

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents data analysis and discussion of findings in order to answer the questions in research questions. In the previous chapter, the writer has stated that the data is taken from students' work of narrative text at SMPN 5 Surabaya especially in H class of second year students in the academic year 2013/2014.

The writer analyzed the errors on the use of cohesive devices in writing narrative text. The errors consisted of omission, addition, misformation, misordering, developmental error, and interlingua error (*see table 4.1*). From the error analysis, the writer found that most of students in H class of second year at SMPN 5 Surabaya still made errors on the use of cohesive devices in their narrative text.

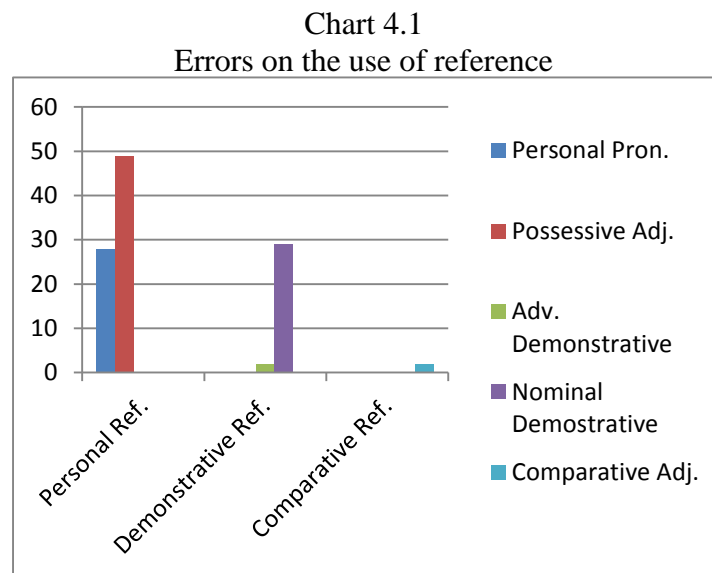
A. Research Findings

1. Kinds of Cohesive Devices Error

The writer found some errors on the use of cohesive devices in students' narrative text at SMPN 5 Surabaya. The writer found two types of cohesive devices in the texts, they were *reference and conjunction*. (*see table 4.2*)

a. Reference

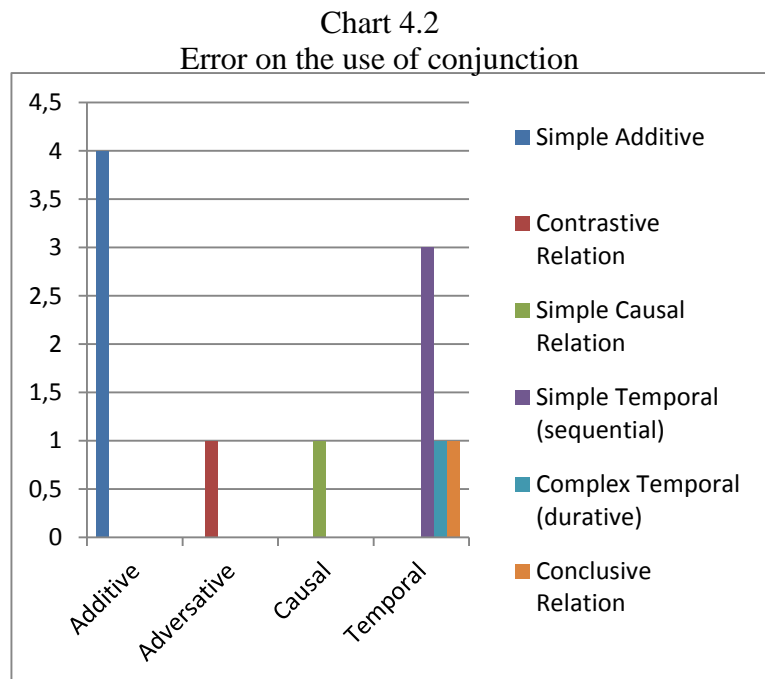
The writer found many errors of reference in students' narrative text. It was the highest error of other types of cohesive devices occurred in the text. The subtypes of reference occurred in the text were personal reference (personal pronoun and possessive adjective), demonstrative reference (adverbial demonstrative and nominal demonstrative), and comparative reference (comparative adjective). The writer described the statistic of the errors on the use of reference as in the chart below:



The total number of personal pronoun error was 28 errors, possessive adjective 49 errors, Adverbial demonstrative 2 errors, nominal demonstrative 28 errors, and comparative adjective 2 errors. Therefore, the total error of reference was 109 errors. (*see table 4.3*)

b. Conjunction

Another error on the use of cohesive devices was conjunction. The subtypes of conjunction occurred in students' text were *additive* (simple additive), *adversative* (contrastive relation), *causal* (simple causal relation), and *temporal* (simple temporal sequential, complex temporal, and conclusive relation). The description was in the chart 4.2:



The total number of conjunction error was 11, which included simple additive 4 errors, contrastive relation 1 error, simple causal relation 1 error, simple temporal (sequential) 3 errors, complex temporal durative 1 error, and conclusive relation 1 error. The

dominant error of conjunction subtypes was simple additive. (*see table 4.4*)

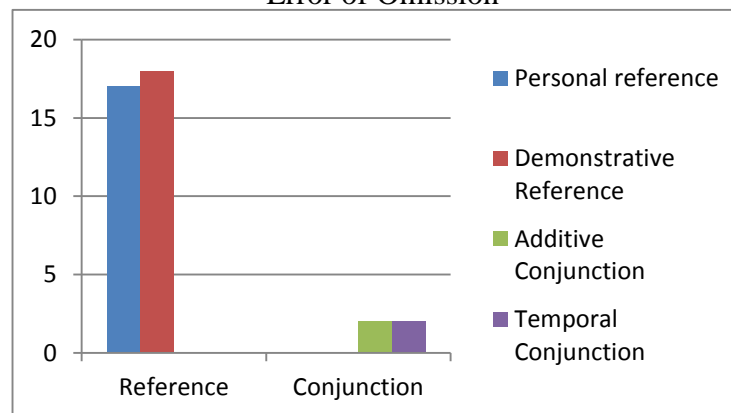
2. Types of Error on the Use of Cohesive Devices

a. Surface Strategy Taxonomy

1) Omission

The writer found some errors of omission on the use of cohesive devices in students' narrative text. Omission was indicated by the absence of an item that must be appeared in a sentence. They omitted some types of cohesive devices in their writing. The types of cohesive devices error that occurred in students writing were reference and conjunction. Both of them, the reference item were the highest error in term of omission. It would be explained more detail in a chart below:

Chart 4.3
Error of Omission



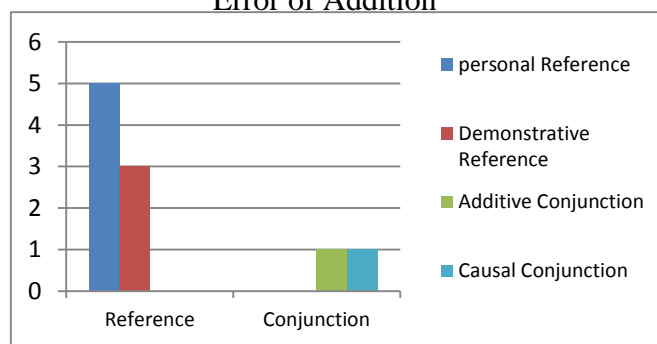
In the error of omission, there were only two types of cohesive devices occurred in students' narrative text, they were

reference and conjunction. In reference item, there were only two subtypes of reference occurred in students' texts. They were personal pronoun (*she, he, it, his, and 's*) and demonstrative pronoun (*there and the*). The total error of omission was 36 errors. There were 17 errors in personal reference and demonstrative reference had 18 errors. Whereas, in conjunction item, there were two subtypes occurred in students' text, they were Additive Conjunction (*and*) and temporal Conjunction (*then*). The total error of additive conjunction was 2 errors and temporal conjunction was also 2 errors.

2) Addition

Addition was the opposite of omission. It was characterized by the presence of an item, which was unnecessary. The writer found some errors of addition on the use of cohesive devices in students' texts in term of *reference* and *conjunction*. The chart below explained more about the total error of addition.

Chart 4.4
Error of Addition

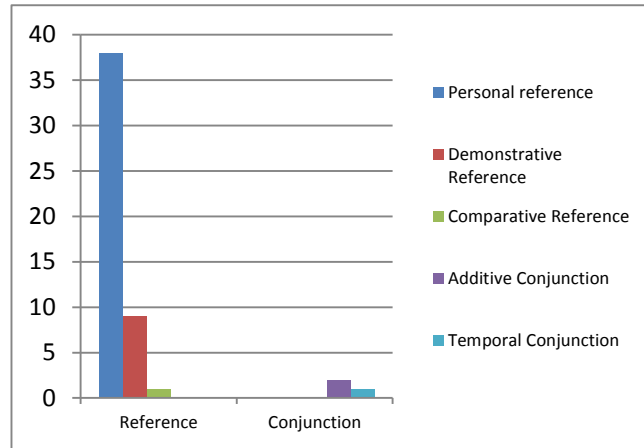


The writer found eleven errors in addition error. There were two subtypes of reference occurred in students' texts, they were Personal Reference (*he, it, 's*) and Demonstrative Reference (*the*). Other type of error was conjunction. The subtypes of conjunction that appeared in students' texts were Additive Conjunction (*and*) and Causal Conjunction (*so*). The total number of personal reference was 5 errors, demonstrative reference 3 errors, additive conjunction 1 error, and causal conjunction 1 error. Therefore, the total error of addition in using cohesive devices was 10 errors.

3) Misformation

In misformation error, there were 5 errors appear in students' texts. The errors on the use of cohesive devices included *reference* and *conjunction*. The subtypes of reference included personal reference (*she, her, his, their, him*) that contained 38 errors, demonstrative reference (*the, that, this, there*) contained 9 errors, and comparative reference (-er) contained one error. Whereas, the subtypes of conjunction that included additive conjunction (*and*) contained one error, and temporal conjunction (*...later, finally*) contained 2 errors. The chart below described more about the errors of misformation:

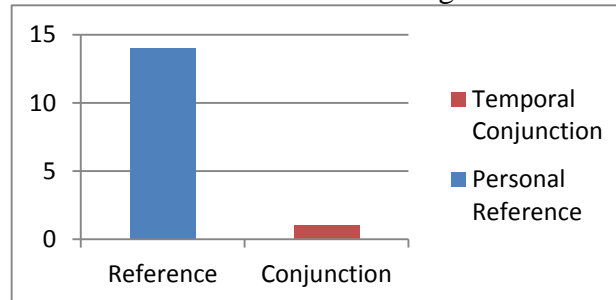
Chart 4.5
Error of Misformation



4) Misordering

The writer found some errors on the use of cohesive devices in students' narrative text in term of misordering. The error, which was characterized by the incorrect placement of a morpheme or group of morphemes in an utterance, was called misordering. The types of cohesive devices error, which were found in students' narrative text were *reference* (personal reference) and *conjunction* (temporal conjunction). The total error of misordering was 15 items (14 errors of reference and 1 error of conjunction). The data were shown in the chart below:

Chart 4.6
Error of Misordering

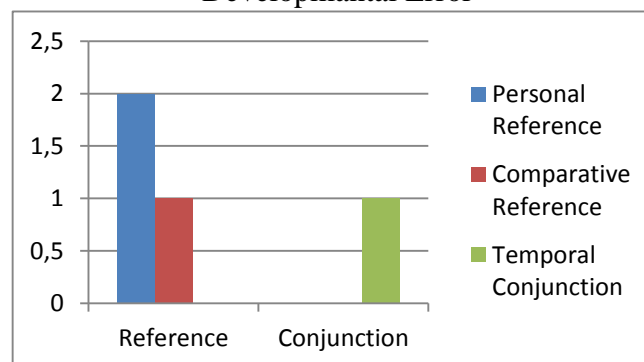


b. Comparative Taxonomy

1) Developmental Error

Developmental error is the error, which was similar to those made by children in learning target language as their first language. The writer found 2 errors on the use of *reference* in term of comparative reference (more) and personal reference ('s), *conjunction* in term of temporal conjunction (then). The chart of misordering error was as follow:

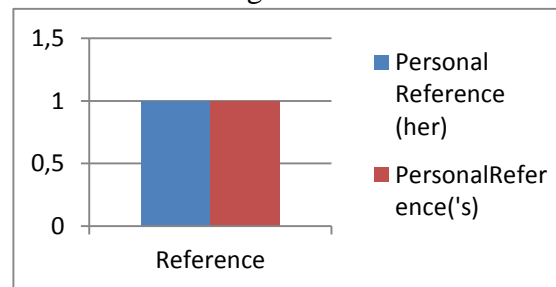
Chart 4.7
Developmantal Error



2) Interlingua Error

Interlingua error was characterized by the similar structure of phrase or sentence in students' native language. The writer found 2 errors on the use of *reference* in terms of personal reference (her and 's).

Chart 4.9
Interlingua Error



B. Discussion

In this chapter, the writer focused on describing the data as the result of documentation about the students' error in using cohesive devices and the types of error in using cohesive devices in writing narrative text. The description answered the research questions stated in chapter 1.

1. Kinds of cohesive Devices Error

There were many errors in using cohesive devices made by students in writing narrative text. However, not all the types of cohesive devices occurred in the text. After analyzing the text, the writer found two types of cohesive devices occurred in the text, they were reference and conjunction

types. The writer would classify each type of reference and conjunction to make the explanation clearer.

a. Reference

The writer found some errors on the use of cohesive devices in students' narrative text. Reference type was the highest error of all. In this section, the writer would describe the errors on the use of reference based on its subtypes.

1) Personal Reference

a) Personal Pronoun

“He would take it outside with him and pretended to play with him meat”. (Extracted from text no. 3)

The sentence above was error in using personal pronoun “him”. The sentence indicated possessive adjective but the student used “him” to show the possessive. Actually, “him” had two function as object and possessive pronoun of “he”. Therefore, the correct form should use “his”.

“After Sura and Baya were looking for some food. Suddenly, Baya see a nice goat, “yummy... is good” (extracted from text no. 08)

The sentence was error because there was no personal pronoun as subject in the sentence. Whereas, the sentence should has minimally a subject and a verb. The suitable form

of the sentence should use the subject “it” because “it” referred to “a nice goat” in the previous sentence.

“All girl come on his party, but not with Cinderella, because her stepmother not wanted she to come on prince party” (extracted from text no. 12)

The word “she” was unsuitable to describe possessive adjective because “she” functioned as subject. The object of “she” was “her”, so the correct composition was “because her stepmother not wanted her”.

“She stepmother have two child. So, Cinderella have two stepsisters” (extracted from text no.13)

The writer found an error in using personal pronoun extracted from text number 13. The student used subject “she” to indicate possessive adjective. It should use possessive adjective “her” because it indicated possessive adjective of female third person.

“Amazing, a fairy turning it into a very beautiful woman, and the fairy said that back before twelve o’clock.” (extracted from text no. 19)

The students made error in using personal pronoun “it”. The context of the story told that a fairy turned Cinderella to be a beautiful girl. However, in the sentence above, the student used “it” to refer to Cinderella. Therefore, it should use “her”,

because the function of “her” was as object of female third person.

“The father is working in the middle of the city, and two child is work in the near they house. There are a poor family, and many they neighbors help they. One day, they child going to the forest to find a wood” (extracted from text no. 22)

“Suddenly they found a treasure. They brought that treasure to they home.” (extracted from text no. 22)

Two paragraphs above consisted of some errors on the use of personal pronoun “they”. The student used “they” to indicate possessive adjective. The possessive adjective of “they” was “their”.

“The cat is died in the jungle. He was crying after he see he cat” (extracted from text no. 23)

The error extracted from text number 23 was similar with text number 22. The student made error in forming possessive adjective. He used subject “he” to show possessive adjective. It should use “his” to show the possessive adjective of male third person.

“She lived with she father in a small village. She is hard working girl. She always helped she father in the farm. One day, she father set out for the city” (extracted from text no. 25)

The student used “she” to indicate possessive adjective. It should be “her father” to explain the possessive adjective.

So, the subject “she” should be changed by possessive adjective “her”.

“Then, the man angry and want to kill he. But the beauty come and live with he”. (extracted text no. 25)

The student made error in using object of person. The student used “he” to indicate object of person. In fact, the object of “he” was “him”. So, it should be changed by “him”.

“Father’s Beauty tell beauty the truth. Beauty love she father very much. She go to the castle’s beast and live there with the beast. (extracted from text no. 25)

The underlined word “she” functioned as subject. But, the student used it as possessive adjective. Whereas, the possessive adjective of “she” was “her”. So, the underlined word should be “her father”.

“The beast love the beauty because the beauty begin to like he too” (extracted from text no. 25)

The underlined word “he” functioned as subject. But, the student used it to indicate object of singular third person. So, the word “he” should be changed by “him”.

“In a large pine forest in the country Italy, lonely. He always dreamed about having a child every day.” (extracted from text no. 29)

The writer decided this sentence error because there was no subject to explain who was lonely. The first and second

sentences had relation. So, it should use subject “he” to complete the sentence because in the next sentence, the student used “he” as the doer.

“Long time ago, in Parace country, there was a boy who he was 17 years old.” (extracted from text no. 30)

The error was on the use of subject “he” within the text. But, there were two subject in the sentence, they were “a boy” and “he”. It should omit the second subject “he” because it referred to the first subject “a boy”. So, it did not need “he” in the sentence.

“He always be the first student in his country. But one day, after he finished his school, he wants to go back to his home.” (extracted from text no. 30)

The student added subject “he” before the main clause “he wanted to go back to his home”. It was the phrase to explain the main clause, so it did not need subject. It should omit “he” in the phrase.

“In the middle of his way, his eyes looked to a book that it was on the in front of him” (extracted from text no. 30)

It was similar with the previous sentence. The student added the subject “it” in relative pronoun sentence. The subject “it” referred to “book”. So, it should omit it.

“Because very tired, the old woman come in the home”

In the sentence above, there was no subject after preposition “because”. There should be subject “she” to explain the old woman. If the preposition was “because of”, there should not be subject in the sentence. But, the student used “because” , so, the subject should exist.

“Finally, Jodi and Todi to quarrel. They body change and colored white and water to go out from the body.” (extracted from essay no. 32)

In the text number 32, the student used “they” to indicate possessive adjective. On the contrary, the function of “they” was as subject of plural third person. The possessive adjective of “they” was “their”. So, the sentence should be “their body”.

“At midnight, Cinderella ran and she glass slippers left in the kingdom.” (extracted from text no. 33)

The error was as same as the error in the text number 32. The student made error in forming possessive adjective. The student used subject to indicate possessive adjective. Therefore, the subject “she” should be changed by “her”.

“At night, Cinderella came by a fairy. and he gived Cinderella a gown, horse train, glass slippers. (extracted from text no. 33)

The subject “he” should be changed by “she”, because it referred to the subject “Cinderella”. In the story, Cinderella was a girl. So, it was not suitable using the subject “he”.

“The next day, the prince searched who have the glass slippers it” (extracted from text no. 33)

The error was indicated by adding “it” as object. There were two objects in that sentence; they were “the glass slipper” and “it”. There should not exist “it” in the sentence, because it has already existed the object “the glass slipper”. So, the object ‘it’ should be omitted.

b) Possessive Adjective

“She’s so beautiful and friendly to the people in the she’s father kingdom. She’s name Cinderella. Cinderella so happy live with she’s parent. One day, she’s mother was die. She’s very sad. Year change year, she’s father married with a woman. She’s a stepmother of Cinderella. She’s stepmother have a two child are be a step sister of Cinderella. After more years, she’s father’s die and she’s live with a stepmother and two stepsisters.” (extracted from text no. 2)

“She’s want to follow but she’s stepmother forbid Cinderella to go” (extracted from text no. 2)

Those paragraphs were error, the underlined word, “she’s” was misformation. Because “she” described subject of person. The possessive adjective of “she” was “her”, not adding (’s) in subject. So, (she’s) should be changed by “her”.

“Because she wanted to married with father’s Cinderella. Finally mother’s Cinderella was die and a woman succeeded to killed mother’s Cinderella” (extracted from text no. 12)

“A few day later, a woman was married with father’s Cinderella” (extracted from text no. 12)

“Father’s Beauty tell beauty the truth. Beauty love she father very much. She go to the castle’s beast and live there with the beast” (extracted from text no. 25)

“One day, father’s beauty sick. So beauty go to the village to see her father” ” (extracted from text no. 25)

“Because she wanted to married with father’s Cinderella” (extracted from text no. 33)

“Finally, mother’s Cinderella was die” (extracted from text no. 33)

“Day by day, she still kind. But when a father’s Cinderella worked, she measured is very bad” (extracted from text no. 33)

The underlined word, “Mother’s” was misplaced. To form the possessive adjective of someone’s thing, it just placed apostrophe (‘s) after someone or something then followed by noun. In the sentence above, apostrophe was placed after the word “father” and “mother”, so the meaning defined that father had Cinderella. Whereas in the real story, it defined that Cinderella’s father married with a woman. So,

apostrophe ‘s was located behind Cinderella then followed by the word ‘father’.

“When Cinderella will say something about measured her stepmother and stepsisters very bad to Cinderella, but her stepmother ordered Cinderella to do not say anything to her father”
(extracted from text no. 12)

The underlined words were phrase. But, it was unstructured. The student arranged the sentence based on her first language. It was known if the phrase was translated into Indonesian which the meaning was “perlakuan ibu tiri dan saudara tirinya sangat buruk kepada Cinderella”. Possessive adjective “her” should be placed first, then followed by stepmother and stepsister. To show the ownership, it should be added apostrophe (‘). Therefore, the alternative phrase should be “her stepmother and stepsisters’ measured”.

“She was very happy because she can haved all property her husband. Cinderella still patient”
(extracted from text no. 12)

The possessive adjective, which was indicated by underline sign is error. The student misplaced in forming possessive adjective and omit apostrophe (‘s). It should be “all her husband’s property”.

“She runned and one from two her glass slippers a left on prince home. Prince saved her glass slippers” (extracted from text no. 12)

Possessive adjective “her” was misplaced. The place of possessive adjective was before the noun. If there was quantity of the noun, it was located after possessive adjective then followed by noun. The correct phrase should be “her two glass slippers”.

“Tomorrow, prince comed all people who haved a glass slippers. And he comed to Cinderella home” (extracted from text no. 12)

The error in the sentence above was the absence of apostrophe (‘s) to show the possessive adjective. The complete form was “Cinderella’s home”

“He try a glass slippers to feet Cinderella. And he married with Cinderella” (extracted from text no. 12)

In the underlined word, there was no apostrophe to define possessive adjective. The student arranged the sentence based on her first language. So, the structure of the sentence was incorrect and there was no apostrophe to indicate possessive adjective. The correct one was “to Cinderella’s feet”.

“One day, a prince through the snow white chest” (extracted from text no. 15)

The sentence above was error because there was no apostrophe (‘s) to describe possessive adjective. The

apostrophe ('s) should be placed after “snow white”. So, the correct composition was “snow white’s chest”.

“Her stepmother and his child was very nasty to her” (extracted from text no. 19).

“If a cruel girl know about Cinderella’s feeling, Cinderella of course scolded by his stepmother” (extracted from text no. 19)

“Approaching twelve hours, Cinderella go home and accidentally left his shoes in the palace” (extracted from text no. 19)

The error was indicated in forming possessive adjective “his”. The subject was “her mother” and “Cinderella” which the gender was female. Possessive adjective still related to subject. But the student used “his”. “his” defined possessive adjective for male third person. It should use “her” to show female possessive adjective.

“Joni take the cat into Joni’s house” (extracted from text no. 23)

The sentence actually was not error. But it was redundancy. It repeated the same word to show possessive adjective. To make it simple, it could use possessive adjective “his” because Joni was male.

“After a long night of reflecting, finally Pinocchio decided to offer a homemade chocolate to her as a gift” (extracted from text no. 29)

“her’ functioned as possessive adjective and object of subject “she”. In the context of the sentence, “her functioned as object. But, it was misformed because Pinocchio would give a gift for his father. So, it should use “him”.

“Jodi the brother’s advised Todi, but Todi angry and growl” (extracted from text no. 32)

The apostrophe (‘s) was unstructured because it was translated from student’s first language. The apostrophe did not mean possessive adjective. The sentence showed appositive. So, it should be omitted.

“Once upon a time, there lived a girl named Cinderella with her parent’s” (extracted from text no. 33)

The apostrophe (‘s) was unnecessary because it had already existed “her” to describe possessive adjective which, referred to Cinderella. So, the apostrophe should be omitted.

“All girl come on his party, but not with Cinderella, because her stepmother not wanted she to come on prince party” (extracted from text no. 12)

“At night, fairy mother comed Cinderella, and she helped Cinderella to come on prince party” (extracted from text no. 12)

“Cinderella to be a beauty and flawless girl. And Cinderella Cinderella comed on prince party by a horse train is fasted” (extracted from text no. 12)

“After she come on prince party, she dance with prince. Prince loved Cinderella so much” (extracted from text no. 12)

“She runned and one from two her glass slippers a left on prince home. Prince saved her glass slippers” (extracted from text no. 12)

“Tomorrow, prince comed all people who haved a glass slippers. And he comed to Cinderella home” (extracted from text no. 12)

“Finally, Elsa catch Anna with the magic but the magic hit Anna eyes” (extracted from text no. 34)

“Anna find Elsa in the north mountain because Elsa castle in the north mountain” (extracted from text no. 34)

“But Anna don’t want back to home without Elsa. Finally, Elsa freeze Anna hearth” (extracted from text no. 34)

“Anna and Kristoff go to Troll for melt a Anna hearth, but Troll don’t be able” (extracted from text no. 34)

“Troll say, just true love are can melth a Anna hearth” (extracted from text no. 34)

“Anna and Kristoff go to Hans for melth a Anna hearth” extracted from text no. 34)

“Apparently, a hearth princess Anna melt because true love, and happy ending” (extracted from text no. 34)

Those underlined words were error. There was no possessive adjective to describe the ownership. The student missed apostrophe (‘s) in those sentences. To show

someone's thing, just place apostrophe ('s) after the person then followed by the noun.

“One day, he had a travel for a business. When he visited her village, he met him mother. But he didn't admit him” (extracted from text no. 6)

The student made error in using possessive adjective “her”. The subject stated before is “he”. Whereas, the student use “her to describe the possessive adjective of he. The correct possessive adjective of “he” was “his”. So, the word “her” should be changed by “his”.

“When his mother introduce the first girl, he didn't want to get out from her room, he also didn't want to meet the second girl. Because they have affair with a crab. But for the third girl, he went out from her room” (extracted from text no. 16)

The possessive adjective “her” was also malformed. The subject was “he”, but the student use “her” as its possessive adjective. The correct form of possessive adjective of the subject “he” was “his”.

2) Demonstrative Reference

a) Adverbial Demonstrative

“After that, snow white live at that house. On that house, leave seven drawfs” (extracted from text no. 15)

There was no adverbial demonstrative “there” before underlined sentence. “there” described location. It defined that in the house there were seven dwarfs. So, it should be added “there” before the underlined word.

“Long long ago, there were two boys named Michael and Louis. There are a best friend”
(extracted from text no. 38)

The adverbial demonstrative “there” should be replaced by “they”. Because, in the first sentence, it had already introduce the character. Then, in the second sentence, it should use personal pronoun “they” because the subject was plural.

b) Nominal Demonstrative

“Border is the beach, so they do not will fight again” (extracted from text no. 8)

“A king wanted searched his son couple. And prince agree” (extracted from text no. 12)

“All girl come on his party, but not with Cinderella, because her stepmother not wanted she to come on prince party” (extracted from text no. 12)

“At night, fairy mother comed Cinderella, and she helped Cinderella to come on prince party”
(extracted from text no. 12)

“Cinderella to be a beauty and flawless girl. And Cinderella Cinderella comed on prince party by a horse train is fasted” (extracted from text no. 12)

“Cinderella haved a glass slippers on party” (extracted from text no. 12)

“After she come on prince party, she dance with prince. Prince loved Cinderella so much” (extracted from text no. 12)

“She runned and one from two her glass slippers a left on prince home. Prince saved her glass slippers” (extracted from text no. 12)

“Tomorrow, prince comed all people who haved a glass slippers. And he comed to Cinderella home” (extracted from text no. 12)

“One day, Cinderella met a handsome prince. Actually Cinderella felt in love with prince” (extracted from text no. 19)

“Prince said that would invited Cinderella to his party” (extracted from text no. 19)

“When he back from jungle, he very shocked because his cat loss from cage” (extracted from text no. 23)

“The bandits became death without no anything be the caused. and that’s because death note” (extracted from text no. 30)

“and Cinderella met with prince” (extracted from text no. 33)

“Anna lie coldness, Elsa quickly call king and queen. Finally, king and queen go to trool palace (extracted from text no. 34)

“Apparently, a hearth princess Anna melt because true love, and happy ending” (extracted from text no. 34)

“So, she decided it would be best if she ran away”
(extracted from text no. 39)

Many of the paragraphs above were error on the use of nominal demonstrative “the”. The students did not write “the” before the underlined words. It should add “the” in those sentences because those already existed in the previous sentences in each text.

“She’s so beautiful and friendly to the people in the she’s father kingdom” (extracted from text no. 2)

In the text number 2, nominal demonstrative “the” was unnecessary because it already existed possessive adjective that referred to the subject “she”. So, “the” should be omitted.

“One day, a stepmother haved intention to killed her husband and all is succeded” (extracted from text no. 12)

“Cinderella eventually marry a prince and live happily ever after” (extracted from text no. 19)

“A stepmother wanted to haved all property her husband” (extracted from text no. 33)

“When a party came, a stepmother came with two her daughter” (extracted from text no. 33)

“The king was cruel and the queen was greedy. One day, a king held the party in the palace garden. When all guests arrived, the king asked her to eat and enjoy the party” (extracted from text no. 18)

“The” was definite article, which functioned to define the noun that referred to something specific or definite. Article “a” should be changed by nominal demonstrative “the”. Because it had already stated in the previous sentence.

“Suddenly, snow white die because she eat that apple. Seven drawfs very sad and take her on the chest” (extracted from text no. 15)

“In the wood, she felt very tired and hungry. Then, she saw this cottage” (extracted from text no. 35)

“She ran away into the woods. Then she saw this little cottage” (extracted from text no. 39)

The underlined words “that” and “this” were incorrect because the noun “apple” and “cottage” had stated yet before. So, nominal demonstrative “that” and “this” should be changed by article “an apple” and “a cottage”.

“The father is working in the middle of the city, and two child is work in the near they house” (extracted from text no. 22)

“Suddenly, the old woman found her cat is died in the near of a house” (extracted from text no.31)

The presences of “the” in those two paragraphs were useless. Because there was preposition, “near”. It referred to “a house”. So, “the” should be omitted.

3) Comparative Reference

a) Comparative Adjective

“Kyle and Michele ran more fast than the bandits” (extracted from text no. 9)

The comparative adjective “more fast” was unstructured. To form the comparative degree, it just added “-er” for one syllable word, and added “more” for two or more syllable words. In the sentence above, the word “fast” had one syllable. So, it should add -er not more. The correct form should be “faster”.

“Theh flower is beautifuler and fragrant” (extratcted from text no. 20).

This sentence was the opposite of the error in the text number 9. The word “beautifuler” consisted of three syllables. So, it should use “more” to indicate comparative degree. The correct form should be “more beautiful”.

b. Conjunction

The writer found some errors on the use of conjunction in students’ narrative texts. The error conjunctions that occurred in the texts were *and*, *then*, *later*, *so*, and *finally*. They would be explained more detail as follow:

1) Additive

“The mother started crying, felt sad that her husband broke his promise” (extracted from text no. 1)

“The bear is always clumsy could not use the arrow” (extracted from text no. 3)

The above sentences consisted of two sentences, but the students omitted conjunction to link those two sentences. The suitable conjunction to link the sentences was “and”.

“And at that time, he falling in love with snow white” (extracted from text no. 15)

Conjunction “and” was misplaced if it was placed in front of conjunction “at that time”. Because conjunction “and” functioned to link two words, phrases, part of sentences, or related statements, also to add information. Therefore, conjunction “and” should be omitted.

“And they married, and lived happily” (extracted from text no. 33)

The student was malformed in using conjunction “and”. As stated above, the function of “and” was to link two words, phrases, part of sentences, or related statements, also to add information. Therefore, conjunction “and” should be changed by “finally” because it show the result and the ending of the story.

“Then, snow white told the dwarfs the whole story. And snow white and the seven dwarfs lived happily ever after” (extracted from text no. 39)

In the above sentence, there were two conjunctions “and”.
To avoid repetition, the first “and” could be changed by *moreover* or *in addition*.

2) Causal

“After walking a few minutes, so Pinocchio saw big, big, big, huge candy house” (extracted from text no. 29)

The underlined word functioned to conclude the statement. Whereas, the sentence above was continuity. It should use temporal conjunction, not causal conjunction.

3) Temporal

“She cry passcame a fairy mother” (extracted from text no.2)

“Baya was very angry when he knew that Sura broke a promise. They fight again” (extracted from text no. 8)

In sentences above, there was no temporal conjunction to describe the sentence that came after. The students directly join the first and second sentence without any conjunction. So, there should be temporal conjunction to link the sentences.

“The fox then went back and picked up the sack” (extracted from text no. 37)

The position of conjunction “then” was misplaced. It should be in the beginning of the sentence. Then, subject followed it.

“One month ago, they became a rich family”
(extracted from text no. 22)

The plot of the story number 22 was forward. So, it was incorrect if using “one month ago”, because it was for backward plot. The correct conjunction was “one month later”.

2. Types of Error on the Use of Cohesive Devices

a. Surface Strategy Taxonomy

1) Omission

The writer found some errors of omission students essay on the use of cohesive devices in terms of *reference* (personal reference, demonstrative reference, possessive adjective) and *conjunction* (additive, temporal).

a) Error on the Use of Personal Reference (she, he, it, ‘s)

There were some errors of omission on the use of personal reference. The students omitted the subject within the text. A group of words could be said as a sentence without a subject. A sentence minimally consisted of a subject and verb. Those errors were extracted from texts number 8, 29, 31, and 34.

“Suddenly, Baya see a nice goat. “Yummi..... is good. This is the most delicious lunch.” Said Baya.
(extracted from text no. 8)

The paragraph above was error because there is not subject in the word “is good”. There should be personal reference in that sentence. Personal reference includes personal pronouns, possessive pronouns, and possessive adjectives. The suitable reference is personal pronouns because it includes subject and object which is consists of I, me, you, we, us, they, them, she, her, he, him, it. Reference items refer to something by specifying its function or role in the speech situation.³⁵ The correct subject for that sentence is personal pronoun “it” because it refers to the word “goat”.

Another example of omitting personal reference is taken from text number 12 below:

“in a large pine forest in the country Italy, lonely. He always dreamed about having a child every day. He went to cut wood for the city people.” (extracted from text no. 29)

The paragraph was error because there was no subject before the word “lonely”. So, the sentence was still ambiguous. Who still lonely. So it needed subject to make it clearer. Personal reference “he” referred to someone who used to dream about

³⁵ M.A.K. Halliday – Ruqaiyah Hasan, *Cohesion*44

having children. It was explained in the next sentences. Another example about omitting personal reference was extracted from text number 31 below:

“The old woman very confused and shocked. The old woman searched her cat. Because very tired, the old woman come in the home.” (extracted from text no. 31)

It was the same as other examples above that it omitted subject within the sentence. There should be subject “she” to complete the sentence. “she” referred to “the old woman”.

The writer also found other errors of personal reference in term of possessive adjective. It described the ownership of something. Possessive adjectives included *my, your, our, her, his, their, its* and *one's*.³⁶ Some students omitted ‘s or s’ in referring someone’s thing. They did not put apostrophe (s) to show the reference of something. The rule to compose possessive adjective was by adding (‘s) for singular noun ended with consonant, adding (s’) for plural noun, and just adding apostrophe (‘) for a singular noun ended with –s or –es³⁷. These were some students’ errors in omitting possessive adjective.

³⁶ M.A.K. Halliday – Ruqaiyah Hasan, *Cohesion*38

³⁷ Betty Schramper Azzar – Donald A. Azar, *Fundamentals of English Grammar* (U.S. : Prentice Hall Regent,1999), 72

“She was very happy because she can haved all property her husband. Cinderella still patient”.
(extracted from text no. 12)

“one day, a handsome prince through the snow white chest. And at that time, he falling in love with snow white.” (extracted from text no. 15)

“Finally, Elsa catch Anna with the magic but the magic hit Anna eyes.” (Extracted from text no. 34)

Those three texts were error because there was no possessive adjective (‘s) to show the ownership. Therefore, it should be added(‘s) to make the reader easier to comprehend the meaning.

b) Error on the Use of Demonstrative Reference (there, the)

Other error concerned with omission which was found by the writer was demonstrative reference “there”. These were the examples of omitting demonstrative reference “there” in narrative text.

“Finally, she found a small house and she live at that house. On that house, leave seven dwarfs”.
(extracted from text no. 15)

The paragraph above was error because there was no reference in the last sentence. There should be demonstrative reference as the reference to the previous sentence. Adverbial demonstrative consists of *there*, *here*, *then*, and *now*. Hasan and Halliday explained that adverbial demonstrative reference

referred to the location of a process in space or time.³⁸ In above example, there should be demonstrative reference “there” in the last sentence. It referred to the word “house”.

The researcher also found other error concerned with demonstrative reference “the”. It was the most error occurred in students’ narrative text related to omission. “the” was definite article which was used to refer a specific item, countable, and something that already mentioned.³⁹ The examples of omission errors on the use of “the” as follows:

“They live in different place. Sura live in the water and stay in the country. Border is the beach. So, they do not fight again.” (extracted from text no. 8)

“A few day later, her daughters and Cinderella loved a prince rich and handsome. A king wanted searched his son couple. And prince agree. At night, fairy mother comed Cinderella. And she helped Cinderella to come on prince party party. Cinderella to be a beautiful and flawless girl. And Cinderella comed on prince party by a horse train is fasted. Cinderella haved a glass slippers on party.”

“After she comed on prince party, she dance with prince. Prince loved Cinderella so much. When a clock indicated twelve o’clock, she shocked and she absent to prince to go home because day a very night. She runned and one from two her glass slippers a left on prince home. Prince saved her glass slippers.” (Extracted from text no. 12)

³⁸ Betty Schramper Azzar – Donald A. Azar, *Fundamentals*57

³⁹ Debra powel, *Grammar Practice*. (U.s. : Longman), 4

“one day, Cinderella met a handsome prince. Actually, Cinderella felt in love with prince, but a cruel girl felt the same.”

“in the sunny morning, Cinderella met again with the prince. Prince said that would invited Cinderella to his party.” (Extracted from text no. 19)

“when he back from jungle, he very shocked because his cat loss from cage.” (extracted from text no. 23)

“the bandits became death without no anything be the caused. And that because death note.” (extracted from text no. 30)

“the next day, the prince searched who has the glass slippers it. And Cinderella met with prince. And they married, and lived happily. (extracted from text no. 33)

“Anna lie coldness. Elsa quickly call king and queen. Finally, king and queen go to Troll palace.”

“Finally, a hearth princess Anna melt because true love. And happy ending (extracted from text no. 34)

c) Error on the Use of Additive Conjunction (and)

“The daughter ran home and asked her mother. The mother started crying felt sad that her husband broke his promise.” (extracted from text No. 1)

The error occurred in that sentences was omitting additive conjunction “and”. In that sentence, the words “felt crying” and “felt sad” come continually without any conjunction. According to Hasan and Halliday, the word “and” was the marker of structural relation that was used cohesively to link sentence to

another. The coordination relation which was represented by the word “and” may obtain between pairs or among set of items in the structure of language. They might be noun or nominal groups, verbs or verbal groups, adverbs or adverbial prepositional groups, or they might be clauses.⁴⁰ Therefore, there should be “and” between the words “felt crying” and “felt sad”.

Another example of error sentences in terms of omitting “and” was extracted from text number 3 as follow:

“The rabbit is a good shot. In contrary, the bear is always clumsy could not use the arrow”. (extracted from text no. 3)

In that sentence, there was no conjunction between “clumsy” and “could not use”. As stated in paragraph above, “and” was the marker to link sentence to another. So there should be conjunction “and” between “clumsy” and “could not use”.

d) Error on the Use of Temporal Conjunction (then, after that, etc)

The writer also found other errors of omitting temporal conjunction. The types of temporal conjunction are *then, next afterwards, after that, subsequently*. Hasan and Halliday explained that temporal relation was paralleled by the sequences of the sentences themselves. The second sentence referred to a

⁴⁰ M.A.K. Halliday – Ruqaiyah Hasan, *Cohesion in English* (London: Longman, 1976),233

later event. But, the second sentence might be related to the first sentence.⁴¹

“She’s go to the garden. She cry. Passcame a fairy mother. She modify a Cinderella be a beautiful princess”. (extracted from text no. 2)

“He was very hungry and there was not much food in the sea. Baya was very angry when he knew that Sura broke a promise. They fight again.” (extracted from text no. 8)

2) Addition

The writer also found some errors of addition in using cohesive devices. The errors were on the use of *reference* (personal reference, demonstrative reference), *conjunction* (causal, temporal).

a) Error on the Use of Personal Reference (he, it, ‘s)

“Long time ago, in Parace country, there was a boy who he was 17 years old.” (extracted from text no. 30)

In the above sentence, the writer found error on the use of personal reference in term of personal pronoun “*he*”. The pronoun “he” was error because pronoun “ he” referred to “a boy”, which had been stated earlier. The sentence was included into adjective clause. Adjective clause was a dependent clause

⁴¹ M.A.K. Halliday – Ruqaiyah Hasan, *Cohesion*262

that modifies a noun. It gave further information about a noun.⁴² The clause “who he was 17 years old” was the adjective, which defined “a boy”. So, pronoun “he” should be omitted because the head pronoun was “a boy”.

In the text number 30, the writer found another error of addition on the use of personal reference as follow:

“He always be the first student in his country. But one day, after he finished his school, he wants to go back to his home.” (Extracted from text no. 30)

The sentence above was error because the student put pronoun “he’ after the word “after”. The words “after he finished his school” defined the next sentence “he wanted to go back to his home”. So, it should omit pronoun “he” . Because the sentence only describeed the next sentence, thus, after the word “after” should be verb –ing. So, the word “finished” should be “finishing.”

The writer found another error sentence concerns with addition of personal pronoun in the text number 30. The error was related to adjective clause used as object of thing. It can use “that” or “which” to describe adjective clause used as object. “which” was used to describe object of thing, while “that” was

⁴² Betty Schramper Azzar, *Understanding and Using English Grammar*. Third Edition (U.S. : Longman Pearson,1999), 267

used to describe both object of people and thing. The example of the error sentence was:

“in the middle of his way, his eyes looked to a book that it was on the in front of him.” (extracted from text no. 30)

Personal pronoun “it” should be omitted because its function was only modify “the book”. So, it should be omitted. The sentence not only added personal pronoun “it” but also added demonstrative reference “the”. There were two preposition in that sentence, they were “on the” and ‘in front of’. It should be omit one of them, it was preposition “on the”. Because the function of “on the” was to describe something in position above something else and touching it. Based on the context, the boy only looked at the book, not touch the book. So, the suitable preposition was “in front of”.

The error of addition on the use of cohesive devices concerned with personal reference was also found in the text number 33. The student added personal pronoun “it” as object where the sentence had already had the mean object. The example was:

“The next day, the prince searched who have the glass slippersit. And Cinderella met with prince. And they married, and lived happily”. (Extracted from text no. 33)

In the sentence, the mean object was “slippers”. But the student add “it” in the sentence. It should omit “it” to make the sentence clear. So, the sentence was classified as error in terms of addition because there was an unused item presents in the sentence.

The writer also found other errors of addition on the use of reference in terms of possessive adjective. For example:

“Once upon a time, there lived a girl named Cinderella with her parent’s”. (Extracted from text no. 33)

The sentence was error because there was unused item of possessive adjective (‘s) in the word “parent”. The function of (‘s) was to describe the ownership of someone. It was identical with someone’s name. For example, “John’s book is blue”. While possessive adjective was used to describe the ownership, which was immediately followed by a noun. In the sentence above, possessive adjective “her” is followed by “parent”. so, the item ‘s should be omitted.

b) Error on the Use of Demonstrative Reference (the)

The writer found error sentences of addition on the use of demonstrative reference (the). The examples were extracted from the texts number 15, 22, and 31.

“One day, a handsome prince through the snow white chest” (Extracted from text no. 15)

The sentence was error because the noun “chest” referred to snow white. But it was absent of possessive adjective (‘s). So, it did not need article “the” anymore.

Another example of addition demonstrative reference is extracted from text number 22. The student adds “the” before preposition “near”. The sentence is:

“The middle is working in the middle of the city. And two child is work in the near they house”.
(Extracted from text no. 22)

According Hasan and Halliday, article ‘the’ should be added in front of the noun, which only one member of the class of object referred to.⁴³ In the above sentence, article “the” was located in front of preposition “near”, which referred to the noun “house”. So, “the” should be omitted.

The text number 31 was also error in adding demonstrative reference “the”. It is similar as the text number 22. The student added “the” in front of preposition “near”. The error sentence was:

“Suddenly, the old woman found her cat is died in the near of a house.” (extracted from text no. 31)

⁴³ M.A.K. Halliday – Ruqaiyah Hasan, Cohesion in English (London: Longman, 1976),71

c) Error on the Use of Causal Conjunction

The writer found some errors on the use causal conjunction (so). Conjunction “so” indicated cause result sentence. For example:

“After walking a few minutes, so, Pinocchio saw big, big, big, huge candy house” (extracted from text no. 29).

The kind of the sentence above was not cause result. It was temporal sentence. So, it was incorrect if it was use conjunction “so”. Therefore, conjunction “so” should be omitted.

d) Error on the Use of Temporal Conjunction

In the text number 05, the writer found the error on the use of temporal conjunction. The student added conjunction “but”, which was not necessary and gave ambiguous meaning. For example:

“But suddenly the guard of the king found the boy who stole the crown”. (Extracted from text no. 05)

Conjunction “but” was used to add statement, which was different with previous statement. Otherwise, in above sentence, the sentence showed the new situation, which was still related to the previous sentence. So, conjunction “but” was not suitable.

3) Misformation

Misformation was the error, which was indicated by the wrong form of the morpheme or the structure. In students' work of narrative text, the writer found many errors of misformation, it was the highest errors of all. The errors that occurred in students' works were on the use of *reference* (personal pronoun, possessive adjective, demonstrative reference, comparative reference) and *conjunction* (additive conjunction and temporal conjunction).

a) Error on the Use of Personal Pronoun

“He would take it outside with him and pretended to play ball with him meat” (extracted from text no. 3)

The error was on the use of object “him”. It was the object of “he”. The student would use possessive adjective, but it was wrong. According to Halliday and Hasan, the possessive adjective of “he” was “his”. So, “him” should be changed by “his”.⁴⁴

“She stepmother have two child. So, Cinderella have two stepsisters” (extracted from text no. 2)

“All girl come on his party, but not with Cinderella, because her stepmother not wanted she to come on prince party” (extracted from text no. 12)

⁴⁴ M.A.K. Halliday – Ruqaiyah Hasan, *Cohesion in English* (London: Longman, 1976),38

The underlined word were error because it was malformed in using “she”. The position of “she” was as object. But, the students used subject to indicate possessive adjective. Hasan and Halliday explained that the possessive adjective of “she” was “her”.

“Amazing, a fairy turning it into a very beautiful woman” (extracted from text no. 19)

The object ‘it’ was misformed because the subject was Cinderella. She was a girl. So, the object “it” should be changed by “her”.

“The father is working in the middle of the city, and two child is work in the near they house. There are a poor family, and many they neighbors help they. One day, they child going to the forest to find a wood” (extracted from text no. 22)

“Suddenly they found a treasure. They brought that treasure to they home.” (extracted from text no. 22)

“There are a poor family, and many they neighbors help they” (extracted from text no. 22)

“One day, they child going to the forest to find a wood” (extracted from text no. 22)

“They brought that treasure to they home” (extracted from text no. 22)

The subject ‘they’ was included to misformation error. Because “they” should be formed as possessive adjective “their” to indicate the ownership of someone.

“The cat is died in the jungle. He was crying after he see he cat” (extracted from text no. 23)

The subject “he” was misformed. “he” actually functioned as subject of person. Whereas, the context of the story functioned as possessive adjective. So, “he” should be changed by “his”

“Finally, Jodi and Todi to quarrel. They body change and colored white and water to go out from the body” (extracted from text no. 32)

Another misformation of personal reference was forming subject “they”. The subject functioned as the doer of the predicate. In fact, the student formed subject ‘they’ to indicate possessive adjective. So, it should be changed by “their”.

“At night, Cinderella camed by a fairy. and he gived Cinderella a gown, horse train, glass slippers”

The subject was Cinderella. She was a girl. But, in the next sentence, the subject was “he”. The subject “he” was used to indicate female person. So, it was not suitable. Therefore, the subject “he” should be changed by “she”.

“At midnight, Cinderella ran and she glass slippers left in the kingdom” (extracted from text no. 33)

“She lived with she father in a small village. She is hard working girl. She always helped she father in the farm. One day, she father set out for the city” (extracted from text no. 25)

“Father’s Beauty tell beauty the truth. Beauty love she father very much. She go to the castle’s beast

and live there with the beast” (extracted from text no. 25)

The word classes of the underlined word should be possessive adjective. Because, the next word was a noun that showed the ownership. But, the student used subject to indicate the possessive adjective. The possessive adjective of “she” was “her”.

“There was beautiful girl. She live with him stepmother and sisters. They was very cruel. They forbade him to come to the dance party.” (extracted from text no. 4)

“One day, he had a travel for a business. When he visited her village, he met him mother. But he didn’t admit him.” (extracted from text no. 6)

“She was very disappointed to her husband when she knew that him husband had stolen hers” (extracted from text no. 11)

According to Hasan and Halliday, “him” functioned as the object and possessive pronoun of the subject “he”. The student would form the possessive adjective of “she”. In the above sentence, the subject was “beautiful girl”. On the other word, the subject was “she”. Therefore, the correct possessive adjective was “her”. In the text number 6, the object “him” was unsuitable with its reference. “him” refers to “mother” in the previous sentence. The “mother” was female. So, the correct object was “her”.

“One day, a giant come to the village. He want this girl. He tried to catch him, but she run away. The giant cashed him” (extracted from text no. 10)

“He haved bad planning. He stole one of the angels’ clothes. He hoped that he could helped him and married her” (extracted from text no. 11)

The error of the text number 10 was same as the error in the text number 11. The students misformed in using object pronoun. The mean object was female (girl and angel). So, the correct object was “her”.

b) Error on the Use of Possessive Adjective

“She’s so beautiful and friendly to the people in the she’s father kingdom. She’s name Cinderella. Cinderella so happy live with she’s parent. One day, she’s mother was die. She’s very sad. Year change year, she’s father married with a woman. She’s a stepmother of Cinderella. She’s stepmother have a two child are be a step sister of Cinderella. After more years, she’s father’s die and she’s live with a stepmother and two stepsisters” (extracted from text no. 2)

“She’s want to follow but she’s stepmother forbid Cinderella to go” (extracted from text no. 2)

In the text number 2, there were many errors on the use of possessive adjective. The student made possessive adjective by adding apostrophe (‘s) behind the subject. The way to make possessive adjective was adding apostrophe (‘s) behind the name of the singular subject. The possessive adjective change the form

according to the gender and number.⁴⁵ Possessive adjective were used always with noun.

“Her stepmother and his child was very nasty to her”
(extracted from text no. 19)

“If a cruel girl know about Cinderella’s feeling, Cinderella of course scolded by his stepmother”
(extracted from text 19)

“Approaching twelve hours, Cinderella go home and accidentally left his shoes in the palace” (extracted from text 19)

“There was a widow. She had a handsome man. She wanted his son to be married, but she didn’t want it.”
(extracted from text 16)

In the texts number 19 and 16, there were some errors in using possessive adjective “his”. The function of his was to indicate possessive adjective for male person. Whereas, in the texts above, the subject was “she”. Based on Hassan and Halliday, the possessive adjective of “she” was “her”. Therefore, the word ‘his’ should be changed by “her”.

“After a long night of reflecting, finally Pinocchio decided to offer a homemade chocolate to her as a gift” (extracted from text no. 29)

The underlined word above, “her” referred to Pinocchio’s father. The class word of “her” was object of person. The object of male person was “his”. So, “her” should be changed by “his”.

⁴⁵ J. B. Alter, M. A. *Essential English Usage and Grammar* (Indonesia: Bina Rupa Aksara). 1993.

“Once upon a time, there lived a two daughter in the kingdom of Arandelle, her name Elsa and Anna”
(extracted from text no. 34)

The possessive adjective “her” was error, because it actually referred to object “two daughters”. The object was plural. So, it should use “their” to indicate plural object.

“One day, he had a travel for a business. When he visited her village, he met him mother. But he didn’t admit him”.
(extracted from text no. 6)

Possessive adjective “her” is incorrect because it referred to the subject “he”. The student was malformed in using possessive adjective “her”. The correct form was “his”. So, it should be changed by “his”.

“There was a widow. She had a handsome man. She wanted his son to be married, but she didn’t want it”.
(extracted from text no. 16)

This sentence was included to error of misformation. The underlined word “his” was incorrect because it referred to the subject “she”. The possessive adjective of “she” was “her”. So, it should be changed by “her”.

“When his mother introduce the first girl, he didn’t want to get out from her room, he also didn’t want to meet the second girl. Because they have affair with a crab. But for the third girl, he went out from her room”. (extracted from text no. 16)

The student misformed in using possessive adjective “her”. The subject was “he”. So, the possessive adjective should

refer to the subject. Therefore, the possessive adjective of “he” was “his”.

c) Error on the Use of Demonstrative Reference

“One day, a stepmother had intention to killed her husband and all is sucesed” (extracted from text no.12)

“Cinderella eventually marry a prince and live happily ever after” (extracted from text no. 19)

“One day, a stepmother got invited to ask her child for came in the kingdom” (extracted from text no. 33)

“When a party came, a stepmother came with two her daughter” (extracted from text no. 33)

“The king was cruel and the queen was greedy. One day, a king held the party in the palace garden. When all guests arrived, the king asked her to eat and enjoy the party.” (extracted from text no. 18)

Definite article “a/an” was used when the noun refers something in general. While, demonstrative reference “the” was definite article which was used when the noun refers to specific thing and had stated before. It referred to a particular person or thing.⁴⁶ In those paragraphs above, the students made error in forming article “a”. In those sentences, the subject had already stated before. So, article “a” should be changed by “the”.

⁴⁶ Marcel Danesi, Ph. D. *basic American Grammar and Usage*. (U.S. : Barron’s). 2006. 44

“Suddenly, snow white die because she eat that apple. Seven drawfs very sad and take her on the chest “ (extracted from text no. 15)

Demonstrative reference “that” was error. Because it was definite article. There should be the word ‘apple’ before. Whereas, the noun “apple” had stated yet before. So, demonstrative ‘that’ should be changed by article “an”.

“in the wood, she felt very tired and hungry. Then, she saw this cottage.” (extracted from text 35)

“She ran away into the woods. Then, she saw this little cottage”. (extracted from text no. 35)

The error in the text number 35 was similar as the error in the text number 15. The student used “this” to show demonstrative reference. Whereas, the noun “cottage” did not describe before. So, the word “this” should be changed by “a”.

“Long long ago, there were two boys named Michael and Louis. There are a best friend”. (extracted from text no. 38)

“there” functioned to indicate location. But, the context of the student’s text was to indicate the subject. The subject referred to the word “two boys”. So, the suitable subject to describe plural subject was “they”.

d) Error on the Use of Comparative Reference

“The flower is beautifuler and fragrant” (extracted from text no. 20).

Comparative degree –er indicated comparative reference with one syllable, while ‘more’ was indicated for two or more syllables. The word “beautifuler” consists of three syllables. So, it should use “more” to indicate comparative degree. The correct form should be “more beautiful”.

e) Error on the Use of Additive Conjunction

“And they married, and lived happily” (extracted from text no. 33)

“Then, snow white told the dwarfs the whole story. And snow white and the seven dwarfs lived happily ever after” (extracted from text no. 39)

In the above sentence, there were two conjunctions “and”. Conjunction “and’ functioned to join two words, sentences, or phrases. Whereas, the “and” above indicated conclusive sentence. So, to avoid repetition, the first “and” could be changed by *finally*.

f) Error on the Use of Temporal Conjunction

“one month ago, they become a rich family” (extracted from text no. 22)

The error was characterized by misformed of conjunction “ago”. The text told the story forward. Whereas, the conjunction indicated the backward story. Therefore, it should use “later”.

4) Misordering

The writer found some errors of misordering. The errors were on the use of personal reference (‘s and her) and temporal conjunction (then). The error sentences of misordering were below:

a) Error on the Use of Possessive Adjective

“Because she wanted to married with father’s Cinderella. Finally mother’s Cinderella was die and a woman succeeded to killed mother’s Cinderella” (extracted from text no. 12)

“A few day later, a woman was married with father’s Cinderella” (extracted from text no. 12)

“Father’s Beauty tell beauty the truth. Beauty love she father very much. She go to the castle’s beast and live there with the beast” (extracted from text no. 25)

“One day, father’s beauty sick. So beauty go to the village to see her father” ” (extracted from text no. 25)

“Because she wanted to married with father’s Cinderella” (extracted from text no. 33)

“Finally, mother’s Cinderella was die” (extracted from text no. 33)

“Day by day, she still kind. But when a father’s Cinderella worked, she measured is very bad” (extracted from text no. 33)

The underlined word “Mother’s, father’s, and castle’s” were misplaced. To form the possessive adjective of someone’s thing, it just place apostrophe (‘s) after someone or something then followed by noun. In the sentence above, the apostrophe were placed after the word “castle”, father”, and “mother”, so the meaning defines that father has Cinderella. Whereas in the real story, it defines that Cinderella’s father married with a woman. So, apostrophe ‘s is located behind Cinderella then followed by the word “father”, and so did other sentences.

“she was very happy because she can haved all property her husband. Cinderella still patient”
(extracted from text no. 12)

“she runned and one from two her glass slippers a left on prince home. Prince saved her glass slippers
(extracted from text no. 12)

“a stepmother wanted to haved all property her husband.” (extracted from text no. 33)

“when a party came, a stepmother came with two her daughter’ (extracted from text no. 33)

Possessive adjective “her” were misplaced in those texts. Some sentences were in form of noun phrase. But, the possessive adjectives were placed after the adjective of the noun. It should be placed in the beginning of the phrase. Those error words should be “all her husband’s property”, “her two glass slippers”, and “her two daughter”.

b) Error on the Use of Temporal Conjunction

The writer found an error on the use temporal conjunction “then”. In the text number 37, the writer found an error in misplacing temporal conjunction. The student put the conjunction “then” after the subject. It should be put in the beginning of the sentence. The misordering error sentence was below:

“the fox then went back and picked up the sack”
(extracted from text no. 37)

b. Comparative Taxonomy

1) Developmental Error

The writer found two developmental errors in students’ texts. The students arrange the sentence based on their first language. So, it was used to unstructured based on the target language. The error sentences were below:

“Kyle and Michele ran more fast than the bandits”
(extracted from text no. 09)

The student made error in forming comparative reference. He form the sentence based on his first language that was Indonesia. Based on the structure of English structure, -er was used for one syllable word, while “more” was used for two of more syllables. In the above sentence, the word “fast” consisted of one syllable. So, it should use –er in the word fast. The correct word should be “faster”.

“he try a glass slipper to feet Cinderella. And he married with Cinderella.” (extracted from text no. 12)

The student formed the sentence based on his first language. The context of the story, the student would form possessive adjective. But he did not put apostrophe (‘s). Moreover, the structure of “to feet Cinderella” was misplaced. It should be “to Cinderella’s feet.”

2) Interlingua Error

Interlingua error was similar to developmental error. Interlingua error was similar in structure to the learner’s native language. The error sentence as follow:

“Jodi the brother’s advised Todi. But Todi angry and Growl” (extracted from text no. 32)

The structure of the sentence was similar to the target language. But, the students arrange the sentence based on its first language. Therefore, it was called interlingua error.