AN ERROR ANALYSIS IN WRITING INTRODUCTION ON JOURNAL PAPERS BY INDONESIAN AUTHORS

A Thesis

Submitted as a partial Fulfillment the Requirements for S-1-Degree

By:

RANGGITA KARIMAH

NPM.1811040420

Study Program :   **English Education**

Advisor   **:**   **Meisuri, M.Pd**

Co – Advisor   **:**   **Nurul Puspita, M.Pd**

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI
RADEN INTAN
LAMPUNG

TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
ENGLISH EDUCATION PROGRAM
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ABSTRACT

AN ERROR ANALYSIS IN WRITING INTRODUCTION ON JOURNAL PAPERS BY INDONESIAN AUTHORS

BY

RANGGITA KARIMAH

1811040420

The aim of this research was to know what types of errors that occur on journal papers by Indonesian authors in writing introduction. The researcher used the descriptive qualitative method. The researcher collected the data, identified the errors, described it into the explanation why they can be called as error, and did the evaluation of error by correcting the error.The result of this research found that they were 8 (eight) types of errors that occurred on Indonesian journal papers in writing introduction; 5 errors in omission word, 5 errors in punctuations, 5 errors in tenses, 3 errors in addition word errors, 6 errors in word formation, 4 errors in spelling errors, and 5 errors in capitalization words, and 7 errors in word choices errors. In this research, it found that the learners still have difficulties in vocabulary that probably can affect their writing skills especially in writing thesis. Therefore, the most error that often occurs on Indonesian journal papers was word choices error.

The errors can occur because of inter-lingual reference, intra-lingual reference, the lack of knowledge in grammar and vocabulary, and also the carelessness. The errors that the researcher found can be used for an example how many result papers that conducted errors. They can be happen for learners, also teachers.

Keyword: Error Analysis, Academic Writing, Article Journal, and Introduction.

DECLARATION

The researcher's student with the following identity:

Name   **: Ranggita Karimah**

NPM   **: 1811040420**

Thesis Title   **: An Error Analysis in Writing Introduction on Journal Papers by Indonesian Authors.**

I hereby declare that this thesis is the result of my own research; I am fully responsible for the contents of this research thesis. I am accurately aware that I have quoted some statements and ideas of many sources and I acknowledged them in this thesis.

Bandar Lampung, April 2022

Ranggita Karimah
NPM. 1811040420

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APPROVAL

Tittle	:	**An Error Analysis in Writing Introduction on Journal Papers by Indonesian Authors.**
Students' Name	:	Ranggita Karimah
Students' Number	:	1811040420
Faculty	:	Tarbiyah and Teacher Training

APPROVED

To be defended in Examination Session

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An Undergraduate Thesis : **"AN ERROR ANALYSIS IN WRITING INTRODUCTION ON JOURNAL PAPERS BY INDONESIAN AUTHORS"**, by : **RANGGITA KARIMAH (1811040420), Study Program : English Education,** was tested in the thesis examination held on : Monday, July25ᵗʰ 2022.

Board of Examiners :

Moderator	: Iwan Kurniawan, M.Pd	(..............)
Secretary	: Sri Suci Suryawati, M.Pd	(..............)
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MOTTO

وَمَنْ سَلَكَ طَرِيقًا يَلْتَمِسُ فِيهِ عِلْمًا سَهَّلَ اللهُ بِهِ طَرِيقًا إِلَى الْجَنَّةِ .

"Whoever follows a path in looking for knowledge, Allah will make easierways for him/her the path to the heaven."

(HR. Muslim, no. 2699).

DEDICATION

All praises to Allah SWT for the abundant blessings to me. I dedicated this thesis to:

1. By beloved parents, Rusli Hassan S. and Sri Astuti. My two great people in my life, who always support me, never stop praying for me, and motivate me, until I can finish this thesis. Thank you, I am very grateful for your existence as my parents.
2. My lovely brothers, Rangga Kharisma and Reza Kanigara. This is the result of your motivations and prayers every day for me; I finally made it. *Thanks a bunch.*
    .

CURRICULUM VITAE

The researcher's name is Ranggita Karimah. She was born in Pugung Raharjo, June 28th 2000. She is the third daughter of Mr. Rusli Hassan S and Ms. Sri Astuti.

She started her study at TK Masyariqul Anwar in 2005. Then she continued to her primary school at SDN1 Pugung Raharjo in 2007 and graduated in 2012. She studied at SMPN1 Sekampung Udik and graduated in 2015. Then, she began her senior high school at SMA YP UNILA Bandar Lampung until graduated in May, 2018. She was accepted to be a student of UIN Raden Intan Lampung in English Education major in 2018.

AKNOWLEGDEMENT

As an expression of deep gratitude, the researcher can only pray that all the attention, prayers, and support given will receive the grace of Allah SWT. Perfection only belongs to Allah, for that criticism and suggestions will further perfect the results of the researcher's thesis. Hopefully this thesis can provide useful knowledge for all of us.

Bandar Lampung, April 2022

Ranggita Karimah
1811040420

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Title Affirmation

The title of this Thesis Proposal is "An Error Analysis in Writing Introduction on Journal Papers by Indonesian Authors"that needs to be explained as follows:

1. Error

The definition of Error is the condition of having incorrect of false knowledge. Error is the result ofincomplete knowledge, carelessness, or some other aspect of performance.[1]

2. Analysis

Analysis is a process or an activity such as parsing, distinguishing, and sorting things to be classified and analyzed.

3. Writing

Writing is the ability to express ideas, opinions, and feelings to other parties through written language. Writing is usually done on paper-shaped media using tools such as pens or pencils, or also with computer-printed writing.

4. Introduction

Introduction is like the opening that contains an introduction for the reader before reading the entire contents of a written work. An introduction usually has the following

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[1] Richards, J.C., Renandya, W.A, *Methodology in Language Teaching: An Anthology of Current Practice*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 2002.

structure, such as: the importance of the research to be carried out and the results of previous research related to the research.

5. Journal

A journal is a scientific publication that contains a collection of articles. The journal publications contain new knowledge to be carried out in a scientific way. Usually, research journals must first be accounted for in front of experts to make sure that the research journal is valid or not to be published.

6. Papers

Paper is an official writing on a subject that is intended to be presented, published, and made as a report on the results of the implementation of school assignments. Paper can also be applied in the world of work and others.

7. Indonesian

Indonesian is the members of the people who have a special position towards in Indonesia, and have a reciprocal relationship of rights and obligations in Indonesia. In addition, Indonesian is someone who has legal ties inIndonesia.

8. Author

Author is a term for people who do writing work. The title of author is also given to the person who creates a written work. The other words, author is the writer of the book, article, or report.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the aim of this research is to find out errors occurred on journal papers by Indonesian authors.

B. Background of The Problem

Writing is the one of aspects in English that very important to be learned. Writing skills must be practiced and learned through experience.[2] Writing is a process that guides people to express their opinions, views, suggestions through the words. In writing, we can know how to tell or send messages to other people in the texts. Everyone can write anything in all languages, because language is like a role, and writing is the way. Writing requires ideas, thought, emotions, or experience to transfer and send them into a paper to create the meaningful text[3]. As the time went by, writing aspect has increasingly in society. Many people used it for delivering their hopes, statements, and many more. Therefore, writing can be used as the media to the public, or the scientific paper that written by the students to show the result of their research paper which called as thesis.

A thesis is the scientific writing that based on the result of research by the students as the final project to finish their study especially for undergraduate and postgraduate learners.[4] No doubt, a thesis is a crucial thing that learners have to create. A thesis is a big thing to do for the learners. There are so many processes to create a perfect thesis, obstacles, revisions, and many more. As the references in a thesis, research journal is required as the source for conducting a research or as the previous studies that can support the thesis.

The purpose of research journal is to provide information about the result of the research, that supported by relevant studies from experts, it is permanent, and comprehensible proofs for its

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[2] Corder, Stephen Pit.*Error Analysis and Interlanguage.* Oxford, Oxford University Press. 1981.

[3] Ministry, E.O.*A Guide to effective Instruction in Writing*.Ontario :Queen"s Printer.p.32005.

[4] Rahyono, F.X. *Kiatmenyusunskripsidanstrategibelajar di perguruantinggi* (Jakarta: Penaku) 2010.

reliability.[5] A good research article is the one that has a strong statements, following the direction of the times, have a good quality to be read, and easy to be understood also useful to apply for the next generations, 5 or 10 years from now.

In conducting research and reserving it into scientific work in the form of research article, the learners in universities will face several difficulties starting from determining the background of problem, the relevant statements why the research is conducted, and show the data and facts to support statements. Therefore, creating a research article is not an easy thing to do; learners requirehaving writing skills well. It happens because all ideas from the learners must be delivered properly and correctly. So, the learners must strive to master the skills of writing and often practice so that the research article that they will conduct will be better. In writing research article, there is a part that very important; it is the part of Introduction.

Writing the Introduction in the article is not an easy thing. Introduction shows the direction of the research and what is the point of the researcher wants to conduct. Therefore, because of the importance of writing the Introduction, learners must be very careful and understand well how to write the part of introduction correctly. Therefore, no errors will occur in the research.

The case can be found on Indonesian students especially for learners, who choose English department, still make errors in their research. According to Siti Maharani, there were errors detected in students' thesis in 2017.[6] This issue brought the researcher to explore and download some research articles from journal websites and check the part of introduction but only few articles that had errors free. In this case, it will be a big mistake if their theses still have some errors, in theirpresentations, thesis, even for their articles.. According to B. Niati, If the teacher only

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[5]Marusic M. *The Purpose of Scientific Journals: Small Is Important* (Croatia: Journal of Teheran University Heart Center,). 4, 143 – 147. 2019.
[6]Ibid.

teachesEnglish to the learners passively (reading and listening), the students' speaking and writing skills will not improve optimally.[7] Therefore, it is an important thing to learn and understand about errors, especially in error analysis.

According to Khansir, "Error analysis is a type of linguistic analysis that focuses on the errors by learners made".[8] Learning errors is a must to improve the writing skills in English, and also to avoid the errors in writing. So many people from many countries try to understand English, but they still stuck on their mother tongue. They can be shocked because of the vocabularies, punctuation or pronunciation, and many more. On the other side, errors occur because of overgeneralization, misunderstanding, and wrong concepts hypothesized.[9]

Based on this problem, the researcher wanted to know about what type of errors occurred on the authors' journal research, and what are the most common errors in writing a research journal. Therefore, the researcher chose the title "An Error Analysis in Writing Introduction on Journal Papers by Indonesian Authors".

C. Focus and Sub-Focuses of The Research

The scope of this research referred to the parameters under which the research will be analyzed.[10] It means, the scope of the research is also known as the delimitation of the study.

Based on the background and identification of those problems, the researcher only limited the problem only focused on types of errors and what is the dominant type or the most type of errors

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[7]Niati B. *Grammatical Errors On The Thesis*. (North Sumatera: IJLRES,). 222-226.2019.

[8]Khansir,A. An .*Error Analysis and Second Language Acquisition*. (Finland: ACADEMY PUBLISHER.) 2012 Page 3.

[9] Richards, J. C. *A non-contrastive approach to Error Analysis*.English Language Teaching Journal, 25, 204-219. 1971.

[10]Simon, M., Goes, J. *Scope, Limitations, and Delimitations*.2013.

that occur on research article papers in writing introduction by Indonesian authors and what is the dominant type of errors.

The article papers that the researcher meant are the research articles made by Indonesian authors from English departments' major. Thus, the authors that the researcher chose were the authors or writers from English Educations' major.

D. Formulation of The Problem

Based on the background above, the problem which came up in this research is formulated as follows:

1. Is there any error occur on article papers in the part of introduction by Indonesian authors?
2. What types of errors that occur on article papers in part of introduction by Indonesian authors?
3. What is the dominant type or the most type of errors that occur in part of introduction by Indonesian authors?

E. Objective of The Research

According to Roxana, "Research objective begins in infinitive and they pretend to achieve gold in mind."[11] In the other words, the researchers must have a target in conducting their research. The aim of this research was to know what types of errors and the dominant types of error that made by Indonesian authors on their journal papers.

F. Benefits of The Research
There are some benefits in this thesis, as follows:
1. Theoretically, the result of the research hopefully could get more information in academic writing.

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[11] Trigueros, R. *Research Objectives : A Guide To WriteResearch Objectives*. UniversidadDe El Salvador. 2018. Page 1.

2. Practically, this research can help the readers and the next generation of the students who will make a research/paper to avoid errors, and to enrich the vocabulary especially for Indonesian learners. For the English lecturers, it can be useful to improve the quality in giving guidance especially for writing thesis.

3. For the further researchers, the result of this research can be used for them who are interested in conducting the similar study.

G. Relevance Studies

The title "An Error Analysis in Writing Introduction on Journal Papers byIndonesian Authors" is inspired by the previous studies such as study entitled:

"Why Study Error?" by Irawansyah from State Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung in 2017. It showed that learning EA is the important thing that have to known by teachers and students in learning English as the foreign language. The effect of learning EA also can make them easily to write and teach also understanding English for themselves.[12]

"*An Error Analysis In Writing Skripsi Abstract of English Education Department Students At Tarbiya and Teachers Training Faculty State Islamic University of North Sumatera*" by Siti Maharani. This research discussed about the eight types of errors committed by under graduated students. It explained that the errors in tenses were the first rank made by undergraduate students.[13]

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[12] Irawansyah. *Why Study Error*?. Islamic State University of Raden Intan Lampung. 2017

[13] Maharani, Siti.*An Error Analysis In Writing Skripsi Abstract Of English Education Department Students At TarbiyaAndTeachers Training Faculty State Islamic University Of North Sumatera*. (Repository Uinsu, North Sumatera). 2019.

The third study is from Murad Hassan Mohammed from Sawalmeh University of Ha'il, Saudi Arabia, entitled *"Error Analysis of Written English Essays: The case of Students of the Preparatory Year Program in Saudi Arabia"*. It showed that the Arabic speakers in this study committed ten common errors. Theseerrors are: (1) verbtense, (2) word order, (3) singular/plural form, (4) subject-verbagreement, (5) doublenegatives, (6) spellings, (7) capitalization, (8) articles (9) sentencefragmentsand (10) prepositions.

The fourth is *"An Error Analysis Of Journal Papers Written By Persian Authors"* by Mohammad Salehi and Ava Bahrami. This research discussed about the errors occurred on professional Persian authors, there were eight error types occurred by master and Ph.D students; errors in omission, addition, prepositions, capitalizations, articles, singular and plural errors, tenses, and miss ordering.Some errors can occur on students even teachers[14].

H. Research Method
1. Research Design

The researcher used a descriptive qualitative approach which produced descriptive data. Based on Bogdan and Biklen, a descriptive qualitative approach is an approach about the descriptive data in the form of written or oral form that is being investigated. [15] Descriptive qualitative is a research design where the researcher presenting the data with using descriptions. Therefore, descriptive qualitative research is taken in a form of written data that "Error Analysis in Writing Introduction on Journal Papers by Indonesian Authors" to be collected, analyzed, and interpreted in the form of verbal description/words.

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[14]Salehi, Muhammad. *An Error Analysis of Journal Papers Written By Persian Authors*. Helen Groth (Reviewing Editor), (Iran, 2018).

[15]Bogdan,R&Biklen. *Qualitative Research for Education*.Boston :Allyn and Bacon. p.63. 1982.

2. Research Subject

The researcher used *Exposure: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris* in Vol. 8, No. 1, 2019 – 2021 as the research subject. *Exposure Journal* is a platform for Indonesian researchers, (between students, faculty, community institutions, administrators, disciplines, and more.) scholars, and practitioners in the field of English education to publish and disseminate their original research and studies. [16] The publication of this journal aims to disseminate conceptual thoughts or ideas and research findings obtained in the field of education and English literature.

The researcher used this subject because this journal invites submissions research originating from or informing campus-community partnerships, studies co-written by faculty, students, and community partners, literature and teachers in English, and comments on emerging trends, developments or challenges from institutions. The researcher collected the data that relevant with the thesis.

3. Research Instrument

The instrument of the research is equipment that is used by the researcher to collect the data, in which it is important to get the accurate data. [17] The instruments that the researcher needs are the writing aids, such as paper, pen, and ruler, as well as the stability of internet data to support the research process to be much better.

4. Data and Source of Data

The data of this research are the contents of introduction in research article papers by Indonesian authors that taken

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[16]*Exposure: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris*. Vol. 8, No. 1.2019.

[17] John W. Creswell, *Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches, ed. Brittany Bauhaus*, 4th ed. (United States of America: SAGE. p. 223. 2014.

from *Exposure Journal*. Determination of sampling isused by selecting some Indonesian authors from *Exposure Journal* started from in academic year 2019.

The researcher chose the academic year of 2019 – 2021because according to Central Bureau of Statistics in the book titled *Statistik Pendidikan Tinggi* | Higher Education Statistics 2019 Jakarta Central Bureau of Statistics. Indonesia stated that in the year of 2015 to 2019, 2019 holds the peak of increasing the quality of education in Indonesia. [18] This is indicated by the quality of the students that had the *cumlaude* predicate, the number of students who passed the study, and the distribution of lecturers throughout Indonesia. This is the following table of the education percentage in academic year 2015 – 2019:

Table 1.1
The Education Percentage inIndonesia 2015 – 2019

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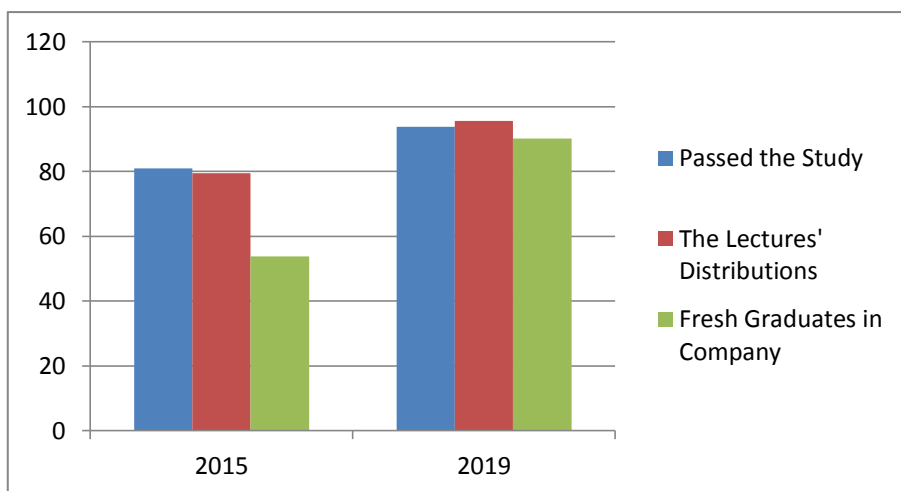
[18]Central Bureau of Statistic. *Statistik Pendidikan Tinggi* | Higher Education Statistics 2019Jakarta Central Bureau of Statistics. Indonesia. 2019.

It showed that there was great progress faced by the education in Indonesia who was also influenced by many factors from 2015 – 2019. The percentage from 80.94% increased to 93.77% who passed the bachelor's study. The lecturers' distributions from 79.39% up to 95.6%, and the fresh graduate that accepted in company was from 53.69% up to 90.18%.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher can concluded that in 2019, the quality of students have increased regularly. Therefore, the researcher wants to know the quality of the students started from in the academic year 2019 as a good first year in the progress of education in Indonesia.

5. Data Collecting Technique

Data collection techniques are needed in a study to be processed so conclusions can be created.[19]The researcher used the literature study in collectingthe data technique. Literature study is one of the data collection techniques and it is also widely used by researchers. Literature study also means data collection techniques by reviewing books, literature, notes. This research is analyzed based on data already available on the Exposure Journal's website by using random sampling. The researcher chose the data and identified the data from the websites. After that, the researcher transfers them into a paper and takes notes. The researcher focused on the problem spot and paid attention on it.

6. Data Analysis

The process of the data analysis is explained. According to Corder cited in Mungungu, states that there are five-stage processes of Error Analysis (EA) which consists of :

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[19]Sugiyono. *Metode Penelitian Bisnis*. Bandung :Alfabeta. p.34. 2005.

1. Collect the errors :

   After reading the part of Introduction on journal papers, the researcher collected the errors by taking a note.

2. Identification of errors :

   This is the next step after doing collection of error; the researcher identified the errors to be classified into the types of errors.

3. The description of errors :

   The next step is description of errors. The identification of errors involves a comparison between learners' sentences and native speakers' sentences in the same context.[20]After making identification of errors, the researcher described the error by giving the characteristic of the error.

4. Explain the errors :

   The next step is explanation of the errors, the researcher explained the errors one by one and giving argument why it can be detected as errors.

5. The Evaluation of errors[21] :

   After getting the list of errors, the researcher did the evaluation and give correction to the errors.

It can be showed as:

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[20]Richards, J.C. *Error Analysis.* London: Longman. 1974.
[21]Mungungu, S. S. *Error analysis: Investigating the writing of ESL Namibian learners.*(Unpublished master's thesis).University of South Africa, Pretoria, South Africa.p.78.2010.

Table 1.2
The Treatment of Errors

Collect the Errors

Identification the Errors

The Description of Errors

Explanation of Errors

Evaluation of Errors
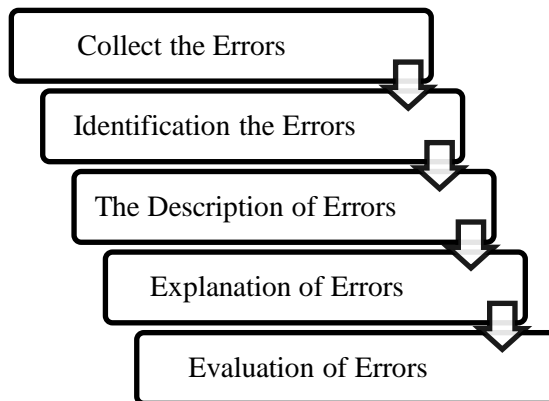
7. Trustworthiness of The Data

Validity in qualitative research means "appropriateness" of the tools, processes, and data. Whether the research question is valid for the desired outcome, the choice of methodology is appropriate for answering the research question, the design is valid for the method, the sample and data analysis is appropriate. Finally, the results and conclusions are valid for the sample and context.[22]

The researcher used the triangulation method. Triangulation method is a technique of collecting data by combiningsome different data sources.[23] It aims to analyze data based on sources, methods, investigators and theory.

Another type of reliability used in this study is inter-observer reliability and consensus among observers. The aimwas to get the data elasticity by examining the part of Introduction in journals repeatedly to find as much data as

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[22] Leung, L. *Validity, reliability, and generalizability in qualitative research.*4(3): 324–327. 2015.
[23]Moleong, j, Lexy.*Qualitative and Qualitative Research Methodology.*Bandung : PT. Teen Rosdakarya*2016.*Page 330.

possible and relevant aspects to the problem under study to obtain correct, accurate and normal data. To achieve data reliability, the researcher read the same data over and over again, discuss with colleagues, and consult with the advisor.

I. Systematic of The Discussion

The systematic of the discussion in this research as follows:

1. Chapter I. Introduction

   This chapter consists of Title Affirmation, Background of The Problem, Focus and Sub – Focuses of The Research, Formulation of The Research, Objective of The Research, Benefits of The Research, Relevant Studies, Research Method, and Systematic of The Discussion.

2. Chapter II. Literature Review

   This chapter consists of the theoretical frameworks to give some clear concepts in this research about error analysis of writing Introduction. These concepts will lead to a much understanding and analysis of the variables chosen because it will help the researcher to limit the scope of the problem.

3. Chapter III. Description of Research Object

   This section contains a description of the object of research to be analyzed, presentation of facts and research data.

4. Chapter IV. Analysis Research

   This chapter contains of the result of the research in analyzing errors occur on Indonesian journal papers.

5. Chapter V. Conclusion

   The last chapter in this research contains some conclusions from chapter i – iv, and suggestions from the researcher to the readers, lecturers, learners and also the next researchers.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Error Analysis
1. Definition of Error Analysis

Corder states students' errors are significant in (that) they provide evidence to researchers about or language is learned or acquired, what strategies or procedures learners use in using language discovery.[24] It is very important because the learners need to acquire the language, know the pattern, and then they can use the language well.

Error analysis is the process of observing, analyzing, and classifying the deviations of the rules of a second or foreign language and then revealing the systems operated by learner. According to Khansir states that error analysis is a type of linguistic analysis that focuses on the errors learners made. It consists of a comparison between errors made in target language and that source language itself. Thus, the analysis of learner language has become an essential need to overcome some questions and propose solutions regarding different aspects.[25]

However, the definition of error analysis by Corder is very close to the Malaysian context: "What has come to be known as error analysis has to do with the investigation of the language of second language learners. Error analysis is a type of linguistic analysis that focuses on the errors learners make. It consists of a comparison between the errors made in the Target Language (TL) and that TL itself. Pit Corder is the "Father" of Error Analysis (the EA with the "new look"). It

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[24]S. P. Corder, *Error Analysis and Interlanguage* (London: Oxford University Press.1987.

[25]Syarifah.*Error Analysis of Affixation on Eleventh Grade Students in Writing Analytical Exposition Text.*Unpublished Thesis .Medan : State University of Medan. 2015.

was with his article entitled "The significance of Learner Errors" that EA took a new turn. Errors used to be "flaws" that needed to be eradicated. Corder presented a completely different point of view. He contended that those errors are "important in and of themselves." For learners themselves, errors are 'indispensable,' since the making of errors can be regarded as a device the learner uses in order to learn.

2. Types of Errors

Runkati finds two big types of errors; former type (error in tenses, capitallettersandpunctuation) and latter type (errorsatthewordlevel, such as articles, prepositions, wordchoices, nouns and numbers. [26] All thetypesoferrorsoccurwhenthelearnerslesscareful in writing.

Irawansyah stated that there are four taxonomies, namely surface strategy, linguistics category, comparative and communicative effect taxonomy. The surface strategy taxonomy is classified based on the way surface structures that will be altered, such as omitting necessary items, adding unnecessary ones, misforming, misordering item. [27] The linguistics category refers to language components include phonology (pronunciation), syntax and morphology (grammar), semantics and lexicon (meaning and vocabulary), and discourse (style). The comparative taxonomy refers to the comparison between the structure of second language errors and certain other types of construction, and the communicative taxonomy is based on "the perspective of their effect on the listener or reader".[28]

Corder finds the categories of errors in terms of the difference between the learner's utterance and the

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[26] Runkati, K. *Organizational Patterns And Common Mistakes In English Research Abstracts.* (Unpublished master's thesis). Prince of Songkla University, Songkhla, Thailand. 2013)

[27] Dulay et al. *Language two*. New York: Oxford University Press. (1982).

[28]Ibid.

reconstructed version and proposes four different categories: omission, addition, selection and ordering.[29]

a. Omission

Omission errors are characterized by the absence of an item that must appear in a well-formed utterance.Thiserroroccurswhenthelearnerommitsthewordt hatmustbethere in thesentence.

Example :

The method that used this research is qualitative descriptive method.

It should be: The method that used in this research is qualitative descriptive method.

b. Addition

Addition errors are presence of an item which must not appear in a well-formed utterances.This kind of error is called the opposite of Omission as well. However, the use of this error can be caused by the lack of students' knowledge in grammar. Therefore, the sentence will look weird and confusing.
Example:
The author is want to know what is the effects of using gadgets in online learning.

It should be : The Author wants to know what is the effects of using gadget in online learning.

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[29]Corder, S. P. *Introducing applied linguistics*. Middlesex: Penguin.1983.

c. Selection

Selection errors are the situation where the learners commit errors in vocabulary due to the selection of the wrong phoneme, morpheme, structure or vocabulary item.[30]

Example:

The author concluded that watching YouTube is the best than reading a book to relax the body.

The corect sentence is: The author concluded that watching YouTube is better than reading a book to relax the body.

d. Ordering

Miss-ordering errors are characterized by incorrect placement of morpheme or group of morpheme in an utterance.[31]

Example:

Salesman there is no special skill.

It should be: There is no special skill to be salesman.

According to James, errors cannot be self-corrected.[32]It goes until the further relevant theory will be provided and be taught to the learners. In other words, errors require further relevant learning to take place before they can be self-corrected.

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[30]Widiati, U. &Cahyono, B. Y.*The Teaching of EFL Writing in the Indonesian Context: The State of The Art.*JurnalIlmuPendidikan.13(3):139-150. 2016.

[31]Corder, S. P. (1987).*Error Analysis and Interlanguage*. Hong Kong : Oxford University Press.p.277

[32]James, C. (1998). *Error in Language Learning and Use: Exploring Error Analysis.* Pearson Education Limited.

Based on the explanation about the types of errors above, it can be concluded that learning error analysis is important to improve the effectiveness of writing.[33]

3. Causes of Errors

There are some factors can cause errors. Corder says there are three major cause of errors, that the labels as transfer of error, analogical errors and teaching induced errors.[34]

a. Transfer of Error

Transfer of Error is the effect of one language on the learning of another. Positive transfer occurs when both the native language and English have the same form or linguistic feature. It makes learning easier and does not result in errors.

b. Analogical Errors

Analogical Errors is a comparison between two objects, or systems of objects, that highlights respects in which they are thought to be similar. [35] Analogical reasoning is any type of thinking that relies upon an analogy that can lead to be errors.

c. Teaching Induced Errors

Teacher's teaching of students' incomplete competence in English grammar or first language

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[33]Michaelides, N. N. (1990). *Error analysis: An aid to teaching*. English Teaching Forum, 28(4): 28-30.

[34]Ellis, Rod. *Understanding Second Language Acquisition*, Oxford: Oxford University Press. 1986.

[35]Achinstein, P.Models, Analogies and Theories. Philosophy of Science, 31: 328–349. 1986.

interference. [36] This case can happen due to a lack of understanding of the English teacher's vocabulary and or the teacher's ignorance in teaching.

4. Treatment of Errors

According to Henrickson, that is important to correct the errors. It helps teachers to correct students' errors.[37]Besides, teachers can know the students' progress on their writing skills. Error analysis gives a big positive effect for the teachers, and students.

The general guidelines of the treatment of Errors as follows:

a. Teachers should correct errors affecting intelligence.[38] Errors that interfere with the general meaning and understandability of utterances. Inthis connection, teachers should concentrate on correcting global errors more than local errors.
b. High frequency and generality errors should be corrected more often than less frequent errors. For example, the omission of the third person Singular (s) is an error of high frequency and generality.
c. Teachers should put more emphasis on correcting errors affecting a large percentage of their students.

Edge stated the following advantages of correcting the errors for students, and teacher:

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[36]KASPER, G. *Classroom research on interlanguage Pragmatics in K.R. Rose & G. Kasper,* (Eds.). Pragmatics in Language Teaching. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 2001.

[37]Hendrickson, J. M.*Error Correction in Foreign Language Teaching:* Recent theory, researchand practice. Modern Language Journal, 62,387-398. 1978.

[38] Zuo, Wei. *Teachers' Role in Dealing with Errors in Students' Second Language Learning.*Theory and Practice in Language Studies, Vol. 7, No. 8, pp. 644-650. 2017.

a. It encourages cooperation, students get used to the idea that they can learn from each others.

b. Both learners (who made the error and who correct) are involved in listening to and thinking about the language.

c. The teacher gets a lot of important information about the learners' ability.

d. If students learn to practice peer correction without hurting each other's feelings, they will do the same in pair-work activities.[39]

d. Differences Between Errors and Mistakes

Error cannot be self-corrected while mistakes can be self-corrected if the deviation is pointed out to the speaker. While mistake refers to a performance error that is either a random guess or a "slip", in that is failure to utilize a known system correctly.[40]

Thus, error is a faulty utterance produced by language learners as a result of incomplete knowledge. Besides, mistake means a faulty utterance produced by language learners caused by lack of attention, fatigue, or carelessness.

From the explanation above, the researcher wants to know what types of errors that often occur on the journal paper made by Indonesian Author. Besides, learning errors can bring positive effects to the learners and the researchers.

B. Academic Writing
1. Definition of Academic Writing

We all know that writing is the one of most important skills in English. In writing, we can deliver our thought, ideas,

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[39]Edge, J.*Mistakes and Correction*. London: Longman. 1978.
[40]Brown, H, Douglas. *Principles of Language Learning and Teaching*.Fifth Edition. New York: Pearson Edition. 2007.

and opinions by written text that can be read by everyone. Writing is a process which guides writers to express their opinions, views, suggestions in a readable manner. It is the language skill which is about the change of oral language to written language. [41] By following a constructive writing process, students can express their points of views carefully.

According to Megh Raj, Academic writing is a process of developing academic writing, the format, features, and writing paragraph.[42]Academic writing is a writing technique used to document research or other academic work in writing. Ideally, academic writing has a formal, systematic structure, and uses scientific language. [43] Academic writing can be used by anyone, including teachers, lecturers, researchers, and students.The types of scientific works that can be referred to as examples of academic writing are books, essays, translations, research articles, conference papers, academic journals, theses, theses, abstracts, and dissertations.Academic writing is the formal writing style used in colleges and universities. It's what students are expected to produce for classes and what professors and academic researchers use to write scholarly materials. High schools sometimes require academic writing style in certain classes.

According to White, academic writing has eight characteristics: (1). Complexity, the vocabulary used by the written language is more varied than the one used in conversations. It also uses more complicated words that are not normally used when talking with someone face to face. The grammatical aspect of the written language is also

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[41]Syarifah.*Error Analysis of Affixation on Eleventh Grade Students in Writing Analytical Exposition Text*. Unpublished Thesis, Medan : State University of Medan, p.29. 2015.

[42]Raj, M, D. *Academic Writing: Process of developing academic writing, the format, features and writing paragraphs:* Kathmandu University. 2020.

[43] Bailey, S. *Academic writing: A handbook for international students(3th ed.)*. London: Routledge. (2011).

different because it's not normally used in speaking so many subordinate clauses and passives. The phrases in the written language are noun-based and those in speaking language are verb-based. This also makes academic writing different from face to face communication or other types of writing. (2). Formality, under no circumstances will academic writing make use of colloquial expression that considered natural in daily dialogues we have with friend or colleagues. The degree of formality should thus be pretty high.(3). Precision, academic writing should be very precise. Factual information, figures or charts, should all be provided and nothing written there should leave room to interpretation. (4). Objectivity, it focuses on the point of the researcher means. (5). Explicitness, responsible for make it explicit and for making clear how different parts of the text are connected between them and why are they relevant for the central theme. (6). Accuracy, extra attention should be paid when using words with a specific meaning and the writer should know that there is a clear distinction between phonetics and phonemics. (7). Hedging,some academic writers choose to use a technique called hedge. This has to do with the way that writer decides to approach a certain subject and with how strong the claims he makes are, and(8). Responsibility, [44] Everything stated should be accompanied by proofs and justifications and no assumptions are allowed. Sources should also be mentioned.

2. Process of Writing

To create a good paragraph in writing, students have to fulfill the process of academic writing, as follows:

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[44] White, R.V. *Academic writing: Process and Product. In P. C. Robinson (Ed.) Academic writing: Process and Product*. London: Modern English Publications: British Council. (1988).

a. Prewriting

Prewriting is a process of collecting ideas on any of the topic the authorwill choose, before ready to write something on the paper.

b. Drafting

Drafting is the process of summarizing ideas paper. It is important to remember that the most important thing here is to get words onto paper.[45] In drafting, begin the topic sentence with the supporting sentence to support the idea. Arrange the sentence to make it sense between first, second, and so on. Do not forget to add the conjunctions.

c. Editing

Basically, editing process can help the authors to do self – correction in their paper. This is the process to recheck the whole contents of the text to avoid the mistakes.

d. Revising

Revising is a process in fixing words that occur in the grammatical mistakes, punctuation, or capitalization that needs to be fixed.

e. Publishing

This is the last step that the researcher has to do to publicly the creations. This characteristic is so general, can be read publicly, or by permissions.

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[45]Brown,C.,Hood, S.*Writing Matters Writing Skills and Strategies For Students Of English*, (USA: Cambridge University Press). p. 14. 1993.

3. The Purpose of Academic Writing

According to Bailey, the purposes of academic writing are to report on a piece of research the writer has conducted, to answer a question the writer has been given or chosen, to discuss a subject of common interest and give the writers' view, and to synthesize research done by others on a topic.[46]

C. Journal and Article
1. The Definition of Journal and Article

A journal is a collection of articles that is published regularly throughout the year. Journals present the most recent research, and journal articles are written by experts, for experts. They may be published in print or online formats, or both.[47]A journal is a publication that is published regularly by a professional organization or academic institution that contains articles that are products of scientific thinking empirically (research articles) and logically (articles of thought) in certain fields of science. Because it is read by certain members of the community, scientific journals must present articles that are in accordance with these interests and interests. Journal is one of the things in the form of written content from a collection of articles that written into one creation.According to Andy, articles are writings that aim to provide information to readers about topics that are supported by facts.

2. The Functions of Journal

According to Andreas and Frings, journals have the following roles:

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[46]Bailey, S. *Academic writing: A handbook for international students(3th ed.).* London: Routledge. (2011).
[47] McKenzie, J. *What is s journal article?.* Canada: Simon Fraser University.2018.

a. Means of academic communication between scientists (lecturers/teachers),
b. Dissemination (dissemination) of research results,
c. Development of academic culture in universities,
d. As an exchange of information to generate new ideas for science and technology.[48]

Journal article is very important to be as a reference of a scientific work before researchers make their own research. Or journal can be an important note to generate new ideas for science and technology for the next generations. The functions of articles are to convey facts and ideas, to support, educate, and offer solutions to a problem.

3. The Components of Journal Article

According to Nuril, the contents of research articles prepared for publication in scientific journals usually contain: The components of journal are (1) Title, (2) Authors' name, (3) Abstract and Keywords, (4) Introduction, (5) Method, (6) Results and Discussion, (7) Conclusion, and (8) List of References.[49]

1. Title

The title is the first thing that grabs the reader's attention[50]. Therefore, the title section is the main thing selected by the destination journal. The match between the title and the content must also be consistent. The title of the article serves as a label that accurately reflects the essence or content contained in the article.

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[48]B, Andreas, E., and Frings, C. *What Makes A Quality Journal?*.Reseach Gate. Germany. 2018/

49 Huda, N.*MenulisArtikelUntukJurnalIlmiah.* Malang: UniversitasNegeri Malang Press.2000.

[50]Ibid

2. Authors' Name

After the Authors done the title of their research, they can write down their names below the title. The author's name serves to mark ownership that the journal article belongs to someone whose name is written after the title.[51] The email is the obligation for the Authors, to make communication easier.

3. Abstract

Abstract is a short summary of a journal article to impress the reader.[52] Abstract is a short article that contains a comprehensive description of the activities or research activities carried out. Abstracts are usually placed at the beginning of a scientific paper or research report as initial information for readers. Abstracts are usually made in two languages. The first language is the international language; English, Arabic, Mandarin, etc. and the local language. For example, to make it better in writing abstract, the Author can use two languages, English and Indonesian.

4. Keywords

Keywords are the main words or terms that represent the basic ideas contained in the article.[53] Keywords can be a single word or a combination of words. The number of keywords is about 3-5 words. Keywords are required for the purpose of cataloging in scientific information system, so it can easily be found in library. Keyword has an

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[51]Waseso, M.G. *Isi dan Format Jurnal Ilmiah*, Seminar Lokakarya Penulisan Artikel dan Pengelolaan Jurnal Ilmiah, Banjarmasin: Universitas Lambung Mangkurat.2001.

[52]Feldman, D.C. *The devil is in the details: Converting good research into publishable articles.* Journal of Management, 30(1):1-6.2014.

[53]Triyono.*Menulis Artikel Untuk Jurnal Ilmiah.* Klaten: Pelatihan Peningkatan Kompetensi Publikasi Ilmiah Guru. 2015.

important role in a search and also searchable by title, text, abstract and others.

5. Introduction

After the part of abstract and keywords, the next part that the researcher wants to analyze is the part of Introduction. The introduction presents a literature review and contains at least three ideas, namely: background or rationale for research, problems and insights into problem solving plans, formulation of research objectives or expectations about the benefits of research results. [54] Furthermore, the introduction is to provide sufficient information for the readers to be able to understand the arguments developed in the research articles.

6. Research Method

According to Subagyo quoted in SyamsulBahry and FakhryZamzam, Research Method is a way or way toget a solution to all the problems that submitted.[55] Meanwhile, according to Priyono, the research method is basically a scientific way to obtain data with a specific purpose and use.

Based on the above understanding, it can be concluded that the methodresearch is a scientific method or technique used toobtain data about an object from research that has a purposeto solve a problem. Research Method describes the steps followed in the execution of the study and also provides a brief justification for the research methods used.

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[54]Lado, R. Linguistic Across Careless. Ann Arbor: University Of Michigan Press. 1957. Page 47

[55]Bahri, Syamsul, FahryZamzam. Model PenelitianKuantitatif. Berbasis SEM-AMOS. Yogyakarta :Penerbit Deepubllish (Grup. Penerbitan CV. Budi Utama)..2014.

7. Result and discussion

The result and discussion summaries the data collected for a study and also reports the relevant results in statistical analyses conducted on data.[56] Contains an explanation related to the formulation of the problem and research objectives. All data obtained (observations, interviews, etc.) are discussed in this section through the perspectives and theories used.

8. Conclusion

Conclusion is defined as the last paragraph of a research paper or the last part of a presentation of another type. Conclusions are statements that are taken briefly from the overall results of the discussion or analysis. In other words, the conclusion is the result of a discussion. Conclusions are a very important part of every scientific paper.

9. Bibliography / References

Reference is needed to support your statements.[57] A reference is a note in a book that tells you where a particular piece of information comes from. Reference shows the reader that The Author found and used a source to make a solid argument. Credits the originators of ideas, theories, and research findings properly, and shows readers how The Authors' arguments relate to the big picture. According to GorysKeraf, bibliography or references is a list that contains the titles of books,

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[56] Trochim, W. M*Social Research Methods - Knowledge Base - Measurement*.(2006).

[57]Theuns Kotze.*Guidelines on Writing A First Quantitative Academic Article.* Department of Marketing and Communicaton Management.University of Pretoria. 2007.

articles, and other publishing materials that are related to an essay or part of the work being worked on.[58]

D. Part of Introduction
1. The Definition of Introduction

Introduction, or symbol I, or more familiar with the introduction. As the name implies, is the part to introduce the theme or topic the writer raise.[59] Write the theme in an outline, but brief to the reader. Introduction that the researcher means is the part of Introduction in a journal. A good introduction must be adapted to the segmentation of the reader.

For example, the results of scientific journals are devoted to academics, and then the introduction of the topic can use a more scientific language. On the other hand, if the segmentation of scientific journal results is intended for the public, then the language used also adjusts the reader.

2. The Purpose of Introduction

The purpose of introduction is to introduce the topic of the journal, and provide information relevant to the topic of discussion.[60] In addition, in making an introduction, usetherightwordchoice to ensure the reader can understand it well.

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[58]Keraf, Gorys. *Komposisi: Sebuah Pengantar Kemahiran Bahasa*. Flores: Nusa Indah.2004.

[59]Perry, C. Carson, D. & Gilmore, A. *Joining a conversation: Writing for EUMS editors, reviewers and readers requires planning, care and persistence.* European Journal of Marketing, 37(5/6):652-557. 2003.

[60]Murphy, L., Julio, D.L. Feedback*in SecondlanguageWriting: An Introduction*. International Journal of English Studies. 2010.

3.   **Terms of Writing an Introduction**

An Introduction should inform reader all the information needed to understand the Author's journal / journal comprehensive and clear. [61] The Author must be able to summarize the problems to be answered, provide an appropriate background, be able to discuss researches previous ones that fit the topic well, and explain the terminology clearly/clearly regarding what the journal will aim for.

4.   **Components in Introduction**
  a.   Basic Information

At this point, the Author should state what has been done in introducing this topic. To make the information stronger, provide evidence and explanations, accompanied by with relevant references.

  b.   The Reason of The Study

In this point, Swalesstatedthatthe Author must explain why they did the study. The Author can explain several theories and explanations related to the topic. After that, The Author will explain how this study will be related to the explanation others that have been written (published). [62] This means that the author gives a hypothesis or conclusion from several theories that have been written to create new ideas or ideas.Finally, the writer must explain what are the differences (special) things or ideas from the study.

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[61]Ibid.

[62]Swales, J. M. *Genre analysis: English in academic and research settings.* Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.1990.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher concludes that the introduction of writing is an important thing in a journal or scientific work that deserves to be analyzed.

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    Students at English Department of Universitas Negeri Padang, (Journal of English Language Teaching, Padang, 2019).

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    – 147. 2019.

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