

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### A. The Background of the Problem

Language is the unique characteristics of the individual speaker; language is the capacities human to product sounds in certain meaning to understand by others (Fromkin, 1999: 398). In other word, language is characteristic of idea, mind, feeling people to express, communicate and interact with other. So all countries have characteristic the language and mother language and to communicative among them needed one language. Language is social phenomenon. It means of communication between individuals. It brings them into relationship with their environment (Liem Kiat Boey : 3). The international language that must be studied by all people in the world is English.

English has four skills, reading skill, listening skill, speaking skill, and writing skill. The four skills are important aspect to build civilization in the world. Because of writing skill, we can read the history of world and some information as characteristic of animal thinking, even God order us to study about that.

God obligates us to write and write everything we see, heard and do in this world. As we know it on the Holy Quran surat Al qalam and surat Al alaq ayat 3-4 : Nun by the pen and by the record which (men) write. Proclaim and they Lord is most bountiful. He who taught ( the use of) the pen.

According to Al quran above, we must study all knowledge and science in the world, like English. As we know, English is foreign language studied in all education degree in Indonesia. But in fact, teacher finds the student's error in English syntactic structure. Perhaps, it affected by native language.

According to my experience taught the second year students to arrange the sentences and to make composition, they still confused, like :

1. Arrange the sentences, bellow :

Child – trousers – woman – pair – a – for – is – of – her – the – making

Answer : 1. A women making pair of trousers is for the her child (wrong)

2. The women is making a pair of trousers for her child (right)

From answer above, we know that they do not understand to order word.

2. Paragraph Composition

When I'm child I like playing football. Every Sunday morning I play it with my father in the yard besides my house and in the afternoon. I play it with my friends. I'm very happy. I expect be a football player like David Beckham.

The Correct Paragraph

When I was child I like playing football. I played it with my father in the yard besides my house on Sunday morning. And I played it with my friends on Sunday afternoon. I was very happy. I expected be a good football player liked David Beckham.

Based on the statement above, the writer tries to research the student's syntactic errors in English composition exercises at the second year students

of *SMPN 2 Plumbon*. Because syntactic principles is important to make a good composition.

## **B. The Formulation of the Problem**

### **1. The Identification of the Problem**

#### **a. The research field**

The field study of this thesis includes linguistics, especially in syntactic problem.

#### **b. The research approach**

The writer uses descriptive approach. It means the writer research a case study which is presented by number to measure student's errors in composition exercises and based on the reality objective.

#### **c. The main problems**

The main problem of this researches are word order, inflection affixes, and structure of predication.

### **2. The Limitation of the Problem**

#### **a. The clarification of main terms**

To clarify the main term in this research, the writer takes the definition of the title according to the Oxford Advanced learner's dictionary of Current English, 1974 :

- Analysis, P. 29 : in separation into parts possibly with commend and judgment.

- Syntactic, P. 877 : the arrangement of relationship among words, phrases, a clauses perform sentences. Sentence structure; sentences building.
- Error, P. 290 : something done wrong, mistake.
- Composition, P. 173 :an arrangement of object to be painted exercise in writing by one who is learning language.

b. The location of the Research

The location of this research is in *SMPN 2 Plumbon* and the writer will only observe the second years students of *SMPN 2 Plumbon*.

3. The Questions of the Research

The writer will analyze errors in processing English composition. The Problems, are:

- a) How far is the students' ability in composition of syntactic structure ?
- b) How many errors do the students at the second year of *SMPN 2 Plumbon* in using the correct form of syntactic structure ?
- c) What are the difficulties faced by the students in making a good composition ?

**C. The Aim of the Research**

The aim of the research are:

- a. To know the students' ability in composition of syntactic structure.
- b. To find out the students' errors in composition of structure exercise.

- c. To find out the data about difficulties faced by the students in making a composition.

#### **D. The Framework of Thinking**

The students have writing skill supported by composition exercises. Because composition exercises guide us to construct words, phrase and sentences into a good composition. Fromkin (1999: 100) said that word order is one of syntactic structure. And W.F Mackey (1965: 284 ) said that to begin writing, learner has to learn vocabulary and structure orally or reading simply. The learners try to fill in blanks become free composition and they do the exercises over, The exercises of composition group into three main types:

- 1) sentences modification,
- 2) sentences composition,
- 3) paragraph writing.

Based on describing above, the students must be able to write a good sentence and a good paragraph. To write them need knowledge about syntactic marker and syntactic structure. There are five syntactic markers to identify lexical words such word order, inflection, derivation, function word and prosody.

And there are four syntactic structures like structure modification, structure of predication, structure complementation and structure of coordination. (Moh. Adnan Latief : 63).

The writer is able to infer the nature of this knowledge at that point in their learning career and discover what they still has to learn. By describing and

classifying their errors in linguistic terms, she builds up a picture of the features of the language which are causing them learning problems. Error analysis provides a check on the predictions of bilingual comparisons.

Error analysis performed on language material produced by the learner *spontaneously* essays, compositions, stories, free oral compositions and so on ( S. Pit Corder, 1973 : 267).

Because of the students on the second year, the writer just analyze word order, inflectional affixes and structure of prediction in composition exercises. The students have to know order words in sentences and inflectional affixes to analyze the student's error in paragraph writing.

## **E. The Steps of Research**

### **1. The Source of Data**

In this research, the writer uses two ways of research, they are library research, a field research. For library research, the writer used some English and Indonesian books concerning the topic theoretically. And the field research, the writer collects data from the subject of population.

### **2. The Population and Sample**

#### **a. Population**

Population means all the member of a real or hypothetical set of persons, event or object. The population of this research is the second year students of *SMPN 2 Plumbon*, that total are 276 students.

b. Sample

Sample means selection given number of person from defining population as representative of that population ( R. Borg & D. Gall, 1971 : 115 ). The writer uses random sampling in this research, and she takes 45 students as sample.

3. The Instrument of Collecting Data

The writer collects the data by using various techniques, such as;

a. Observation

Observation is part of data collection tools to explore and evaluate many aspects of the school system, such as buildings, maintenance, administrative procedures teaching staff, learning objectives, curriculum and teaching methods. (Walter R. Borg & Meredith D. Gall, 1971; 188). The writer uses this technique to find the data directly in *SMPN 2 Plumbon*. (Alreck & Settle, 1985: 421).

b. Interview

“Interview adalah proses tanya jawab dimana dua orang atau lebih berhadap-hadapan secara fisik, saling mendengar suaranya” (Anas Sudijono, 1999: 59)

(Interview is the process of questioning and answering orally, where two or more persons facing each other physically and listening to each other voices)

The writer would like to use this technique to interview, the students headmaster and teacher and the school staffs about school situation.

c. Test

Test is an examination or trial of something to find the quality value, etc (Hornby, 1986: 983)

The writer uses test to find the student's error in composition exercises

4. The Technique of Collecting Data

The writer collects the data by using various techniques, such as;

a. Observation

The writer goes to *SMPN 2 Plumbon* to observe the object conditions like, buildings, instructional activities, the teacher, administration, and students' condition of *SMPN 2 Plumbon*.

b. Interview

The writer interviews the headmaster to know the object conditions. She interviews the teacher to know the instructional activities, and the students to know the students' motivation and achievement in studying English.

c. Test

The writer gives the test to know the students' ability of syntactic structure and their result of composition.

5. The Technique of Analyzing Data

a. Qualitative Data

In this research, the writer analyzes the data based on the condition of school in general the instructional English.



## b. Quantitative Data

In this case, the writer uses quantitative data analysis. To obtain the quantitative data, the writer analyzes the data based on the result of the test, which have been answered by the students on the second year at *SMPN 2 Plumbon*.

In analyzing data, the writer uses the quantitative data analysis based

on the result test. This data is analyzed by the formulation of Arithmetic Mean (Sujana, 1996 : 115).

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum FX}{\sum F}$$

$\bar{X}$  = Mean

N = Number of Respondents

F = Frequency

X = Score

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

P = percentage

F = frequency

N =respondent

To estimate the quantitative data above, the writer uses the standard of qualitative categories put forward by Nasrun Harahap (1980 : 97) as follows :

81% - 100%	⇔ 9 - 10	Means excellent (very good)
61% - 80%	⇔ 7 - 8	Means good (high)
41% - 60%	⇔ 5 - 6	Means sufficient
21% - 40%	⇔ 3 - 4	Means low
0% - 21%	⇔ 0 - 2	Means very low