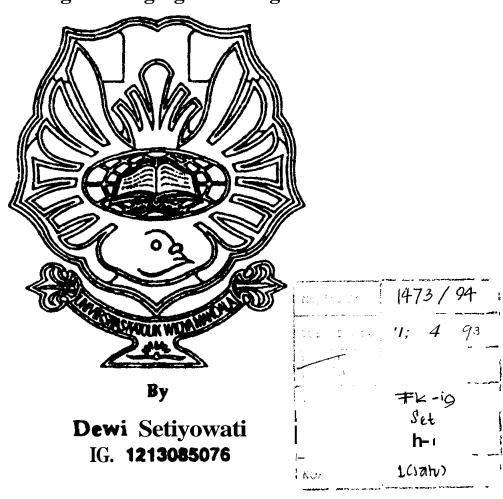
# HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS' MASTERY OF THE KINDS OF SUBJECTS IN ENGLISH SENTENCES: AN ERROR ANALYSIS

## **A THESIS**

In Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Sarjana Pendidikan Degree in English Language Teaching



Universitas Katolik Widya Mandala Surabaya Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa dan Seni Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris December, 1992

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#### **ABSTRACT**

This study deals with the analysis of students' errors in determining the subject of the sentences. During her teaching practise at SMAK PIRNGADI, the writer found out that the third year students still got difficulties in determining the subjects of the English sentences. The writer got interested in making a study to find out the types of English subject most of the students of SMAK PIRNGADI find hard to learn.

In this study, the writer used the theory of Contrastive Analysis which has the concepts that errors are caused by the interference of the learners' NL; the theory of error Analysis which states that most errors L2 learners make indicate they are gradually building an L2 rule system; the theory of Interlanguage which refers to the structure system the learner constructs at any given stage in his development; the theory of the kinds of subjects of English sentences used to develop and analyze the test items.

In constructing the instruments of this research, the writer made an objective test consisting of 80 items which tried out and proved to be valid and reliable. writer used the same test as the research test. obtained i.e the errors made by the students classified into eight types: errors of nouns, errors adjectives, errors of adverbs, errors of gerunds, infinitives, errors of phrases, errors of clauses, passive verbals. Each type of the errors counted in number and in the percentage. The writer the errors in a rank from the highest to the lowest occurances.

The writer found out that the error types with the highest number is errors of clauses (27,91%), the second number is errors of passive verbals (27%), the third number is errors of phrases (22,63%), the fourth number is errors of gerunds (17,92%), the fifth number is errors of infinitives (17,68%), the sixth number is errors of adverbs (15,6%), the seventh number is errors of nouns (6,4%), the last number is errors of adjectives (6,18%).

Based on these results, the writer interpretes that some of the students have not mastered the function of the word. The students still get difficulties to differenciate

the subject of the sentences. They do not know that subjects of sentences can derive from verbs, adjectives, or adverbs.

At last the writer of this study concludes that the students still got difficulties in determining the complete subject of the sentences; therefore the writer hopes that this study can be used by the English teachers of SHAK PIRNGADI as a feed back to improve their ways of teaching English. Hence the difficulties in determining the subject of the sentences can be reduced.