Chapter Five

Conclusion

In this chapter, the researcher presents two main things. The first thing is the conclusion of the study. The conclusion of the study includes the background , the research methodology and the findings of the study. The second thing is the recommendations. The recommendations describe how the findings can be used as the recommendation for English teachers, Senior High School students, and the next researcher.

Conclusion

The study namely 'Error Analysis on The Use of Noun Phrase in Students' Writing at SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Yogyakarta' aimed to know the errors that occured on the use of noun phrase in students' writing at SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Yogyakarta. Noun phrase is classified as a complex phrase (Colombi, 2004). Because of its complexity, noun phrase is very interesting to be investigated. Further, noun phrase is defined as a noun that is modified with pre and post-modifiers (Eastwood, 2003). However, this study only focused on investigating pre-modifiers of noun phrase. This study only examined pre-modifiers of noun phrase because the strucuture of pre-modifiers is less obvious rather than post-modifiers. The structure of pre-modifiers is less obvious because a verb or function grammatical word fade away, so the correlational meaning between the head noun and pre-modifiers is also unclear. Therefore, the errors might be numerous.

Furthermore, this study used qualitative research design. The participants of this study were 28 students of SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Yogyakarta. The participants were selected based on the teacher's suggestion. Then, the documents of students' writings were used to collect the data about the errors that occured on the use of noun phrase. Then narrative text was the type of students' writings that were used to collect the data. After selecting the students' writing's type, the researcher analyzed each document and categorized the errors according to noun phrase' errors type.

Based on the data analysis, the researcher found that there were 604 from 693 total sentences that contain noun phrases. 543 sentences were classified as correct noun phrases, while 61 out of 604 sentences were classified as incorrect noun phrases. Those 61 incorrect noun phrases were categorized into three main errors. They were errors on the use of determinative phrases (Error type 1), adjectives (Error type 2), and nouns (Error type 6). Errors on type 1 occured on the use of quantifier 'some', articles, pronouns, and cardinal number 'two'. The errors in this type occured because suffix '-s/-es' was erased for regular plural nouns, articles were omitted in which articles must be added, articles were used in which articles were not necessary to add, and misused of possessive adjectives. Further the errors on type 1 can also be recognized by seeing the errors percentage. The error percentage on the use of quantifier 'some' was 4,92% (3 errors from 61 total errors). Then 45,90% (28 errors from 61 total errors) was the error percentage on the use of articles. Further there was 13,11% (8 errors from 61 total errors) errors on the use of pronouns. The last error percentage on this type was 1,61% (1 errors from 61 total errors) errors on the use of cardinal number

'two'. According to the errors percentage, it can be concluded that the most common errors lied on the use of articles.

Then, errors on type 2 associated with the use of adjectives. The errors occured when the word order of adjectives was arranged improperly. For instance, the correct word order of adjectives is an opinion followed by size, age, color, nationality, and material (Azar & Hagen, 2006). However, based on the data analysis on this study, adjectives were arranged incorrectly. The data also showed that there were 16 errors (26,23% errors) on the use of adjectives.

Then errors on type 6 related to the use of nouns as pre-modifiers. There were two errors on the use of pre-modifiers of nouns. The first is that error happened because a regular plural noun was not added the suffix '-s/-es' to explain that the noun belongs to plural noun. Then, the second error on the use of pre-modifier of noun lied on distinguishing noun as pre-modifier and noun as the head noun. Errors on the use of plural nouns were only 1,64% (1 error from 61 total errors), and 6,56% (4 errors from 61 total errors) errors occured on the use of nouns as pre-modifier.

Additionally, this study did not find the errors on the use of noun phrase type 3 (adverbs), type 4 (prepositions), and type 5 (participial modifiers). In conclusion, this study has revealed that errors that occured on the use of noun phrase in students' writing at SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Yogyakarta lied on the use of determinative phrases (Error type 1), adjectives (Error type 2), and nouns (Error type 6).

Recommendations

Based on the results of the study on error analysis on the use of noun phrase in students' writing at SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Yogyakarta, the researcher presents some recommendations for English teachers, Senior High School students, and the next researcher.

For English teachers. English teachers are suggested to to give more explanation on the use of articles as noun phrase pre-modifiers since the data showed that many errors occured on the use of articles. Beside that, teachers are also recommended to explain in more detail about the word order in forming noun phrases because many students were still confused in arranging the adjectives and nouns as pre-modifiers.

For Senior High School students. Students are suggested to learn more about pre-modifiers of noun phrase. It is very essential for students to learn pre-modifier of noun phrase because it is classified as a complex phrase in which it can not be mastered by students with ease. In addition, students also should be more careful in forming adjectives and nouns in noun phrase. Students should understand that Indonesian language is dissimilar with English, so the grammatical pattern of Indonesian and English is also different. Lastly, students have to give more concern on the use of articles because students made many errors on the use of articles.

For the next researcher. The next researcher who will investigate the similar study about noun phrase can develop the area of study such as not only investigating pre-modifiers but also post-modifiers of noun phrase. Besides that,

the next researcher can use students' writing with descriptive genre text to get the

various data about noun phrase.