

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of several subchapters such as: background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and scope and limitation of the study.

1.1 Background of Study

An abstract is kind of writing which is in thesis, journal and article. The Abstract presents a clear, concise and specific synopsis of the manuscript. It is a miniature version, or microcosm, of the manuscript, which aids the reader in making a decision about reading the entire paper (Day and Gastel, 2006). By reading an abstract, it is hoped that reader will understand the content of writing. Eventually, this will lead readers to decide whether or not the writing interests them. Abstract is writing summary that briefly tells the readers what writer researches of his/her academic writing, such as thesis, journal, paper and another article.

Because of its importance, every writer should not neglect the standard rules in writing abstract. The content must make sense by him/herself and the abstract must not be too short or too long. It must be less than 200 to 250 words in length, and 100 to 200 words is much better (Day and Gastel, 2006). But in the fact, not every student or writer can make a good abstract with correct grammar.

Considering this fact and theory, the writer was interested in analyzing the grammatical errors in the abstract of some theses. In analyzing an abstract, the

writer chose seven abstracts from each periode of English department students who get score A. Especially from the first period to the last periode. This was necessary because their theses serve as data that was analyzed by the writer, where it should also have a good grammatical structure. The writer did not take the other score and more theses because score A represented a good abstract. The writer only took 49 abstracts as the source of data because it was enough to get valid data and he thought that in every different abstract already had different mistakes.

The process of making an abstract with standard rule and with good grammar is not easy thing to be done. Because English is not a mother language in Indonesia, therefore it is possible to make mistake in the proses of making Enlish writting. Because of that, the the writer was curious to take research in how to make good abstract, with less grammatical errors. As a student of Linguistics who had learned about punctuation, phrase, clause, sentence, pragraph, writing theory and grammatical structure. The writer was interested in analyzing this field and wanted to give something that might be used by the readers. The writer could also use the result of this research to write his own abstract thesis to create a good abstract and correct grammar which fulfill the desire of the readers who read his thesis. Therefore, to have a good abstract it must have good writing skill and grammartical structure.

Writing is one way of communication instead of speaking. It can also help people to express their ideas or arguments when they communicate with others. For example, we can communicate to others by writing an article of argumentation, opinion and report. In this case, we have to create our statements

in order to make the language crystal clear in the structure. Besides, the ideas can be understood easily without ambiguous statements. Therefore, it must have good unity and good grammar. Then in order to make the sentence has good unity and good writing it needs sufficient of linguistics' theory. One of them is grammar.

Grammar is used in many different senses. According to Hall (1993:3) "Grammar is a description of certain organizing aspects of a particular language". Syntactic (sentence composition) points, a grammar consist of rules that allow people to create an infinite number of possible sentences out of a finite number of words. Whenever someone speaks or writes English, she or he still requires the English grammar. However, English grammar is not easy thing to learn. Many countries in the world use English as a medium of communication among people from different countries. Jaremy Harmer (2007) points out that English is spoken by at least a quarter of the world's population. It means that everyone is forced to be able to speak English in order to survive in this world, because English has been the most important language (that used by many countries) all over the world.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

Based on the background of the study, there are many grammatical error used in abstract of some theses from English department students.

1. What types of grmmatical errors appeared in the abstrac of theses?
2. Which is dominant type of grammatical error in the abstract of these?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

To answer the previous questions, there are two objectives in doing this analysis, namely:

1. To search the type of grammatical errors in the abstract of theses.
2. To identify dominant grammatical errors in the abstract of theses.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The researcher expects this study give advantage either theoretically or practically. Theoretically, this analysis enriches the knowledge which is related of grammatical structure.

Practically, this analysis is expected to be useful, inspiration, and motivation for English Department students or other writers who are interested in making abstract and studying grammar. This analysis is also expected to improve knowledge of the readers who are interested in it. So, they can use this analysis as reference for their analysis.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

In this thesis, the scope of the study was the error analysis, especially the grammatical errors. That was why the writer just wants to analyze the grammatical errors, not to investigate other errors.

The writer limited this study on grammatical errors in the abstracts of some theses of English Department students at University of Trunojoyo Madura. The data are, noun phrases and verb phrase. The data are taken from seven abstracts from each period. Especially from first period to the seven period (Period, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012).