

321-869-1-SM_Similarity check

by perpustakaan stimykpn

Submission date: 23-Nov-2022 09:13PM (UTC-0800)

Submission ID: 1962455640

File name: 321-869-1-SM_Similarity_check.docx (107.13K)

Word count: 3716

Character count: 21568



The strategy of BPJS Employment Banda Aceh Branch in the socialization of the Non-wage recipient program

R. A.¹,
R. M.²,
I. A.³

Correspondence

Received Mmm Dd, yyyy
Revised Mmm Dd, yyyy
Accepted Mmm Dd, yyyy
Published Mmm Dd, yyyy
DOI [10.35917/tb.v22i2](https://doi.org/10.35917/tb.v22i2)



Copyright © 2022 Authors.
This is an open-access
article distributed under the terms of
the Creative Commons Attribution
License.

Abstract

This study aims to discuss the strategies implemented by BPJS of Employment Banda Aceh Branch Office in disseminating the Non-Wage Recipient program and to find out the obstacles of this program. The theory used in this paper is the promotion mix model which includes: sales promotion, personal selling, direct marketing, advertising, and public relations. This study uses qualitative analysis methods. This paper uses certain data collection techniques it as an interview with respondent and documentation that support the research.

The results showed that the strategy BPJS of Employment Banda Aceh Branch used in socializing the Non-Wage Recipient Program or BPU program was by advertising or promoting the benefits of the BPJS of Employment program for informal workers in various media. The second strategy is personal selling, namely “win back”, this strategy is to invite participants to register again. The third strategy is public relations. In socializing the BPU program, the Banda Aceh Branch cooperates with the Regional Government. The fourth strategy is direct marketing through the “Gerebek Pasar”, where BPJS of Employment employees directly go to the markets to invite owner shops and employees shop to register. The last strategy is sales promotion through socialization in informal worker forums. There are 4 obstacles faced by BPJS of Employment Banda Aceh Branch in conducting socialization this program, it is the public's view about BPJS is not an Islamic product, competition with commercial insurance, lack of firmness from the government

Keywords: strategy, socialization, BPJS of Employment, non-wage recipient program, Banda Aceh

Introduction

The occupational safety and health program is one of the efforts that must be made by the company to handle work risks in ensuring the serenity mind of employees so that employees

can work more productively (Indahsari et al., 2018). As a result, the company can operate efficiently with a high level of effectiveness.

The company must be responsible for **Personnel Loss Exposures** both for the employees and their families. These losses include losses due to employees or their families experiencing accidents, death, old age, illness, or losing their jobs for various reasons (Kristiawan, Rolan.; Abdullah, 2020). The Jamsostek program is one of the alternatives provided by the government in providing solutions related to risk management so that workers can get the required costs by themselves (Anggraini, 2021). The fee comes from the contributions paid by participants every month. Because the cost comes from funds that are deposited every month, the funds are the workers' rights, not the aid of any party (*BPJS Ketenagakerjaan*, n.d.).

Funds managed by PT. Jamsostek comes from participant fees. The contribution must at least flow into the company's treasury every month. The funds raised are then invested to drive economic growth and added value from participant fees (Setyo Kohar, 2005). The small accumulation of contributions is not only due to the large number of companies that have not become participants but also due to the small contribution. **Both medium or small contribution is related to the low salary or wages received by the worker and fraud committed by employers related to reporting the actual wages (Ariq & Aslami, 2022).** In the employment social security program, there are 3 (three) programs that BPU workers can participate in, it is Work Accident Insurance (JKK), Death Security (JKM), and Old Age Security (JHT). (*BPJS Ketenagakerjaan*, n.d.).

Frag. (ETS)

Literature Review and Hypotheses

Definition of Strategy

A strategy is an approach related to the implementation of ideas, planning, and execution of activities that have a certain period (Sahputra, 2020). A good strategy is in coordinating teamwork, having goals, and identifying supporting factors that are by the principles of implementing rational ideas, being efficient in funding, and having ways to achieve an effective and efficient goal (Alyas & Rakib, 2017; Fathurrochman et al., 2021)

Strategy Stage

There has a certain stage for strategy based on processing it is:

a. **Strategy Formulation**

This includes the development of objectives, regarding external opportunities and threats. Determine strengths and weaknesses internally, establish objectivity, generate strategies, and select strategies to implement.

b. **Strategy implementation**

In the implementation, the strategy that has been chosen requires commitment and cooperation to implement the strategy, otherwise, the process of strategy formulation and analysis will only be a dream and far from reality. Strategy implementation is related to the allocation and organization of resources placed through the establishment of an organizational structure and leadership mechanism that is carried out in conjunction with the corporate and organizational culture.

c. **Strategy evaluation**

Strategy evaluation is needed because the success to be achieved can be measured by setting the next goal. Evaluation becomes a benchmark for the strategy that will be

P/V (ETS)

carried out by an organization and evaluation is needed to ensure the stated goals have been achieved (Soepardi, 2005)

Marketing – Socialization

Various elements of marketing socialization according to (Hermawan, 2012) elaborated below:

- a. Advertising
Advertising is the entire process that includes the delivery, planning, execution, and supervision of advertising.
- b. Sales promotion
Various short-term incentives encourage the desire to try or buy a product or service.
- c. Personal Sales
Direct interaction with one or more prospective buyers to make presentations, answer questions and take orders.
- d. Direct Marketing
Direct marketing is a direct relationship with targeted individual consumers to achieve an immediate response and achieve lasting customer relationships.
- e. Public Relations and Publicity
Various programs promote and protect the image of the company or its products.

Non-Wage Recipient (BPU)

Non-Wage Recipient Workers are a worker who carries out independent economic activities or businesses to earn income from their activities (Baskoro, 2021), which include:

- a. Employers, for example, entrepreneurs or company owners.
- b. Workers outside the employment relationship or self-employed, for example, doctors, lawyers, architects, artists, and freelancers.
- c. Workers who do not receive wages or informal workers, such as farmers, fishermen, taxi drivers, public transportation drivers, artists, and others.

Membership of Non-Wage Recipients (BPU)

Those who want to register can come directly to the nearest BPJS of Employment Branch Office or can register through a forum/group/partner/payment point (aggregator/banking) that has collaborated with BPJS of Employment. The number of contributions that must be paid by BPJS of Employment participants depends on the wages reported by the participant when he/she registers. The wage basis for calculating non-wage-recipient contributions is 2% per month of reported income, information is obtained from the official tax website (Wiradika, 2018).

There are three programs that BPU workers can participate in, namely Work Accident Insurance (JKK), Death Insurance (JKM), and Old Age Security (JHT) (BPJS Ketenagakerjaan, n.d.).

Research Method

This research method is qualitative, which qualitatively describes and analyses the data obtained and then elaborates in the form of an actual explanation (Fadli, 2021; Gunawan, 2022), to find out how the BPJS of Employment communication strategy in disseminating the participation of Non-Wage Recipients. This research was conducted at the BPJS of Employment Banda Aceh branch.

Data collection technique

a. Documentation

The documentation in this paper uses data and information collection in the form of books, archives, documents, written numbers, and pictures in the form of reports and information that can support research (Sukmadinata, 2005).

b. Interview

The interviews conducted were direct interviews with prepared questions. However, in this process, there are also additional questions to see the answers that develop (Nazir, 1988). The author has prepared a list of 15 questions related to the subject matter to be studied (Sukmadinata, 2005)

Research Subjects and Objects

The subject of this research is the Socialization of the Employment Social Security Program to BPU Workers. The objects of the research are non-wage recipients, non-wage program participants, and the Head of Marketing for BPJS Employment at the Banda Aceh Branch Office. This object will be described and analyzed by the researcher based on theories that are the object of research (Ramdhan, 2021). The objects of the research are participants and non-participants of this program and the Head of Marketing for BPJS Employment at the Banda Aceh Branch Office.

Data analysis technique

Visually, the interactive analysis model used in this paper is that proposed by (Huberman & Miles, 2002), which can be described as follows:

a. Data collection

Collecting data obtained through interviews and documentation is also added by making field notes.

b. Data reduction

Data reduction is a form of analysis that categorizes, collects, discards unnecessary, and coordinates data in such a way that conclusions can be drawn and verified.

c. Data Presentation

Data presentation is a series of information organizations that allows for the collection of conclusions.

d. Conclusion Drawing

The researcher concludes the data by the formulation of the problem that has been stated. The data that has been described can be concluded in general terms.

Results and Discussion

BPJS Employment

Implementing the social security program is one of the country's responsibilities to provide socio-economic protection to the community. Indonesia developed a social security program based on funded social security, namely social security that is funded by participants and is still limited to working people in the formal sector.

The important state from PT Jamsostek as Labour Social Security administering agency is through PP No.36/1995. The Jamsostek program provides basic protection to meet the minimum needs of workers and their families, by providing certainty of the ongoing flow of family income as a partial or full replacement of lost income due to social risks. Furthermore,

at the end of 2004, the Government also issued Law Number 40 of 2004 concerning the National Social Security System. The law relates to the amendments to the 1945 Constitution concerning amendments to article 34 paragraph 2, which now reads: "The state develops a social security system for all people and empowers incapable by human dignity". The benefits of this protection can provide workers with a sense of security so that they can concentrate more on increasing work motivation and productivity.

As a public program, Jamsostek provides compulsory rights and obligations for employers and workers based on Law No. 3 of 1992 regulating the Types of Work Accident Insurance Programs (JKK), Old Age Security (JHT), Death Benefits (JKM), and Health Care Insurance (JPK), while the participant's obligations are administration and payment. PT Jamsostek (Persero) which was transformed into BPJS (Social Security Administering Agency) for Employment is still trusted to organize the social security program for workers, which includes JKK, JKM, and JHT. And on July 1, 2015, BPJS of Employment implemented 1 new program, it is the Pension Guarantee as the maximum protection for Indonesian workers.

BPJS Employment Strategy Banda Aceh in Disseminating the Non-Wage Recipient Program

Building partnerships with institutions, such as government agencies, conducting socialization to the public understand this program and what benefits will be received. Because if the BPJS Employment team socializes but the community still does not understand the BPJS Employment program, it will be a little difficult to persuade them to be interested in registering themselves as participants.

Then build institutional partnerships, such as with PTSP (One Stop Services), which is licensing activity whose management process starts from the application stage to the stage of document issuance which is served through one door and carried out in one place, the institution must have internal requirements from BPJS employment.

Cooperation with other institutions such as the Department of Manpower, through job training. Then like PKH and other institutions, what is called a strategic partnership is formed because of the trust and commitment between partners (Purba, 2008) and then carries out cooperation with companies such as Alpindo, Kodim, Trade Unions, and others. The targets of non-wage recipients include Ojek, traders from traditional markets, fishermen, and farmers, who have independent businesses and have no relationship or connection with the salary provider.

Before carrying out the socialization activities, the BPJS of Employment marketing team will discuss the BPU segment that will be socialized, so BPU workers will be gathered to make it easier for the BPJS Employment team to carry out socialization activities. Because the non-wage worker segment is very broad, such as farmers and fishermen, it would be better if the segments were first sorted, then socialization would be carried out based on the segments. For example, for fishermen, socialization activities will be coordinated through the harbourmaster, which is the place where they are permitted to go to sea. They will be socialized when they want to go to sea, to be safe when they work. So, the socialization that is carried out is not door-to-door, because there are so many workers, and when they are going to register, it is difficult because if you take a persuasive approach one by one, the socialization will be inefficient.

Therefore, socialization must be carried out in groups. It will be seen from the segments to be socialized, for example for farmers, coordinated through agricultural extension, then there will be guidance from the extension itself, as well as with other non-wage recipients. Like the merchants, who will find out who the association is. The Ojek Online, through their company

partners, the BPJS Employment Marketing team will socialize the program with them when they gather.

If there are participants who do not know at all about the BPJS Employment program, especially BPU, BPJS Employment will continue to carry out socialization to people who do not know or understand well about the available programs, even though participants who have been socialized are interested in participating or not. And the number of contributions paid by BPJS Employment participants, especially non-wage recipients, are all based on their salary. BPJS Employment does not burden the participants or prospective participants. That way, all workers will get benefits in the form of a social security program from BPJS Employment, which can be claimed or disbursed at any time according to the participant's request or needs. Programs that can be followed include Old Age Security (JHT), Work Accident Insurance (JKK), and Death Insurance (JKM).

In conducting promotions, especially for non-wage recipients, BPJS of Employment does not need to use promotions like other insurance. Because BPJS Employment itself is indeed an agency under the President that has labor laws and regulations. Meanwhile, the support for the BPJS Employment institution itself is assisted by the government, where BPJS Employment does get full support from the government. So, it will be easier for BPJS of Employment to conduct socialization. They are also assisted by community institutions and regional offices. BPJS Employment is also assisted by stakeholders such as community leaders, and the BPJS Employment shield team.

BPJS of Employment also conducts "Grebek Pasar", which is an activity that involves all employees going directly to traditional markets in Banda Aceh city, where they visit worker shops one by one, distribute brochures, and provide information about the importance of employment social security program for workers. BPJS Employment marketing simply goes directly to the community, because in this way BPJS Employment can meet directly with prospective participants and establish participants. BPJS of Employment also makes brochures, advertisements, campaigns, and promotions through social media, banners, billboards, websites, YouTube, and others.

BPJS of Employment also often holds events such as events with JBC (Join Business Council), holding exhibitions, participating in activities with several Acehnese SMEs, as well as promoting social security programs. However, since the pandemic period, BPJS of Employment has not held any event activities due to the Health Protocol regulations.

If non-wage workers are found who are not interested in registering as participants, BPJS of Employment will still explain, and understand in terms of the benefits of the program, then provide examples such as rewards or claims from people who have become participants to raise their awareness of benefits of the program. Because persuading them to be interested in registering as participants, is not the same as wage recipients who are obliged to register, when approaching non-wage workers, BPJS of Employment uses a persuasive approach.

Table 4.1 Percentage of Workers in Aceh, 2018-2020

Years	Labor	Freelance	Family Worker	Businesses assisted by temporary workers	Non-agricultural workers	Freelance workers on the farm	Businesses assisted by permanent workers
2018	36.29	20.83	13.58	15.8	4.96	4.28	4.27
2019	38.8	21.71	11.77	14.95	4.08	4.62	4.08
2020	34.28	21.6	14.44	14.38	5.84	5.62	3.83

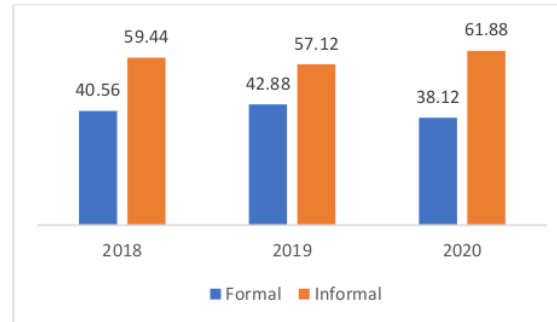
Sumber : <https://aceh.bps.go.id/statictable/2020>

The number of active labor participants is 19,505 PU (wage recipients), 2,685 BPU (non-wage recipients), and 21,862 Jakor (construction services), with a total of 44,052.

Meanwhile, the percentage of coverage is 34.48 percent of PU, 8.99 percent of BPU, and 299.23 percent of Jakon, for a total of 46.98 percent. This number does not include civil servants, the military, and the police.

According to statistical data on the implementation of the employment social security program in Banda Aceh, the coverage of the community of active protected workers in the program until the period of December 31, 2021, as many as 56,574 Wage Recipients (PU) workers in the formal sector, 29,878 Non-Wage Recipients (BPU) workers in the informal sector, 7,306 Construction Services (Jakon), for a total of 93,758. (TASYA & Ulfah, 2022)

Tabel 4.2 Aceh's Formal and Informal Workers



Source: <https://aceh.bps.go.id/statictable>

In simple terms, the formal and informal activities of the working population can be identified based on their employment status. Formal workers include business status assisted by permanent workers; the rest include informal workers. Based on this identification, during February 2018-February 2020, informal workers increased by 2.44 percent and Formal workers decreased by 2.44 percent. (Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Aceh, n.d.)

Barriers faced by BPJS of Employment Banda Aceh in Disseminating the Non-Wage Recipient Program

Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers, obstacles faced by the BPJS Employment Banda Aceh Branch Office in socializing this non-wage recipient program are that they need a direct approach to the segment itself because non-wage workers cannot be forced or are not required to register. The next obstacle faced is not possible for BPJS of Employment to hold activities where many people gather, and it will be difficult to conduct socialization through the Zoom application to BPU workers. Then the lack of understanding of non-wage workers on social security will make them think there is no difference between the BPJS Employment program and other insurances. So, it will require more effort so that the approach can be carried out emotionally and efficiently.

Conclusion

The form of marketing communication strategy carried out by BPJS Employment Banda Aceh Branch Office is five promotional mix models, is advertising, sales promotion, personal selling, direct marketing, and public relations. The concept of advertising is which actively deliver messages through print and electronic media. The concept of sales promotion includes continuously conducting outreach to BPU workers, such as Go-Jek associations, fishermen, and farmers. The concept of direct marketing by routinely conducting "Gerebek Pasar" to markets around Banda Aceh City. Furthermore, the concept of personal selling, which in this

case is assisted by the Service Division, will offer a "win back" program to participants who are claiming their JHT balance. The last is the concept of community relations, in collaboration with the local government and assisted by community institutions and regional offices then also participating in the activities of several Acehese SMEs. Obstacles faced by BPJS Employment Banda Aceh Branch Office in disseminating the BPU program to informal workers are more likely to be external factors, such as (1) the Public's view that BPJS is not by Shari'a, (2) Competition with Commercial Insurance, (3) Lack of Firmness from the Government.

Frag. (ETS)

References

- Alyas, A., & Rakib, M. (2017). Strategi Pengembangan Usaha Mikro, Kecil dan Menengah Dalam Penguatan Ekonomi Kerakyatan (Studi Kasus Pada Usaha Roti Maros di Kabupaten Maros). *Jurnal Sosiohumaniora*, 19(2), 114–120.
- Anggraini, N. (2021). Prosedur Pelaporan Iuran Upah Tenaga Kerja Pada Program Jaminan Sosial Tenaga Kerja Di Bpjs Ketenagakerjaan Cabang Medan Kota. *Balance: Jurnal Akuntansi, Auditing Dan Keuangan*, 18(2), 134–147.
- Ariq, F., & Aslami, N. (2022). Prosedur Pelaporan Iuran Upah Tenaga Kerja Pada Program Jaminan Sosial Tenaga Kerja Di Bpjs Ketenagakerjaan Cabang Medan Barat. *Transekonomika: Akuntansi, Bisnis Dan Keuangan*, 2(5), 535–542.
- Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Aceh. (n.d.). Retrieved November 9, 2022, from <https://aceh.bps.go.id/pressrelease/2020/11/05/570/keadaan-ketenagakerjaan-agustus-2020.html>
- Baskoro, F. (2021). Analisis Strategi Pemasaran Dalam Meningkatkan Jumlah Kepesertaan Bukan Penerima Upah Pada BPJS Ketenagakerjaan kantor Cabang Perintis Ponorogo. Iain Ponorogo.
- BPJS Ketenagakerjaan. (n.d.). Retrieved November 9, 2022, from <https://www.bpjsketenagakerjaan.go.id/peraturan.html>
- Fadli, M. R. (2021). Memahami desain metode penelitian kualitatif. *Humanika, Kajian Ilmiah Mata Kuliah Umum*, 21(1), 33–54.
- Fathurrochman, I., Endang, E., Bastian, D., Ameliya, M., & Suryani, A. (2021). Strategi Pemasaran Jasa Pendidikan Dalam Meningkatkan Nilai Jual Madrasah Aliyah Riyadus Sholihin Musirawas. *Jurnal Isema: Islamic Educational Management*, 6(1), 1–12.
- Gunawan, I. (2022). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif: teori dan praktik*. Bumi Aksara.
- Hermawan, A. (2012). *Komunikasi Pemasaran*. Jakarta: Erlangga.
- Huberman, M., & Miles, M. B. (2002). *The qualitative researcher's companion*. sage.
- Indahsari, R., Rosdiana, Y., & Lestari, R. (2018). Pengaruh Penerapan Manajemen Risiko Terhadap Kinerja Organisasi Pada Lembaga Perbankan Syariah Di Kota Bandung. *Kajian Akuntansi*, 19(1), 37–43.

- Kristiawan, Rolan.; Abdullah, R. (2020). Faktor penyebab terjadinya kecelakaan kerja pada area penambangan batu kapur unit alat berat pt. semen padang. *Jurnal Bina Tambang*, 5(2).
- Nazir, M. (1988). *Metode Penelitian*. Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia.
- Purba, E. A. (2008). Analisis Penerapan Strategi Kemitraan terhadap Kinerja Perusahaan Biro Teknik Listrik (Studi Empiris pada Hubungan PT. PLN (Persero) Distribusi Jateng-DIY Area Pelayanan dan Jaringan Semarang dengan Perusahaan Biro Teknik Listrik (BTL) di Wilayah Kerja APJ Semarang). *Jurnal Bisnis Strategi*, 17(2), 197–202.
- Ramadhan, M. (2021). *Metode Penelitian*. Cipta Media Nusantara.
- Sahputra, D. (2020). Research and Learning in Communication Study JURNAL SIMBOLIKA Manajemen Komunikasi Suatu Pendekatan Komunikasi Communication Management A Communication Approach. *Jurnal Simbolika*, 6(2).
- Setyo Kohar, W. (2005). *Program Jaminan Sosial Tenaga Kerja (Jht , Jkk , Jkm DAN Related papers*. Universitas Negeri Semarang.
- Soepardi, E. M. (2005). Pengaruh Perumusan Dan Implementasi Strategi Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan (Survei Pada Bumh Yang Menderita Kerugian). *MIMBAR: Jurnal Sosial Dan Pembangunan*, 21(3), 440–452.
- Sukmadinata, S. N. (2005). *Metode Penelitian*. Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya.
- TASYA, & Ulfah. (2022). 2.424 Pekerja Non ASN di Banda Aceh Telah Terlindungi Jaminan Sosial Ketenagakerjaan. *Www.Kba.One*. <https://www.kba.one/news/2-424-pekerja-non-asn-di-banda-aceh-telah-terlindungi-jaminan-sosial-ketenagakerjaan/index.html>
- Wiradika, E. (2018). *Implementasi Strategi Dari Perspektif Sumber Daya Manusia, Operasional, Pemasaran Dan Keuangan (Studi Pada Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial Ketenagakerjaan Kantor Cabang Malang)*. Universitas Brawijaya.

321-869-1-SM_Similarity check

ORIGINALITY REPORT

14%

SIMILARITY INDEX

10%

INTERNET SOURCES

5%

PUBLICATIONS

10%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	media.neliti.com Internet Source	4%
2	Submitted to Universitas Pelita Harapan Student Paper	2%
3	www.bpjsketenagakerjaan.go.id Internet Source	1%
4	Submitted to University of East London Student Paper	1%
5	Rio Frenky Sitanggang, Rahmawaty, A Zaitunah. "Evaluation of work plan implementation of community forest management business license case study in Karya Lestari farmers group, Sibaganding Village, Girsang Sipangan Bolon Sub-district, Simalungun Regency", IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science, 2021 Publication	1%
6	Ummul Hairah, Edy Budiman, Rosmasari, Muhammad Bambang Firdaus, Andi Tejawati, Havaluddin. "Technology Acceptance Model in	1%

One Stop Service Systems during the Covid-19
Pandemic", 2021 3rd East Indonesia
Conference on Computer and Information
Technology (EIConCIT), 2021

Publication

7	download.atlantis-press.com	1 %
Internet Source		
8	Submitted to Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Universitas Gadjah Mada	1 %
Student Paper		
9	Submitted to School of Business and Management ITB	1 %
Student Paper		
10	Submitted to Universitas Warmadewa	1 %
Student Paper		
11	eprints.perbanas.ac.id	1 %
Internet Source		
12	digitalcommons.unl.edu	1 %
Internet Source		
13	eudl.eu	1 %
Internet Source		

Exclude quotes Off
Exclude bibliography On

Exclude matches < 1 %

321-869-1-SM_Similarity check

PAGE 1



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word. Consider using the article **the**.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.



Missing ", " You may need to place a comma after this word.

PAGE 2



Confused You have used **Personnel** in this sentence. You may need to use **personal** instead.



Article Error You may need to remove this article.



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize in the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice.



Frag. This sentence may be a fragment or may have incorrect punctuation. Proofread the sentence to be sure that it has correct punctuation and that it has an independent clause with a complete subject and predicate.



Missing ", " You may need to place a comma after this word.



Article Error You may need to remove this article.



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize in the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice.

PAGE 3



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



Frag. This sentence may be a fragment or may have incorrect punctuation. Proofread the sentence to be sure that it has correct punctuation and that it has an independent clause with a complete subject and predicate.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.

PAGE 4



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.



Article Error You may need to remove this article.



Article Error You may need to remove this article.



Article Error You may need to remove this article.



Prep. You may be using the wrong preposition.



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize in the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice.



S/V This subject and verb may not agree. Proofread the sentence to make sure the subject agrees with the verb.



Missing ", " You may need to place a comma after this word.



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize in the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice.



Frag. This sentence may be a fragment or may have incorrect punctuation. Proofread the sentence to be sure that it has correct punctuation and that it has an independent clause with a complete subject and predicate.



Run-on This sentence may be a run-on sentence. Proofread it to see if it contains too many independent clauses or contains independent clauses that have been combined without conjunctions or punctuation. Look at the "Writer's Handbook" for advice about correcting run-on sentences.



Article Error You may need to remove this article.



Missing "," You may need to place a comma after this word.



Frag. This sentence may be a fragment or may have incorrect punctuation. Proofread the sentence to be sure that it has correct punctuation and that it has an independent clause with a complete subject and predicate.



Frag. This sentence may be a fragment or may have incorrect punctuation. Proofread the sentence to be sure that it has correct punctuation and that it has an independent clause with a complete subject and predicate.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.



Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



Run-on This sentence may be a run-on sentence. Proofread it to see if it contains too many independent clauses or contains independent clauses that have been combined without conjunctions or punctuation. Look at the "Writer's Handbook" for advice about correcting run-on sentences.



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize in the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice.



Missing "," You may need to place a comma after this word.



Article Error You may need to remove this article.



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize in the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice.



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize in the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice.



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize in the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.



Article Error You may need to remove this article.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word. Consider using the article **the**.



Article Error You may need to remove this article.



Dup. You have typed two **identical words** in a row. You may need to delete one of them.



Missing "," You may need to place a comma after this word.



Missing "," You have a spelling or typing mistake that makes the sentence appear to have a comma error.



Missing "," You may need to place a comma after this word.



Missing "," You may need to place a comma after this word.



Possessive You may need to use an apostrophe to show possession.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize in the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice.



Missing "," You may need to place a comma after this word.



Frag. This sentence may be a fragment or may have incorrect punctuation. Proofread the sentence to be sure that it has correct punctuation and that it has an independent clause with a complete subject and predicate.

