

Error Analysis towards Scientific Paper's Abstract Written by the Second Period of Graduation of Social Sciences and Political Students of University of Riau Kepulauan in 2019/2020 Academic Year

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Abstract

Making mistakes is a natural activity in any learning process since mistakes are the flaws in learner speaking or writing. Writers cannot learn and perfect the language unless they make blunders on a regular basis. The study and assessment of linguistic doubt is known as error analysis. Error analysis may also be defined as an attempt to calculate and analyze the errors of the learners that could not be expanded or given by contrastive analysis. The analysis is based on library research to acquire data such textbooks, journals, articles, virtual resources, and internet access. The data analysis technique is descriptive technique procedures in which the researcher interprets and comprehends the text and content analysis. The scientific article' abstract produced by students from Second Period of Graduation of Social Sciences and Political students at University of Riau Kepulauan in 2019/2020 Academic Year is the primary reference for this research. In conducting the research, the writer analyzed 9 abstracts of students' undergraduate theses in the Social and Political Science Faculty. Based on the analysis, the writer found errors in abstracts that were categorized into four kinds of errors. namely addition errors, omission errors, misformation errors, and misordering errors. There are 11 different types of errors found in the process of analyzing the data with 2 addition error, 5 omission error, 2 misordering error and 2 misformation error.

Keywords: Error Analysis, Scientific Paper Abstract

Introduction

English is not a primary language in Indonesia, as it is in other countries, but it is nonetheless taught as a foreign language from elementary school through university. The majority of pupils are required to learn and comprehend English. At any event, English is always taught in all educational institutions, both formally and informally. Listening, speaking, reading, and writing are the four fundamental abilities in English. Writing skill has become an important feature in the field of education since writing requires various aspects such as grammar, unity, coherence, organization, punctuation, etc. Students can investigate facts and concepts in written text through writing. Only via writing can individuals find and express their true thoughts and feelings about people, ideas, topics, and events.

To be understood by the reader, scientific writing takes careful thought and planning. Furthermore, even if the writers have prepared their thoughts, a good scientific writing cannot be written without observing good grammatical elements. As a result, many students struggle to write scientific papers. Furthermore, not all students are adept at arranging scientific writing. Writing a scientific paper is a requirement for students in the Social and Political Science Faculty at the University of Riau Kepulauan. Writing competencies are essential in order to develop a valuable-writing product. Grammatical structure is one of them. Most writing products should have a decent grammatical structure to help readers grasp what the writer is writing.

It should be emphasized that abstract is an important aspect of scientific writing. As a result, the writer offers to evaluate the grammatical errors in the abstracts of the Social and Political Science Faculty students in their scientific writing since they appear to ignore the importance of grammatical structure in conveying their abstracts in scientific writing.

Chin (2004) explained, scientific writing is a type of writing that contains knowledge on a topic that the writer has investigated. Furthermore Oruc (2012) stated, scientific writing may be characterized as professionals connecting with other experts through the written word. Then, scientific writing is an activity that involves the exploration and investigation of knowledge or information about open challenges in the scientific sector. According to Peat (2002) an excellent scientific paper should be built on principles that the audience can readily grasp. Furthermore, Lindsay (2011) adds, the writers should be competent to compose scientific writing in the proper structure and direction.

A good scientific paper should be formatted properly. Then, it should completely incorporate the components that make the writing more intelligible and meaningful. Summary or abstract is one of the components. An abstract is a brief piece of paper that encloses the writer's whole paper in a fraction of its original space. It provides readers a taste of what the writers will write. (Paltridge, 2007)

The abstract is the core material of all scientific papers that contains the main topics that have been explored. Furthermore, Lindsay (2011) explained, an abstract is a summary of the scientific literature that was prepared after the research was completed. It teaches readers on what can be found in all scientific literature. Furthermore, because an abstract is a concise synopsis, it should be kept to a minimum of words. Most journal editors establish a word restriction for abstracts, which is generally between 150 and 250 words.

In conclusion, a good abstract should be written in a proper framework that includes the research's purpose, method, outcome, and conclusion. The abstract is then written in a concise and specific elaboration that provides the most information to the readers.

Dulay (1982) states, making mistakes is a natural activity in any learning process since mistakes are the flaws in learner speaking or writing. Writers cannot learn and perfect the language unless they make blunders on a regular basis. Furthermore, according to Brown (2000) incorrectness, mistakenness, wrongness, and erroneousness assumptions are an important element of understanding and developing information. Furthermore, Harmer (2007) thought that errors are blunders that they cannot remedy on their own and require. The study and assessment of linguistic doubt is known as error analysis. Error analysis may also be defined as an attempt to calculate and analyze the errors of the learners that could not be expanded or given by contrastive analysis or behaviorist theory. (Taylor, 1997)

In this study, the researcher will use the surface category taxonomy to assess the abstracts of students' scientific writing from the Department of Social and Political Science at the University of Riau Kepulauan. Grammatical analysis is one of the things that the writer will examine. As a result, the writer will examine the most prevalent grammatical faults detected in the abstract, such as omission errors, addition errors, misformation errors, and misordering errors.

Methods

The analysis is based on library research to acquire data. This study entails the use of textbooks, journals, articles, virtual resources, and internet access. In the research, the present researcher proposes the qualitative method. Creswell (2003) stated, qualitative study investigates the phenomena by expressing it in context and scientific paradigm using non-numerical language. It means that the researcher creates an interpretation of the facts so that it may be comprehended by others.

In this study, the data analysis technique is descriptive technique procedures in which the researcher interprets and comprehends the text and content analysis. According to Creswell (2012), the detail description means that the authors describe what they see. This information is offered within the context of the person, location, or event. The data study and investigation entail of three supported processes; data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. The scientific article' abstract produced by students from

Second Period of Graduation of Social Sciences and Political students of University of Riau Kepulauan in 2019/2020 Academic Year is the primary reference for this research.

Results and Discussion

Table 1. Kind of errors and number of errors made by Social Sciences and Political students of University of Riau Kepulauan

No.	Kind of Error	Frequency of Errors
1	Addition	2
2	Omission	5
3	Misordering	2
4	Misformation	2
	Total	11

The researcher discovered 11 different types of errors as a consequence of the table above. The most common error committed by students is omission, which accounts for 5 errors.

In conducting the research, the writer analyzed 9 abstracts of students' undergraduate theses in the Social and Political Science Faculty. Based on the analysis, the writer found errors in abstracts that were categorized into four kinds of errors, namely addition errors, omission errors, misformation errors, and misordering errors. Furthermore, the writer gave a brief description of data analysis as follows:

a. Addition Errors

The inclusion of extraneous material in sentences is referred to as addition. There were two addition mistakes in the students' abstract, with some of them including determiners, conjunctions, prepositions, pronouns, auxiliary verbs, verbs, and nouns. The following are some examples:

*In setting community standards to create a case study in Galang District.
The people of the Sambau Village*

The data above contained several grammatical errors. In the first example, there was a simple addition of noun that was use in the plural subject (setting). Then, in the second example, there was an error of the use of article (the), that should not be appeared. Then the writer suggested the following corrections of the sentences:

*Set community standards to create a case study in Galang District.
The people of Sambau Village*

b. Omission

The elimination of some required components in sentences is referred to as omission. The writer discovered 5 omission mistakes in all, including omissions in determiners, verbs, conjunctions, subjects, punctuation, auxiliary verbs, and prepositions. In this situation, the writer identified a fault in the student's grammar that omitted important portions of the phrase. The following are some examples:

*and community who still don't understand
rights and responsibilities of fishermen
strengthening urbanization flows to city
uses three variable models namely Policy, Strategy and Communication
Fisherman insurance Premium Assistance*

In this situation, the author discovered some omission mistakes. There was an omission of article (the) in the first, second, and third examples, an omission of a noun (it) in the fourth example, and a

possesive noun omission in the last example. The writer then proposed that the phrases be changed to read as follows:

***and the community who still don't understand.
the rights and responsibilities of fishermen
strengthening urbanization flows to the city
it uses three variable models namely Policy, Strategy and Communication
Fisherman's insurance Premium Assistance***

c. *Misordering*

Misordering is any incorrect placement of certain morphemes in sentences. There were 2 errors showing misordering in students' abstract. Those errors are misordering errors in sentence structures. The examples were as followed:

***This study's findings and conclusions
Data collection techniques used in this study were interviews, documentation, and observation***

In this case, the writer found some errors of misordering. They were misordering of noun form in the first example, misordering of basic word order in the second example, and misordering of adverb form in the last example. Next, the writer suggested that the sentences must be corrected to be as followed:

***the result and conclusion this research
Interviews, documentation, and observation were the data collection techniques used in this study.***

d. *Misformation*

Misformation is any wrong form of certain morphemes or structures. There were 2 errors in total showing misformation. In this case, the majorities of misformation error were in verbs and article. Therefore, the writer could see the weakness of some students in constructing errorless verbs and article. On one hand, the errors of verbs are usually in the form of inter-language which is a combination of two tenses, violated number agreement, or misemployed active-passive voice. The following were the examples and explanations of misformation errors found in the students' abstract.

***needed in improving the economy
Implementation of regulation of the minister of finance of the republic of Indonesia***

The data above contained several grammatical errors. In the first example, there was a verb error (improving). Then, in the second example, there were one error of the use of preposition (of). Then the writer suggested the following corrections of the sentences:

***needed to improve the economy.
Implementation of regulation by the minister of finance of the republic of Indonesia***

Conclusion

Based on the findings of the study on the error analysis of students' scientific writing from the Department of Social and Political Science at the University of Riau Kepulauan. Some grammatical errors are still found in the abstracts of the students' undergraduate thesis of Department of Social and Political Science at the University of Riau Kepulauan. The errors which repeatedly appear are addition errors, omission errors, misformation errors, and misformation errors. Most graduate students of Department of Social and Political Science at the University of Riau Kepulauan have lack of English grammar. This is confirmed by the number of grammatical errors found in their abstract.

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