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STUDENTS' ERRORS IN USING QUANTIFIERS IN WRITING AT MTs MUHAMMADIYAH 02 **PEKANBARU**

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State Islamic University of



BY

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STUDENTS' ERRORS IN USING QUANTIFIERS IN WRITING AT MTs MUHAMMADIYAH 02 **PEKANBARU**

A Thesis

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Bachelor Degree of English Education

(S.Pd.)



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> Pekanbaru, March 10th, 2020 The Researcher

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ABSTRACT

Yusti Petri, (2020): Students' Errors in Using Quantifiers in Writing at MTs

Muhammadiyah 02 Pekanbaru.

This research aimed to analyze students' errors in using quantifiers in writing at MTs Muhammadiyah 02 Pekanbaru. This research is descriptive quantitative approach. There was one variable. The technique of collecting the data was test. The total population of this research was 183 students from the eighth grade. Then the researcher used purposive sampling technique and the total sample was 35 students from the eighth fourth class. The technique of data analysis the researcher used descriptive analysis in SPSS 22.0. In this research looking for how were students ability in using quantifiers in writing and to determine what is the dominant type error did by students. Based on the data analysis, the students ability in using quantifiers was categorized into sufficient level with the mean 61.71 and then the dominant type of error did by students was misformation with the total error were 85 and 85% of data percentage.

Key words: errors, quantifiers, writing

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ABSTRAK

Yusti Petri, (2020): Kesalahan-kesalahan Siswa dalam Menggunakan kata jumlah dalam menulis di MTs Muhammadiyah 02 Pekanbaru.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisa kesalahan-kesalahan siswa dalam menggunakan kata jumlah penentu dalam menulis di MTs Muhammadiyah 02 Pekanbaru. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif quantitatif. Dalam penelitian ini terdapat satu variable. Teknik yang digunakan dalam pengambilan data adalah tes. Adapun total populasi dalam penelitian ini berjumlah 183 siswa diambil dari kelas delapan MTs Muhammadiyah 02 Pekanbaru. Dalam pengambilan sampel, peneliti menggunakan teknik purposive sampel. Sehingga sampel dalam penelitian ini berjumlah 35 siswa dipilih dari kelas delapan empat. Teknik analisa dalam penelitian ini menggunakan analisis deskriptif dalam SPSS 22.0. Dalam penelitian ini mencari bagaimana kemampuan siswa dalam menggunakan kata benda yang telah ditentukan dalam menulis serta menentukan tipe kesalahan yang paling banyak dilakukan oleh siswa. Dari analisis tersebut, diketahui kemampuan siswa dalam menggunakan kata benda yang telah ditentukan dalam menulis termasuk dalam kategori cukup dengan nilai rata-rata 61.71. Sedangkan tipe kesalahan yang paling banyak dilakukan oleh siswa adalah misformation dengan total kesalahan 85 dan persentasi 85%.

Kata kunci: Kesalahan, Kata jumlah, Menulis

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IMLA

ملخص ملخص ملخص على ملخص ملخص على الله ميذ في استخدام كلمة العدد المحددهي المعدده المحدده المحدده المحدده المحدده المحدده المحدده المحدد المحد الكتابةبمدرسة محمدية المتوسطة الإسلامية 2 بكنبارة

يهدف هذاالبحث إلى تحليل أخطاء التلاميذ في استخدام كلمة العدد المحلافي الكتابة بمدرسة محمدية المتوسطة الإسلامية 2 بكنبارو. يستخدم هذا البحث مديرًا وصفيا كميا. وفيه متغير واحد. والتقنية المستخدمة في أخذ البيانات هي الاختيار. المجتمع 183 تلميذا من الفصل الثامنبمدرسة محمدية المتوسطة الإسلامية 2 بكنبارو جي أخذ العينات، استخدمت الباحثة تقنية أخذ العينة الهادفة. بحيث بلغت العينة 35 تلميذا تم اختيارهم من الفصل الثامن 4. وتقنية التحليل هي بالتحليل الوصفي في برنامج الحزمة الإحصائية للعلوم الاجتماعية 22.0. في هذاالبحث، تبحث قدرة التلاميذ على استخدام الأسماء المحددةفي الكتابة ويحدد نوع الأخطاء التي يرتكبها التلاميذ.ومن التحليل، يعرف أن قدرة التلاميذ على استخدام الأسماء التي تم تحديدها في .61.71 الكافية الكتابة في الفئة e Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau والنوعالأكثرمنالأخطاءالذييرتكبهاالتلاميذهوالتضليلبخطأإجمالييبلغ 85 ونسبة 85 ٪

الكلمات الأساسية: الخطأ، كلمة العدد المحدد، الكتابة الخطأ، كلمة العدد المحدد، الكتابة الم

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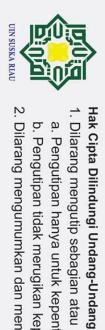
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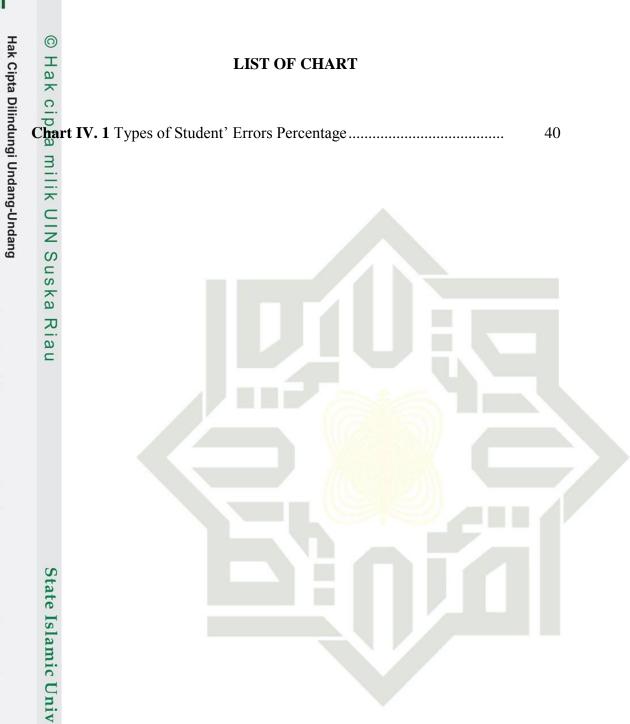
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Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau

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LIST OF APPENDIX

Basic Competence and Indicators of Competence Achievement

Appendix 2 Syllabus of MTs Muhammadiyah 02 Pekanbaru

> Instrument of Students' Errors in Using Quantifiers' Determiner in Writing

> Student's Answer of Students' Errors in Using Quantifiers' Determiner in Writing

> Recapitulation Score of Students' Errors in Using Quantifiers' Determiner in Writing and Recapitulation of Students Dominant Type Error in Using Quantifiers' Determiner in Writing

Recommendation Letter

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A_Background of the problem

Writing is one of the activities which the students do in English learning. Writing is one of four skills in English language. As one of the English anguage skill, writing holds on the important role which is like the basic meeds consumed by everyone, especially literate society. Writing is one of the essential English productive skills that should be mastered by students. It plays an important role in English as Second Language (ESL) or English as Foreign Language (EFL) learning.

According to Hughey (1983, p.33) writing is an essential form of communication. It means that writing is a medium to express feeling, information, and our hopes. Through writing, we can express our feel at the time by our own situation. Writing can be a symbol forms which to be arranged according to certain convention to form words, and words have to be arranged to form sentences.

Uni According to Harmer (2006) writing is a process of delivering ideas by taking notes. It uses to express idea without saying or face to face interaction and others can understand the meaning by reading it. Through writing we can communication with the reader without face to face interaction. ultan Syarif Kasim Riau



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Moore & Murray (2006 p.36) stated that writing is an action, a process of discovering and organizing ideas, putting them on the paper and reshaping and revising them. It means that there are several processes in writing. To make a good writing skill we should make a good in the processes writing we

takes several processes and it is a continuous process to write.

Writing cannot be produced without mastering language components:

vocabulary, spelling and linguistic conventions. Through writing, students can

mimprove their vocabulary knowledge, and spelling skills. A good writing

requires a good working knowledge of grammar, and also the art of using

rhetoric of arranging words, phrases, sentences and paragraphs as the way to

get readers' attention. Briefly, the writer concludes that grammar ability is

essential to create correct sentences both in written form and in oral language

skill.

Harmer (1987) said that grammatical rule is the essential for mastery of language. Because of the connection between grammar and writing is important. The rules of grammar help to govern the way writing takes place. Besides, the grammatical aspect of a language specifies the way in which sentences in that language construct. It is necessary to know and master the grammatical rules of the language to got good understanding.

In line with the idea above, Hornby (1989) stated that grammar is rules

In line with the idea above, Hornby (1989) stated that grammar is rules of for composing word that combining them into sentence. Good writing, reading, speaking, and listening in English depend on knowledge of grammar Sunderstanding. Grammar is one of the language component aspects which are religious to the language component aspects which are



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1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis

Taught in schools. Because it basic knowledge and important role in cunderstanding language. So, the students not only mastered about of the structure of English grammar, but also understand how to used grammar in coral or written forms.

There are many elements discussed in English grammar. One of them is determiners. Determiner is a word placed in front of noun to specify quantity or to clarify what the noun refers to. In line with the idea above, Cambridge Advance Learners Dictionary (2005) mentioned that Quantity words are words that show a specified number or amount and the measurable of property or things. In quantity words, there are quantifiers' determiners.

According to Richard (2002) an error is the use of word, speech act or grammatical items in such a way it seems imperfect and significant of an incomplete learning. It means that errors give marks to teacher and researcher's weather the using process is successful or not.

Quantifier are the words which quantity (provide quantity information about) the noun that follow them, Veit (1986). Quantifier determiner is the word that express of quantity or a mount, quantifier can be single word or phrase and used with noun, they can be used in countable noun or uncountable noun to express amount or quantity such as: some, much, many, few, little, a lot of, plenty of, etc. but, in this research only discuss about (much, many, a lot of, a few, a little, some, any, several, each and every)

MTs Muhammadiyah 02 Pekanbaru is one of junior high schools in Spekanbaru. As a formal education institution, the school uses 2013 curriculum Riau Riau



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T(K13) as a guideline to teach and learn. This school also provides English course to students. English is taught twice a week with duration 80 minutes in every meeting, which means 160 minutes in a week. In this school there are 4 English skills that should be learned by students. Such us: listening, reading, writing and speaking. But, in this research the writer will focus on writing skill.

Based on the quote above, it is clear that writing skill require aspects that must be mastered by students. So, if the students cannot master the aspects needed in writing as required by the curriculum itself, writing learning will not work effectively. Because of that the researcher interested to investigated one of the English skill that is writing skill.

Based on the interviewed with one of English teachers who teaches in the eighth grade in junior high school 2 Pekanbaru, namely is Siti Zaharah. She teaches English by using several media such as guide book, laptop and sometimes he uses speaker too. She teaches English material to the students based on the material that is already designed in syllabus. Usually, she gives an explanation as the introduction to the material and also he asks the students to do some practices when the material needs the students to practice it. For example, in teach writing. After teaching writing, she would give simple test to his students for measuring their understanding. The tests are: arranging the words in to correct sentences, gap-filling in the blank sentences, make a sentence and paragraph related on the material. Then she checked his students' n Syarif Kasim Riau



I One of the materials that taught in writing skill is quantifying determiner. She found that there are some of students were difficult with this material. One of theirs difficulties was they cannot differentiate between countable and uncountable nouns in the use of quantifiers.

C Thus after doing preliminary research, the researcher saw most of students were still getting hard in writing class. They cannot write sentences in the correct grammar related in the material that had learn. Due they were still lack of curiosity to knowing about the material. So, they tend to not able in doing writing task. One of the reason that writer got was the students are confused how to construct a correct sentence grammatically. This condition also happened in term of using quantifiers' determiner. Some of the students still cannot differentiate between countable and uncountable nouns in using quantifiers', they made errors in using appropriate quantifiers' based on the correct sentences, due they still lack of understanding about this material.

For example:

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- You can find so much cheap hotels near to the airport.
- Are there some students in the library?
- University I always take a few milk with my tea.

Which the correct is:

- You can find so many cheap hotels near to the airport.
- Are there any students in the library?
- I always take a little milk with my tea.



Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis

I From the explanation above, there were some students who had odifficulty in English learning. So it impacted on getting minimum score as what the curriculum has required in learning English. As for the minimum of students passing grade was 78. Then, their writing ability was still low from the curriculum expectation and this can be proven by teachers' assessment and from the minimum of students passing grade score. Most of the students scored below the minimum of students passing grade, which was 60.

Based on the preliminary studied that the researcher did in MTs N Muhammadiyah 02 Pekanbaru at the eighth grade the writer found the following phenomena:

- Some of students have studied about quantifiers' determiner but they still made errors in writing sentences.
- 2. Some of students were still lack of curiosity to knowing about quantifiers' determiner material.
- Some of students were still lack of understanding about quantifiers.
- State Islamic Some of students were still in confusion to differentiate between countable and uncountable nouns in using quantifiers.
 - Some of students still made errors in determining the correct quantifiers in writing sentences.

University Based on the phenomena that the researcher described above, the writer feels interested in investigating the problems above in to a research sentitled "Students' Errors in Using Quantifiers in Writing at MTs n Symuhammadiyah 02 Pekanbaru".



B.The Problem

റ1. **Identification of the Problem**

Based on the problem mention in background of the problem, the researcher identified the problems as follows:

- a. Why did some of students have studied about quantifiers' determiner but they still made errors in writing sentences?
- b. Why did some of students still lack of curiosity to knowing about quantifiers' determiner material?
- Why did some of students still lack of understanding about quantifiers?
- d. Why did some of students still in confusion to differentiate between countable and uncountable nouns in using quantifiers?
- Why did some of students still made errors in determining the correct quantifiers in writing sentences?

2. The Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification of the problem, the writer discovered there were some problems in this research, it is important for the writer to limited the problems in order to pay more attention to the specific problem, the writer focused on students' errors in using quantifiers (much, many, a lot of, a few, a little, some, any, several, each and every) in writing sentences the eighth grade of MTs Muhammadiyah 02 Pekanbaru.

Formulation of the Problem

Based on the problem above, the writer formulates the problem in the research as follows:

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- What are the students' errors in using quantifiers in writing sentences at the eighth grade of MTs Muhammadiyah 02 Pekanbaru?
- b. What is the dominant type of error that made by the students in using quantifiers in writing sentences at the eighth grade of MTs Muhammadiyah 02 Pekanbaru?

C. Objective and Significance of the Research

Objective of the Research

- To investigated how are the students' errors in using quantifiers in writing at the eighth grade of MTs Muhammadiyah 02 Pekanbaru
- b. To investigated what is the dominant type of error that make by the students in using quantifiers in writing at the eighth grade of MTs Muhammadiyah 02 Pekanbaru

Significance of the Research

- a. Hopefully, this research is able to benefit the writer as a novice writer, especially in learning how to conduct a research.
- b. These research findings and also hoped to be useful and valuable especially for students and teachers of English at MTs Muhammadiyah 02 Pekanbaru to be consideration for their future teaching learning English process.
- Besides these research findings are also expected to be positive and valuable information for those who are concerned in the world of teaching and learning English as a foreign or second language.



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d. Finally these research findings are also expected to be practical and theoretical information to development of the theories on language teaching.

D—Reasons for Choosing the Title

There were some reasons why the writer is interested in conducting

this research. This research is conducted based on the following reasons:

- a. The title of this research was relevant to the writer status as students of English education department.
 - b. The title of this research was not yet investigated by other previous researchers.
 - c. The location of this research facilitated the writer in conduction this research.

E. Definition of the Term

To avoid the misunderstanding and misinterpretation about the title of the research, it is better to define the term as follows:

University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau According to Ellis (2008 p.62) mentioned that error analysis is a tool which is used to investigate how the learners acquire a second language (SL). The Ellis' opinion is in line with other experts' opinion about EA, Corder' says that (1981 p.35) EA is part of methodology of the psycholinguistics investigation of language learning. It means that by



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knowing error analysis can decided that the learner successful or not in acquire a second language.

The purpose is to tell us something about the psycholinguistics process in language learning. Interestingly, EA is a tool to investigate the learners' error in acquiring language which includes of identifying, describing, analyzing, and explaining the errors. It can make the researcher easier to check the learner task.

Writing

Dumais (1988) stated that writing in English is meant to fill the gap that exists between the ability to express ideas, feelings, opinions, and others in Indonesia and the ability to express the same things in written form in English. It means that by writing, someone can express ideas and sense more correctly. In writing we have to choose the good and right words and phrases, and must follow the proper structure in order to make a good writing result.

Quantifiers

Kevin B Pateronet.all (2004) said that quantifiers to some definitions. Fisrtly, quantifiers are ubiquitous in natural language and, in addition to providing information about quantity, they serve important discourse functions. Secondly, quantifiers are ubiquitous in natural language, and include expressions such as some, all, most, none, a few, few, a large number, a small proportion, lots, and asignificant amount. But, in this research the writer only discuss about (much, many, a lot of, a few, a little, some, any, several, each and every).

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CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A3Theoretical Framework

To know the purpose of this research, the writer will be described the heories, relevant research, and the operational concept related to the title that will be described as follows:

1. The Nature of Writing

Writing is viewed as a result of complex process of planning, drafting, reviewing and revising language writing. According to Harmer (2006) writing is a process of delivering ideas by taking notes used to express idea without saying or face to face interaction and others can understand the meaning by reading it.

Zulkifli (2016) said that writing is a system for thinking processes and interpersonal communication put on paper using visible signs or graphic symbol. Writing is a tool of communication which the writer uses to express their feelings and a way for sending a message from the writer to readers. They reader can read the writer felling by writing.

Byrne (1984 p.1) stated that writing is the art of forming graphic symbol, which is letter in which relate to the sounds when the writers make in speaking. It means that to make a good in speaking we should mastery the writing first. With pay attention the symbol have to be arranged to word, and word to be arranged to form sentence.

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There are several purposes of writing, such as to communicate with readers, to express ideas without pressure of face communication, to explore subjects, and to record experiences, (Raimes, 1983). On the other hand, Coffin et al (2003, p.20) states that writing has several purposes, such as to assessment, as an aid to critical thinking, understanding and memory, to extend students' learning beyond lectures and other formal meetings, to improve students' communication skill, and to train students future professionals in particular disciplines. So, beside communicate, writing also aims to assessment, persuade and educate.

Furthermore, writing also have five general components. They are grammar, mechanics, vocabulary, organization and fluency. These following components are needed in order to create effective writing, (Hughes, 1989) as explain below:

Grammar

important roles in understanding Grammar has communicating in English. And the students should master it well. As state by Gerot and Wignell (1994) that grammar is at theory of language, of how language is put together and how it works. And the theory of grammar also helps us understand how texts work.

In lined with the idea above, Harmer (1987:4), stated that grammatical rule essential for the mastery of language. It means that To mastery the language we have to mastery the grammar because we should know how to put word by word to be a good sentence in a language.

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Vocabulary

Vocabulary is a set of lexemes, including single words, compound words and idioms (Richard, et al, 2010). In writing, precise vocabulary takes a part in influencing the readers. So that the language can represent and strengthen what writer want to say.

Mechanics

It is related to the ability of the writer to mastery convention, punctuation, capitalization, and spelling correctly in order to produce correct meaning.

d. Organization

Organization is one of components in writing that tells about the systematic of ideas or flow of ideas. It pertains the idea which is must be developed into coherence sentences, stated clearly, well organized, logically sequence, and cohesive (Melgis, 2012, p. 14 cited

in syafii's book, 2007).

e. Fluency

Fluency is an important element of writing to connect any by using the appropriate transition signals (words and phrase fluency is the property of a system that delivers information of and with expertise.

So, in the research to check students' errors in using quantiful transition, the researcher used range of classification by Arikunto (2016). Fluency is an important element of writing to connect any ideas by using the appropriate transition signals (words and phrase). And fluency is the property of a system that delivers information quickly

So, in the research to check students' errors in using quantifiers in

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Table II.1 The Range of Classification

Score 100	Score 10	IKIP	Huruf	Classification
5 80-100	8,0-10,0	8,1-10	A	Very Good
== 66-79	6,6-7,9	6,6-8,0	В	Good
- 56-65	5,6-6,5	5,6-6,5	C	Sufficient
2.40-55	4,0-5,5	4,1-5,5	D	Insufficient
= 30-39	3,0-3,9	0-4,0	Е	Poor

(Arikunto, 2016)

The Concepts of Errors

a. The Meaning of Error

There are various definitions of errors, as a standard to know students' error. According to Brown (2000 p.218) error analysis is a valuable source of the information to teachers. It includes information on learners' error which helps teachers to correct it and improves the effectiveness of their teaching learning. In consequence, errors give marks to teacher and researcher's weather the using process is successful or not.

Ubol, in Nurbaya (2004, p. 13) mentioned that error analysis is systematic description and explanation of the error made by the language learners or language users in their oral and written production in the target language. It means that we can know the error analysis with pay attention of the learners product result. We can know the learners oral and written products successful or not by using error analysis way.

According to Harmer (2001, p. 100) errors are part of the learner inter language that is the version of the language which a

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learner has any one stage of development and which continually reshaped as she/he aims toward full mastery. It means that, the learner should mastery the material that she/he wants to develop. If she/he cannot to mastery it so we can call that the learner does error analysis.

b. Causes of Error

According to Richard (1974, p.3), there are two causes of error, they are:

- 1) Interlingua errors are the errors made by the learners because the characteristic of their native language or other tongue interferences of the language being learned.
- 2) Intralingua and development errors are the errors which reflect general efforts to learn the second language, which show the development of learning techniques. A learner's difficulties in learning a second language may cause of errors.

In order to analyze errors in a proper perspective, it is crucial to distinguish errors from mistakes. Chomsky as quoted by Dulay et.al, (1982) say that performance errors cause by some factors such as fatigue and lack of attention. Competence errors are cause lack of knowledge of the rules of the language.

Types of Error

Dulay et al (1982, p.150) stated that classify errors into four categories taxonomy error. There are four types of taxonomy,

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namely: error type based on linguistic category, Error type based on surface strategy taxonomy, Error based on comparative of taxonomy, and Error based on communicative effect taxonomy.

The surface strategy taxonomy is the second type of descriptive taxonomy proposes by Dullay (1982). He explained that this error type highlights the ways surface structures that will be altered. It is possible for the language learners to omit and distort sentences. Generally, this type of error can be classified as follows:

a) Omission

Omission errors occur when an element of the sentences that should be present is omitting o by absence of an item that must appear in a well-form utterance, and it often occurs in form morphemes. There are two main types of morphemes: lexical morphemes and grammatical morphemes.

Lexical morphemes consist of referential meaning of the sentence such as: noun, verb, adjective, adverb in sentence. However, grammatical morphemes include noun and verb inflections, and play a minor role in conveying the meaning of the sentence.

b) Addition

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Addition errors are the opposite of omissions. They are characterized by the presence of an item that must not



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appearance well-form utterance. Based on the explanation for this type of error, the subtypes rare as follows:

(1) Double marking is defined as failure to delete certain items which are required in some linguistic construction.

Example:

- 1. She doesn't wants to go
- 2. I had bought a car The correction of the sentences above is:
- 3. She doesn't want to go
- 4. I had buy a car
- (2) Regulation occurs when a learner uses one role in linguistic item and applies it for other one. Such as: the class of main verb or the class of noun. For example, the verb *eat*does not become eated, but ate. The noun sheep is also sheep in the plural, not sheeps.
- (3) Simple addition errors are the grab-bag subcategory of additions. If an addition is not double marking or regularization, it is called simple addition.

Misformation

Misformation occurs are characterized by the use of the wrong form of the morpheme or structure. I misformation errors, the learner supplies something, although it is incorrect.

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Example:

- 1. These car are very beautiful
- I take it two days ago
- 3. Many people says that you are diligent person The correction of the sentences above is;
- 4. These cars are very beautiful
- 5. I took it two days ago
- 6. Many people say that you are diligent person

d) Misordering

Misordering errors are characterized incorrect placement of a morphemes or group of morphemes in an utterance.

Example:

- 1. She is all the time late
- Where mother is going?
- 3. I don't know what is that

The correct utterances are:

- 1. She is **late all the time**
- Where is mother going?
- 3. I don't know what **that is**

Procedures of Error Analysis

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In the language teaching, the teacher must analyze the error that students made. So, the teacher should do procedures of doing the error

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analysis. According to Rod Ellis (2008, p. 46), there are five procedures to analyzing error as follow:

1) Collection of sample of learner's language

Most samples of learner language which have been used in error analysis include data collected from many speakers who are responding to the same kind of the test.

2) Identification of errors

The identification of error involves a comparison between hat the learner has produced and what native speaker counterpart would produce in the same context.

3) Description of errors

The description of error involves specifying how the forms by the learner differ from target from. For purpose of analysis, errors as usually classified according to language level (whatever an error is phonological, morphological, syntactic, etc). general linguistic category, (e.g. auxiliary system, passive sentence, negatve construction), or more specific linguistic elements (e.g. articles, prepositions, verb form).

4) Explanation of errors

Accounting for why an error was made is the most important step in trying to understand the process Standard Language Acquisition. Two of the most likely causes of L2 errors are Interlingua and intralingua factors.



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5) Evaluation of errors

In evaluations of errors, the teacher asks the students' error and they try to correct by themselves. The evaluation of errors includes the following steps:

- a) Selecting errors to be evaluated
- b) Deciding the criteria on which the errors are to be judged
- c) Preparing the error evaluation instrument.
- d) Choosing the judges

Quantifiers

Kevin B Pateron et.all (2004 p.3) defined quantifiers to some definitions. Firstly, quantifiers are ubiquitous in natural language and, in addition to providing information about quantity, they serve important discourse functions. Secondly, quantifiers are ubiquitous innatural language, and include expressions such as some, all, most, none, a few, few, a large number, a small proportion, lots, and a significant amount.

But, in this research only discuss about much, many, a lot of, a few, a little, some and any.

Quantifier are the words which quantity (provide quantity information about) the noun that follow them, Veit (1986). Quantifiers are word that precede and modify nouns. They tell about how many or how much. Selecting the correct quantifier depends on your understanding the distinction between count and non-count nouns.



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According to Milne (2018) quantifiers are very important words because they let us express the quantity of something. It means that quantifiers can express quantity of noun. There are so many kinds of quantifiers. But in the research there are tenth kinds of quantifier that are discus. They are (much, many, a lot of, a few, a little, some, any, several, each and every). It explained in the following table.

Table II.2
The Kind of Quantifiers in the Research

No	Quantifier	Example
<u>a</u>	Much (We use much in negative and	1.) We do not have much time to
_	questions sentences).	think about it.
		2.) Do you have much trouble?
2	Many (We use many with plural	1.) There are many visitors
	nouns).	visiting TMII today.
		2.) I have many books at home.
3	A lot of (we use a lot of with	1.) A lot of people drive too fast.
	countable or uncountable nouns).	2.) We spent a lot of money.
4	A few (we use a few with plural	1.) She has a few books.
	nouns.)	2.) I have a few days.
5	A little (we use a little with	1.) He has a little money.
ia	uncountable nouns)	2.) I have a little problem.
6	Some (we use some in positive	1.) We need some workers to
SI	sentences, but we can use some in	manage this company.
an	questions when we offer or ask for	2.) Can I have some information?
1.	something).	
7	Any (we use any in negative and	1.) I don't have any jobs today.
n.	questions sentences)	2.) I don't have any time.
Ve		3.) Are there any problems?
8	Several (we use several with plural	1.) Several tourists sunbathing on
ity	countable noun)	the beach
0		2.) They will go for several days.
9	Each (we use each with singular	1.) I gave each plant some water.
u	countable nouns)	2.) Each student has a schedule
Stat©IslamicUniveosity o6Sul\an	Every (we use every with singular	1.) Every woman is sensitive.
	countable nouns)	2.) This magazine is published
Sy		every week.
بع		

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B.—Relevant Research

Relevant research was design in order to avoid plagiarism.

According to syafii (2018, p. 102) relevant research is required to observe some previous researches conducted by other researchers in which they are relevant to research you are conducting. The following were relevant researches to this research project were:

Ulfatul Mahabbah (2013), in her research entitles "An analysis of students' errors in using quantifiers on the students' recount text at the eighth grade students of MTs Manba'ul Ulum Cirebon (A Qualitative Research) The formulation of the research, What are quantifiers' errors that found on students' recount text, Which type of quantifiers' error is the most dominant, and the last is What are the teacher's efforts to overcome the errors. In collecting the data, the writer used study documentation, interview and observation. For the last in the technique of analysis data the researcher used steps based on Ellis theory in analyzing data. Finally, based on the writer investigation, she founds some mistakes on students' recount text in using quantifier, and the most dominant type quantifiers error did by the students was *all*, there were fifteen errors in using it. Based on the grammatical problems that faced by the students, the English teacher of the eighth grade students at MTs Manba'ul 'ulum has some efforts to overcome the problems.

Ali Hussein hazem (2017), in his research entitles "Using Quantifiers in English University Students: Problems and Strategies University of Al-

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Hamdaniya /College of Education Dept. Of English". The aim of this study is to investigate some difficulties that university students of English face when using quantifiers in their written performance. In collecting the data, the researcher used test in written test form. Based on the researcher investigated, he concluded that students make grammatical errors concerning quantifiers due to two main reasons: interlingual and intralingual; both affect the way they compose their essays. The findingsand conclusions arrived at in this study are expected to be worthy to pedagogical planners and planning, and for other academic purposes.

Citra Virgina (2018) in her research entitles "An error analysis on determiners used by the eight-grade students in writing descriptive text at SMP negeri 8 Malang". The aim of this study were: to know the errors in using determiners in writing descriptive text, to know he most dominant error of using determiners in writing descriptive text, and to know the causes of students making errors occur in using determiners in SMPN 8 Malang. In collecting the data, the writer used questionnaire and test as instruments. The result of this research showed that students made error in using quantifiers and articles on writing descriptive text. Based on the data analysis, there were omission errors as many as 92 errors and it is dominant errors in using article the as many as 92 errors which had the highest number from the total errors between articles and quantifiers. The second highest number of errors was misformation errors as many as 45



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errors in using quantifier from the total errors. The last were addition errors as many as 5 errors in using articles and quantifiers. Moreover, the writer concluded that causes of students making errors were that students got confused in the use of quantifiers and articles due to the function of each kind of determiners another cause of students' making error was that the teacher had explained the topic but their understanding were still less. Tyas Gita Atibrata (2012), in her research entitled "Idonesian students' errors in the use of determiners". This research attempts to investigate Indonesian students' errors in the use of determiners in their English writing and classify them according to the types of determiners and the structural change of determiners. The result of the research shows that most of the incorrect use of the determiner was in the form of articles with 71 cases (72.44%), followed by possessives 12 (12.24%), demonstratives 10 (10.20%), and quantifiers 5 cases (5.10%). The results seem to suggest that the students had the greatest difficulty in the use articles in writing in English. The incorrect use of determiner caused some structural alteration determiners. There are addition, omission, misformation, misordering, and misuse. Most of the were omission with 29 (29.59%), misformation with 28 cases (28.57%), addition with 19 cases (19.38%), misuse with 14 cases (14.28%), and misordering with 8 cases (8.16%). the result suggest that the most of the students tend to omit the articles in their writing.



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Peter Master (2013) in his research entitles "A contrastive study of determiner usage in EST research articles". This research attempts to analyze the use of determiners in the research article genre. Research articles representing eight fields within the domain of science and technology were selected from respected journals, to articles in each field, with a total of 65,729 words. The result of the research were as far as determiner use in concerned, the research article as a genre appears to maintain its boundaries no matter what the topic while it differs in specific ways from fictional prose. The research also confirms that although the may appear to be the most frequent word. The zero article is the most frequent free morpheme in the English language.

In conclusion, this research is different from the previous research on the location of the research, subject of the research, and the limitation of the research. In the first relevant research, focus on the problem faced by students' errors in using quantifier in recount text. In the second relevant research, focus on using quantifiers in English University Students: Problems and Strategies in using quantifiers. The third previous relevant research, focus on students' Terrors in determiners in writing descriptive text. The fourth relevant research, focus on Indonesian students' errors in the use of determiner, and the last relevant research focus on determiner usage in EST research article.

The relevant research was different with this research. Meanwhile in S this research, focus on students' errors in using quantifiers' (much, many, a lot Sof, a few, a little, some, any, several, each and every) in writing sentences. The Riau



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Isimilarity with some of the previous research is the variable of the research othat is quantifiers.

C3Operational Concept

Operational concept was the main element to avoid misunderstanding in research as a concept I still operated in an abstract from the research planning which should be interpreted into particularly words in order to be easy to measure. According to Syafi'i (2011) operational concept are concluded from related theoretical concepts on all of the variables that should be practically and empirically operated in academic writing research paper.

In this research, writer focused on students' errors in using quantifiers (much, many, a lot of, a few, a little, some, any, several, each and every) in writing sentences. The indicators are as follows:

- The students made omission in using quantifiers in writing correct State sentences.
- Islamic University The students' made addition in using quantifiers in writing correct sentences.
 - The students' made *misformation* in using quantifiers in writing correct sentences.
- of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau The students' made *misordering* in quantifiers in writing correct sentences.

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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

AgResearch Design

This research was conducted by using quantitative research. The research used descriptive quantitative approach. (Creswell) 2012 stated that typical descriptive research was to gather information about the present exercises condition.

Regarding to Williams (2007) h descriptive research approach is a basic research method that examines the situation. Exist in its current state.

Descriptive research involves identification of attributes of a particular phenomenon based on an observational basis.

According to Gay and Airasian (2000) quantitative approach are used to describe current conditions, investigate relationship, and study case effect phenomena. Quantitative descriptive or survey research involves collecting data in order to answer question about the current status of the subject or topic of study and obtain information about preferences, attitudes, practices, concerns or interest of some group of people.

B. Time and Location of the Research

This research was conducted on February to April 2020. And the conduction of this research was at MTs Muhammadiyah 02 Pekanbaru on Srikandi street number 107 Tampan.



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C Subject and Object of the Research

റ1. Subject of the research was the eighth grade students of MTs Muhammadiyah 02 Pekanbaru.

32 2 2 The objects of this research was students' errors in using quantifiers (much,many, a lot of, a few, a little, some, any, several, each and every)

D_Population and Sample of the Research

<u>k</u>1. **Population of the Research**

According to Creswell (2012) stated that population is group of individuals that have same characteristic which make them different from others group. The target population of this research was the eighth grade students of junior high school 02 in academic years of 2020/2021. It consisted of 5 classes. There were 148 students. The specification of the population can be seen on the table below:

Table III.1 The Population of Eighth Grade Students At MTs Muhammadiyah 02 Pekanbaru

No	Class	Population
B 1	VIII 1	37
5.2	VIII 2	37
5 3	VIII 3	37
5 ·4	VIII 4	35
2 5	VIII 5	37
Si	Total	183

Sample of the Research

Creswell (2012) said that sample is a population where researcher can get the data from. Based on the table above the total of the population is very wide. So, in this research not all population became the

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participants. Therefore, the writer only took a class as the sample. The researcher took the sample by using purposive sampling technique.

Purposive sampling is also known as judgment, selective or subjective sampling is a sampling technique in which researcher relies on his or her judgment when choosing members of population to participate in the study. Purposive sampling method occurs when "elements selected for the sample are chosen by the judgment of the researcher. Researchers often believe that they can obtain a representative sample by using a sound judgment, which will result in saving time and money" Black (2010).

So, it was related with the researcher's reason why used purposing sampling. Because it was recommended by English teacher in the location of the research, due of score of English material they were good. Then, once in English speech competition that held in the school that won by 8.4 class. Based on the reasons above, the researcher took the sample of the research was class 8.4. Total samples in this research were 35 students. The specification of the sample can be seen on the table below:

Table III.2 Sample of Eighth Grade Students At MTs Muhammadiyah02Pekanbaru

ers	Class	Total —
ity	VIII 4	35

E. Technique of Data Collection

Collecting the data is the most important thing in conducting research.

Syln this research, the researcher used test to collect the data. The purpose of the Riau Riau

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Test was to measure students' ability and to know students' errors in using equantifiers (much, many, a lot of, a few, a little, some, any, several, each and every). In relation to Brown (2007, p.3) said that test is a method of measuring a person's ability, knowledge or performance in a given domain.

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So, in this research, to collect the data the writer used written test. The researcher asked the students to write sentences which must be included quantifiers (much, many, a lot of, a few, a little, some, any, several, each and every).

F. Technique of Data Analysis

In this research, the writer analyzed students' errors in using quantifier determiner in writing at MTs Muhammadiyah 02 Pekanbaru. Students' tasks were checked after they wrote sentences which must be included quantifier. To check the students' errors in using quantifiers in writing, the researcher used range of classification by Arikunto (2016).

Table III.3 The Range of Classification

0				
Score 100	Score 10	IKIP	Huruf	Classification
2. 80-100	8,0-10,0	8,1-10	A	Very Good
5 66-79	6,6-7,9	6,6-8,0	В	Good
56-65	5,6-6,5	5,6-6,5	CCA	Sufficient
40-55	4,0-5,5	4,1-5,5	D -	Insufficient
30-39	3,0-3,9	0-4,0	Е	Poor

(Arikunto, 2016)

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Then, the researcher also analyzed the percentage students' dominant type errors in using quantifiers. There was formula that researcher used by Sudijono (2004) formulas as follows:

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

Note:

P = Percentage

F = Number of frequency

N = Number of students/sample

G. Validity and Reliability

1. Validity

According to Brown in Grounlund (1998) validity is the extent to which inferences made from assessment results are meaningful, and useful in terms of the purpose of the assessment. One of type of validity is content validity. A test is called content validity when the test or questions had cover all topics actually taught to students and not unrelated material with the test. It means that it should be matching between test questions and the content the questions are supposed to measure. It is relation with the test in this research. The topic of the test had been taught in the school and had been reviewed by the researcher before given the test.

Reliability

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Reliability is a concern every time a single observer is the source of data, because we have no certain guard against the impact of that



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observer's subjectivity" (Babbie, 2010, p.158). it means that reliability issues are most of the time closely associated with subjectivity and once a researcher adopts a subjective approach towards the study, then the level of reliability of the work is going to be compromised. In lined with the idea above the items of the test is relation with the items in guide book of the students. It means that the items of the test had been taught before.

There are two types of reliability, internal reliability and external reliability. In the research used internal reliability. Internal reliability is extent to which a measure is consistent within itself. The method of reliability was split-half method.

According to Arikunto (2009, p. 92) split-half method assesses the internal consistency of a test. There, it measures the extent to which all parts of the test contribute equally to what is being measured. In this method, tester uses only a test and tries it once. In the research, the researcher uses only a test and tries it once to students.

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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A₃Conclusion

The objective of this research was to investigate how are the students' perrors in using quantifiers (much, many, a lot of, a few, a little, some and any, several, each and every) in writing at the eighth grade of MTs Muhammadiyah 202 Pekanbaru and To investigate what are the dominant type of error that make by the students in using quantifiers (much, many, a lot of, a few, a little, some and any, several, each and every) in writing at the eighth grade of MTs Muhammadiyah02 Pekanbaru. Based on data analysis in previous chapter, the researcher concludes that:

- The students' errors in using quantifiers in eighth grade of MTs Muhammadiyah 02 Pekanbaru is categorized into sufficient level. It could be seen based on the mean of the students' errors in using quantifiers' in State writing. It was 61.71 (sufficient level).
 - The dominant type of error at the eighth grade at MTs Muhammadiyah 02 Pekanbaru is misformation. Miformation becomes the highest error that the students made, the second is omission, then addition and misordering were become the lowest error that the students made.

B. Suggestion

Regarding to conclusion stated previously, the researcher would like to Syarif Kasim Riau

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It is suggested for students to study hard, review more about the material, must be focused when learning process.

For the English teacher, to get the better result to the next chance the researcher recommended them to be more pay attention in learning process give positive feedback to students' tasks and then always give motivation to them.

For further researcher, it can be to investigate about students' errors in using countable and uncountable nouns in writing.

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Basic Competence and Indicator of Competence Achievement

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3.5 Applying text structure and linguistic elements to carry out social functions express and ask the existence of people, objects, animals in an indefinite number, according to the context of their use.

.5.1 Determine the text structure of expressions and ask for the existence of objects in an indefinite number in accordance with the context of their use.

Indicator of Competence Achievement

3.5.2 Determine the linguistic element of the expression states and ask for the existence of objects in a number that is not certain according to the context of its use.ya.

4.6 Compile oral and written texts to express and inquire about the existence of people, objects, animals in an indefinite number, taking into account social functions, structures, and elements of language that are correct and in context.

4.6.1 Demonstrating short and simple dialogs about expressing the existence of an infinite number of things by paying attention to social functions, text structures, and correct linguistic elements and context.

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: MTs Muhammadiyah 02 Pekanbaru

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Menerapkan struk
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penahaman,
menebargai kiner 5 Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanp a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan դk Cipta Dilindարց՝ Undang-Undang Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber։ Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau. Kegiatan Alokasi **Sumber** Materi Pembelajaran Indikator Penilaian Pembelajaran Waktu Belajar Menerapkan struktur 3.1.1Mengidentifi 12 JP Teks lisan dan tulis untuk (a) Menyimak, • Buku • lisan kasi fungsi social meminta perhatian, (b) menirukan, dan bahasa tertulis mengecek pemahaman, (c) dan unsur memperagakan inggris penugasan untukmelaksanakan menghargai kinerja yang kebahasaan dari beberapa Kamus baik, dan (d) meminta/ ungkapan. contoh unjuk bahasa ungkapan meminta mengungkapkan pendapat meminta percakapan,den kerja inggris perhatian, mengecek serta responnya perhatian gan ucapan dan • produk • internet tekanan kata 3.1.2 Masing-masing diajarkan • portofolio menghargai kinerja vang benar Menyebutkan secara terpisah yang baik, dan ungkapan Mengidentifika • Fungsi sosial meminta dan meminta si ungkapan Menjaga hubungan mengungkapkan perhatian vang sedang interpersonal dengan guru pendapat, serta dipelajari 3.1.3 Merespon dan teman responnya, sesuai ungkapan Menanyakan dengan konteks Struktur teks meminta hal-hal yang penggunaannya. (ungkapan hafalan, tidak perhatian tidak diketahui Menyusun teks lisan perlu dijelaskan tata atau yang 3.1.4 sederhana untuk bahasanya) berbeda Mengidentifikasi mengucapkan dan a. Excuse me. Attention, fungsi social dan Menentukan merespon ungkapan please. Yes, please. unsur kebahasaan ungkapan yang meminta perhatian, Alright., dan dari ungkapan tepat secara mengecek pemahaman, semacamnya mengecek lisan/tulis dan menghargai kinerja pemahaman. b. She's kind, isn't she? dariberbagai vang baik, serta situasi lain Yes, she is. Understood? 3.1.5 meminta dan yang serupa Is it clear? Yes, Sir., dan Menyebutkan mengungkapkan semacamnya. ungkapan Membiasakan pendapat dengan mengecek menerapkan memperhatikan fungsi c. That's great. It's pemahaman yang sedang sosial, struktur teks, beautiful. Excellent! dan unsur kebahasaan dipelajari Thanks you., dan 3.1.6 Merespon Islamic Uni



Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang 1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber: 2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, hangan talah mengikan kepentingan yang wajar LINI Suska Biau.	yang benar dan sesuai kanteks Cipta milik UIN Suska Riau State Islamic Univ	semacamnya. d. What do you think? Rudi did it well, didn't he? Is that how you say it? Yes, I think so. I don't think so. No., dan semacamnya. • Unsur kebahasaan (1) Kosa kata: kata sifat sederhana (2) Tata bahasa: kata rujukan it, they, these, those, that, this. (3) Penggunaan nominal singular dan plural secara tepat, dengan atau tanpa a, the, this, those, my, their, dsb secara tepat dalam frasa nominal (4) Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi (5) Ejaan dan tanda baca (6) Tulisan tangan Topik Berbagai hal terkait dengan interaksi antara guru dan siswa selama proses pembelajaran, di dalam maupun di luar kelas, dengan memberikan keteladanan tentang perilaku jujur, disiplin,	ungkapan mengecek pemahaman. 3.1.7 Mengidentifikasi fungsi social dan unsur kebahsaan dari ungkapan menghargai kinerja yang baik. 3.1.8 Menyebutkan ungkapan menghargai kinerja yang baik 3.1.9 Merespon ungkapan menghargai kinerja yang baik. 3.1.10 Megidentifikasi fungsi social dan unsur kebahasaan dari meminta dan mengungkapkan pendapat. 3.1.11 Menyebutkan ungkapan meminta dan mengungkapkan pendapat. 3.1.12 Merespon ungkapan	dalam interaksi dengan guru dan teman secara alami didalam dan diluar kelas - Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil belajar	

2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanp b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.



	percaya diri, dan bertanggung jawab.	meminta dan mengungkapkan pendapat. 4.1.1 Menulis teks lisan sederhana untuk mengucapkan dan merespon ungkapan meminta perhatian. 4.1.2 Menulis teks lisan sederhana untuk mengucapkan dan merespon ungkapan meminta dan merespon ungkapan meminta dan mengungkapkan pendapat				
Hak cipta milik UIN Suska Riau K Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang Bilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menanyakan teks dan unsur kebahasaan untuk melaksana kan fungsi sosial menyatakan dan menanyakan tentang kemam puan dan kemauan melakukan, penggunaannya kemam puan dan kemaun puan dan kemaun puan dan kemaun melakukan suatu tindakan, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya 4.2 Menyusun teks lisan dan menyebutkan sumber: Menyusun teks lisan dan menyebutkan sumber: 4.2 Menyusun teks lisan dan menyebutkan sumber: yenggunaannya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tang	Teks lisan dan tulis untuk menyatakan dan menanyakan tentang (a) kemampuan dan (b) kemauan melakukan suatu tindakan Masing-masing diajarkan secara terpisah • Fungsi sosial Menunjukkan sikap personal tentang kemampuan dan kemauan diri sendiri dan orang lain untuk melakukan suatu	3.2.1Mengidentifi kasi fungsi social dan unsur kebahasaan dari memberi dan meminta informasi terkait kemampuan dan kemauan. 3.2.2 Menyebutkan ungkapan tindakan memberi dan meminta	- Menyimak,me mbaca, dan menirukan,gur u membacakan beberapa teks pendek berisi kemampuan dan kemauan, dengan ucapan dan tekanan kata yang benar - Menanyakan hal-hal yang	12 JP	 Buku bahasa inggris Kamus bahasa inggris internet 	 lisan tertulis penugasan unjuk kerja produk portofolio



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k Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

tentang kemampuan dan kemauan melakukan suatu tindakan, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks

C Z

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Sn

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Ria

tindakan.

- Struktur teks
- a. Can you play the guitar? Yes, I can. I'm sorry I can't answer the question. My uncle can run very fast., dan semacamnya.
- b. I promise I will come to your birthday party. Yes, sure, she will return the book soon. She will not take the train.. dan semacamnya
- Unsur kebahasaan
 - (1) Kata kerja bantu modal: can, will.
 - Kosa kata terkait kegiatan dan tindakan sehari-hari di lingkungan rumah, kelas, sekolah, dan masyarakat.
- Penggunaan nominal singular dan plural secara tepat, dengan atau tanpa a, the, this, those, my, their, dsb secara tepat dalam frasa nominal
- Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi,
- (5) Ejaan dan tanda baca

tidak diketahui atau yang berbeda

informasi terkait

kemampuan

Menyebutkan

dan meminta

4.2.1 Menulis

teks lisan dan

tulis sederhana

mengucapkan

memberi dan

informasi terkait

kemampuan dan

melakukan suatu

meminta

kemauan,

tindakan

tindakan memberi

informasi terkait

ungkapan

kemauan.

untuk

3.2.3

- Menentukan model yang tepat untuk diisikan ke dalam kalimatkalimat rumpang
- Bertanya jawab dengan teman tentang kemampuan dan kemauan masing-masing untuk melakukan tindakantindakan tertentu
- Memaparkan hasil temuannya dalam bentuk teks pendek tentang temannya dan mempresentasi kan didalam kelompok lain diikuti tanya iawab Melakukan

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

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Hak cipta milik UIN Sus ka Ria

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

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Sure, I won't. Don't open it, ok? OK., dan semacamnya. d. May I use your pen,

- please? Sure, here you are. May I wash my hands? Certainly., dan semacamnya.
- Unsur kebahasaan
- (1) Kosa kata: please, okay, certainly, sure, sorry, Let's.
- (2) Tata bahasa: Kalimat imperatif positif, kalimat imperatif negatif, kata kerja bantu modal may.
- (3) Penggunaan nominal singular dan plural secara tepat, dengan atau tanpa a, the, this, those, my, their, dsb secara tepat dalam frasa nominal
- (4) Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi
- (5) Ejaan dan tanda baca
- (6) Tulisan tangan

Topik

Berbagai hal terkait dengan interaksi antara guru dan siswa selama proses pembelajaran, di dalam maupun di luar kelas,

- dengan konteks. 3.3.4 Menyebutkan ungkapan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait himbauan sesuai dengan konteks.
- 4.3.1 Menulis teks lisan dan tulis sederhana yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait keharusan, larangan, dan himbauan. dengan memperhatikan fungsi sisial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks.
- Diberikan beberapa kasus, bertanya jawab dengan teman tentang keharusan,lara ngan,himbauan melakukan tindakantindakan tertentu
- Memaparkan hasil temuannya dalam bentuk teks pendek tentang temannya dan mempresentasi kan didalam kelompok lain diikuti Tanya jawab Melakukan
- refleksi tentang proses dan hasil belajarnya

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

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a. Pengutipan nanya untb. Pengutipan tidak meru2. Dilarang mengumumkan	Hak Cipta Dilindարֆi Undang-Undang 1. Dilarang mengulip sebagian atau seluru	Menerapkan struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan untuk melaksanakan fungsi	dengan memberikan keteladanan tentang perilaku jujur, disiplin, percaya diri, dan bertanggung jawab. Teks tulis (a) undangan pribadi dan (b) ucapan selamat (greeting card) sangat pendek dan sederhana	3.4.1Mengidentifi kasi fungsi social dan unsur kebahasaan dari	- Menyimak,me nirukan,dan memperagakan beberapa	12 JP	Buku bahasa inggris Kamus	lisantertulispenugasan
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmian, penyusunan laporan, b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanp	-Undang 4. 5. an atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan suml	Menyusun teks tulis undangan pribadi dan ucapan selamat (greeting card), sangat pendek dan sederhana, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks.	 Masing-masing diajarkan secara terpisah Fungsi sosial Menjaga hubungan interpersonal dengan guru dan teman Struktur text Menyebutkan tujuan dari (a) undangan pribadi dan (b) ucapan selamat (greeting card). Menyebutkan informasi rinci dari (a) undangan pribadi dan (b) ucapan selamat (greeting card). Unsur kebahasaan Kata dan tata bahasa yang lazim digunakan dalam undangan dan ucapan selamat dari sumber-sumber otentik. Penggunaan nominal 	memberi dan meminta informasi terkait menyuruh, mengajak, meminta ijin, serta menganggapinya, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. 3.4.2 Menyebutkan ungkapan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait ungkapan menyeruh sesuai dengan konteks. 3.4.3 Menyebutkan ungkapan tindakan memberi dan meminta	contoh percakapan,den gan ucapan dan tekanan kata yang benar - Mengidentifika sikan ungkapan yang sedang dipelajari - Menanyakan hal-hal yang tidak diketahui atau berbeda - Menentukan ungkapan yang tepat secara lisan/tulis dari berbagai situasi lain yang serupa - Membiasakan menerapkan yang sedan dipelajari dalam interaksi		bahasa inggris • internet	 unjuk kerja produk portofolio
sunan laporan, uk apapun tanp	(an sumber:	slamic Univ						

bentuk apapun tanp



<u>, 1 Ha</u>	0				
k Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang Ik Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyeb utkan sumber: a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan lapor	Hak cipta milik UIN Su	singular dan plural secara tepat, dengan atau tanpa <i>a, the, this, those, my, their</i> , dsb secara tepat dalam frasa nominal (3) Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi (4) Ejaan dan tanda baca (5) Tulisan tangan <i>Topik</i> Berbagai kegiatan, acara, dan hari penting siswa dan	informasi terkait ungkapan mengajak sesuai dengan konteks. 3.4.4 Menyebutkan ungkapan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait ungkapan meminta ijin sesuai dengan konteks.	dengan guru dan teman secara alami didalam dan diluar kelas - Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil belajar	
lurul gan	S	guru, dengan memberikan keteladanan tentang	3.4.5 Menanggapi		
n karya tu pendidika	a Riau	perilaku santun, peduli, cinta damai, dan kerjasama. Multimedia:	teks interaksi interpersonal lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan		
is ini tanpa menc n. penelitian, pen		Layout dan dekorasi yang membuat tampilan teks lebih menarik.	tindakan menyuruh, mengajak, dan meminta ijin, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya.		
xantuml ulisan l			4.4.1 Menulis teks lisan dan tulis sederhana		
(an dan karya ilı			yang melibatkan tindakan menyuruh,		
-menyel niah, pe	Stat		mengajak, meminta ijin, dan menanggapinya		
butkan sumber: ∌nyusunan laporan,	e Islamic Univ				

2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanp a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.



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0 2 Hak Cipta Dilindungi U Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanp ık Cipta Dilindungi ⊎rgang-Undang 1999 1998 - Sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber: Hak cipta dengan Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan memperhatikan fungsi social, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks. Menerapkan struktur Teks lisan dan tulis untuk 3.5.1Mengidentifi Mencermati 12 JP Buku lisan teks dan unsur menyatakan dan menanyakan kasi fungsi social dan bahasa tertulis kebahasaan untuk keberadaan orang, benda, dan unsur menemukan inggris penugasan binatang dalam jumlah yang melaksanakan fungsi kebahasaan teks perbedaan dan Kamus sosial menyatakan dan tidak tertentu khusus dalam persamaan dari unjuk bahasa menanyakan bentuk greeting beberapa kerja • Fungsi sosial inggris keberadaan orang, card, dengan greeting card Menjelaskan, produk internet benda, binatang dalam memberi dan untuk hari membanggakan, memuji, portofolio jumlah yang tidak meminta spesial tertentu mengaguni, mengkritik, tertentu, sesuai dengan informasi terkait Mengidentifika dsb. konteks dengan hari - hari si dan penggunaannya • Struktur teks special. menyebutkan Menyusun teks lisan dan There are only a few 3.5.2 ucapan selamat students left in school. tulis untuk menyatakan Menyebutkan yang ada Where are the others?: How dan menanyakan teks kartu ucapan dengan ucapan many chairs are there in tentang keberadaan selamat (Greeting dan tekanan orang, benda, binatang this classroom? A lot.; cards) terkait kata yang dalam jumlah yang There is not much water in dengan hari – hari benar tidak tertentu, dengan the dry season. So we have special. Mencermati memperhatikan fungsi to save water.; It's said that 3.5.3 Merespon dan there very few monkeys in sosial, struktur teks, teks kartu ucapan menemukan the zoo, and some are very dan unsur kebahasaan selamat (Greeting perbedaan dan thin.,dan semacamnya. yang benar dan sesuai cards) terkait persamaan dari konteks • Unsur kebahasaan dengan hari – hari beberapa special. greeting card (1) Ungkapan dengan State untuk event 3.5.4 There ... lain Menyebutkan (2) Kosa kata: kata benda,



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

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang 1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dah men a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah,	Hak cipta milik UIN Suska Riau	Kata jumlah yang tidak tertentu: little, few, some, many, much, a lot (of). (3) Kata kerja, dan kata sifat yang terkait dengan orang, binatang, benda di kelas, sekolah, rumah, dan sekitarnya (4) Penggunaan nominal singular dan plural secara tepat, dengan atau tanpa a, the, this, those, my, their, dsb secara tepat dalam frasa nominal (5) Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, (6) Ejaan dan tanda baca (7) Tulisan tangan. Topik Keberadaan orang, binatang, benda, di kelas, sekolah, rumah, dan sekitarnya yang memberikan keteladanan tentang perilaku jujur, disiplin, percaya diri, dan bertanggung jawab.	teks undangan pribadi. 4.5.1 Menulis informasi rinci yang terdapat pada teks greeting card. 4.5.2 Menulis teks khusus dalam bentuk greeting card sangat	 Mengidentifika si perbedaan dan persamaan,dan memberikan penilaiannya Membuat greeting card terkait hari istemewa yang relevan dengan peserta didik saat itu Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil belajarnya. 			
3.6 A menyebutkan sumber: ilmiah, penyusunan lapoi	Menerapkan struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan untuk	Teks lisan dan tulis untuk menyatakan dan menanyakan tindakan/kejadian yang		- Menyimak dan menirukan guru	12 JP	• Buku bahasa inggris	lisantertulis



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

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

Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

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

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-പ്രീdang

0 melaksanakan fungsi sosial menyatakan dan menanyakan tindakan/kejadian yang dilakukan/ terjadi secara rutin atau merupakan kebenaran umum, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya

Menyusun teks lisan dan tulis untuk menyatakan dan menanyakan tentang tindakan/kejadian yang dilakukan / terjadi secara rutin atau merupakan kebenaran umum, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks.

dilakukan/terjadi secara rutin atau merupakan kebenaran umum

- Fungsi sosial Menghargai alam semesta, memberi contoh kebiasaan baik/jelek, membanggakan, dsb.
- Struktur teks The sun shines everyday in Indonesia, so it is mostly very green. My father is very healthy because he wakes up early and excersises everyday. We have English on Monday and Wednesday. Do you get up early? Yes, I help my Mom before I go to school; I clean the house and wash the dishes.,dan semacamnya.
- Unsur kebahasaan
 - (1) Kata kerja dalam Simple Present Tense.
 - (2) Adverbia: always, often, sometimes, never, usually, every ...
 - (3) Kosa kata: kata benda, kata kerja, dan kata sifat yang terkait dengan orang, binatang, benda di

 Kamus bahasa inggris

menanyakan

menyebutkan

orang, benda,

dirumah, sekola

keberadaan

binatang

sekitarnya,

denagan tata bahas, ucapan

dan tekanan

Mencermati

situasi suatu

menybutkan

keberadaan

orang,

untuk

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beberapa teks

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tempat dengan

benda, binatang

dan jumlahnya

dengan ucapan

dan tekanan

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• internet

- penugasan
- unjuk kerja
- produk
- portofolio

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

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∺kan dan menyebutkan sumber: ≀karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan,	State Islamic Univ		proses.

State Islamic Univ



Ha ~ cip

WRITING TEST ABOUT QUANTIFIERS' DETERMINER

NAME CLASS SIGNATURE SCORE

Z Direction:

N a

 $\overline{\Sigma}$ 1. Make a sentence by using the following quantifiers' determiner (Much, many,

alot of, a few, a little, some, any, several, each, and every).

2. This test can't affect your English score. So please do by yourself.

1. Much :.

2. Many :.

3. A lot of :.

4. A few :.

5. A little :.

6. Some :.

7. Any :.

8. Several :.

9. Each : .

10 Every :.

tan Syarif Kasim Riau

N SUSKA RIAU

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WRITING TEST ABOUT QUANTIFIERS' DETERMINER

NAME	CLASS	SIGNATURE	SCORE
Awi Symper	M11-4	Jan .	70

Direction:

- 1. Make a sentence by using the following quantifiers' determiner (Much, many, a lot of, a few, a little, some, any, several, each, and every).
- 2. This test can't affect your English score. So please do by yourself.

1. Much	There isn't much water in withe pand
2. Many	There drien't many foursts? in this place this month V
3. A lot of	: Use see (a lot of birds) but no mammals .
4. A few	There are offen boys in the yord.
5. A little	: Com I have just a little mile) prease?
6. Some	: There is some coffee X
7. Any	do you have any sugar 9.
8. Several	:(several student in the class X angel.
9. Each	each boy sometimes 15 smooth 2
10. Every	: She always cooks our nears every day

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USKA R



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

WRITING TEST ABOUT QUANTIFIERS' DETERMINER

NAME	CLASS	SIGNATURE	SCORE	
Indri Ardini	8.4	A	50	

Direction:

- 1. Make a sentence by using the following quantifiers' determiner (Much, many, a lot of, a few, a little, some, any, several, each, and every).
- 2. This test can't affect your English score. So please do by yourself.

1. Much	We like the orange Juice, but I don't drink Much istik MILE
2. Many	I don't have many friends
3. A lot of	There are a lot of Manago on the table
4. A few	There are a rew PILLOW In the bed room
5. A little	l don't like a little juice
6. Some	There is some MILE
7. Any	she does not any Marker
8. Several	have (Several book) s
9. Each	Each girl always smart
10. Every	Every Share have teeth
	muso amation

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WRITING TEST ABOUT QUANTIFIERS' DETERMINER

NAME	CLASS	SIGNATURE	SCORE
Mutlara Akbar	VIII.4	24	40

Direction:

- 1. Make a sentence by using the following quantifiers' determiner (Much, many, a lot of, a few, a little, some, any, several, each, and every).
- 2. This test can't affect your English score. So please do by yourself.

1. Much	Do you have ruch rice?
2. Many	Are there many cats in the home
3. A lot of	there are a lot our orange on the rerrigerator
4. A few	There are a few Plates in the kitchen
5. A little	I dont like a little milk
6. Some	she is some pencil in the pensil case
7. Any	the does not have any Pen
8. Several	! I have peveral veil & X
9. Each	each girl sometimes smart
10. Every	every appres have big
	has in Missormation

GOOD LUCK



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WRITING TEST ABOUT QUANTIFIERS' DETERMINER

NAME	CLASS	SIGNATURE	SCORE
Rofido friska. syofianti.	Vm-4	ant./~	80.

Direction:

- 1. Make a sentence by using the following quantifiers' determiner (Much, many, a lot of, a few, a little, some, any, several, each, and every).
- 2. This test can't affect your English score. So please do by yourself.

1. Much	We don't have touch much many	
2. Many	I st tole may priends to the excel	
3. A lot of	there is a lot of sugar la the lor.	
4. A few	there are a few bags in the table.	
5. A little	: a I like (a little sign)	
6. Some	: I hove some pishes.	
7. Any	De you hove carry book.)	
8. Several	I have covern pencis in the toble	7
9. Each	2 each gain aways help mother.	
10. Every	: (every boy) aways ware up early to the meroung.	

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USKA R



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WRITING TEST ABOUT QUANTIFIERS' DETERMINER

NAME	CLASS	SIGNATURE	SCORE
TALITHA NAJHA	8.4	Tus	go

Direction:

- 1. Make a sentence by using the following quantifiers' determiner (Much, many, a lot of, a few, a little, some, any, several, each, and every).
- 2. This test can't affect your English score. So please do by yourself.

1. Much	We like orange juice, but I don't drink (much milk)
2. Many	There are many tourists in this place this month
3. A lot of	we see a lot of birds but no mammals
4. A few	there one a few fruits in the reprigerator
5. A little	There is only alittle oil in the par
6. Some	I meet (some priends in the porty
7. Any	she doesn't have any grasses
8. Several	I have saveral books
9. Each	: I sell books five dollar each
10. Every	: She always cooks our meals every day.)

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SUSKA RI



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N a

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

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State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasii

The Calculation of Students' Errors in Using **Quantifiers' Determiner in Writing**

NO	STUDENTS	SCORE
1	Student 1	50
2	Student 2	50
3	Student 3	60
4	Student 4	30
5	Student 5	70
6	Student 6	80
7	Student 7	40
8	Student 8	60
9	Student 9	80
10	Student 10	50
11	Student 11	70
12	Students12	50
13	Student 13	90
14	Student 14	60
15	Student 15	60
16	Student 16	80
17	Student 17	30
18	Student 18	70
19	Student 19	40
20	Student 20	100
21	Student 21	70
22	Student 22	60
23	Student 23	80
24	Student 24	80
25	Student 25	50
26	Student 26	80
27	Student 27	60
28	Student 28	50
29	Student 29	40
30	Student 30	50
31	Student 31	60
32	Student 32	50
33	Student 33	100
34	Student 34	70
35	Student 35	40
•	Total	2160



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

The Data of the Students Dominant Type of Error in

Using Quantifiers' Determiner in Writing

pta	No	Students	Omission	Addition	Misformation	Misordering	Total
a	1	Students 1	3	0	2	0	Errors 5
3	2	Students 1 Students 2	2	2	2	0	6
	3	Students 2 Students 3	0	0	3	0	3
~	4	Students 4	2	0	5	0	7
	5	Students 5	0	0	5	0	5
Z	6	Students 6	0	0	1	0	1
	7	Students 7	2	0	1	2	5
nS	8	Students 8	0	0	5	0	5
S	9	Students 9	0	0	1	0	1
ka	10	Students 10	1	0	4	0	5
27.00	11	Students 11	1	0	3	0	4
Z	12	Students 12	3	0	0	0	3
8	13	Students 13	0	0	0	0	0
	14	Students 14	0	0	3	0	3
-	15	Students 15	1	0	2	0	3
-	16	Students 16	0	0	1	0	1
	17	Students 17	5	0	2	0	7
-	18	Students 18	0	0	1	0	1
-	19	Students 19	0	0	5	0	5
-	20	Students 20	0	0	1	0	1
-	21	Students 21	0	0	2	0	2
-	22	Students 22	0	0	4	0	4
-	23	Students 23	0	0	3	0	3
-	24	Students 24	1	0	1	0	2
-	25	Students 25	4	1	0	0	5
	26	Students 26	0	0	2	0	2
S	27	Students 27	3	0	0	0	4
	28	Students 28	1	0	3	1	5
tate	29	Students 29	1	0	3	1	5
Is	30	Students 30	1	1	3	0	5
	31	Students 31	0	0	3	0	3
lamic	32	Students 32	0	0	4	0	4
110	33	Students 33	0	0	0	0	0
C	34	Students 34	0	0	3	0	3
Jn	35	Students 35	0	0	6	0	6
		otal Errors	31	4	84	4	123
e		otal Ellois	31		0-1	RATER 1	120
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RIZKI AMELIA, M. Pd

The Calculation of Students' Errors in Using

Quantifiers' Determiner in Writing

NO	STUDENTS	SCORE	
1	Student 1	50	
2 Student 2		50	
3	Student 3	70	
4	Student 4	30	
5	Student 5	70	
6	Student 6	70	
7	Student 7	50	
8	Student 8	50	
9	Student 9	70	
10	Student 10	50	
11	Student 11	80	
12	Students12	60	
13	Student 13	80	
14	Student 14	60	
15	Student 15	60	
16	Student 16	60	
17	Student 17	30	
18	Student 18	70	
19	Student 19	40	
20	Student 20	100	
21	Student 21	70	
22	Student 22	60	
23	Student 23	90	
24	Student 24	70	
25	Student 25	60	
26	Student 26	80	
27	Student 27	60	
28	Student 28	50	
29	Student 29	40	
30	Student 30	60	
31	Student 31	60	
32	Student 32	60	
33	Student 33	90	
34	Student 34	70	
35	Student 35	40	
	Total	2160	

The Data of the Students Dominant Type of Error in Using Quantifiers' Determiner in Writing

No	Students	Omission	Addition	Misformation	Misordering	Total Errors
1	Students 1	3	0	2	0	5
2	Students 2	2	2	2	0	6
3	Students 3	0	0	2	0	2
4	Students 4	2	0	5	0	7
5	Students 5	0	0	5	0	5
6	Students 6	0	0	1	0	1
7	Students 7	2	0	1	2	5
8	Students 8	0	0	5	0	5
9	Students 9	0	0	1	0	1
10	Students 10	1	0	3	0	4
11	Students 11	1	0	3	0	4
12	Students 12	3	0	1	0	4
13	Students 13	0	0	0	0	0
14	Students 14	0	0	4	0	4
15	Students 15	1	0	2	0	3
16	Students 16	0	0	1	0	1
17	Students 17	5	0	2	0	7
18	Students 18	0	0	1	0	1
19	Students 19	0	0	5	0	5
20	Students 20	0	0	1	0	1
21	Students 21	0	0	2	0	2
22	Students 22	1	0	4	0	5
23	Students 23	0	0	3	0	3
24	Students 24	1	0	1	0	2
25	Students 25	4	1	0	0	5
26	Students 26	0	0	2	0	2
27	Students 27	4	0	0	0	4
28	Students 28	1	0	3	1	5
29	Students 29	1	0	3	1	5
30	Students 30	1	1	4	0	6
31	Students 31	0	0	3	0	3
32	Students 32	0	0	4	0	4
33	Students 33	0	0	1	0	1
34	Students 34	0	0	3	0	3
35	Students 35	0	0	6	0	6
T	otal Errors	33	4	86	4	127

RATER 2

KURNIA BUDIYANTI, M. Pd



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~ Sifat Z S S Ka N

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

JI. H. R. Soebrantas No.155 Km.18 Tampan Pekanbaru Riau 28293 PO. BOX 1004 Telp. (0761) 58164; Fax. (0761) 561647 Web.www.ftk.uinsuska.ac.id, E-maii: eftak_uinsuska@yahoo.co.id

Pekanbaru, 11 Februari 2019

: Un.04/F.II.4/PP.00.9/2694/2019 Nomor

: Pembimbing Skripsi

: Biasa

Lamp.

Hal

Kepada

Yth. Roswati, S.Pd.I., 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 Yusti petri

NIM : 11614204409

Jurusan : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul : STUDENTS DIFFICULTIES IN USING COUNTABLE AND

UNCOUNTABLE NOUN IN THEIR WRITING AT MAN 1 KUANTAN

SINGINGI

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 terima kasih.

> Wassalam an. Dekan Wakil Dekan I

> > Dr. Drs Alimuddin, M.Ag NIP. 19660924 199503 1 002

Tembusan:

Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

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كالبثة التربية والتغاليم

Nomor : Un.04/F.II.4/PP.00.9/1172/2020

Pekanbaru, 29 Januari 2020

Sifat

Lamp.

Hal

: Pembimbing Skripsi (Perpanjangan)

Kepada

Yth. Roswati, S.Pd.I., 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 : Yusti petri

NIM : 11614204409

Jurusan : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

: STUDENT'S ERRORS IN USING QUANTIFIERS' DETERMINER IN Judul

WRITING AT MTs MUHAMMADIYAH 02 PEKANBARU

Waktu : 3 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 terima kasih.

> Wassalam an. Dekan

Alimuddin, M.Ag 19660924 199503 1 002

Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

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

مراج قال قالم المراجعة المحالية إلى المراجعة إلى المراجعة المراجعة إلى المراجعة المراجعة المراجعة المراجعة الم

PENGESAHAN PERBAIKAN UJIAN PROPOSAL

Nama Mahasiswa	YUSTI PETRI
Nomor Induk Mahasiswa	11614204409
Hari/Tanggal Ujian	KAMIS, 23 MEI 2019
Judul Proposal Ujian	STUDENT'S ERRORS IN USING QUANTIFIERS' DETERMINER IN WRITING AT MTS MUHAMMADIYAH 02 PEKANBARU
Isi Proposal	: Proposal ini sudah sesuai dengan masukan dan saran yang dalam ujian proposal

			TANDA TANGAN		
No	NAMA	JABATAN	PENGUJI I	PENGUJI II	
1.	RIZKY GUSHENDRA, M.Ed	PENGUJI I	high.		
2.	CUT RAUDHATUL MISKI, M. Pd	PENGUJI II			

Mengetahui Dekan Wakil Dekan

Dr. Drs. Alimuddin, M.Ag NIP. 196609241995031002 Pekanbaru, 29 Januari 2020 Peserta Ujian Proposal

YUSTI PETRI NIM. 11614204409

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

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FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

LAMPIRAN BERITA ACARA UJIAN PROPOSAL

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State Islamic Uni	

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Penguji I

Mel 2019 Pekanbaru. Penguji II



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FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN

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Alamat : Jl. H. R. Soebrantas Km. 15 Tampan Pekanbaru Riau 28293 PO. BOX 1004 Telp. (0761) 7077307 Fax. (0761) 21128

KEGIATAN BIMBINGAN MAHASISWA SKRIPSI MAHASISWA

1. Jenis yang dibimbing

a. Seminar usul Penelitian

b. Penulisan Laporan Penelitian

2. Nama Pembimbing

: Roswati, M.Pd

a. Nomor Induk Pegawai (NIP)

: •

Nama Mahasiswa

: Yusti petri

4. Nomor Induk Mahasiswa

: 11614204409

Kegiatan

No	Tanggal Konsultasi	Materi Bimbingan	Tanda Tangan	Keterangan
1.	37.43	keview relevant research, rechnique sampling	dl	and the same of th
2.		using of numberic, operational concept, purpose of the test, items auestions in technique collecting the data, Add references	Al	
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4.	3/5-19	Dee		
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Jl. H. R. Soebrantas No.155 Km.18 Tampan P. Fax. (0761) 561647 Web.www.ftk.uins kanbaru Riau 28293 PO. BOX 1004 Telp. (0761) 561647 uska.ac.id, E-mail: eftak_uinsuska@yahoo.co.id

Nomor : Un.04/F.II.4/PP.00.9/827/2020 Pekanbaru, 22 Januari 2020

Sifat : Biasa

Lamp.

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: Mohon Izin Melakukan PraRiset

Kepada

Yth. Kepala Sekolah

MTs Muhammadiyah 02 Pekanbaru

Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum warhmatullahi wabarakatuh

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

Nama NIM

: Yusti Petri 11614204409

Semester/Tahun Program Studi

VIII (Delapan)/ 2020 : 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.

an. Dekan

SUSKA R

Wakil Dekan III

Dr. Drs. Nursalim, M.Pd NIP. 19660410 199303 1 005

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.

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FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

Pekanbaru, 11 Februari 2020 M

Nomor : Un.04/F.II/PP.00.9/1955/2020 Sifat

: 1 (Satu) Proposal

Lamp. Hal : Mohon Izin Melakukan Riset

Yth. Kepala Kantor Kementrian Agama Kota Pekanbaru

Di Pekanbaru

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

Nama : Yusti Petri NIM : 11614204409

Semester/Tahun : VIII (Delapan)/ 2020 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

ditugaskan untuk melaksanakan riset guna mendapatkan data yang berhubungan dengan judul skripsinya: STUDENTS' ERRORS IN USING QUANTIFIERS' DETERMINER IN WRITING AT MTs MUHAMMADIYAH 02 PEKANBARU

Lokasi Penelitian: MTs MUHAMMADIYAH 02 PEKANBARU Waktu Penelitian: 3 Bulan (11 Februari 2020 s.d 11 Mei 2020)

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

Demikian disampaikan atas kerjasamanya diucapkan terima kasih.

Muhammad Syaifuddin, S.Ag., M.Ag NIP.19740704 199803 1 001

N SUSKA RIA

Tembusan:

Rektor UIN Suska Riau

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau



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SURAT KETERANGAN PENELITIAN

Nomor: 071/BKBP-SKP/2020/506



a. Dasar

- 1. 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.
- Peraturan Daerah Kota Pekanbaru Nomor 9 Tahun 2016 Tentang Pembentukan dan Susunan Perangkat Daerah Kota Pekanbaru.
- Rekomendasi dari Kepala Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu b. Menimbang Satu Pintu Provinsi Riau, nomor 503/DPMPTSP/NON IZIN-RISET/30627 tanggal 7 Februari 2020, perihal pelaksanaan kegiatan Penelitian Riset/Pra Riset dan pengumpulan data untuk bahan Skripsi.

MEMBERITAHUKAN BAHWA:

Nama

NIM 11614204409

3. Fakultas TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN SUSKA RIAU 4.

YUSTI PETRI

Jurusan PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS Jenjang

5. 6. Alamat

Lokasi Penelitian

STUDENTS ERRORS IN USING QUANTIFIERS DETERMINER IN WRITING AT MTS MUHAMMADIYAH 02 PEKANBARU Judul 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 1 (satu) tahun terhitung mulai tanggal Surat Keterangan Penelitian ini dibuat.

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, 7 Februari 2020

dan Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik Kabid Politik an Hubungan Antar Lembaga

RONI MAHENDRA, S.ST Penata Tingkat I NIP: 19750315 199803 1 005

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Tembusan

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

2.. Yang Bersangkutan.



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AKREDITASI

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN DASAR DAN MENENGAH

MADRASAH TSANAWIYAH (MTs) MUHAMMADIYAH 02

Muhammadiyah Islamic Junior High School 02

e-mail: mtsm02_pku@yahoo.co.id http://studentclubmtsm2.blogspot.com

NSM : 121.214.710.0018 NPSN : 10404156

Nomor 042/MTs.M/IV.4/F/2020

Biasa Sifat

Hal Balasan Surat Mohon Izin Melakukan Pra Riset.

Kepada Yth.

Wakil Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Pekanbaru

Assalamualaikum Wr.Wb

Sehubungan dengan surat Saudari dengan nomor Un.04/F.II.4/PP.00.9/827/2020 perihal Mohon Izin Melakukan Pra Riset Mahasiswa Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau TA. 2019/2020, maka dengan surat ini kami menyatakan bersedia untuk memberikan izin Melakukan Pra Riset Program Strata Satu (S1) dengan nama YUSTI PETRI

Demikianlah surat ini kami sampaikan, terima kasih.

MTs. M 02

Pekanbaru, 04 Jumadil Akhir 1441 H 29 Januari 2020 M

Kepala Madrasah

SUDIRMAN S.Ag, M.Pd.I NIP. 19660128 200312 1 001

JIN SUSKA RIAL



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AKREDITASI : A

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN DASAR DAN MENENGAH MADRASAH TSANAWIYAH (MTs) MUHAMMADIYAH 02

Muhammadiyah Islamic Junior High School 02

Address: Jl. Srikandi No. 207 Kel. Delima - Tampan, Pekanbaru Telp. (0761) 64278, 08127623560 e-mail: mtsm02_pku@yahoo.co.id http://studentclubmtsm2.blogspot.com

NSM : 121.214.710.0018 NPSN : 10404156

SURAT KETERANGAN RISET

Nomor: 109/MTs.M/IV.4/F/2020

Kepala MTs. Muhammadiyah 02 Pekanbaru dengan ini menerangkan bahwa :

Nama

: YUSTI PETRI

NIM

: 11614204409

Fakultas

: TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN SUSKA RIAU

Jurusan

: PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS

Jenjang

Adalah benar telah melakukan Riset/Penelitian di MTs. Muhammadiyah 02 Pekanbaru tanggal 28 Februari 2020.

Dengan judul "STUDENTS ERRORS IN USING QUANTIFIERS DETERMINER IN WRITING AT MTS MUHAMMADIYAH 02 PEKANBARU"

Demikianlah surat keterangan Riset ini dibuat, untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

> MTs. M 02 PEKANB

1441 H Pekanbaru, 06 Rajab 29 Februari 2020 M

SUDIRMAN, S.Ag, M.Pd.I NIP. 19660128 200312 1 001

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CURRICULUM VITAE



MTs Muhammadiyah 02 Pekanbaru.

Yusti Petri, the fifth daughter from Mr. Masdi (Alm) and Mrs. Yustinar was born in Sitorajo, April 8th 1998. She lived in Sitorajo Kari, Taluk Kuantan, kuantan Singingi, Riau. In 2010, she was graduated from SDN 027 Sitorajo Kari and continue her study in SMPN 4 Teluk Kuantan. She was graduated from MAN Teluk Kuantan in 2016.

In 2016, she was accepted as one of the

students in Department of English Education, Faculty of Education and Teacher Training of State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau. On July 2019, she was doing KKN (Kuliah Kerja Nyata) in Sungai Pinang, Hulu Kuantan, Kuantan Singingi regency. She also was doing Pre-Service Teacher Practice at

Finally, she followed thesis examination entitled "Students' Errors in Using Quantifiers in Writing at MTs Muhammadiyah 02 Pekanbaru" and she passed the examination on June 16th 2020.

UIN SUSKA RIAU