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CAPITALIZATION ERRORS FOUND IN THE TITLE OF ENGLISH ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN SELECTED JOURNALS

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Abstract
In English, a capital letter is used for the first word of a sentence and for all proper nouns (words that name a specific person, place, organization, or thing). This research finds the capitalization errors found in the English titles of journal articles. This research uses descriptive qualitative. The data are *Jurnal Akuntansi dan Pajak* (JAP) and *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Islam* (JIEI). The analysis shows that capitalization errors occurred in English titles, especially in writing prepositions such as “in, too, the, and, or, on, of, by, from, for, as, and with”. This can occur due to inaccuracy or misunderstanding about the use of prepositions. Writers are usually more concerned with the combination of words in each sentence and the continuity of the writing, the substance of the writing, rather than having to correct capital letters. In English, there is one type of word that basically cannot or should not be placed at the beginning of a sentence, namely determiner/article, prepositions, and conjunctions. Although the capitalization of words in titles might vary depending on the writer's/ author's, institution's, or publication's style, there are certain common capitalization principles to remember. 1) Any title's initial and last words should be capitalized. 2) Using capital letters for nouns and pronouns. Proper nouns are included in this category. 3) capitalizing helpful verbs and "to be" versions. 4) Capitalizing adjectives and adverbs, and 5) capitalizing articles in the title unless they are the first or last word. 6) In titles and short prepositions, do not capitalize short coordinating conjunctions like "and," "but," "or," "for," or "nor." In minimizing mistakes, it is important to know how to write capital letters in the correct title.

Keywords: capitalization, capitalization errors, journal, title article

Introduction
One of the language skills is writing (Rulviana, 2020). Writing is the process of expressing thoughts, feelings, sensing, imagination, will, beliefs, and experiences arranged with graphic symbols in writing for communication both verbally and in writing (Haryanti, 2019). In the writing process, concentration and energy are needed, because in the process there are many times encounter

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obstacles that occur. Writing is a very active thinking process because in the process a person's writing skills are required to be able to focus attention.

We may communicate and share our views with individuals all around the globe via writing. Content, structure, vocabulary, language usage, and mechanics are all components of writing that must be addressed while creating a successful piece of writing. Combs (2014) and Slyke (2018) state that mechanic components include capitalization and punctuation. In writing, capitalization and punctuation are essential (Novianti, 2014). If capitalization and punctuation marks are not utilized correctly in writing, readers may have difficulty understanding it.

The most important element in an article is the title. Make the title as attractive as possible, because that's the first thing that makes the reader decide whether to read it or not. When writing a title, there are some provisions that we should know. Because not infrequently, there are still some people who are wrong in writing the title. The most common mistake is the use of capital letters. According to the Indonesian General Spelling Guidelines (PUEBI), the first letter of each word in the title must be written in capital letters. Indeed, some words are written in lowercase, but when the word is the beginning of a sentence in the title, it must still be written in capital letters.

Writing is thought to be more difficult than any other productive skill (Shweba & Mujiyanto, 2017). People may have difficulty and make errors in a variety of writing abilities, particularly in mechanics such as punctuation, capitalization, and spelling (Fitria, 2018, 2019a, 2019b, 2020a, 2020c, 2020b). One of the most important writing conventions in English is capitalization. The proper use of capitalization not only indicates the start of a phrase or highlights specific sorts of words within a sentence, but also ensures that the meaning is clear and that the writing is successful (Pathan, 2021). According to (Shatz, 2019), Capitalization is an essential orthographic element that affects linguistic processing during reading and writing. Ninčević & Zanchi (2012) state that correct capitalization and punctuation are indispensable language tools in academic and scientific settings.

Several studies have been conducted on capitalization errors. First, Elkiliç et al. (2009) state that Turkish EFL students may have punctuation and capitalization errors while writing compositions due to their L1 habits. Both intermediate and upper-intermediate students made fewer interference mistakes (20, 3%, and 17%, respectively) than general errors, and the percentage of interference reduces as the level improves (20, 3 percent for intermediate-level students, whereas 17 percent for upper-intermediate students). Second, Siddiqui (2015) states that capitalization problems are a common type of error in Saudi students' writing. There are 983 errors in capitalization throughout the 10 categories in a 12,000-word paper by 20 students. So, Saudi Arabia's English language curriculum should incorporate innovative pedagogical strategies in capitalization education to help students acquire the basic capitalization principles and understand the orthographic, linguistic, and cultural conventions of the English language. Third, Zahida et al. (2016) state that capitalization, commas, semicolons, periods, quotes, hyphens, apostrophes, and question marks were found to be the most often produced errors. Unexpectedly, no significant variations in the frequency of punctuation and capitalization errors produced by students were found to be related to their academic level, major, or gender.

Fourth, Shatz (2019) states that speakers of all L1s produced a high number of capitalization mistakes, both in terms of errors per word and error percentage (out of total errors), particularly at lower L2 competence levels. Under-capitalization was more frequent than over-capitalization during the period, however, the difference lessened over time. Fifth, Challay & Jones (2019) state that most junior secondary school students in Bo District were unaware of the capital letter use rules. Proper nouns, the start of a sentence, a lack of prior knowledge of letterforms, overgeneralization, and not capitalizing the first word in a letter's close were among the places where mistakes were more common. Sixth, Kļavinska (2021) states that errors in the expression of grammatical meaning have been discovered in the written works of Latvian language learners, including missing capitalization at the start of a phrase and needless capitalization (in the middle of a sentence). Seventh, Pathan (2021) states that the majority of the 230 undergraduate students at Bangladesh Agricultural University were unaware of and uninterested in proper capital/small letter usage, resulting in numerous errors in their writing. The use of capital/small letters with words associated with the Internet such as Net, Web, Internet, and so on; with names of general academic subjects; with family relationship words; with exceptional proper nouns such as black & white (human race names), sun & moon (planet names); with the first word of an incomplete sentence after a colon; with the titles of people; and so on are some of the most common errors made by participants.

Based on the previous studies above, there are similarities and differences with this research. All previous studies and this research have the same focus on capitalization errors. In difference, all previous studies use an object of research by using students/learners' writing. However, this research will use an object of research by using an English title which was published in the journals in 2021. Therefore, the objective of this research is to find out the capitalization errors found in the English title of articles journal.

Method

This research used descriptive qualitative research. This type of qualitative research is a research method that utilizes qualitative and descriptive data. Thus, displaying the data results as they are without any manipulation or other treatment. This research used documents to collect data. The documents were taken from selected journals published by ITB AAS Indonesia, for example, *Jurnal Akuntansi dan Pajak* (JAP) *and Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Islam* (JIEI). These journals accept journals both Indonesian and English articles. This research only focused on the English articles, especially in the titles.

This research used three steps of analysis proposed by Miles & Huberman (1994), namely data reduction, data display, and data conclusion. The data reduction stage was used to determine whether the data were relevant to the research objective. The data were obtained after being reduced, and it then were structured and placed in a relational pattern to make it easier to grasp. The next step was to draw conclusions based on the results of the analysis.

Findings and Discussion

Findings

The objective of this research is to find out the capitalization errors found in the English title of articles journal. Below the findings of the study can be seen:

Table 1. Capitalization Errors Found in English Titles' Article Journal

No	Title of English Articles	Capitalization Errors	Type of Class Word
1.	Exploring Indonesian Millennials Muzakkis' Insight of Paying Zakat In Digital Era (JIEI: Vol. 7, No. 3, 2021)	in	Preposition
2.	Factors Affecting Disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting on Companies Listed In Jakarta Islamic Index 2017-2019 (JIEI: Vol. 7, No. 3, 2021)	In	Preposition
3.	Fund Assistance From Amal and Zakat Agencies: Will It Help Effectiveness and Improve MSME Performance in The Time of The Covid-19 Pandemic? (Case Study of Lazismu Indonesia's MSME Empowerment Program) (JIEI: Vol. 7, No. 3, 2021)	The	Article
4.	Influence of Corporate Governance On Profit of Islamic Banks in Indonesia Period 2016-2020 (JIEI: Vol. 7, No. 3, 2021)	On	Preposition
5.	Comparative Study of The Dynamics of Riba Discourses Between Sharia Banks and Conventional Banks (JIEI: Vol. 7, No. 3, 2021)	The	Article
6.	The Reformation of Waqf Institution to Improve The Potential of Waqf in Indonesia (JIEI: Vol. 7, No. 3, 2021)	The	Article
7.	Determinants of Micro and Small Business Financing In Sharia Commercial Banks In Indonesia (JIEI: Vol. 7, No. 3, 2021)	In	Preposition
8.	Analysis Of Zakat Empowerment In The Era Of Pandemy Covid-19 Towards Impossible Material and Spiritual Aspects Mustahik (JIEI: Vol. 7, No. 3, 2021)	Of, In, The	Preposition Article
9.	Islamic Perspectitve On Money Market and The Operation of Sharia Money Market (JIEI: Vol. 7, No. 3, 2021)	On, The	Preposition Article
10.	The Role of Baitul Maal Wa Tamwil in The Economic Empowerment of Poor Women in Cianjur District (JIEI: Vol. 7, No. 2, 2021)	The	Article
11.	Effect of Word of Mouth, Perception of Quality and Use of Technology On Decisions of Application-Based Transportation Users (Study on Muslimah Community in Purwokerto) (JIEI: Vol. 7, No. 2, 2021)	On	Preposition
12.	Strategies to Improve Halal Tourism in Indonesia During The Pandemic Covid-19	The	Article

	(JIEI: Vol. 7, No. 2, 2021)		
13.	Halal Transaction: Implication For Digital Retail By Using Financial Technology (JIEI: Vol. 7, No. 1, 2021)	For, By	Preposition
14.	The Effect Of Employee Engagement and Emotional Intelligent on Organizational Commitment by Job Satisfaction as Mediate Variable Case in Employee Of Islamic Education Institution (JIEI: Vol. 7, No. 1, 2021)	Of	Preposition
15.	The Influence of Leadership Style and Organizational Culture by Mediating Job Satisfaction on Organizational Commitment Case Study in Employees Of Islamic Education Institution (JIEI: Vol. 6, No. 3, 2021)	Of	Preposition
16.	Effect Of Compensation On Employee Performance Through Spirit of Work As a Variabel Of Mediation (Case Study in Employees Of Islamic Education Institution) (JIEI: Vol. 6, No. 2, 2021)	Of, On, As	Preposition Conjunction
17.	Impact Of Corporate Social Responsibility On The Company's Reputation In Manufacturing Companies In The Basic Industry And Chemicals Sector, Cement Sub-Sector Listed On The IDX 2012-2017 (JAP: Vol. 22, No. 1, 2021)	On, The, In, And	Preposition Article Conjunction
18.	The Effect of Audit Quality, Managerial Ownership, And Audit Committee on The Integrity of Financial Statements (Empirical Study on Manufacturing Companies Listed on The IDX 2015-2019) (JAP: Vol. 22, No. 1, 2021)	And, The	Conjunction Article
19.	Biological Asset: What is The Impact on Agricultural Companies? (JAP: Vol. 22, No. 1, 2021)	The	Article
20.	Financial Market Integration Between Stock Market From North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) Member (JAP: Vol. 22, No. 2, 2021)	From	Preposition
21.	Financial Knowledge And Financial Behavior Among Educational Staff (A Survey on Educational Staff in Universitas Kuningan) (JAP: Vol. 22, No. 2, 2021)	And	Preposition
22.	The Effectiveness Of The Credit Relaxation Policy On The Batik MSMEs Affected By Covid-19 In Solo City (JAP: Vol. 22, No. 2, 2021)	Of, The, On, By, In	Preposition Article
23.	Determinant Compliance With People's Tax Obligations (JAP: Vol. 21, No. 1, 2021)	With	Conjunction
24.	Intellectual Capital Utilization And Intellectual Capital Growth In Improving Current And Future Financial Performance In Asean In The	And, In, The, Of	Conjunction, Preposition, Article

	Era Of Asean Economic Community (JAP: Vol. 21, No. 1, 2021)		
25.	Capital Structure Evaluation Based Company Sizes And Profitability (JAP: Vol. 21, No. 1, 2021)	And	Conjunction

Based on table 1 above shows that there are capitalization errors in the article "the", conjunction "in, to, of, by, from, for, as, with" and the preposition "and, as". In the 1st and 2nd titles, the capitalization errors are found in the preposition "in" which is located in the middle of a sentence. In the 3rd title, the capitalization errors are found in the preposition "it" which is located in the middle of a sentence, then the determiner/article "the" which is located in the middle of a sentence. In the 4th title, the capitalization errors are found in the preposition "on" which is located in the middle of a sentence. In the 5th and 6th titles, the capitalization errors are found in the determiner/article "on" which is located in the middle of a sentence. In the 7th title, the capitalization errors are found in the preposition "in" which is located in the middle of a sentence. In the 8th title, the capitalization errors found in the preposition "in", "of, and the determiner/article "the" which is located in the middle of sentence. In the 9th title, the capitalization errors found in the preposition "on", and the determiner/article "the" which is located in the middle of sentence. In the 10th and 12th title, the capitalization errors found in the determiner/article "the" which is located in the middle of sentence. In the 11th title, the capitalization errors found in the preposition "on" which is located in the middle of sentence. In the 13th title, the capitalization errors found in the preposition "for" and "by" which is located in the middle of sentence. In the 14th and 15th title, the capitalization errors found in the preposition "of" which is located in the middle of sentence. In the 16th title, the capitalization errors found in the preposition "of" and the preposition "as" which is located in the middle of sentence. In the 17th title, the capitalization errors found in the preposition "on", "in", the conjunction "and" and the determiner/article "the" which is located in the middle of sentence. In the 18th title, the capitalization errors found in the conjunction "and" and the determiner/article "the" which is located in the middle of sentence. In the 19th title, the capitalization errors found in the determiner/article "the" which is located in the middle of sentence. In the 20th title, the capitalization errors found in the preposition "from" which is located in the middle of sentence. In the 21st title, the capitalization errors found in the conjunction "and" which is located in the middle of sentence. In the 22th title, the capitalization errors found in the determiner/article "the" and the preposition "of", "on", "by", and "in" which is located in the middle of sentence. In the 23th title, the capitalization errors found in conjunction "with" which is located in the middle of sentence. In the 24th title, the capitalization errors found in the determiner/article "the", the preposition "of", and "in", and the conjunction "and" which is located in the middle of sentence. In the 25th title, the capitalization errors found in the conjunction "and" which is located in the middle of sentence.

Discussion

Writing skill seems to be more difficult to acquire than other language skills as some aspects of language are involved or interrelated (Oktaviani et al., 2022).

Understanding the use of punctuation, capitalization, and spelling plays an important part in sentence structure and building a paragraph (Elfa et al., 2022). The sentences that make up a paragraph are connected. Capitalization is used as the description of information that is frequently written at the beginning of a sentence or statement (Sholikhatun, 2022). They are grouped into entire text or paragraphs that are simple to comprehend. In each sentence, capitalization is used as the description of information.

Good paragraph writing should encompass certain elements. Writers are expected to deliver on five critical elements of writing: content, organization, vocabulary, language usage, and grammar and mechanics (Maharani & Sholikhatun, 2022). It is the application of capitalization, punctuation, and orthography in mechanics. Inaccurate punctuation can lead to substandard writing and cause readers to become confused. The functions of capitalization and punctuation are distinct. Punctuation aids the comprehension of the meaning of a statement by the reader.

Letter capitalization (use of capital letters) is often necessary for scientific writing (Dewirsyah, 2021). Capitalization is the process of using uppercase and lowercase letters in writing. In English, uppercase letters are used to start words, while lowercase letters are used for words that are not keywords or important words. Capitalization is used to differentiate words, mark the beginning of sentences, indicate the importance of certain words, and maintain consistency in writing. Capitalization in writing is very important because it can help understand sentence structure, emphasize important words, and maintain consistency and neatness in writing.

There are some reasons why capitalization is important such as: 1) Helping understand sentence structure: using capital letters at the beginning of a sentence helps readers to identify the beginning of a sentence. This makes it easier for readers to differentiate between one sentence and another, thereby facilitating understanding. 2) Emphasizing important words: capitalization can be used to emphasize important words, such as names of people, places, titles, or special terms. 3) Helping in faster reading: capitalization helps in differentiating between words starting with uppercase and lowercase letters, making it easier for readers to navigate the text quickly. 4) Consistency and neatness: consistent use of capitalization maintains neatness in writing. Without consistent capitalization, writing can look disorganized and difficult to understand. 5) Cultural norms and social etiquette: capitalization is also part of the cultural norms and social etiquette in writing. When we follow correct capitalization rules, we show respect for the language and the reader. Therefore, capitalization is not only about grammatical rules but also about readability, consistency, consistency, and cultural norms in writing.

The initial word of a sentence and all proper nouns in English are written with a capital letter (words that name a specific person, place, organization, or thing). In the example above, it was found that there are capitalization errors occurred especially in writing prepositions such as “in, too, the, and, or, on, of, by, from, for, as, with”. The frequent writing of prepositions is a common error. This usually happens when we write scientific work/papers. This can occur due to inaccuracy or misunderstanding about the use of prepositions in English. It may sound trivial, specifying capital letters in a sentence, but who would have thought

that the accuracy of the use of words is often neglected? Usually, writers/authors pay more attention to writing letters, and words, and forget to pay attention to capital letters. Writers are usually more concerned with the combination of words in each sentence and the continuity of the writing, the substance of the writing, rather than having to correct capital letters.

In English, there is one type of word that basically cannot or should not be placed at the beginning of a sentence, namely determiner/article, prepositions, and conjunctions. This is because of following their respective functions. Prepositions have many functions, such as stating the place, direction, origin, purpose, comparison, cause and effect, and so on. While conjunctions are used to connect two clauses, two sentences, or two paragraphs. As prepositions and connecting words, these two types of words cannot then be used as opening words in sentences.

Writing in English is commonplace. Maybe almost everyone can do it well. The thing that needs to be considered when writing in English is usually only a matter of spelling and the correct number of letters. Not only is it a matter of spelling that must be precise, but writing titles must also pay attention to certain rules. In writing titles, both in Indonesian and English, all letters must begin with a capital letter. However, there are several different elements when it comes to writing titles in English. Based on the basic guidelines for writing titles, the following are aspects that must be started with a capital letter when writing titles: Nouns, Proper Nouns, Pronouns, Verbs, and Adjectives. Meanwhile, aspects that are NOT written in capital letters are Articles, Conjunctions, and Prepositions.

It will be easier to produce articles, papers, and other pieces of work if we get familiar with typical title capitalization norms. Although the capitalization of words in titles might vary depending on the writer's/ author's, institution's, or publication's style, there are certain common capitalization principles to remember. 1) Any title's initial and last words are capitalized. 2) Nouns and pronouns should be capitalized. Proper nouns are included in this category. 3) Helping verbs and variants of the verb "to be" are capitalized. 4) Adjectives and adverbs are capitalized; short prepositions are not capitalized; and articles in the title are not capitalized unless they are the first or final word in the title. 7) Short coordinating conjunctions are not capitalized such as like "and," "but," "our," "for," or "nor" is lowercase in titles. The capitalization standards for books, films, and other work titles differ slightly amongst style guides. The initial word, all nouns, all verbs (including short ones like is), all adjectives, and all proper nouns should all be capitalized. This means we should lowercase articles, conjunctions, and prepositions; nevertheless, some style guidelines recommend capitalizing conjunctions and prepositions with more than five letters.

The use of capital letters and punctuation when writing articles is intended to help the writer or writer clarify and emphasize the contents of the article being communicated to the reader (Mulyati, 2022). Inconsistent capitalization can blur the focus of a title and make it difficult to read. Make sure to consistently capitalize keywords and other important words in the title. Capitalization in writing the title of a scientific article is very important because the title is a very prominent and important part of a scientific publication. For example, if in the title of a scientific article, some keywords are capitalized but others are not, this can confuse readers and make the title look less professional.

There are several reasons why capitalization is important in writing scientific article titles such as: 1) Making headlines easier to read: consistent use of capitalization helps in making titles easier to read and understand. By following proper capitalization rules, readers can quickly identify keywords in the title. 2) Showing structure and hierarchy: the use of capitalization can be used to show the structure and hierarchy of information in a title. Keywords or important elements in the title are often emphasized using capital letters, which helps readers understand the main idea or focus of the article. 3) Providing professionalism: writing the title of a scientific article with correct capitalization shows the level of professionalism of the author and publication. This is important in the academic and scientific world, where rigor and consistency are highly valued. 4) Helping with indexation and searching: consistent capitalization is also important for indexation and searching in scientific databases. Using capital letters for keywords in the title can help the search system recognize and consider the title of the article when searched by readers or researchers. 5) Making citations easier: when quoting or rewriting information from the title of a scientific article, consistent capitalization makes it easier to copy and present the title correctly. This minimizes errors and ambiguity in citations, which is important for academic integrity. Thus, capitalization in writing the title of a scientific article is not just a matter of style or grammar, but also has significant implications in understanding, professionalism, indexation, and citation in a scientific context.

Writing article titles using appropriate capitalization is important to ensure clarity, consistency, and a professional appearance. There are several general guidelines for writing article titles with correct capital letters, including: 1) Capitalize keywords: typically, the first letter of each keyword in an article title should be capitalized. This includes nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. 2) Avoid lowercase letters between words: in English, prepositions, conjunctions, and other short words (such as "of", "and", "or", "in") are usually written with lowercase letters, unless they are part of keywords or are words that are important in the context of the title. 3) Capitalize important words: apart from the main keyword, capitalize other important words that require emphasis or identify important concepts in the title. 4) Pay attention to style and writing style rules: if you are writing for a particular scientific publication or journal, be sure to check their official writing guidelines. Some publications may have special preferences or rules regarding the use of capital letters in article titles. 5) Consistency is key: make sure to be consistent in your use of capital letters in article titles. Avoid inconsistent changes in capitalization style between title words. Consistency helps maintain professionalism and makes it easier for readers to understand the title. 6) Edit and double-check: after writing an article title, it is important to go through the editing and double-checking process to ensure that capitalization has been applied correctly. This helps prevent errors and ensures compliance with applicable writing norms.

There are several provisions for writing capital letters in English that we should avoid. 1. Articles (a, an, the). In English, articles cannot be written in capital letters, except at the beginning of a sentence or title. 2. Prepositions (at, on, in, for, etc). As a complement in a sentence, prepositions are not written using capital letters, even though they are in the title. 3. Conjunctions (and, or, but). Just

like prepositions, conjunctions also do not require capital letters because they only function as a complement to sentences, even though they are in the title.

According to the Indonesian General Spelling Guidelines (PUEBI), the first letter of each word in the title must be written in capital letters. Indeed, some words are written in lowercase, but when the word is the beginning of a sentence in the title, it must still be written in capital letters. When we write a title with a word that is included in the word particle, we must write it in lowercase. Here are some words that belong to the word particle: Prepositions or also called prepositions: in, to, of, on, in, that is, to, than, for, for, ala, tub, about, regarding, because, in terms of, towards, upon, by, against, will, with, and until. Conjunctions such as: and, as well as, or, but, but, however, but, whereas, whereas, that, in order, so that, let, even if, if, if, if, as long as, if, when, since, since, since, while, when, while, while, so, while, while, during, while, by, after, after, before, after, finished, after, until, until, if, because, because, and so. Interjection or also called exclamatory words: yeah, really, wow, etc.

Conclusion

The frequent writing of prepositions is a common error. In English, there is one type of word that basically cannot or should not be placed at the beginning of a sentence, namely determiner/article, prepositions, and conjunctions. In the example above, it was found that there are capitalization errors occurred especially in writing prepositions such as “in, it, the, and, or, on, of, by, from, for, as, with”. This is following their respective functions. Prepositions have many functions, such as stating the place, direction, origin, purpose, comparison, cause and effect, and so on. While conjunctions are used to connect two clauses, two sentences, or two paragraphs. As prepositions and connecting words, these three types of words cannot then be used as opening words in sentences.

In the world of writing, there are still many errors in the use of words and their placement in sentences. This is the reason why we as writers and journal editors must learn about writing capital letters in sentences or journal article titles. So that in the future there will be no more mistakes in writing sentences. Grammarly software may be suggested to improve grammatical accuracy, including capitalization. To minimize mistakes, it is important to know how to write capital letters in the correct title.

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