

A STUDY OF LEXICAL ERROR IN WRITING

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Skripsi, Fakultas Sastra, 2010

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kata kunci : english language -, writing

Abstraksi :

This thesis is an error analysis, which analyzed the lexical error done by learners in writing. The population was the second year students of Faculty of Letters, English Literature, Gunadarma University, academic year 2002-2003. The population is 52 students, who were from one writing class of the second year students. Twenty-six students were chosen as the sample. It was 50 % from the population. This study focuses on lexical error in writing. The method employed in this study was descriptive. This study carried out to identify and describe the kind of lexical error in writing. And second is explaining the cause of error. The result of the study, the writer classifies the data into two classes : misselection of content words and misselection of morphological forms. The example of the error data, the correction, the cause of the error and the name of the error are given in the discussion. All the data are presented in tables. From the table of the summary of error calculation, it showed that the highest is 44.9 % in misselection of words of different meaning, 25.7 % in misselection of words of similar meaning which both of these error are classified in misselection of content words. And followed by misselection morphological forms which consists of misselection of morphological forms do not change the words classes 19.9 %, changing the words classes 8.8 %, and comparative 0.7%. From the discussion, the writer got the cause of errors which were done by the second year students of English Department, Gunadarman University. The cause of error might come from the interference of the first language or from the interference of the target language. The interference of the first language is caused by a lot of causes: (1) underdifferentiation, (2) the Indonesian translation of the words which might cause errors. The interference of the target language is caused by : (1) generalization, (2) ignorance of rule restriction, (3) incomplete rule application (the lack of students' vocabularies acquisition), (4) hypothesizing false concepts.