



LANGUAGE ERRORS IN BIOGRAPHICAL TEXT ESSAYS BY STUDENTS OF CLASS X SMA AL HIKMAH SURABAYA

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Keywords	Abstract
Psychology Linguistics Education Philosophy Culture Literature	<i>This study aims to describe gender-based student language errors in the areas of spelling, sentences, and word choice in biographical texts written by class X students of SMA Al Hikmah Surabaya. The research used qualitative method with descriptive qualitative approach. The research subjects were X1 and X2 male, X6 and X7 female, and two Indonesian language teachers. The research was conducted at SMA Al Hikmah Surabaya. Data collection techniques in this study were documentation and semi-structured interviews. The research data analysis technique used Miles and Huberman's interactive analysis model, including data collection, data condensation, data presentation, and withdrawal. the validity of the research data used credibility, confirmability, and dependability tests. The results of this study show that language errors contained in biographical texts written by male students include 154 errors in spelling with a percentage of 81%, 30 errors in sentences with a percentage of 15.78%, and 6 errors in word choice with a percentage of 3%. There are three factors that cause language errors in male students, namely, 1) mastery of Indonesian language rules that have not been maximized, 2) lack of knowledge about Indonesian grammar book references, and 3) Indonesian language teaching that has not been maximized.</i>
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INTRODUCTION

Indonesian language learning in practice has the aim of helping to understand the use of language in accordance with linguistic rules (Afnita, E. Kurnia, H. Assadiyah, 2018). Indonesian is a carrier of knowledge and has an important position as a subject taught at the education unit level. This statement is in line with what has been explained by Hidayah (2015) that Indonesian language learning has a broad scope and is important to teach, in order to understand and apply Indonesian properly and correctly. Speaking Indonesian properly and correctly is using language in accordance with the norms in society and the rules of linguistic rules that apply (Rahayu, 2015). The

main focus in learning Indonesian is to form and develop language skills. Kemendikbud Ristek (2022) explained that the language skills formed in learning Indonesian are receptive language skills (listening, reading and viewing) and productive language skills (speaking and presenting, and writing). Mastery of language skills is an important and urgent need. This is because language skills have an influence on the learning process and the reception of (Rifai & Yuniarti, 2021) material. In addition, language skills are also needed in the process of communication and interaction with the environment in everyday life. The aspects of each language skill are interrelated and related to each other. All components in language skills are interrelated and support the learning process (N.Krismasari Dewi, M.Kristiantari, N.Ganing, 2019).

Language errors that occur in language learning are part of the learning and teaching process. In this case, language error analysis can be used as a tool to evaluate the course of language learning. Iqbal (2021) explains that this action can open the minds of language teachers, language course designers, writers, or language observers as a form of effort to break down a complexity that occurs in the practice of using language in writing by students. It is practiced directly by the students. The concept of autonomous learning urges teacher to shift their roles from teacher-centeredness becomes students-centeredness. Here are some of the complexities found in student writing, in the sentence "At eight in the morning I left for my grandmother's house" the sentence is found in the research Error Analysis of the use of refined spelling in narrative essays of class XI students of SMAN 5 Palu Model by Intan Pandini. There is a form of spelling error in the realm of the use of capital letters in the word Depart which should not be in the middle of the sentence. The word is not at the beginning of a sentence, does not represent the name of a place, the name of an institution, or the name of a person. The correct form should be "At eight in the morning I left for my grandmother's house".

Another example of complexity in writing can be seen in the sentence "Risa is very lucky if Rio becomes her sister's future husband. The sentence is found in the Analysis of Language Errors in Pandawa Magazine IAIN Surakarta by Nur Endah Permatasari. The sentence is classified as an unstandardized structured sentence, the word buwat should be replaced with buat in the standard form. The various forms of sentence errors in the examples must be corrected immediately so as not to become a protracted error and cause errors in meaning. Seeing the form of language errors as in the example, it is necessary to analyze the essay or writing results that have been made by students. This aims to minimize the occurrence of errors in writing and maximize language learning objectives. The statement is corroborated by the opinion of N. Ariningsi, Sumarwati, and K. Saddhono (2012), that the higher the level of language errors caused by students, the lower the level of achievement of the objectives of language learning carried out. Activities in language error analysis include activities to collect data, collect samples and record errors, identify errors, explain the form of errors, classify errors, and evaluate (Setyawati, 2013). The researcher carried out the activity of analyzing language errors contained in the writing of biographical texts by students. This is done to find out the errors that tend to be made by students. The output in

this process is that the researcher can provide corrections to the wrong parts, and can provide a form of knowledge about writing in accordance with applicable language rules and rules.

Learners still experience difficulties and are found to make mistakes in the direct practice of writing biography texts, considering that writing biography texts requires skills in managing information sources and compiling a coherent sequence of events according to the stages of the character's life. Various forms of language errors can be seen from syntax, spelling to discourse errors. The following studies on language errors in writing biographical texts are contained in the results of research by Oktariyanti, Hendri, et al (2021) writing biographical texts of class X students of SMK Negeri 6 Bengkulu City found forms of language errors at the phonological level as many as 41 with a percentage of 25%. Morphological errors as many as 13 with a percentage of 8%. Syntax errors as many as 36 errors with a percentage of 22%. Discourse errors as many as 4 with a percentage of 2.5%. Spelling errors as many as 70 errors with a percentage of 52%. Similarly, the results of research conducted by Sigit Prasetyo (2019) in the biography text of class X SMK Negeri 6 Semarang, it is known that the language errors that dominate in the study are spelling errors with a percentage of 63.15% errors. In the research conducted by Afrita, et al (2018) in the biographical text of class X students of SMA Negeri 7 Padang, several forms of language errors were also found, including errors in sentences, the use of inappropriate diction and sentence logic. In this study, the authors will examine the results of biographical text writing of grade X students of SMA Al Hikmah Surabaya. The study focuses on language errors in the realm of spelling errors, forms of word choice and sentences. SMA Al Hikmah Surabaya is a favorite Islamic-based high school located on Jl. Kebonsari Elveka 5, Jambangan District, Surabaya City. The study groups of SMA Al Hikmah are differentiated by gender, so that female and male students have separate classes. Students in grade X of SMA Al Hikmah Surabaya have quite good writing skills. However, not all have good writing quality. It is found that some students have low motivation to write, their reading awareness is also quite low so that this affects the quality of student writing. There are still several forms of language errors in the writing practice carried out by students of class X SMA Al Hikmah Surabaya. This is known based on the results of interviews with Ustadz Azhar as the Indonesian Language teacher in class X. The study of language and gender has a main focus of attention to determine differences in language use (Jalil, Abdul & St Aminah, 2018). In this realm, researchers want to know how different forms of language errors.

METHOD

This research uses qualitative research of descriptive qualitative type. There is also data in this study, namely in the form of language errors. The data is taken by listening and recording, namely taking and selecting data for certain purposes / needs, the needs in this study, namely data in the form of language errors. next, the data taken is validated through theoretical triangulation, namely the data on language errors is determined by the truth through theories

of language errors. finally, the data is analyzed using Milles and Huberman's flowing technique, namely with flowing techniques.

RESULT

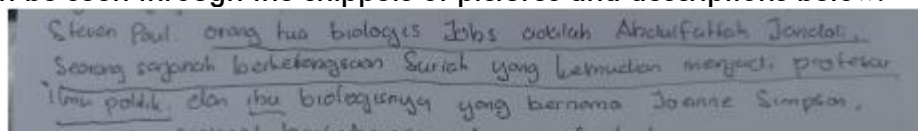
From the analysis of biographical texts written by students in class X SMA Al Hikmah Surabaya in the male class, the researcher managed to find as many as 152 language errors in the field of spelling which consisted of errors in the realm of capitalization and punctuation errors.

Spelling Field Errors in the Capitalization Section

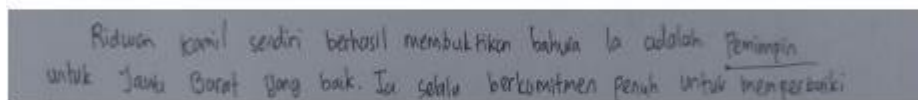
Referring to the rules for using capital letters in EYD V (2022), there are 23 rules for using capital letters. In this study, researchers found eight types of errors in the use of capital letters. The seven types of errors in the use of capital letters are presented through the following description

Errors in Capitalizing the First Letter of a Sentence

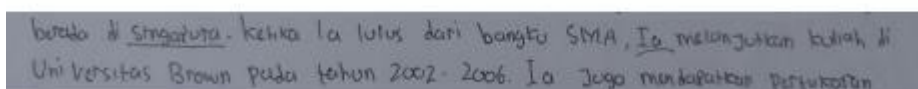
The results of the analysis of biographical texts written by class X students of SMA Al Hikmah Surabaya in the male class show several errors in the use of capital letters as the first letter at the beginning of the sentence. These errors can be seen through the snippets of pictures and descriptions below.



Gambar 4. 1 Cuplikan Karangan Teks Biografi ke 1



Gambar 4. 2 Cuplikan Karangan Teks Biografi ke 7



Gambar 4. 3 Cuplikan Karangan Teks Biografi ke 9

The results of the analysis of biographical texts written by students in class X SMA Al Hikmah Surabaya in the male class showed several errors in the use of capital letters as the first letter at the beginning of the sentence.

- (1) Jobs' biological parent was Abdulfattah Junaidi, a Syrian scholar who later became a professor of political science. (T2/01/1/01A)
- (2) Ridwan Kamil himself managed to prove that he is a good leader for West Java. (T2/07/1/14A)
- (3) When she graduated from high school, she attended Brown University from 2002-2006. (T2/09/1/16A)

The writing of the first letter at the beginning of italicized words in sentences (1) and (3) should begin with a capital letter. The italicized word in sentences

(1) and (3) is the beginning of a sentence, therefore the sentence is out of the rules for using capital letters. In addition, the italicized word in sentence (2) violates the rules for using capital letters. The word in sentence (2) does not need to be written using capital letters because it does not meet the conditions or criteria that require the italicized word to be written using capital letters. In order for the sentence to comply with the proper language rules, the italicized words in sentences (1), (2), (3), can be corrected into the following sentences.

- (1) Jobs' biological parent was Abdulfattah Junaidi, a Syrian scholar turned political science professor.
- (2) Ridwan Kamil himself managed to prove that he is a good leader for West Java.
- (3) When he graduated from high school, he attended Brown University from 2002-2006.

Capitalization as the First Letter of an Element of a personal name, including nicknames

The results of the analysis of biographical texts written by class X students of SMA Al Hikmah Surabaya in the male class show several errors in the use of capital letters as the first letter of elements of people's names, including nicknames. These errors can be seen through the snippets of pictures and descriptions below.

Selanjutnya Tolak penomoran Negara ini. Soekarno alias dipanggil dengan julukan *bung karno* Bung karno juga disebut sebagai paku. Sang bapak bangsa

Gambar 4. 5 Cuplikan Karangan Teks Biografi ke 5

Luis Alberto Suarez dias adalah seorang pemain sepak bola Uruguay sebagai penyerang yang bermain sebagai klub asal

Gambar 4. 6 Cuplikan Karangan Teks Biografi ke 8

Setelah menikmati masa kontraknya di Barcelona Luis suarez harus berpindah ke Atletico Madrid

Gambar 4. 7 Cuplikan Karangan Teks Biografi ke 8

Menyatakan keturunan arab. Sementara itu, ibunya adalah mas adjeng zarip-Hoesen, yang memiliki darah Jawa.

Gambar 4. 8 Cuplikan Karangan Teks Biografi ke 13

Nama lengkap pale adalah Edson Arantes do Nascimento, Tetapi orang biasa memanggilnya pale. Dia lahir pada tanggal

Gambar 4. 9 Cuplikan Karangan Teks Biografi ke 33

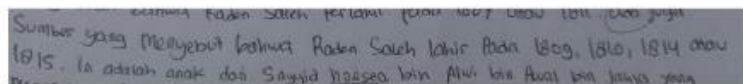
- (5) Soekarno was familiarly called by the nickname *bung karno*. (T2/05/1/03B)
- (6) Luis Alberto Suarez dias is a professional soccer player Uruguay (T2/08/1/06B)
- (7) After enjoying his contract period at Barcelona luis suarez had to moved to Atletico Madrid in 2020-2022. (T2/08/1/07B)
- (8) Meanwhile, his mother is mas adjeng zarip Hoesen who has the blood of Java. (T2/13/1/14B)
- (9) Pale's full name is Edson Arates do Nascimento. (T1/13/1/28B)

The writing of the first letter at the beginning of italicized words in sentences (5), (6), (7), (8), and (9) should begin with a capital letter. The italicized words in sentences (5) and (9) are nicknames for a character, so the writing should be capitalized. In addition, in the italicized words in sentences (6), (7), and (8), the first letter of the sentence must be written using a capital letter because the word is included in the element of a person's name. In order for the sentences to be in accordance with the correct language rules, the italicized words in sentences (5), (6), (7), (8) and (9) can be corrected into the following sentences.

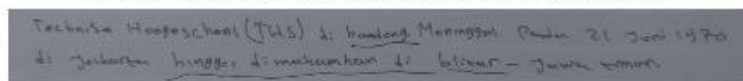
- (5a) Soekarno was familiarly called Bung Karno.
- (6a) Luis Alberto Suarez Dias is a professional soccer player Uruguay.
- (7a) After enjoying his contract period at Barcelona Luis Suarez had to moved to Atletico Madrid in 2020-2022.
- (8a) Meanwhile, her mother was Mas Adjeng Zarip Hoesen who had Javanese blood.
- (9a) Pale's full name is Edson Arates do Nascimento.

Punctuation Errors

The results of the analysis of biographical texts written by students in class X SMA Al Hikmah Surabaya in the male class show several errors in the use of comma (,) punctuation marks. These errors can be seen through the snippets of images and descriptions below.



Gambar 4. 27 Cuplikan Karangan Teks Biografi ke 12



Gambar 4. 28 Cuplikan Karangan Teks Biografi ke 13

Sentence (27) is a sentence form that requires a comma to separate two clauses that are related but not connected by a conjunction. Commas are used to pause and clarify the meaning of the sentence. By using a comma (,) after the word Jakarta, sentence (27) will become clearer and easier to understand that the information about the date of death and the location of the funeral are related but different in context. In sentence (28) there is an error in the use of comma sign (,). The error in sentence (28) can be seen from the lack of comma sign used after the number that states the year 1814 in the detail element of the sentence. This is based on the rule of comma (,) punctuation which stipulates that comma (,) punctuation is used between elements in details in the form of words, phrases, or numbers. The improvement of sentences (27) and (28) can be done like the sentences below.

(24a) He is also known as the father of the airplane because he succeeded in creating the

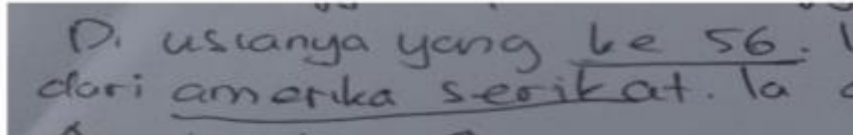
Indonesia's first airplane.

(25a) Abul Hasan Al Ash'ari was born in Basra, Iraq in 873 A.D. and Died on 936 AD in Baghdad, Iraq.

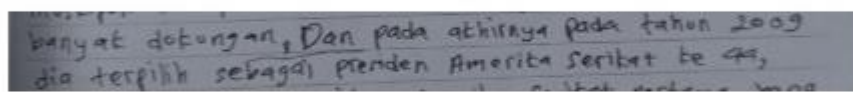
(26a) When almost all soldiers sided with the PKI and kept their mouths shut for the assassination of the generals.

Errors in the use of hyphens (-)

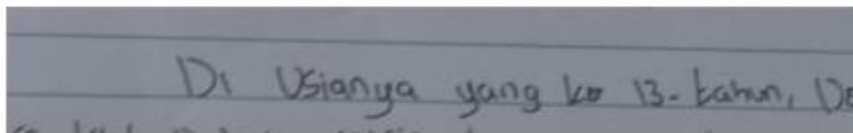
The results of the analysis of biographical texts written by class X students of SMA Al Hikmah Surabaya in the male class show several errors in the use of hyphenation (-). These errors can be seen through the snippets of images and descriptions below.



Gambar 4. 29 Cuplikan Karangan Teks Biografi ke 1



Gambar 4. 30 Cuplikan Karangan Teks Biografi ke 30



Gambar 4. 31 Cuplikan Karangan Teks Biografi ke 34

(29) At the age of 56. (T2/01/05/1)

(30) And finally, in 2009, he was elected President of the United States.
44th. (T1/10/01/15)

(31) At the age of 13 (T1/14/01/16)

The error in sentences (29), (30), and (31) lies in the absence of a hyphen between letters and numbers, as in the example sentences (29), (30), and (31) the italicized words should be connected with a hyphen (-), this refers to the rules for using a hyphen (-) in the EYD V document (2022). Hyphens are used to connect different elements, namely between capital and non-capital letters and between letters and numbers (Kemendikbud Ristek, 2022). The improvement of sentences (29), (30), and (31) can be done like the sentences below.

(29a) At the age of 56.

(30a) And finally in 2009 he was elected President of the United States of America
44th.

(31a) At the age of 13, Del Piero moved to the Padova Calcio club.

Discussion

Looking at the results of the research that has been carried out, the dominant form of language errors found in biographical texts written by class X male students is errors in the field of spelling. Based on the results of interviews with class X male students, it can be concluded that errors in the use of capital letters are caused by students' knowledge and mastery of Indonesian

grammar rules that are not yet optimal. There are still many mistakes in the biography text written by class X male students using capital letters that are out of the applicable Indonesian language rules. Error data in the field of spelling is also found in several other studies.

Research conducted by Wahyudi and Zaenal Arifin (2021) found errors in the field of spelling as many as 114 errors out of a total of 316 errors found in their research entitled "Language Errors in the Aspects of Spelling, Diction, Affixes, and Sentence Structure in Student Short Story Bouquets" errors in the use of capital letters and punctuation marks were included in the findings in the study. In addition, errors in the use of capital letters and punctuation are also dominant in Nur Endah's research (2019) entitled "Language Errors in the 2018 Edition of Pandawa IAIN Surakarta Magazine at the Spelling and Syntax Level" found as many as 42 errors in the use of capital letters and punctuation marks.

Based on the findings of spelling errors in the biography text written by class X male students. Students need special attention by language teachers, need integrated guidance and introduction to books and references to 120 Indonesian language rules. This is intended so that language errors in the field of spelling that occur can be resolved and are not sustainable.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion regarding the analysis of language errors in biographical texts written by class X students of SMA Al Hikmah Surabaya based on gender, several conclusions are obtained, namely (1) Male students have not mastered the rules of Indonesian language optimally. This is known based on data analysis of language errors in biographical texts written by class X male students. Researchers found 154 errors in the spelling field with a percentage of 81%. Male students were also found to make mistakes in the field of sentences, found as many as 30 mistakes with a percentage of 15.78%. In addition, researchers also found 6 forms of word choice errors with a percentage of 3%. (2) Language errors that occur in biographical texts written by class X male students are caused by 3 main factors, namely, mastery of Indonesian language rules that have not been maximized, lack of knowledge about Indonesian grammar book references, and Indonesian language teaching that has not been maximized.

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