

**AN ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS' ERRORS IN WRITING DESCRIPTIVE TEXT
IN THE ELEVENTH GRADE OF SMA SWASTA DAERAH
AIR JOMAN IN ACADEMIC YEAR
2022/2023**

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Abstract

This research is about An analysis of students errors in Writing Descriptive text in the eleventh grade of SMA Swasta Daerah Air Joman in 2022/2023. The objective of the research were to find out the dominant errors and causes errors in Descriptive text written by the eleventh grade of SMA Swasta Daerah Air Joman in 2022/2023 Academic Year. The instrument of the research was documentation of the test. The research method was descriptive qualitative research. The result of the research showed that there are 4 types error made by students on their descriptive writing. The total error were 107 error which are divided 62 error or 57,9% error of omission, 23 error or 21,5% error of addition, 13 error or 12,2% error of misformation, and 9 error or 8,4 error of misordering. According to the data analysis, the common error made by students was omission. This error occurred when the students omitted components which were necessary for their sentences to be considered grammatically correct.

Keywords: Error, Writing, Descriptive text

INTRODUCTION

English is the language to communication many countries and has an important roles in a variety of aspect of life. They are especially politics, business, trade, and diplomatic relation. Additionally English in advancement of technology such as, science, business, and education cannot be isolated from English. In Indonesian government selected English as the foreign as learning process in English material.

In Indonesia, English has become mandatory subject in the educational process (K13). From elementary school to college, it is taught. Furthermore, there are various institutions that offer English instruction outside of school hours in many Indonesian cities. Students so wanted to be able to study English in a way that would be advantageous to them and their future. English is a language with four main skills: speaking, reading, writing and listening. The research will talk specifically about writing ability in this study.

Writing is the process of using symbols (letters of the alphabet, punctuation and spaces) to communicate thoughts and ideas in a readable form. Writing can also refer to the work/career of an author, as in: Shakespeare didn't make much money from writing. Generally, we write using a pen/pencil (handwriting) or a keyboard (typing). With a pen/pencil we usually write on a surface

such as paper or whiteboard. A keyboard is normally attached to a typewriter, computer or mobile device. Voice recognition programs allow those who can't see or use their hands to have their thoughts transcribed. SMA Swasta Daerah Air Joman. There is one of the schools in Air Joman as a formal institution, this school provides an English lesson for the students. This school implements 2013 curriculum. English is one of the subjects that is taught in this school. The students learn English once meeting in a week.

During the observation, it was found that some students at the eleventh grade of SMA Swasta Daerah Air Joman. Adas (2013, p. 254) said that writing is an intricate and complex task, it is the most difficult of all the language abilities to acquire. It means that, writing is a difficult skill to master because it takes a long time to think and takes time to write to get good results.

METHOD

This study will be conducted by using qualitative research design. According to C. Lambert and V. Lambert (2012), “ there were a number of researchers who believe and support the fact that descriptive qualitative is a viable and acceptable label for a descriptive research”. The study therefore described the phenomena observed in the form of words. In general, the objective of this study was to describe profoundly and descriptively the reality behind the phenomenon. The participants of the study were the eleventh grade students. By means of purposeful sampling, the eleventh grade of science class (class XI) will choose as the participants among three classes of the eleventh grade of the school.

Population

According to Rahi (2017), population can be defined as all people or items that one wishes to understand. The population of this research is first students of SMA Swasta Daerah Air Joman 2022/2023 Academic Year.(Rahi, 2017)

The population of this research was all students of grade XI which consists of 6 classes in SMA Swasta Daerah Air Joman in 2022/2023 Academic Year.

Sample

According to Rahi (2017), sample is the process of selecting segment of the population for investigation. The data representative acquired with took samples of people who were chosen by researcher in accordance with the specific traits and characteristic. Meanwhile, according to Arikunto (2002), the number of respondents is less than 100, with all samples taken. In order for the research to be

Population research. Whereas if the number of the participants. Sampling is over 100, so 10% - 15% percent or 20% - 25% or more is sampling.

Data and Source of Data

The data is the important tools in the research which are in the form of phenomenon in the field and number. From the data, the research will know the result of the research. Collecting the data must be relevant with the problem of research. The data in this research will be in the form of descriptive qualitative data and use qualitative data procedure for the data analysis. Data in this research will be obtained from conducting interview with the participants which is supported by

questionnaire to get validity in errors in writing descriptive text, and documentation as follows the participant's transcript grade list. In taking data, the research needs sources to get the available data. Data source is the subject of the research from where the data can be obtained. Data sources are the important thing in conducting research. Thus, data source is the substance where the research will get information that is required. Ary et.al (1985: 332) argued that in qualitative research, there are two sources that can be used to get the data.

Techniques of Data Collection

In collecting the data, this research use writing test to elicit the errors of the students. The reason why used writing test as the instrument is that through writing the students could create their sentences and really put their knowledge of structures in writing. Therefore, it was easier for me to analyze and classify the data.

Observation

Observation is a way of collecting data by conducting direct observation of an object in a given period and held a systematic recording of certain things was observed. Number of periods of observation that needs to be don and the length of time at each observation period depends on the type of data collected.

Interview

According to Sugiyono (2008:231), interview is a meeting of two persons to exchange information and idea through and responses, resulting in communication and joint construction of meaning about a particular topic.

Test

Assessment tool in written form to record or observe student achievement in line with the assessment target.

Pre Test

Pre-test administrated to the sample before doing the treatment. The pre-test was given to the experimental and control group. The pre-test was given to the group and their task will be scored.

Post Test

After the pre-test is done and treatment is given to the students. Post-test is given after the completion of the treatment done in the meeting. This test is intended to find out the difference in average scores between the control and experimental groups. That is used to find out the influence of errors in writing descriptive text.

Table 1 Recapitulation Table

Students	Types of Errors			
	Omission	Addition	Misodering	Misformation
Students 1				
Students 2				
Total				

The Formula:

$$P = F \frac{100\%}{N}$$

Notes: P = Percentage

F = Frequency

N = Number of sample (total of frequency)

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter presented the data, data analysis, and discussion of student's error in writing descriptive text.

Before analyzing data, thus research must first collect data. In collecting data, this research uses documentation from students test in writing descriptive text by students in the eleventh grade of SMA Swasta Daerah Air Joman. After collecting data, this research identified all errors from the students writing result based on the theory by krashen.

Namely: omission errors, addition errors, misformation errors, and misordering errors.

From this data this research found that 107 errors items. There were 24 students in the class. So research took 24 students as the sample. Researcher ask the students to write down descriptive text about their favorite person and the finding of the test.

This research analyzed 24 data from tenth grade student at tenth grade SMK Negeri 1 Air Joman. This research found that students at tenth grade of SMK Negeri 1 Air Joman committed in writing descriptive text into four types of errors based on theory by krashen.

There were omission, addition, misformation, and misordering. The first error was omission error with 62 error or 57,9 % . This error occurred when the students omitted some required components from their sentences. The students omitted components which were necessary for their sentences to be considered grammatically correct.

In this research, the error of omission were the omission of articles (the/a/an) the students omitted article before noun or adjective, this error happened because the students was still confuses in using " a or an " for general " the " for specific noun and adjective.

Table 2 The percentage of students' error

No.	Types of Error	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Omission	62	87,9%
2.	Addition	23	21,5%
3.	Misformation	13	12,2%
4.	Misordering	9	8,4%
Total		107	100%

CONCLUSION

This research is descriptive qualitative research that analyzed the students' errors in writing descriptive text. The objective of the research is to find out what are the dominant errors and causes errors made by students in writing descriptive text. This research identified and classified error based on Krashen's theory.

There are four types of error that occur in writing descriptive text by the eleventh grade students of SMA Swasta Daerah Air Joman in academic year 2022/2023.

There are errors of omission, error of addition, error of misformation, and error of misordering. The higher error made by students is error of omission. The students omitted components which were necessary for their sentences to be considered grammatically correct. Most of them made an omission error in to be (am, is, are) this error happened because the students tried to apply English rules in the wrong construction or they did not master English grammatical structure. And the other most dominant errors omission in Vs/es in third person singular, students often amount the third person singular morpheme (s or es). This error happened because they still don't understand in using Vs/es in third person singular.

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