

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains some sub chapters, those are background of study, statement of research problem, objective of study, significances of the study, scope and limitation of the study, and limitation of term. Those are as follow:

1.1 Background of Study

Language is an essential tool in communication. Language also has very important functions in human's life. In daily life, people communicate to each other by using language. A spoken language and a written language are two types of language which are often used to interact and to communicate with the people to express the ideas, feeling and emotion. It means that language becomes integrated in human's life. Language can also help people to make a good connection with each other and get a lot of information easily from around the world.

Knapp and Watkins (2005) say that language is always produced, exchanged or received as text, that is, language as the system of communication is organized as cohesive units we call as texts. It means that language is not only applied in spoken but also in written. In written, language is used by people when they communication via text such as, SMS, letter, e-mail and etc.

Using a language in communication is not as simple as what people think because there is a pattern of language that must be followed, which is called grammar. Grammar is an essential part of the use of language process either

spoken or written language, because it will help the people to deliver what they want to say to the listener. Based on Richard (1987), grammar of a language is a description of the ways in which the language uses patterns of structure to convey the meaning. It means that people who want to communicate correctly through language must learn grammar of language because it will be impossible for people to communicate correctly and effectively without knowing the grammar.

Having understood a grammar of language, people can communicate each other correctly and effectively. Grammar helps people to deliver ideas easily when people communicate, and also for the deaf and dumb people who have disability in communication. By knowing grammar, they will deliver their ideas, messages and feelings either to the listeners or readers easily. Furthermore, language without grammar will be disorganized and it will cause some communication of problems, like grammatical errors in writing. Hence, the deaf and dumb people need to know the grammatical system of language in order to transfer the message properly.

The deaf and dumb people have to learn the rules of a language or to know how the grammar of language is used in order to avoid error because error mostly occurs in learning process. It may occurs because they use different forms to deliver their ideas, felling or messages, so they need considerable amount of time to be able to master the target language well.

Batstone (1899) said that grammar is one of the most important things in learning a foreign language, and grammar has to be used in a correct way to make the sentences understandable. It means that, there are many grammatical errors

found in the language learning process, although the occurrence of errors are seen as a common problem in the learning process.

Richard (1974) said that grammatical errors can be found both in the spoken and written language. In the spoken language, learners may not construct the grammatical rules well. Generally they speak spontaneously because they are urged to utter the words and sentences immediately. However, the writer is interested in analysis the grammatical errors in written than spoken language. It is because in written language, the learners have enough time to think about the use of the grammar correctly and they have a full control on their grammar. They can also give more attention to the structure of their grammar.

Hearing impairment, deafness, or hearing loss refers to the inability to hear things, either totally or partially. Symptoms may be mild, moderate, severe or profound. A patient with mild hearing impairment may have problems understanding speech, especially if there are a lot of noises around, while those with moderate deafness may need a hearing aid. Some people are severely deaf and depend on lip-reading when communicating with others. (www.medicalnewstoday.com)

People who are profoundly deaf can hear nothing at all. In order to communicate spontaneously and rapidly with people, they are totally reliant on lip-reading and or sign language. People who are born deaf find lip-reading much harder to learn compared to those who became hearing impaired after their had learnt to communicate orally (with sounds) (www.medicalnewstoday.com).

Dumb is the Old English word that means "mute, speechless," and itself came from an even older word dumb meaning "confusion, stupefaction, dizziness." Today, dumb still means "unable to speak," but it does not have anything to do with intelligence. Another meaning dumb is the inability of people to speak. (www.vocabulary.com).

The deaf and dumb people are very unique, they have their own way in communication. They sometimes communicate through the tool to help them understand and hear what the people talking. By the tool, they can hear the information from others and they can also be easier to communicate. Besides, the dumb people are also unique because they are able to hear but they are not able to speak. Therefore, most of them commonly communicate through written and sign language which called ASL (America Sign Language) or BSL (British Sign Language) and many others

Based on the previous explanation, we can conclude that this topic is very interesting to discuss. The writer is interested in analysing of texts sent by deaf and dumb students. They are very unique because they cannot hear and speak, yet they are still able to communicate with others. There are two ways that are used when they communicate, the first is the use of a text to communicate and the second is the use of ASL (America Sign Language) or BSL (British Sign Language). In this era, electronic device gives a lot of advantages for deaf and dumb people, such as cell phones. The device makes them easily to communicate.

This study focuses on error analysis in text sent by deaf and dumb people in SMPLB Pamekasan. The writer chooses them because text messages sent by

them are very unique. Deaf and dumb student also don't care whether their grammar is correct or not. An example of the text message sent by them: **“you teacher good”**. The sentence is error based on English rule, because the sentence must be “you are a good teacher” S + BE + Complement (nominal). After the subject “you”, there must be BE “are” and the complement must be Noun “a good teacher”. The correct is “you are a good teacher”, because this sentence follows the form of English structure. Breaking the rules of English sentence can cause the different meaning and also different understanding.

From the above illustration the writer is interested in taking this study because it is only a matter of deaf and dumb students that learn English but also all of students problems. Students who have learned another language or L2, will write the sentence of L2 as their original sentence structure L1. Therefore, L1 affects to L2 in their production of sentence. Lado (1997) states that the grammatical structure of the native language tend to be changed into a foreign language.

There are few related previous studies about grammatical error in the world. The previous studies mostly analyze the error in text writing students in descriptive essay as has been done by Winly (2013) and Garidhels (2014). Both of researchers use the same theory of error which is proposed by Lennon's. They concern the errors which are made by students in their text writing and their essay. Meanwhile, the writer of this study is interested in analyzing the types of errors and the factor of errors that occur in the text sent. The writer is going to analyze errors which are made by deaf and dumb students in SMPLB Pamekasan entitled

An Analysis of Grammatical Error of Textings sent by Deaf and Dumb Students in SMPLB Pamekasan. The writer takes the deaf and dumb as her source of data because she has not found the other researchers who analyze grammatical error in text sent by deaf and student, especially in University of Trunojoyo Madura.

1.2 Statement of the Research Problem

Based on the background of the study, the writer determines the problem of the study that becomes the concern of the discussion. That problem is elaborate into a research question that reads:

1. What are the types of grammatical error found in the text message produced by deaf and dumb student of SMPLB Pamekasan?
2. What factors contribute to the error?

1.3 Objective of the study

1. To identify the types of grammatical error in the texts message sent by deaf and dumb student of SMPLB Pamekasan.
2. To explain the factors contribute the occurrence of errors.

1.4 Significances of the study

Theoretically, this research is useful to make a valuable contribution on the analysis of grammatical errors in the text sent or message by deaf and dumb students in SMP LB Pamekasan. Practically, it is useful to provide information to students, readers, and also researchers related to errors sentence structure, and so that the students can understand about the use of the phrase or word properly in accordance with the grammar. It also can be practiced with the text if another

writer wants to communicate with the deaf and dumb, and the teachers who teach the deaf and dumb to be more understood about deficiency on learning grammar.

1.5 Scope and Limitations

This study analyze grammatical error in text sent by deaf and dumb students, based on some observations of second language learners and an analyses of each of their texts sent. The scope of this study is focused on the grammatical error based on Lennon's theory. Furthermore, this study analyzes English grammatical errors in texts by deaf and dumb students.

1.6 Definition of Term

The word textings which is mentioned in this research is defined as any messages sent by using short Message Service (SMS). Text has grown to include messages contain image, video, and sound content (known as MMS messages). The sender of a text message is known as a texter, while the service itself has different colloquialisms depending on the region.