CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

The problems of this study are what kind of errors done by the students, what are the causes that makes the students make error in writing and in what parts of speech the errors happen. Accordingly, the objectives of study are to perform the errors which are done by the students, to clarify the causes of the students make errors in writing composition and to describe in what parts of speech the error happened. The data are collected by population and sample and also library research. The data corpus consist of words, phrases, sentences, tenses, diction and parts of speech that have relationship with the problem. The data are analyzed by descriptively.

Students' errors are divided into seven types namely: errors in noun (29,5%), errors in pronoun (19,1%), errors in verb (13,9%), errors in word order/adjective (4,3%), errors in adverbs (1,7%), errors in sentence arrangements (13,3%) and errors in tense (18,2%). From the percentage, the writer draws the conclusion that the most errors, which occur most frequently, are errors in noun.

The errors in tense happen because the students do not understand about the structure of different kinds of sentences. They cannot remember the pattern of the tenses and how to use them. They also cannot predict when they have to use the right tenses. Beside that, interference also occurs here. The students experience a contact between languages, in this case are Indonesian and English. Therefore, errors take place in their composition. The cause of errors in diction

appears because the students cannot choose the correct diction for their writing. As we know, there are many synonyms of English vocabularies. As a result, the students confuse to choose the correct dictions because; they do not know the exact meaning of synonymous words. The cause of errors in sentence arrangement happens because the students experience a contact with Bahasa Indonesia. So, Bahasa Indonesia interferes a lot in their work. As a result, if the Indonesian native speaker learns English, in their expressions, they often insert the grammar of Bahasa Indonesia.

Errors in the parts of speech are the usage of errors in noun (43%), pronoun (28%), verb (20,2%), adverb (2,5%), adjective (6,3%). From the above percentage almost all of the students cannot differentiate plural or singular noun. They also cannot choose the correct noun for their composition. Therefore, their composition becomes confused because they cannot express their ideas well. Errors in pronoun occur because many students cannot use pronoun as subject, object, possessive adjective, possessive pronoun, reflexive pronoun and relative pronoun. Errors in verb. Here, the student cannot use the correct verb. They confuse to use verb in the past, present and future time. Beside that, the students also cannot predict what kind of verb, which can be used if verb is preceded by *can*. Errors in adverb take place because the students cannot determine what kind of adverb that can be used in their sentence. While, an error in adjective occurs because the students put adjective after the noun modifies. They use the pattern of Indonesian grammar. Consequently, their compositions do not in correct forms.

In the part of speech the most errors, which occur frequently, are also errors in noun.

The writer concludes that noun has an important role in making composition. It happens due to the reason that there are many synonym of noun. It has the same meaning but different in using. It means that errors can be accidentally made if we do not understand about the linguistic system of language.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Fitikides, T.J. 1963. *Common Mistakes in English*. London: Longman Group Limited

Francis, W. Nelson. 1958. *The Structure of American English*. New York: The Ronald Press Company

Golding,S.R. 1965. *Common Error in English Language*.London: Mac Millan & Co Ltd

Hadi, Soetrisno. 1978. *Metodologi Research*. Yogyakarta: Yayasan Penerbitan Fakultas Psikologi UGM

Hewson, T.H.1947. *The Use of Words*. Great Britain: C. Tinling & Co Ltd

Keraf, Goris.1981. *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa*. Jakarta: PT. Gramedia

Koentjoroningrat.1977. *Metode-Metode Penelitian Masyarakat*. Jakarta: PT. Gramedia

Mc Crimmon, James M.1984. *Writing with a Purpose*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company

Mifflin, Houghton. 1984. *Grammar and Composition*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company

Nasr, Raja T. 1984. *The Essential of Linguistics Science*. Great Britain: Spoottiswood & Balantyre Ltd

Nawawi, Hadari.1990. *Metode Penelitian Bidang Sosial*. Yogyakarta: GM University

Richards, Jack C. 1974. *Error Analysis: Perspective on Second Language Acquisition*. London: Longman Group

Tarigan, Henry Guntur.1988. *Pengajaran Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa*. Bandung: Angkasa

Wardhough, Ronald. 1977. *Introduction to Linguistics*. Mac Graw-Hill, Inc