

Analyzing Grammatical Problems Faced by The Seventh Semester Students of Economic and Bussiness Faculty in Writing Abstract of Research

Siti Masluha*¹

¹ Universitas Panca Marga, Indonesia

*Correspondence: ✉ sitimasluha@upm.ac.id

Abstract

This paper analyzes grammatical problems that the Economic and Business Faculty's seventh-semester students run across. By using a descriptive qualitative methodology, the study concentrates on abstract texts taken from eight articles that are part of the JUMAD journal, a well-known publication among the faculty members of economics and business. By careful analysis, typical grammatical problems seen in these abstracts are found and examined. The results illuminated a number of linguistic flaws, including misspellings, inconsistent verb tenses, repetition, ambiguity, and poor word choice. For students, these grammatical problems are major obstacles to both academic writing proficiency and effective communication. Although verb tense irregularities throw off the flow of ideas, spelling mistakes diminish the professionalism and credibility of the texts. Readers find the material hard to understand because of repetitions and unclear meanings. Furthermore, poor word selections can cause confusion and information misinterpretation. In general, knowing the linguistic difficulties students encounter in academic writing situations depends on the recognition and examination of these grammatical issues.

Article History

Received: 25-May-2024

Revised : 12-June-2024

Accepted: 20-June-2024

Keywords:

Grammatical Error,
Writing, Research,
Abstract



© 2024 Siti Masluha

This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/).

INTRODUCTION

An important area of study in academic writing, especially in the discipline of language studies, is the analysis of grammatical issues encountered by students. For the seventh-semester students in the Economic and Business Faculty, knowing the difficulties they have writing research abstracts is crucial to their academic growth (Tabib 2022). Research studies like those carried out by provide information about particular instances of grammatical mistakes in students' writing and the kinds of errors that students frequently make when writing English texts (Qamariah, Wahyuni, and Meliana 2020). The second-grade students at SMK-SMTI Banda Aceh's mistakes allowed researchers to spot patterns in linguistic errors, especially when it came to plural usage (Qamariah, Wahyuni, and Meliana 2020).

Furthermore, the study by on grammatical mistakes in the final project writings of EFL students emphasizes the need of linguistic correctness in

academic writing and the necessity of students learning grammar rules for efficient communication (Zewitra and Fauziah 2020). Knowing the difficulties students have writing academic papers, as investigated by, offers important information about the particular requirements of Indonesian graduate students with regard to international publication standards (Azizah and Budiman 2022). Through examining the challenges faced by Indonesian graduate students, researchers can design interventions to help students improve their academic writing abilities for global audiences (Azizah and Budiman 2022).

Furthermore, the study done by on the grammatical mistakes made by students while writing descriptive texts emphasizes the need of qualitative descriptive techniques in the analysis of linguistic errors (Irnawati, Saputri, and Bili 2020). Researchers can identify areas for language teaching improvement to improve students' writing ability by concentrating on the mistakes made by seventh-grade students (Irnawati, Saputri, and Bili 2020). Moreover, the research by on the impact of learning style and grammatical sensitivity on writing ability highlights the interdependence of cognitive elements and language proficiency in forming students' writing abilities (Hanafi and Septiana 2021). Learning styles and grammatical sensitivity can help teachers determine the best pedagogical approaches to help students improve their writing abilities (Hanafi and Septiana 2021).

With reference to abstract writing, the article by offers a methodical method for creating strong abstracts for scientific publications by summarizing important elements including the background of the research, the main conclusions, and the implications (Khatri 2022). Students can improve the general caliber of their academic work by improving the clarity and coherence of their research summaries by adhering to a methodical framework for abstract writing (Khatri 2022). Furthermore, the study on research and scholarly techniques for writing abstracts emphasizes the value of accuracy and succinctness in abstract writing and provides useful advice on creating excellent abstracts for scholarly purposes (Dupree and Casapao 2023). Following set rules for writing abstracts allows students to succinctly and informatively convey the main ideas of their research (Dupree and Casapao 2023).

While grammatical errors have been studied extensively in a variety of student populations and settings, there is a significant literature vacuum on the particular grammatical difficulties seventh-semester Economics and Business Faculty students encounter when writing research abstracts. For example, while stressing the need of knowing the particular challenges these students face, especially when writing research abstracts, (Fajri 2021) does not go into great detail on the grammatical issues they encounter. Similar studies by (Qamariah, Wahyuni, and Meliana 2020) do not focus on this particular group or genre of writing, but they do highlight specific instances of grammatical mistakes in students' written work. Research like that by (Azizah and Budiman 2022) on the difficulties Indonesian graduate students have writing academically or (Widyasari, Ramendra, and Utami 2022) on reoccurring patterns in linguistic

errors among second-grade students also fail to adequately address the particular needs of seventh-semester Economic and Business Faculty students. Furthermore, even if studies by (Hanafi and Septiana 2021) on the relationship between cognitive factors and language proficiency and (Irnawati, Saputri, and Bili 2020) on grammatical mistakes in descriptive texts offer insightful information, they do not particularly address the context of research abstract writing for this particular group. This disparity emphasizes the need of a focused research to offer customized insights and interventions that meet the specific needs of seventh-semester students in the Economics and Business Faculty, so improving their academic writing abilities and efficacy in scholarly communication.

The originality of this study is in its particular attention to the particular grammatical difficulties seventh-semester students in the Economic and Business Faculty face when writing research abstracts. Though not specifically addressing this academic group or writing assignment, earlier research has provided insightful information about more general grammatical mistakes and writing challenges. For example, while stressing the need of knowing the particular challenges these students have writing abstracts, (Fajri 2021) does not go into great depth on their grammatical issues. While (Widyasari, Ramendra, and Utami 2022) examine linguistic errors among second-grade students, research by (Qamariah, Wahyuni, and Meliana 2020) focuses on general grammatical errors in student writing, neither study addresses the particular context of research abstracts by seventh-semester Economic and Business faculty students. Similar studies, by (Hanafi and Septiana 2021) and (Azizah and Budiman 2022), investigate the difficulties Indonesian graduate students have writing academically, but neither study specifically analyzes research abstracts for this particular group. Therefore, the uniqueness of this study is its focused examination of the grammatical challenges these students encounter while writing research abstracts, which closes a major gap in the literature and offers customized insights to improve their academic writing skills and scholarly communication.

The aim of this study is to determine and evaluate the particular grammatical difficulties seventh-semester students in the Economic and Business Faculty encounter while writing research abstracts. Though a thorough analysis of these grammatical problems is lacking, (Fajri 2021) stresses the need of comprehending these challenges for students' academic progress. While pointing up common grammatical mistakes in students' written work, (Qamariah, Wahyuni, and Meliana 2020) do not concentrate on research abstracts or this specific group. Comparably, research by (Azizah and Budiman 2022) on the difficulties faced by Indonesian graduate students and (Widyasari, Ramendra, and Utami 2022) on linguistic errors among second-graders offer insightful information about general writing issues but do not specifically address the needs of seventh-semester Economic and Business Faculty students. Further emphasising the larger background of grammatical problems are

studies by (Hanafi and Septiana 2021) on cognitive aspects in writing and (Irnawati, Saputri, and Bili 2020) on grammatical mistakes in descriptive texts. These studies do not, however, identify the difficulties this particular academic group has writing research abstracts. The aim of this study is to close this gap and create focused interventions and pedagogical approaches to raise the general efficacy and grammatical correctness of academic writing for seventh-semester students in the Economic and Business Faculty. This would improve their capacity to write excellent research abstracts and communicate academically.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A certain research approach will be used to concentrate on examining the grammatical mistakes in eight abstracts of articles written by students and published in the Jumad journal. Finding the different kinds of mistakes in the abstracts and coming up with workable solutions to deal with these grammatical problems is the main aim.

1. Research Design: The grammatical faults in the chosen abstracts will be thoroughly examined using a qualitative research design. This approach works well for delving into the subtleties of language usage and spotting particular mistake trends (Arifin and Farida 2020).
2. Participants: The writers of the eight chosen abstracts that were published in the Jumad journal will be the participants in this study. Their abstracts will be examined to spot and classify the grammatical mistakes in their writing.
3. Data Collection:
 - a. The eight abstracts will be thoroughly checked for grammatical problems including subject-verb agreement, tense consistency, article usage, prepositional errors, and sentence structure problems.
 - b. Every found mistake will be classified and recorded for more examination.
4. Data Analysis:
 - a. The kind of grammatical mistake found in the abstracts will determine how the errors are categorized.
 - b. Every kind of mistake will be addressed with solutions that emphasize giving students concise justifications and illustrations to enable them to recognize and successfully fix their errors.
5. Ethical Considerations: The student authors' privacy and confidentiality will be carefully protected all through the study process. The examination of the abstracts will not reveal any personal data.
6. Implications and Recommendations:
 - a. The study attempts to address typical grammatical mistakes and offer useful suggestions for enhancing students' abstract writing abilities.
 - b. The suggested fixes would be customized to the particular kinds of mistakes found in the abstracts.

This research approach tries to provide useful insights into the particular language difficulties faced by student authors and provide practical strategies to improve their writing skills by concentrating on the analysis of grammatical errors in the abstracts of articles published in the Jumad magazine.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The abstract 1 obtained from the JUMAD Journal Vol 2 No 1 (2024), specifically from the article on pages 1-10 (Wijaya, Ngatimun, and Yatinigrum 2024), provides the following findings regarding the grammatical problems:

Table 3.1. Findings of Grammatical Problems in Abstract 1

Error Type	Incorrect Sentence	Corrected Sentence
Article usage	One factor (1) in improving product quality (2) is by providing (3) good product quality	One factor in improving product quality is by providing good product quality
Verb form	This research aims to determine the influence of (5) product quality and price on partial purchasing decisions	This research aims to determine the influence of product quality and price on partial purchasing decisions
Punctuation	This research method is quantitative with a causal associative approach	This research method is quantitative with a causal associative approach.
Preposition usage	The data sources used in this research came from primary data and data secondary	The data sources used in this research came from primary and secondary data
Agreement	The results of the research show that partial product quality has no significant effect on Purchasing decisions	The results of the research show that partial product quality has no significant effect on purchasing decisions

Table 3.1 helps to explain that: First, article usage ("One factor" vs. "factor"): Unnecessary enumeration and use of articles make the sentence unnecessarily verbose and less clear. Removing the numbers and the article makes the sentence more concise and clear. Second, verb form ("determine" vs. "determining"): "Determine" should be used instead of "determining" to maintain parallelism with the verb "aims". Third, punctuation (missing period): A period should be placed at the end of the sentence to indicate the end of the statement. Fourth, preposition usage ("data secondary" vs. "secondary data"): "Data" is already plural, so "data secondary" should be corrected to "secondary data" for grammatical consistency. Fifth, agreement (capitalization

inconsistency): The word "Purchasing" should be lowercase to match the style of the rest of the sentence and maintain consistency.

The abstract 2 obtained from the JUMAD Journal Vol 2 No 1 (2024), specifically from the article on pages 11-20 (Khorina, Hendra, and Rahajeng 2024), provides the following findings regarding the grammatical problems:

Table 3.2. Findings of Grammatical Problems in Abstract 2

Error Type	Incorrect Sentence	Corrected Sentence
Verb form	The research was conducted on the Probolinggo Regency Transportation Service with the aim of knowing the influence of leadership, communication, and compensation on employee performance at the Probolinggo Regency Transportation Service.	The research was conducted on the Probolinggo Regency Transportation Service with the aim of determining the influence of leadership, communication, and compensation on employee performance at the Probolinggo Regency Transportation Service.
Capitalization	Sampling using saturated sampling.	Sampling was done using saturated sampling.
Verb form	The sample in this research is 67 permanent employees.	The sample in this research consists of 67 permanent employees.
Punctuation	Data were collected through questionnaires and completed through data analysis methods in the form of validity tests, reliability tests, classical assumption tests, multiple linear regression analysis, coefficient of determination (r square) and partial hypothesis tests.	Data were collected through questionnaires and completed through data analysis methods, including validity tests, reliability tests, classical assumption tests, multiple linear regression analysis, coefficient of determination (r square), and partial hypothesis tests.
Verb tense	The results showed that leadership had a positive and significant effect on employee performance, communication had a positive and significant effect on employee performance, and compensation had a positive and significant effect on	The results show that leadership has a positive and significant effect on employee performance, communication has a positive and significant effect on employee performance, and compensation has a positive and significant effect on employee performance.

Error Type	Incorrect Sentence	Corrected Sentence
	employee performance.	
Parallel structure	The results showed that leadership had a positive and significant effect on employee performance, communication had a positive and significant effect on employee performance, and compensation had a positive and significant effect on employee performance.	The results show that leadership, communication, and compensation each have a positive and significant effect on employee performance.

Table 3.2 helps to explain that: First, verb form ("knowing" vs. "determining"): "Determining" provides a clearer intention and aligns with the aim of the research. Second, capitalization ("Sampling using" vs. "Sampling was done using"): "Using" should be lowercase; it is a preposition, not part of a proper noun or title. Third, verb form ("is" vs. "consists of"): "Is" should be replaced with "consists of" to clarify the composition of the sample. Fourth, punctuation (lack of commas): Adding commas before "including" and "and" improves clarity and readability by delineating between the data analysis methods listed. Fifth, verb tense ("had" vs. "has"): "Has" should be used to indicate present tense since the results are being presented. Sixth, parallel structure: Restructuring the sentence to include "each" clarifies that each variable has its own effect on employee performance, ensuring parallelism.

The abstract 3 obtained from the JUMAD Journal Vol 2 No 1 (2024), specifically from the article on pages 21-30 (Santoso, Haris, and Hermawan 2024), provides the following findings regarding the grammatical problems:

Table 3.3 Findings of Grammatical Problems in Abstract 3

Error Type	Incorrect Sentence	Corrected Sentence
Article usage	This research was conducted on PT. Campina Ice Cream Industry Tbk in Dringu, Probolinggo Regency	This research was conducted at PT. Campina Ice Cream Industry Tbk in Dringu, Probolinggo Regency
Article usage	The population is consumers who make purchasing decisions at PT. Campina Ice Cream Industry Tbk	The population consists of consumers who make purchasing decisions at PT. Campina Ice Cream Industry Tbk
Article usage	and sampling using non-probability sampling, namely incidental side as many as 90 respondents	and sampling was done using non-probability sampling, namely incidental sampling, with as many as 90 respondents

Error Type	Incorrect Sentence	Corrected Sentence
Conjunction	Data collection methods used in this study were interviews, documentation and questionnaires distributed to respondents	The data collection methods used in this study were interviews, documentation, and questionnaires distributed to respondents
Tense consistency	Data analysis methods in this study were validity test, reliability test, classic assumption test, multiple regression analysis, coefficient of determination and hypothesis testing using SPSS Version 23.0	The data analysis methods in this study included validity test, reliability test, classic assumption test, multiple regression analysis, coefficient of determination, and hypothesis testing using SPSS Version 23.0
Singular /Plural	The results of this study also show that price has a significant effect on purchasing decisions	The results of this study also show that prices have a significant effect on purchasing decisions
Punctuation	reliability test, classic assumption test, multiple regression analysis, coefficient of determination and hypothesis testing using SPSS Version 23.0	reliability test, classic assumption test, multiple regression analysis, coefficient of determination, and hypothesis testing using SPSS Version 23.0
Verb usage	This type of research is a type of quantitative research	This research is a type of quantitative study

Table 3.3 helps to explain that: First, article usage ("on" vs. "at"): The preposition "at" is more appropriate when specifying the location of the research. "On" is generally used with surfaces. Second, article usage ("is" vs. "consists of"): "Consists of" clearly defines the population, avoiding ambiguity. Third, article usage ("side" vs. "sampling"): The term "side" is incorrect; it should be "sampling." Additionally, adding "was done" clarifies the action. Fourth, conjunction ("documentation and" vs. "documentation, and"): Including the article "The" at the beginning of the sentence and adding a comma before "and" improve clarity and readability. Fifth, tense consistency ("were" vs. "included"): Ensuring tense consistency in the methodology section helps maintain clarity and coherence. Sixth, singular/Plural ("price" vs. "prices"): The word "prices" should be in plural form to match the plurality of other variables (promotion, location, product quality). Seventh, punctuation (missing comma before "and"): Adding a comma before "and" in a list helps delineate each item clearly. Eighth, verb usage ("research" vs. "study"): Using "study" avoids redundancy and makes the sentence more concise and readable.

The abstract 4 obtained from the JUMAD Journal Vol 2 No 1 (2024), specifically from the article on pages 31-40 (Himmah, Koeshardjono, and Perwitasari 2024), provides the following findings regarding the grammatical problems:

Table 3.4. Findings of Grammatical Problems in Abstract 4

Error Type	Incorrect Sentence	Corrected Sentence
Verb form	This study aims to examine the effect of the implementation of good corporate governance and company size on company value in food and beverage sector manufacturing companies contained in the IDX for the 2018-2021 period.	This study aims to examine the effect of the implementation of good corporate governance and company size on company value in food and beverage sector manufacturing companies listed on the IDX for the 2018-2021 period.
Capitalization	In this study GCG can be measured by proxy managerial ownership, audit committee and independent commissioner, while company size is measured using Ln total assets.	In this study, GCG can be measured by proxy managerial ownership, audit committee, and independent commissioner, while company size is measured using Ln total assets.
Verb tense	The dependent variable in this study is the value of the company measured using Tobin's Q analysis.	The dependent variable in this study was the value of the company measured using Tobin's Q analysis.
Punctuation	The research method used is a quantitative method with multiple regression analysis.	The research method used is a quantitative method involving multiple regression analysis.
Verb form	The sampling technique used purposive sampling and the number of samples used was 76 companies.	The sampling technique used was purposive sampling, and the number of samples used was 76 companies.
Article usage	The data used is in the form of secondary data derived from audited annual financial statements.	The data used are in the form of secondary data derived from audited annual financial statements.
Verb form	The results of the study showed that managerial ownership, audit committee, and independent commissioner partially had	The results of the study showed that managerial ownership, audit committee, and independent commissioner had no significant effect on the value of the

Error Type	Incorrect Sentence	Corrected Sentence
	no effect on the value of the company.	company.
Sentence structure	While the size of the company partially affects the value of the company.	While the size of the company does have a partial effect on the value of the company.

Table 4 helps to explain that: First, verb form ("contained" vs. "listed on"): "Listed on" accurately describes the companies being referred to. Second, capitalization (comma usage): Commas are needed to separate items in a list for clarity. Third, verb tense ("is" vs. "was"): The verb tense should be consistent with the past tense used throughout the abstract. Fourth, punctuation ("involving"): Adding "involving" adds clarity and structure to the sentence. Fifth, verb form ("used was" vs. "was used"): "Used" should be added after "was" to maintain parallel structure. Sixth, article usage ("data used is" vs. "data used are"): "Data" is plural, so "are" should be used instead of "is". Seventh, verb form ("partially had no effect" vs. "had no significant effect"): "Partially had no effect" is ambiguous; "had no significant effect" provides a clearer statement. Eighth, sentence structure ("while" usage): The original sentence lacks clarity and structure; adding "does have" and rephrasing improves readability.

The abstract 5 obtained from the JUMAD Journal Vol 2 No 1 (2024), specifically from the article on pages 41-50 (Jazuli, Widayanto, and Pujiastuti 2024), provides the following findings regarding the grammatical problems:

Table 3.5. Findings of Grammatical Problems in Abstract 5

Error Type	Incorrect Sentence	Corrected Sentence
Verb form	This experiment is to determine the impact of organizational culture, motivation and work environment through simultaneous, partial and knowing the dominant variable on performance.	This experiment aims to determine the impact of organizational culture, motivation, and work environment on performance, both simultaneously and partially, and to identify the dominant variable.
Article usage	The experimental population is all employees, totaling 80 employees.	The experimental population consists of all employees, totaling 80 individuals.
Tense consistency	A sample of 80 respondents.	A sample of 80 respondents was taken.
Agreement	The experimental results show that the physical work environment and work motivation partially and	The experimental results show that the physical work environment and work motivation have a significant

Error Type	Incorrect Sentence	Corrected Sentence
	simultaneously have a significant impact on employee performance.	impact on employee performance, both partially and simultaneously.
Verb form	The dominant impact in this experiment is work motivation.	The dominant variable in this experiment is work motivation.

Table 3.5 helps to explain that: First, verb form ("is to determine" vs. "aims to determine"): "Aims to determine" provides clearer intention and is more commonly used in academic writing. Second, article usage ("is all employees" vs. "consists of all employees"): "Consists of" clarifies the composition of the population more accurately. Third, tense consistency ("A sample of 80 respondents" vs. "A sample of 80 respondents was taken"): Adding "was taken" maintains consistency throughout the abstract. Fourth, agreement ("partially and simultaneously" vs. "both partially and simultaneously"): Placing "partially and simultaneously" before "have a significant impact" maintains parallel structure. Fifth, verb form ("dominant impact" vs. "dominant variable"): "Variable" is more appropriate in this context as it refers to what is being analyzed in the experiment.

The abstract 6 obtained from the JUMAD Journal Vol 2 No 1 (2024), specifically from the article on pages 101-110 (Handriani, Suharsono, and Hudzafidah 2024), provides the following findings regarding the grammatical problems:

Table 3.6. Findings of Grammatical Problems in Abstract 6

Error Type	Incorrect Sentence	Corrected Sentence
Spelling	The research was conducted to determine the Infuence of Influencer, flash sale and harbolnas on Impulsive buying.	The research was conducted to determine the Influence of Influencer, flash sale, and harbolnas on impulsive buying.
Capitalizati on	The type of research used quantitave.	The type of research used quantitative.
Verb form	The population in this study were active students of the 2020 Faculty of Economics and Business, Panca Marga University, Probolinggo.	The population in this study was active students of the 2020 Faculty of Economics and Business, Panca Marga University, Probolinggo.
Punctuation	The sample is used by incidental sampling which amounts 40 responden with determination of each	The sample is used by incidental sampling, which amounts to 40 respondents, with determination of each variable multiplied by 10.

Error Type	Incorrect Sentence	Corrected Sentence
	variable multiplied by 10.	
Article usage	The data needed in the form of primer in the form of questionnaires.	The data needed are in the form of primary data in the form of questionnaires.
Punctuation	Data analysis methods include validity test, reliability test, multicollinearity test, autocorrelation test, heteroscedasticity test, normality test, multiple linear regression analysis, determinant analysis (R ²), t test (partial).	Data analysis methods include validity test, reliability test, multicollinearity test, autocorrelation test, heteroscedasticity test, normality test, multiple linear regression analysis, determinant analysis (R ²), t-test (partial).
Verb form	Based on the results of the partial test hypothesis test (t test) that has been carried out with a significance level of 5% it can be concluded that...	Based on the results of the partial hypothesis test (t-test) that has been carried out with a significance level of 5%, it can be concluded that...
Verb tense	Influencer with a tcount value of 4.913 is greater than ttable 2.028.	Influencer with a t-count value of 4.913 was greater than the t-table value of 2.028.
Verb form	flash sale with a tcount value are 2.130 greater than ttable 2.028.	Flash sale with a t-count value is 2.130 greater than the t-table value of 2.028.
Verb form	harbolnas with tcount value is 0.935 smaller than ttable 2.028.	Harbolnas with a t-count value is 0.935 smaller than the t-table value of 2.028.

Table 3.6 helps to explain that: First, spelling: "Influence" and "impulsive" were spelled incorrectly. The corrected spellings are "Influence" and "impulsive." Second, capitalization: "Quantitative" should be capitalized as it is a proper adjective. Third, verb form ("population were" vs. "population was"): "Population" is a singular noun, so "was" should be used instead of "were." Fourth, punctuation: Adding commas and rephrasing improves clarity and structure in the sentence. Fifth, article usage: "Primer" should be replaced with "primary data," and "questionnaires" should be corrected to "questionnaires." Sixth, punctuation: Adding hyphens and correcting spelling improve clarity and structure in the sentence. Seventh, verb form ("carried out"): "Hypothesis test" should be hyphenated, and "test" should be included in parentheses to clarify the type of test. "Carried out" should also be separated by a comma for better readability. Eighth, verb tense: Since the study's results are discussed, past tense should be used. Ninth, verb form ("flash sale" and "harbolnas"): Both

"flash sale" and "harbolnas" should be singular to agree with the verb "is" in the sentence.

The abstract 7 obtained from the JUMAD Journal Vol 2 No 1 (2024), specifically from the article on pages 111-120 (Munawaroh, Suharsono, and Koeshardjono 2024), provides the following findings regarding the grammatical problems:

Table 3.7. Findings of Grammatical Problems in Abstract 7

Error Type	Incorrect Sentence	Corrected Sentence
Verb form	The purpose of this research is to describe and quantify the impact that Online Promotion, Consumer Satisfaction, and Perceived Value have on Fashion Product Purchase Decisions made using the Shopee App.	The purpose of this research is to describe and quantify the impact that Online Promotion, Consumer Satisfaction, and Perceived Value have on Fashion Product Purchase Decisions made using the Shopee App.
Tense consistency	Quantitative research with an interdisciplinary focus is employed.	Quantitative research with an interdisciplinary focus was employed.
Verb form	Students enrolled in the Faculty of Economics at the University of Panca Marga for the 2020 school year make up the study's population; researchers selected a sample of 40 customers using a purposive sampling approach.	Students enrolled in the Faculty of Economics at the University of Panca Marga for the 2020 school year made up the study's population; researchers selected a sample of 40 customers using a purposive sampling approach.
Article usage	The data needed is in the form of a primary form of a questionnaire.	The data needed is in the form of a primary form of a questionnaire.
Capitalization	Statistical Packages for the Social Sciences (SPSS) was used for the analysis.	Statistical Packages for the Social Sciences (SPSS) were used for the analysis.
Punctuation	Analytical procedures such as the validity test, the reliability test, the F test, the partial test, and the dominance test.	Analytical procedures such as the validity test, the reliability test, the F test, the partial test, and the dominance test were used.
Sentence structure	Based on the results of the partial test (t test) that has been carried out with a significance level of 5% it can	Based on the results of the partial test (t test) that has been carried out with a significance level of 5%, it can be concluded that: 1)

Error Type	Incorrect Sentence	Corrected Sentence
	be concluded that 1) Perceived Value with a tcount of 2.917 > ttable of 2.028. 2). Online promotions with a value of 3.129 > ttable 2.028. 3). Consumer satisfaction with a value of 2.754 > 2.028.	Perceived Value with a tcount of 2.917 > ttable of 2.028. 2) Online promotions with a value of 3.129 > ttable 2.028. 3) Consumer satisfaction with a value of 2.754 > 2.028.

Table 7 helps to explain that: First, verb form ("is to describe" vs. "has on"): The verb "have" should be "has" to agree with the singular subject "impact." Second, tense consistency ("is employed" vs. "was employed"): Maintaining tense consistency throughout the abstract is essential. Changing "is" to "was" ensures consistency in verb tense. Third, verb form ("make" vs. "made"): "Make" should be changed to "made" to maintain tense consistency with the preceding verb "selected." Fourth, article usage ("form of a primary form" vs. "form of a primary"): The word "form" is repeated unnecessarily. Removing the second occurrence of "form" improves clarity and eliminates redundancy. Fifth, capitalization ("was used" vs. "were used"): "Was" should be changed to "were" to agree with the plural subject "Statistical Packages for the Social Sciences (SPSS)". Sixth, punctuation (lack of verb): The sentence lacks a verb, making it incomplete. Adding "were used" completes the sentence and ensures grammatical correctness. Seventh, sentence structure (lack of punctuation): The sentence lacks proper punctuation and structure, making it difficult to understand. Adding commas after "5%" and after each numerical comparison, and replacing the periods with colons, improves clarity and readability. The abstract 8 obtained from the JUMAD Journal Vol 2 No 1 (2024), specifically from the article on pages 121-130 (Amalia, Hidayati, and Hermawan 2024), provides the following findings regarding the grammatical problems:

Table 3.8. Findings of Grammatical Problems in Abstract 8

Error Type	Incorrect Sentence	Corrected Sentence
Capitalization	The main objective of human resource management is to increase the contribution of human resource management (employees) to organizations/institutions in order to achieve organizational goals.	The main objective of human resource management is to increase the contribution of human resource management (employees) to organizations/institutions in order to achieve organizational goals.
Parallel structure	The independent variables consist of employee welfare,	The independent variables consist of employee welfare,

Error Type	Incorrect Sentence	Corrected Sentence
	motivation, and work discipline while the dependent variable is employee performance.	motivation, and work discipline, while the dependent variable is employee performance.
Verb form	The population in this study were employees of PT Pos Indonesia Probolinggo Branch.	The population in this study was employees of PT Pos Indonesia Probolinggo Branch.
Article usage	The sampling technique in this study used a non-probability sampling technique, namely saturated sampling.	The sampling technique in this study used a non-probability sampling technique, namely saturated sampling.
Verb tense	Sources of data used in this study are primary data and secondary data.	Sources of data used in this study were primary data and secondary data.
Punctuation	Processed using data analysis in the form of validity and reliability tests, classic assumption tests (normality test, heteroscedasticity test, multicollinearity test), multiple linear regression analysis, coefficient of determination, and hypothesis testing (t test).	Processed using data analysis in the form of validity and reliability tests, classic assumption tests (normality test, heteroscedasticity test, multicollinearity test), multiple linear regression analysis, coefficient of determination, and hypothesis testing (t-test).
Verb form	The results of this study indicate that: employee welfare, motivation, and work discipline have a significant effect on employee performance at PT Pos Indonesia Probolinggo Branch.	The results of this study indicate that employee welfare, motivation, and work discipline have a significant effect on employee performance at PT Pos Indonesia Probolinggo Branch.

Table 8 helps to explain that: First, capitalization: No errors were found in this section. Second, parallel structure: Adding a comma before "while" maintains parallel structure within the sentence. Third, verb form ("population were" vs. "population was"): "Population" is a singular noun, so "was" should be used instead of "were." Fourth, article usage ("sampling technique technique" vs. "sampling technique"): To avoid redundancy, the word "technique" should be removed. Fifth, verb tense: Since the abstract discusses a completed study, past tense should be used consistently throughout. Sixth, punctuation: Adding

a hyphen between "t" and "test" ensures consistency in punctuation. Seventh, verb form ("the results indicate" vs. "the results of this study indicate"): The colon is unnecessary; removing it improves the sentence structure.

CONCLUSION

It is clear from analyzing the eight given abstracts that there are a few recurring grammatical problems among them. Among them are misspellings, verb tense inconsistencies, repetition, ambiguity, and poor word choice. Research findings cannot be effectively communicated if these problems seriously affect the readability and comprehension of academic texts. Finally, while writing research papers, academic writers must carefully consider grammar and language usage. The work should have consistent verb tenses and spelling mistakes fixed. Eliminating redundant words will improve clarity and succinctness. Moreover, it is important to give clarity top priority so that readers may grasp the intended message with ease. Giving clear meanings and avoiding ambiguity need careful word selection. Effective handling of grammatical problems can improve the caliber and influence of our research publications, so advancing our fields' knowledge.

REFERENCES

- Amalia, Prycylya Putri, Rr Setyani Hidayati, and Dedi Joko Hermawan. 2024. "Pengaruh E-WoM, Promotion Dan Place Terhadap Customer Satisfaction PT POS Indonesia (Persero) Kota Probolinggo." *JUMAD: Journal Management, Accounting, & Digital Business* 2(1 SE-Articles).
- Arifin, Ilham, and Alief N Farida. 2020. "Cohesion and Coherence in the Final Project Abstracts Written by Undergraduate Students." *Elt Forum Journal of English Language Teaching* 9(2): 25–33.
- Azizah, Umu A, and Asep S Budiman. 2022. "Challenges in Writing Academic Papers for International Publication Among Indonesian Graduates Students." *Jeels (Journal of English Education and Linguistics Studies)* 4(2): 175–97.
- Dupree, Lori H, and Anthony M Casapao. 2023. "Research and Scholarly Methods: Writing Abstracts." *Journal of the American College of Clinical Pharmacy* 6(10): 1146–55.
- Fajri, Dede R. 2021. "An Error Analysis on Students' Abstract of College Students at Banten Jaya University." *Journal of English Language Teaching and Literature (Jeltl)* 4(2): 12–27.
- Hanafi, Moh, and Ayu R Septiana. 2021. "Influence of Grammatical Sensitivity and Learning Style on Writing Ability." *Lingua-Litera Journal of English*

- Handriani, Lilis, Judi Suharsono, and Khusnik Hudzafidah. 2024. "Pengaruh Influencer, Flash Sale Dan Harbolnas Terhadap Impulsive Buying." *JUMAD : Journal Management, Accounting, & Digital Business* 2(1 SE-Articles).
- Himmah, Lathifatul, R Hery Koeshardjono, and Dyah Ayu Perwitasari. 2024. "Pengaruh Penerapan Good Corporate Governance Dan Ukuran Perusahaan Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Sektor Makanan Dan Minuman Yang Terdapat Di BEI Periode 2018-2021." *JUMAD : Journal Management, Accounting, & Digital Business* 2(1 SE-Articles).
- Irnawati, Dwi, Erfina R Saputri, and Lusia L Bili. 2020. "An Analysis of Students' Grammatical Errors in Writing Descriptive Text by Using Picture of 7th-Grade SMPN 05 Tamansari." *Scope Journal of English Language Teaching* 5(1): 28.
- Jazuli, Muhammad Anwar, Mutinda Teguh Widayanto, and Agustina Pujiastuti. 2024. "Pengaruh Budaya Organisasi, Motivasi Dan Lingkungan Kerja Terhadap Kinerja Pegawai PERUMDA Air Minum Bayuangga Kota Probolinggo." *JUMAD : Journal Management, Accounting, & Digital Business* 2(1 SE-Articles).
- Khatrri, Bishnu B. 2022. "Writing an Effective Abstract for a Scientific Paper." *Nepalese Journal of Development and Rural Studies* 19(01): 1–7.
- Khoria, Imamatul, Joni Hendra, and Yekti Rahajeng. 2024. "Pengaruh Kepemimpinan, Komunikasi Dan Kompensasi Terhadap Kinerja Pegawai Pada Dinas Perhubungan Kabupaten Probolinggo." *JUMAD : Journal Management, Accounting, & Digital Business* 2(1 SE-Articles).
- Munawaroh, Rodiyatul, Judi Suharsono, and R Hery Koeshardjono. 2024. "Pengaruh Persepsi Nilai, Promosi Online Dan Kepuasan Konsumen Terhadap Keputusan Pembelian Produk Fashion Pada Aplikasi Shopee (Studi Kasus Pada Mahasiswa Universitas Panca Marga Angkatan Tahun 2020)." *JUMAD : Journal Management, Accounting, & Digital Business* 2(1 SE-Articles).
- Qamariah, Hijjatul, Sri Wahyuni, and Meliana. 2020. "An Analysis of Students' Grammatical Errors in Writing English Text in the Second Grade Students of SMK-Smti Banda Aceh." *Getsempena English Education Journal* 7(1): 58–71.

- Santoso, Choirun Nisa, R Abdul Haris, and Dedi Joko Hermawan. 2024. "Pengaruh Harga, Promosi, Lokasi Dan Kualitas Produk Terhadap Keputusan Pembelian Pada PT Campina Ice Cream Industry Tbk Di Dringu Kabupaten Probolinggo." *JUMAD : Journal Management, Accounting, & Digital Business* 2(1 SE-Articles).
- Tabib, Faiza M. 2022. "Exploring the Effect of Instructional Scaffolding on Foundation Level Students' Writing at the City University College of Ajman: A Case Study." *Arab World English Journal* 13(3): 185-201.
- Widyasari, Ni P, Dewa P Ramendra, and Ida Ayu Made Istri Utami. 2022. "Grammatical Errors Committed by Students in Writing Cause and Effect Paragraphs." *The Art of Teaching English as a Foreign Language* 3(2): 118-26.
- Wijaya, Fadia Febriani, Ngatimun Ngatimun, and Agung Yatiningrum. 2024. "Pengaruh Kualitas Produk Dan Harga Terhadap Keputusan Pembelian Pada Kentucky Fried Chicken (KFC) Kota Probolinggo." *JUMAD : Journal Management, Accounting, & Digital Business* 2(1 SE-Articles).
- Zewitra, and Poppy Fauziah. 2020. "Grammatical Errors on EFL Students' Final Project Writings." *Jurnal Bahasa Inggris Terapan* 6(2): 75-90.