THE ERROR ANALYSIS OF WRITING ABILITY OF THE THIRD YEAR STUDENTS OF SMK. ST. BONAVENTURA 1 MADIUN

A Thesis Presented to the English Department
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a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
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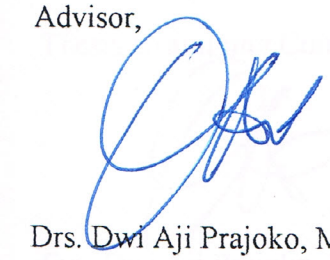

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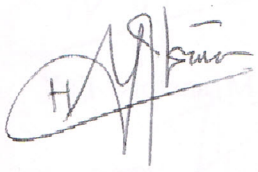

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Eko Budi Setiawan,S.S.

This thesis is dedicated to:

My Almighty God

My beloved parents

My beloved sisters

My special friend

My Alma Mater

Motto:

" You can't learn without goofing"

(Dullay & Burt)

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Theresia Budi Sucihati

ABSTRAKSI

Bahasa mempunyai hubungan yang sangat erat dalam kehidupan manusia, khususnya dalam komunikasi. Tanpa bahasa kita tidak dapat berhubungan dengan orang lain. Mengacu pada bagian bahasa, penulis menganalisa kesalahan-kesalahan yang terdapat pada karangan yang ditulis siswa dalam bahasa Inggris oleh siswa-siswa kelas 3 SMK. ST. Bonaventura 1 Madiun.

Dalam penelitian ini, penulis memilih jenis kesalahan, penyebab kesalahan, dan jenis-jenis kesalahan kata yang ada dalam karangan sebagai topik penelitian. Masalah-masalah ini diambil sebagai topik penelitian karena permasalahan ini sering terjadi pada setiap pekerjaan atau hasil karya seseorang. Sehingga masalah tersebut terasa sangat menarik dan sekaligus menantang untuk dianalisa secara ilmiah.

Jenis kesalahan yang terdapat dalam karangan siswa adalah kesalahan penulisan, kesalahan dalam menyusun kalimat, kesalahan dalam pemilihan kata yang tepat (diksi),kesalahan bentuk keterangan waktu (tenses) dan kesalahan jenis-jenis kata/parts of speech. Disamping itu siswa juga mengalami pengacauan (interference) di dalam berbahasa. Penyebab kesalahan pada penyusunan kalimat terjadi karena siswa terpengaruh oleh bahasa Indonesia, sehingga dalam belajar bahasa Inggris siswa memakai pola bahasa Indonesia. Sedangkan jenis-jenis kata yang salah adalah kata benda, kata ganti orang, kata kerja, kata sifat dan kata keterangan.

Teori- teori yang melandasi skripsi ini adalah : Teori error analisis, teori diksi (jenis pilihan kata), teori parts of speech yang menjelaskan jenis-jenis kata, seperti kata benda, kata ganti orang, kata sifat dan kata keterangan, sinonim dan teori interference yang menjelaskan tentang arti. Semua teori diatas menerangkan pengertian dan fungsinya dalam kalimat.

Dalam menganalisa data, penulis menggunakan metode diskriptif dengan cara mengumpulkan, menyusun, menganalisa dan menafsirkan data. Disamping itu, penulis juga menggunakan metode deskriptif untuk menganalisis data dengan cara mencari kesalahan yang ada di dalam karangan siswa kelas 3 SMK. ST. Bonaventura 1 Madiun. Dari 93 karangan siswa, penulis hanya mengambil 75% sebagai populasi yang diambil secara acak (random sampling).

Setelah semua data dianalisa, terdapat 115 data kesalahan yang mempunyai persentase kesalahan pada kata benda (29,5%), kata ganti orang (19,1%), kata kerja (13,9%), kata sifat (4,3%), kata keterangan (1,7%), penyusunan kalimat (13,3%) dan kesalahan pada tenses (18,2%). Berdasarkan dari analisis, penulis juga menemukan kesalahan pada parts of speech atau jenis-jenis kata yaitu pada kata benda (43%), kata ganti orang (28%), kata kerja (20,2%), kata keterangan (2,5%) dan kata sifat (6,3%). Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dalam karangan siswa SMK. ST. Bonaventura 1 Madiun, penulis menyimpulkan bahwa prosentase terbesar terjadi pada jenis kata benda.

Hasil penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan informasi yang bermanfaat bagi para siswa SMK. ST. Bonaventura 1 Madiun khususnya dan para pembaca pada umumnya.

ABSTRACTS

Language is closely related to human life, especially in communication. Without language we cannot interact with other people because there are no notion and acceptance of each other. Language as communication system of inter society members consist of two parts, they are form (pronunciation) and meaning (content). Form of language is a part of language, which can be sensed whether by reading or listening. Meanwhile, meaning is a content, which is implied in the form, which emerge a certain reaction. The reaction arises when we are listening certain words, listening or reading words, which build a phrase or clause. Beside that, the reaction can arise after reading or listening a passage. The reaction can be sounds and actions. According to this part of language, the writer analyzes the errors, which exist in the third year students of SMK. ST. Bonaventra 1 Madiun compositions.

In this thesis, the writer chooses kinds of errors, the cause of errors and kinds of parts of speech, which exist in the compositions as the topic of the analysis. These problems are taken as the topics, because it always happens in every works. So, these problems are interesting to be analyzed.

The errors, which can be found in this research, are errors in writing, errors in arranging the sentences, errors in choosing the right diction, errors in tenses and errors in parts of speech. Beside that, the students also experience the interference of language. The cause of errors in arranging the sentences is the students influence a lot with Indonesian, so in the study of English the students still using the pattern of Indonesian. While, the parts of speech which always errors are noun, verb, adjective and adverb.

There are many theories in this thesis, they are: error analysis theory, diction theory, parts of speech theory which describe about the kind of words such as noun, pronoun, verb, adjective and adverb, synonym theories and interference theories. All of the theories explain about the meaning and the using in the sentence.

In analyze this data, the writer uses descriptive method by collecting, arranging, analyzing and interpreting the data needed. Beside that, the writer also uses the descriptive method to analyze the data by searching the errors in the third year students of SMK. ST. Bonaventura 1 Madiun compositions. The compositions consist of 93 compositions, but here the writer only take 75% of the population. It is randomly chosen.

After analyzing all of the data, the writer founds 115 errors which have percentage; errors in noun (29,5%), errors in pronoun (19,1%), errors in verb (13,9%), errors in adjective (4,3%), errors in adverb (1,7%), errors in sentence arrangement (13,3%), and errors in tenses (18,2%). Based on the analysis, the writer also founds the error in parts of speech namely errors in noun (43%), error in pronoun (28%), errors in verb (20,2%) errors in adverb (2,5%) and errors in adjective (6,3%). Based on the above result, the writer concludes that errors in nouns always occur mostly.

The result of this study is hoped to give the useful information, especially for the students of SMK.ST. Bonaventura 1 Madiun and for all of the readers.

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