

of Sultan Syarif Kasim

ERROR ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS WRITING DESCRIPTIVE TEXT AT VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL PHARMACY **IKASARI PEKANBARU**





BY

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ERROR ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS WRITING DESCRIPTIVE TEXT AT VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL PHARMACY **IKASARI PEKANBARU**



BY

AGI FERIANDA SIN. 11614101031

Thesis Submitted as Partial Fulfill ment of the Requirementsfor Getting Under graduate Degree in English Education(S.Pd.)

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH EDUCATION FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU

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does not consist of other people work. I am entirely responsible for the content of this skripsi.

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ABSTRACT

Agi Ferianda (2022):

Error Analysis of Students Writing Descriptive Text at Vocational High School Pharmacy Ikasari Pekanbaru

3 Based on preliminary study, it was found that the students of Vocational High School Pharmacy Ikasari Pekanbaru, especially at the tenth grade students still had problems in writing, mostly because of the students' lack of knowledge about vocabulary, grammar, and do not understand well how to write descriptive text correctly. The objectives of this research were to describe kinds of errors and to find out the dominant error made by the students of Vocational High School Pharmacy Ikasari Pekanbaru in writing descriptive text. The design of this research was descriptive quantitative. The population of this research was the tenth grade students (238 students) of Vocational High School Pharmacy Ikasari Pekanbaru. The total numbers of sample were 35 students (15% from 238 students). In data collection, researcher used documentation obtained from the teacher. The result of the research shows that there were 77 errors made by the students' in writing descriptive text, consist of 12 (15.58%) errors of omission, 10 (13.98%) errors of addition, 55 (72.42%) errors of misformation, and no error of misordering. Lastly, the error of misformation is became the dominant error made by the students of Vocational High School Pharmacy Ikasari Pekanbaru in writing descriptive text.

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ABSTRAK

Agi Ferianda (2022): Analisis Kesalahan Siswa Dalam Menulis Teks Deskriptif di SMK Farmasi Ikasari Pekanbaru

Berdasarkan studi pendahuluan ditemukan bahwa siswa SMK Farmasi 3 Ikasari Pekanbaru khususnya siswa kelas XI masih mengalami kendala dalam menulis, sebagian besar karena kurangnya pengetahuan siswa tentang kosa kata, tata bahasa, dan kurang memahami dengan baik cara menulis teks deskriptif yang benar. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan jenis-jenis kesalahan dan untuk mengetahui kesalahan dominan yang dilakukan oleh siswa SMK Farmasi Ikasari Pekanbaru dalam menulis teks deskriptif. Desain penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kuantitatif. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah siswa kelas X (238 siswa) SMK Farmasi Ikasari Pekanbaru. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 35 siswa (15% dari 238 siswa). Dalam pengumpulan data, peneliti menggunakan dokumentasi yang diperoleh dari guru. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 77 kesalahan yang dilakukan siswa dalam menulis teks deskriptif, terdiri dari 12 (15,58%) errors of omission, 10 (13,98%) errors of addition, 55 (72,42%) errors of misformation, dan tidak ada error of misordering. Terakhir, error of misformation menjadi kesalahan dominan yang dilakukan oleh siswa SMK Farmasi Ikasari Pekanbaru dalam menulis teks deskriptif.







ملخص

أغي فيرياندا، (٢٠٢٢): تحليل أخطاء التلاميذ في كتابة نص وصفي في مدرسة إيكاساري الثانوية المهنية الصيدلية بكنبارو

انطلاقا من البحث الأولي، وجد أن تلاميذ مدرسة إيكاساري الثانوية المهنية الصيدلية بكنبارو، وخاصة تلاميذ الفصل العاشر ما زالوا يعانون من مشاكل في الكتابة، وفي الغالب بسبب قلة معرفة التلاميذ حول المفردات، والقواعد، وعدم فهمهم لطريقة كتابة نص وصفي بشكل صحيح. هدف هذا البحث وصف أنواع الأخطاء ومعرفة معظمها من قبل تلاميذ مدرسة إيكاساري الثانوية المهنية الصيدلية بكنبارو في كتابة نص وصفي. تصميم هذا البحث وصفي كمي، ومجتمعه تلاميذ الفصل العاشر (٢٣٨ تلميذا) من مدرسة إيكاساري الثانوية المهنية الصيدلية بكنبارو. بلغ العدد الإجمالي للعينة ٣٥ تلميذا (١٥٪ من ٢٣٨ تلميذا). وفي جمع البيانات، استخدم الباحث الوثائق التي حصل عليها من المعلم، أظهرت نتائج البحث أن هناك ٧٧ خطأ في كتابة النص الوصفي من قبل التلاميذ، وتتكون من ١٦ (١٥٥٨٪) أخطاء المدف، و ١٠ (١٣٩٨٪) أخطاء التوتيب. وأخطاء الإضافة، و ٥٥ (٢٢٨٤٪) أخطاء المعلومات. ولا توجد أخطاء الترتيب. وأخطاء المعلومات هي معظم الأخطاء من قبل تلاميذ مدرسة إيكاساري الثانوية المهنية الصيدلية بكنبارو في كتابة نص وصفي.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Background of the Problem

In learning English, there are four skills that should be known. Those are listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Writing is one of the basic skills that is important and should be learned (Harmer, 2001). It is used to connect people around the world, especially useful for linguistic academic people. Writing is an activity that people who write to create ideas or something. In the meaning, Writing is an effective tool for communicating and expressing our feelings, thoughts, and opinions to others.

In the same line, Ramli (2013) states that writing is a method of expressing feelings, ideas, arguments, willingness and thoughts in the form of words sentences. It means that when students write, they put their feelings and ideas into a word, word into sentence, sentence into paragraph, and it takes a lot of hard work to produce at the same time. Beside, writing also develops the ability in vocabulary and grammar. Thus, writing is helpful for students in read the text effectively. Writing can help in habitual action.

Writing is the most difficult skill in learning English. Hamp-Lyons in Nunan (1991) explains that it is true that writing is commonly a difficult activity for most individuals, both in mother tongue and in foreign languages. It is because the writing skill requires capabilities more than other language skills and it needs a special preparation. Writing is clearly a complex process. In writing, there are a number of language aspects involved such as model

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texts, prepositions, spell-check, punctuation and grammar. It is clearly defined Cip that writing is a difficult skill to master because it takes a long time to think and takes time to write and getting good results.

Based on the description above, writing is not easy for some students. They may have struggle when they use the language in writing. As a result of these factors, there will be error that can be found in their written product. Mourtaga in Abushihab (2014) stated that error and mistakes are different from each other because an error cannot be self-corrected and is caused by insufficient knowledge of the target language by a learner, while a mistake can be self-corrected. So, learner at various levels can do error in writing including advanced level.

Nevertheless, these errors would have an effect on their communications. Therefore it is important to analyze the errors because by learning errors there are many advantages. According to Corder as cited by Richards (1986) errors could be significant in three ways: they provided the teacher with information about how well the learner had mastered, they provided the research with evidence of how language was learned, and they served as devices by which the learner discovered the rules of the target language.

However, there have been several studies looking at students' errors in writing English texts. The majority of previous studies have described student errors in narrative, recount, and descriptive text. In this regard, the writer will concentrate on the study in order to describe students' errors when composing descriptive texts. It was found some researches that investigated students'

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error in writing descriptive text. Daryanto, 2013, Viewed from the perspective of surface strategy taxonomy, the errors are categorized into 5 groups; omission, addition, misformation, misardering, and blend. The highest percentage of occurrence is error on omission 99 sentences, 33.14%. The second major error is misformation. There are 78 sentences, 26.03%. Blend and addition sit on the third and fourth rank of major error. There are 61 sentences (22.29%) containing blend errors and addition consists of 47 sentences (15.49%). The data 12 findings show that the grade IX students of SMP Negeri 2 Boyolali academic year 2010/2011 committed many errors in constructing descriptive text.

Effendy, 2014, The result of the research shows that eight grade students of SMP ALIslam Kartasura still made 137 errors in their compositions. There are three classifications of error based on the combination of linguistic category taxonomy and surface strategy taxonomy. Lexical Errorsconsists 55, 47% that cover wrong spelling44, 52%, false friend (similar in form) 0, 72%, and 'use Indonesian word/ code switching' 10, 21%. Syntactical Errors consists of 40, 14% covers pronoun from subjective for possessive adjective3, 64%, pronoun from subjective for objective5, 10%, Be from addition of BE in Subject 4, 37%, BE from omission of BE in Subject 2, 18%, BE from omission of BE as Predicate5, 10%, Plural from omission of (-S) as plural marker14, 59%, The use of verb tense from misuse of have4, 37%, The use of verb tense from misuse of has0, 72% of errors). Errors on discourse are made up of 4, 37%. The error classified into one error, namely: discourse error from

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conjunction4, 37%. The researcher also finds 2 dominant sources of error, namely interlingual transfer and intralingual transfer. So, the eighth grade students in SMP Al- Islam Kartasuraespecially in class C still made errors in their composition in writing descriptive text. The dominant error is lexical error especially in wrong spelling. In other hand, Pratama, 2015, did a study on Error Analysis in Writing

Descriptive Text. They conclude that there are some types of errors which students made in writing descriptive text by the eighth grades of SMP 2 Muhammadiyah Masaran. The result of the analysis is that thirty students' compositional works produce 318 errors which are grouped into three main categories, namely: lexical errors, syntactical errors, and discourse errors. Then the three categories are elaborated into components which have their own type those are omission, addition and misordering. The elaboration can be sited as follow: "Lexical Errors" consist of 80 errors or 25.15 % of errors, "Syntactical Errors" consist of 214 errors or 67.30% of errors, Discourse Errors consist of 24 errors or 7.55% of errors. Based on the three main categories the most errors made by the students are syntactical error by 214 errors or 67.30% of errors. While the most error type made by the students are in wrong spelling that consist of 41 errors or 12.89%.

Furthermore, Afifudin, 2016, The data were analyzed through analyzing the grammatical incorrect form of the sentences by marking the errors, reconstructing the correct sentences, classifying the types of errors and counting the errors in order to know the most common type of grammatical

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error. As the result, the researcher found that the students made 288 errors in their descriptive writings. The errors occurred in all types of errors investigated. They are verb tense, verb form, subjectiver agreement, plural, possessive inflection, definite article, indefinite article, word order, run-on, and fragment. And, the students made the most errors (77 occurrences or 26%) in fragment. The source of errors was also mostly due to interlanguage transfer. Therefore, English teachers should be aware of these findings as an input in their teaching of writing. Teachers can teach students to avoid these common errors in their future writing.

Syahputri & Masita, 2018, carried out study an analysis on students' errors in writing Descriptive text at SMP SWASTA BUDI SETIA SUNGGAL. The result of the test showed that there were four types of error in writing. They were omission, addition, misformation and misordering. The dominant types of error in writing descriptive text was omission with 86 or 43% error, then misformation with 45 or 22.5%. Next misordering error with 39 or 19.5%. And the last addition error with 30 or 15%. The cause of error found in students" writing text, they were intralingual interference, interlingual interference and carelessness.

Moreover, other studies concern on the students' errors in writing descriptive text using simple present tense. Wijaya, 2014, did a study an error analysis on the use simple present tense in a descriptive text written by the seventh grade students of SMPN 5 Kediri. The finding showed that there are 110 items of errors which occur in students' sentence. Based on the finding of

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the analysis, the researcher found that 25 items or 23% errors are omission, 11 items or 10% are addition, 61 items or 55% are misformation, 13 items or 12% are misordering.

In conclusion, these previous research studies were used as references in

conducting this research. The similarities between these researchers analysed grammatical errors and used same technique in analysing the data. Moreover, the objectives of this research are about types of error and to find out the most of common errors of students in writing descriptive text at the tenth grade of state Vocational High School Pharmacy Ikasari Pekanbaru. Himmatul, 2017, The result of this research showed that based on the surface strategy taxonomy, the students tended to make errors in the form of omission (28 errors = 20%), in the form of misformation (23 errors = 21%), in the form of addition (5 error = 5%), and in the form of misordering (37 errors = 34%) out of the total errors were 93 errors. The reasons why they made errors because of the students lacked English grammatical rules mastery.

In other research, the error of students using personal pronoun in writing descriptive text was discussed Pratiwi, Putri & Lilis; 2019, The result showed that there are four types of errors, they are: omission, addition, misordering, and disordering. In students' writing had been found many errors that focused on personal pronoun is 8 or 32% of omission error, 0 or 0% of addition error, 17 or 68% of mis-formation error, and 0 or 0% of disordering error. So, the highest percentage of types of error is a mis-formation error that is 17 or 68%. The most error of personal pronouns in descriptive text due by the students is

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when they used a subject pronoun. Almost previous researches conducted the research at Junior High School students. It can be assumed that there are only a few researches investigated at senior high school level same as vocational high school. Additionally, the previous studies took sample lower than 50 students. Based on the explanation above, it is clear that there is insufficient research investigated about students' error in writing descriptive text with a large number of samples especially at vocational high school students.

Vocational High School pharmacy Ikasari Pekanbaru is one of the schools in Pekanbaru. As a formal institution, this school provides an English lesson for the students. This school implements 2013 curriculum. English is one of the subjects that are taught in this school. The students learn English once meeting in a week. Then, one of the texts that they should learn based on Permendikbud no. 37 of 2018 about KI KD of K'13 Senior high school is descriptive text. According to Emilia (2010), descriptive text is a text which is intended to describe a particular person, place or thing.

From September to December 2019 the writer conducted PPL activities at Vocational High School pharmacy Ikasari Pekanbaru. The writer had the opportunity to teach tenth grade. During teaching activities at SMKF Ikasari, the writer found that many students made errors in writing. After conducting interviews with the English teacher and several 10th grade students at Vocational High School pharmacy Ikasari Pekanbaru, the writer found that students who did error in writing, mostly because of the students' lack of knowledge about vocabulary and grammar.



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Meanwhile, students are asked to master English, including listening, reading and speaking. They are still confused about how to use correct grammar and they don't know meaning of the language. They tend to ignore grammar mistakes so when they write text in English. They made many mistakes in writing English texts. A descriptive text is considered as the simplest and easiest writing form compared to narrative, recount, or procedure, particularly for the beginning writer. The researcher chooses descriptive text to be researched because many students do not understand well how to write this text correctly.

Based on writer preliminary study, it was found the students' have lack of vocabulary knowledge, have problem in grammar knowledge and some of the students' are still confused in using grammar correctly, they are still tend to ignore grammar mistakes when they write English text.

Considering that there are many errors that students made, it is important for the researcher to analyze their errors and diagnose the difficulties they experience in the classroom. According to Corder (1981) error analysis is branch of applied linguistic activity. Whereas, Brown (2007) asserts that error analysis is the fact that learners do make errors and that is possible to detect, evaluate and identify these mistakes to expose anything of the mechanism working inside the learner, contributing to a rise in the study of errors of learners. On the other hand, james (1998), argues that error analysis is the process of determining the occurrence, nature, cause and consequences of unsuccessful language.



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Identification of the Problem

According to Hamp-Lyons in Nunan (1991) explains that it is true that writing is commonly a difficult activity for most individuals, both in mother tongue and in foreign languages. Writing is clearly a complex process. In writing, there are a number of language aspects involved such as model texts, prepositions, spell-check, punctuation and grammar. It is clearly defined that writing is a difficult skill to master because it takes a long time to think and takes time to write and getting good results.

Considering that there are many errors that students made in writing, it is important for the researcher to analyze their errors and diagnose the difficulties they experience in the classroom. Based on writers preliminary studies, problem that students faced can be seen into following symptom

s; some of the students' have lack of vocabulary knowledge, some of the students' have lack of grammar knowledge, some of the students' are still confused in using grammar correctly and some of the students' are still tend to ignore grammar mistakes when they write English text.

Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification of the problems, there were many problems about error in writing descriptive text. In this research limited to students grammatical errors in their writing descriptive text at tenth grade of Vocational High School pharmacy Ikasari Pekanbaru.

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D. Formulation of the Problem

- 1. What types of errors are made by tenth grade students in writing descriptive text at Vocational High School Pharmachy Ikasari Pekanbaru?
- 2. What are the most common errors made by tenth grade students in writing descriptive text at Vocational High School Pharmachy Ikasari Pekanbaru?

E. Objective and Significance of the Research

1. Objectives of the Research

Considering the problems above, this study is oriented towards the following objectives those are as follows:

- a. To describe kinds of errors made by the tenth grade students of SMKF Ikasari Pekanbaru in the academic year of 2021/2022 in writing descriptive text.
- b. To find out the dominant error made by the tenth grade students of SMKF Ikasari Pekanbaru in the academic year of 2021/2022 in writing descriptive text.

2. Significance of the Research

The result of this research is expected to provide useful information for teachers to understand the students' errors in writing descriptive text, and hopefully it will help the teacher to solve the students' errors and inprove the effectiveness of teaching prosses. In



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addition the result of the research will benefit for the students to be more active in learning grammer, vocabulary, spelling, and etc.

By analyzing the students errors in writing descriptive text, the writer wishes the result of the research would be adventageous for the

Definition of Term

candidate of english teacher.

1. Error

errors reflect the gaps in the learners knowledge, an error is produced due to the fact that the learners cannot identify what is correct and incorrect According to Ellis (1997). It can be concluded that students error is produced due to the learners cannot identify what is correct and incorrect.

readers and also for him to enrich and improve his knowledge and skill as

2. Writing

According to Sapkota (2012) writing is the process of placing down the graphic symbols that present a language in order to express some meaning so that the reader can understand the information.

3. Descriptive text

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Descriptive text is a text which describes a person, thing, place and certain condition in particular According to Rinastuty (2014).

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CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Error analysis

One of the most inhibiting factors in understanding and using a foreign language is making mistakes and errors. The making of errors indicates that learners have not learned the rules of the language they are using. Language learning as any other human learning involves making mistakes and error. Brown (2000) states that the mistakes, misjudgment, miscalculation and erroneous assumption from an important aspect of learning of skill and acquiring information. Anyone attempts to acquire something by making mistakes and errors.

Since language is process that involves the making of mistakes and errors, errors are considered as the product of learning. It is important for the English teacher to realize that error made by learner need to be analyzed correctly in order to arrange learning strategy effectively. In addition, it is important to discuss error analysis to underscore that relevance of such analysis for teaching English as a foreign language. Such an analysis becomes the key for foreign language acquisition.

According to Corder (1981) Error analysis is a subset of applied linguistics. Whereas, Brown (2007) asserts that error analysis is the fact that learners do make errors and that these errors can be observed,

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0 ~ analyzed, and classified to reveal something of the system operating within the learner, led to a surge of study of learners' errors. On the other hand, james (1998), argues the process of evaluating the incidence, nature, cause, and consequences of failed language is known as error analysis.

In short, error analysis can be a very useful device of a foreign language teaching program. Error provides feedback, they tell the teacher something about the effectiveness of their teaching materials and their teaching techniques.

Definition of error

The term error has been defined by various linguists and researchers. According to Corder (1981) errors are described by the application of linguistic theory to the data of erroneous utterances produced by a learner or a group of learners. Moreover, Brown (2007) considers an error to be a significant departure from the adult grammar of a native speaker, representing the learner's inter-language competence. In addition, Richards and Schimidt (2002) state that an error is "the use of a linguistic item (e.g. a word, a grammatical item, a speech act, etc.) in a way a fluent or native speaker of the language regards as showing faulty of incomplete learning." furthermore, funder (1987) mentions that an error is a judgment of laboratory stimulus that deviates from a model of how that judgment should be made.

In conclusion, an error is a deviation made by learner because he/ she doesn't know about the rule and will make it repetitively.

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Types of Error

1. Linguistic Category

This category classifies errors based on either both the language component or the particular linguistic constituent the error affects. Language components include phonology (pronunciation), syntax and morphology (grammar), semantics and lexicon (meaning and vocabulary) and discourse (style). Constituents include the elements that comprise each language component. For example, within syntax which parts the error is in the main or subordinate clause and within clause, which constituent is affected, e.g. the noun phrase, the auxiliary, the verb phrase, the preposition, the adverb, the adjectives and so forth (Dulay, Burt, & Krashen, 1982). As follows:

a) Morphology

Indefinite article incorrect

A used for an before vowels

An used for a an little ant

Possessive case incorrect b.

Omission of "s" the girl ice cream

a ant

Third person singular verb incorrect c.

Failure to attach –s the boy help the cat

Simple past tense incorrect d.

Regular past tense Omission of -ed the she cat save her

Past participle incorrect

Omission of -ed he was call

Comparative adjective/adverb incorrect

Use of more + er he got up more higher

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b) Syntax

- Noun phrase a.
 - Determiners

Omission of the article he no go in hole

Nominalization

Simple verb used instead of -ing by to cook it

• Number

Substitutions of singular for plurals he got some leaf

• Use of pronouns

Omission of subject pronoun (he) pinch the man

• Use of prepositions Omission of preposition the water

came (to)

- b. Verb phrase
 - Omission of verb

he (fell?) in the water Omission of main verb

Use of progressive tense

Omission of be

he going

I go play

Subject of verb agreement

Disagreement of subject and verb

you be friends

- c. Verb-and-verb construction
 - Omission of "to"

d. Word order

Repetition of the object.

The bird (object) he

tried to shoot it

- e. Some transformation
 - Negative transformation Formation of no or not without the auxiliary do.

he not play anymore

1. Surface Strategy Taxonomy

Surface strategy taxonomy highlights the ways surface structures are altered: learners may omit necessary items or add unnecessary ones; they may misform items or misorder them. According to Ellis (2003), there are four kinds of errors. They are described as follows:



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Omission

Omission is characterized by the absence of an item that must appear in well-formed utterance or leaving out an item that is required for an utterance to consider grammatical. However between content word and functional word, language learner more frequently omits the letter.

Example : she sleeping For : she is sleeping.

b) Addition

Addition occurs because of the presence of an item that must not appear in well-formed utterances.

Example : I have an apples. : I have an apple. For

c) Miss-formation

It is characterized by the used of the wrong form of the morpheme or structure. In miss-formation error, the learners supply something although it is not correct and use one grammatical form in place of another grammatical form.

Example : A man and little boy was watching him. : A man and a little boy were watching him For

d) Misordering

Misordering is categorized by the incorrect placement of a morpheme or group of morpheme in an utterance. This kind of



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error occurs when the learners wrongly place the sequence of words in the sentences.

Example : What daddy is doing? : What is daddy doing? For

Classifying error in these ways can help us to diagnose students' learning problems at any one stage of their development and also, to plot how changes in error patterns occur over time.

2. Comparative Taxonomy

This classification is on the basis of comparisons between the second language errors structure and certain other types of constructions. For example, the errors of a Malaysia student learning English are compared errors that made by children learning English as a first language.

3. Communicative Effect Taxonomy

Communicative effect classification deals with errors from the perspective of their listener or reader. It has focused on distinguishing between errors that seem to cause miscommunication and those that do not. This taxonomy is divided into global and local errors



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a) Global errors

Errors that affect overall sentence organization significantly hinder communication. The most systematic global errors include:

- Wrong order of major constituents e.g. English language use many people
- Missing, wrong, or misplaced sentence connectors e.g. (if) not take this bus, we late for school
- Missing cues to signal obligatory exceptions to pervasive syntactic rules
 e.g. the student's proposal (was) looked into (by) the principal.
- Regularization of pervasive syntactic rules to exceptions.
 e.g. we amused that movie very much.
 (That movie amused us very much)

b) Local errors

Errors that affect single elements (constituents) in a sentence do not usually hinder communication significantly. These include errors in noun and verb inflections, articles, auxiliaries and the formation of quantifiers. The global or local errors distinction can be extended to the classification of errors in terms of those that sound more "un-English" to a listener or reader than others.

To find out what types of error in this research, the researcher uses types of error from Ellis (2003), his suggest four type of errors, omission, addition, misformation, misordering.

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Cause of error

Brown (2007) classifies the sources of error into four source, those are interlingual, intralingual, context of learning and communication strategies. The four sources of error will be discussed briefly below.

- 1) The first source of error is interlingual transfer. It is the beginning stage of learning second language. It is the negative influence of the mother tongue of learner. In this stage, students are not familiar yet with the use of target language, so they use a previous experience when they learn it.
- 2) The second source of error is intralingual transfer. It is the negative transfer of items within the target language. In this stage, students just learn some of target language, so students apply the structure into a new form and develop it that does not correspond to target language of mother language.
- 3) The third source of error is context of learning. It overlaps both types of transfer. In this stage, context refers to teacher of text book. In classroom, the teacher of the text book can lead the students to make errors. It can be called false concept.
- 4) The last source of error is communication strategies. It is related to learning style. In this stage, students have to use their production strategies for getting the massage. But sometime it can be sources of error.

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The Procedure of Error Analysis

Procedure of error analysis is very necessary and important. Without procedures, error analysis will not be correct and clear. Therefore, the procedure of error analysis must be understood by a student. So, they will know how to write correctly. There are some procedures of error analysis which come from some linguistics expert one of them is Ellis (1997) in his book, "second language Acquisition", mentions the procedure of error analysis into four steps such as identifying the error, describing errors, explaining or interpreting, and evaluating error. Where the four step procedures those are very important and needed in the error analysis. The four steps of procedures will be discussed briefly below:

The first step in analyzing learners' the errors is identifying the errors; which the researcher should compare the sentence that learner produces with what would be the correct sentence in the target language or inappropriate for a particular context, it shows the error.

The next step is describing errors; the identified errors are described and classified into the table description of errors in order to know the frequency of error types. Classifying errors in such ways can help the teacher analyses learners' problems in their target language development.

The third step is explaining or interpreting. It discusses the error types described in the table description and it is going to be more



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difficult when identifying the causes of error since the errors have a varied cause such as mother tongue interference, overgeneralization, error encouraged by teaching materials or methods.

The last step is evaluating error, which is also necessary. The teacher can determine what should be more emphasized or treated and what should not to their students.

Based on the explanation above, this research uses Ellis's theory of error analysis viewing the error analysis as an activity to identify, describe, explain or interpret, and evaluate the errors.

Concepts of error and mistakes

An error is different from mistake, so it is crucial to differentiate both of them. According to Ellis (1997) errors are gaps in a learner's knowledge that arise when the learner is unsure of what is correct. Corder (1973) adds that errors are breaking the role, due to lack of competence such as knowledge of the language, which may or may not be conscious. As they are due lack of competence they tend to be not correctable. Furthermore, Brown (2007) state that errors reveal the learner's capacity.

According to Ellis (1997), Mistakes are lapses in competence that arise when a learner is unable to apply what he or she has learned Meanwhile, Brown (2007) states that a mistake refers to a performance error that is random guess or a slip in that it is a failure to utilize a known system correctly.

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In conclusion, mistake is just a slip that the learner forgets the right form, meanwhile, an error is a deviation made by the learner because he or she does not know the rule and will make it repetitively. In English, there are four basic skills that are learnt by students in

Junior High School, Senior High School and University. They are listening, speaking, reading and writing. Writing is the most challenging of the four skills to master. To support this opinion, Richards (2002) states that for second language learners, mastering writing is the most difficult skill. The difficulty is as someone starts to write on a piece of paper, they not only produce and arrange ideas, but also convert those ideas into text that is readable.

Many different definitions about writing are given by experts from many resources. According to Kane (1995) It should interest us, and interest others as well, at least theoretically, when we choose a topic. It should be within the range of our experience and skill, though it is best if it stretches us. It is not about what thing we want to about, but how we understand it. Good writing has personality. Readers enjoy sensing a mind at work, hearing a clear voice, responding to an unusual sensibility. If we have chosen a topic that is of general concern and if genuine feeling and intelligence come through, it will be interesting. It is also supported by Taylor (2009). He states that if we are to write well we need to know (as well as we can) what we are talking about. Writer, subject matter, reader,

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and the forms of language are elements of the writing situation. All those 0 ~ cipta elements must be handled together in the act of writing. On the other side, Urquhart and McIver (2005) state that writing is a milik UIN Suska

complex process which is about expressing knowledge. Teachers want their students to express their knowledge as thoughtfully and clearly as they can. Teachers also have to make time for their students to engage in the writing process to get a pleasant result.

From the definitions above, it is possible to say that writing is the most difficult skill among the others. Many things must be considered in writing. Grammar, vocabularies, punctuation, and spelling knowledge are the factors that influence writing to be the good one. However, based on the ideas given writing is a way of remembering and a way of thinking. That is why, it makes writing difficult and complex. It needs a hard work because as we write we have to produce words, phrases, sentences, and paragraphs to be a text. None of us can write much of interest without thinking, probing, observing, asking question, experimenting, and reading.

2. The Nature of Writing Descriptive Text

Descriptive text is a text which describes particular persons, things, or places in specific way. Therefore, our visualization is needed. To create this text, our imagination must flow on a paper. Kane (2000) states, "Descriptive text is description about sensory experience –how something looks, sounds, tastes. Mostly, it is about visual experience, but description also deals with other kinds of perception. The purpose of descriptive text

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is to describe and reveal a particular person, place, or thing in detail or specific to make the readers able to visualize the description". It can be concluded that descriptive text is used to describe everything which is seen by writer in detail.

According to Emilia (2010), "Descriptive text is a text which is intended to describe a particular person, place or thing". The schematic structure of Descriptive texts is divided into two: Identification and Description. Besides schematic structure, descriptive text also has its own linguistic features. Linguistic features of descriptive text are: the use of specific participant, written in present tense, the use of linking verbs, and the use of adjectives, relational and material processes.

Therefore, the most crucial aspect to create a descriptive text is on how we transfer our ideas in our mind into a piece of paper. Our ability to develop sentences by sentences become paragraphs needed and we have to have high potential in developing the paragraphs so that the content of the paragraph is logical. It also has benefit to avoid misunderstanding for readers. A good descriptive text will help the reader visualize what the writer is describing in terms of objects, persons, or locations.

Writing is one of most important skills for educated people. It is very important ability to be conducted in the teaching learning process. Students can use their language to express their ideas, thoughts and teaching by writing sentence when they have difficulty in saying orally, it means that a writer is not able to know the response of his reader directly.

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I According to O'malley and Pierce (1996) there are three purposes of 2 cipta milik UIN Suska writing that describing the kinds of students writing, they are: 1) Informative Writing

Informative writing helps in the integration of new ideas and the review of previous experience. So, the writer can share knowledge and give information, directions or ideas. Examples of informative writing includes describing events or experiences, discussing concepts, speculating about causes and effects, and creating new ideas or relationships.

2) Expressive or Narrative Writing

Expressive or narrative writing is a personal or imaginative expression in which the writer produces story or essay. This type of writing often used for entertainment, pleasure, discovery, poems, or short play.

3) Persuasive Writing

In persuasive writing, writers try to influence others and initiate action or change. This type of writing includes evaluation of a book, movie, consumer product, or Controversial issues. Writing is one way of communication, if we look for a new job employers, public officials or even member of the family to protest unfair treatment or to say "thanks" for help. By improving the writing skill, the purpose of communication in written will be easier.

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Based on all of the statements above, the researcher came to the conclusion that everything we write is done to convey a thought or an emotion in order to raise a meaning based on each value. Furthermore, writing refers to the process for students to develop their communication skills, exchange content with readers, and prepare them to become professional writers.

Generic Structure of Descriptive Text

When we are creating a descriptive text, there is generic structure which makes our writing true. Identification and description are the generic structure of descriptive text. According to Pardiyono (2007) Descriptive text has generic structure as follows:

- Identification: a part of paragraph of description text which tells a topic and characters that would be described.
- 2) Description: a part of paragraph of description text which tells the content of describing the particular persons, places or things.

The student needed to understand the writing process in order to create good sentences. Writing process is very important because with the process itself, the student would be understood carefully about writing. As assumed by Ontario (2005) "writing process is the means by which the students learn how to approach and carry out writing task". Based on Ontario (2005) There are five stages in writing process; planning, writing a draft, revising, editing, and publishing.



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Planning is the first step for the students before they begin to write. Planning sometimes referred to as "rehearsal", results in a plan to guide students as they write. Students come up with concepts based on their previous understanding or personal experiences. They may be prompted to visualize or draw their story and then tell a friend. After brainstorming with other students, they evaluate their ideas, narrow their focus, and select a topic. Some students may be provided with a generic graphic organizer. As students create a plan, they need to consider why they are writing (the purpose), and who will read what they write (the audience). At this point, students may determine the form their writing will take.

Next, Drafting is the process to get an idea in writing process. Following the development of their plan, students write a first draft. The intent of this draft is to get ideas down on paper. The focus, at this point, is on the message, not the mechanics of writing". In this case, how the students arrange and develop the ideas to make a good writing. Then, the students should explore the ideas to get a new variant idea logically based on the topic.

Revising is the process to re-check or re-look the writing text. This step focuses on improving the message's quality. Students are taught to examine their writing critically and use a variety of strategies to revise their writing effectively. Students will also think about their writing, including sentence structure, paragraphing, and

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vocabulary, and make sure they've use the right words for their subject and target audience. Here, the students also usually change the idea, add new idea or information, and add new supporting details. On this stage, the students will receive something new that will be better than before.

The next stage is *editing*. By this stage, students are satisfied with their message. They feel they have addressed the purpose, used the appropriate text form, and considered their audience. Therefore, they now need to focus on the mechanical aspects of their writing – they need to be taught to proofread their own writing and the writing of others.

Publishing is the last of writing process. The students will feel happy because the student can complete the writing. Students now make their writing presentable to the intended audience. They consider the visual layout of the text (e.g., margins, headings, graphics, and photographs) and its legibility. Their work can be shared with their audience after it has been completed.

From the explanation and theories above, the researcher can conclude that writing is not as simple as tasks that could be finish as soon as possible. It needed a process to finish a good writing.

Language Feature of Descriptive Text

Gerot and Wignell (1994) state, "Descriptive text has language features consist of identifying process, classical nominal groups, using



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simple present tense, using specific nouns, using detail noun phrase to give information about the subject, various adjectives functioning to describe, relating verbs to give information about the subject, action verbs, adverbial to give additional information, and figurative language skill."

Language feature of descriptive text is focused on what type on sentence is used. Simple present tense is one of many types of sentences used in descriptive texts in English, including simple present tense, simple future tense, simple past tense, simple past future, and etc. The form of verb used in this text type is also a language element. From all kinds of verbs such as mental verb, behavior verb, mental verb, action verb, etc., action verb is the one that is being used in descriptive text. Adjectives and specific participants are also taken part in this descriptive text.

1) Using Simple Present

It is used to describe an action that is regular, true or normal. Tense which is often used is Simple Present Tense. However, some times it uses Past tense if the things are described does not exist anymore.

2) Using Adjectives

An adjective is a word that describes, identifies, modifies, or quantifies something (a noun or a pronoun). It can be a single word, a phrase, or a clause. It is to make clearer nouns.

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3) Using Action Verbs

Action verbs are verbs that specifically describe what the subject of the sentence is doing. This type of verb tells about information in a sentence and can convey emotion and a sense of purpose that extends beyond the literal meanings of the words.

4) Specific participant

Specific participant tells about object in specific details that is going to be described. It can be particular persons, things or places that are being described in detail and specific ways.

The student needed to understand the writing process in order to create good sentences. Writing process is very important because with the process itself, the student would be understood carefully about writing. As assumed by Ontario (2005) "writing process is the means by which the students learn how to approach and carry out writing task". Based on Ontario (2005) There are five stages in writing process; planning, writing a draft, revising, editing, and publishing.

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their focus, and select a topic. Some students may be provided with a generic graphic organizer. As students create a plan, they need to consider why they are writing (the purpose), and who will read what they write (the audience). At this point, students may determine the form their writing will take.

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Examples of writing descriptive text

1. The White Tiger

The white tiger is a type of feline subspecies of the Bengal tiger. It has almost no orange pigmentation. It is for this reason that its fur is white and from there it derives its name. Despite the black stripes it maintains its pigmentation.

Regarding their size or size, these tigers are usually slightly larger than the orange tigers. Due to this condition (lack of pigmentation), white tigers have been classified as exotic animals and are a source of great tourist attraction.



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2. Lamp

It is a receptor that converts energy. Although the lamp is commonly known as a unified object, the truth is that it can be divided into two parts: on one side is the luminary (which is the device that serves as a support) and the proper lamp which is the device that produces the light (bulb).

Although originally the lamps only have the function of lighting a room or sector of the home, there are lamps of all kinds and a great classification can be made according to their age, their price, their durability, their style, etc.

B. Relevant Research

This research can be conducted because it is relevant to the other researcher that has been conducted before. However, the researchers have the same object but different problems. There are some researches that have been conducted and they are relevant to this research.

Syahputri (2018) carried out study an analysis on students' errors in writing Descriptive text at SMP SWASTA BUDI SETIA SUNGGAL. The result of the test showed that there were four types of error in writing. They were omission, addition, misformation and misordering. The dominant types of error in writing descriptive text was omission with 86 or 43% error, then misformation with 45 or 22.5%. Next misordering error with 39 or 19.5%. And the last addition error with 30 or 15%. The cause of error found in students"

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writing text, they were intralingual interference, interlingual interference and carelessness.

Pratama (2015) did a study on Error Analysis in Writing Descriptive Text. They conclude that there are some types of errors which students made in writing descriptive text by the eighth grades of SMP 2 Muhammadiyah Masaran. The result of the analysis is that thirty students' compositional works produce 318 errors which are grouped into three main categories, namely: lexical errors, syntactical errors, and discourse errors. Then the three categories are elaborated into components which have their own type those are omission, addition and misordering. The elaboration can be sited as follow: "Lexical Errors" consist of 80 errors or 25.15 % of errors, "Syntactical Errors" consist of 214 errors or 67.30% of errors, Discourse Errors consist of 24 errors or 7.55% of errors. Based on the three main categories the most errors made by the students are syntactical error by 214 errors or 67.30% of errors. While the most error type made by the students are in wrong spelling that consist of 41 errors or 12.89%.

Meliyanti (2013) carried out a study Analysis on Students" Grammatical Errors in Descriptive Texts Writing at the Second Year of MTS Negeri Satu Atap Balaraja. The researcher found that the students made many errors in their descriptive writing, the total types of error and the cause of errors showed that most of the students made errors in their writing. The most errors that the students made are in "word choice" (20.9%). This error occurred because of students' mother tongue interference. Besides that, some students

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tried to translate the words one by one from Indonesian language into English without paying attention to the English structure rules. 11.6% students who made errors in omission. 6.6% students who made errors in addition

Wijaya (2014) did a study an error analysis on the use simple present tense in a descriptive text written by the seventh grade students of SMPN 5 Kediri. The finding showed that there are 110 items of errors which occur in students' sentence. Based on the finding of the analysis, the researcher found that 25 items or 23% errors are omission, 11 items or 10% are addition, 61 items or 55% are misformation, 13 items or 12% are misordering.

In conclusion, these previous research studies were used as references in conducting this research. The similarities between these researchers analysed grammatical errors and used same technique in analysing the data. Moreover, the objectives of this research are about types of error and to find out the most of common errors of students in writing descriptive text at the tenth grade of state Vocational High School Pharmacy Ikasari Pekanbaru.

Operational Concept

The researcher would like to clarify the literature reviewed in order to avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation about this research. According to Syafi'i (2016) operational concept is taken from the related theoretical concept of the variable used in the research, this concept will be used by the researcher practically and empirically in order to operate academic writing research paper. So, the operational concept is a guide to avoid misunderstanding in carrying out the research.

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To operate the investigation on the variable, the researcher will establish some indicators based on Dulay, et al (1982). Therefore, this Theory Surface Strategy Taxonomy from Dulay, et.al., 1982 was used by many previous researchers to classify the students' error in writing text (e.g. Daryanto, 2013; Sasmiasih, 2014; Effendy, 2014; Afifudin, 2016; Kartika, 2016; Choironi, Sukirlan & Suparman, 2017; Sholihatun, 2017; Syahputri & Masita, 2018; Imaniar, 2018; Jernih, 2018; Ratnaningsih, 2019).

Theory Surface Strategy Taxonomy (1982) they are as follows:

- 1. The students' errors of omission in writing descriptive text. Which consist: misspelling, to be, preposition, object pronoun, verb, plural noun (s/es) and conjunction.
- 2. The students' errors of addition in writing descriptive text. Which consist: to be, spelling and preposition.
- 3. The student's errors of misformation in writing descriptive text. Which consist: noun, ordinal number, singular, preposition, verb, article, spelling and to be.
- 4. The students' errors of misordering in writing descriptive text.



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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

According to Sugiyono (2015) there are two types of research methods. There are quantitative and qualitative researches. This research was descriptive quantitative research.

Based on Singh (2006), descriptive research focuses on the present and makes an effort to ascertain the status of the phenomena being studied. Moreover, pertaining to Best and Khan (2006), "descriptive research is a research which uses quantitaive methods to describe what is, describing, recording, analyzing, and interpreting condition that exist in the real situation"

Based on the above statement the researcher can conclude that the purpose of the descriptive quantitative research is to gain information about phenomena in order to describe an existed condition in the field by using numbers. The research consists of one variable. According to Creswell (2012) the researcher relies on statistical analysis of data, which is usually in numeric form, in quantitative study.

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B. Location and Time of the Research

This location of this research is SMKF Ikasari Pekanbaru, the location of SMKF Ikasari Pekanbaru at Bangau Sakti Street in Pekanbaru. The research was conducted from June until August 2021.

C. Subject and Object of the Research

Subject of this research was tenth grade students of SMKF Ikasari Pekanbaru, while the object of this research was the students' error in writing descriptive text.

D. Population and Sample

Population

According to Creswell (2012) "a population is a group of individuals who have the same characteristic". The population of this research was the tenth grade students of State Senior High School Ikasari Pekanbaru. The total number of population was about 238 students

b. Sample

Kazerooni (2001) said that the sample is describes thoroughly in terms of clinical and demographic characteristics in the methods section of a research article so that others can draw a conclusion, apply the findings and compare one investigation with another. This research was used cluster random sampling technique. Levy (1999) state that cluster random sampling can be defined as any sampling technique that uses a frame consisting of clusters of listing units.



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Furthermore, to determine the sample size as explained by Arikunto (2010) argue that if the population is more than 100, the researcher can take 10% to 15% or 20% to 25% or more the total population as the sample of the research. Thus, the researcher took 15% from the total of students as the sample which means 35 students was the sample of this research.

E. Reliability

Reliability is defined by Brown (2004) as an evaluation that is reliable and consistent. In other words, it is utilized to reduce assessment errors that may be caused by other elements such as circumstance, condition, or situation.

Table III.1 The Level of Reliability Research

No	Reliability	Category
1	>0.90	Very highly reliable
2	0.80 - 0.90	Highly reliable
3	0.70 - 0.79	Reliable
4	0.60 - 0.69	Minimal reliable
5	< 0.60	Unacceptably low reliabilility
	- rater reliability. It was be two raters to measure studen occurs when two or more s	ity of the oral test, the researcher used Intercause in this research, the researcher used its' score in oral test. Inter – rater reliability core yield inconsistent scores of the same ttention to score criteria, inexperience,



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I inattention or even preconceived biases (Brown, 2004). So, Inter – rater 2 ~ cipta milik UIN Suska reliability means that the measurements among two raters are not different in term of the same test. Then, the researcher applied SPSS.25 application to find the

reliability of the test based on Cronbach's Alpha technique.

Table. III.2 **Reliability Statistics Reliability Statistics** Cronbach's Alpha N of Items ,868

Based on the table III.2, it can be seen the value of Cronbach's alpha is 0.868. Based on level of reliability research by brown on table III.2, it is categorize on high level. Therefore, it can be concluded the test was reliable, and the level of reliability was highly reliable.

F. Technique of Data Collection

Arikunto (2013) states that the researcher instrument is a tool or facility used by researchers to collect data so that job easier and the result better, in the sense that a more thorough, complete and systematic so more easily processed. Variations in the type of research instrument are: test, questionnaires, checklists, interviews, and observation. The instrument that used was:



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1. Documentation

To get the data about the students' errors in writing descriptive text, the researcher used documentation obtained from the teacher. According to Best and Khan (2006) the analysis of document is to analyze types of error in students' work. The data of the students in writing descriptive text will be analyzed to know the types of errors and the common error.

The data needed in this research was the grammatical error in writing descriptive text made by the tenth grade students in their test. The researcher collected the students' writing test paper to be documented and read carefully.

G. Technique of Data Analysis

In analyzing the data the researcher applied descriptive method. In doing the analysis, the researcher gone through the following steps:

- 1. Coding the sentences that included in simple present tense form and have error inside.
- 2. Identifying and classifying the error based on types of error given
- 3. Describing the kinds of errors that students' writing descriptive text. To compute the percentage of each error type the researcher uses surface strategy taxonomy.

The researcher used the following formula adapted from Sudijono (2009, p. 43).

$$P = \frac{X}{N} x 100\%$$



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P = Percentage

X = Total of each category

N= Total number of error

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CHAPTER V

CONLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

After analyzing the students' error in writing descriptive text, the researcher concludes that:

- 1. The researcher found that there were 85,5 errors made by the students' in writing descriptive text, consist of 15 or 18% errors of omission, 9,5 or 11% errors of addition, 59 or 69% errors of misformation. Lastly, there were 1,5 or 2% errors of misordering.
- 2. The total numbers of errors made by the students was 85,5 errors. Furthermore, the error of misformation is became the dominant error made by the students which was 59 errors or 69%.

B. Suggestion

1. For the Teacher

- The teacher should give special time to explain descriptive text, because in English and Indonesian language there are no different and it makes student confused.
- b. The teacher should improve himself/herself in transferring the material to overcome the students' problem in learning descriptive text and make them aware of their errors.
- The teacher should choose the method, technique, model, and strategy to make students pay more attention about the material in teaching and learning process.

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2. Suggestion for Students

The students should improve their understanding on English grammar.

b. The students should try to memorize and understand the right rules in writing descriptive text by practicing.

The students should be able to be more active when learning English in the classroom, and they should be able to increase their curiosity about some English learning materials.

d. The students should be able to practice reading, writing, speaking, and listening to things related to English a lot so that their English skills can improve.

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APPENDICES

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang . Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

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

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Appendix 1

Students' works Sheets

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim 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.

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Taks 18
Thy opinion about kar-line shorts an Horoic women an indonesia
Who brave to speak up about women and predom.

SHE'S A SHOOM WOMAN. SHE Alwary steach every all to be She's a shrown woman. She alwary steach every all to be smart. No one can be R.A kartini cause she's more than wom on the full name is baden away bartini she maried with a man from balanda and look praceful is ut one with a man from balanda and look praceful is ut one day R.A. kartini Huskand Found out That R.A.

Fined Wher Husband and a Melilis theday OF & A

He have us that women's the same as men. He reignes that prohing formed Equality of women and men is difficult so forwaren do not be easy women who ove usually overtaken by men because we are worther of toeins expain to earn and worth dans in the more advanced becouse all of its people to can go to school, work and do many things he well as their countries below peccased the reis no demon stration or uso lengt because all are again there is

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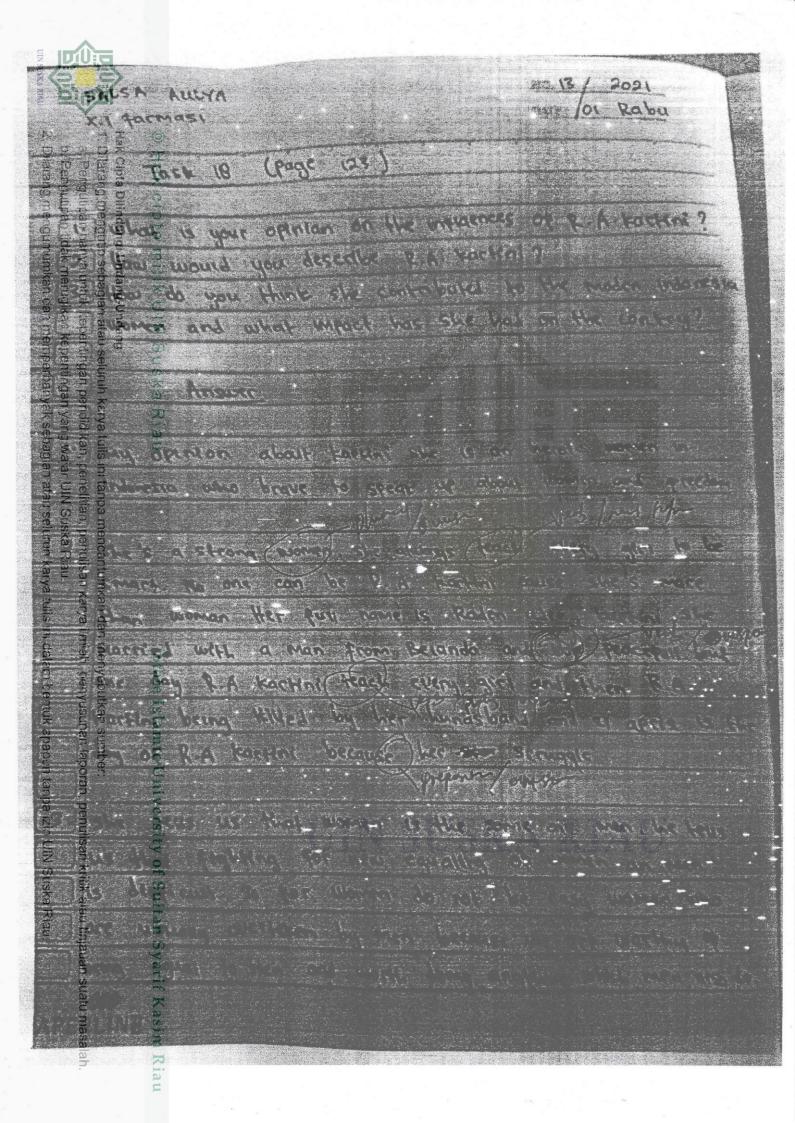
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b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau. a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.

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

Appendix 2

Syllabus

SILABUS

2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tahba zin din Suska Riau. Nama Sekolah

Semua Bidang keahlian

Kumpetensi Keahilan

Mata Pelajaran Kelas/Semester

Bidang Keahlian

tan Syarif Kasim Riau

KI-3 (Pengetahuan)

K1-4 (Keteranpilan)

. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusuhan aporah pendisan karya Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumi SIJADONI YSYHYB

X / 1-2

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

Memahami, menerapkan, menganalisis, dan mengevaluasi tentang pengetahuan faktual, konseptual, prosedural dasar, dan metakognitif sesur Melaksanakan tugas spesifik dengan menggunakan alat, informasi, dan prosedur kerja yang lazim dilakukan serta memecahkan masalah sesuai Ingkup kajian Bahasa Inggris pada tingkat teknis, spesifik, detil, dan kompleks berkenaan dengan ilimu pengetahuan teknologi, seni, budaya. konteks pengembangan potensi diri sebagai bagian dari keluarga, sekolah, dunia kerja, warga masyarakat nasional, regional, dan in ternasional Bahasa Inggris.

terkait dengan pengembangan dari yang dipelajarinya di sekolah, serta mampu melaksanakan tugas spesifik di bawah pengawasan la keterampilan mempersepsi, kesiapan, meniru, membiasakan, gerak mahir, menjadikan gerak alami dalam ranah konkret terkait dengan peng Menunjukkan keterampilan menalar, mengolah, dan menyaji secara efektif, kreatif, produktif, kritis, mandiri, kolaboratif, komunikatif, dan soluti Menampilkan kinerja di bawah bimbingan dengan mutu dan kuantitas yang terukur sesuai dengan standar kompetensi kerja. dipelajarinya di sekolah, serta mampu melaksanakan tu as spesifik di bawah pengawasan langsung.

	Kompetensi Dasar	I	Indikator Pencapaian Kompetensi	Materi Pokok	Alokasi Waktu	Kegiatan Pembelajaran	Penilaian	PPK
			2	3	4	5.	9	7
3	3.1 Menganalisis fungsi	3.1.1	3.1.1 Mengidentifikasi	Teks lisan dan tulis tentang	9	 Mengamati teks tulis dan lisan 	a. Pengetahua	 Religius
	sosial, struktur teks,		fungsi sosial, struktur	menanyakan can		tentang jati diri dan hubungan	n:	• Jujur/
	dan unsur kebahasaan		teks dan unsur	memaparkan jati diri dan		keluarga;	- Tes	Bertang-g
	teks interaksi		kebahasaan dalam teks	hubungan keluarga		 Menganalisis (mengidentifikasi 	tertulis	Jawab/
	transaksional lisan dan		mengenai jati diri dan	a. Fungsi Sosial:		dan membedakan) fungsi	- Tes lisan	Bergaya
	tulis yang melibatkan		hubungan keluarga	Untuk memperkenalkan dan		sosial, struktur teks dan unsur	- Penugasa	Hidup Se
	tindakan memberi	3.1.2	Membedakan fungsi	menyebutkan identitas diri		kebahasaan yang terdapat	u	Disiplin/
	dan meminta	-	sosial, struktur teks	dan hubungan keluarga dan		dalamtekstentang jati diri dan	- Kinerja	Kerja Ker
	informasi terkait jati		dan unsur kebahasaan	untuk mengembangkan		keluarga;	- Proyek	Percaya I
	diri dan hubungan		dari ungkapan	komunikasi dan menjalin		 Dalam kelompok, 	- Portofoli	Wira Usa
	keluarga, sesuai		meminta dan memberi	hubungan interpersonal		mengumpulkan data mengenai	0	Logis, Kri
	dengan konteks		informasi mengenai	dengan yang lain		fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan		Kreatif da
	penggunaannya.	j.	jati diri dan hubungan	b. Struktur Teks:		unsur kebahasaan dari		Inovatif/
	(Perhatikan		keluarga formal dan	- Ungkapan Pembuka		ungkapan meminta dan	b. Keterampi	Mandiri/
	unsur kebahasaan		tidak formal	- Ungkapan pertukaran		memberi informasi tentang jati	lan:	Ingin Tal
	pronoun:			informasitentang jati diri:		diri dan hubungan keluarga;	- Penilaian	Cinta Ilm
	subjective, objective,	4.1.1]	4.1.1 Menyusun teks lisan dan	✓ May I know your name,		 Mendiskusikan, membedakan 	Kinerja	 Santun/
	possessive)		tulis mengenai jati diri	please?	,	dan mengelompokkan fungsi	- Provek	Patuh/
			dan hubungan keluarga	What is your address?		sosial, struktur teks dan unsur	- Portofoli	Demokra
4.1	4.1 Menyusun teks		dengan naenggunakan	✓ My name is Ali.		kebahasaan dari berbagai	0	Menghar
	interaksi transaksional		struktur teks dan unsur	✓ I'm a worker.		ungkapan tentang jati diri dan		
	lisan dan tulis pendek		kebahasaan yang tepat	✓ I have two sisters and no		hubungan keluarga		They is to the about the programmed particles of their companions of



PPK		Religius Jujur/ Bertang-g Jawab/ Bergaya Hidup Se Disiplin/ Kerja Ker Percaya E Wira Usa Logis,Kri Kreatif de Inovatif/ Mandiri/ Ingin Tah Cinta Ilm Santun/ Patuh/
Penilaian	© Hak Cipta D Hak Cipta D 1. Dilarang a. Pengu b. Pengu 2. Dilarang	a. Pengetah uan: - Tes tertulis - Tes lisan - Penugasa n - Kinerja - Proyek - Portofoli o b. Keteram pilan: - Penilaian Kinerja - Proyek
Kegiatan Pembelajaran	brother. The brother in sign the synthemetral particular devices of single and the same development of the brother. The brother the bro	Menganati teks tulis dan lisan tentang mengucapkan selamat dan responnya; Menganalisis fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan dari ungkapannenberikan ucapan selamat dan responnya yang terdapat dalam teks; Dalam kelompok, mengumpulkan data mengenai fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan dari ungkapan memberikan ucapan selamat dan responnya; Mendiskusikan, membedakan dan mengelompokkan fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur selamat dan responnya;
Alokasi Waktu	Riau Riau arya tulis ini arya tulis ini aryang wajar ak sebagian	9
Materi Pokok		Teks lisan dan tulis tentang ucapan selamat a. Fungsi sosial: Untuk memberi ucapan selamatdan untuk menjaga hubungan interpersonal dengan yang lain b. Struktur Teks: - Ungkapan pertukaran informasi tentang ucapan selamat:
Indikator Pencapaian Kompetensi	sesuai dengan konteks sesuai dengan konteks 4.1.2 Meminta informasi weytnqəkuətu mengenai jati diri dan hubungan keluarga sesuai dengan nenggunakansı kebahasaan yang tepat sesuai dengan konteks penggunaan hubungan keluarga dengan menggunakan struktur teks dan unsur hubungan keluarga dengan menggunakan struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan yang tepat sesuai dengan konteks jel penggunaan struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan yang tepat sesuai dengan konteks jel ini ini ini ini	fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan dalam teks tulis dan lisan mengenai ungkapan memberikan selamat Membedakan ungkapan memberikan selamat yang formal dan tidak formal Menyusun teks lisan dan tertulis mengenai ungkapan mengucapkan selamat Memberi ucapan selamat dengan
	of Sulla Land A.1.3	3.2.2
Kompetensi Dasar	dan sederhana yang e menlibakan tindakan apa memberi dan meminta informasi terkait jati diri, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks penggunaannya.	Menganalisis fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks interaksi interpersonal lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan memberikan ucapan selamat hersayap (extended), dan responnya, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. Menyusum teks interpersonal lisan dan tulis
To complete any	Riau Riau	3.5

рРК	Menghang	Religius Jujur/ Bertang-g Jawab/ Bergaya Hidup Se Disiplin/ Kerja Ker Percaya L Wira Usa Logis,Kri Kreatif de Inovatif/ Mandiri/ Ingin Tah Cinta Ilm Santun/ Patuh/ Demokra
Penilaian	© Hak cipta Di 1. Dilarang a. Pengur 2. Dilarang	a. Pengetah uan: - Tes tertulis - Tes lisan - Penugasa n - Kinerja - Proyek - Portofoli o b. Keteram pilan: - Penilaian Kinerja - Proyek - Portofoli o
Kegiatan Pembelajaran	lefuegraduam usp ueyunnunbuam u Rebahastan utarfungkapan, uedi uu angkapan tentangunenberikandi ueapan selanat dan responnya e Menerapkappengunaan e Menerapkappengunaan konteks pengunaan konteks pengunaan e Menyusun teks iisan dan tulis tentang mengucapkan selamat dan responnya; e Mengkomunikasikan teks tulis dan lisan tentang ucapan selamat dan responnya dengan mengunakan struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan yang tepat sesuai konteks pengunaan	 Mengamati teks lisan dan tulis tentang niat melakukan sesuatu tindakan/kegiatan Menganalisisfungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan dari ungkapan tentang niat melakukan sesuatu tindakan/kegiatan yang terdapat dalam teks Dalam kelompok, mengumpulkan data tentang fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaandari ungkapan niat melakukan sesuatu tindakan/kegiatan; Mendiskusikan, membandingkan dan mengelompokkanfungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan dari ungkapan niat melakukan sesuatu tindakan/kegiatan; Menerapkan penggunaan Menerapkan penggunaan
Alokasi Waktu	Va tulis ini didikan, per ang wajar sebagian	9
Materi Pokok	menggunakan struktur v That's veryekind veryending menggunakan struktur kebahasaan yangrepat yinqəkuek osakata: yang terkait edue; sesuai dengan konteks penggunaan v Simple Past Tense kebahasaan yang tepat sesuai dengan konteks penggunaan v Simple Past Tense kebahasaan yang tepat sesuai dengan konteks penggunaan v Capan, tekanan kata girlas, rapi dan tepat penggunaan v Ejaan dan tanda baca yang jelas, rapi dan tepat penggunaan v Ejaan dan tepat	Teks lisan dan tulis tentang niat melakukan sesuatu tidakan/kegiatan menyatakan niat/rencana melakukan sesuatu tindakan/kegiatan dan untuk mengembangkan komunikasi dan hubungan interpersonal dengan yang lain b. Struktur Teks: - Ungkapan pembuka - Ungkapan pertukaran informasi tentang niat melakukan sesuatu: ✓ I'm going to continue my study abroad. ✓ I'd like to tell you my educational background. ✓ I will tell you about my new job in Jakarta.
Indikator Pencapaian Kompetensi	menggunakan struktur uesteks danumsure lueunsn/ kebahasaan yangrtepat yn sesuai dengan konteks penggunaan Merespon ucapan refs! selamat dengan menggunakan struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan yang tepat sesuai dengan konteks penggunaan	Mengidentifikasi fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan dalam teks mengenai niat melakukan sesuatu tindakan/ kegiatan Membedakan makna, fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan dari berbagai ungkapan mengenai niat melakukan sesuatu tindakan/ kegiatan dan tertulis mengenai niat melakukan sesuatu tindakan/ kegiatan dengan menggunakan struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan yang tepat
	N Suska	3.3.1
Kompetensi Dasar	sederhana yang yelentelilotatkan timdakannen memberikan ucapan selamat bersayap (extended), dan (extended), dan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks.	sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan tulis yang melibatkan tulis yang melibatkan meminta informasi terkait niat melakukan suatu tindakan/kegiatan, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. (Perhatikan unsur kebahasaan be going to, would like to) 4.3 Menyusun teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis pendek dan sederhana yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta

Яdd		Religius Jujur/ Bertang- Jawab/ Bergaya Hidup Se Disiplin/ Kerja Ker Percaya I Wira Usa Logis,Kri Kreatif da Inovatif/ Mandiri/ Ingin Tah Cinta Ilm Santun/ Patuh/ Demokra Menghan
Penilaian	© Hak Cipta D 1. Dilarang a. Pengu b. Pengu 2. Dilarang	a. Pengetah uan: - Tes rertulis - Tes lisam - Penugasa n - Kinerja - Proyek - Portofoli o b. Keteram pilan: - Penilaian Kinerja - Penilaian - Penilaian o - Penololi o
Kegiatan Pembelajaran	informasi terkair niart sesuai dengan konteks c. Unsur Bahasajela Paysno Nin Jizi edagan konteks a c. Unsur Bahasajela Paysno Nin Jelakan suatun napa yang benar dan sesuai dengan konteks an ansur kebahasaan yang tepat kebahasaan yang tepat kebahasaan yang tepat ketaka mengunakan yang tepat ketaka mengunakan yang tepat sesuai dengan senai dengan nara kebahasaan yang tepat ketaka mengunakan yang tepat sesuai dengan konteks yang tepat sesuai nara mengunakan yang tepat ketaka mengunakan yang tepat ketaka mengunakan yang tepat sesuai nara mengunakan yang tepat ketaka mengunakan yang tepat sesuai nara mengunakan yang tepat ketaka mengunakan yang tepat sesuai nara mengunakan yang tepat ketaka mengunakan yang tepat sesuai nara yang tepat sesuai nara yang tepat sesuai nara yang tepat sesuai nara yang tepat yang yang jelas dan mengunakan yang tepat sesuai penggunaan yang tepat sesuai nara yang tepat yang yang jelas dan mengunakan yang tepat sesuai penggunaan yang tepat ketaka yang tepat sesuai penggunaan yang tepat ketaka yang tepat sesuai penggunaan yang tepat sesuai penggunaan yang tepat sesuai penggunakan struktur teks dan unsur teks dan unsur teks dan unsur teks dan unsur penggunaan yang tepat sesuai penggunaan yang tepat sesuai penggunaan yang tepat sesuai penggunaan yang tepat sesuai konteks yang tepa	 Mengamati teks lisan dan tulis tentang teks deskripsif terkait orang, benda dan tempat; Menganalisisfungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan yang terdapat dalam teks deskriptif terkait orang, benda dan tempat; Mengumpulkan data mengenaifungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan dariteks deskriptif terkait orang, benda dan tempat Mendiskusikan dan menganalisis fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan dalam teks deskriifi terkait orang, benda dan tempat; Menerapkan penggunaan fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan tempat; Menerapkan penggunaan fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan
Alokasi Waktu	Riau Riau arya tulis ini ndidikan, pen nyang wajar ak seb a gian	9
Materi Pokok	sesuai dengan konteks sesuai dengan konteks sesuai dengan konteks sesuai dengan konteks secara lisan dan tulis niat melakukan secara lisan dan tulis nenggunakan kepiat sesuai dengan konteks penggunaan sesuai dengan konteks penggunaan tepat ketika menggunaan tepat ketika lisan sesuai dengan konteks penggunaan tepat ketika lisan c. Unsur Bahasately unla lew bue bue will, and a lew post and a lew post and a lew pat sesuai dengan konteks lisan c. Unsur Bahasately unla lew bue bue will, and and and a lew post and	Teks deskriptif lisan dan tulis tentang orang, benda dan tempat a. Fungsi sosial: Untuk mendeskripsikan orang, benda dan tempat dan untuk mengembangkan komunikasi interpersonal dengan yang lain b. Struktur Teks: Descriptive text: - Identification - Description - Description - Grammar: - Kosakata yang terkait dengan topik - Grammar: - Grammar: - Grammar: - Kosimple Present Tenses
Indikator Pencapaian Kompetensi	sesuai dengan konteks sesuai dengan konteks Mengkomuni-kasikaneyn secara lisan dan tulis niat melakukan secara lisan nan tulis niat melakukan sesuai tulikan menggunakan struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan yang tepat sesuai dengan konteks penggunaan	Mengidentifikasi fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan dalam teks deskriptif terkait orang, benda dan tempat sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. Membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan dari berbagai teks deskriptif terkait orang, benda dan tempat sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. Menyusun teks tulis dan lisan mengenai deskriptif sederhana terkait orang, benda terkait orang, benda hisan mengenai
П	N Susk	3.4.1
Kompetensi Dasar	informasi terkait niat tindakan/kegiatan, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teksentin S dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks penggunaannya.	S.4 Menganalisis fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks deskriptif lisan dan tulis dengan meminta informasi pendek dan sederhana terkait orang, benda dan tenpat sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. 4.4 Menyusun teks deskriptif lisan dan tulis, pendek dan sederhana, terkait orang, benda dan tulis, pendek dan sederhana, terkait orang, benda dan tempat, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks,
	Riau Riau	4

рРК		Religius Jujur/ Bertang-{ Jawab/ Bergaya Hidup Se Disiplin/ Kerja Ke Percaya I Wira Usa Logis,Kri Kreatif da Inovatif/ Mandiri/ Ingin Tal Cinta Ilm Santun/ Patuh/ Demokra
Penilaian	© Hak Cipta D 1. Dilarang a. Pengu b. Pengu 2. Dilarang	a. Pengetah uan: - Tes rertulis - Tes lisan - Penugasa n - Kinerja - Proyek - Portofoli o b. Keteram pilan: - Penilaian Kinerja - Proyek - Portofoli - Penilaian - Penyek - Portofoli
Kegiatan Pembelajaran	dan unsur kebalhasaan, dan unsur kebalhasaan yang tepat sesual dengan konteks ketika mempresentasikan ekerjan konteks ketika mempresentasikan ekerjan konteks ketika mempresentasikan ekerjan konteks penggunakan struktur menggunakan struktur menggunakan struktur kebalhasaan yang tepat sesual dengan konteks penggunaan e Mengkomuni-kasikan ekerjan penggunakan struktur menggunakan struktur kebalhasaan yang tepat sesual dengan konteks penggunaan e Mengkomuni-kasikan ekerjan penggunakan sesual dengan konteks penggunaan mengenal teks deskriptif terkait dengan menggunakan struktur teks dan unsur kebalhasaan yang tepat sesual konteks penggunaan yang tepat sesual konteks penggunakan struktur teks dan unsur kebalhasaan yang tepat sesual konteks penggunakan struktur teks dan unsur kebalhasaan yang tepat sesual konteks penggunakan struktur teks dan unsur kebalhasaan yang tepat sesual konteks penggunakan struktur teks dan unsur kebalhasaan yang tepat sesual konteks penggunakan struktur teks dan unsur kebalhasaan yang tepat sesual konteks penggunakan struktur teks dan unsur kebalhasaan yang tepat sesual konteks penggunakan struktur teks dan unsur kebalhasaan yang tepat sesual konteks penggunakan struktur teks dan unsur kebalhasaan yang tepat sesual konteks	 Mengamati teks lisan dan tulis tentang pemberitahuan (announcement); Menganalisis fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur bahasa yang terdapat dalam teks pemberitahuan (announcement); Mengumpulkan data mengenai fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan dari berbagai contoh teks pemberitahuan (announcement); Mendiskusikan dan menganalisisfungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan dari berbagai teks pemberitahuan (announcement); Mendiskusikan an msur kebahasaan dari berbagai teks pemberitahuan (announcement); Menerapkan struktur teks, dan
Alokasi Waktu	Riau Riau Riau Rya tulis ini akya tulis mi	9
Materi Pokok	Ejaaindah BaRBS NIN ejaaindah BaRBS NIN Barba yang jebandah dahadah berahan yang tepat kata& intonasi yang tepat ketika mempresentasikan ketika mempresentasikan secara lisan	Teks lisan dan tulis tentang pengumuman a. Fungsi sosial: Untuk memberitahukan suatu informasi kepada publik b. Struktur Teks: - Ungkapan Pembuka - Isi pengumuman - Ungkapan Penutup c. Unsur Bahasa: - Kosakata yang terkait dengan topik - Tata bahasa: - Simple Present tense - Simple Past tense - Simple Past tense - Simple Past tense - Future tense
Indikator Pencapaian Kompetensi	dan tempat dengan dan tempat dengan dan tempat dengan teks dan unsurumns ueytn kebahasaan yang tepat sesuai dengan konteks A.2 Mengkomuni-kasikan secara lisan dan tulis teks deskriptif terkait orang, bendadengan menggunakan struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan yang tepat sesuai dengan konteks penggunaan	6.5.1 Mengidentifikasi fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan dalam teks mengenai pemberitahuan (announcement) sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. 3.5.2 Membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan dari berbagai ungkapan mengenai pemberitahuan (announcement) sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya.
Kompetensi Dasar	dan unsur kebahasaan, kritik atau tinjustras Kritik atau tinjustras kritik atau tinjus kasam Riau tinjus kritik atau tinjus kasam Riau tinjus kritik atau tinjus kasam Riau ti	3.5 Menganalisis fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks khusus dalam bentuk pemberitahuan (announcement), dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait kegiatan sekolah/tempat kerja, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya 4.5 Menyusun teks khusus dalam bentuk pemberitahuan (announcement), lisan dan tulis, pendek dan

PPK	7	The state of the s	Religius Jujur/ Bertang- Jawab/ Bergaya Hidup Se Disiplin/ Kerja Ker Percaya [Wira Usa Logis, Kri Kreatif di Inovatif/ Mandiri/ Ingin Tah Cinta Ilm Santun/ Patuh/ Demokra Menghari
Penilaian	2. 9 ilarang	© Hak cipta D 1. Dilarang a. Pengu b. Pengu	a. Pengetahua n: - Tes tertulis - Tes lisan - Penugasa n - Kinerja - Proyek - Portofoli o b. Keteramp ilan: - Penilaian Kinerja - Proyek - Portofoli o
Kegiatan Pembelajaran	mengumumkan d§n memperbanyak	n burk urmsurkebahasam daviteksit uedinbua-dog uenipuapembentahuan hamoundentambilinduad sepuation burkepatambilinduad sepuation burkepatambilinduad burkepatambilinduad burkepatambilinduad burkepatambilinduad dengan konteks penggunaan; • Menyusun teks-lisan dan tulis di ya H © tentang teks pemngunakan struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan yang tepat sesuai konteks penggunaan; • Mengkomunikasikan tekspemberitahuan (announcement) secara lisan dan tulis dengan menggunakan struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan yang tepat sesuai konteks bengan menggunakan struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan yang tepat sesuai konteks penggunaan	 Mengamati teks tulis dan lisan tentang meminta dan memberi informasi terkait kejadian di waktu lampau; Menganalisis fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaandari ungkapan tentangkejadian di waktu lampau yang terdapat dalam teks; Mengumpulkan data mengenai fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan dari berbagai ungkapantentang kejadian di waktu lampau; Mendiskusikan, membedakan dan mengelompokkan fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan dari berbagai teks tentangmemberi dan meminta informasi terkait kejadian di waktu lampau
Alokasi Waktu	(sebagian	Riau Va tulis ini didikan, per	6
Materi Pokok	atau seluruh kanya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tarpa izin UIN Suska Riau		Teks lisan dan tulis tentang keadaan/kejadian yang di waktu lampau (Past Simple dan Present Perfect Tense) a. Fungsi sosial: Untuk menanyakan dan menceritakan keadaan/kejadian di masa lampau yang merujuk waktu terjadinya dengan yang nerujuk pada kesudahannya b. Struktur Teks: L Ileft my dictionary at school this afternoon. I I have prepared everything for the examination. Unsur Kebahasaan: - Kosakata: yang terkait dengan topik - Grammar:
Indikator Pencapaian Kompetensi	entuk apapun taizpa izin UI	Menyusun teks lisan esdan tertulisanengenaisn pemberitahuanuns ueyar (announcement) sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya mersulisa pemberitahuan secara lisan dan tertulis pemberitahuan (announcement) dengan menggunakan struktur teks dan unsur bahasa yang tepat sesuai dengan konteks penggunaan	Mengidentifikasi fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan dalam teks mengenai memberi dan meminta informasi terkait kejadian di waktu lampau sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. Membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur bahasa dari berbagai ungkapan mengenai memberi dan mengenai memberi dan mengenai kejadian di waktu lampau sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. Menyusun teks lisan dan tertulis mengenai
=	N Suska	4.5.1 h kuitik a 4.5.2 h 4.5.2	3.6.2
Kompetensi Dasar	Riau. I	sederhana, dengan 4.5.1 yappanatikanefungsapa yipiny sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks urisen jiren seguai konteks.	sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan tulis yang melibatkan meminta informasi terkait keadaan/tindakan/kejadian yang dilakukan/terjadi di waktu lampau yang merujuk waktu terjadinya dan kesudahannya, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. (Perhatikan unsur kebahasaan simple past tense vs present

Kompetensi Dasar		Kompetensi	Materi Pokok	Alokası Waktu	Kegiatan Pembelajaran	Penilaian	PPK
iuska Riau.	S NIC	entuk apapun ta č pa izin l	atau seluruh karka tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tabpa izin UIN Suska	k sebagian	mengumumkan dan memperbanya	2. Dilarang	7
Ttik ataı	an kr	kejadian di waktu	a. Pengutipan han wakta kejadian beneraktan	yang wajar	Pengutipan tidakannaguakankakananayan Pengutipan tidakannaguakankanakanakanakanakanakanakanakanakan	a. Pengu b. Pengu	
Menyusun teks interaksi transaksional,		menggunakan struktury rrteks dan unsur	menggunakan struktury proposede sandandan dan rapi. kejadian dan meminakan sandan pangan dan unsur kejadian dan rapi. kejadian dan mangan dan rapi.	ya tulis ini	Hak Cipta Dilincangusteskeskastungangaripakak Kejadiang dengangusteskastungangan dilincangustaskastungan dilincangustaskastung	Hak Cipta I 1. Dilarang	19
lisan dan tulis, pendek		kebahasaan yang tepat	- Ucapan, tekanan kata dan		dalam latihan lisan dan tertulis		
melibatkan tindakan	y of S	sesual dengan konteks penggunaannya.	ates of the second of the seco	Riau	dengan tepat sesual dengan 1010 konteks penggunaan	© Hak	
unsur dan meminta 4.0	4.6.2	Mengkomuni-kasikan	lisan		•		
		secara lisan dan tulis			 Menyusun teks lisan dan tulis 		
		ungkapan tentang			tentang memberi dan meminta		
-		hejadian di waktu lampau dengan			informasi terkait kejadian di wakhi lamnan dengan		
dilakukan/terjadi di		menggunakan struktur			menggunakan struktur teks dan		
waktu lampau yang		teks dan unsur			unsur bahasa yang tepat sesuai		
		kebahasaan yang tepat			konteks penggunaan;		
		sesuai dengan konteks			 Mengkomunikasikan ungkapan 		
kesudahannya, dengan		penggunaan		Sign (mengenai memberi dan		
memperhatikan fungsi					meminta informasi terkait		
sosial, struktur teks,					kejadian di waktu lampau		
dan unsur kebahasaan					dengan menggunakan struktur		
yang benar dan sesual					teks dan unsur kebahasaan		
					yang tepat sesuai konteks		
					penggunaan		
ω.	3.7.1	Mengidentifikasi	Teks Recount	9	 Mengamati teks recount lisan 	a. Pengetah	Religius
		fungsi sosial, struktur	a. Fungsi sosial:		dan tulis;	uan:	• Jujur/
dan unsur kebahasaan		teks dan unsur	Untuk menceritakan kejadian		 Menganalisis fungsi sosial, 	- Tes	Bertang-
beberapa feks recount		kebahasaan dalam teks	di masa lampau		struktur teks dan unsur	tertulis	Jawab/
lisan dan tulis dengan		recount sesuai dengan	b. Struktur Teks:		kebahasaanyang terdapat dalam	- Tes lisan	Bergaya
memberi dan meminta		konteks	Teks Recount		teks recount;	- Penugasa	Hidup Se
		penggunaannya.	- Pembuka		 Mengumpulkan data mengenai 	n	Disiplin/
	3.7.2	Membedakan fungsi	- Peristiwa		fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan	- Kinerja	Kerja Ke
sesuai dengan konteks		sosial, struktur teks	- Penutup		unsur kebahasaan dari teks	- Proyek	Percaya [
		dan unsur kebahasaan	c. Unsur Kebahasaan:		recount	- Portofoli	Wira Usa
		dari beberapa teks	- Kosakata: yang terkait		 Mendiskusikan dan 	0	Logis, Kır
Menyusun teks recount		recount sesual dengan	dengan topik		menganalisisfungsi sosial,		Kreatif di
lisan dan tulis, pendek		konteks	- Grammar:		struktur teks dan unsur		Inovatit
dan sederhana, terkait		penggunaannya.	✓ Simple Past Tense		kebahasaan dari berbagai teks	b. Keteram	Mandiri/
peristiwa/pengalaman,	7	1 17	✓ Simple Past Continuous		recount	pilan:	Ingin Laf
	4.7.1	Menyusun teks usan	✓ Present Perfect Tense		 Mengkomunikasikan informasi 	- Penilaian	Cinta Ilin
mempernatikan rungsi		dan tertulis mengenal	- Ejaan dan tanda baca yang		dan isi dari teks recount dengan	Kinerja	• Santun/

	Nompeters Dasai		Ko	9		Kegiatan Pembelajaran		PPK
	a Riau	UIN Suska	ilis ini dalam bentuk apapun takna izin Ul	sehagian atau seluruh karsa tulis ini dalam b	k sebagian	mengumumkan dan memperbanya	2 9 ilarand r	_
-	sosial, struktur teks,	7 7 1 7 1	teks recountdengan	sosial, struktur teks, teks recountdengan jelas, rapi dan kepakasan kemangan jelas, rapi dan kepakasan kemangan	yang wajar	Numeringgenakan kiturut tersidan dinabua-proyek	ingua-Pigyek	Patuh/
<u> </u>	secara henar dan	n Kritik	teks dan misamihatsasezun	menggunakan-siraktur mengapangkekanan kara Kejipeten sepiperengan kepanasaan-yang tepatesi teks dan menghabangninga hipinterasi pampitabahan peliping sinj polipy ekanapkantaksi nafrong alam bilan	alidikan na	oounsur keeahasaan-yang tepatoon ya aanankontak pahaana aamonan	Horotopoutoion	Menohar
4	sesuai konteks		yang tepat sesuai	tepat ketika	÷	Menceritakan kebabatai isi darpulah	Hak Cipta Di	79
			dengan konteks	mempresentasikan secara		teks recount secara lisan dan)	
Riau	of Sultan Syarif Kasim	01 Su	A penggunaannya. urerst	uesilState	Riau	tulis dengan menggunakane 1 di	© Hak c	
		† †			-	kebahasaan vang tepat sesuai		
			teks recount dengan			konteks penggunaan		
			menggunakan struktur			 Menyusun secara lisan dan tulis 		
			teks dan unsur			tentang teks recount dengan		
			kebahasaan yang tepat			menggunakan struktur teks dan		
			sesual dengan konteks			unsur kebahasaanteks dan		
			Lange			sesuai konteks penggunaan		
3.8	Menganalisis fungsi	3.8.1	Mengidentifikasi	Teks Naratif	6	 Mengamati teks naratiflisan 	a. Pengetah	Religius
	sosial, struktur teks,		fungsi sosial, struktur	a. Fungsi sosial:	-	dan tulis dalam bentuk legenda	uan:	• Jujur/
	dan unsur kebahasaan		teks dan unsur	- Untuk menghibur		rakyat sederhana;	- Tes	Bertang-£
	beberapa teks naratif		kebahasaan dalam	- Untuk memperkenalkan		 Menganalisis fungsi sosial, 	tertulis	Jawab/
	lisan dan tulis dengan		beberapa teks naratif	nilai moral		struktur teks dan unsur	- Tes lisan	
	memberi dan meminta		lisan dan tulis dengan	- Untuk memperkenalkan		kebahasaan tentang teks naratif	- Penugasa	
	informasi terkait		memberi dan meminta	nilai budaya		dalam bentuk legenda rakyat	n	Disiplin/
	legenda rakyat		informasi terkait	b. Struktur Teks:		sederhana	- Kinerja	Kerja Ker
	sederhana, sesuai		legenda rakyat	Teks Naratif:		 Mengumpulkan data mengenai 	- Proyek	Percaya [
5	dengan konteks		sederhana sesuai	- Orientasi		fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan	- Portofoli	Wira Usa
	penggunaannya		dengan konteks	- Kompleksitas		unsur kebahasaan dari	0	Logis, Kri
-		0	penggunaannya.	- Resolusi	-	beberapateks naratif lisan		Kreatii da
8.4		3.8.5	Membedakan rungsi	c. Unsur Bahasa:		berupa legenda rakyat		Inovanii
	naratit pendek dan		Sosial, struktur teks	 Kosakata: yang terkait 		sederhana;	b. Keteram	Mandill/ Lagin Tol
	Sedernana terkan		dan unsul keballasaan	dengan topik		Mendiskusikan dan 1	pilan:	Cinta Ilm
	legelida lakyal secala		dail ocociapa iens	- Grammar:		menganalisistungsi sosial,	- Penilaian	Childa Illin
-1-	lisan dan tulis dengan		danger mamberi den	✓ Simple Past Tense		struktur teks dan unsur		• Santun/
	mempetnatikan imgsi		meminto informesi	Reported Speech		kebahasaan dalam beberapateks		Fatun/
	Sosial, struktur teks		terboit legende rebret	- Ejaan dan tanda baca	140	naratit berupa legenda rakyat	- Portofoli	Mencher
	geogra bengr dan		cederhana cecuai	yang jelas, rapi dan tepat	3		0	Menginal
	secusi konteke		dengan konteks	- Ucapan, tekanan kata&	<i>j</i> *	 Menerapkan penggunaan 		
			penggunaannya.	intonasi yang Jelas dan		suuktui teks dali misui kehahasaan dalam teks naratif		
				tepat ketika		herina legenda rakvat ke dalanı	0	
		4.8.1	Menyusun teks lisan	mempresentasikan secara lisan		latihan lisan dan tertulis dengan		

Nombereusi Dasai	3	Kompetensi	Materi Pokok	Waktu	Kegiatan Pembelajaran	Penilaian	PPK
a Riau. I	N Sus	tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tagpa izin UIN Suska Riau.	atau seluruh karya	k sebagian	mengumumkan dan memperbanyak	2. 9 ilarang	7 ASIIS NIII 7
		dan tertulis mengenai	UIN Suska Riau.	yang wajar	Pengulipan siyatu ayeu ağılapı ikaşası tedgan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.	b. Pengu	12 12 12 13 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15
atau tinjauan suatu masalah.	n kritik	respectabateksaratifish	a. Pengulipan hanya untuk ke pertinggrod endidikan, pehelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyus unaratasyonadan didikan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.	didikan, pe	tipan hanya untuk ke peringano den	a. Pengu	Û
		dengan membeurdaneym	1. Dilarang menguti s s ipaguan wara sebua M karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutka napinan warang ungang	rya tulis ini	Mences takan kemadisisi pubawa	1. Dilarang	Dio Contraction of the Contracti
		meminta informasi			darrteks maratif-dalapulpentuksuiliga satu Jamanda sesara Lisan dan tulis	Hak Cipta D	>
Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau	of S	dengan konteks	State	Riau	teks dan unsur kebahasaan	⊚ Hak o	
		penggunaannya.			yang tepat sesuai konteks		
	4.8.2	Mengkornuni-kasikan			penggunaan		
		secara lisan dan tertulis			 Menyusun teks lisan dan tulis 		
		teks naratif berupa			tentang teks naratif berupa		
		legenda rakyat			legenda rakyat dengan		
		sederhana dengan			menggunakan struktur teks dan		
		menggunakan struktur			unsur kebahasaan yang tepat		
		teks dan unsur			sesuai konteks penggunaan;		
		kebahasaan yang tepat					
		sesual dengan konteks					
		penggunaan					
3.9 Menganalisis fungsi	3.9.1	Mengidentifikasi	• Teks memo	6	 Mengamati teks berupa memo, 	a. Pengetah	• Religius
		fungsi sosial, struktur	· Teks menu		menu, schedule dan signs	uan:	• Jujur/
dan unsur kebahasaan		teks dan unsur	· Teks jadwal		 Menganalisis fungsi sosial, 	- Tes	Bertang-£
beberapa teks khusus		kebahasaan dalam teks	· Teks Tanda/Rambu		struktur teks dan unsur	tertulis	Jawab/
dalam bentuk memo,		berupa memo, menu,	a. Fungsi sosial:		kebahasaanyang terdapat dalam	- Tes lisan	Bergaya
menu, schedule dan		schedule dan signs	- Untuk memberi arahan/		teks berbentuk memo, menu,	- Penugasa	Hidup Se
signs dengan memberi		sesuai dengan konteks	informasi mengenai		schedule dan signs	n	Disiplin/
dan meminta informasi		penggunaannya.	sesuatudalam bentuk memo,		 Mengumpulkan data mengenai 	- Kinerja	Kerja Ker
terkait kegiatan	3.9.2	Membedakan fungsi	menu, jadwal dan		fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan	- Proyek	Percaya L
sekolah atau tempat		sosial, struktur teks			unsur kebahasaan dari teks	- Portofoli	Wira Usa
kerja, sesuai dengan		dan unsur kebahasaan	b. Struktur Teks:		berupamemo, menu, schedule	0	Logis, Kri
konteks		dari beberapa teks	Memo:		dan signs	9.	Kreatif de
penggunaannya di		berupa memo, menu,	- Pembuka		 Mendiskusikan dan 		Inovatif/
dunia kerja.		schedule dan signs	- Bagian isi	3.5	menganalisis fungsi sosial,	b. Keteram	Mandiri/
		sesuai dengan konteks	- Penutup		struktur teks dan unsur	pilan:	Ingin Tah
4.9 Menyusun teks khusus		penggunaannya.	c. Unsur kebahasa m:		kebahasaan dari teks berupa	- Penilaian	Cinta Ilm
dalam bentuk memo,	(- Kosakata: yang terkait		memo, menu, schedule dan	Kinerja	• Santun/
menu, jadwal dan	4.9.1	Menyusun teks lisan	dengan topik		signs	- Proyek	Patuh/
tanda-tanda (signs)		dan tertulis mengenal	- Tata Bahasa:		 Menerapkan penggunaan 	- Portofoli	Demokra
lisan dan tulis, pendek		mem cohedule den	✓ Simple Present Tense	y	struktur teks dan unsur	0	Menghar
dan sedernana, dengan		menu, schedule dan	V Simple centences		kehahasaan dalam teks berupa		

7 NSUS NIO		Religius Jujur/ Bertang-£ Jawab/ Bergaya Hidup Se Disiplin/ Kerja Ker Percaya I Wira Usa Logis,Kri Kreatif de Inovatif/ Mandiri/ Ingin Tah Cinta Ilm Santun/ Patuh/ Demokra Menghar
2. Dilarang	© Hak cipta L 1. Dilarang a. Pengu b. Pengu	a. Pengetah uan: - Tes retrulis - Tes lisan - Penugasa n - Kinerja - Portofoli o b. Keteram pilan: - Penilaian Kinerja - Proyek - Perilaian o
mengumumkan dan memperbanyak	uengignes keudalan yatihar kisan daripuesignes keudalan yatihar kisan daripuen dengan konteks penggunaan pulis Menyusun teks lisan dan tulis Menyusun teks lisan dan tulis tantang teks berupa memoe 1 dirumu, schedule dan signs dengan mengunakan struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan yang tepat sesuai konteks penggunaan; Mengkomunikasikan teks berupa memo, menu, schedule dan signs dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait kegiatan sekolah atau tempat kerjadengan menggunakan struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan yang tepat sesuai konteks penggunaan	 Mengamati teks lisan dan tulis tentang ungkapan meminta dan memberi informasi terkait perbandingan kata sifat tentang sesuatu atau seseorang; Menganalisis struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan tentang memberi dan meminta informasi terkait perbandingan kata sifattentang sesuatu atau seseorangyang terdapat dalam teks; Mengumpulkan data mengenai struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan dari ungkapan tentang perbandingan kata sifat tentang sesuatu/seseorang; Mendiskusikan dan menganalisis struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan dari ungkapan tentang sesuatu/seseorang;
sebagian	Riau Riau Ya tulis ini Ya tulis ini	9
	V Imperativesentenees NIII Jaanedantanearbaea yanglaus qakuajelaashrapaydantepatau eduntigakuajelaash. tekanan kata& intonasi yang jelas dan mempresentasikan secaralisan	Teks lisan dan tulis tentang perbandingan kata sifat a. Fungsi sosial: Membandingkan sifat tentang sesuatu atau seseoranguntuk mengembangkan komunikasi interpersonal dengan yang lain b. Struktur Teks: - The Earth is larger in diameter than the moon Reading books is more interesting than listening to music Rain water is purer than any other water My deskmate's grade is better than mirie. c. Unsur kebahasaan:
entuk apapun ta z pa izin UIN Sus	signs dengan teks dan unsun bahsasayan yang tepat sesuai dengan konteks 4.9.2 Mengkomuni-kasikan secara lisan dan tulis teks berupa memo, menu, schedule dan signs dengan menggunakan struktur teks dan unsur bahasa yang tepat sesuai dengan konteks penggunaan	3.10.1 Mengidentifikasi fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan dalam teks tentang perbandingan kata sifat sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. 3.10.2 Membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan dalam teks tentang perbandingan kata sifat sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. 4.10.1 Menyusun teks lisan dan tertulis mengenai
ka Riau. 1	memperhatikan fungsi hersosiah strukteuretak nete) dan unsur kebahasaan secara benar dan sesuai konteks. Maisey jiraks uetlu	3.10 Menerapkan fungsi social, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan memberi dan memberi dan perbandingan kata sifat sesuai dengan bidang keahlian dan konteks penggunaannya. 4.10 Menyusun teks interaksi transaksional lisan
	Dilarang	memperhatikan fungsi signa dengan secara benar dan tangka kebahasaan yang tepat sesuai konteks. Interest y first benarah kanaka teksahan tanggunakan seruti kebahasaan yang tepat sesuai konteks. Interest y first benarah kanaka teksahan tanggunakan seruti kasikan menggunakan seruti menggunakan serutu serutu menggunakan serutu serut

PPK		Religius Jujur/ Bertang-{ Jawab/ Bergaya Hidup Se Disiplin/ Kerja Ker Percaya I Wira Usa Logis,Kri Kreatif da Inovatif/ Ingin Tal Cinta Ilm Santun/ Santun/
Penilaian	© Hak Cipta D 1. Dilarang a. Pengu b. Pengu 2. Dilarang	a. Pengetah uan: - Tes tertulis - Tes lisan - Penugasa n - Kinerja - Proyek - Portofoli o b. Keteram pilan: - Penilaian Kinerja
Kegiatan Pembelajaran	Auequaduatu ugo ueyununbuatu afingkapan berbahdingan kata-redigan esi eta tentangase sinatu/sesebangun struktur teks dan bara sifat ke dalam latihan lisan dan tertulis dengan tepat sesuai dengan konteks penggumaan; Menyusun ungkapan mengenai perbandingan kata sifat tentang seseorang/seseorang dengan menggunakan struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan yang tepat sesuai konteks penggumaan Mengkomunikasikan ungkapan mengenai perbandingan kata sifat tentang seseorang/seseorang dengan menggunakan struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan yang tepat sesuai konteks penggumaan mengenai perbandingan kata sifattentang seseorang/seseorang dengan menggunakan struktur teks dan unsur bahasa yang tepat sesuai konteks penggumaan	 Mengamati teks lisan dan tulis tentang meminta dan memberi informasi petunjuk arah; Menganalisis fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan dari ungkapantentang meminta dan memberi petunjuk arah yang terdapat dalam teks; Mengumpulkan data mengenai fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan dari berbagai contoh teksmerninta dan memberi petunjuk arah; Mendiskusikan dan menganalisis fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur
Alokasi Waktu	Riau Riau arya tulis ini arya tulis ini arya tulis ini	9
Materi Pokok	perbandingan kata vanggunakan	Teks lisan dan tulis tentang meminta dan memberi petunjuk arah a. Fungsi sosial: Untuk meminta dan memberi informasi petunjuk arah dalam mengembangkan komunikasi interpersonal dengan orang lain b. Struktur Teks: - Could you show me where the nearest ATM is? - Excuse me. How do I get to the railway station, please? - It's about a five- minute walk from here Just go across the
Indikator Pencapaian Kompetensi	sns NIn uizi edget undede yntue perbandingan kata menggunakangsunakangsunakangsunakangsunakangsunakangsunakan kang tepat sesuai yang tepat sesuai konteks mersi penggunaannya. 4. 10.2 Mengkonnuni-kasikan secara lisan dan tertulis mengenai perbandingan kata sifat dengan menggunakan struktur teks dan unsur bahasa yang tepat sesuai dengan konteks penggunaan	3.11.1 Mengidentifikasi fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan dalam teks mengenai merrinta dan memberi informasi petunjuk arah sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. 3.11.2 Membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan dari berbagai ungkapan mengenai merrinta dan memberi informasi petunjuk arah sesuai dengan konteks
Kompetensi Dasar	dan tulis yang dan tulis yang dan tulis yang member dan meminta informasi terkait perbandingan fungsi social, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks.	3.11 Menganalisis fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan memberi dan memberi dan kentang petunjuk arah (direction) sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya di dunia kerja.

PPK	7 UIN SUSKA	Demokrai Menghar	• Religius • Jujur/ Bertang-g Jawab/ Bergaya Hidup Se Disiplin/ Kerja Ker Percaya I Wira Usa Logis, Kri Kreatif da Inovatif/ Mandiri/ Ingin Tah Cinta Ilm • Santun/
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Kegiatan Pembelajaran	2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanya	4.11 Menyusun teks penggunaannya. 1.11 Menyusun te	 Mengamati teks lisan dan tulis tentangkegiatan rutin sederhana; Menganalisis fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaantentang kegiatan rutin sederhana yang terdapat dalam teks; Mengumpulkan data mengenai fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan dari berbagai contoh teks kegiatan rutin sederhana; Mendiskusikan dan menganalisis fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan dari kegiatan rutin sederhana;
Alokasi Waktu	k sebagian	Riau Riau arya tulis ini ndidikan, pe	9
Materi Pokok	atau seluruh karga tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tappa izin	roundabout and takesthe NIN Jed 'yefust turnings Signuean turning about and take and an educate. - Kosakata: yang terkait dengan topik Grammar: - Preposition of place - Modal auxiliary verbs - Imperative sentences - Imperative sentences - Sigan dan tanda baca yang jelas, rapi dan tepat - Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi yang tepat ketika mempresentasikan secara lisan	reks lisan dan tulis tentang kegiatan rutin sederhana: a) Fungsi sosial: Untuk meminta dan memberi informasi petunjuk arah dalam mengembang-kan komunikasi interpersonal dengan orang lain b) Struktur Teks: Could you show me where the nearest ATM is? Excuse me. How do I get to the railway station, please? It's about a five- minute
Indikator Pencapaian Kompetensi	entuk apapun tazpa izin UIN Suska Riau	Penggunaannya. 4.11.1 Menyusun tekshisaneyan dan tertulis mengenai mengenai meninta dan mengenai meninta dan tertulis mengenai teks dan unsur teks dan unsur kebahasaan yang tepat sesuai dengan konteks penggunaan	3.12.1 Mengidentifikasi fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan dalam teks terkait kegiatan rutin sederhana sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. 3.12.2 Membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur bahasa dari berbagai ungkapan mengenai kegiatan rutin sederhana sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya.
Kompetensi Dasar	ka Riau.	4.11 Menyusun teks 'yelesewtereksi uenefun neperansksional lisan dan tulis, pendek dan sederhana, yang melibatkan tindakan melibatkan tindakan meminta informasi tentang petunjuk arah (direction) dengan memperhatikan fungsi social, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks di dunia	3.12 Menganalisis fungsi social, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan teks interaksi transaksional yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait kegiatan/tugas-tugas rutin sederhana (simple routine tasks) sesuai dengan konteks penggunaan di dunia kerja.

Mdd	7	Patuh/	Demokra	Menghar	}																	
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Kegiatan Pembelajaran	2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tarpa izin UIN Suska Riau.	walk from tidak merugikan kebermangan yang wajar UIN Suska Pagu word yarah yang wajar UIN Suska Pagu wajar washing was	IIOJO149. Dengutipalisha uninininisha uninining andidikan, pehelitian, pannissa pangasiniah, penyusunin andidikan pengutipalisha unining andidikan pengutipalisha pangasan pan	1. Die ang menguayas aga aga aga ang mangapan ang aga aga aga aga aga aga aga aga a	Hak Cipta Dilinduray kurupagandanguratagay	dalam latihan lisan dan tertulis	O Hak ciptaus genses jedes jussiep Riau	konteks penggunaan;	 Menyusun teks lisan dan tulis 	tentang ungkapan mengenai	teks kegiatan rutin sederhana	dengan menggunakan struktur	teks dan unsur bahasa yang	tepat sesuai konteks	penggunaan;	 Mengkomunikasikan teks 	kegiatan rutin sederhana secara	lisan dan tulis dengan	menggunakan struktur teks dan	unsur bahasa yang tepat sesuai	konteks penggunaan	
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Materi Pokok	atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam be	UIN Suska Refer Non Walk	nelitian, pa wissorokangasin niah, pen	ian ja yazan an a	first turning. You can't		ng ta(se	. Kosakata: yang terkait	dengan topik	· Grammar:	Preposition of place	. Modal auxiliary verbs	. Imperative sentences	Figan dan tanda baca	vano ielas rani dan tenat	- Heanan tekanan kata	intonosi yang tanat batiba	monntacentacity coord	Licon	IISall		
Indikator Pencapaian Kompetensi	entuk apapun tarapa izin UIN Susk	4.12.1 Menyusun teks lisan	yusun arabawa sipa mab an kritik	kegiatan rutinguns ueyi	sederhana dengan	menggunakan struktur	y of Si	yang tepatsesuar	dengan konteks	penggunaannya.	4.12.2 Mengkomuni-kasikan	secara lisan dan tertulis	tentang kegiatan rutin	sederhana dengan	menggunakan struktur	teks dan unsur bahasa	yang tepat sesuai	dengan konteks	penggunaan			
Kompetensi Dasar	a Riau. I		atau tinj eparusanasa yasajah	interaksi	transaksional lisan	dan tulis, pendek dan	ultan guekerhana kang matu	melibatkan tindakan	memberi dan	meminta informasi	terkait	kegiatan/tugas-	tugas rutin	sederhana (simple	routine tasks)	dengan	memperhatikan	fungsi social, struktur	teks dan unsur	kebahasaan yang	benar dan sesuai	konteks dunia kerja.

Pekanbaru, 9, agustus, 2021

Guru Mata Pelajaran

Fitri Anggraini, S.Pd

Endria Erman, S.Si

Mengetahui, Kepala Sekolah



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Appendix 3

The Recapitulation of Students' Error were Identified by One Rater

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

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18 Mutiara saputri			-		-	-			2						2
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20 Naifah Ulya	-				-	-			1			2			3
21 Nailah Andini			-		-	-		-	1	-		1	1		3
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23 Natasya							2		-			1			3
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25 Nur Nabilah	-			-	-	-	1	1				2	1		3
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27 Prisa aprilia	-	1	-	-	-				-	-	-	2			
28 Safira Anggraini	-	1		1	1	-		-	-	-		3			5
29 Salsa Aulya	-	1	-	1	1	-		-	1	-		1			1
30 Silvia Reza Cintya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-		2			2
31 Siti Fatimah Zuhra	-	1	-	-	-				1	-	-	2			2
32 Suci Maharani		1	-	-	-	1	-		1	-	-		1		3
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Appendix 4

Research Recommendation Letters

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Kepada:

Yth. Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan

1HN Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Assalamulaikum Wr. Wb

Dengan hormat, saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini

Nama : AGI FERIANDA

MIM : 11614101031

: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Jurusan

Semester : VI (Enam)

: JL. Swakarya, tampan Alamat

Keguruan UIN Suska Riau, dengan judul: "An analysis of student's difficulties in Listening Comprehension in EFL

context at senior high school Dharma Pendidikan Kempas Jaya".

Mengajukan permohonan judul sinopsis kepada Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan

"The Effect Of 21st Century Technology Toward Students' Achievement At Second Grade Of Senior High School Dharma Pendidikan Kempas".

Dengan ini juga melampirkan persyaratan sebagai berikut:

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Pekanbaru, 24 Juni 2019

Biasa a-

Pembimbing Skripsi

Kepada

YthoRizky Gushendra, S.Pd., M.Ed

Dosen Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau Pekanbaru

Assalamu'alaikum warhmatullahi wabarakatuh

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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.

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University of Sultan Syarif

Tembusan:

Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau



dak Сірtа D Нак Dilarang Pengutipan tidak merugikan SUSKA RIAU

KEMENTERIAN AGAMA UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU

FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

PENGESAHAN PERBAIKAN UJIAN PROPOSAL

Sama Mahasiswa

Ka

: AGI FERIANDA

Nomor Induk Mahasiswa

11614101031

Mari/Tanggal Ujian

: Senin/ 04-01-2021

penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan taporan, penulisan kritik atau tinj Andul Proposal Ujian

: Error Analysis of Students' Writing Descriptive Text at Vocational

High School Pharmacy Ikasari Pekanbaru

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

pentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

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		TANDAT	TANGAN
NAMA	JABATAN -	PENGUJI I	PENGUJI II
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Zelly Putriani, M.Pd.	PENGUJI II		3=Q

Mengetahui Dekan

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Wakil Dekan I

Klimuddin, M.Ag. COULT EUROPI LEONAAUNTHA Pekanburu, 16-02-2021 Peserta Ujian Proposal

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KEMENTERIAN AGAMA UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU

FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN

FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

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

KEGIATAN BIMBINGAN MAHASISWA SKRIPSI MAHASISWA

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a. Seminar usul Penelitian

ு Penulisan Laporan Penelitian

Nama Pembimbing

a. Nomor Induk Pegawai (NIP)

Nama Mahasiswa

Nomor Induk Mahasiswa

kepantingan kanguvajak UIN Kegiatan

ian suatu masalah.

ng mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian ata

: Rizky Gushendra, M.Ed.

: 198208282008011008

: Agi Ferianda

: 11614101031

: Bimbingan proposal

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Seminar usul Penelitian

B. Penulisan Laporan Penelitian

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: 198208282008011008

Nama Mahasiswa

: Agi Ferianda

Nomor Induk Mahasiswa

: 11614101031

Kegiatan

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PEMERINTAH PROVINSI RIAU

DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU

Gedung Menara Lancang Kuning Lantai I dan II Komp. Kantor Gubernur Riau Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 460 Telp. (0761) 39064 Fax. (0761) 39117 P E K A N B A R U

Email: dpmptsp@riau.go.id

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REKOMENDASI

Nomor: 503/DPMPTSP/NON IZIN-RISET/42032 TENTANG



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

1.04.02.01

Repala Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Provinsi Riau, setelah membaca Surat Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Dekan Riau, Nomor Permomonan Riset dari Un.04/F.II/PP.00.9/5988/2021 Tanggal 18 Juni 2021, dengan ini memberikan rekomendasi kepada:

F. Nama

AGI FERIANDA

3. NIM / KTP 116141010310

3. Program Ştudi

PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS

4. Jenjang

S1

5. Alamat =

PEKANBARU

6. Judul Penelitian

ERROR ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS' WRITING DESCRIPTIVE TEXT AT

VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL PHARMACY IKASAR! PEKANBARU

Z Pokasi Penelitian

SMK FARMASI IKASARI PEKANBARU

Defigan ketentuan sebagai berikut:

1. 利dak metakukan kegiatan yang menyimpang dari ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan.

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

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

Dib. Tar.

In merekomendasi ini dibuat untuk dipergunakan seperlunya.

Dib. Tar.

In menyebutkan sumber:

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Pekanbaru Pada

24 Juni 2021 Tanggal

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Ditandatangani Secara Elektronik Melalui : Sistem Informasi Manajemen Pelayanan (SIMPEL)

DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU PROVINSI RIAU

Tembusan:

Sus

Disampaikan Kepada Yth:

1. C Kepala Badan Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik Provinsi Riau di Pekanbaru

Kepala Dinas Pendidikan Provinsi Riau di Pekanbaru 2.

Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau di Pekanbaru 3

Yang Bersangkutan



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU FAKULTAS TÄRBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN

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FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

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

: Un.04/F.II/PP.00.9/5988/2021 Nomor

Pekanbaru, 18

: Biasa

Juni 2021 MSifat Lamp dung

sebagian atau seluruh karya

ını tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber

: I (Satu) Proposal

: Mohon Izin Melakukan Riset

Kepada

Yth. Gubernur Riau

Eq. Kepala Dinas Penanaman Modal dan

Pelayanan TerpaduSatu Pintu

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RiauDi Pekanb

aru

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

Rektor Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim

inimemberitahukan kepada saudara bahwa:

Nama : AGI FERIANDA 11614101031 NIM : X (Sepuluh)/ Semester/Tahun : Pendidikan 2021 Program Studi

Bahasa Inggris

Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

ditugaskan untuk melaksanakan riset guna mendapatkan data yang berhubungan dengan judul skripsinya: An Analysis Of Students Difficulties In Listening Comprehension In Efl Context At Senior High School Dharma Pendidikan Kemppas Jaaya

Dokasi Penelitian: SMK Farmasi Ikasari Pekanbaru

Waktu Penelitiau: 3 Bulan (18 Juni 2021 s.d 18 September 2021)

9 Sehubungan dengan itu kami mohon diberikan bantuan/izin kepada mahasiswa yangbersangkutan.

> Demikian disampaikan atas kerjasamanya diucapkan terima kasih.

a.n. Rektor Dekan

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

Tembusan: Rektor UIN Suska Riau

penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau suatu masalah.

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

merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau

untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian,



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FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

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: Un.04/F.II.4/PP.00.9/137/2021 Pekanbaru, 06 Januari 2021Sifat

: Mohon Izin Melakukan PraRiset

KepadaYth. Kepala Sekolah SMKF Ikasari Pekanbaru

di

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Assalamu'alaikum warhmatullahi wabarakatuh

Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau dengan inimemberitahukan kepada saudara bahwa

0

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Nama: AGI FERIANDA NIM: 11614101031 Semester/Tahun :VIII(Delapan)/2021

Program

Studi: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Fakultas: Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

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

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

> Demikian disampaikan atas kerjasamanya diucapkan terima kasih.

> > a.n. Dekan Wakil

Dékan 111

Dr. Drs. Nursalim, M.Pd

NIP. 19660410 199303 1 005

mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau gi Undang-Undang sebagian atau seluruh karya. Auntuk kepentingan pendidi kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau

penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah

ını tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber



CURRICULUM VITE

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

Agi Ferianda was born on May 22 1998 in Pekanbaru, Riau. He is the third son of Mr. Razali and Mrs. Yenti Aflidar. He has one young sister, one old brtother and one old sister. He finished study at elementary school 001 Kempas Jaya, and he continued his school at junior high school Khairul Ummah, Batu Gajah, Air Molek, then he

finished his study at senior high school Dharma Pendidikan, Kempas Jaya in 2016. He entered UIN SUSKA Riau in the same year and he took English Education Department as his major.

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

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

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