**.

23) FITNESS

There is one error found in word "fitness", that is **fitnees**. "Fitness" is part of word formation exactly in derivation, from root word fit (noun)+ ness (suffix). That word is categorized in spelling error of **substitution**, because that word was changed the correct letter to be incorrect like **E** for **S** in a word **fitnees** it

should be **fitness**. We often hear and use this word, it is that related to sport for keep our health.

24) PHONECELL

There are two errors found for the word “phonecell”, they are **phonesel, and phoncell**. That word is categorized in spelling error of **transposition**, because that word was replaced by word **sel** for **cell** in a word **phonesel** it should be **phonecell**. “Phonecell” is a compounding word from phone (noun) +cell (noun). Cell is clipping of cellular.

25) CHICKEN

There is one error found for the word “chicken” that is **chiken**. That word is categorized in spelling error of **deletion**, because that word was omitted the letter that should be there to be lost like **C** in a word **chiken** it should be **chicken**. “Chicken” is a noun. This word really familiar, in these days people prefer to use word chicken than “ayam”.

26) ICE CREAM

There is one error found for the word “ice cream” that is **crem**. That word is categorized in spelling error of **deletion**, because that word was omitted the letter that should be there to be lost like **A** in a word **crem** it should be **cream**. There are many letters in the alphabet that potentially to be silent. One of them is “a” letter in the word “cream”. The letter “a” that we do not pronounce this letter, but it exists when we write the word.

27) LADIES and GENTS

Ladies is plural of lady. Then “Gent” is clipping of gentlemen. The error is in word “gent”, it is must be added with “s” because it follows the word “ladies” that means plural of lady.

28) IMPORT

There is one error found for the word “**import**” that is **imfort**. That word is categorized in spelling error of **substitution**, because that word was changed the correct letter to be incorrect like **F** for **P** in a word **imfort** it should be **import**.

Based on the data above, the types of errors of spelling are categorized in types of errors spelling of **deletion, addition, substitution, and transposition**. Summarizing the errors spelling founded that dominant type is **substitution**. It could be seen in sample 3 (**Maubel** for **Meubel**), in sample 5 (**Servise** for **Service**), in sample 7 (**Parfume** for **Perfume**), in sample 18 (**Noteboox** for **Notebook**), and etc.

According to Kelly’s statement (2000:123) “Many consonant letters have one main sound associated with them, such as b, d, f, h, j. Admittedly, these letter can be silent in certain words, but this tends to only happen when they are immediately preceded or followed by another consonant in the same syllable”, found many errors that related to the statement, for examples: In the word **photocopy** (The letters are associated with a particular sound, as in the link ph

and the sound /f/, as a consequence many people error in written that word). Also in the word **school** and **flashdisk** , there is silent letter of “h”, it is called as dummy letter exactly empty letter, as the result many people error in written that word, such as **school** becomes **scool**.

b. Grammatical Error (Word Order Error)

Word order expresses grammatical relationship and determines the grammatical status of a word by fixing its position in the sentence. Usually people are influenced by their mother language, and it calls as interlingual error.

Lado (1964) states that Interference (negative transfer) is the negative influence of the mother tongue language (MTL) on the performance of the target language (TL). Interlingual error is related to first language transfer. Interlingual error is found as one of the most important factors affecting deviant problems which result from negative transference from mother language.

There are 4 errors found of the word order and related to apostrophe usage, they are **salon meed’s, salon din’s, donut dhani’s, mydah cake’s**. When the researcher conducted her research, she asked the owner of the salon “what does it mean?”, and he answered “Salonnya din”. They used word by word translation and also there is influence of transference of mother language into foreign language.

Furthermore, there are several errors found of the word order error such as **cake couple, couple wedding, tea poci, accessories handphone, and together we**. The researcher assumes the problem is same, that is interlingual

error which they used direct translation (word by word translation) from Indonesian into English. For example: the owner wants to tell the people that they sell “**teh poci**”, so they translate it directly become tea poci. Grammatically, the right one is **poci tea**.

c. Grammatical Error (Preposition Error)

Prepositions have been called the biggest little words in English. They are usually quite short and insignificant looking, but they have very important functions (Wishon and Burks, 1980:288). Prepositions are always followed by nouns (pronouns). They are connective words that show the relationship between the nouns following them and one of the basic sentence elements: subject, object, verb, or complement. Prepositions usually indicate relationship, such as position, place, direction, time, manner, agent, possession, and condition.

There are two errors found of the preposition errors, they are “**WELCOME TO IN CLASS III**”, and “**WELCOME NABILA SPORT**”. There are two categories of error that found in preposition, they are **Addition** (added unnecessary preposition), and **Omission** (omitted necessary preposition). In the first data, that is “welcome to in class III” (this error data is taken in the school, where the researcher did her teaching practice²) there is adding unnecessary preposition. The writer wants to tell the people “selamat datang di kelas III”, and usually welcome is always followed by to (it is

expression word) then “in” is added to say “di”. Preposition “to” is enough to show about “di” without any other preposition.

The second data is “welcome Nabila sport”, it is a brand name that wants to inform people that they sell tools (related to sport, such as shoes, clothes, etc). Based on omission theory (omitted necessary preposition), the writer omitted necessary preposition which tell about the place. Preposition “to” is used to indicate about specific place (that is Nabila sport).

2. The Most Common Error

There are 47 errors found in spelling to pronunciation. Spelling to pronunciation is about how a word is pronounced. Since the relationship between spelling and pronunciation is more complex in English, it is not always easy for learners of whatever L1 to see how a written English word should be pronounced, or how a word they have only heard should be written (Kelly, 2000:122).

Based on Solati’s theory, there are four types of error they are spelling errors of addition, deletion, substitution, and transposition. Each of categories was found in this research, the explanation as follows:

- a. In spelling errors of **addition** was found one data, that is in sample 21 (**SETOP** for **STOP**).
- b. In spelling errors of **deletion** was found eleven data, they are in sample 2 (**TUBELES** for **TUBELESS**), in sample 6 (**INSTAL** for

- INSTALL**), in sample 11 (**SMOOTING for SMOOTHING**), in sample 15 (**WHIT for WHITE**), and etc.
- c. In spelling errors of **substitution** was found nine data, they are in sample 5 (**SERVISE for SERVICE**), in sample 7 (**PARFUME for PERFUME**), in sample 8 (**KRISPY for CRISPY**), in sample 14 (**UNIPERSAL for UNIVERSAL**), and etc.
- d. In spelling errors of **transposition** was found seven data, they are in sample 1 (**ACSES for ACCESS**), in sample 10 (**HENSET for HEADSET**), in sample 12 (**AYLINER for EYELINER**), and etc.

From the explanations above the researcher summarize that the dominant type of spelling error categories was found in deletion type with eleven data.