

**ERROR ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS' WRITING RECOUNT TEXTS AT  
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT FKIP UHN PEMATANGSIANTAR**

**A RESEARCH REPORT**

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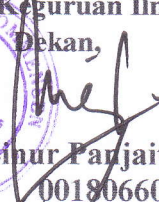
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## ABSTRACT

This study is a research on English Department students' error analysis in writing recount text at FKIP UHN Pematangsiantar. In this study, the writers will solve the question which exists in this research, namely: "What are the students' difficulties on writing recount text at FKIP Nommensen University Pematangsiantar?"

To overcome the problem above, the writers use some theories collaborated by some grammar experts especially they who contribute a lot of opinions in sentence types and writing in English. They are : Muhydin (1988), Bazerman and Wiener (1988), Starky (2004), McCrimmon(1963), Shaw (1986), Sanggam (2007), John(1982), Oshima& Hoque( 1981).

In this study, the writer uses qualitative methodology. Twenty of the third semester students of English Department FKIP UHN Pematangsiantar are taken as the subject and the object of this study is error analysis in writing recount text. The students write a paragraph in recount text. To get the data for this research, the writers ask the students to write a recount paragraph about the most interesting experience that contains grammatical sentences and generic structure which consists of: orientation, events, and reorientation. To analyse the data, the writer uses Oshima A and Houque theory.

The data analyses and interpretation shows that the students have some difficulties in writing grammatical sentences. In interpretation, it is found the discussion and analysing, the finding of the students' difficulties in building grammatical sentences and writing generic structure. They are able to build simple sentences but they have difficulties in making correct grammatical sentences in recount text. The incorrect/ error sentences that students built are found in error grammatical sentences of appropriate verb tense, word choice, word order, punctuation and unnecessary words. The total of seventy texts, there are twelve texts in incorrect generic structure.

Finally, the writers conclude that grammatical sentences made by the students still do not fulfill the requirement of grammatical sentences in recount text. Grammatical errors, using verb tense and appropriate use of generic structures, especially in events dominated the students' difficulties in building grammatical sentences in writing recount text.

Pematangsiantar, February 2015

The writers,

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God bless us

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The writer

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

Nowadays, learning English is important because English is used internationally. There are four skills that should be mastered by the students in learning the language namely listening, speaking, reading and writing. In order to understand about the language skills, especially in writing skill, one should make content of writing more meaningful and relevant to the students' lives. In reality, it seems that the students cannot make a good writing because it is not meaningful and relevant to what they want to tell in their writing. According to Tatang Setia Muhyidin (1988), writing has always had problems that put the students' trouble. It is shown by errors made in both the organization of the composition and the language used. As consequences, the students always face some difficulties to write English.

They should be shown how to form words, how to put words together into sentences, and how to punctuate those sentences ( John E.Lincoln 1982:3).Some parts of speech are more difficult than others. Following most challenging ones as they pertain to their writing: pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, and prepositions, with usage and examples (Lauren Strakey 2004 : 39 ). In addition, Charles Bazerman and Harvey S. Wiener (1988) state that to write with confidence, a student needs to know the rules of grammar and usage. One of the bigger problems in students writing is that student writers often fail to prove their point. They fail because they do not support their point's detail (Alice Oshima and Ann Hoque 1981: 47). In addition, another type of problem that students sometimes

create is the stringy sentence in which too many are connected, usually with and, but, so, and because forming one very long sentence. The result is a sentence that seems endless. Therefore, when writing English it is very important to understand how to arrange the sentences to be good in writing English.

In good writing the sentences should be constructed that, taken individually and together, the sentences fully convey to readers what the writer has in mind (James M. McCrimmon 1963: 102). Writing is one of the language skills that have problem in arranging the sentences into unity. According to Alicce Oshima(1981 : 17) that every good paragraph has unity which means that in each paragraph, only one main idea is discussed. If you start to discuss a new idea, start a new paragraph. In other word, the students are expected to be able to write their paragraphs coherently. According to Sanggam Siahaan (2008), the text coherence is smooth flow of ideas of a text. A good writer usually makes their sentences complete. The students do so, because complete sentences convey or help to convey what most readers expect to find in writing. It is a complete thought. In other words, they should be able to express their thought in a systematic way in which their readers will easily understand their message.

According to Harry Shaw (1986: 4) writing is a relatively new art form, or process, or a means of communication about what little is known. Consequently, it is all the more important that opinions we hold in writing should be accurate and helpful (Harry Shaw 1986: 4). In addition, one of the hardest things about writing an effective sentence is that unless the students can plan it out completely in their head beforehand, they may not know at once the best way to arrange all of its parts. Theretofore, when the students want to write the text, they have problem in how to arrange the sentences be unity or coherent.

Based on the writer's experience in teaching writing at the University it is not easy for the students to write well in English. Most of them were not interested in writing and were not giving attention to process of teaching writing so that they had a lot of problems when writing. The situation happened because the approach used is not suitable, the teacher usually teaches writing skill by asking students always to open the dictionary anytime without teaching how to create the good writing in the text. Therefore, the students always open the dictionary when they want to write. Generally, opening the dictionary many times will waste time but also decrease the students' ability in writing especially in writing recount text.

Writing is also a means of communication. In this case, the communication is occurred between the writer and the reader. One of the biggest problems in student writing is that student writers often fail to prove their points, with concrete details. And also some students have difficulty communicating ideas, events and experience because a limited repertoire of spoken and written English. The writer transfers his/her thought, opinion, or comment in written form, which is expected to be comprehended by the reader.

Writing is a complex process that involves a range of skill and tasks. Although writing is often used to clarify and express personal thoughts and feelings, it is used primarily to communicate with others. Students need to become disciplined thinkers in order to communicate their ideas clearly and effectively. They need to learn to select and organize their ideas, keeping in mind the purpose for which they are writing and the audience they are addressing. They also need to learn to use standard written forms and other conversations of language. Therefore, writing is a power full instrument part for



students to use to express their thoughts, feelings, and judgments about what they have read, seen or experienced.

Writing skill is also taught in learning a foreign language, especially English. The students are expected to be able to express their thought in written form systematically. So that the readers will understand the messages. Moreover, writing in one of the language skills also being taught in Indonesia schools, the students expected to be able to write simple essay text. But, unfortunately many teachers complain that their problem; such as the students are lack of understanding English grammar, and the techniques in writing paragraph. Based on this problem, this study is focused to find out whether the students are able or not in writing paragraph.

Consideration the statement and reasons above, the researcher feels that it is important to observe the students ability in writing. So the writer tends to choose the research: “The Error Analysis in Writing Recount at FKIP Nommensen University”.

## **1.2 The Problem of Study**

Based on the situation above the problem of this research stated “What are the students’ difficulties on writing recount text at FKIP Nommensen University?”

## **1.3 The Objective of Study**

The objective of this study is to investigate the students’ difficulties in writing recount text at English Department FKIP UHN Pematangsiantar.

#### **1.4 The Scope of the Study**

Based on the problem identified previously, this study is focused to find out the problems of the students on writing recount text in the language features.

#### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

Findings of the study are expected to be useful for:

1. The teacher as information for her /his way of writing especially in recount text.
2. The students can enlarge their knowledge how to write recount text.

#### **1.6. Theoretical Framework**

To analyze this research and to analyze the errors in writing recount text, the writer uses some theories such as : Muhydin (1988), Bazerman and Wiener( 1988), Starky (2004), McCrimmon(1963), Shaw (1986), Sanggam (2007), John(1982), Oshima& Hoque( 1981).

#### **1.7 Key Terms**

1. Writing is words that have been written or painted on something.
2. Sentence is a group of words expressing a statement, a question or an order, usually containing a subject and verb.
3. Paragraph is a piece of written text. It contains several sentences.
4. Topic sentence is the introductory part of a paragraph.
5. Text unity is the cohesiveness of a text.
6. Text coherence is a smooth flow of idea of a text.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

#### **2.1 Theoretical Framework**

In doing a research, the term used must be classified in order to have a clear perspective of implementations in the field; the terms may function to give a limited concept which is specifically meant in the particular context. By doing so, the research will be free from unnecessary interpretation of the readers. In this case, it is very important to list the following terms for the purpose of the research.

#### **2.2 Writing Paragraph.**

Writing is a relatively new art and forms, or process, or means of communication about which little is known (Harry Shaw, 1986: 3). Writing is a complex process that involves a range of skill and tasks. Alaso, Licoln ,E, J (1985: 5) state that writing gives you time to think, to try out your ideas on paper to choose your words, to read what you have written, to rethink, revise and, most importantly, to consider its effect on readers. And also writing is as a process of expressing ideas or thoughts in words should be done at our leisure. Tarigan (1982: 5) concludes that writing is a description of language, which language, which is understandable by some using symbols. In other words, writing can be defined that writing is a tool of language that describe to someone about message by using visual written symbols. In writing process, a writer also needs to know the manners to achieve a good writing product. Therefore, the writer needs to understand the structure or writing or linguistics. In relating to this, paragraph is an

element of linguistic knowledge in which a writer has to know how to develop it. This is all purposed to make readers understand on what the writer writes easily.

Based on explanation, writing is a process where is written needs ability in transforming what he thought into verbal symbols. When a writer in written symbols, he needs not only the knowledge on what he writes, but also understandings on the purpose of his writing that is the readers or audiences.

Writing paragraph is made up of the three main parts, a topic sentence, a numbers of supporting sentences, and usually a concluding sentence (Drs. Muhayidin 1988:17). In addition, Hogue, A, and Oshima, A (1981: 3) state that a paragraph is a basic unit of organization in writing in which a group of related sentences develops one main idea. Meanwhile other experts, Peha (2002: 19) states that a paragraph is collection of one or more sentences in which the ideas are closely related. Therefore, in writing paragraph it is made up three main parts,

- a. Topic sentence is the introductory part of a paragraph. It is the most important part of the paragraph. It introduces the main topic of the paragraph. In addition to that, it introduces the controlling idea of paragraph. The topic sentence is usually at the beginning of a paragraph.

The following paragraph is an example of this.

*“The cockroaches that inhabit many city apartment and homes are parasites that are almost impossible to exterminate completely”*

Notice that this sentence clearly identifies that the topic of paragraph is cockroaches. It also indicates what the remainder of paragraph will discuss: the paragraph to explain how and why cockroaches are difficult to eliminate.

b. The supporting sentences of paragraph develop its topic sentence. They function as the body of the paragraph. Each of them is about the topic sentence. It means, the concept of writing a paragraph a supporting sentence is a data of the topic sentence. For instance: there are some of supporting sentences that explain the topic sentences about gold, they are;

*First of all, gold has a lustrous beauty that is resistant to corrosion. For example, a Macedonian coin remains as untarnished today as the day it was mined twenty-three centuries ago. Another important characteristic of gold is its usefulness to industry and science. The most recent use of gold is in astronauts' suits*

c. The concluding sentence is the last part of a paragraph. It is a single sentence. It ends a paragraph. It closes the development of a paragraph. It is as important as the topic sentence. So the concluding sentence is a single sentence which closes the development of a paragraph. For example:

*In conclusion, gold is treasured not only for its beauty, but also for its utility.*

### **2.3 The English Sentences**

Some experts give their definition of sentences. Sentence is a group of words which at least has a subject and predicate and which can communicate a complete thought (Lumban gaol ,A ,and Silalahi ,D. 2009:1).In addition, a sentence is a group of words that you use to communicate your ideas in writing or in speech (Oshima,A, and Hoque, A (1981:121).

According to Sipahutar, Reina (2008: 40) states that there may be other elements in the sentences but as long as one verb or verbs chain it is a simple sentence.

Meanwhile other expert, a sentence can be classified into simple, compound sentence and simple complex sentences determined by number of main or subordinate clause in the sentences. According to Lincoln.E.J. (1982: 271) states that a subordinate clause, also called “dependent clause,” is a group of words that has its own subject and predicate but cannot stand alone as sentence. A clause may be defined in the same way as a sentence: it is a full predication that contains a subject and a predicate with a finite verb.

a. The simple sentence can in fact get highly complicated; it is called “simple” because it consists of a single clause, one combination of subject and predicate.

**The wind blew**

S      V

**The man stole the jewelry**

S      V      O

Simple sentences may have a compound subject or compound predicated or both and may also be expanded in many other ways. Objective, adverb, prepositional phrase, and verbal phrase may make some simple sentences seem anything but simple. Yet, as long the sentences have only main clause, it is remains a simple sentence.

**The cat and the dog fought**

S      V

**The dog barks and growls**

S      V

b. Compound sentence has two or more main clauses. According to Siahaan,Sanggam ( 2008: 113) a compound sentence has at least two independent clauses. In other words,

such a sentence has two or full predication in the form of independent clause. Each main clause of compound sentences has its own subject and predicate. The main clause of a compound sentence is usually joined by a comma and a coordinating, conjunction, such as, *and, but, or, nor, yet, for, and so*. We use the compound sentences to join independent statements and ideas; and the kinds of joining signal we use frequently tell us what the relationship of those statements.

**I read the chapter first, and later I made its summary**  
**Main clause 1    main clause 2**

**The man stole the jewelry and did it in his home**  
**Main clause1    main clause 2**

c. Complex sentences have one main clause and one or more subordinate clauses, so such sentence also have two fuller predication. The main clause is qualified or restricted in the meaning by the subordinate clause, the subordinating conjunction signals the dependency of the clause. Albert & Dumaris (2009:79) says “the complex sentence is the type of a sentence which contains one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses. Meanwhile, other expert, Hairtson (1986: 171) states that the complex sentence provides the best design for packing complex thoughts. By using complex sentence, you can show all kinds of complicated relationship between ideas. For example, you can indicate the comparative importance of statement; show that one thing happened because of or in spite of another thing, express contradiction and ironies, reservation and qualifications.

Complex sentences typically employ one or more signal words. Among the most common are although, in spite of, however, unless, if, when, because, as, while, during,

since, and instead. The relative pronouns who, whom, whose, that, which, when and where are also used in subordinating. There are of course many other signal words; whatever serves as a conjunction or relative pronoun in making a clause dependent is a subordinating signal. Such clause lengthened; put on the beginning and or middle; and used as introductions, explainers, or just modifiers.

**When the wind blew, the leaves fell**

Subordinate clause    main clause

**The dog, which was called Rover, was barking**

Main                    subordinate clause                    clause

There are several ways to recognize sentences to paragraph. The arrangements of sentences a detail depends on the typical morning at school. Obviously, you would not begin with what you do at the end of the morning. In short, you would arrange your ideas according to your time in which they occurred. Likewise, if you were asked to expand a process by explaining what to do last. Ordering your sentences and ideas in order of time referred to chronological development. In other word, recount paragraph is a paragraph which explains a process to do something systematically according to time.

There are principally two types of writing that requires chronological development: recount and process description. Although narration usually refers to telling of the story, the term used here to describe the relating of the story, the term used here to describe the relating experience that experience in the past. Recount text presents the past experiences in order of time or place and also recount text describes series of events in detail. Recount tells a story. Siahaan dan Kisno (2007: 35) state the recount is written out to make a report



about an experience of a series of related events. In addition, recount tells a story or describes a story of the sequence of events. It is important to recount writing to show the reader the time relationship between sentences and ideas: clarifying the time relationships help to achieve coherence. After all, if any of the sentences could be switched around without any significant change in meaning, the paragraph is not coherent. So before the writer writes a recount paragraph, he/she should make the outline to the paragraph. The outline is very important to avoid the misleading in meaning.

#### 2.4 Errors in writing

Talking about the errors of writing, according to Swales and Feak from [www.sgs.utoronto.ca/English / coursedescriptions](http://www.sgs.utoronto.ca/English/coursedescriptions). Asphtt\_the most common errors that the students make are grammatical errors, such lack of maintaining subject – verb agreement, lack of mastering the use of verb tenses, using article errors, using relative clause incorrectly, using direct and indirect question ineffectively, using incorrect or vague pronoun references and paying no attention to avoid punctuation errors.

To support Swales ‘and Freak’s idea, the writer inserts the examples of students’ errors in writing that are cited by Oshima and Hogue (1999: 260-261) as follows.

The use of	Incorrect / Error	Correct
Punctuation	I live, and go to school here, where do you work.	I live and go to school here, where do you work.
Word missing	I working in a restaurant.	I am working in a restaurant.
Capitalization	It is located at <u>m</u> ain and <u>b</u> arker <u>s</u> trees in the <u>C</u> ity	It is located at Main and Baker Streets in the City
Verb tense	I never <u>w</u> ork as a cashier until I <u>g</u> et a job there.	I had never worked as a cashier until I got a job there
Subject-verb agreement	The manager <u>w</u> ork hard. There <u>i</u> s five employees.	The manager works hard. There are five employees.

Make one word or sentence	<b>Every one</b> works hard. We work <b>together. So</b> we have become friends.	Everyone works hard. We work together, so we have become friends.
Spelling	The <b>maneger</b> is a woman	The manager is woman
Plural	She treats her employees like <b>slave</b>	She treats her employees like slaves
Unnecessary word	My boss <b>she</b> watches everyone all the time.	My boss watches everyone all the time.
Wrong word form	Her voice is <b>irritated</b>	Her voice is irritating
Wrong word ( Word choice )	The food is delicious. <b>Beside</b> , the restaurant is always crowded.	The food is delicious. Therefore, the restaurant is always crowded
Pronoun reference error	The restaurant's specialty is fish. <b>They</b> are always fresh. The food is delicious. Therefore. <b>it</b> always crowded.	The restaurant's specialty is fish. It is always fresh. The food is delicious. Therefore. It always crowded.
Wrong word order	Friday <b>always is</b> our busiest night	Friday is always our busiest night
Run – on	Lily was <b>fired she</b> is upset	Lily was fired, so she is upset.
Comma splice (incorrectly joined independent clause)	Lily was <b>fired, she</b> is upset.	Because lily was fired, she is upset.  Lily is upset because she was fire.
Fragment ( incomplete sentence)	She was fired. <b>Because she was always late.</b>	She was fired because she always late.
Add a transition	She was also <b>careless. She</b> frequently spilled coffee on the table.	She was also careless. For example, she frequently spilled coffee on the table.
Subject	Is open from 6.00 P.M. until the last customer leaves.	The restaurant is open from 6:00 P.m. until the last customer leaves.
Verb	The <b>employees on</b> time and work hard.	The employees are on time and work hard.
Preposition	We start serving <b>diner 6:00 P.M.</b>	We start serving dinner at 6:00 P.M.
Conjunction	The garlic shrimp, fried <b>clams, broiled lobster</b> are the most popular dishes.	The garlic shrimp, fried clams, and broiled lobster are the most popular dishes.

Article	Diners <u>expect glass</u> of water when they first sit down <u>at table</u> .	Diners expect a glass of water when they first sit down at the table.
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### 2.4.1 Transition Signals

Transition signals are words such as first, second, next, finally, therefore, and however. Or phrase such as in conclusion, on the other hand, and as result. Transition signal are traffic signs that tell your reader when to go forward, turn, slow down, and stop, transition signals tell the reader when a writer is giving a similar idea (*similarly, moreover, furthermore, in addition*), and apposite idea (*on the other hand, however, in contras*), an example (*for example, for instance*), a result (*as a result*), or a conclusion (*in conclusion*).

For example:

*Another difference among the world's seas and oceans is that the salinity varies in different climate zones. For example, the Baltic Sea in Northern Europe is only one fourth as saline as the red sea in the Middle East. There are reasons for this. First of all, in warm climates, water evaporates rapidly. Therefore, the concentration of salt is greater. Second, the surrounding land is dry and does not contribute much fresh water to dilute the salty sea water. In cold climate zones, water evaporates slowly. Furthermore, the runoff created by melting snow adds a considerable amount of fresh water to dilute the saline sea water.*

For more detail about the transition signals, we can see table below,

TRANSITION SIGNALS FOR GENERAL USE	
To show addition	<i>And, also, besides, furthermore, in addition, moreover, next, too, first, second, etc</i>
To Give Examples	<i>For example, for instance, to illustrate, in fact, specifically.</i>
To Compare	<i>Also, in the same manner, similarly, likewise</i>
To contrast	<i>But, however, on the other hand, in contrast, nevertheless, still, even though, on the contrary, yet, although.</i>
To show time	<i>After, as, before, next, during, later, finally, meanwhile, then, when, while, immediately.</i>
To summarize or conclude	<i>In other words, in short, in summary, in conclusion, to sum up, that is, therefore</i>
To show place or direction	<i>Above, below, beyond, farther on, nearby, opposite, close, to the left.</i>
To indicate logical relationship	<i>If, so, therefore, consequently, thus, as a result, for this reason, since</i>

### **2.4.2 Unity in Paragraph.**

The first key characteristic of good paragraph is that they exhibit unity, that is Sanggam and Kisno (2007: 3) the text unity is the cohesiveness of a text. It is the tightness of the text. meanwhile other expert, John E.Lincoln ( 1982: 102) state that in general, a unified paragraph is sequence of sentence that are all clearly related to a topic sentence. There are not digressions into other subjects or the single argumentative point of that paragraph.

Sanggam Saihaan (2007: 93) says the paragraph unity is the use of the relevant supporting sentences to elaborate the topic sentences in a paragraph. A supporting sentence must be related to the main topic written in the topic sentence. It can also be related to the controlling idea. In complicated paragraph, writer often formulate a supporting sentence, which is related to both the main topic and the controlling idea.

To achieve this, Stevens (1983:84) defines the way that is first, determine what the writer's topic sentence will be. The topic sentence expresses the central idea of paragraph (think of it as a mini-thesis: a thesis for the paragraph if self). The topic sentence acts as a label, if a writer tells what the writer can expect to find when the writer slice through the tape a dozen the box. When the writer decides on topic sentences, keep it in mind when the writer is writing; structure the paragraph around it. The writer should be careful not to digress from the topic sentences of the paragraph. Therefore unity means that there is concentration on the explanation of the purpose of writing topic idea in a paragraph. There are in irrelevant sentences to the sentences that are developed in a paragraph and also there is a foundation on which to build a topic and main sentences which clearly support the controlling ideas. For instance, consider the paragraph below:

### *Our life is better without automobiles*

*Apart from expenditure and environment, life without automobiles will decrease the number of road casualties. A country like Denmark where people of all generations ride on bicycle in the city has proven it. The road casualties could be decreased by not using automobile. Furthermore, road accidents that are caused by bicycles have lesser degrees of serious injury. On the other hand, if a major injuries and handicap is higher. It is also known that the rate of road accident excessively increases during major festival such as Hary Raya Chinese, New Year, and school vocation. These examples clearly show that automobiles can turn our lives into miserable ones.*

As explanation paragraph above: in the paragraph, the pilus's student inserts information (the rate of accident is higher during festivals) which is of no direct relevance to the topic being discussed. The digression diverts the reader's attention from the main idea for a while. In that sense, it is a problem because there is a lack of unity in points which requires extra effort on the reader's part to review the paragraph for a better understanding,. So, this sentence should be erased in order to become paragraph which has good unity.

### **2.4.3 Coherence**

A second important characteristic of recount paragraph is that they must be coherent, that is the argument going on in them must flow logically from sentence to sentence, so that the reader moves from the opening declaration of the topic ( in the sentence). Through the evidence and interpretation, to the conclusion of the paragraph in clear lender fashion, with no erratic jumps or a text of paragraph has form and meaning, the unity and the

tidiness of form are important factors to make a good and effective paragraph or text. The unity of meaning also called as coherent and the tidiness of form also called as cohesion. Therefore, coherent is related to the meaning cohesion is related to the form of the text. Then, it can be said that coherent refers to speech aspect, and cohesion refers to language and formal aspect.

According to Sanggam Siahaan (2007:101) states that the paragraph coherence refers to the smooth flow of ideas in paragraph that can be achieved in two ways. The first way is the logical arrangement of the sentences in paragraph. The second way is by using structural words. Meanwhile other expert, Richard M, Meaver (2003: 19) says coherence is related to unity, but it brings in the additional of order. It can say that unity means a general relationship of all the parts; it can say that coherence means an arrangement of the parts for a progressive development. John E. Lincoln (1982: 111) says coherent is connection. When a paragraph is coherent, every sentence after the first is connected to the one before it, to the topic sentence, or to both, and readers can readily follow the writer's train of thought. According to Dorothy and Lisa ( 2003: 78) says coherence is related to unity ideas that are arranged in clear and logical way are coherent, when a text is unified and coherent, the reader can easily understand the main points. Sanggam and Kisno (2008: 3) say the text coherence is smooth flow of ideas of a text. It is the arrangement of the clause and components of a text. A unified text is not yet a coherent text. But a coherent text is a unified text. Cornor and farmer (1990: 128) also say it as the interrelationship between topic sentences within the paragraph. The topic sentences, so that those can build the central paragraph.

Those opinions state that coherent is a state that coherent is a state of being stick together logically and on the sentence level. It means that placing modifying elements as close as possible to the word they modify and maintain a grammatical symmetry among those elements or making connection between items and making meaningful connections between sentences patterning information.

Therefore, coherent is disrupted when word or phrase and it modifiers are not in clear relationship with another. The modifiers in this situation are misplaced. Coherence may also be disrupted when sentence elements do not adhere to common pattern or phrasing.

#### **2.4.4 Emphases**

Emphasis that the third main quality of effective sentences is relation between purpose and the form of expression is said by McCrimon (1963:117), it is means almost any idea expressed in more ways than one, for instance, compare these two sentences:

*Don't shot till they come close enough.*

*Don't shoot till you see the whites of their eyes.*

Both express the same command, but the second does it in a more emphatic and memorable way and so is far more likely to have the desired effect. This illustration shows the effect gained by choosing the right diction. According to Licoln (1982: 108) says a paragraph without emphasize is baffling: we don't know how to look at it or what to make of it. Emphasis darkens certain lines, makes certain feature stands out, and thus helps to define the character of a paragraph whole.



## 2.5 Genre

Genre for most people is associated with the world of fiction writing, and categories such as a thriller, science fiction or gothic horror spring immediately to mind as stated by Richard Sidaway (2006:24). According to Gerot and Wignell (1982: 192) state that recall that genres are staged, goal – directed and purposeful. Based on explanation above that genre is explaining about the social purpose, stage, and lexicogrammatical. Also, Nofri Anten says Text can be classified into several types. The term of 'type' is sometime stated as 'genre'.

There are some types of text, they are; analytical exposition, anecdote, descriptive, narrative, procedure, news item, explanation, Hortatory Exposition, Report, Report, Spoof, Argument (discussed), Review, Assessment ( Commentary)

Based on the explanation above, the writer choose the recount text as research paper to observant the problem in writing recount text.

- a. Recount is a text which retells events or experiences in the past. Its purpose is either to inform or to entertain the audience. There is no complication among the participants and that differentiates from narrative.
- b. Generic structure of the recount
  1. Orientation: introducing the participants, place and time.
  2. Events: Describing series of events that happened in the past.
  3. Reorientation: it is optional. Stating personal comment of the writer to the story.
- c. language feature of recount
  - Introducing personal participant: I, my group, etc
  - Using chronological connection: then, first.etc

- Using linking verb : was, were, heard, etc
- Using action verb: look, go, change, etc
- Using simple past tense. Subject + Verb 2 = she went.

There is example of recount text below to explain about processing how to create the recount.

*Out trip to Blue Mountain*

*Orientation*                    *On Friday we went to the Blue Mountains. We stayed at David and Della's house. It has a big garden with lots of colorful flowers and a tennis court.*

*Events*                         *On Saturday we saw the Three Sister and went on the scenic railway. It was scary. Then, Mummy and I went shopping with Della. We went to some antique shops and I tried on some old hats.*

*On Sunday we went on the scenic skyway and it rocked. We saw cockatoos having a shower.*

*Reorientation*                *in the afternoon we went home.*

After we see the recount text above that we know how to arrange a good text with following the rule of the recount text. In writing recount text that most important to remain is the generic structure and also the language feature in recount text. In orientation based on the text above tell about as participant is the writer went to the friend's house and then in events the writer tells about his activities in the trip and the last paragraph about reorientation that telling the writer about the last activates.

At this below there is an example of the analysis the error on writing recount text that writer took from the students of second grade of English Department.

### *My Experience*

*Last year, I joined the danced club in my school. I choosen the danced club because, I thought I had performed good to followed the club. At first, I just wanted to get the experience of joining of dance club. I thought it would be one life time experience. After finishing it, I changed my mind; I wanted to joi another one. I was interested in completing at least one more is dancing club to improve my time.*

*Finally, I chose and joined the English club. I thought, if I joined the English club, me should had many experience and I very happy because English club very interesting.*

The result of the analysis sentence above that we can look at below. The writer analyses the sentences one by one.

1. Last years, I joined the danced club in my school. (He made grammatical error because he must change the dance with suffix ing instead of dancing)
2. I chose the danced club because I thought that I had performed good to follow the club.( he made grammatical error by using word chosen instead of chose, and also by using word danced instead of word dancing, and than he made word order by using word performed good instead of word good performance)
3. At first, I just wanted t get the experience of joining of dance club. (He made grammatical error by using word dance instead of word dancing.
4. I wanted interested in completing at least one more danced and improve my time.( he made grammatical error because this sentences has not meaning)

5. Finally, I chose and joined the English club.( he made grammatical word by using chooses instead of chose and also missing preposition word with after the word joined.)
6. I thought, if me joined the English club.( he made word choice error by using possessive word me instead of word I and also he made grammatical error by missing preposition with after word joined)
7. me should had many experiences , and I very happy because English club very interesting.( he made word choice error by using possessive word me instead of pronoun I and also grammatical error by using be am after pronoun I).

From analysis above we can see that the writer have found some error when the student writes recount text, they are; grammatical error, word choice and word order.

### **Conceptual Framework**

Writing is a process in which the writer transfers his / her thought into verbal or written form. In this process, a writer needs not only the ability of perception based on the subject matter, but also the writer's mastery of linguistic aspects, that is shown to make his / her writing based on the readers.

When a writer uses a verbal written form, s/he must understand about paragraph elements in which a writer can create valuable paragraph. Since paragraph is an origination of sentences, the writer in writing process has to make his paragraph focusing to one single idea in each paragraph. And the single idea is developing a single of an essay.

In writing paragraph, there are requirements in which a writer must fulfill to achieve a good writing. The highest level of requirements is unity, every element of paragraph: topic sentences, comment sentences, support, details, and evidence; must develop and refer to the single idea. Therefore in meaning it requires cohesion aspect, in which relating the sentences structurally.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH**

This chapter talks about the methodology of the research, which is about research design, subject of research, object of research, technique of collecting data technique of data analysis.

#### **3.1 Research of Design**

The design of research is descriptive qualitative. As the descriptive qualitative it aims to observe the ability of the student on writing recount text.

#### **3.2 Subject of Research**

The subject in this research is students of third semester in English Department FKIP Nommensen University Pematangsiantar.

#### **3.3 The Object of Research**

The object of research is the classroom realities in writing recount text at ED FKIP UHN Pematangsiantar

#### **3.4 Technique of Collecting Data**

The way of collecting data is the writer observes the students' ability in writing recount text and the writer takes some data from the students.

### 3.4 Population and Sample

The population of this study is the second year of ED students of FKIP UHN, of 2012 / 2013 academic year which consist of 60 students in two parallel classes. From all of the population 10 students are taken as the sample, as shown in table below:

**THE TABLE OF POPULATION AND SAMPLE**

No	Class	Population	Sample
1	Group A	45 Students	10 Students
2	Group B	40 Students	10 Students
Total		60 Students	20 Students

### 3.5 Technique of Data Analysis

In this study, the student is asked to write the recount text. It consists of three topics, the first topic is my experience, and the second about vocation, and the last my activities. The time given to do the test was 60 minutes. Before writing test, the researcher teaches about the recount text, after that the researcher asks the student to write some sentences regarding the topic to give students chance to frame their ability. The students are expected to write right sentences about the topic being presented. The sentences are written as the data to be analyzed to know the errors of the students, by applying the following formula below:

$$\frac{X}{Y} \times 100 \% = N$$

Where:

X : number of the sub category errors

Y : number of all categories

N : the errors percentage



**CHAPTER IV**  
**DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

This chapter deals with analysis and interpretation of field data. The field data is taken by collecting the writing text that contains Recount Text, especially error analysis in writing Recount Text.

The field data that have been taken will be analyzed and interpreted based on the theory that deals in chapter II. This chapter is organized in terms of data analysis, interpretation, and discussion.

**4.1 Data Analysis**

**1. Analysis of AS' recount text**

**My Holiday**

S1.On Saturday, I went to Medan. S2.I decide to go there because my friend, Naumi, asked me to spend three days there. S3. I stayed at Naumi house.

S4.On Saturday we went to Hill Park. S5. It is located in sibolangit, it took 45 minutes from medan. S6.Hill park is beautiful wterboom. S7.We had to walk down on the step road for about I kilometer.S8. Even though we were tired, we felt excited. S9.Then, on the small bridge we saw the waterboom from the top and we got a closer look at the waterboom.S10. Next, we had lunch under a big tree not too far from the waterboom. S11. We didn't forget to take pictures of the beautiful scinevies there.

S12.On Monday we went to Medan Plaza I bought many shirts and shoes for my family.S13. In the evening I went home. S14.Naumi took me to the rai way station. S15.I really enjoy my holiday because it was fun experience.

RECOUNT TEXT	THE USE OF	INCORRECT / ERROR	CORRECT
Orientation			On Saturday, I went to Medan.
Events	1. Verb Tense	S2. I <b>decide</b> to go there because my friend, Naumi, asked	S2. I decided to go there because my friend, Naumi, asked me to

		me to spend three days there. S6.Hill park <b>is</b> beautiful wterboom.	spend three days there. S6.Hill park has a beautiful waterboom.
	2.Apostrophe 's	S3 I stayed at <b>Naumi</b> house.	S3 I stayed at Naumi's house.
	3.Capitalization 4.Punctuation	S5 It is located in <b>sibolangit</b> , it took 45 minutes from <b>medan</b> . <b>OnMonday</b> _we went to Medan Plaza _	S5 It is located in Sibolangit. It took 45 minutes from Medan.  On Monday, we went to Medan Plaza.
	5.Spelling 6.Article	S6.Hill park is_ beautiful <b>wterboom</b> . S10.We <b>didn't</b> forget to take_ pictures of the beautiful <b>scinevies</b> there.S13.Naumi took me to the <b>rai way</b> station. I really <b>enjoy</b> my <b>holiday</b> because it was fun _experience.	S6.Hill park has a beautiful waterboom. S10. We didn't forget to take the pictures of the beautiful sceneries there. S13.Naumi took me to the railway station.  I really enjoyed my holidays because it was a fun experience.
	Wrong word (choice )	<b>On</b> Saturday _ I went to Medan. <b>On</b> Saturday, we	Last Saturday, I went to Medan. Last Saturday, we went to

		went to Hill Park. <b>On</b> Monday, we went to Medan Plaza_	Hill Park. Last Monday, we went to Medan Plaza.
	7.Object Pronoun Punctuation 8.Preposition	Then_ on the small bridge_ we saw the waterboom from the top and we got a closer <b>look at the waterboom.</b>	Then, on the small bridge, we saw the waterboom from the top and we got a closer view of it.
Reorientation		S15.I really <b>enjoy</b> my holiday because it was _ fun experience.	I really enjoyed my holiday because it was a fun experience.

Based on data analysis 1 above, the grammatical errors made by the student are 8 subcategories out of 21 categories mentioned in Chapter II.

Based on the Generic Structure, the recount text has 3 parts, namely :

### 1.Orientation

S1.On Saturday, I went to Medan. S2 I decide to go there because my friend, Naumi, asked me to spend three days there. S3 I stayed at Naumi house.

### 2.Event

S4.On Saturday we went to Hill Park. S5 It was located in sibolangit, it took 45 minutes from medan. S6.Hill park has a beautiful waterboom. S7 We had to walk down on the step road for about 1 kilometer.S7. Even though we were tired, we felt excited. S8. Then, on the small bridge we saw the waterboom from the top and we got a closer look at the waterboom.S9 Next, we had lunch under a big tree not too far from the waterboom. S10 We didn't forget to take pictures of the beautiful sceneries there. S11On Monday we went to Medan Plaza I bought many shirts and shoes for my family.S12 In the evening I went home. S13 Naumi took me to the railway station

According to the writers, the paragraphs in events of this text are not in order.. Because each paragraph of events has 3( three ) topics. The second paragraph's topic is about going to Medan. The third paragraph's topic is about going to Hill Park. The fourth paragraph's topic is about going home. So, the right order of above paragraphs in events are :

The second paragraph is :S4 : On Saturday, we went to Hill Park. S5:It was located in Sibolangit. It took 45 minutes from Medan. S6:Hill Park has a beautiful waterboom. S7:We had to walk down the road about 1 kilometer. S8:Eventhough we were tired, we felt excited. S9:Then, on the small bridge, we saw the waterboom from the top and got a closer look of the waterboom. S10:Next, we had lunch under a big tree not too far from the waterboom. S11:We didn't forget to take the pictures of the beautiful sceneries there.

The third paragraph is : S12 : On Monday, we went to Medan Plaza. S13:I bought many shirts and shoes for my family.

The fourth paragraph is :S14: In the evening, I went home. S15:Then, Naumi took me to the railway station.

The writers think, the events' paragraphs are in order now after analysing them.

### 3.Reorientation

S16: I really enjoyed my holiday because it was fun experience.

## 2.Analysis of HM's Recount Text

### Falling in love

S1. My interesting experience is when I class 3 senior high school.S2. I fall in love to some one. She name is may sidabutar.S3. She is a nice and beautiful girl. S4. The first I meet with her when closeness period. S5. That moment I become comitte that command their group. S6. When playing game ballon dance. S7. My friend choose me to doing example about ballon dance, and my friend too choose someone new pupil to accompany me to do it. S8. And then that moment my friend choose may to doing about ballon game dance with me.

S9. One month to pass, after closeness period finished I always care to may. S10. More over I freguently go to home together, and even I come to her home, while to teach her playing guitar. S11. Nearly two month to pass and approach with her. S12. Finally, I to dave myself for to say love to her.

S13. When I want to say my feeling to her, apparently someone said to her about my love to her. S14. And I explain to her. S15. I am fall in love to her when the first view, and the first I meet with her when playing game ballon dance.

S16. Apparently that moment. S17. May choose me become her boyfriend, and she explain to me , apparently she fall in love to me, when the first time I meet with her. S18. It is when playing game ballon dance with me.

RECOUNT TEXT	THE USE OF	INCORRECT / ERROR	CORRECT
Orientation	1. Verb Tense, 2. Unnecessary word	S1. My interesting experience <b>is</b> when I _ class 3 senior high school.	S1. My interesting experience was when I was in 3rd class in senior high school.
Events		S4. <b>The</b> first I <b>meet with</b> her when	S4. First, I met her when it was on the

		<p><b>closeness period.</b></p> <p>S5. That moment I <b>become</b> comitte that <b>command</b> their group.</p> <p>S7. My friend <b>choose</b> me to <b>doing</b> example <b>about ballon</b> dance, and my friend too <b>choose</b> someone new <b>pupil to accompany</b> me to do it.</p> <p><b>S8. And</b> then that moment my friend <b>choose</b> May to <b>doing</b> about ballon me dance with me.</p> <p>S9. One month <b>to pass</b>, after closeness period finished I always <b>care</b> to <b>may</b>.</p> <p>S10. More over <b>I</b> freguently <b>go to</b> home together, and even I <b>come</b> to her home, <b>while</b> to teach her playing guitar.</p> <p>S11. Nearly two months <b>to pass</b> and <b>approach</b> with her.</p> <p>S12. Finally, I <b>to dave</b> myself for to say love</p>	<p>closing period.</p> <p>S5. On that moment, I became a comitte that commanded their group.</p> <p>S7. My friend chose me to perform the example of balloon dance, and my friend chose someone too,a new one accompanied me to do it.</p> <p>S8. Then, at that moment my friend chose May to do it with me.</p> <p>S9. One month had passed, after the closing time finished, I cared to May.</p> <p>S10. More over, we frequently went home together, and even I came to her home to teach her playing guitar.</p> <p>S11. Nearly two months had passed and I approached her.</p>
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		<p>to her.</p> <p>S13. When I <b>want</b> to say my feeling to her, apparently someone said to her about my love to her. S14. And I <b>explain</b> to her.</p> <p>S15. I <b>am fall</b> in love to her when the first view, and the first I <b>meet</b> with her when playing game ballon dance.</p> <p>S17. May <b>choose</b> me become her boyfriend, and she <b>explain</b> to me , apparently she <b>fall in love to</b> me, when the first time I <b>meet with</b> her.</p>	<p>S12. Finally, I dared myself to say love to her.</p> <p>S13. When I wanted to say my feeling to her, apparently someone told my love to her.</p> <p>S14. And I explained to her.</p> <p>S15. I was falling in love with her when the first view, and the first I met her when playing game ballon dance.</p> <p>S17. May chose me to become her boyfriend, and she explained to me , apparently she was falling in love with me, when the first time I met her.</p>
	<p>3.Wrong word choice/order</p> <p>4.Wrong word form</p>	<p>S1. My interesting experience <b>is</b> when I <b>class 3 senior high school</b>.</p> <p>S2. I <b>fall</b> in love <b>to</b> some one. <b>She</b> name is may sidabutar.</p> <p>S7. My friend choosed me to <b>doing example</b></p>	<p>S1.My interesting experience was when I was in the 3rd grade in senior high school.</p> <p>S2. I fell in love with someone. Her name is may sidabutar.</p> <p>S7. My friend chose me to perform the balloon</p>

		<p><b>about ballon</b> dance, and my friend <b>too</b> <b>choosed someone new pupil</b> to accompany me to do it.</p> <p>S15. I was falling in love <b>to</b> her when the first <b>view</b>, and the first I met with her when playing <b>game ballon dance</b>.</p>	<p>dance, and my friend chose someone too, to accompany me to do it.</p> <p>S15. I was falling in love with her when the first eyewitness , and the first I met her when playing ballon dance game.</p>
	5.Capitalization	<p>S1.My interesting experience is when I class 3 <b>senior high school</b>.</p> <p>S2. Her name is <b>may sidabutar</b>.</p>	<p>S1.My interesting experience was when I was in the 3rd grade of Senior High School.</p> <p>S2. Her name is May Sidabutar.</p>
	6.Missing words	<p>S4. The first _ I met with her when _ <b>closeness period</b>.</p>	<p>S4. The first time I met her when it was on the closing time.</p>

	7.Unnecessary words	<p>S8. <b>And then</b> that moment my friend choosed May to do <b>about</b> ballon game dance with me.</p> <p>S10. More over <b>I</b> frequently went <b>to</b> home together, and even I came to her home, <b>while</b> to teach her playing guitar.</p> <p>S12. Finally, I dared myself <b>for</b> to say love to her.</p>	<p>S8. At that moment, my friend chose May to perform the balloon game dance with me.</p> <p>S10. More over, we frequently went home together, and even I came to her home, to teach her playing guitar.</p> <p>S12. Finally, I dared myself to say love to her.</p>
Reorientation		<p>S18. It <b>is</b> when_ playing game <b>ballon</b> dance with me.</p>	<p>It was when she was playing game ballon dance with me.</p>

Based on data analysis 2 above, the grammatical errors made by the student are 7 sub categories out of 21 categories mentioned in Chapter II.

Based on the Generic Structure, the recount text has 3 parts, namely :

### 1. Orientation

My interesting experience is when I class 3 senior high school.

### 2. Event

In my opinion, the paragraphs of the events in this text consist of 4(four) paragraphs. Because their topics are different.

The first paragraph is : I fall in love with some one. Her name is May Sidabutar. She is a nice and beautiful girl.

The second paragraph : The first time I met with her when closeness period. That moment I became comitte that command their group. When playing game ballon dance. My friend choosed me to doing example about ballon dance, and my friend choosed someone too, accompany me to do it. S8 And then that moment my friend choosed May to do ballon game dance with me.

The third paragraph is : One month had pass, after closeness period finished I always care to May. More over I frequently went to home together, and even I came to her home, to teach her playing guitar. Nearly two month had passed and approached with her. Finally, I dared myself to say love to her.



The fourth paragraph is : When I wanted to say my feeling to her, apparently someone said to her about my love to her. And I explained to her. I was falling in love with her when the first sight , and the first I met with her when playing ballon dance game. May choosed me to become her boyfriend, and she explained to me , apparently she was falling in love to me, when the first time I met with her. It was when playing ballon dance game with me.

According to the writers, the events of the recount text are in order now after analysing them.

### 3.Reorientation

That was my experience

### 3. Analysis of VH’s recount text

#### My experience

When I was being in Senior High School. I followed PNB ( Pungan Naposo Bulung ) in my church. I was very active in this activity. I was also happy to follow it. I could have very much friends.

On Saturday,June 16 2011,we went to Bengkulu.I followed to there,because they loved me.Hehehe 😊,Although,I didn’t help them when any program in my church. They collected fund for to walked to Bengkulu.

I was so amazing because they allowed me for follow to Bengkulu. No money ,I could follow.Hehe 😊 I was very happy

When,we were on the way,we enjoyed in car. We sank together. And when we arrived in Bengkulu on Sunday,June 17 2011,we went to church in HKI Bengkulu. And after we finished our programs we were going to Pantai Panjang. It was very long.

In there,very interested. I was amaze.

Recount text	The use of	Incorrect / Error	Correct
Orientation	1.Punctuation after subordinate conjunction	S1:When I was being in Senior High School, I followed PNB in my church.	When I was being in Senior High School,(subordinate clause) I followed PNB in my church. (main clause)
Events	Punctuation and word order	S6:On Saturday_ June_ <u>16 2011</u> , we went to	On Saturday, June, 16, 2011, we went to

		Bengkulu. S16:On Sunday_ June_ <b><u>17 2011</u></b> we went to church in HKI Bengkulu.	Bengkulu. On Sunday, June 17, 2011, we went to the church in HKI Bengkulu.
	Unnecessary punctuation, 2.Missing object + article	When, <u>  </u> we were on the way, we enjoyed <u>_in_</u> car.	When we were on the way, we enjoyed the trip in the car.
	3.Pronoun reference error	I followed <b><u>to</u></b> there, because they loved me.	I followed them there because they loved me.
	4.Run on and plural 5.Wrong word choice	<b><u>Although</u></b> , I didn't help them when <u>      </u> any <b><u>program</u></b> in my church.	I didn't help them, although there were some programs in my church.
	Wrong word choice	They collected fund for the <b><u>walked</u></b> to Bengkulu.	They collected fund for the trip to Bengkulu.
	6.Unnecessary word/ missing pronoun	I was so amazing because they allowed me <b><u>for</u></b> follow to Bengkulu.	I was so amazing because they allowed me to follow them to Bengkulu.
	7.Missing Subject + Verb + Conjunction	<b><u>No money</u></b> , I could <b><u>follow</u></b> .	I had no money, but I could follow them.
	Wrong word (choice) Unnecessary word	<b><u>In there</u></b> I could have very <b><u>much</u></b> friends	There I could have very many friends.
	8.Spelling	We <b><u>sank</u></b> together.	We sang together.

	9. Wrong word form	I was <u>amaze</u> .	I was amazed.
Reorientation	Missing Subject-verb	<u>In there</u> , very interested.	There it was very interested.

Based on data analysis 3 above, the grammatical errors made by the student are 9 sub categories out of 21 categories mentioned in Chapter II.

Based on the Generic Structure, the recount text has 3(three) parts, namely :

1. Orientation

When I was being in Senior High School. I followed PNB in my church.(1st paragraph)

2. Events

Actually, some events of the paragraphs are not in order. The 2nd and the 3rd paragraphs must be written in one paragraph, because it talks about one topic..,in fact like this :

Inccorrect/Error Paragraph	Corret Paragraph
<p>On Saturday,June 16 2011,we went to Bengkulu.I followed to there,because they loved me.Hehehe 😊,Although,I didn't help them when any program in my church. They collected fund for to walk to Bengkulu.</p> <p>I was so amazing because they allowed me for follow to Bengkulu. No mone, I could follow.Hehe 😊 I was very happy.</p>	<p>On Saturday, June 16, 2011, we went to Bengkulu. I followed them there, because they loved me. He he he 😊 I didn't help them, although there were some programs in my Church. They collected fund for the trip there. I was amazing because they allowed me to follow them to Bengkulu. I had no money but I could follow them. He he 😊I was very happy.</p>

3.Reorientation

In there, very interested. I was amaze.

4. Analysis of FN's recount text

### MY EXPERIENCE IN NEW YEAR 2011

S1. At the new year 2011 was the happiness event for me. S2. In the moment was where the moment when all my parents' children can gother. S3. On the that is me . S4. I'am very glad because the day is day which I'm wait. S5. Because, I can gather with my young sister and young brother, and my parents. S6. And for celebrate this new year, we went to fish's pool us and we follow to catch fish in the pool. S7. And then we look smile and lough of then.S8. And to look my parents was very glad too.S9 And in the night my family.S10. And then we do apologie one with another .S11. And this even make for us, pray for our school, our healthy. S12. we very thanks to my parents.S13. And then my parents give me present. S14 And the present in the moment my birthday.S15. This was make me simpatico to them. S16. I very love them. S17. After that, we play firework. S18. And my young brother very glad. S19. This moment was can unforget to my memories. S20. Where I can't unforgetable, even I can't say my happiness in the write.

Recount text	The use of	Incorrect/Error	Correct
Orientation	1.Wrong word (choice) 2Capitalization	<u>At</u> the <u>new year</u> 2011 was the <u>happiness</u> event for me.	The New Year 2011 was the happiest event for me.
Events	Wrong word (choice) 3.Verb tense and punctuation	And in <u>the night of</u> the <u>new year</u> we, <u>gather</u> to do worship with my family.	And in the New Year's <u>Eve</u> , we gathered to do worship with my family.
	Wrong word choice Verb tense	This <u>was</u> , <u>make</u> me <u>simpatic</u> to them.	This made me symphatic to them.
	Wrong word choice,wrong word form	This moment was <u>can</u> <u>unforget to</u> my memories.	This moment was unforgettable in my memories.
	5.Preposition,unnecessary word and verb tense	<u>In</u> the moment <u>was</u> <u>where the moment</u> <u>when</u> all my parents' children <u>can</u> gather.	At the moment, all my parents' children could gather.
	6.Pronoun reference error	One of <u>that is</u> me.	One of them was me.
	Verb tense	I <u>m</u> very glad because	I was very glad because

		the day <u>is</u> day which <u>I'm wait</u> .	the day which I waited for.
	Verb tense, wrong word form, conjunction	Because I <u>can</u> gather with my <u>young</u> sister <u>and</u> <u>young</u> brother, and my parents.	Because I could gather with my younger sister, youngest brother, and parents.
	Verb tense, unnecessary word	<u>And</u> then we <u>cook</u> the fish.	Then we cooked the fish.
	Verb tense, wrong word form, article	I <u>am</u> very glad because <u>can</u> <u>look</u> smile and laugh of <u>them</u> .	I was very glad because I could look at their smile and laugh.
	Verb tense Unnecessary word	<u>And</u> then we <u>do</u> <u>apologize</u> one <u>with</u> another.	Then we apologized with one another.
	Verb Tense Unnecessary word Pronoun reference error	<u>And</u> this even <u>make</u> my parents <u>cry</u> <u>and</u> then <u>pur</u> <u>parents</u> pray forus, pray for our school,our healthy, we <u>very thanks to my</u> <u>parents</u> .	This event made my parents cried then prayed for us / for our school, and our healthy, so we thanked them very much.
	Verb tense Unnecessary word	<u>And then</u> my parents <u>give</u> me present.	Next, my parents gave me a present.
	Verb tense	After that, we <u>play</u> firework.	After that, we played firework.
	Verb tense Wrong word order	I <u>very love</u> them.	I loved them very much.
	Verb tense Wrong word choice	<u>Where</u> I <u>can't</u> <u>unforgettable</u> .	There, I could not forget it.

	7. Subject Verb agreement Unnecessary conjunction	<u>And</u> the presents <u>in</u> <u>the moment my</u> <u>birthday.</u>	At last, the present was worthy in my birthday moment.
	Subject Verb agreement	And my <u>young</u> brother__ very glad.	And my younger brother was very glad.
Reorientation	8. Run on Verb tense Wrong word form	<u>Even I can't</u> say my happiness in the <u>write.</u>  S20. <u>Where I can't unforgetable, even I can't</u> say my happiness in <u>the write.</u>	At last, I said my happiness in my writing. There, I couldn't forget but I couldn't say my happiness in my writing.

Based on data analysis 4 above, the grammatical errors made by the student are 8 sub categories out of 21 categories mentioned in Chapter II.

Based on the Generic Structure, the recount text has 3 parts, namely :

### 1. Orientation

At the new year 2011 was the happiness event for me. In the moment was where the moment when all my parents' children can gather.

### 2. Events

Actually, the events of this text consist of 3 paragraphs. In my analyzing, the topic of each in event's paragraph talks about different topic. I think, the order of the event's paragraphs must be written like this :

The 2nd paragraph is : And for celebrate this new year, we went to fish's pool us and we follow to catch fishes in the pool. And then we cook the fish. I am very glad because can look smile and laugh of them. And to look my parents was very glad too.

The 3rd paragraph is : And in the night of the new year we gather to do worship with my family. And then we do apologize one with another. And this even make my parent cry and then pur parents pray for us, pray for ous school, our healthy, we very thanks to my parents.

The 4th paragraph is : And then my parents give me present. And the present in the moment my birthday. This was make me simpatic to them. I very love them. After that we play firework. And my young brother very glad.

In the writers' opinion, the events of this recount text are in order now after analysing them.

### 3. Reorientation

This moment was can unforget to my memories. Where I can't unforgetable. Even I can't say my happiness in the write.

## 5. Analysis of AS' Recount Text

### MY EXCITING EXPERIENCE

My First time visited lake toba when 9 years old, we and my family go to lake toba. When we going to lake toba I am see much exotic view. We go from siantar at 09:00 and then arrive in parapat at 10:00.

When I am in Parapat I can see a biggest lake I eve Seen. I can see water and then I am try to swim in the lake , but I don't now how to swim. So my father teach my how to swim. I am try to swim but I can't .And then I am get sink since then I don't want to swim again .But I see my Friend can swim and I get Jeaulocs .so I try again to swim and I am can do it I am so happy.. That is my execting experience.

Recount text	The Use of	Incorrect / Error	Correct
Orientation	1. Verb Tense	S1. <b>we</b> and my family <b>go</b> to lake toba.	My family and I went to Lake Toba.
Events	Word choice	S2. When <b>we going</b> to lake toba <b>I am see</b> much exotic view. S3. We <b>go</b> from Siantar at 09:00__ and then <b>arrive</b> in Parapat at 10:00 __. S.4 When I <b>am</b> in Parapat I <b>can</b> see a biggest lake <b>I ever seen</b> . <b>S5. I can</b> see water and then I <b>am try</b> to swim in the lake ,but I <b>don't</b> now how to swim. S6. So my father <b>teach</b> my how to swim. S7. I am try to swim but	When we were going to lake toba I saw many exotic views. We went from Siantar at 09:00 a.m. and then arrived in Parapat at 10:00 a.m. When I was in Parapat I could see a biggest lake that I had ever seen. I could see the water and then I tried to swim in the lake, but I didn't know how to swim. So my father taught me how to swim.

		<p>I can't.</p> <p>S8. And then I <b>am get</b> sink since then I <b>don't</b> want to swim again.</p> <p>S9. But I <b>see</b> my friend can swim and I <b>get</b> jealous.</p> <p>S10. So I <b>try</b> again to swim and I <b>am can</b> do it.S11.Iam so happy.</p> <p>S12. That <b>is</b> my <b>execting</b> experience.</p>	<p>I tried to swim but I couldn't.</p> <p>And then I drowned since then I didn't want to swim again.</p> <p>But I saw my friend could swim and I got jealous.</p> <p>So I tried again to swim and I could do it .</p> <p>I was so happy.</p> <p>That was my exciting experience.</p>
	2.Capital	S1. we and my family go to <b>lake toba.</b>	S1. We and my family went to Toba Lake.
	3.Wrong subject	S1. <b>we and my family</b> go to lake toba.	S1. My family and I went to Lake Toba.
	4.Wrong word order / choice	S1. <b>we and my family go to lake toba.</b> S2. When we _ going to lake toba I <b>am see much</b> exotic <b>view.</b>	S1. My family and I went to Toba Lake. When we were going to Lake Toba I saw many exotic views.
	5.Missing words	We <b>go</b> from <b>siantar</b> at <b>09:00_</b> and then arrive in Parapat at <b>10:00_.</b>	We went from Siantar at 09:00 a.m and then arrive in Parapat at 10:00 a.m.
	6.Spelling	S5. I <b>can</b> see water and	<b>S5.</b> I could see the water



		then I <b>am try</b> to swim in the lake , but I don't <b>now</b> how to swim S12. That <b>is</b> my <b>execting</b> experience.	and then I tried to swim in the lake , but I didn't know how to swim  S12.That was my exciting experience.
Reorientation	7.Missing Subject – Verb	My first time _ visited lake toba,when _ _ 9 years old, we and my family go to lake toba. .. That <b>is</b> my <b>execting</b> experience.	My first time I visited Lakes Toba,when I was 9 years old, we and my family go to Lake Toba. That was my exciting experience.

Based on data analysis 5 above, the grammatical errors made by the student are 7 sub categories out of 21 categories mentioned in Chapter II.

Based on the Generic Structure, the recount text has 3(three) parts, namely :

### 1.Orientation

My First time visited Toba Lake when I was 9 years old, my family and I went to Toba Lake.

### 2.Events

Actually, the events of this text don't have only one(1) paragraph. In my opinion, the events of this text has 2(two) paragraphs.

The first paragraph is : When we were going to Toba Lake I saw so many exotic view. We went from siantar at 09:00 a.m. and then arrived in Parapat at 10:00 a.m.

The second paragraph is: When I was in Parapat I could see a biggest lake that I had ever seen. I could see water and then I tried to swim in the lake , but I didn't know how to swim. So my father taught me how to swim. I tried to swim but I couldn't .And then I drowned since then I didn't want to swim again .But I saw my friend could swim and I got jealous .So I tried again to swim and I could do it. I was so happy.

The writers think, the events of this text are in order now after analysing them.

### 3.Reorientation

That was my exciting experience.

## 6. The Analysis of TP's Recount Text

## “Steal Orange”

Formally when I was a child,there was one of my friends persuade me to go to his village.We walked to his village..and then he persuade me to go to garden to see his mom.We also walk to his garden.In the middle of the journey,there are orange in a garden.We did not know whose own the orange.My friend ask me to take the orange.the first I was fear.but my friend force me to take the orange,at least I take the orange.

Un we relize infact there was a dog beside at the orange.the dog barking,and chase Us.directly we run and run.We run very fast,un I relize there was tone in the street.and I kick the tone.and ciyed and my friend ask me to silent.

This is my experience.

Recount text	The Use of	<b>Incorrect/Error</b>	Correct
Orientation	1.Unnecessary word 2. Verb tense	<b>Formally</b> when I was a child, there was one of my friends <b>persuade</b> me to go to his village.	When I was a child, there was one of my friends <u>persuaded</u> me to go to his village.
Events	Pronoun reference error Verb tense	We walked to his village and <b>than</b> he <b>persuade</b> me to go to_ garden to see his mom.	We walked to his village and then he persuaded me to go to his garden to see his mom.
	Unnecessary words 3.Spelling	We also walk to his garden in the <b>midle</b> of the <b>journey</b> ,there <b>are</b> <b>orang</b> in a garden.	We walked to the garden,but in the middle way to the garden,there were many oranges in the garden.
	4.Wrong word choice	We did not know <b>whose own</b> the oranges.	We didn't know who owned the oranges.
	Verb tense	My friend <b>ask</b> me to take the orange.	My friend asked me to take the orange.
	Wrong word choice	<b>The first</b> I <b>was</b> _	First, I had a fear,

	5.Punctuation Verb tense	fear,but my friend <b>force</b> me to take the orange.	but my friend forced me to take the orange.
	Wrong word choice Punctuation Verb tense	<b>At least I take</b> the orange.	At last, I took the orange.
	Spelling Wrong word choice 6.Wrong word order	<b>Un we relize infact</b> there was a dog beside <b>at the orange..</b>	And in fact,we realized there was a dog beside the orange tree.
	Verb tense	The dog_ <b>barking</b> and <b>chase us</b>	The dog was barking and chased us.
	Verb tense Spelling 7.Article	We <b>run</b> very fast <b>un I</b> <b>relize</b> there was_ <b>tone</b> <b>in</b> the street.	We ran very fast and I realized there was a stone on the street.
Reorientation	Unnecessary word Verb tense, spelling	<b>and I kick</b> the <b>tone</b> and <b>ciyed_ (and)</b> my friend <b>ask</b> me to_ silent.  This <b>is</b> my experience	I kicked the stone and cried. Then my friend asked me to be silent.  This was my experience.

Based on data analysis 6 above, the grammatical errors made by the student are 7 subcategories out of 21 categories mentioned in Chapter II.

Based on the Generic Structure, the recount text has 3(three) parts.They are :

### 1.Orientation

Formally when I was a child, there was one of my friends persuade me to go to his village. And than he persuade me to go to garden to see his mom. We also walk to his garden. In the middle of the journey, there are orange in the garden. We did not know whose own the orange. The first I was fear. My friend ask me to take the orange, at least I take the orange.

### 2.Events

In this text, the events have only a paragraph. But actually, the events have two paragraphs. One of the events' paragraph is in the orientation's sentences in underlined. And the second is in the events'. I think, the events' paragraphs must be written like this :

The first paragraph is : In the middle of the journey, there are orange in the garden. We did not know whose own the orange. The first I was fear. My friend ask me to take the orange, at least I take the orange. Un we relize infact there was a dog beside at the orange.the dog barking,and chase us. Directly we run and run.We run very fast, un I relize there was tone in the street.and I kick the tone.and ciyed and my friend ask me to silent.

In the writers' opinion, the events of this recount text are in order now after analysing them.

### 3.Reorientation

This is my experience

## 7.The Analysis of LV's Recount Text

### The beautiful Lake Toba

Yesterday I went to Parapat with my friends. we went there at 08.00 o'clock with motorcycle. There we saw a beautiful place and we swam in the toba lake but some of us didn't swam but they fishing and got a small fish. After we swam we continued our journey to samosir to saw a sigale-gale dance. I was surprised and think how can the wood dance and I think that was amazing attracted that I ever saw. Then we went again to saw batu gantung and I think that was the amazing art that good had made and the last we went to pasir putih to relax our mind and I think that was a good place to enjoyed and to fresh our body. We went there with a big ship that they called ferry. that was my first time went with a big ship and I promised that I will go there again.

Recount text	The Use of	Incorrect /Error	Correct
Orientation	Punctuation	Yesterday_I went to Parapat.	Yesterday, I went to Parapat.
Events	1.Wrong word choice 2.Verb tense	S2 We went there at 08.00_ o'clock <b>with</b> motorcycle. S5.I was surprised and <b>think</b> how can the wood <b>dance</b> and I <b>think</b> that was <b>a</b> amazing <b>attracted</b> that I ever saw. S8. That was my first time <b>went with</b> a big ship.	S2 We went there at 08.00 o'clock a.m. by motorcycle. I was surprised and thought how can the wood danced and I thought that was an amazing attraction that I ever saw. That was my first time to go by a big ship.
	3.Capitalization 4.Punctuation	S3.There we saw a beautiful place and we	There we saw a beautiful place and we swam in the

		<p>swam in the <b>toba lake</b>_but some us didn't swam but they fishing . .</p> <p>S4. After we swam_we continued our journey to <b>samosir</b> to saw <b>sigale-gale</b> dance.</p> <p>S6.Then we went again to <b>saw batu gantung</b>, and . .</p> <p>.</p>	<p>Toba Lake. But some of us didn't swim, they fished. . .</p> <p>After we swam, we continued our journey to Samosir to see Sigale-gale dance.</p> <p>Then we went again to see Batu Gantung,and...</p>
	5. Verb Tense	<p>S3 . . .but some of us <b>didn't swam</b> but they <b>fishing</b> and got a small fish.</p> <p>S5.I was surprised and <b>think</b> how <b>can</b> the wood dance and I <b>think</b> that was <b>a</b> amazing <b>attracted</b> that I ever <b>saw</b>.</p> <p>S6. I <b>think</b> that was the amazing art that God had made . . .</p> <p>S9. . . .. <b>and</b> promised that I <b>will</b> go there again.</p>	<p>. . .but some of us didn't swim but they fished and got a small fish.</p> <p>I was surprised and thought how could the wood danced and I thought that was an amazing attraction that I had ever seen.</p> <p>I thought that was the amazing art that God had made . . .</p> <p>. . . I promised that I would go there again.</p>

	6.Unnecessary word	S3. There we saw a beautiful place and we swam in <b>the</b> toba lake but . . .	There we saw a beautiful place and swam in Toba Lake but . . .
	7.Make one sentence	S6. I think that was the amazing art that God had made <b>and the</b> last we went to pasir putih to relax our mind.	S6.I thought that was the amazing art that God had made. S7. At last, we went to Pasir Putih to relax our mind.
Reorientation		S13 . <b>And</b> that was my interesting experience in my life_ <b>and</b> promised that I will go there again.	That was my interesting experience in my life. I promised that I would go there again.

Based on data analysis 7 above, the grammatical errors made by the student are 7 sub categories out of 21 categories mentioned in Chapter II.

Based on the Generic Structure, this recount text has 3(three) parts, namely :

### 1.Orientation

Yesterday I went to Parapat with my friends .

### 2.Event

S1.We went there at 08.00 o'clock(a.m.) with motorcycle.

S2.There we saw a beautiful place and we swam in the toba lake(.) S4. **but** some of us didn't swam but they fishing and got a small fish.S5. After we swam we continued our journey to samosir to saw a sigale-gale dance. S6.I was surprised and think how could the wood dance and I think that was a amazing attracted that I ever saw. S7.Then we went again to saw batu gantung( and) S8. I think that was the amazing art that God had made(.) **and** S9.the last we went to pasir putih to relax our mind(.) **and** S10.I think that was a good place to enjoyed and to fresh our body. S11.We went there with a big ship that they called ferry. S12.That was my first time went with a big ship.

After analyzing the events' sentences of this text, I find, there are 12 sentences not 9 sentences. It's because of using conjunctions 'but' and 'and' which are not important.

According to the writers, the events are in order, there is a unity in the events based on the generic structure in recount text.

### 3.Reorientation

And that was my interesting experience in my life and promised that I will go there again.

### 8.Analysis of RJ's recount text

### My activities on Sunday

Yesterday I went to church. I met my old friend there who smiled when I sang the song and it made me too shy cause I was wrong to sing the song. In the middle of the time when I was there, I made the mistake again suddenly my phone rang and everybody was saw me not only that , I also made the mistake again when I wanted to come back to my house, I forgot to bring back my book. That's all about my experiences yesterday.

Recount text	The use of	Incorrect / Error	Correct
Orientation	1.Punctuation 2.Missing article	Yesterday_ I went to_ church.	Yesterday , I went to the church.
Events	3.Wrong word ( choice )	In the middle of the <b>time</b> when I was there, I made the mistake again.	In the middle of the ceremony when I was there, I made the mistake again.
	4. Verb tense	Suddenly my phone rang and everybody <b>was</b> saw me <b>not only that,...</b>	Suddenly, my phone rang and everybody saw me.
	5.Make one sentence 6.Wrong word order Missing word	I met my old friend <b>there</b> who smiled_ _ when I sang the song and It made me too shy_ <b>cause I was wrong</b> to sing the song .	There, I met my old friend who smiled at me when I sang the song wrongly. It made me too shy to sing the song .
	Punctuation and wrong word order	I made the mistake <b>again suddenly_my phone_rang</b> and everybody was saw me .	I made the mistake again . Suddenly my phone rang and everybody saw me .
	7.Unnecessary word Wrong word choice	<b>I also made the mistake again</b> when I wanted to come back to my house, I forgot to bring <b>back</b> my book.	My last mistake when I wanted to come back to my house, I forgot to bring my book home.

Reorientation	8.Wrong Subject-Verb	<b>That's</b> all about my experiences yesterday.	Those were all my experiences yesterday.
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Based on data analysis 8 above, the grammatical errors made by the student are 8 sub categories out of 21 categories mentioned in Chapter II.

Based on the Generic Structure, this recount text has 3 parts, namely :

**1.Orientation**

Yesterday I went to church.

**2.Events**

I met my old friend there who smiled when I sang the song and it made me too shy cause I was wrong to sing the song. In the middle of the time when I was there, I made the mistake again suddenly my phone rang and everybody was saw me not only that. I also made the mistake again when I wanted to come back to my house; I forgot to bring back my book.

According to the writers, the events are in order, there is a unity in the events based on the generic structure in recount text.

**3.Reorientation**

That's all about my experiences yesterday.

**9.Analysis of CH's recount text**

**My experience in Aek Pamingke**

On the last Friday, I went to Aek Pamingke. In the morning I walked and saw, there was a lot of schools and the building of the schools were better than siantar. I also met my family who made me happy there because they were received me like their biological family. But when I wanted to come back to my house I lost my phone then I was very sad because the phone has not my mine and I have to work too hard to bring back the new phone like that to my sisters. That's all about my experiences when I went to Aek Pamingke.

Recount text	The use of	Incorrect / Error	Correct
Orientation	1.Wrong word(choice)	<b>On the last Friday,</b> I went to Aek Pamingke	Last Friday, I went to Aek Pamingke.
Events	2.Punctuation 3..Unnecessary word 4..Verb tenses	<b>But</b> when I wanted to come back <b>to my house</b> I lost my phone_ <b>then</b> I was very sad because the	When I wanted to come back to my house, I lost my phone. I was very sad because the phone



		phone <b>has</b> not <b>my</b> mine and I <b>have</b> to work <b>too</b> hard to bring back <b>the</b> new phone <b>like that</b> to my sisters .	was not mine and I had to work hard to bring back that new phone to my sisters .
	Punctuation 5.Wrong word order Unnecessary word Verb tense 6.Capitalization	In the morning _ I walked and saw, <b>there was</b> a lot of schools <b>and the building of</b> the schools were better than <b>siantar</b> .	In the morning, I walked and saw, there were a lot of schools which were better than the schools in Siantar.
	Punctuation , 7..One sentence, 8..Pronoun reference error, Unnecessary word	<b>But</b> when I wanted to come back to my house I lost my phone then I was very sad because the phone <b>has</b> not <b>my</b> mine_ <b>and</b> I have to work <b>too</b> hard to bring back the new phone like that to my sisters .	When I wanted to come back to my house, I lost my phone. Then I was very sad because the phone was not mine. So I have to work very hard to bring back that new phone to my sisters .
	9.Verb and missing object	I also met my family who made_ happy there because they <b>were</b> received me like their biological family.	I also met my family who made me happy there because they received me like their biological family.

	Verb tense	In the morning I walked and saw <u>there</u> <u>was</u> a lot schools and the building of the schools were better than siantar.	In the morning I walked and saw there were a lot of schools and the building of the schools were better than Siantar.
Reorientation	10.Plural	<b>That's</b> all about my <u>experience</u> when I went to Aek Pamingke	Those were all about my experiences when I went to Aek Pamingke.

Based on data analysis 9 above, the grammatical errors made by the student are 10 sub categories out of 21 categories mentioned in Chapter II.

Based on the Generic Structure, this recount text has 3(three) parts, namely :

**1.Orientation**

On the last Friday, I went to Aek pamingke.

**2.Events**

In the morning I walked and saw, there was a lot of schools and the building of the schools were better than siantar. I also met my family who made me happy there because they were received me like their biological family. But when I wanted to come back to my house I lost my phone then I was very sad because the phone has not my mine and I have to work too hard to bring back the new phone like that to my sisters.

According to the writers, the events are in order, there is a unity in the events based on the generic structure in recount text.

**3.Reorientation**

That's all about my experiences when I went to Aek Pamingke.

**10.SP's Recount Text**

**To Fall Down From Bicycle**

When I was 7 years old is the time to attractive to play with my friend.One day in the evening,I and my friend Marta play a bicycle.So funny.Marta is driving the bicycle and I on a luggage-carrier.We also to surround our village.So beautiful and nice.And I try to stand in the back of Marta,in fact is more fun cause I can feel the blow of fresh wind.Then,I want to try how the feel if I driven from back of Marta while I Stand.And I do it.

It's so fun and so fun and so nervous too. When will turn left, I confused to turn because only small bridge to pass the banishment of water. When I turn left, the tyre not to the bridge but to the bunishment. Finally, I and Marta fall down from bicycle. So shamed and we are hurt. Many people in there. They are only can laughed to looked us.

After that, we straight go home with walking cause the bicycle are broke.

I always remember this accident because so fun if I told to Marta again. Although shamed and hurts but this is the fun experience.

Recount text	The Use of	Incorrect / Error	Correct
Orientation	1. Wrong word choice 2. Unnecessary word	S1. When I was 7 years old <b>is the time to attractive</b> to play with my friend.	When I was 7 years old, it was interesting to play with my friend.
Events		S2. One day in the evening_ I and my friend Marta <b>play</b> a bicycle_ so funny. S3. Marta is <b>driving</b> the bicycle and I on a luggage-carrier. S4. We <b>also to surround</b> our village. So beautiful and nice S9. After that, we <b>straight go home with walking</b> cause the bicycle <b>are broke</b> .	One day in the evening, my friend and I rode a bicycle. It was so funny. Marta is riding the bicycle and I was on the luggage-carrier. We rode around our village. It was so beautiful and nice. After that, we went home on foot because the bicycle was broken.
	3. Subject placement 4. Punctuation	S2. One day in the evening_ <b>I and my friend Marta</b> play a bicycle so funny. S9. Finally, <b>I and</b>	One day in the evening, my friend and I rode a bicycle. It was so funny. Finally, Marta and I

		<b>Marta</b> fall down	felt down.
	5.Article	S3. Marta <b>is</b> driving ___bicycle and I on a luggage-carrier.	Marta was riding the bicycle and I was on the luggage-carrier.
	6. Verb tense	<p>S5.I <b>try</b> to stand in the back of Marta,in fact <b>is</b> more fun cause_ I <b>can</b> feel the blow of fresh wind.</p> <p>S6.Then,I <b>want</b> to try how the feel if I <b>driven</b> from back of Marta while I <b>stand</b>.And I <b>do</b> it.</p> <p>S9.After that,we straight go home with walking cause the bicycle <b>are broke</b>.</p> <p>S10.I <b>always</b> <b>remember</b> this accident because <b>so fun</b> if I told to Marta again. Although <b>shamed and hurts</b> but this is the fun experience</p>	<p>I tried to stand back of Marta, in fact it was more fun. I could feel the fresh wind blew. Then, I wanted to try how was the feel if I rode from the back of Marta while I stood to do it.</p> <p>After that, we went home on foot because the bicycle was broken.</p> <p>I remembered the accident because it was funny if I told Marta again.</p> <p>Although that was shame and hurt, it was a fun experience.</p>
	7.Wrong conjunction choice	S7.It's so fun <b>and</b> so nervous too.When___ will turn left,I confused	It was so fun but nervous too. When we wanted to turn left, I

		to turn because only small bridge to pass the banishment of water.when I turn left,the tyre not to the bridge but to the banishment.	was confused because there was only a small bridge to pass the water. And we failed to pass and bridge.
	8.Unnecessary words/sentence	I confused to turn because only small bridge to pass <b>the banishment of water.when I turn left,the tyre not to the bridge but to the banishment.</b>	I was confused because there was only a small bridge to pass the water. And we failed to pass the bridge.
	9.Spelling	S,10 I always remember this accident because so fun if I told to Marta again. <b>Although</b> shamed and hurts but this is the fun experience.	I remembered the accident because it was funny if I told Marta again. Although it was shame and hurt, it was a fun experience.
	10.Wrong word order	S8.Finally,I and Marta fall down from bicycle.So shamed and we are hurt.Many people in there.They are <b>only can laughed to looked us.</b>	Finally, Marta and I fell down from the bicycle. We were so shy because we were hurt. There were many people there. They only laughed at us.
Reorientation	Unnecessary	S.10 I <b>always</b>	I remembered the

	conjunction (word)	remember this accident because so fun if I told to Marta again. Although shamed <b>and hurts but</b> this is the fun experience.	accident because it was funny if I told to Marta again. Although that was shame and hurt, it was a funny experience.
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Based on data analysis 10 above, the grammatical errors made by the student are 10 sub categories out of 21 categories mentioned in Chapter II.

Based on the Generic Structure, this text has 3(three) parts :

### 1.Orientantion

When I was 7 years old , I like to play with my friend.

### 2.Events

One day in the evening, my friend and I rode a bicycle. It was so funny. Marta is riding the bicycle and I was on the luggage-carrier. We rode around our village. It was so beautiful and nice. I tried to stand back of Marta, in fact it was more fun. I could feel the fresh wind blew Then, I wanted to tried how was the feel if I rode from the back of Marta while i stood. I did it. It was so fun but nervous too. when we wanted to turn left. I confused because there was only a small bridge to pass the water. And we failed to pass and bridge. Finally, Marta and I felt down from the bicycle. we were so shy. we were hurt also. There are many people. They only laughed at us. After that, we went home by foot because the bicycle was broken.

According to the writers, the events are in order, there is a unity in the events based on the generic structure in recount text.

### 3.Reorientaion

I always remember the accident because it was funny if I told to Marta again. Although that was shame and hurt, it is a fun experience.

## 11.. SG's Analysis

### Unforgettable Experience

When I was in senior high school, I had an unforgettable experience in swimming pool.

It was some accidents I thought. When I sat in the cross of the pool suddenly my friend pushed me and I surprised and felt to the pool. Because I was really afraid, I couldn't do annything and also I didn't know swimming. So many water enter to my mouth. My friend tried to help me but they can't. so, my teacher come and gave me some help and succesfull.

Finally, I was safe and my friend got funishment from my teacher.

<b>The recount text</b>	<b>The use of</b>	<b>Incorrect/Error</b>	<b>Correct</b>
Orientation	1.Punctuation and 2.Capitalization.	When I was in <b><u>senior high school</u></b> , I had an unforgettable experience in swimming pool.	When I was in Senior High School, I had an unforgettable experience in the swimming pool.
Events	3.Wrong spelling	Because I was really afraid, I couldn't do <b><u>anything</u></b> and also I didn't know swimming.	Because I was really afraid, I couldn't do anything and also I didn't know swimming.
Events	4.Word choice and verb tense.	<b><u>So many water enter</u></b> to my mouth.	There is so much water entered to my mouth.
Events	5.Verb tense	My friend tried to help me but they <b><u>can't</u></b> .	My friend tried to help me but they couldn't.
Events	6.Capitalization, one sentence and verb tense	<b>so</b> , my teacher come and gave me some help and succesfull.	So, my teacher came and gave me some help and succesfull.
Reorientation	Wrong spelling	Finally, I was safe and my friend got funishment from my teacher.	Finally, I was safe and my friend got punishment from my teacher.

Based on data analysis 11 above, the grammatical errors made by the student are 6 sub categories out of 21 categories mentioned in Chapter II.

Based on the Generic Structure of the recount text:

### **1. Orientation**

S1. When I was in Senior High School, I had an unforgettable experience in swimming pool.

### **2. Events**

S2. It was some accidents I thought. S3. When I sat in the cross of the pool suddenly my friend pushed me and I surprised and fell to the pool. S4. Because I was really afraid, I couldn't do anything and also I didn't know swimming. S5. There is so much water entered to my mouth. S6. My friend tried to help me but they couldn't. S7. So, my teacher came and gave me some help and successful.

According to the writers, the events are in order, there is a unity in the events based on the generic structure in recount text.

### **3. Reorientation**

S8. Finally, I was safe and my friend got punishment from my teacher.

## **12. JT's Analysis**

### **My Sweet Seventeen Birthday**

Two years later, on 11<sup>st</sup> June 2010 is my unforgettable experience on my life. That day was my sweet seventeen birthday. I celebrated my birthday with my family, my friend and didn't forget with my boyfriend.

On 10<sup>th</sup> June 2010 night, I waited for the first congratulation from my boy friend. But, until 01.00 am, there was no any message or phone from him. I felt disappointed for that.

On the morning, my parents, and brothers, sister surprised me when I was still sleeping. I woke up and I saw there was a tart with candle on it. They sang for me and I blew the candle. I give my first tart to my younger brother, Hermanto. After that, we prepared ourselves for going to school.

Arrived at classroom, I heard my friends sang happy birthday song for me. When I entered classroom. I wanted to cry at the time. All of my friends remembered my birthday. But, one thing that I couldn't receive, namely my boyfriend didn't say anything to me. At the time, I thought that he didn't remember my birthday.

For going home from school was lazy for me. There was no congratulation from the special one for me. I arrived at home, but I couldnot open the door of my home. I have used the key but it couldn't be opened. I was afraid. What was wrong with that. But, suddenly the door was opened. And I saw my boyfriend hold a tart. On my God, I didn't imagine that my brother, Nikson has a corporation with him and my closer friends. They made a party for me. That was my boyfriend idea. I gave the first tart to him and I got a doll and a necklace for presents from him. The situation was very crowded and made me felt happy. I felt very happy.

Finally, I got a sweet seventeen birthday at the day. I was happy for all the things. That was a great day for me.



The recount text	The use of	Incorrect/Error	Correct
Orientation	1.The punctuation and spelling wrong	Two years later, on 11 <sup>st</sup> June 2010 is my <b><u>unforgettable</u></b> experience on my life.	“Two years ago, on 11 <sup>st</sup> june 2010 was unforgettable experience in my life.”
Orientation	2.Wrong spelling	That day was my sweet <b><u>seventeen</u></b> birthday	That day was my sweet seventeenth birthday.
Events	3.Word choice	<b><u>On</u></b> the morning, my parents, <b><u>and</u></b> brothers, sister surprised me when I was still sleeping.	In the morning, my parents, brothers and sister surprised me when I was still sleeping.
Events	Punctuation and word choice	I woke up and I saw there was a tart with candle on it.	I woke up and saw there was a tart with candle on it.
Events	4. Verb tense	I <b><u>give</u></b> my first tart to my younger brother, Hermanto.	I gave my first tart to my younger brother, Hermanto.
Events	5.Wrong word form	<b><u>Arrived</u></b> at classroom, I heard my friends sang happy birthday song for me.	Arriving at classroom, I saw and heard my friends sang ‘Happy birthday song for me.
Events	Wrong spelling	I arrived at home, but I <b><u>couldnot</u></b> open the	I arrived at home, but I could not

		door of my home.	open my door of my house.
Events	Verb tense	I <b>have</b> used the key but it couldn't be opened.	I had used the key, but it couldn't be opened.
Events	Wrong spelling	But, suddenly the door was <b>opend</b> .	But, suddenly the door was opened.
Events	Words choice, verb tense and wrong punctuation	<b>On</b> my God, I didn't imagine that my brother, Nikson <b>has</b> a corporation with him and my closer friends.	Oh my God. I didn't imagine that my brother, Nikson, had a corporation with him and my closer friends.
Reorientation	Wrong spelling	Finally, I got a sweet <b>seventeen</b> birthday at the day.	Finally, I got a sweet seventeenth birthday at the day.

Based on data analysis 1 above, the grammatical errors made by the student are 5 sub categories out of 21 categories mentioned in Chapter II.

Based on the Generic Structure of the recount text:

### 1. Orientation

S1. Two years ago, on 11<sup>th</sup> June 2010 was my unforgettable experience on my life. S2. That day was my sweet seventeenth birthday. S3. I celebrated my birthday with my family, my friend and didn't forget with my boyfriend.

### 2. Events

S4. On 10<sup>th</sup> June 2010 night, I waited for the first congratulation from my boy friend. S5. But, until 01.00 am, there was no any message or phone from him. S6. I felt disappointed for that.

S7. In the morning, my parents, and brothers, sister surprised me when I was still sleeping. S8. I woke up and saw there was a tart with candle on it. S9. They sang for me and I blew the candle. S10. I gave my first tart to my younger brother, Hermanto. S11. After that, we prepared ourselves for going to school.

S12. Arriving at classroom, I heard my friends sang "Happy birthday song for me. S13. " When I entered classroom, I wanted to cry at the time. S14. All of my friends remembered my birthday. S15. But, one thing that I couldn't receive, namely my

boyfriend didn't say anything to me. S16. At the time, I thought that he didn't remember my birthday.

S17. Going home from school was lazy for me. S18. There was no congratulation from the special one for me.S19. I arrived at home, but I couldn't open the door of my house.S20. I have used the key but it couldn't be opened. S21. I was afraid. S22. "What was wrong with that?" S23. But, suddenly the door was opened.S24. And I saw my boyfriend hold a tart. S25. Oh my God, I didn't imagine that my brother, Nikson has a corporation with him and my closer friends. S26. They made a party for me. S27. That was my boyfriend idea.S28. I gave the first tart to him and I got a doll and a necklace as presents from him. S29. The situation was very crowded and made me felt happy.S30. I felt very happy.

According to me the events are in order, there is a unity in the events based on the generic structure in recount text.

### 3. Reorientation

S31. Finally, I got a sweet seventeenth birthday at the day.S32. I was happy for all the things. S33. That was a great day for me.

## 13. VS's Analysis

### My Experience

Yesterday, I got nice experience in pasar horas.

I met with my mother, brother, sister-in-law and my niece. We walked around the building while joking each other. We bought what we needed in the kitchen. We bought clothes. We had had lunch. We waited for my mother. We also shopped again together, Took some photos. Laughed at my niece. Accompany my mother to have lunch. Bought some breads, coffee, snack and juice. And so many more.

After we had finished to buy all what we needed, we went back to home and we were so happy.

Recount text	The use of	Incorrect/Error	Correct
Orientation	1.The wrong punctuation and 2.Capitalization	Yesterday, I got nice experience in <b>pasar horas.</b>	Yesterday, I got nice experience in Pasar Horas.
Events	3. Verb tense	We walked around the building while _ joking each other.	We walked around the building while we were joking each other.
Events	4.Missing subject	Took some photos	We took some photos.

Events	Missing subject	Laughed at my niece.	We laughed at/to /with my niece.
Events	Wrong punctuation	Accompany my mother to have lunch. Bought some breads, coffee, snack and juice And so many more.	I accompanied my mother to have lunch, bought some breads, coffee, snack, juice, and many more.
Reorientation	5.Word choice	After we had finished to buy all what we needed, we <b>went back to home</b> and we were so happy.	After we had finished to buy what all we needed, we went home and we were so happy.

Based on data analysis 1 above, the grammatical errors made by the student are 5 sub categories out of 21 categories mentioned in Chapter II.

Based on the Generic Structure of the recount text :

### 1. Orientation

S1. Yesterday, I got nice experience in Pasar Horas.

### 2. Events

S2. I met with my mother, brother, sister-in-law and my niece. S3. We walked around the building while we were joking each other. S4. We bought what we needed in the kitchen. S5. We bought clothes. S6. We had had lunch. S7. We waited for my mother. S8. We also shopped again together. S9. We took some photos. S10. We laughed at my niece. S11. I accompanied my mother to have lunch, bought some bread, coffee, snack and juice, and so many more.

According to me the events aren't in order, there is not a unity in the events based on the generic structure in recount text. We can see from the S11.

### 3. Reorientation

S12. After we had finished to buy all what we needed, we went home and we were so happy.

#### 14. YS's Analysis

### My Experience in Siantr City

Yesterday, I and my friend got a nice experience in Siantar city.

We went to Bank BNI for paid fee school, after that we went to plaza suzuya for shopping some books. After that to Plaza Siantar for bought something. After that we went to Jl. letjen Suprpto to lunch and we bought a fried chicken. After that we take a photos in front of office mayor.

Finally, I and my friend got a nice experience. And we felt very happy yesterday, and we felt very happy going to home.

The recount text	The use of	Incorrect/Error	Correct
Events	1. Verb tense and 2. Word choice	We went to Bank BNI for <b>paid</b> fee <b>school</b> , after that we went to <b>plaza</b> suzuya for <b>shopping</b> some books.	We went to BNI Bank for paying tuition fee, after that we went to Suzuya for buying some books.
Events	3. Missing subject 4. Word order	After that to Plaza Siantar for <b>bought</b> something.	After that, We went to Siantar Plaza for buying something.
Events	Missing subject and sentence arrangement	After that we went to Jl. letjen Suprpto to lunch and we bought a fried chicken.	After that we went to Jl. Letjen Suprpto to have lunch, and we bought fried chicken.
Events	Verb tense and 5. Capitalization	After that we <b>take</b> some photos in front of the <b>mayor office</b> .	After that we took some photos in front of the Mayor Office.
Reorientation	6. One sentence 7. Wrong word form	Finally, I and my friend got a nice experience. And we	Finally, we were glad and happy to go home.

		felt very happy yesterday, and we felt very happy <u>going</u> to home.	
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Based on data analysis 1 above, the grammatical errors made by the student are 7 sub categories out of 21 categories mentioned in Chapter II.

Based on the Generic Structure of the recount text :

**1. Orientation**

S1. Yesterday, I and my friend got a nice experience in Siantar city.

**2. Events**

S2. We went to Bank BNI for paying tuition, after that we went to Suzuya for buying some books. S3. After that we went to Siantar Plaza for buying something. S4. After that we went to Jl. Letjen Suprpto to have lunch, and we bought a fried chicken. S5. After that we took photos in front of the mayor office.

According to me the events are in order, there is a unity in the events based on the generic structure in recount text.

**3. Reorientation**

S6. Finally, we were glad and happy to go home.

**15. JD's Analysis**

**My Unforgettable Experience**

Last year I had an unforgettable event in Batam. I met my family. We went to Barelang's Bridge. It was so happy for me. After that we went to Puri Beach. We were very happy.

When we went to Puri Beach, we played volly and we ate some food and then I ordered sea food and soft drink. After we finished our refresh we back to home in Batu Aji. The arrives in housse, we take a rest. Two days later, I must back to my house in Perdagangan by Air Plane. Because I had an important task. I was very happy with my holiday.

We were very happy with our holiday, because it was unforgettable event for me. My family gave some happiness which made me to loved my family.

The recount text	The use of	Incorrect/Error	Correct
Orientation	1.Punctuation (after adverb)	Last year I had an unforgettable event in Batam.	Last year, I had an unforgettable event in Batam.
Events	2.Wrong spelling	When we went to	When we went to

		Puri Beach, we played <b>volly</b> and we ate some food and then I <b>oredered</b> sea food and soft drink.	Puri Beach, we played volley and we ate some food and then I ordered sea food and soft drink.
Events	3. Word choice and verb tense	The arrives in housse, we take a rest.	Arriving at home, we took a rest.
Reorientation	4. Verb tense	My family gave some happiness which made me to <b>loved</b> my family.	My family gave some happiness which made me to love my family

Based on data analysis 1 above, the grammatical errors made by the student are 4 sub categories out of 21 categories mentioned in Chapter II.

Based on the Generic Structure of the recount text:

### 1. Orientation

S1. Last year, I had an unforgettable event in Batam.

### 2. Events

S2. I met my family. We went to Bareleng's Bridge. S3. It was so happy for me. S4. After that we went to Puri Beach. S5. We were very happy. S6. When we went to Puri Beach, we played volley and we ate some food and then I ordered sea food and soft drink. S7. After we finished our refresh, we back home in Batu Aji. S8. Arriving at home, we took a rest. S9. Two days later, I must back to my house in Perdagangan by Air Plane because I had an important task.

According to me the events are in order, there is a unity in the events based on the generic structure in recount text.

### 3. Reorientation

S10. I was very happy with my holiday. S11. We were very happy with our holiday, because it was unforgettable event for me. S12. My family gave some happiness which made me to love my family.

## 16. NT's Analysis

### My Unforgettable Experience

Last time, I and my sister went to Dumai, and we holiday to beach. In there the situation was very fresh and I was very happy with our holiday.

In around the beach we ate freat rice and drunk orange juice. And also we take a photo because the view was very nice. We was also swam in the beach, after swam we sat in around the beach, we get scenery in there. I was introduce myself to them, after that we was talk to talk.

At 7 o'clock we back to Duri, I was very happy because I have holiday with my sister.

Recount text	The use of	Incorrect/Error	Correct
Orientation	1.The wrong punctuation and 2.Missing verb	Last time, I and my sister went to Dumai, and we holiday to beach	Last time, I and my sister went to Dumai. We had holiday to the beach.
Events	3.Unnecessary word	<b>In</b> there the situation was very fresh and I was very happy with our holiday.	There the situation was very fresh and I was very happy with our holiday.
Events	Punctuation and 4.Wrong spelling	In around the beach we <b>ate freat</b> rice and drunk orange juice.	In aroundof the beach, we ate Fried rice and drank the orange juice.
Events	The wrong punctuation and verb tense	And also we <b>take</b> a photo because the view was very nice.	And we took some photos, because the view was very nice.
Events	5.Unnecessary word and punctuation	We <b>was also</b> swam in the beach, after <b>swam</b> we sat in around the beach, we <b>get</b> scenery in there.	We also swam in the beach. After swimming, we sat in around of the beach. We got scenery there.
Events	6.Verb tense	I <b>was introduce</b>	I introduced my self to



		myself to them, after that we was <u>talk to talk</u> .	them. After that, we got talk.
Reorientation	The wrong punctuation and verb tense	At 7 o'clock we back to Duri, I was very happy because I <u>have</u> holiday with my sister.	At 7 o'clock pm, we came back to Duri. I was very happy, because I had got an interesting holiday with my sister.

Based on data analysis 16 above, the grammatical errors made by the student are 6 sub categories out of 21 categories mentioned in Chapter II.

Based on the Generic Structure of the recount text:

### 1. Orientation

S1. Last time, I and my sister went to Dumai. We had holiday to the beach

### 2. Events

S2. There the situation was very fresh and i was very happy with our holiday. S3. In around of the beach, we ate Fried rice and drank the orange juice. S4. And we took some photos, because the view was very nice. S5. We also swam in the beach. S6. After swimming, we sat in around of the beach. S7. We got scenery there. S8. I introduced my self to them. After that, we got talk.

According to me the events are in order, there is a unity in the events based on the generic structure in recount text.

### 3. Reorientation

S9. At 7 o'clock pm, we back to Duri. S8. I was very happy, because I had got an interesting holiday with my sister.

## 17. DN's Analysis

### My Unforgettable Experience

Last month, I had an unforgettable event in the simarjarunjung car.

When I returned to Siantar, when it happened climbed the Simarjarunjung car, that many of the passengers in the car. At the time, all the passengers felt silent and enjoyed the india song. Suddenly we heard a strong sound of the car, and made me very surprised because it. Suddenly, the car was lost control and made my car was fall. Fortunately all the time our car crashed into a big tree. So that our car upside down.

Finally all the passengers out of the car to save themselves. At the event, I was safe and injured and there was a woman who was injured in tier car.

The recount text	The use of	Incorrect/Error	Correct
Orientation	1.The wrong punctuation, 2.capitalization, 3.word order.	Last month, I <b>had</b> an unforgettable event in <b>the simarjarunjung</b> car. When I returned to Siantar, when it happened climbed the Simarjarunjung car, that many of the passengers in the car.	Last month , I got an unfforgetable in Simarjarunjung car. There was something happened when I returned to Siantar.
Events	4. wrong words choice and punctuation	At the time, all the passengers <b>felt</b> silent and enjoyed the <b>india</b> song.	At the time, all the passengers kept silent and enjoyed the Indian songs.
Events	The wrong punctuation 5.One sentence	Suddenly we heard a strong sound of the <b>car</b> , and made me very surprised <b>because it</b> .	Suddenly, we heard a strong sound from the bus. And it made me very suprised because of it.
Events	6. Verb tense	Suddenly, the car was lost control and <b>made my car was fall</b> .	Suddenly, the car lost control and fell down.
Events	The wrong punctuation and word order.	Fortunately all the time our <b>car</b> crashed into a <b>big tree</b> . So	Fortunately, our car crashed into a big tree all the

		that our car upside down.	time.
Reorientation	The wrong punctuation and word choice	Finally all the passengers <b>out</b> of the car to save themselves.	Finally, all of the passengers got out of the bus to save themselves.
Reorientation	Wrong word choice	At the event, I was safe <b>and</b> injured and there was a woman who was injured in tier car.	At the event, I was safe but injured. And there was a woman who injured in tire of the car.

Based on data analysis 17 above, the grammatical errors made by the student are 6 sub categories out of 21 categories mentioned in Chapter II.

Based on the Generic Structure of the recount text:

### 1. Orientation

S1. Last month , I got an unfforgetable in Simarjarunjung car. S2. There was something happened when I returned to Siantar.

### 2. Events

S3. At the time, all the passengers kept silent and enjoyed the Indian songs. S4. Suddenly, we heard a strong sound from the bus. S5. And it made me very suprised because of it. S6. Suddenly, the bus lost control and fell down. S7. Fortunately, our bus crashed into a big tree all the time. S8. Finally, all of the passaengers got out of the car to save themselves.

According to me the events are in order, there is a unity in the events based on the generic structure in recount text.

### 3. Reorientation

S9. At the event, I was safe but injured. S10. And there was a woman who injured in tire of the car.

## 18. ES's Analysis

### Difficult choice

About four weeks ago, when anto came to my house, I felt disappointed looked him.

Before he came to my house. He did not give me information that He wanted to my house invited me played football in campuss. When he arrived in my house I did not have time told with him because my mother was sick.

Then He was angry For me and said that I might join with him to follow Football competition in campuss and if I could not join with him, I might pay the cost administration, I cried and was sad. After that I said for him I could not play football with him because my mother was sick. But He was not care with my reason and He said that competition more important than my mother.

Finally I was hate him so much and I said that I wanted out from his'team and I was promise did not Join with him again. My mother cried, but I huged my mother and I said "you were everything for me.

The recount text	The use of	Incorrect/Error	Correct
Orientation	1.Wrong punctuation, 2.Capitalization 3.Verb tense	About four weeks ago, when <b>anto</b> came to my house, I felt disappointed <b>looked</b> him.	About four weeks ago, when Anto came to my house, I felt disappointed to look him.
Orientation	Wrong punctuation, Capitalization and Verb tense	Before he came to my house, He did not give me information that <b>He</b> wanted to my house <b>invited</b> me <b>played</b> football in <b>campuss</b> .	Before he came to my house, he did not give me an information that he wanted to my house to invite me to play football in campus.
Events	Wrong punctuation and verb tense	When he arrived in my house, I did not have time <b>told</b> with him because my mother was sick.	When he arrived in my house, I did not have time to have talk with him. Because my mother was/ got sick.
Events	Wrong punctuation 4.Word choice	Then He was angry <b>For</b> me and said that	Then, he got angry with me, and he

	5.Spelling	I might join with him to follow Football competition in <b>campuss</b> and if I could not join with him, I might pay the cost administration, I cried and was sad.	said that I might join to his team to follow the Football competition in campus. If not , I might pay the cost administration. I cried and I was sad.
Events	Punctuation and word choice	After that I said for him I could not <b>play</b> football with him because my mother was sick.	After that, I said to him that i could not join with him, because my mother got sick.
Events	Wrong punctuation and word choice	But He <b>was not</b> care with my reason and <b>He</b> said that competition more important than my mother.	But, he didn't care with my reason, and he said that the competition was more important than my mother.
Reorientation	Wrong punctuation, capitalization and word choice	Finally I <b>was</b> hate him so much and I said that I wanted out from his'team and I <b>was</b> promise did not Join with him again.	Finally, I hated him so much, and I said that I wanted to get out of his team, and I would not join with him again.
Reorientation	Verb tense	My mother cried, but	My mother cried,

		I <b><u>huged</u></b> my mother and I said “you <b><u>were</u></b> everything for me.	but I hugged and said: “you are my everything for me.
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Based on data analysis 18 above, the grammatical errors made by the student are 5 sub categories out of 21 categories mentioned in Chapter II.

Based on the Generic Structure of the recount text:

### 1. Orientation

S1. About four weeks ago, when Anto came to my house, I felt disappointed to look him. S2. Before he came to my house, he did not give me an information that he wanted to my house to invite me to play football in campus.

### 2. Events

S3. When he arrived in my house, I did not have time to have talk with him.S3. Because my mother was/ got sick.S4. Then, he got angry to me, and he said that I might join to his team to follow the Football competition in campus. S5. If not , I might pay the cost administration.S6. I cried and I was sad. S7. After that, I said to him that i could not join with him, because my mother got sick. S8. But, he didn’t care with my reason, and he said that the competition was more important than my mother.

According to me the events are in order, there is a unity in the events based on the generic structure in recount text.

### 3. Reorientation

S9. Finally, I hated him so much, and I said that I wanted to get out of his team, and I would not join with him again. S10. My mother cried, but I hugged and said: “you are my everything for me.

## 19. TS’s Analysis

### The Interesting Sunday

Last Sunday in the morning, I woke up at 06.00 o’clock. It is the first time I could woke up early than my friends in our boarding house.

I and all my friend cleaned the boarding house, we were took the mango in front of our boarding house. My brother was climed the mango tree but the owner came and angry to us. We were rans and laughed together.

In the dinner room, we took the lunch together and after the lunch over we shared the problem each other. After took the lunch, we had decided went to swim for filled spare time because during one week we were busy with our task from the lecture.

After that, we were went to Horas market to buy some vegetables and golden fish for cooked in the night to dinner, but we had the funny story. The saller was handsome like a actor from korea and we were proud to him.

And the last, in the bus we were surprised with the students of senior high school who smoke in the bus. Finally, my self and my friends got a lot of experiences and wonderful day in the Sunday.

The recount text	The use of	Incorrect/Error	Correct
Orientation	1. Verb tense	It <u>is</u> the first time I could <u>woke</u> up early than my friends in our boarding house.	It was the first time that I could wake up early than my friends in our boarding house.
Events	2. Wrong punctuation and verb tense	I and all my friend cleaned the boarding house, we <u>were</u> took the mango in front of our boarding house.	I and all my friends cleand the boarding house. We took the mango infront of our boarding house.
Events	Wrong punctuation, verb tense, and 3. Preposition	My brother <u>was</u> <u>climed</u> the mango tree but the owner <u>came</u> and angry to us.	My brother climbeb the mango's tree, but the owner was coming and got angry with us.
Events	Verb tense	We <u>were</u> <u>rans</u> and laughed together.	We ran and laughed together.
Events	4. Word choice	In the <u>dinner</u> room, we took <u>the</u> lunch together and after <u>the</u> <u>lunch over</u> we shared the problem each other.	In the dining room, we took lunch together. After that we shared the problem one each other.
Events	Wrong punctuation	After <u>took the</u> lunch,	After finishing

	and words choice 5.Word form	we had decided <b>went</b> to swim for <b>filled</b> spare time because during one week we were busy <b>with our task</b> from <b>the</b> lecture.	taking lunch, we had decided to go to swim for filling our spare time, because we were busy to do our assesments from lecturer during one week.
Events	Wrong punctuation and verb tense	After that, we <b>were</b> went to Horas market to buy some vegetables and <b>golden</b> fish for cooked in <b>the night to</b> dinner, but we had the funny story.	After that, we went to Horas market to buy some vegetables and gold fish, for being cooked for our dinner. But we had the funny story.
Events	6,Spelling, article and capitalization	The <b>saller</b> was handsome like <b>a</b> actor from <b>korea</b> and we were proud to him.	The seller was handsome like an actor from Korea. We were proud to him.
Events	7.Capitalization and word choice	And <b>the last</b> , in the bus we were surprised with the students of <b>senior high school</b> who smoke in the bus.	And then, in the bus we were surprised with the students of Senior High School who smoked in the bus.



Reorientation	Wrong punctuation and word choice	Finally, <u>my self</u> and my friends got a lot of experiences and wonderful day in the Sunday.	Finally, I and my friends got a lot of experiences and wonderful day in the Sunday.
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Based on data analysis 19 above, the grammatical errors made by the student are 7 sub categories out of 21 categories mentioned in Chapter II.

Based on the Generic Structure of the recount text:

### 1. Orientation

S1. Last Sunday in the morning, I woke up at 06.00 o'clock.

### 2. Events

S2. It was the first time that I could wake up early than my boarding house friends. S3. I and all my friends cleand the boarding house. S4. We took the mango infront of our boarding house. S5. My brother climbeb the mango's tree, but the owner was coming and got angry with us. S6. We ran and laughed together. S7. In the dining room, we took lunch together. S8. After that we shared the problem one each other. S9. After finishing taking lunch, we had decided to go to swim for filling our spare time, because we were busy to do our assesments from lecturer during one week. S10. After that, we went to Horas market to buy some vegetables and gold fish, for being cooked for our dinner. S11. But we had the funny story. S12. The seller was handsome like an actor from Korea. S13. We were proud to him. And then, in the bus we were surprised with the students of senior high school who smoked in the bus.

According to me the events are in order, there is a unity in the events based on the generic structure in recount text.

### 3. Reorientation

Finally, I and my friends got a lot of experiences and wonderful day in the Sunday

## 20. RF's Analysis

### My Holiday

S1. One day, I was very happy because I spent my time with my friends. S2 We didn't have schedule in campus. S3 We went to Parapat, from morning until afternoon. S4 After we arrived at Parapat, we were around that place and we felt so well. S5 Not only that, we also take a photo at Parapat. S6 In there, Parapat was beautiful place. S7 The view of Parapat so amazing. S8 And then, the air of Parapat or Toba Island it's so cold and especially the water was also so cool. S9 That the place was really made us refreshing. S10 We were very happy and the moment couldn't to forgot it. S11 And then, we were lunch at eating place at Parapat. S12 After that , I always take a photo with all my friends .S13 We also talked about something and laugh together at the moment. S14 We felt free that day we didn't think about everything .S15 I was really enjoyed my trip. S16 All activites in there it should the end. S17 Unnontited so fast time passes because we had to came back to Siantar city. S18 And then , we had bought souvenirs and around the Parapat

city. S19 After that , the car to seize us was come and we went to went to Siantar city. S20 On the journey towards home , we stopped for a while. S21 We saw some monkeys and we feed peanuts for the monkeys and then we continued our journey . S22 On the way, we were stuck in traffic road. S23 Because it was a holiday .S24 So, many cars and motorcycle made holiday at Parapat.S25 Finally , we arrived in Siantar city was night. S26 But, we were very happy eventhough so made me tired.

Recount text	The Use of	Incorrect/ Error	Correct
Orientation	1.Missing words, plural	S2 We didn't have ___schedule in campus.	S1.One day, I was very happy because I spent my time with my friends S2 We didn't have any schedules in campus.
Events	2.Wrong word order/choice 3. Spelling	S4 After we arrived at Parapat, we <b>were</b> around that place and we felt so well. S5 Not only that, we also take a photo <b>at</b> Parapat. S9 That the place was really made us refreshing. <b>S17 Unnontited so fast time passes because</b> we had to came back to Siantar city. S18.After that , the car <b>to seize</b> us was come and we went to went to Siantar city.	S4 After we arrived at Parapat, we went around that place and we felt so well. S5 Not only that, we also take a photo in Parapat. S9 That the place was really made us fresh. S17 Unfortunately the time passed so quickly and we had to came back to Siantar city. S18.After that , the car that picked us came and we went to Siantar city. S22. On the way, we were stuck in traffic jam S25. we arrived in Siantar city at night.

		<p>S22. On the way, we were stuck in <b>traffic road</b></p> <p>S25. we arrived in Siantar city <b>was</b> night.</p> <p>S26. But, we were very happy eventhough <b>so</b> made me tired.</p>	<p>S26. But, we were very happy eventhough it made me tired.</p>
	<p>4. Verb Tense</p>	<p>S5 Not only that, we also <b>take</b> a photo at Parapat.</p> <p>S7 The view of Parapat so amazing.</p> <p>S8 And then, the air of Parapat or Toba Island <b>it's</b> so cold and especially the water was also so cool.</p> <p>S11 And then, we <b>were</b> lunch at eating place at Parapat</p> <p>S13. We also talked about something and <b>laugh</b> together at the moment.</p> <p>S18. After that, the car to seize us was <b>come</b> and we went to Siantar city</p> <p>S21 We saw some monkeys and we <b>feed</b></p>	<p>S5 Not only that, we also took a photo at Parapat. The view of Parapat was so amazing.</p> <p>S8 And then, the air of Parapat or Toba Island it was so cold and especially the water was also cool.</p> <p>S11 And then, we had lunch at eating place at Parapat.</p> <p>S13 We also talked about something and laughed together at the moment</p> <p>S18. After that, the car to seize us came and we went to Siantar city</p> <p>S21 We saw some monkeys and we fed peanuts for the monkeys and then we continued our journey</p>

		peanuts for the monkeys and then we continued our journey	
	5.Unnecessary words	S6 <b>In there</b> , Parapat was beautiful place S9 <b>That</b> the place <b>was</b> really made us refreshing. S15 I <b>was</b> really enjoyed my trip	S6 Parapat was beautiful place S9 the place really made us refreshing. S15 I really enjoyed my trip
Reorientation	6.Article, Unnecessary word Wrong word ( choice)	<b>In</b> there, Parapat was ___beautiful place. Finally , we arrived in Siantar city <b>was</b> night. <b>But</b> , we were very happy eventhough <b>so made me tired.</b>	There, Parapat was a beautiful place. Finally, we arrived in Siantar city at night. We were very happy, although we were very tired.

Based on data analysis 20 above, the grammatical errors made by the student are 6 sub categories out of 21 categories mentioned in Chapter II.

Based on the Generic Structure of the recount text:

### 1.Orientation

S1. One day, I was very happy because I spent my time with my friends.

### 2..Events

S2. We didn't have any schedules in campus. S3. We went to Parapat, from morning until afternoon. S4. After we arrived at Parapat, we went around that place and we felt so well. S5. Not only that, we also took a photo in Parapat. S6. Parapat was a beautiful place. S7. The view of Parapat was so amazing.S8. And then, the air of Parapat or Toba Island it was so cold and especially the water was also cold. S9. The place really made us refresh. S10. We were very happy and the moment couldn't to forgot it. S11. And then, we had lunch at eating place at Parapat. S12. After that , I always take a photo with all my friends.S13. We also talked about something and laughed together at the moment. S14. We felt free that day we didn't think about everything. S15.I really enjoyed my trip. S16. All activites in there it should the end. S17. Unfortunately the time passed so quickly and we had to came back to Siantar city. S18. And then , we had bought souvenirs and around the Parapat city. S19. After that , the car that picked us came and we went to

Siantar city. S20. On the journey towards home , we stopped for a while. S21. We saw some monkeys and we fed peanuts for the monkeys and then we continued our journey . S22. On the way, we were stuck in traffic jam. S23. Because it was a holiday,so many cars and motorcycle spent holiday at Parapat. S24. We arrived in Siantar city at night.

According to me, the events are in order. There is a unity in the events based on the generic structure in recount text.

### 3.Reorientation

S25. But, we were very happy even though it made me tired

So, the percentage of the grammatical errors made by the students from data 1 to data 2 is  $\frac{138}{420} \times 100 \% = 32,85 \%$

## 4.2. Findings

After analysing the data, we can find some findings that are divided into two terms, namely:

### A. In terms of Grammatical Error

1. The students are still lack of prior knowledge in grammatical forming a sentence. It is proved from the data that there are some sentences which are still ungrammatical orders.
2. The students are still difficult in choosing some words, putting punctuation, using verb tense, and using some unnecessary words.
3. From some data analyses above, there are some students can't make the sentences in order or in unity. It is proved from some sentences are not in order.

### B. In terms of Generic Structure

1. The students are still lack of knowledge in writing recount text because they do not know its Generic Structure (Orientation, Events, Re-Orientation). They can't differ the above terms.
2. The numbers of students who are able to write in correct writing with correct generic structure are 12 students. The frequent difficulties of them exist in writing are mostly in Orientation and Events.
3. The students are difficult in writing meaningful sentences in Recount Text.

### **4.3. Interpretation**

As stated previously the third semester students of FKIP in Nommensen University's writing acquisition improve when they are trained to write the writing into recount text (Siahaan dan Kisno (2007: 35)). The writer further indicates that the students' abilities in writing a recount text based on the data and data analyses interpret that they have difficulties in using verb tense, word choice, word order and punctuation. Beyond the importance of grammatical use and generic structure for language especially in using Recount text, the students constructed in wrong sentence.

In addition to that, the complexity of grammatical error, the students constructed are found in error use of appropriate verb tense. The students still use the simple present tense instead of simple past tense, present continuous tense instead of past continuous tense, present perfect tense instead of past perfect tense. The students are lack of prior knowledge of how to build grammatical and meaningful sentences especially in Recount text.

### **4.4 Discussion**

The purpose of this research is to know whether the third semester students of FKIP Nommensen University Pematangsiantar are still difficult in writing grammatical sentences and generic structure in Recount text. The writer knew it because the writer had given them an explanation about how to write the recount text. The writer gives them a test to write a recount text about their most interesting experience that contains grammatical sentences and generic structure. After checking their test, the writers get the data and then analyses them, the writers conclude that they are still unable in building sentences especially in using verb tense, word choice, word order, and punctuation in Recount Text.

After studying all the data, the students have some difficulties in building appropriate grammatical sentences. There are some students used the incorrect verb tense, in choosing the correct words, making the sentences in order, and using the punctuation in the sentences.

It is an obligation for the students to comprehend building grammatical sentences since many of English sentences that they found in Recount text.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION**

This chapter is the report of the finding data analyzes has been told in chapter III and chapter IV in order to know that the writer does these researches the 3<sup>rd</sup> semester students of FKIP Nommensen University Pematangsiantar. At last, this chapter is divided into two parts, namely: conclusions and suggestion.

#### **5.1. Conclusions**

This study has been analyzed by using Oshima and Hogue theory (1999: 260-261) and the theory of recount text by some experts in the previous chapters. This research committed by following qualitative approach (chapter II), Methodology (chapter III), Data analysis and Interpretation (chapter IV), and the last chapter consists of Conclusions and Suggestion.

Based on the data analyzes and interpretation in chapter IV, there are five (5) conclusions as the followings:

1. The recount text that is built by the third semester students do not fulfill the requirement of a recount text.
2. The recount text covers the grammatical sentences and the generic structure but some students still make the grammatical error and meaningless sentences in recount text.
3. The students are still difficult to build grammatical sentences with correct verb tense, especially in using simple past tense.
4. The students still do not comprehend the correct use of word choice, word order and punctuations.
5. Grammatical errors dominate almost verb tense in recount text that is made by students.



## **5.2. Suggestions**

The writer gives four suggestions based on the data analyses and interpretation as followings:

1. The lecturer should teach the students the correct verb tense, especially Simple Past Tense in recount text.
2. The lecturer should make a new development in teaching foreign language and digging more knowledge about sentences in English.
3. The lecturer should use Oshima and Hogue theory ( 1999 : 260-261) to identify recount text because it is
4. The lecturer should use a certain technique of explaining the correct use of verb tense for the third semester students in recount text.

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