Analysis of Language Errors in Student Written Exposition Texts Class VIII of Bontocani 2 Public Middle School, Bone Regency

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Abstract

This research aims to correct linguistic errors in exposition texts written by class VIII students of SMP Negeri 2 Bontocani, Bone Regency. This research is a qualitative descriptive study. Qualitative research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data, in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior. The data for this research is data from students' work sheets writing exposition texts. The data source in this research is class VIII students of SMP Negeri 2 Bontocani, Bone Regency. The data collection technique used was reviewing documents in the form of student exposition texts. The results of the research show that the language errors of class VIII students of SMP Negeri 2 Bontocani, Bone Regency include errors in linguistic elements, namely the use of diction or word choice, the use of spelling, the use of conjunctions, the use of verbs, the use of reference words, the use of sentence structure, and the use of words persuasive.

Keywords: *Language Errors, Expository Texts, and Writing*

INTRODUCTION

The use of Indonesian in learning cannot be separated from students' use of Indonesian spelling errors. The learning situation that takes place at school greatly influences the use of Indonesian in accordance with the rules and situations. Such as using appropriate learning models and media so that students are interested in learning and can easily understand language material. In this way, students will implement their language skills in appropriate situations.

Language errors are generally caused by competency factors, meaning that students do not understand the linguistic system of the language used. Therefore, in dealing with this problem, efforts are needed to minimize language errors in students' written texts. This can be achieved by examining in depth the ins and outs of the error. The study of all aspects of language errors is a work process used by language teachers and researchers with steps, identifying errors contained in the

data, explaining errors, classifying errors based on causes, and evaluating the level of seriousness of the error.

The 2013 Indonesian language curriculum is text-based learning. One of the skills that is closely related to text is writing skills. Writing is one of the language skills that students must master, so that by writing students are able to convey or express their thoughts, ideas, experiences and knowledge for other people to know, both in the form of sentences and text. Therefore, a writer must have extensive knowledge about the structure and rules of language in a text, in order to be more skilled in producing and using text according to its social goals and functions.

In text-based language learning, Indonesian is taught not just as language knowledge, but as a text that functions as a source of self-actualization in its use in academic socio-cultural contexts. Therefore, texts are seen as contextually meaningful units of language, and Indonesian language teaching materials are presented using text-based learning principles. One of the text-based writing lessons in the 2013 Indonesian language curriculum is writing expository texts.

An expository essay is a form of effective writing or language skills that attempts to explain and explain a main idea. The purpose of writing an expository essay is to expand one's views and knowledge. From the results of the expository essays carried out

by students, several language errors were found, namely deviations in the writing process and word formation in writing essays. The deviations that occur cannot be left alone, an analysis is needed to minimize the errors that occur.

The purpose of an expository essay is to provide information and additional knowledge for the reader. Therefore, writers (students) should be able to express their ideas systematically, coherently and completely. However, there are still many problems faced by students in writing expository essays. Expository essays are a type of discussion essay. A discussion essay is an essay to explain something, for example about the meaning of something, about events, about processes and so on. Ways to explain it include defining, describing, comparing and interpreting.

The problem that was seen, the researcher analyzed language errors in the exposition texts written by class VIII students of SMP Negeri 2 Bontocani, Bone Regency. This analysis aims to write expository texts, what is conveyed in students' writing can be conveyed perfectly to the reader, so it is very necessary to pay attention to the language, so that students are among the educated, so every piece of writing produced will become a guide for the wider community.

RESEARCH METHODS

This type of research is qualitative descriptive research and uses descriptive

methods with an analytical descriptive study approach. Qualitative research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data, in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior. Qualitative research was chosen because the problem studied is in the form of data that is more precisely explained in words. The analytical descriptive study approach aims to describe or provide an overview of a research object being studied through the data that has been collected and draw conclusions. The descriptive method aims to describe or explain events that occur in the present. The descriptive method also aims to describe, record, analyze, and interpret the conditions that occurred at that time. The descriptive method in this research was used to describe language errors in the exposition texts of class VIII students at SMP Negeri 2 Bontocani, Bone Regency.

The subjects in this research were class VIII students at SMP Negeri 2 Bontocani, Bone Regency. The object of this research is exposition text written by class VIII students of SMP Negeri 2 Bontocani, Bone Regency. The data in this research are language errors in the exposition text of class VIII students at SMP Negeri 2 Bontocani. Meanwhile, the data source in this research is writing (students' written exposition texts).

In this research, the data collection techniques used were observation, interviews with teachers and students and documentation studies.

1) Observation techniques are used to directly observe the research location and collect data directly from the field.

2) Interviews with teachers and students, namely to obtain information related to the situation of students in class, especially in writing expository texts related to language.

3) Documentation

In this case, the document in question is an expository text written by a Class VIII student at SMP Negeri 2 Bontocani, Bone Regency, relating to errors in the language of the text which will later be published in image form as proof.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Research result

In writing an exposition text, the researcher first explains to the students about the exposition text material, then the researcher gives the task to the students to write an exposition text from the results of observations on objects that have been determined by the researcher previously, namely writing an exposition text on the natural disaster of flooding. The presentation analysis is as follows:

1. Use of Diction or Word Choice

Diction or word choice always contains accuracy of meaning and

appropriateness to the situation and taste values that exist in the reader or listener. Diction or word choice in this research, namely how students use words according to the context of the sentence and also the accuracy, connection and suitability of one sentence to another in writing expository text. Some students who use diction incorrectly are:

(1) *"Floods often occur in Indonesia, such as in big cities such as Jakarta, Bandung, Surabaya, and others."*

(2) *"**So**with that, we have to protect the surrounding environment and stop throwing rubbish anywhere and stop cutting down trees and work diligently. "We have to warn each other so that floods don't happen and we also have to keep things clean."*

(3) *"And floods can also occur due to damage to rivers, such as landslides and so on. "If we don't want flooding, we will repair our river by building a wall next to the river to prevent landslides."*

(4) *"Therefore, we have to protect the surrounding environment and stop throwing rubbish carelessly and stop cutting down trees and be diligent in community service.*

(5) *"Flooding also usually occurs due to human actions, for example, throwing rubbish in rivers or dumping waste in rivers/lakes."*

2. Spelling Usage

Technically, spelling is said to be written rules in a language that relate to writing letters, writing words, writing absorption elements, and using punctuation marks. Spelling in this research is how students write expository texts by paying attention to writing letters, words and punctuation marks correctly. Some students who use spelling incorrectly are:

(1) *"Flooding is the cause of people throwing random rubbish and cutting down trees on mountains."*

(2) *"In a village there was a natural disaster, namely non-stop rain for 5 days and caused flooding that was 105 cm deep."*

(3) *"One day the weather started to get cloudy and that night it rained heavily until morning, resulting in flooding in the village of Bandung. Residents panicked because the water was so high.*

*   **And**A few days later the water started to get low and finally residents started to see their homes. Nanmu, several houses could not be saved and the government also distributed aid to residents whose houses could not be saved."*

(4) *"When the rainy season comes, my city is flooded almost every year. Even though my house has been raised, water can still enter the house.*

This is because floods are getting higher every year.

Likewise this year, when heavy rain fell two days in a row, my father and neighbors started cleaning the water channels. We also started to raise things to higher ground and bought some food and water if the flood hit."

(5) "Floods can cause natural disasters. "The cause of the flooding is due to the dumping of rubbish in the river and illegal cutting of trees."

(6) *"When the rainy season arrives, my city is flooded, almost every year, even though my house is elevated, water can still enter the house. This is because the floodwaters are getting higher.*

Likewise this year, when it rained heavily for 2 days in a row, my father and neighbors started cleaning the water channels. We also started to raise things to higher ground and bought some groceries."

(7) "When the water rises to the area where they live, they leave people in their house to move things that will be affected by the flood."

3. Use of Conjunctions

Conjunctions are also called conjunctions. Apart from that, they also call conjunctions conjunctions. The equivalent language in question is a language of the same level. For example, words with words, phrases with phrases, and clauses with clauses. There are some students who use conjunctions incorrectly, namely:

(1) "One day there was heavy rain in the city of Surabaya, from night to morning, which caused the water to be very high. Residents panicked, they took what they could save and fled to a safe place. "After several days the water started to recede, some of them went home and cleaned their houses."

(2) *"Floods are caused by people cutting down trees in the forest, causing the forest to be deforested and throwing rubbish everywhere and can also be caused by very high sea levels.*

(3) *"As a result of this flood, the environment and society are disturbed because of this flood. There are ways to prevent this flood from happening again in the environment.*

(4) *"Flooding occurs due to cutting of trees in the forest and dumping rubbish in the river. "Floods can also cause losses to people and can also destroy people's plantations."*

(5) *"Flooding is caused by local people, rubbish in rivers, gutters. Even deforestation often occurs."*

(6) "And floods are quite dangerous disasters. "Floods can swallow up surrounding houses, floods can also claim lives."

4. Use of Verbs (Verbs)

Verbs or verbs generally function as predicates, can be preceded by nouns that function as subjects, can be followed by nouns that function as objects or complements, can be preceded by words such as please and please. There are some students who use verbs incorrectly, namely:

(1) "The lifestyle of people in cities is often haphazard. "The causes of flooding are littering, felling of trees, lack of water absorption, and high rainfall."

(2) "It is forbidden to throw rubbish carelessly, it is forbidden to throw rubbish in the gutter and there must be more rubbish bins."

5. Use of Reference Words

Reference words are pronouns that refer to other words that have been expressed previously as a substitute for the original word. There were 2 students who made errors in using the word reference, namely:

(1) "Floods often occur in Indonesia because city residents throw rubbish carelessly and cause flooding. "Floods are caused by blocked gutters and rivers overflowing onto land."

(2) "Floods often occur in Indonesia. Like in the big cities of Jakarta, Bandung.

"Because local people throw rubbish carelessly in the river and flooding still occurs frequently in the city of Jakarta to this day."

6. Use of Sentence Structure

Sentence structure is built by several elements, namely subject, predicate, object and information. Subjects are actors or people who carry out certain activities. The predicate is the part of the sentence that tells the action. Objects are complements or sufferers because they are complementary. Information is a sentence element that functions to add information or clarify the meaning in the sentence. Students who are less precise in using sentence structure are:

(1) "What causes flooding is city residents who build buildings near the river and throw rubbish into the river and it becomes polluted."

(2) "Local people throw rubbish in the gutter, which causes it to become clogged and cause flooding."

7. Use of Persuasive Words

The form of the word persuasion is derived from the word persuade which means to persuade or convince. The following students made mistakes in using persuasive words, namely:

(1) "The solution is to throw away the rubbish and create settlements on rivers or water."

(2) *"The solution is to plant trees, dispose of rubbish in its place, clean up rubbish in rivers."*

(3) *"Houses are flooded and infected with dengue fever. Disposing of rubbish in its proper place and replanting trees (reforestation)."*

DISCUSSION

1. Use of Diction or Word Choice

Diction or word choice is a person's ability to correctly distinguish nuances of meaning according to the ideas he wants to convey, and this ability should be adapted to the situation and taste values held by a group of people and listeners or readers. Several excerpts from student writing refer to errors in the use of diction.

(1) *"Floods often occur in Indonesia, such as in big cities such as Jakarta, Bandung, Surabaya, and others."*

In the quote above the word like is used repeatedly in the same sentence. This word can be corrected by replacing a word like the first one with a special word. So the improvement in writing sentences according to the use of diction is "Floods often occur in Indonesia, especially in big cities such as Jakarta, Bandung, Surabaya, etc."

(2) *Therefore, we must protect the surrounding environment and stop throwing rubbish anywhere and stop cutting down trees and work diligently. "We have to warn each*

other so that floods don't happen and we also have to keep things clean."

In the quote above, the word stop should be replaced with the word no because the word stop is a foreign language. So the improvement in writing sentences according to the use of diction is "Therefore, we must protect the environment around us and not throw rubbish carelessly."

(3) *"And floods can also occur due to damage to rivers, such as landslides and so on. "If we don't want flooding, we will repair our river by building a wall next to the river to prevent landslides."*

In the quote above there is an error in the words, namely, we repair the river. The word "like" should only be chosen because the word has the same meaning. So it's best to only write one of them. Meanwhile, the word We'll just fix it is a word whose meaning cannot be known. It would be better to replace the word repair with the word clean. So the correction to the correct sentence is "and floods can also occur due to damage to rivers such as landslides and so on. If we don't want flooding, we should clean the river."

(4) *"We have to protect the surrounding environment and stop throwing rubbish carelessly and stop cutting down trees and work diligently. If we don't want flooding, we should clean*

the river.

In the quote above there is an error in the word stop. The word stop should be replaced with the word no because this word is a foreign term that does not exist in Indonesian language rules. So the correct sentence improvement is "We must protect the surrounding environment and not throw rubbish carelessly."

> *(5) "Flooding also usually occurs due to human actions, for example, throwing rubbish in rivers or dumping waste in rivers/lakes."*

In the quote above there is an error in the word with the example. This word is a diction error, the word should be deleted and only the example word should be written. So the correct improvement is "Flooding also usually occurs due to human actions by throwing rubbish in rivers or dumping waste in rivers/lakes."

2. Spelling Usage

Indonesian Spelling (EBI) is a way or rules for writing words with letters according to language disciplines, namely letter writing, word writing and punctuation. Several excerpts from student writing refer to errors in spelling usage.

> *(1) "Flooding is the cause of people throwing random rubbish and cutting down trees on mountains."*

The quote above shows an error in the first paragraph, namely the words cause, random, subtraction. The meaning of this word is unknown in the Indonesian dictionary. It is best to write it in full, namely the cause, carelessly. Furthermore, it is not known what the word Penyuban actually means in the writing. So the correct sentence is "Floods are the cause of people throwing rubbish carelessly."

> *(2) "In a village there was a natural disaster, namely non-stop rain for 5 days and caused flooding that was 105 cm deep."*

In the quote above there is an error in the word tampa. Where the word is spelled there is an error in the letters which should be written as without. It would be better to write "In a village there was a natural disaster, namely non-stop rain for 5 days and caused flooding 105 cm deep."

> *(3) "One day the weather started to get cloudy and that night it rained heavily until morning, resulting in flooding in the village of Bandung. Residents panicked because the water was so high. And a few days later the water started to get low and finally residents started to see their homes. However, several houses could not be saved and the government also distributed aid to residents whose houses could not be saved."*

In the quote above there are errors in

the words bandung, and. When writing the word Bandung, the letter b should be written in capital letters. If the writing is adjusted to the rules then the correct writing is Bandung. Because Bandung is the name of a city, capital letters are used as the first letters of geographical names. Likewise, the word and should not be used at the beginning of a paragraph.

> *(4) "When the rainy season comes, my city is flooded almost every year. Even though my house has been raised, water can still enter the house. This is because floods are getting higher every year. Likewise this year, when heavy rain fell two days in a row, my father and neighbors started cleaning the water channels. We also started to raise things to higher ground and bought some food and water if the flood hit."*

In the quote above, there is an error in the first paragraph in the words although and water. The word even though the letter m should be capitalized. The general guideline for Indonesian spelling is to write the beginning of a sentence after a period, the first letter of the word must be capitalized so that the letter m in the word although is written with Although. Furthermore, the word Water should not be capitalized because the word is not at the beginning of the

sentence so it should be written with water. Furthermore, the errors in the second paragraph are in consecutive words and items. If you refer to the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling, the word is wrong because it does not comply with the correct writing rules. In general, many students still make mistakes in Indonesian, especially in writing words,

> *(5)* "Floods can cause natural disasters. "The cause of the flooding is due to the dumping of rubbish in the river and illegal cutting of trees."

In the quote above, a mistake in the word flood can cause natural disasters. The word flood letter b is written using a capital letter because it is the beginning of a sentence so it must be written as Flood.

> *(6) "When the water rises to the area where they live, they leave people in their house to move things that will be affected by the flood."*

In the quote above there is an error in the word goods2x**.** 2x itemster is included in the re-form where in the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling the re-form is written using a hyphen (-) between the elements. So, writing that conforms to the rules is goods.

3. Use of Conjunctions

Conjunctions are connecting words or also called connecting words, namely task words that function to connect words with words, clauses with clauses, statements with sentences, paragraphs with paragraphs.

(1) "One day there was heavy rain in the city of Surabaya, from night to morning, which caused the water to be very high. Residents panicked, they took what they could save and fled to a safe place. "After several days the water started to recede, some of them went home and cleaned their houses."

The quotation above shows errors in writing the words Pd, dpt, and Yang. This word should not be abbreviated, because it is not found in the Improved Indonesian Spelling. It is best to write it in full, namely at, can, and yang.

(2) "Floods are caused by people cutting down trees in the forest, causing the forest to be deforested and throwing rubbish everywhere and can also be caused by very high sea levels.*

The quote above shows an error in writing the words in the first paragraph, namely and. Errors in the words and in the sentence "denuded forests and littering, and this could also be caused by..." should be deleted in the section before the word littering. Because when using conjunctions or conjunctions, especially words, there are rules for using them if you want to combine three words in one sentence. Meanwhile, the words and in this sentence have been used in the last sentence.

(3) "As a result of this flood, the

environment and society are disturbed because of this flood. There are ways to prevent this flood from happening again in the environment.

The quote above shows a spelling error in the word for so. This word is an error in the conjunction, namely the goal conjunction. Only one of the words for should be used because these words have the same meaning. It is better to use the word for only or the word so that only.

(4) *"Flooding occurs due to cutting of trees in the forest and dumping rubbish in the river. "Floods can also cause losses to people and can also destroy people's plantations."*

In the quote above there is an error in the word because. Writing the word because is a non-standard word. It should be written with the word because.

(5) *"Flooding is caused by local people, rubbish in rivers, gutters. Even deforestation often occurs."*

In the quote above there is an error in the words river, gutter. This word should be added with the combined conjunction namely and because the conjunction and functions to connect words with words.

(6) *"And floods are quite dangerous disasters. "Floods can swallow up surrounding houses, floods can also claim lives."*

In the quote above there are errors in the words and, can and can't. The word and in the

second paragraph cannot be used at the beginning of a sentence because it is a connecting word. Furthermore, the words can and cannot should be written in full and should not be abbreviated. It should be written whether it is possible or not.

4. Verb Usage

Verbs or verbs are words that function to explain an activity or action/activities carried out by someone. Verbs can be defined as a class of words that express an action, existence, or other dynamic meaning. Generally, verbs become predicates in a phrase or sentence. Several excerpts from student writing refer to errors in spelling usage.

(1) *"The lifestyle of people in cities is often haphazard. "The causes of flooding are littering, felling of trees, lack of water absorption, and high rainfall."*

In the quote above, the verb 'throw away', which is precisely the basic word 'waste', is given the prefix pem- and the suffix –an so that it becomes 'disposal', so that the sentence is effective. So the revised sentence according to the use of the correct verb is "The causes of flooding are careless rubbish dumping, felling of trees, lack of water absorption, high rainfall and sea tides."

(2) *"It is forbidden to throw rubbish carelessly, it is forbidden to throw*

rubbish in the gutter and there must be more rubbish bins."

In the quote above, the verb 'increase' should be given the prefix mem-, so that it becomes 'increase' which means to make more, in this case the trash can. So the correction of the sentence according to the correct use of the verb is "It is forbidden to throw rubbish carelessly, it is forbidden to throw rubbish in the gutter and you must also increase the number of rubbish bins."

5. Use of Reference Words

In the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) the word reference has two meanings. First, the word means further information about something. Second, the source material used to obtain further information, references and references. A word reference is a word that refers to another word that has been previously expressed as a substitute for the original word. Some students who use referring words incorrectly are:

(1) *"Floods often occur in Indonesia because city residents throw rubbish carelessly and cause flooding. "Floods are caused by blocked gutters and rivers overflowing onto land."*

In the quote above the sentence 'and caused flooding' and the second sentence were deleted. Meanwhile, in the third sentence 'the drain is blocked', it is reversed to 'the drain is blocked', the sentence 'the river is overflowing onto the mainland' is replaced

with 'the river water is overflowing onto the mainland'. So the improvement is "Flooding often occurs in Indonesia because city residents throw rubbish carelessly. This causes the gutters to become clogged and the river water overflows onto land.

> *(2)* "*Floods often occur in Indonesia. Like in the big cities of Jakarta, Bandung. "Because local people throw rubbish carelessly in the river and flooding still occurs frequently in the city of Jakarta to this day."*

In the quote above the word 'flood' after the word and more precisely using the reference phrase 'this or that thing' and the phrase 'the city of Jakarta' should be deleted. So the improvement in writing sentences according to the correct use of referring words is "Floods often occur in Indonesia, such as in big cities, Jakarta and Bandung, because local people throw rubbish carelessly in rivers and this still happens frequently today."

6. Use of Sentence Structure

Sentence structure is the structure that builds a sentence. Correct sentence writing is in accordance with the nature of Indonesian writing. The correct sentence structure composition is one that contains at least a subject and a predicate. The following students are incorrect in using sentence structure.

> *(1)* "*What causes flooding is city residents who build buildings near the river and throw rubbish into the river and it becomes polluted."*

The quote above is incorrect because it begins with the predicate 'resulting in' which should be replaced with 'caused by'. In this sentence there is a redundancy of the word indicating the place 'in the near vicinity' which is more precisely replaced with the word 'on the outskirts' and the conjunction 'and' before the word polluted is replaced with the conjunction 'so' so that the sentence is effective.

> *(2)* "*Local people throw rubbish in the gutter, which causes it to become clogged and cause flooding."*

The quote above is incorrect because the sentence structure is unclear so it is difficult to understand. In the phrase '...results in blockage' there is no clear target and in the clause '...it causes flooding...' it is not clear. This sentence can be corrected by adding the target 'ditch' to the phrase '...resulting in blockage' and the clause '...so that the flood...' is replaced with '...so that the flood occurs'. "It is forbidden to throw rubbish carelessly, it is forbidden to throw rubbish in the gutter and there must be more rubbish bins."

7. Use of Persuasive Words

Persuasive words are words used to invite someone to do something and usually contain invitations, appeals and requests for something to someone. The following is a student quote that is inaccurate in using the word persuasive.

(1) "Flooding is a very big disaster, therefore, dispose of rubbish in the right place and carry out reforestation."

(2) "The solution is to plant trees, dispose of rubbish in its place, clean up rubbish in rivers."

In the quote above, the word persuasive is given in the sentence. "The solution is to plant trees, dispose of rubbish in its place, clean up rubbish in rivers." If the sentence above is given the word persuasive, then the improvement in writing the sentence according to the correct use of the word persuasive is "Let us plant trees, throw rubbish in its place and clean up rubbish in the river."

(3) "Houses are flooded and infected with dengue fever. Disposing of rubbish in its proper place and replanting trees (reforestation)."

In the quote above there is an error in constructing the sentence which should be given the word persuasive. In this student text "Houses are flooded and infected with dengue fever, throwing rubbish in its place, and replanting trees." If the sentence above is given the word persuasive, then improve the writing of the sentence according to the correct use of the word persuasive, namely "The houses are flooded and the community members are infected with dengue fever, therefore, let us throw away the rubbish in its

place and replant trees."

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis carried out by researchers, it can be concluded that there is errorThe language skills in the exposition texts of class VIII students at SMP Negeri 2 Bontocani, Bone Regency, especially in the use of linguistic elements, can be seen as follows:

1) The errors found in the use of diction in students' writing are the use of words that are inappropriate, even inappropriate to the sentence, so good understanding is needed from the reader. Mistakes that are often made include using words with examples and such as, and some students do not fully understand the use of stop words which are foreign languages.

2) Errors found in the use of spelling in students' writing include the use of capital letters, the use of inappropriate abbreviations, and the use of repeated words that should be given a connecting word (-).

3) The errors found in the use of conjunctions in students' writing are, first, the placement of the combined conjunction 'and' which is inaccurate and sometimes wrong. Second, the concluding conjunction 'therefore, therefore, so, and thus', which should be in the sentence but is not used. The

conjunction error that often occurs is the conjunction 'and, and'.

4) The mistake that students often make is placing the affixation upside down

5) The errors found in students' writing include subjects not being included in sentences and incorrect placement of predicates.

6) There were 3 students who used the word reference incorrectly.

7) Using the word persuasive, there was one student who used the word persuasive incorrectly.

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