



**AN ERROR ANALYSIS OF MECHANICS IN ABSTRACT OF SKRIPSI
MADE BY ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS AT NUSANTARA PGRI
UNIVERSITY ACADEMIC YEAR 2013/2014**

SKRIPSI ARTICLE

Presented in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement to Obtain
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the Faculty Teaching Training and Education
Univeristy Nusantara PGRI Kediri



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2015**



APPROVAL PAGE

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Approved by the Advisors to be proposed to
the English Education Department Examination Committee of
University of Nusantara PGRI Kediri

Kediri, 24th August 2015

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ABSTRACT

As an important part of skripsi, abstract must be written clearly because it is a summary of the skripsi. In fact, the writer still found some errors of mechanics in writing abstracts. The errors are probably caused by some factors. It can be caused by the process of guidance from advisors, the way how the lecturers teach, and the way how the students learn. The purposes of this research are to identify the kinds of mechanics errors that are most found and to identify the types of mechanics error frequency in abstract of skripsi made by English Department students at Nusantara PGRI University academic year 2012/2013. This research is descriptive quantitative. The subjects of this research are fifteen abstracts of skripsi made by English department students academic year 2013/2014. The instrument of this research is documentation. The result of this research shows that kinds of mechanics errors in abstract of skripsi made by students are errors of capitalization 32,65%, errors of comma 27,80%, errors of font 20,41%, errors of full stop 9,18%, errors of format 6,80%, errors of colon 2,38%, and errors of semi colon 0,68%. While, they are classified into four categories: errors of capitalization is in very often category, errors of comma and errors of font are in often category, errors of full stop and errors of format are in seldom category, errors of colon and errors of semi colon are in very seldom category. From the result, it can be concluded that errors of capitalization is the most mechanics errors made by the students.

Keywords: error and mistake, error analysis of mechanics, abstract of skripsi

I. BACKGROUND OF STUDY

As students in University, they have to master writing skill especially in academic writing. Academic writing is useful for them to produce various types of written work. According to Bailey (2003), "Academic Writing is designed for anybody who is studying (or planning to study) at English-medium colleges and universities and has to write essays and other assignments for exams or coursework". So, it means that writing academic is also very useful for writing a research report.

University students have obligation to write a research report in form of "Skripsi". Skripsi as a kind of longer text has some main parts. Bailey (2003: 3) stated that in longer text may include; abstract, content, introduction, main body, case study, discussion, finding, conclusion, acknowledgements, bibliography, and appendices. One of the important parts of skripsi is abstract. According to Oliver (2008:74), "The abstract is an essential part of the thesis, and will probably be the first part which is read by the



examiners". Therefore that is important, so it must be written clearly.

Writing the abstract also needs much attention in mechanics so that the information can be transferred well. As knowing that mechanics are essential part to write an abstract, so every university gives guidance process and writing subject in the classroom, but in fact there are some mechanics errors found in some abstracts. It is probably caused by some factors: guidance process by advisors, lesson in classroom by lecturers, and learning style by students itself.

This research is different from the previous studies in that it concerns with grammatical errors. In this research focuses on the students' mechanics errors in their abstract. The aspects of mechanics that become the focus are format, font, punctuation and capitalization. In punctuation, there are some aspects such as comma, full stop, colon, and semi colon. The skripsi that are analyzed were made by English Department students in Nusantara PGRI Kediri University academic year 2012/2013.

The purposes of this research are to identify the kinds of mechanics errors that are most found and to identify the types of mechanics error frequency in abstract of skripsi made by English Department

students at Nusantara PGRI University academic year 2013/2014.

II. METHOD

The research design is descriptive quantitative. It can be used to collect, arrange, analyze, and present the data, so that can describe the event or condition. So, the writer uses a table to write how many errors were based on category of errors about grammar. Then, it is calculated to find the percentage of each error categories.

The research was conducted in Nusantara PGRI Kediri. The university was located in Jl. K.H. Achmad Dahlan No. 76. The population is abstracts made by English department students academic year 2013/2014. The sample that is chosen are fifteen abstract of skripsi. It is chosen randomly.

In order to collect the data the writer used a documentation. She collected 15 abstracts of skripsi from English Department students academic year 2012/2013 randomly. Then, they were observed based on mechanic aspects. After observing all of the abstract, she wrote some aspect of errors. From the aspect of errors found, the writer determined the most aspect of errors found in all of abstracts to write in column CP, FS, CM, CL, and SC. The next step was classify the errors. The writer read the abstract one

by one to find the errors. When she found the errors – misuse of mechanics- , she underlined the errors and marked it using a letter based on the errors found such as (CP),(FS),(CM), (CL), and (SC). She identified the errors based on *Panduan Penulisan Karya Tulis Ilmiah* book. In that book, there are some mechanics rules to write an abstract. Then, she put the total of errors in a table. Next, the writer calculated the errors to find the frequency of each errors. Finally, after the frequency of each errors were gotten, she interpreted it in some categories.

In this research the data are reported statically because the data are presented in numerical data. This research has aim to describe about the errors that are most found in abstract of skripsi. So after identifying and classifying the errors, the writer try to calculate the errors uses a simple formula to obtain the precentage of errors occurence.

III. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

Based on the abstracts made by English Department students at Nusantara PGRI Kediri academic year 2013/2014, the writer found that there were 198 errors as total number of four aspects of errors. There are 20 errors of format, 60 errors of font, 96 errors of capitalization, 27 errors of full

stop, 82 errors of comma, 7 errors of colon, and 2 errors of semi colon.

The data provide the information about the most frequent errors made by the students. The frequency of each errors are: 6,80% errors of format, 20,41% errors of font, 32,65% errors of capitalization, 9,18% errors of full stop, 27,89% errors of comma, 2,38% errors of colon, and 0,68% errors of semi colon.

The errors of format as the most frequency of errors is in very often category. The errors of font and capitalization are in often category. The errors of full stop and comma are in seldom category. Then, the errors of colon and semi colon have the same category which is very seldom.

As the most percentage of errors, errors of capitalization become the most difficult aspect in mechanics. In that aspect, the errors that most found are in heading of the abstracts. Students are wrong in capitalizing the words. For instance, they wrote their name using capital letter. Besides, based on *Panduan Penulisan Karya Tulis Ilmiah*, only the first letter of their name that must be capitalized.

To make this research useful for every reader, and also to increase the quality of the students, lecturers, and advisors, the writer gives some suggestions. The suggestions are given to: (1) the students, that they must read *Panduan Penulisan*



Karya Ilmiah book or the other books about writing, (2) the lecturers who teach writing subject should give learning experiences related to mechanics of writing, (3) the advisors should correct the students' writing accurately, (4) the other researchers who want to do a research in the same field, this research can be reference.

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