

ABSTRACT

Manik, Ni Putu Ines Marylena Candra (2021), *Lexico-grammatical Error Analysis of the Tenth Grade Students' Descriptive Texts at SMK Teknologi Nasional Denpasar.*

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Keywords: Lexico-grammatical errors, tenth-grade students, descriptive writings

This study aimed at analyzing the types and sources of lexico-grammatical errors in descriptive writings written by the tenth-grade students of SMK Teknologi Nasional Denpasar. This study was in the form of descriptive qualitative research, and the data were collected through descriptive writing test to students. The types of lexico-grammatical errors committed by the tenth-grade students were analyzed by using theories of error analysis advocated by James (1998: 145) and Dulay et al.(1982), and the sources of errors were analyzed based on Touchie's (1986) and Brown's (2007) theories. The findings of the study showed that the errors found in the students' writings were *subject-verb agreement, distortion (overinclusion, omission, misselection, misordering), misformation, verb tense, singular-plural form, articles, passive voice, formal misselection, and adjective*. Meanwhile, the sources of errors found were *interlingual transfer, intralingual transfer, and context of learning*. Based on the result of the analysis, the most frequent type of lexico-grammatical error was *subject-verb agreement* with 51 errors (18.1%), while the lowest was *adjective* with 10 errors (3.5%). Furthermore, the source of error most frequently used by the students was an *interlingual transfer* with 175 errors (59.9%), whereas *context of learning* was the lowest source of error with 27 errors (9.2%). These findings clearly showed that the tenth-grade students of SMK Teknologi Nasional Denpasar have did many errors in writing descriptive texts. By knowing the errors the teacher can do a remedial teaching and the students also can be more aware and do more exercises to avoid the errors.

ABSTRAK

Manik, Ni Putu Ines Marylena Candra (2021), *Analisis kesalahan Lexico-grammatical teks deskriptif siswa kelas X SMK Teknologi Nasional Denpasar.*

Program Pascasarjana Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha. Tesis ini telah dibimbing dan disetujui oleh dosen pembimbing I: Drs. I Wayan Suarnajaya, M.A., Ph.D. dan Pembimbing II: Dr. Ni Luh Putu Sri Adnyani, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Kata kunci: kesalahan *lexico-grammatical*, siswa kelas sepuluh, menulis teks deskriptif

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis jenis dan sumber kesalahan tata bahasa dalam penulisan deskriptif yang ditulis oleh siswa kelas X SMK Teknologi Nasional Denpasar. Penelitian ini berbentuk penelitian kualitatif deskriptif dan pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui tes menulis deskriptif kepada siswa. Jenis kesalahan tata bahasa yang dilakukan oleh siswa kelas sepuluh dianalisis dengan menggunakan teori analisis kesalahan yang dianjurkan oleh James (1998: 145) dan Dulay et al. (1982) dan sumber kesalahan dianalisis berdasarkan (1986) dan teori Brown (2007). Temuan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kesalahan yang ditemukan dalam tulisan siswa adalah kesepakatan *subject-verb agreement*, *distortion (overinclusion, omission, misselection, misordering)*, *misformation*, *verb tense*, *singular-plural form*, *articles*, *passive voice*, *formal misselection*, dan *adjective*. Sedangkan sumber kesalahan yang ditemukan adalah *interlingual transfer*, *intralingual transfer*, dan *context of learning*. Berdasarkan hasil analisis, jenis kesalahan *lexico-grammatical* yang paling sering terjadi adalah kesalahan *subject-verb agreement* dengan 51 kesalahan (18,1%), sedangkan yang terendah adalah *adjective* dengan 10 kesalahan (3,5%). Selanjutnya sumber kesalahan yang paling umum adalah *interlingual transfer* dengan 175 kesalahan (59,9%), sedangkan *context of learning* merupakan sumber kesalahan terendah dengan 27 kesalahan (9,2%). Temuan ini jelas menunjukkan bahwa siswa kelas sepuluh SMK Teknologi Nasional Denpasar banyak melakukan kesalahan dalam menulis teks deskriptif. Dengan mengetahui kesalahan guru dapat melakukan pengajaran remedial dan siswa juga dapat lebih sadar dan melakukan lebih banyak latihan untuk menghindari kesalahan.