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AN ANALYSIS OF GRAMMATICAL ERRORS IN STUDENTS'
WRITING OF ANALYTICAL EXPOSITION TEXT AT MA
DARUL HIKMAH PEKANBARU





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A Thesis

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Getting Bachelor Degree of Education (S. Pd)

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH EDUCATION FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SULTAN SYARIF KASIM **RIAU PEKANBARU** 1444 H / 2022 M

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ABSTRACT

Roudhotul Jannah (2022): An Analysis of Grammatical Errors in Students' Writing of Analytical Exposition Text at MA Darul Hikmah Pekanbaru

Grammar is very crucial and must be understood well in learning a language. Having a good understanding of grammar will affect the results of a language used. This study aims to know what kinds of grammatical errors were made by students and what types of grammatical errors were mostly made by the students' in writing analytical exposition text. This study used a descriptive quantitative study. This research was conducted on May 30 until June 4, 2022 at MA Darul Hikmah Pekanbaru. The population of this research was the eleventh-grade students of MA Darul Hikmah Pekanbaru. The total sample of this research is 34 students, it was used simple random sampling. In collecting data, the researcher used student learning outcomes documents collected by English teachers. The results of this study analyzed the grammatical errors based on the surface strategy taxonomy (Dulay, 1982). The result of finding students' errors in grammar errors, was found there were 89 errors in omissions, or 30% errors. Furthermore, there are 93 errors or 32% errors found in addition, in misformation, errors found 97 errors or 33% errors. while misordering found 16 errors or 5% errors. Based on the presentation of grammatical errors, the researcher concludes that the most common error is misformation with an error of 97 errors or 33% errors.

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ABSTRAK

Roudhotul Jannah (2022): Analisis Kesalahan Tata Bahasa Siswa Dalam Menulis Analitikal Eksposisi di MA Darul Hikmah Pekanbaru

Tata bahasa sangat penting dan harus dipahami dengan baik dalam mempelajari suatu bahasa. Memiliki pemahaman tata bahasa yang baik akan mempengaruhi hasil dari suatu bahasa yang digunakan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis kesalahan tata bahasa yang dilakukan oleh siswa dan jenis kesalahan tata bahasa apa yang paling banyak dilakukan siswa dalam menulis teks eksposisi analitis. Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada tanggal 30 Mei sampai dengan 4 Juni 2022 di MA Darul Hikmah Pekanbaru. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah siswa kelas XI MA Darul Hikmah Pekanbaru. Jumlah sampel penelitian ini adalah 34 siswa, digunakan simple random sampling. Dalam mengumpulkan data, peneliti menggunakan dokumen hasil belajar siswa yang dikumpulkan oleh guru bahasa Inggris. Hasil penelitian ini menganalisis kesalahan tata bahasa berdasarkan taksonomi strategi permukaan (Dulay, 1982). Hasil pencarian kesalahan siswa pada grammar error, ditemukan terdapat 89 kesalahan pada penghilangan, atau 30% kesalahan. Selanjutnya ditemukan 93 kesalahan penambahan atau 32% kesalahan. pada salah formasi ditemukan 97 kesalahan atau 33% kesalahan. sedangkan salah urutan ditemukan 16 kesalahan atau 5% kesalahan. Berdasarkan penyajian kesalahan tata bahasa, peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa kesalahan yang paling umum adalah kesalahan formasi dengan kesalahan 97 kesalahan atau 33% kesalahan.

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ملخّص

روضة الجنة، (٢٠٢٢): تحليل أخطاء القواعد للتلاميذ في كتابة الشرح التحليلي بمدرسة دار الحكمة الثانوية الإسلامية بكنبارو

القواعد مهمة للغاية ويجب فهمها جيدا في تعلم اللغة. سيؤثر وجود فهم جيد للقواعد على المستخدمة. هذا البحث يهدف إلى معرفة أنواع أخطاء القواعد التي ارتكبها التلاميذ ومعرفة أكثر أنواع أخطاء القواعد شيوعا في كتابة الشرح التحليلي لدى التلاميذ. وهذا البحث هو بحث كمي. وتم إحراؤه من ٣٠ مايو إلى ٤ يونيو ٢٠٢٢ في مدرسة دار الحكمة الثانوية الإسلامية بكنبارو. ومجتمعه تلاميذ الفصل الحادي عشر بمكرسة دار الحكمة الثانوية الإسلامية بكنبارو. وعدد عيناته ٣٤ تلميذا، وتم الحصول على العينات من خلال تقنية أخذ العينات العشوائية البسيطة. وفي جمع البيانات، استخدمت الباحثة توثيق نتائج تعلم التلاميذ الذي تم جمعها من قبل مدرس اللغة الإنجليزية. ونتيجة البحث هي تحليل أخطاء القواعد بناء على تصنيف استراتيجية السطح (دولاي، ١٩٨٢). ونتيجة البحث عن الأخطاء النحوية، وجد أن هناك ٨٩ خطأ في السهو أو ٣٠٪ من أخطاء. و ٩٣ خطأ في الإضافة أو ٣٢٪ من أخطاء. و ٩٧ خطأ في التشكيل الخاطئ أو ٣٣٪ من أخطاء. و خطأ في الترتيب الخاطئ أو ٥٪ من أخطاء. واستنادا إلى عرض أخطاء القواعد، استنتجت الباحثة أن الأخطاء الأكثر شيوعا هي أخطاء في التشكيل الخاطئ مع ٩٧ خطأ أو ٣٣٪ من أخطاء.

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LIST OF CONTENTS

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SUPERVISOR APPROVAL.....i **EXAMINER APPROVAL** Error! Bookmark not defined. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....iii ABSTRAC......vi ABSTRAKviiii viiii يالله بالمنافق LIST OF CONTENTSix LIST OF TABLESxi LIST OF FIGURESxiiii LIST OF APPENDICES.....xiiii INTRODUCTION......1 **CHAPTER I** A. Background of the Problem1 D. Formulation of the Problem......6 E. Objective and Significant of the Research......6 1. Objectives of the Research......6 2. Significance of the Research......6 F. The Definition of the Term......7 REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE9 CHAPTER II CHAPTER III METHOD OF THE RESEARCH34 vers C. Subject and Object of the Research......35 of Sultan Syarif Kasim D. Participant and Sample of the Research......35 1. Participant of the Research35 2. Sample of the Research40 E. Technique of Data Collecting......41 F. Technique of Data Analysis42



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CHAPTER IV RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION......43 CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION52

REFERENCES **APPENDICIES**

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LIST OF TABLES

Table III.1	The Participant of eleventh-grade students at MA Darul	
3	Hikmah Pekanbaru	40
TableIII.2	The Sample of eleventh-grade students at MA Darul	
2	Hikmah Pekanbaru	41
Table IV.1	The Students Grammatical Errors in Writing Analytical	
Su	Exposition Text	44
TableIV.2	Frequency and Percentage of students' Grammatical errors in	
ZD	writing analytical exposition text	45
Table IV.3	The Raters' Score of Grammatical Errors	46
Table IV.4	The Grammatical Errors Show Omission	47
Table IV.5	The Grammatical Errors Show Addition	48
TableIV.6	The Grammatical Errors Show Misformation	49
Table IV.7	The Grammatical Errors Show Misordering	49

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LIST OF FIGURES

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Figure IV.1

Figure IV.2

Total Errors of Students' Writing......50

Percentage of Students' Errors......50

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xii



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LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Syllabus

Appendix 2 Students' Writing Result of Analytical Exposition Text

(Document)

Appendix 3 Raters' Check Sheet

Appendix 4 **Recommendation Letters**

Appendix 5 **Documentations**

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

Background of the Problem

English is one of the languages that must be learned. Students have learned English since they were in elementary school, even students who attend international-based schools have studied English since they were in kindergarten. When students learn English, they focus on mastering four language skills: listening, speaking, reading, and writing. listening and reading are receptive skills whereas speaking and writing are productive skills. All skills must be improved in the process of teaching and learning English.

This writing skill is a slightly complicated language skill for students to learn. It is different from speaking skills, where speaking skills do not spend a lot of time for thinking because speaking can be generated spontaneously. That is based on Harmer (2007) which states that writing is an activity that requires time to think, in contrast to spontaneous conversation activities where spontaneous conversation activities do not take long to think.

However, the students must understand and master writing skills to achieve learning goals and enable them to communicate with others globally as well as many other interests that require written communication in English. In writing, grammar is an important thing to master. Without a good understanding of grammar, it can lead to misunderstanding and difficult for readers to understand the writing.

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Talking about grammar, according to Greenbaum and Nelson (2002) Grammar is the central component of language. So, it can be concluded that grammar is a core aspect that must be considered in writing. According to Fromkin et.al (2011) grammar is something that speakers have about the units and rules of their language or the rules for combining sounds into words called phonology, rules for word formation called morphology, rules for combining words into phrases and sentences is called syntax, and the rules for assigning meaning are called semantics. Grammar, together with a mental dictionary called the lexicon which includes the words of a language, represents our linguistics.

Errors in language learning are normal and are quite difficult to avoid. There are many aspects that can cause errors in learning English as a foreign language, where they make mistake, sometimes the mother tongue disorder is also one of the causes. Therefore, when teachers teach in the school, they will find many phenomena, they will find many students who have good writing skills in English, many students have moderate writing skills and maybe they will find many students who have low English writing skills.

Based on the explanation above, it is important for the teacher to provide an analysis of errors in students' writing. Error analysis is an activity to identify, classify and interpret or describe errors made by a person in writing or speaking and is carried out to obtain information about the general difficulties that a person faces in writing or speaking

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English sentences. Carl James (2013) states that Error Analysis is the process of determining the occurrence, nature, causes, and consequences of unsuccessful language.

Based on a preliminary study by interviewing an English teacher at MA Darul Hikmah. The English teacher explained that they used the 2013 curriculum. In this case, the teacher explained several cases that often occurred in writing where the researcher asked for an explanation of how students wrote, especially in writing analytical exposition texts. Cases that often occur in writing analytical exposition text is the teacher has explained well about the analytical exposition text, starting from how to make an analytical exposition text, the structure in analytical exposition, what grammar is used in writing an analytical exposition, etc. but students still have difficulty in understanding, it can be seen from the results of their learning outcomes.

Considering that writing skills is important. So, this study tried to investigate possible linguistic problems by analyzing students' grammatical errors in writing analytical exposition texts. The researcher applies error analysis to the surface strategy taxonomy because this category is related to students' writing. Surface strategy taxonomy is a superficial error classification used as a starting point for systematic analysis', the researcher used the surface strategy taxonomy as a starting point in error description. The surface strategy taxonomy highlights the ways in which surface structures are altered in specific and systematic

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ways. It involves four subcategories; they are omissions, additions, misformations, and misordering.

Some previous studies have discussed the topic of an analysis of grammatical errors in students' writing. As research by Sadiah and Royani (2019) the researcher discussed about an analysis of grammatical errors in students' writing descriptive text, and this research focus on grammatical errors in pronoun, sentence pattern, spelling, and capitalization error. From the result finding, verb agreement and pronouns as the most failure which students mostly did in their writing. From the result finding, it is necessary or students learn more about English grammar and it is suggested for teacher to re-teaching about verb agreement and pronouns as the most failure which students mostly did in their writing.

The other research conducted by Ibrahim (2020) was discuss about an analysis of grammatical errors in academic writing of EFL students in university. The results finding of this study showed that the students produced 153 errors of 137 students' writing which were grouped into 10 categories of errors. In 2018 research conducted by Novryanti was discussed about error analysis of inflectional morpheme. and the result of this research was the, most often occurrences of error was the error of omission.

Based on the previous research described above, none of the research conducted at Islamic boarding schools was found. In this Islamic boarding school, they have a different way of learning from public

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schools, they have additional language lessons and practice them directly in everyday life. However, their students are more dominant in using Arabic every day, which makes them less understanding in learning English. In this case, the researcher is interested in conducting research on the analysis of grammatical errors in writing analytical exposition texts for students at MA Darul Hikmah Pekanbaru based on the surface strategy taxonomy. This research is entitled: "An Analysis of Grammatical Errors in Students' Writing of Analytical Exposition Text at The Eleventh Grade of MA Darul Hikmah Pekanbaru".

B. Identification of the Problem

- a. Do the students find difficulties on writing analytical exposition text?
- b. Do the students still confused to use grammar correctly in the sentence formation?
- c. Are the students not able to express their idea in writing analytical text?
- d. Do the students still find it difficult to identify the main ideas in writing analytical exposition text?

C. Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification of the problem above, the writer limits the problem of this research to focus on grammatical error in the simple present form of analytical exposition text based on surface

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strategy taxonomy in the eleventh grade at MA Darul Hikmah Pekanbaru.

D. Formulation of the Problem

- a. What kinds of grammatical errors were made by the students in writing analytical exposition text at the eleventh grade of MA Darul Hikmah Pekanbaru?
- b. What types of grammatical errors were mostly made by the students in writing analytical exposition text at the eleventh grade of MA Darul Hikmah Pekanbaru?

E. Objective and Significant of the Research

1. Objectives of the Research

Based on the problems described above, objective of this research is to describe kinds of grammatical errors were made and the types of grammatical errors were mostly made by the students in writing analytical exposition text at the eleventh grade of MA Darul Hikmah Pekanbaru.

2. Significance of the Research

Theoretically, the importance of this research is to determine the students' grammatical skills in writing analytical exposition text and to find out which errors were made the most by students in writing analytical exposition text. And practically, the results of this research are expected to be useful and valuable information for both teachers and students to be positive



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information for their teaching and learning process in the future.

oF. The Definition of the Term

To avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation, the researcher explains the definition of the term used as follows:

1. Analysis

According to Rosenwasser and Stephen (2002), analysis is an examination of something together with thoughts and judgments about it. Besides analysis can be described as a detailed examination of the elements or structure of something. It means to find clear information about something or case. The analysis in this research refers to examine about the students' grammatical errors and the most errors in writing analytical exposition text by the eleventh-grade students of MA Darul Hikmah Pekanbaru based on the surface strategy taxonomy.

2. Grammatical Error

Grammatical errors are errors made in writing. This error occurs due to a lack of student knowledge, as stated by Savile-Troike (2006). Errors are results made by students caused by lack of knowledge of students in L2. and Grammar according to Trask (2005) states that grammar is the rules for arranging words and sentences in a particular language or branch of linguistics that studies it. In this study, the researcher refers to the grammatical error made by students in writing analytical exposition text based

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on surface strategy taxonomy.

3. Writing

Writing is an action that produces ideas, thoughts, or feelings into written form. According to Flynn and Stainthrop (2006) writing is a complex process, the writers had to think hard to express what was on their mind and then represented it in the form of the text. The writing in this study refer to the researcher asks the students to write an analytical exposition text which will be analyzed by the researcher for grammatical errors based on surface strategy taxonomy.

Analytical Exposition Text

Analytical exposition text is a text that describes the writer's opinion and explains an issue comprehensively with the aim of influencing or persuading the reader or listener. This text is included in argumentative text because it shows an opinion (argument) against something. According to Oshima and Hogue (2006). Argumentative text is a text that expresses an opinion, agrees or disagrees with a problem, using the right reasons to support an opinion. The purpose of this text is to convince the reader that the topic presented is an important topic to discuss.

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CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Errors and Mistakes

In order to analyze learner language in an appropriate perspective, it was crucial to make a distinction between mistakes and errors. Brown (2000) distinguished between mistakes and error. A mistake refers to a performance error that is either a random guess or a slip, in that it is a failure to utilize a known system correctly. While an error is a noticeable deviation from the adult grammar of a native speaker, reflects the competence of learner. In other words, according to Muriel Saville-Troike (2012) error which result from learners" lack of L2 knowledge and mistakes is the results from some quite a process failure like a lapse in memory.

Selinker in Ho (2003) states that errors are indispensable to learners since the making of errors can be regarded as 'a device the learner uses in order to learn.' Thus, error is a proof that the student is learning. The error is the route that the student must pass to achieve the target language. And, at this stage, the language produced by the student is called interlanguage.

In addition, according to Norrish (1983) states that errors are systematic deviation when a learner has not learned something and consistently gets it wrong, whereas mistakes are inconsistent



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deviations. It means that sometimes the learner gets it right, but sometimes he or she makes a mistake and uses the wrong form. looks at errors and mistakes as competence errors and performance errors. He explains that errors can be seen as the limit of the learner's competence in using the target language. In contrast, mistakes are performance errors which can be easily eliminated by emphasis on accuracy and carefulness. This is because the learner makes this error not because he does not know the language, but because he is in a hurry, he is writing or speaking under stress, or is forgetful or simply careless.

Meanwhile, according to Corder in Ellis (1994) an 'error' is a deviation in learner language which results from a lack of knowledge of the correct rule and a 'mistake' is a deviation in learner language that occurs when learners fail to perform their competence. It is a lapse that reflects processing problems. A mistake contrasts with an error.

2. Error Analysis

In learning a foreign language, especially in English, errors in learning are a problem that is quite difficult to avoid. Students in learning a foreign language certainly find some difficulties in applying the language. The error made are not only a big error, small error such as spelling words can affect a language to understand meaning. This error occurs due to the difference in rules between the

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Basically, learning is a process that involves making mistakes (Brown, 2007). Language learning is not a series of easy steps and a quick process. Continuous learning practice is essential for success in both learning (Brown, 2006). If students only study a foreign language in the classroom, then there is little chance of being able to use English fluently. Therefore, as an English teacher, it is important to realize that the mistakes made by the learner need to be analyzed properly in order to formulate effective learning strategies. And it is important to discuss error analysis to assess the relevance of such analysis for teaching English as a foreign language. Such analysis is the key to foreign language acquisition.

According to James (1998) Error Analysis is the process of determining the incidence, nature, causes and consequences of unsuccessful language. In addition, according to Brown (1987) states that a fact that students make mistakes and these errors can be observed, analyzed and classified to reveal some things from the system that operates within students causes a wave of studies about student errors, which is called 'error analysis'.

As seen in the definition, the aim of this process is to suggest appropriate and effective teaching-learning strategies and necessary corrective measures in the target language. According to



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another opinion, error analysis is an analysis that can tell teachers about the effectiveness of teaching materials and teaching techniques used. This error analysis can be a very useful tool of a foreign language teaching program (Corder,1982).

In addition, according to Hasyim (2002) Error Analysis is the process of observing, analyzing, and classifying deviations from the rules of the second language and then revealing the system operated by the learner. In other words, Error Analysis is a technique for systematically identifying, classifying, and interpreting unacceptable forms produced by someone in learning a foreign language.

3. Types of Errors

There are several factors that cause errors in students. The source of this error can be categorized into two domains, namely interlingual transfer and intralingual transfer (Erdogan, 2005).

a. The Interlingual Transfer

The interlingual error is an error caused by a language interference of the learner's mother tongue. This interlingual error is divided into several different levels such as the transfer of phonological, morphological, grammatical and lexicalsemantic elements from the mother tongue into the target language (Erdogan, 2005).

b. The Intralingual Transfer

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Intralingual errors occur as a result of learners' attempt to build up concepts and hypotheses about the target language from their limited experience with it. Learners may commit errors due to this reason in many ways.

Furthermore, according to Corder in Ellis (1999) distinguishes three types of error according to their systematicity:

- a. Pre-systematic errors occur when the learner is unaware of the existence of a particular rule in the target language. These are random.
- b. Systematic errors occur when the learner has discovered a rule but it is the wrong one.
- Post-systematic errors occur when the learner knows the correct target language rule but uses it inconsistently (The example: makes a mistake).

Dulay et al (1982) also classifies error into four descriptive classify of errors. There are:

- a. Linguistic category taxonomy, which classifies errors, based on linguistics components, using linguistic terms.
- b. The surface strategy taxonomy classifies errors into four categories namely omission, addition, misordering, and misformation.
- c. The comparative taxonomy classifies errors into four namely: developmental errors, interlingual errors, ambiguous errors, and

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unique errors.

d. The communicative effect taxonomy classifies errors into global errors and local errors

This research is focused on a surface strategy taxonomy that classifies errors, based on linguistic components, using linguistic terms. This analysis is called the surface strategy taxonomy. Based on the error the researcher has formed an error morphology for analysis. The reason is because this research will focus on analyzing morphological errors in analytical exposition texts.

4. Concept of Surface Strategy Taxonomy

Surface strategy taxonomy highlights the ways surface systems are altered: learners may omit important objects or add pointless ones; they were misform items or misorder them. With the aid of the use of surface strategy taxonomy the error type can provide a clear description of the cognitive manner that underlies the learners' reconstruction of the new language or language being learned. It also makes us conscious that learners errors end result from their active way in the use of the period in-between ideas to produce the target language. moreover, Dulay et.al (1982) states that under this category, errors can be categorized into 4 types: omission, addition, misformation, and misordering.

a. Omission Error

Omissions are indicated by the absence of an item that

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should appear in a well-formed utterance. Although every morpheme or word in a sentence is a potential candidate for removal, some types of morpheme are omitted more than others. In other words, an utterance of a sentence is said to exhibit an omission error if it omitted the required item used in a wellformed an utterance of sentence.

For example:

(Incorrect) She eating

There has an omission of the auxiliary verb of to be (Correct) She is eating.

b. Addition Error

Addition errors are the opposite of omissions. This error occurs due to an item that should not appear in a well-formed speech. It usually occurs in the final stages of second language acquisition when the learner has acquired some of the rules of the target language. There are three types of additions; namely double tagging, regularization, and simple addition. Here's the explanation:

1) Double marking

Double marking happens when two items rather than one marked for the same feature. are

For example: (In Simple Present).

(Incorrect) we are go to market.

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(Correct) we are going to market.

2). Regularization

Regularization is a rule that usually applies to classes of linguistic items, such as classes of nouns. Also, flagged errors where a marker normally added to a linguistic item is mistakenly added to an exceptional item of a certain class that doesn't use a marker is called a Regularization error. Examples of this error can be seen in regular terms, irregular forms, and constructions in a language. Students often apply rules to produce the regular to the irregular.

For example:

(Incorrect): Annisa camed to her mother house 2 months ago.

Come is an irregular verb, so the second or third form of the verb does not add ed.

(True): Laura came to her mother house 2 months ago.

3). Simple Addition

A simple addition is to represent an indescribable error. For example, in the sentence:

(Incorrect): He can playing the games.

After modal must be followed by the verb one (Correct): I can play the games.

c. Misformation

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Misformation error is an error in which the form of a morpheme or structure is wrong. While the omission item error is not given at all, in the misformation error the student makes something, even though it is wrong, there are three types of misformation errors, they are:

1) Regularization Errors

Regularization errors that fall into this category are errors in which markers are commonly used instead of irregularmarkers, as in theword runned for run, the word hisself for himself. For example, in the following sentence:

(Incorrect): He eated in the canteen last morning.

There is an incorrect change in the verb eat, it should be ate because eat is an irregular verb

(Correct): He ate in the canteen last morning.

2) Archiform

The Archi form is an error in which students choose class members to represent others in a particular function class.

For example, in the following sentence:

(Incorrect): This pencils are mine.

This is not appropriate for the plural, the correct one is:

(Correct): These pencils are mine.

3) Alternating forms

The alternating forms are due to the frequent use of archival

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forms giving way to the apparently quite independent alternation of the various members of the class with one another. For example, look at these sentences below: (Incorrect): I gone to park yesterday.

The form of the verb gone is wrong, the correct one is went because the example is a past sentence and the verb is irregular verb.

(Correct): I went to park yesterday.

d. Misordering

The incorrect placement of a morpheme or group of morphemes in an utterance. For example, look at these sentences below: I did not know why was she sad. It should be, I did not know why she was sad. Because the placement to be was is wrong.

5. Writing

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Writing is an action that generates ideas into written form by involving aspects or indicators of writing such as grammar, structure, punctuation, and style in written texts. To produce good writing there are several aspects that need to be considered. Linse (2005) states that writing is a process of collecting ideas that are presented in a good way so that they can be understood by the reader.

Before writing, the writer must consider who the writer's audience will read. This means that you will write a topic that fits your

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audience as well as the writer's background. In addition, the writer must know the needs and expectations of the audience, by knowing what the audience does not know and want to know and the writer will write using the right language. So, later the purpose of the writing that has been written will be achieved.

Oshima and Huge (2006) state that writing is a process of creating, organizing, writing, and polishing. In the first step of the process, you create ideas. In the second step, you organize the ideas. In the third step, you write a rough draft. In the final step, you polish your rough draft by editing it and making revisions. The point here is that writing this is an activity with a long process until the writer is satisfied with the work he has written.

Another definition given by Nunan (1989) is writing is an activity that can transfer ideas from the writer to the reader. In writing, good skills are also needed in using language structures to get good writing results and can be understood by readers. In this writing activity, you spend a lot of time thinking rather than having a spontaneous conversation (Harmer, 2009).

Based on the definitions above, it can be concluded that writing is one of the language skills in learning English. This skill in writing must be mastered and the teacher must pay more attention to teaching. By writing, students can share ideas, feelings or something that is in their minds. This requires students to understand and organize ideas



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pendidikan, penelitian, ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber: that are in accordance with linguistic characteristics to make good and interesting writing to be read and easily understood by readers. According to Harmer (2007) there are 4 steps in writing, they are:

- 1) Planning: planning what will be written (about the main issues, language choices, and content structure).
- 2) Drafting: do the first draft from start to finish, without backtracking (use ideas for drafts).
- 3) Reviewing and Editing: double-check reading for grammar, diction, spelling, punctuation, sentence, and paragraph structure.
- 4) Final Draft: edit the draft, make changes as deemed necessary

6. Analytical Exposition Text

Analytical exposition text is one of the texts that students learn in senior high school. Analytical Exposition text is a text that is aimed at persuading readers or listeners about something by giving some arguments or opinions. In this text, students learn how to share opinions, ideas or arguments in form of writing. In addition, analytical exposition text is a text that discusses something that is happening in society. The author gives his opinion about the phenomenon that will be discussed to the reader. According to Priyana et al (2008) states that analytical exposition proposes or suggests a certain topic which

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According to Anderson (1997) state that analytical exposition text is a text that tell about an issue seen in one point of view. Analytical exposition text is a text type clearly focusing learners on the purpose of argument; that is, putting forward a viewpoint and providing evidence to support it. It means that analytical exposition requires learners to give some arguments related to the topic or problems stayed in the text. Analytical exposition text is also a text representing writers' efforts to have the addressee do something or act in certain way. It also belongs to persuasive text. Persuasive text can be a form of letters, web pages, formal speeches, essays, sermons, reports, and testimonials (Mills & Dooley, 2014).

In a persuasive essay, learners can choose the most favorable evidence, appeal to emotions, and use style to persuade readers (Hillocks, 2010). This text also has generic structures beginning with a clearly stated thesis. Thesis contains a topic and the position of the writer. It is also followed by the argument stage. Sometimes, thesis only consists of one sentence stating the topic will be discussed in body. The second part in analytical exposition text is argument. It contains of learners' arguments regarding with the topic elaborated in the first stage. Here, learners are demanded to think more critical in facing the

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pendidikan, penelitian, ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber: problems stated in text. They can give some agreements and disagreements based on their point of view. The final stage of the analytical exposition text is the reorientation, sometimes what has been discussed is also expressed again in the end of the text. It has the purpose of arguing a case for or against a particular position or point of view. It also explains how and why the argument is proposed.

The Function of Analytical Exposition Text

As a factual text, the social function of analytical exposition is to persuade the reader or listener to accept a position on an issue. In line with the above opinion, Hartono in Kartini (2015) states that the social function of analytical exposition text is to persuade the reader or listener that something is the case.

b. The Generic Structure of Analytical Exposition Text

To create and produce an effective analytical exposition text, standards are needed that are used to guide a writer to make good writing. Analytical exposition text indicators such as: thesis statement, argument, and reiteration. The generic structure of analytical exposition has three components which have been described by Gerrot and Wignell (1994) they are:

1) Thesis statement in thesis statement the writer introduces the topic or main idea will be discussed. Thesis is always presented on the first paragraph of analytical exposition



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text.

- 2) Argument, in argument the writer presents arguments or opinion to support the researcher main idea. Usually in an analytical exposition text there are more than two arguments. The more arguments presented, the more belief from the reader that the discussion of the topic is a very important one and needs to attention.
- 3) Reiteration, in reiteration the last part of analytical exposition text. Reiteration contains restatement of the main idea on the first paragraph. It also called as a conclusion of the whole text.
- 4) In conclusion, students must understand exposition analytic text well to improve their exposition analytic text writing. Good understanding in terms of language patterns of paragraph development.
- significant lexicogrammatical features of Analytical c. The Exposition Text According to Gerrot and Wignell (1994)
 - 1) Focus on generic human and non-human Participants (bold)
 - 2) Use of simple present tense
 - 3) Use of Relational Processes (italics)
 - 4) Use of internal Conjunction to stage argument (underlined)

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5) Reasoning through Causal Conjunction or nominalization (underlined)

Furthermore according to Kartini et al (2015) the language features of analytical exposition are as follows:

- 1) Use of generalized participants to deal with things such as issues, ideas and phenomenon
- 2) Use of a variety of processes
- 3) Use of timeless present tense to indicate usually
- 4) Use of nominalization to make the argument sound objective
- 5) Use of Modality to reinforce viewpoint
- 6) Use of casual connectives to link arguments. (K-6 English Syllabus)

With the similar opinion, Hartono in Kartini (2015) states that the language features of analytical exposition text are as follows.

- 1) Focus on generic human and nonhuman participants
- More use of modality and modulation 2)
- 3) Few temporal conjunctive relations.
- Reasoning expressed as verbs and nouns. 4)
- Use of material, relation and mental process.

7. Grammar

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Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis cipta Grammar is a very important thing to learn in learning a milik language. Different authors will have different terms to define what grammar is. Trask (2005) states that grammar is the rules for organizing words and sentences in a particular language, or the S branch of linguistics that studies it. Meanwhile, according to Ka Patterson (1999) states that speakers and writers intend to apply N a grammar to their tasks. ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

Meanwhile, according to Greenbaum and Nelson (2002), grammar refers to a set of rules that allow us to combine words in our language into larger units. Some word combinations are possible and others are not. They add that grammar is a major component of a language. It mediates between systems of sound or written symbols, on the other hand, and systems of meaning on the other. In language studies, grammar occupies a central position. not produce meaning.

Based on the concept above, it is clear that grammar is very important to be taught well to students in order to support students so that they know the rules, change words and to improve their language skills. It can be assumed that each language has its own distinct structure so that the sound system and the way in which

Grammar is very important. Using language without grammar will

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words or phrases are combined in a language will not be the same.

a. Types of Grammatical Error

The examples of the grammatical errors that are found in the students' writing (Kreml, 2004):

1) Sentence pattern

The subject is the word that tells you what is doing or who is doing the action of the verb. Almost all English sentences contain a subject (S) and a verb (V). The verb may or may not be followed by an object (O). This means that the Subject comes before the Verb, and the subject comes before the Object.

2) Tense

Tense in English identifies when an event occurs or describes a situation that occurs. For example, in the simple future tense which shows that an activity will begin in the future. We use this simple future tense to describe and tell an event or situation that is planned in the future.

3) Pronouns

A pronoun is a word that is used in place of a noun or noun phrase. Usually when a noun or noun phrase has been used once, the pronoun is used to avoid repeating the same noun or noun phrase.

Preposition

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Preposition is a word that usually comes before nouns, verbs, and other adverbs. Prepositions are words that have many functions. Prepositions are also called the largest small words in the English language. They are usually quite short and look significant, but they have a very important function. Prepositions are always followed by a noun (or pronoun). They are conjunctions that show the relationship between the noun that follows it and one of the basic elements of the sentence: the subject, verb, object, or compliment. They usually indicate relationships, such as position, place, direction of time, manner, possession, and condition, between their object and other parts of the sentence.

5) Punctuation

Punctuation is giving punctuation. In this case, it means giving the right punctuation in the right place to show the length of the sentence and its meaning correctly. Giving proper punctuation in English is important to make it easier for readers to understand what is written. Punctuation mark used in punctuation, for example: full stops/periods, semicolon, question commas, mark, apostrophe, capitalization, etc.

6) Spelling

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Spelling words in English can be difficult for learners because sometimes a word is very similar to a word in their own language but is not spelled the same. For example, spell success with only one 's', or colleague without an 'a'. Another thing that makes spelling difficult is that some words in English do not sound exactly as they are spelled. In the word definitely, for example, the second 'i' sounds more like an 'a'. It is important that students of English learn these differences.

B. Relevant Research

According to Syafi'i (2013) relevant research is needed to observe s ome previous researches in which they are relevant to the research being conducted. There are some researches that have been conducted and they are relevant to this research paper, such as:

The research was conducted by Ihsan Nazir, Arifin Syamaun, and Nira Erdiana entitled, "An Analysis of Grammatical Errors Made by Students in Writing Descriptive Text". The research design was descriptive qualitative method. The instrument was test where students were asked to write a descriptive text that consists of 30 to 70 words in paragraph based on the picture given. The findings of this research showed there were 75 items of error in the students' writing. The researcher found that 44% errors of misformation, 25.33% errors of disordering, 20% errors of omission, and 10.67% errors of addition. Based on those findings, it can

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be concluded that many of the second years students at SMAN 1 Mesjid Raya made grammatical errors in writing descriptive text. They made errors in misformation, disordering, omission, and addition. The researcher found the highest frequency of errors was misformation and the lowest frequency was addition.

Then, the research was conducted by Selvia Lisa Asni and Susi Susanti entitled "An Analysis of Grammatical Errors in Writing Recount Text at the Eighth Grade of SMP Negeri 20 Kota Jambi". The research design was qualitative method. The research concluded that the students' do all kinds of errors (omission, addition, selection and misordering). The type of error most often done by the students was omission error with 166 errors or 38.97%. The second position was a selection error with 162 errors or 38.03%. The third position was the addition error with 67 errors or 15.73%. Then the last error was misordering error with 31 errors or 7.28%. In addition, the errors were caused by the complexity of the English system itself and not because of the influence of the Indonesian system (intralingual transfer). Moreover, students lacked of understanding of the grammar that became the cause of the error. In this study, most students did not understand verb forms (present and past form of the verbs) as well as the proper use of "be" in a sentence. This suggested that students had difficulty with the use of grammar in writing

After that, the research was conducted by Nadiah Ma'mun entitled "The Grammatical Errors on The Paragraph Writings". The research

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design was descriptive research. The research concluded that the most common types of errors made by students are misformation with the number of errors is 15 or 43% and omission with the number of errors is 11 or 31%. The type of errors with the lowest frequency is misordering errors (9%). They consist of misordering of noun phrase and misordering of adverb.

Based on the relevant research above, it can be seen that there are some differences and similarities from the previous research. The similarities from the previous research on the limitation of the research. In addition, the differences from the previous study on the location of the research, method of the research, and also from the previous research above in their analysis the gaps due to context and content. This researcher will be conducted the research in different place and context. Because no one has researched on this topic in the location of the research, so the researcher chose this topic to study an analysis of grammatical errors in students' writing analytical exposition text by the eleventh grade of MA Darul Hikmah Pekanbaru

The operation misunderstanding and interpreted into certain was a descriptive quant operational concept is concept avoid a used misunderstanding and misinterpretation in a scientific study. It has to be interpreted into certain words to make it easy to measure. This research was a descriptive quantitative study. In this study, the researcher used the linguistic category taxonomy as a reporting tool because it was a forum for

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this research to classify some students' errors in writing Analytical Exposition Text made by students. It 'highlights the way the surface structure is altered' (Dulay, Burt, and Krashen., 1982). The errors were divided into four categories, namely: omission errors, addition errors, misformation, and misordering. This study focuses on grammatical errors by classifying the types of errors. An analytical construct of this research based on surfce strategy taxonomy (Dulay, Burt, and Krashen., 1982) as follow:

a. Omission error

- 1) Students are expected to avoid mistakes in writing "subject" in writing analytical exposition text.
- 2) Students are expected to avoid mistakes in using "to be" in writing analytical exposition text.
- 3) Students are able to avoid incorrect use of "a present form of verb" in writing analytical exposition text.
- 4) Students are expected to avoid mistakes in placing "prepositions" in writing analytical exposition text.
- 5) Students are expected to avoid mistakes in the use of "article" in writing analytical exposition text.
- 6) Students are expected not to eliminate "nouns" in writing analytical exposition text.
- 7) Students are expected to avoid mistakes in writing "spelling" in writing analytical exposition text.



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8) Students are expected not to do mistakes in adding "infinitive: to" in writing analytical exposition text

b. Addition error

- 1) Students are expected not to make mistakes in adding "present indicative" in writing analytical exposition text.
- 2) Students are expected not to make mistakes in adding "direct object" to write analytical exposition text.
- 3) Students are expected not to make mistakes in writing "third person singular: s" in writing analytical exposition text.
- 4) Students are expected not to make mistakes in writing "article: a, an" in writing analytical exposition text.
- 5) Students are expected not to make mistakes in writing "Preposition: in" in writing analytical exposition text.

Misformation error

- 1) Students are expected to pay attention to errors in using "reflexive pronoun" in writing analytical exposition text.
- 2) Students are expected to pay attention to errors in using "third person singular: es" in writing analytical exposition
- 3) Students are expected to pay attention to errors in using "auxiliary" in analytical exposition text.
- 4) Students are expected to pay attention to errors in using



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- "preposition: at, on" in writing analytical exposition text
- 5) Students are expected to pay attention to errors in using "subject pronoun" in writing analytical exposition text.
- 6) Students are expected to pay attention to errors in using "possessive pronoun" in writing analytical exposition text.
- d. Misordering error
 - 1) Students are expected to avoid mistakes in placing "auxiliary in simple question" in writing analytical exposition text.
 - 2) Students are expected to avoid mistakes in placing "auxiliary in embedded" in writing analytical exposition text.
 - 3) Students are expected to avoid mistakes in placing "adverb " in writing analytical exposition text



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CHAPTER III METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

¹⁰A. Research Design

This research was a quantitative research method consist of one variable namely analyzing of grammatical errors in students' writing of analytical exposition text by the eleventh grade of MA Darul Hikmah Pekanbaru. According to Creswell (2012) state that quantitative research is an inquiry approach useful for describing trends and explaining the relationship among variables found in the literature

The design in this research was descriptive quantitative research. According to Gay (2012) descriptive quantitative research includes the collection of numerical data to test hypotheses or answer questions about current status which is carried out either through self-reports collected through questionnaires or interviews or through observation. Gay (2012) stated that a quantitative approach is used to describe current conditions, investigate relationships, and study the phenomenon of cause and effect.

To conduct this research, the researcher narrows the specific questions. The final report will be presented in a standard format, displaying researcher objectivity and lack of bias. Typical descriptive research gathers information about the existing condition (Creswell, 2009). The Researcher used this design to obtain information about the phenomenon to describe the conditions in the field.

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In this study, the researcher was collected data from the writing of students' analytical exposition texts through document and investigate whether students used the correct grammatical based on surface strategy taxonomy, and after that the researcher analyze the error were made by the students. That means its aims to find out what kinds of grammatical errors were made by the students and which types of grammatical errors were mostly made by the students in writing analytical exposition text.

☑B. Time and Location of the Research

This research was conducted on May until June, 2022 at MA Darul Hikmah Pekanbaru. The location in Jalan Manyar Sakti KM. 12, Simpang Panam, Pekanbaru, Riau Province.

C. Subject and Object of the Research

1. Subject of the Research

The subject of this research was the eleventh grade of MA Darul Hikmah Pekanbaru in the academic year 2021/2022.

2. Object of the Research

The object of this research was the students' grammatical errors in writing analytical Exposition Text.

D. Population and Sample of the Research

1. Population of the Research

Population is a group of individuals who have same characteristic Creswell (2012). The target of population in this research was the eleventh grade-students of MA Darul Hikmah

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Pekanbaru. The total numbers of the students as follow:

Table III.1 The Participant of eleventh-grade students at MA Darul Hikmah Pekanbaru

No	Class	Population
1	XI IPA 1	32
2	XI IPA 2	35
3	XI IPS 1	30
4	XI IPS 2	13
5	XI Agama 1	28
6	XI Agama 2	33
	Total	171

Sample of the Research

The sample is part of the population studied in a study and the results will be considered a reflection of the original population, but not the population itself. The sample is considered representative of the population whose results represent the overall observed symptoms. Creswell (2012) shows that the sample is a population whose data can be obtained from research. Because the population above is too large to be taken as a research sample. So, in this study the researcher was use simple random sampling as a technique to select the sample. According to Riduwan (2014), simple random sampling is a sampling technique in which the researcher took samples from the total population randomly without consideration about the level of the students. Because the total population of this study was more than 100 students, according to Arikunto (2006) if the population is more than 100, the researcher must take samples in the range of 10-15%, 20-25%, or more.

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Therefore, the researcher took 20% of students from the total population (171 students) as a sample of the total population (34 students). To get the desired sample using Simple Random Sampling, the researcher used a lottery. To get a sample in this study using a lottery system (Usman and Akbar, 2008) by means the researcher wrote a number on a small paper and rolling up as many as the number of students in the class. Each student has a number according to the attendance book. After that, the researcher put the scroll into a box.

Table III.2 The Sample of eleventh-grade students at MA Darul Hikmah Pekanbaru

No	Class	Population	Sample 20%
1	XI IPA 1	32	6
2	XI IPA 2	35	7
3	XI IPS 1	30	6
4	XI IPS 2	13	2
5	XI AGAMA 1	28	6
6	XI AGAMA 2	33	7
TOTAL		171	34

E. Technique of Data Collecting

Collecting the data is an important thing in conducting research. In this research, the researcher collected the data by the technique document method to see students' grammatical errors in writing analytical exposition texts. According to Arikunto (2006), document is looking for data about something or variables in the form of notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines, inscriptions, meeting notes, agendas, and so on.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher used documents in



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the form of student writing. Data were collected from documents through tests that had been given by the English teacher. The test that ware written by the students is analytical exposition text. Then the researchers got the student learning outcomes by document. The document was analyzed by researcher and it helped with two raters in analyzing the document to determine the types of grammatical errors of students' writing. The two raters are lecturer in the English education department of State Islamic University and they have good writing skills.

F. Technique of Data Analysis

To analyze students' grammatical errors in writing analytical exposition texts in grade 11 at MA Darul Hikmah Pekanbaru, the researcher was needed two raters to identify students' grammatical errors in writing analytical exposition text based on surface strategy taxonomy. After that, the researcher made a list of students' errors. The results of the analysis that have been carried out by the researcher to see the types of grammatical errors do by the students have in writing analytical exposition text based on surface strategy taxonomy.

The writer calculates their error percentage by the number of grammatical errors. To calculate the error and to answer the question of this research, the writer analyses the data used the table to make it easier to analyze it and the researcher was use Microsoft excel to know the error percentage.

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CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

∃A. Conclusion

This research was conducted to find out the information about the types of students' errors in writing analytical exposition texts and what types of errors were most often made by students in the eleventh-grade students of MA Darul Hikmah Pekanbaru. Based on what has been discussed, presented and analyzed in previous chapters, the researcher concludes as follow:

- 1. Found all types of errors based on the Surface Strategy Taxonomy: omission, addition, misformation, and misordering error with the total number of errors made by students is 295 errors. Student errors in grammatical errors showed 89 items in omission errors with a percentage of 30%. Student errors in the addition category were 93 items with a percentage of 32%. Student errors in misformation were 97 items with a percentage of 33%. Student errors in misordering were 16 items with a percentage of 5%.
- 2. The presentation of the data, the study concluded that the common or most common errors found in students' writing results were errors in misformation with 97 error items or 33% and the least errors found in students' writing were misordering errors with 16 errors items or 5% total errors.

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Based on the data analysis, it shows that all the types of grammatical errors based on surface strategy taxonomy was found in students' writing of analytical exposition text in eleventh grade at MA Darul Hikmah.

Suggestion

Based on the results of the study, the researcher would like to give some suggestions, as follows:

For the teacher, the teacher must continue to give writing assignments to students. With assignments, students will get used to writing. Teachers should pay attention to how they teach and they should have tricks that are easy for students to understand. This is certainly very influential on their learning outcomes. If the teacher has a fun way of teaching and teaching tricks, of course students will feel more motivated to learn English.

For Students the students, you must continue to practice writing start from the simplest, one of which is writing daily activities or write your experiences. Students should be more aware of their error that are often made in learning language, students should learn from it so it will not be repeated the same errors.

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Appendix 1

Syllabus

IJIN SIJSKA RIAI

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- Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber: a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu mas
- b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau
- 2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau

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SILABUS

Bahasa Inggris Umum

Satuan Pendidikan : MA Darul Hikmah Kelas : XI (Sebelas)

Kompetensi Inti

- KI-1 dan KI-2: Menghayati dan mengamalkan ajaran agama yang dianutnya. Menghayati dan mengamalkan perilaku jujur, disiplin, santun, peduli (gotong royong, kerjasama, toleran, damai), bertanggung jawab, responsif, dan pro-aktif dalam berinteraksi secara efektif sesuai dengan perkembangan anak di lingkungan, keluarga, sekolah, masyarakat dan lingkungan alam sekitar, bangsa, negara, kawasan regional, dan kawasan internasional".
- KI 3: Memahami, menerapkan, dan menganalisis pengetahuan faktual, konseptual, prosedural, dan metakognitif berdasarkan rasa ingin tahunya tentang ilmu pengetahuan, teknologi, seni, budaya, dan humaniora dengan wawasan kemanusiaan, kebangsaan, kenegaraan, dan operadaban terkait penyebab fenomena dan kejadian, serta menerapkan pengetahuan prosedural pada bidang kajian yang spesifik sesuai dengan bakat dan minatnya untuk memecahkan masalah
- KI4: Mengolah, menalar, dan menyaji dalam ranah konkret dan ranah abstrak terkait dengan pengembangan dari yang dipelajarinya di sekolah secara mandiri, bertindak secara efektif dan kreatif, serta mampu menggunakan metode sesuai kaidah keilmuan

	Kompetensi Dasar	Materi Pembelajaran	Kegiatan Pembelajaran		
3.1	Menerapkan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait saran dan tawaran, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. (Perhatikan unsur kebahasaan should, can)	 FungsiSosial Menjaga hubungan interpersonal dengan guru, teman, dan orang lain. Struktur Teks Memulai Menanggapi (diharapkan/di luar dugaan) Unsur Kebahasaan Ungkapan yang menunjukkan saran dan tawaran, dengan modal should dan can Nomina singular dan plural dengan atau tanpa a, the, this, those, my, 	 Menyimak, membaca, dan menirukan, guru membacakan beberapa teks pendek berisisaran dan tawaran dengan ucapan dan tekanan kata yang benar Menanyakan hal-hal yang tidak diketahui atau yang berbeda Menentukan modal yang tepat untuk diisikan ke dalam kalimat-kalimat rumpang Diberikan beberapa situasi, membuat beberapa saran dan tawaran yang sesuai secara tertulis kemudian dibacakan ke kelas Melakukan pengamatan di lingkungan sekolah dan sekitarnyauntuk membuat 		
4.1	Menyusun teks interaksi transaksional, lisan dan tulis, pendek dan sederhana, yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait saran dan tawaran, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai				
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Materi Pembelajaran Kegiatan Pembelajaran Kompetensi Dasar konteks their, dsb. serangkaian saran dan tawaran untuk - Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, memperbaikinya - Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan belajarnya tangan • Topik Situasi yang memungkinkan pemberian saran dan tawaran melakukan tindakan yang dapat menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di KI Menerapkan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan - Menyaksikan/menyimak beberapa interaksi 3.2 • Fungsi Sosial unsur kebahasaan teks interaksi transaksional Menjaga hubungan interpersonal dalam media visual (gambar atau video) yang lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan melibatkan pernyataan pendapat dan pikiran dengan guru, teman, dan orang lain. memberi dan meminta informasi terkait Mengidentifikasi dan menyebutkan situasi • Struktur Teks pendapat dan pikiran, sesuai dengan konteks yang memunculkan pernyataan pendapat dan - Memulai penggunaannya. (Perhatikan unsur kebahasaan pikiran dan menyebutkan pernyataan yang - Menanggapi (diharapkan/di luar I think, I suppose, in my opinion) dimaksud dugaan) - Bertanya dan mempertanyakan tentang hal-Menyusun teks interaksi transaksional, lisan • Unsur Kebahasaan 4.2 hal yang tidak diketahui atau berbeda dan tulis, pendek dan sederhana, yang Ungkapan menyatakan pendapat I Diberikan beberapa situasi peserta didik think, I suppose, in my opinion melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta menyatakan pendapat dan pikirannya yang - Nomina singular dan plural dengan informasi terkait pendapat dan pikiran, dengan sesuai secara tertulis kemudian dibacakan ke memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan atau tanpa a, the, this, those, my, kelas unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai their, dsb. Melakukan pengamatan di lingkungan Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, konteks daerahnya dan sekitarnyadan kemudian ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan menyatakan pendapat dan pikirannya terkait tangan dengan upaya menjaga, memelihara dan • Topik memperbaikinya Situasi yang memungkinkan Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil munculnya pernyataan tentang belajar pendapat dan pikiran yang dapat menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di KI



a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

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Materi Pembelajaran Kegiatan Pembelajaran Kompetensi Dasar 1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber: Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang Membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan • Fungsi Sosial - Mencermati dan menemukan perbedaan dan persamaan dari beberapa undangan resmi unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks khusus dalam Menjaga hubungan interpersonal bentuk undangan resmi dengan memberi dan untuk beberapa acara yang berbeda dalam konteks resmi meminta informasi terkait kegiatan Mengidentifikasi dan menyebutkan bagian-• Struktur Teks bagian dari undangan dengan ucapan dan sekolah/tempat kerja sesuai dengan konteks Dapat mencakup: tekanan kata yang benar penggunaannya Sapaan Mencermati beberapa undangan resmi Isi Teks undangan resmi 4.3 lainnya, dan mengidentifikasi bagian-4.3.1 Menangkap makna secara kontekstual terkait Penutup bagiannya serta ungkapan-ungkapan yang fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur Unsur Kebahasaan digunakan Ungkapan dan istilah yang kebahasaan teks khusus dalam bentuk Diberikan beberapa undangan resmi yang undangan resmi lisan dan tulis, terkait kegiatan digunakan dalam undangan resmi tidak lengkap, dan kemudian melengkapinya sekolah/tempat kerja - Nomina singular dan plural dengan dengan kata dan ungkapan yang sesuai 4.3.2 Menyusun teks khusus dalam bentuk undangan atau tanpa a, the, this, those, my, Diberikan deskripsi tentang acara yang akan resmi lisan dan tulis, terkait kegiatan their, dsb. dilaksanakan, dan kemudian membuat sekolah/tempat kerja, dengan memperhatikan - Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, undangan resminya fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan Menempelkan undangan di dinding kelas dan kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks tangan bertanya jawab dengan pembaca (siswa lain, Topik guru) yang datang membacanya Acara formal yang terkait dengan Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil sekolah, rumah, dan masyarakat yang belajarnya dapatmenumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di KI • Multimedia Layout yang membuat tampilan teks lebih menarik. Membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan Membaca dua teks eksposisi analitis tentang Fungsi Sosial unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks eksposisi isu-isu aktual yang berbeda. Menyatakan pendapat, analitis lisan dan tulis dengan memberi dan Mencermati satu tabel yang menganalisis mempengaruhi, dengan argumentasi meminta informasi terkait isu aktual, sesuai unsur-unsur eksposisi, bertanya jawab, dan analitis dengan konteks penggunaannya kemudian menerapkannya untuk • Struktur Teks menganalisis satu teks lainnya Dapat mencakup Teks eksposisi analitis 4.4 - Mencermati rangkaian kalimat yang masing-- Pendapat/pandangan 4.4.1 Menangkap makna secara kontekstual terkait



Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanp

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis 9

Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

Materi Pembelajaran Kegiatan Pembelajaran Kompetensi Dasar Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur - Argumentasi secara analitis masing merupakan bagian dari tiga teks Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan kebahasaan teks eksposisi analitis lisan dan eksposisi yang dicampur aduk secara acak, - Kesimpulan untuk kemudian bekerja sama tulis, terkait isu aktual • Unsur Kebahasaan mengelompokkan dan menyusun kembali 4.4.2 Menyusun teks eksposisi analitis tulis, terkait Ungkapan seperti *I believe*, *I think* isu aktual, dengan memperhatikan fungsi menjadi tiga teks eksposisi analitis yang - Adverbia first, second, third ... sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, koheren, seperti aslinya - Kata sambung *Therefor*, secara benar dan sesuai konteks Membacakan teks-teks eksposisi tsb dengan consequently, based on the suara lantang di depan kelas, dengan ucapan arguments dan tekanan kata yang benar Nomina singular dan plural dengan - Membuat teks eksposisi menyatakan atau tanpa a, the, this, those, my, pandangannya tentang satu hal di sekolah, their, dsb. desa, atau kotanya. - Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, Menempelkan teks tsb di dinding kelas dan ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan bertanya jawab dengan pembaca (siswa lain, tangan guru) yang datang membacanya Topik Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil Isu-isu aktual yang perlu dibahas belajarnya yang menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di KI Menerapkan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan - Membaca dan mencermati beberapa deskripsi 3.5 • Fungsi Sosial unsur kebahasaan teks interaksi transaksional Mendeskripsikan, memaparkan tentang produk seni budaya dari beeberapa ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber: lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan secara obyektif negara dengan banyak menggunakan kalimat memberi dan meminta informasi terkait pasif • Struktur Teks keadaan /tindakan/ kegiatan/ kejadian tanpa Membacakan deskripsi setiap produk budaya Memulai perlu menyebutkan pelakunya dalam teks secara lisan di depan kelas secara bermakna Menanggapi (diharapkan/di luar dengan ucapan dan tekanan yang benar ilmiah, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. dugaan) (Perhatikan unsur kebahasaan passive voice) - Melengkapi teks tentang suatu produk yang • Unsur Kebahasaan kata kerjanya banyak yang dihilangkan Menyusun teks interaksi transaksional lisan - Kalimat deklaratif dan interogatif dengan kata kerja yang makna tepat dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dalam passive voice berbentuk pasif, dengan grammar dan ejaan - Preposisiby dan meminta informasi terkait yang benar - Nomina singular dan plural dengan keadaan/tindakan/kegiatan/ kejadian tanpa Membacakan deskripsi setiap produk budaya atau tanpa a, the, this, those, my, perlu menyebutkan pelakunya dalam teks yang sudah lengkap di depan kelas secara ilmiah, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, their, dsb.

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Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis 9 Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau. ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

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Kompetensi Dasar Materi Pembelajaran Kegiatan Pembelajaran struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar - Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, bermakna dengan ucapan dan tekanan yang dan sesuai konteks ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan - Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil tangan Topik belajarnya Benda, binatang, tumbuh-tumbuhan, yang terkait dengan mata pelajaran lain yang menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di KI 3.6 Membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan • Fungsi Sosial Menyimak dan menirukan guru membacakan beberapa contoh surat pribadi dengan ucapan, unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks khusus dalam Menjalin kedekatan hubungan antar dan tekanan kata yang benar. bentuk surat pribadi dengan memberi dan pribadi menerima informasi terkait kegiatan diri Membaca dengan suara lantang dan • Struktur Teks sendiri dan orang sekitarnya, sesuai dengan bermakna, dengan ucapan dan tekanan kata Dapat mencakup konteks penggunaannya vang benar - Tempat dan tanggal Mencermati satu tabel yang menganalisis Teks surat pribadi - Penerima unsur-unsur eksposisi, bertanya jawab, dan - Sapaan 4.6.1 Menangkap makna secara kontekstual terkait kemudian menerapkannya untuk fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur - Isi surat menganalisis dua surat pribadi lainnya - Penutup kebahasaan teks khusus dalam bentuk surat Mencermati rangkaian kalimat yang masingpribadi terkait kegiatan diri sendiri dan orang • Unsur Kebahasaan masing merupakan bagian dari tiga surat - Ungkapan keakraban yang lazim sekitarnya pribadi yang dicampur aduk secara acak, digunakan dalam surat pribadi 4.6.2 Menyusun teks khusus dalam bentuk surat untuk kemudian bekerja sama pribadi terkait kegiatan diri sendiri dan orang - Nomina singular dan plural dengan mengelompokkan dan menyusun kembali atau tanpa a, the, this, those, my, sekitarnya, lisan dan tulis, dengan menjadi tiga surat pribadi yang koheren, their, dsb. memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan seperti aslinya unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai - Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, Membuat surat pribadi untuk satu orang konteks ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan teman di kelas tentang suatu hal yang relevan, tangan dan kemudian membalasnya Topik Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil Pengalaman, informasi, hallain yang terkait dengan sekolah, rumah, dan belajar masyarakat yang dapat menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat



9 Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan

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Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

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Materi Pembelajaran Kegiatan Pembelajaran Kompetensi Dasar 1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang di KI Menerapkan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan 3.7 • Fungsi Sosial - Menyaksikan/menyimak beberapa interaksi dalam media visual (gambar atau video) yang unsur kebahasaan teks interaksi transaksional Menjelaskan, memberikan alasan, lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan melibatkan pernyataansebab akibat mensyukuri, dsb. memberi dan meminta informasi terkait Mengidentifikasi dan menyebutkan situasi Struktur Teks yang memunculkan pernyataan sebab akibat hubungan sebab akibat, sesuai dengan konteks - Memulai dan menyebutkan pernyataan yang dimaksud penggunaannya. (Perhatikan unsur kebahasaan - Menanggapi (diharapkan/di luar Bertanya dan mempertanyakan tentang halbecause of ..., due to ..., thanks to ...) dugaan) hal yang tidak diketahui atau berbeda • Unsur Kebahasaan 4.7 Menyusun teks interaksi transaksional lisan Diberikan beberapa situasi peserta didik Kata yang menyatakan hubungan dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan memberi sebab akibat: because of ..., due to menulis teks pendek yang melibatkan dan meminta informasi terkait hubungan sebab pernuataan sebab akibat dan kemudian ..., thanks to ... akibat, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, dibacakan ke kelas - Nomina singular dan plural dengan struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar Melakukan pengamatan di lingkungan dan sesuai konteks atau tanpa a, the, this, those, my, daerahnya dan sekitarnyadan kemudian their, dsb. membuat beberapa pandangan yang - Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, melibatkan sebab akibat terkait dalam upaya ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan menjaga, memelihara dan memperbaikinya tangan Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil Topik belajar Keadaan, perbuatan, tindakan di ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber: sekolah, rumah, dan sekitarnya yang lavak dibahas melalui sebab akibat yang dapat menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di KI. Membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan 3.8 • Fungsi Sosial Membaca beberapa teks information report unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks explanation terkait mata pelajaran lain di Kelas IX Menjelaskan, memberi gambaran Menggunakan alat analisis, mengidentifikasi lisan dan tulis dengan memberi dan meminta alasan terjadinya suatu fenomena informasi terkait gejala alam atau sosial yang bagian-bagian struktur teks report dan • Struktur Teks tercakup dalam mata pelajaran lain di kelas XI, mengamati cara penggunaanya, seperti yang Dapat mencakup: sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya



Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber: 9 . Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan

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Kompetensi Dasar Materi Pembelajaran Kegiatan Pembelajaran Menangkap makna secara kontekstual terkait - fenomena dicontohkan Bertanya jawab tentang beberapa teks lain fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur - identitas gejala - rangkaian penjelasan kebahasaan teks explanation lisan dan tulis, lagi dengan topik yang berbeda terkait gejala alam atau sosial yang tercakup Mengumpulkan informasi dari berbagai • Unsur Kebahasaan sumber untuk membuat teks-teks tentang dalam mata pelajaran lain di kelas XI - Adverbia first, then, following, fenomena alam pendek dan sederhana. finally - Menempelkan teks masing-masing di dinding - Hubungan sebab-akibat (*if* -then, kelas untuk dibaca temannya so, as a consequence, since, due to, Mempresentasikan teksnya kepada temanbecause of, thanks to - Kalimat pasif, dalamtenses yang teman yang datang membaca Melakukan langkah yang sama dengan topik - Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, fenomena sosial - Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan belajarnya tangan • Topik Benda-benda non manusia, seperti air, penguapan, hujan dengan paparan yang menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat dalam KI Menafsirkan fungsi sosial dan unsur • Fungsi sosial - Membahas hal-hal yang terkait dengan tema kebahasaan lirik lagu terkait kehidupan remaja Mengembangkan nilai-nilai lagu yang liriknya akan segera dibaca SMA/MA/SMK/MAK kehidupan dan karakter yang positif Membaca dan mencermati isi lirik lagu terkait dengan pembahasan sebelumnya • Unsur kebahasaan Menangkap makna secara kontekstual terkait Menyimak, dan menirukan guru membaca Kosa kata dan tata bahasa dalam fungsi sosial dan unsur kebahasaan lirik lagu lirik lagu lirik lagu secara bermakna terkait kehidupan remaja - Menyebutkan bagian-bagian yang terkait SMA/MA/SMK/MAK - Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, dengan pesan-pesantertentu ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan - Membahas pemilihan kata tertentu terkait tangan dengan tema lagu Topik Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil Hal-hal yang dapat memberikan keteladanan dan menumbuhkan belajarnya perilaku yang termuat di KI State



Hak cipta milik UIN Suska

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

Mengetahui Kepala MA Darul Hikmah Pekanbaru, 13 Juli 2020

Guru Mata Pelajaran

Dra. ERNAWATI

MUHAMMAD SYARQOWI, S.H.I

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber: . Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan,

2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tang

b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

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Appendix 2

Students' Writing Result of Analytical Exposition Text (Document)

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasi

- Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

 1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau s
- Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber: Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu mas
- . Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau

@.ferinwanvaihann -11 ACAMA 2 MISPORTA Picture 1. why household waste should be reduced Floods is familiar on we hear everywhere. And one causes of flouds are which of society waste dispose the trush in viver and sarbase. flouds so much have happenied in undonesia. until Indonesia for been caused the country near from the word of " flouds" floods (to) made not fever the (Peoples) The example, there is crashing the school until the students can't learn and study to goddinan school because it , we must (a) wake for PLOPIES selfs alone because flouds from the doing with their hand. they what mistornation - the end

ANALYTICAL EXPOSITION TEXT Name: Dea ananda putri class : XI SOS I Date : 30 -05 -2021 why, household waste should be reduced pekanbaru is no cated in sumatra fram people pexanbagu always throw rubbish papper can't not inwaere commonplace and make circle dirtey his problem (much rubbish paper niake circle dirty that is because much throw a rubbish not according should. papper rubbish will less if (us) cant use tubbish if that goods useful meto de make handicraft and (cant) become valuable use. Therofere, besides papper rubbish (cant) make circle dirty because people and rubbish that can't goods the hand people.

@.furinwanvaihann-LI AGAMA 2 ensligh Picture 1. why household waste should be reduced Floods is familiar on we hear everyfutieve. and one causes of flouds are which of society waste dispose the trush in viver and sarbase. flouds so much have happenied in undonesia. from the word of "flouds" all, he floods (to) made not fever the (Peoples) The example, there is crashing the school until the students can't learn and study to so lathen school because it, we must (a) wake for selfs alone because flouds from the peoples (doing) with their hand. what they mistornation - the end -



Hak cipta milik UIN Suska Ria

Appendix 3

Raters' Check Sheet

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasii

- Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:
- b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu mas
- 2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau

RATERS' CHECK SHEET GRAMMATICAL ERRORS IN STUDENTS' WRITING OF ANALYTICAL EXPOSITION TEXT

		Omission		Addition		Misformation		Misordering	
No	Students' Number	Rater 1	Rater 2	Rater 1	Rater 2	Rater 1	Rater 2	Rater 1	Rater 2
1	Student 1	0	1	5	6	3	4	0	1
2	Student 2	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	0
3	Student 3	0	3	0	6	2	2	1	0
4	Student 4	0	4	2	0	0	0	1	0
5	Student 5	0	0	2	6	7	3	0	1
6	Student 6	2	0	1	1	2	3	0	0
7	Student 7	1	4	2	5	3	1	0	2
8	Student 8	2	3	0	1	6	3	2	1
9	Student 9	1	1	0	1	2	2	1	0
10	Student 10	1	5	0	3	3	1	0	0
11	Student 11	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
12	Student 12	0	3	2	1	1	0	0	0
13	Student 13	0	3	2	2	3	0	0	0

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14	Student 14	1	1	1	0	2	2	0	0
15	Student 15	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	0
16	Student 16	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
17	Student 17	5	1	0	0	3	3	0	0
18	Student 18	2	1	0	1	5	2	1	0
19	Student 19	1	2	0	3	3	0	1	0
20	Student 20	1	3	3	6	3	3	0	0
21	Student 21	0	2	1	0	1	3	0	0
22	Student 22	4	0	9	9	2	1	0	0
23	Student 23	8	3	2	5	7	5	3	1
24	Student 24	3	2	3	6	6	2	0	1
25	Student 25	3	2	1	0	1	1	2	0
26	Student 26	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
27	Student 27	0	0	3	5	4	2	0	0
28	Student 28	1	2	1	1	3	1	0	0
29	Student 29	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
30	Student 30	1	4	0	0	3	1	0	0
31	Student 31	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	0

ıu tinjauan suatu mas

32	Student 32	0	6	2	7	1	2	0	1
33	Student 33	1	6	0	1	3	1	0	0
34	Student 34	0	2	2	2	4	3	0	0

1st Rater

Rizki Amelia, M.Pd

Pekanbaru, 30th June 2022

2nd Rater

Kurnia Budiyanti, M.Pd



Hak cipta milik UIN S Ria

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasii

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

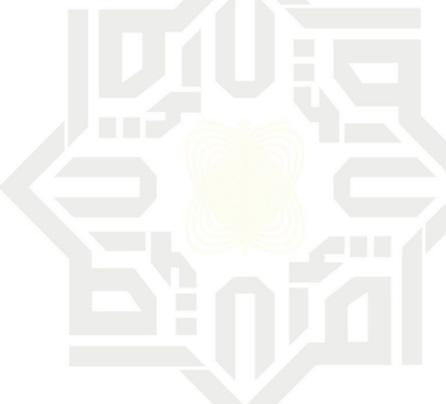
Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu mas b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau

2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau

Appendix 4

Recommendation Letters





KEMENTERIAN AGAMA UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN

كالية التربية والتعليم

FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

JI. H. R. Soebrantas No. 155 Km. 18 Tampan Pekanbaru Riau 28293 PO. BOX 1004 Telp. (0761) 561647 Fax. (0761) 561647 Web. www.flk. uinsuska.ac.id, E-mail: eftak_uinsuska@yahoo.co.id

Nomor: Un.04/F.II.4/PP.00.9/9759/2021

Pekanbaru,25 Agustus 2021

Sifat : Biasa Lamp. :-

Hal : Pembimbing Skripsi

Kepada

Yth. Drs. H. M. Syafi'i S, M.Pd.

Dosen Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

Pekanbaru

Assalamu'alaikum warhmatullahi wabarakatuh

Dengan hormat, Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau menunjuk Saudara sebagai pembimbing skripsi mahasiswa :

Nama : ROUDHOTUL JANNAH

NIM :11810422716

Jurusan :Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul :An Analysis of Students' Action Verb Errors in Writing Hortatory

Exposition Text at MA Darul Hikmah Pekanbaru

Waktu : 6 Bulan terhitung dari tanggal keluarnya surat bimbingan ini

Agar dapat membimbing hal-hal terkait dengan Ilmu Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Redaksi dan teknik penulisan skripsi, sebagaimana yang sudah ditentukan. Atas kesediaan Saudara dihaturkan terimakasih.

ENTERIAN

Wassalam

an. Dekan

Wakil Dekan I

9721017 199703 1 004

Tembusan:

Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN

FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

JI. H. R. Soebrantas No. 155 Km. 18 Tampan Pekanbaru Riau 28293 PO. BOX 1004 Telp. (0761) 561647 Fax. (0761) 561647 Web www.flx.uinsuska.ac.id, E-mail. effak. uinsuska@yahoo.co.id

Nomor

: Un 04/F.II 4/PP 00.9/6333/2022

Pekanbaru, 27 Mei 2022

Sifat

Lamp.

Hal

: Pembimbing Skripsi (Perpanjangan)

Kepada

Yth. Drs. H. M. Syafi'i S, M.Pd.

Dosen Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

Pekanbaru

Assalamu'alaikum warhmatullahi wabarakatuh

Dengan hormat, Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau menunjuk Saudara sebagai pembimbing skripsi mahasiswa:

Nama

: ROUDHOTUL JANNAH

NIM

: 11810422716

Jurusan : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

: AN ANALYSIS OF GRAMMATICAL ERRORS IN STUDENTS' WRITING

OF ANALYTICAL EXPOSITION TEXT BY THE ELEVENTH GRADE OF

MA DARUL HIKMAH PEKANBARU

3 Bulan terhitung dari tanggal keluarnya surat bimbingan ini

Agar dapat membimbing hal-hal terkait dengan Ilmu Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris dan dengan Redaksi dan Teknik Penulisan Skripsi sebagaimana yang sudah ditentukan. Atas kesediaan Saudara dihaturkan terima kasih.

Wassalam

an Dekan

19721017 199703 1 004

Tembusan:

Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau



FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN

البري التربية والتعليم

FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

Alamat: Jl. H. R. Soebrantas Km. 15 Tampan. Pekanbaru Riau 28293 PO. BOX 1004 Telp. (0761) 7077307 Fax. (0761) 21129

LAMPIRAN BERITA ACARA UJIAN PROPOSAL

Nama Nomor Induk Mahasiswa Hari/ Tanggal Judul Proposal Penelitian

Raudhoful Jannah 11810422715 Senin / 31 Januari 2022 AN ANALYSIS OF GRAMMATICAL ERPORS IN STUDENTS' WE OF ANALYTICAL EXPOSITION TEXT BY THE ELEVETH GRADE OF MA DAPUL HIMMAH PEKANBARU

NO	UR AI AN PERBAIKAN
1.	Perse Title
2.	Peise Background
ş.	Pevise grammar/tense from 1-3
4.	Perise theories
۶.	Parise Sample of the research
G-	Peuise Operational Concept
7-	Perise Relevant Research

Penguji I

Ho. Harum Wata

Pekanbaru 31 Janyari 2022

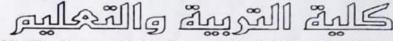
Penguji II

Note:

Dengan harapan Dosen Pembimbing dapat memperhatikan keputusan seminar ini dalam memperbaiki proposal mahasiswa yang dibimbing



FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN



FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

Alamat : Jl. H. R. Soebrantas Km. 15 Tampan Pekanbaru Riau 28293 PO. BOX 1004 Telp (0761) 7077307 Fax. (0761) 21129

PENGESAHAN PERBAIKAN UJIAN PROPOSAL

Nama Mahasiswa

: Roudhotul Jannah

Nomor Induk Mahasiswa

: 11810422716

Hari/Tanggal Ujian

: 31 Januari 2022

Judul Proposal Ujian

: An Analysis of Grammatical Errors in Students' Writing of

Analytical Exposition Text By The Eleventh Grade of MA

Darul Hikmah Pekanbaru

Isi Proposal

: Proposal ini sudah sesuai dengan masukan dan saran yang

Dalam Ujian proposal

	Name of the last o		TANDA TANGAN		
No	NAMA	JABATAN	РЕПСИЛІ І	PENGUJI II	
l.	Hj. Harum Natasha, M.Pd	PENGUJI I	Mr		
2.	Rízki Amelia, M.Pd	PENGUJI II		Ayla	

Mengetahui

a.n. Dekan

Wakil Dekan I

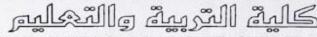
Pekanbaru, 8 Maret 2022 Peserta Ujian Proposal

Roudhotul Jannah NIM. 11810422716

Dr. H. Zarkasih, M.Ag STARIF VIP. 197210171997031004



FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN



FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

Alamat: Jl. H. R. Soebrantas Km. 15 Tampan: Pekanbaru Risu 28293 PO. BOX 1004 Telp. (0761) 7077307 Fax. (0761) 21129

KEGIATAN BIMBINGAN MAHASISWA SKRIPSI MAHASISWA

1. Jenis yang dibimbing

a. Seminar usul Penelitian

b. Penulisan Laporan Penelitian

: Drs. H. M. syafi'i S. M.Pd 2. Nama Pembimbing

1966060319 a. Nomor Induk Pegawai (NIP)

3. Nama Mahasiswa

4. Nomor Induk Mahasiswa

Kegiatan

No	Tanggal Konsultasi	Materi Bimbingan	Tanda Tangan Keterangan
ı	9/sep/2021	Aturan Penulisan	1
2	18/NOU/ 2021	BAB I	1
3	16/ Des /2021	BAB I	1
4	12/ Jan / 2022	BAB I	17
5	17/jan/2022	BAB II dan BAB III	17
6	19/ Jan / 2022	Acc	

Pekanbaru, 30 /6 Pembimbing,

NIP. 196606031992031009



FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN

FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

KEGIATAN BIMBINGAN MAHASISWA SKRIPSI MAHASISWA

1. Jenis yang dibimbing

a. Seminar usul Penelitian

b. Penulisan Laporan Penelitian

2. Nama Pembimbing

Drs. H.M. Syafi'i S, M. Pd

a Nomor Induk Pegawai (NIP)

196606031992031004

3. Nama Mahasiswa

Roudhotul Jannah

4. Nomor Induk Mahasiswa

11810422716

5. Kegiatan

2 7	8/03/2022	Scoring Rubric Scoring Rubric	1/P	
	106/2022	Scoring Rubric	11	
3 14				
- 1-	106 / 2022	BAB IV	P	
4 20	0/06/2022	BAB V	1	
5 26	8/06/2022	Appendices	P	
6 3	0/06/2022	Acc	18	

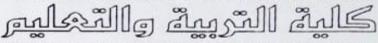
Pekanbaru, 2 Pembimbing,

Drs. H. M. Sylafi'i S, M.Pd

NIP 196606031992031004



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN



FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

JI. H. R. Soebrantas. No. 155 Km. 18 Tampan Pekanbaru Riau 28293 PO. BOX 1004 Telp. (0761) 561647 Fax. (0761) 561647 Web.www.ftk.uinsuska.ac.id, E-mail. eftak_uinsuska@yahoo.co.id

Nomor

: Un.04/F.II.4/PP.00.9/12458/2021

Pekanbaru, 13 September 2021

Sifat

: Biasa

Lamp.

Hal

: Mohon Izin Melakukan PraRiset

Kepada

Yth. Kepala Sekolah

MA Darul Hikmah Pekanbaru

di

Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum warhmatullahi wabarakatuh

Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau dengan ini memberitahukan kepada saudara bahwa:

Nama

: ROUDHOTUL JANNAH

NIM

: 11810422716

Semester/Tahun

: VII (Tujuh)/ 2021

Program Studi

: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Fakultas

: Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

ditugaskan untuk melaksanakan Prariset guna mendapatkan data yang berhubungan dengan penelitiannya di Instansi yang saudara pimpin.

Sehubungan dengan itu kami mohon diberikan bantuan/izin kepada mahasiswa yang bersangkutan.

Demikian disampaikan atas kerjasamanya diucapkan terima kasih.

a.n. Dekan

Wakil Dekan III

Dr. Amirah Diniaty, M.Pd. Kons. NIP. 19751115 200312 2 001



MADRASAH ALIYAH DARUL HIKMAH PONDOK PESANTREN DAR EL HIKMAH PEKANBARU

NSM: 13 12 14 71 000 7 AKREDITASI A

JL. MANYAR SAKTI KM. 12 SIMPANG PANAM, PEKANBARU - 28923 TELP. 0761 8419433 FAX. 64775

Nomor: 223/MA-DH/H-4/X/2021

Lamp :

Hal : Balasan Izin Pra Riset

Kepada Yth :

Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan

UIN SUSKA RIAU

Di-

Pekanbaru

Dengan hormat,

Sehubungan dengan surat Saudara dengan nomor Un.04/F.II/PP.00.9/12360/2021, Perihal Izin melakukan Pra Riset, maka dengan surat ini kami menyatakan bersedia untuk memberi izin melaksanakan Pra Riset di MA Darul Hikmah Pekanbaru. Ada pun nama sebagai berikut:

Nama

: ROUDHOTUL JANNAH

NIM

: 11810422716

Jurusan

: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Fakultas

: Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

Demikianlah surat balasan ini dibuat agar dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya, atas perhatiannya kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Pekanbaru, 11 Oktober 2021 Kepala Madrasah,

MUHAMMAD SYARQAWI, S. H. I



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN

FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

Jl. H. R. Soebrantas No. 155 Km.18 Tampan Pekanbaru Riau 28293 PO. BOX 1004 Telp. (0761) 561647 Fax: (0761) 561647 Web.www.ftk.uinsuska.ac.id, E-mail: eftak_uinsuska@yahoo.co.id

Pekanbaru, 10 Maret 2022 M

Nomor

: Un.04/F.II/PP.00.9/3202/2022

Sifat

: Biasa

Lamp.

: 1 (Satu) Proposal

Hal

: Mohon Izin Melakukan Riset

Kepada

Yth. Gubernur Riau

Cq. Kepala Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu

Satu Pintu Provinsi Riau

Di Pekanbaru

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

Rektor Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau dengan ini memberitahukan kepada saudara bahwa:

Nama

: ROUDHOTUL JANNAH

NIM

: 11810422716

Semester/Tahun

: VIII (Delapan)/ 2022

Program Studi

: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Fakultas

: Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

ditugaskan untuk melaksanakan riset guna mendapatkan data yang berhubungan dengan judul skripsinya: An Analysis of Grammatical Errors in Students' Writing of Analytical Exposition Text by The Eleventh Grade of MA Darul Hikmah Pekanbaru

Lokasi Penelitian : MA Darul Hikmah Pekanbaru

Waktu Penelitian: 3 Bulan (10 Maret 2022 s.d 10 Juni 2022)

Sehubungan dengan itu kami mohon diberikan bantuan/izin kepada mahasiswa yang bersangkutan.

Demikian disampaikan atas kerjasamanya diucapkan terima kasih.

a.n. Rekto Dekan

> Dr. H. Kadar, M.Ag. IP.19650521 199402 1 001

Tembusan:

Rektor UIN Suska Riau



MADRASAH ALIYAH DARUL HIKMAH PONDOK PESANTREN DAR EL HIKMAH PEKANBARU

NSM: 13 12 14 71 000 7 AKREDITASI A

JL. MANYAR SAKTI KM, 12 SIMPANG PANAM, PEKANBARU - 28923 TELP, 0761 8419433 FAX, 64775

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor: 623/MA-DH/H-4/VI/2022

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini Kepala Madrasah Aliyah Darul Hikmah Pekanbaru, menerangkan bahwa:

Nama

: ROUDHOTUL JANNAH

MIM

: 11810422716

Fakultas

: Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska RIAU

Jurusan

: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Telah selesai melaksanakan Riset di Madrasah Aliyah Darul Hikmah Pekanbaru pada tanggal 24 Juni 2022 dengan judul :

"AN ANALYSIS OF GRAMMATICAL ERRORS IN STUDENTS' WRITING OF ANALYTICAL EXSPOSITION TEXT BY THE ELEVENTH GRADE OF MA DARUL HIKMAH PEKANBARU".

Demikian Surat Keterangan Riset ini dibuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagai mana mestinya.

Pekanbaru, 24 Juni 2022

Kepala Madrasah,

MUHAMMAD SYARQAWI, S. H.I



PEMERINTAH PROVINSI RIAU DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU

Gedung Menara Lancang Kuning Lantai I dan II Komp. Kantor Gubernur Riau Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 460 Telp. (0761) 39064 Fax. (0761) 39117 PEKANBARU Email: dpmptsp@riau.go.id

REKOMENDASI

Nomor: 503/DPMPTSP/NON IZIN-RISET/45956 TENTANG

PELAKSANAAN KEGIATAN RISET/PRA RISET DAN PENGUMPULAN DATA UNTUK BAHAN SKRIPSI



Kepala Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Provinsi Riau, setelah membaca Surat Permohonan Riset dari : DEKAN FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN SUSKA RIAU, Nomor : Un.04/F.II/PP.00.9/3202/2022 Tanggal 10 Maret 2022, dengan ini memberikan rekomendasi kepada:

1. Nama

ROUDHOTUL JANNAH

2. NIM / KTP

118104227160

3. Program Studi

PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS

4. Jenjang

: S1

5. Alamat

: PEKANBARU

6. Judul Penelitian

AN ANALYSIS OF GRAMMATICAL ERRORS IN STUDENTS WRITING OF ANALYTICAL EXPOSITION TEXT BY THE ELEVENTH GRADE OF MA DARUL

HIKMAH PEKANBARU

7. Lokasi Penelitian

: MA DARUL HIKMAH PEKANBARU

Dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut:

Tidak melakukan kegiatan yang menyimpang dari ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan.

2. Pelaksanaan Kegiatan Penelitian dan Pengumpulan Data ini berlangsung selama 6 (enam) bulan terhitung mulai tanggal rekomendasi ini diterbitkan.

3. Kepada pihak yang terkait diharapkan dapat memberikan kemudahan serta membantu kelancaran kegiatan Penelitian dan Pengumpulan Data dimaksud.

Demikian rekomendasi ini dibuat untuk dipergunakan seperlunya.

Dibuat di

Pekanbaru

Pada Tanggal : 14 Maret 2022



Ditandatangani Secara Elektronik Melalui

DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU

Tembusan:

Disampaikan Kepada Yth:

- Kepala Badan Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik Provinsi Riau di Pekanbaru
- 2. Walikota Pekanbaru
 - Up. Kaban Kesbangpol dan Linmas di Pekanbaru
- 3. DEKAN FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN SUSKA RIAU di Pekanbaru
- 4. Yang Bersangkutan



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA KANTOR KEMENTERIAN AGAMA KOTA PEKANBARU

Jalan. Anfin Achmad Simpang Rambutan Nomor 1. Pekanbaru 28294 Telp. 0761 66513, 66504 61802 Faximile 66513 Email: tu pekanbaru@yahoo.go id

بِسنم اللهِ الرَّحْمنِ الرَّحِيْم

Nomor

:B-824 /Kk.04.5/TL.00/03/2022

17 Maret 2022 M 14 Sa'ban 1443 H

Sifat

1400

Lampiran Perihal

Dak

: Rekomendasi Penelitian

Yth. Kepala MA Darul Hikmah Pekanbaru

Dengan hormat,

Memperhatikan maksud Surat Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau No. Un.04/F.II/PP.00.9/3202/2022 Tanggal 10 Maret 2022 dan Kepala Badan Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik Kota Pekanbaru , No: 071/BKBP-SKP/645/2022, Tanggal 15 Maret Tahun 2022, Perihal seperti Pokok Surat akan datang menghadap saudara:

Nama

: ROUDHOTUL JANNAH

NIM

11810422716

Fakultas

: TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN SUSKA RIAU

Jurusan

PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS

Jenjang

: S1 (STRATA 1)

Alamat

JL. AHMAD YANI NO.42 KEL KOTO TALUK KEC KUANTAN TENGAH

KUANTAN SINGINGI

Bermaksud melakukan penelitian di Madrasah yang saudara pimpin, guna mendapatkan dan mengumpulkan data yang diperlukan dalam rencana penelitian dengan judul Penelitian:

" AN ANALYSIS OF GRAMMATICAL ERRORS IN STUDENTS' WRITING OF ANALYTICAL EXSPOSITION TEXT BY THE ELEVENTH GRADE OF MA DARUL HIKMAH PEKANBARU".

Untuk maksud tersebut kiranya saudara dapat memberikan bantuan/informasi yang diperlukan sepanjang yang bersangkutan dapat mematuhi ketentuan/peraturan yang berlaku semata-mata untuk kepentingan ilmiyah.

Demikian surat izin riset/penelitian ini kami buat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya, atas bantuan dan kerjasama yang baik kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Kepala

A. Karin

Tembusan:

- 1. Ka. Kanwil Kementerian Agama Propinsi Riau
- Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska di Pekanbaru.
- 3. Yang bersangkutan.



PEMERINTAH KOTA PEKANBARU BADAN KESATUAN BANGSA DAN POLITIK

JL. ARIFIN AHMAD NO. 39 TELP - FAX. (0761) 39399 PEKANBARU

SURAT KETERANGAN PENELITIAN

Nomor: 071/BKBP-SKP/645/2022



a. Dasar

- Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 14 Tahun 2008 Tentang Keterbukaan Informasi Publik.
- Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 25 Tahun 2009 Tentang Pelayanan Publik.
- Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 18 Tahun 2016 Tentang Perangkat Daerah.
- Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 3 Tahun 2018 Tentang Penerbitan Surat Keterangan Penelitian.
- 5 Peraturan Daerah Kota Pekanbaru Nomor 9 Tahun 2016 Tentang Pembentukan dan Susunan Perangkat Daerah Kota Pekanbaru.
- b. Menimbang

Rekomendasi dari Kepala Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Provinsi Riau, nomor 503/DPMPTSP/NON IZIN-RISET/45956 tanggal 14 Maret 2022, perihal pelaksanaan kegiatan Penelitian Riset/Pra Riset dan pengumpulan data untuk bahan Skripsi.

MEMBERITAHUKAN BAHWA:

1. Nama

ROUDHOTUL JANNAH

2. NIM

- 11810422716 TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN SUSKA RIAU
- Fakultas
 Jurusan

PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS

5. Jenjang

S1

6. Alamat

JL. AHMAD YANI NO. 42 KEL, KOTO TALUK KEC. KUANTAN TENGAH-

KUANTAN SINGINGI

7. Judul Penelitian

AN ANALYSIS OF GRAMMATICAL ERRORS IN STUDENTS' WRITING OF ANALYTICAL EXPOSITION TEXT BY THE ELEVENTH GRADE OF

MA DARUL HIKMAH PEKANBARU

8. Lokasi Penelitian

KANTOR KEMENTERIAN AGAMA KOTA PEKANBARU

Untuk Melakukan Penelitian, dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

- Tidak melakukan kegiatan yang menyimpang dari ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan yang tidak ada hubungan dengan kegiatan Riset/Pra Riset/Penelitian dan pengumpulan data ini.
- Pelaksanaan kegiatan Riset ini berlangsung selama 6 (enam) bulan terhitung mulai tanggal Surat Keterangan Penelitian ini diterbitkan.

 Berpakaian sopan, mematuhi etika Kantor/Lokasi Penelitian, bersedia meninggalkan fhoto copy Kartu Tanda Pengenal.

 Melaporkan hasil Penelitian kepada Walikota Pekanbaru c.q Kepala Badan Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik Kota Pekanbaru, paling lambat 1 (satu) minggu setelah selesai.

Demikian Rekomendasi ini dibuat untuk dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Pekanbaru, 15 Maret 2022

Kepala Badan Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik Kela Pekanbaru

H. MAJSISCO, S.Sos, M.Si

Penning Tingkat I NP 19710514 199403 1 007

Tembusan

Yth: 1. Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN SUSKA Riau di Pekanbaru.

2. Yang Bersangkutan.



Suska Ria

Appendix 5

Documentation

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasii

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Roudhotul Jannah is the first daughter of Mr. Mursalin Azhar, S. Ag and Mrs. Ernisah Afan, S. Ag. She was born in Pekanabru, March 14^h, 1999. She graduated from SDN 001 Koto Taluk. In 2014 she finished her study at MTs Darul Hikmah Pekanbaru. She continued her study at MA Darul

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