

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter presents finding and the discussion in order to answer some questions in the problem statements. In the previous chapter, the researcher stated that the data of the research is students' essay of short essay writing subject written by the 5<sup>th</sup> semester students of English department at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin in the academic year 2014.

The researcher identified errors on the use of cohesive devices that consist of referent, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction and lexical cohesion. From the errors' identification, the researcher found that the 49 students made errors on the use of cohesive devices in their essays.

#### **A. Research Findings**

##### **1. Types of Error on the Use of Cohesive Devices**

After analyzing the students' essay, the researcher found some errors on the use of cohesive devices. They occurred in reference, conjunction, and lexical cohesion. Those errors are explained further by the researcher as follows:

##### **a. Reference**

Based on students' essay, the researcher found errors of reference. They occurred in the form of personal reference, demonstrative reference,

and comparative reference. Here are errors and explanations presented by the researcher based on students' essay:

1) Errors on the Use of Personal Reference

The researcher found 6 errors occurred in subject, object, possessive adjective, and also reflexive pronoun of personal reference. They are extracted from students' essay, as follows:

"For example, when a writer talks about the past, they should use simple past". (Extracted from essay no.8)

"My parents educate his son into a highly respected person". (Extracted from essay no.8)

"Choosing a title and making a conclusion are difficult in English writing. We should understand about it". (Extracted from essay no.10)

"But people still consume it although it's very dangerous for we health". (Extracted from essay no.10)

"A human should keep their selves from something harm like a cigarette". (Extracted from essay no.15)

"We know that smoking is injurious for health. It causes lungs disease, such as bronchitis, bronchial asthma, tuberculosis, and heart attack. Even, nicotine in cigarettes can block their arteries which lead to heart attack". (Extracted from essay no.29)

a) Error on the Use of Subject Personal Reference

“For example, when a writer talks about the past, they should use simple past”. (Extracted from essay no.8)

This error is indicated by the use of plural pronoun which functions as subject to refer to something in singular. The researcher identifies that the pronoun “they” which is used by the writer of above sentence is used to refer to the singular noun “a writer”. It seems that both “they” and “a writer” here do not have relation. Thus, to make it cohesive, the pronoun “they” should be replaced by pronoun “he/she”.

To sum up, the correct composition of above sentence extracted from essay no.8 should be:

“For example, when a writer talks about the past, he/she should use simple past”.

b) Error on the Use of Object Personal Reference

“**Choosing a title and making a conclusion** are difficult in English writing. We should understand about it”. (Extracted from essay no.10)

The researcher identified that the use of pronoun “it” which is used by the writer of above sentences to refer to the noun “choosing a title and making a conclusion” is error. The pronoun “it” is used to refer to singularity, whereas the noun “choosing a title and making a conclusion” is plural. It seems that both “it” and “choosing a title and making a conclusion” here do not have

relation. Thus, to make it cohesive, the pronoun “it” should be replaced by pronoun “them”.

To sum up, the correct composition of above sentence extracted from essay no.10 should be:

“Choosing a title and making a conclusion are difficult in English writing. We should understand about them”.

c) Error on the Use of Possessive Adjective Personal

Reference

“**My parents** educate his son into a highly respected person”.

(Extracted from essay no.8)

The error of essay number 8 is indicated by the use of singular possessive adjective to refer to something in plural. The researcher identifies that the possessive adjective “his” which is used by the writer of above sentence is used to refer to the plural noun “my parents”. This error makes no correlation between “his and “my parents”. Thus, to make it cohesive, the singular possessive adjective “his” should be replaced by plural possessive adjective “their”.

To sum up, the correct composition of above sentence extracted from essay no.8 should be:

“My parents educate their son into a highly respected person”.

The next error found, as follows:

“But people still consume it although it’s very dangerous for we health”. (Extracted from essay no.10)

In above sentence, the writer used the pronoun “we”, which functions as subject, to modify the noun “health”. However, the pronoun “we” functions as subject which is forbidden to modify noun. Thus, to make it cohesive, the pronoun “we” should be replaced by possessive adjective “our”.

To sum up, the correct composition of above sentence extracted from essay no.10 should be:

“But people still consume it although it’s very dangerous for our health”.

The last error in personal reference was found in possessive adjective, as follows:

“**We** know that smoking is injurious for health. It causes lungs disease, such as bronchitis, bronchial asthma, tuberculosis, and heart attack. Even, nicotine in cigarettes can block their arteries which lead to heart attack”. (Extracted from essay no.29)

The error of above sentences is indicated by the use of possessive adjective “their” to refer to the pronominal “we”. Since the writer used pronominal “we” in the preceding sentence, it should be followed by using possessive adjective “our” to keep the consistency of the reference.

To sum up, the correct composition of above sentences extracted from essay no.29 should be:

“We know that smoking is injurious for health. It causes lungs disease, such as bronchitis, bronchial asthma, tuberculosis, and heart attack. Even, nicotine in cigarettes can block our arteries which lead to heart attack”.

d) Error on the Use of Reflexive Pronoun Personal Reference

“**A human** should keep their selves from something harm like a cigarette”. (Extracted from essay no.15)

To make writing is easy to be understood, it should be constructed with good sentences structure including the relation of subject and reflexive pronoun. The above sentence which is extracted from essay number 15 is error because the writer used “their selves” to refer to the singular subject “a human”. Thus, to make it cohesive, the reflexive pronoun “their selves” should be replaced by singular possessive adjective “himself/herself”.

To sum up, the correct composition of above sentence extracted from essay no.15 should be:

“A human should keep him/herself from something harm like a cigarette”.

2) Errors on the Use of Demonstrative Reference

The researcher found 39 errors on the use of demonstrative reference “the” and “these”. To simplify the analysis, they are divided into misinformation, omission, and addition.

a) Errors on the Use of Demonstrative Reference “the”

(1) Misformation

The researcher presents the errors of misinformation on the use of demonstrative reference. They are extracted from students’ essay, as follows:

“Deciding the title is difficult in writing”. (Extracted from essay no.6)

“In writing, the title is important”. (Extracted from essay no.7)

“A title is important to know what the writer is talking about”. (Extracted from essay no.7)

“Some writers forget to write the title on the top of their writing”. (Extracted from essay no.7)

“Most of writers have problem to find the title that suitable with their writing” (Extracted from essay no.7)

“Smoking is dangerous. It can cause the smoker gets many diseases”. (Extracted from essay no. 10)

“So, the good technique is useless without a competent teacher”. (Extracted from essay no. 13)

“In learning and teaching process, the successful learning doesn’t only depend on the teacher but also the learners”.

(Extracted from essay no.22)

“One of the difficulties in English writing is the writer is difficult to choose a correct word to complete sentences”.

(Extracted from essay no.25)

“If you want to smoke, you shouldn’t do that near children. It is the good way to prevent negative effects of smoking”.

(Extracted from essay no.34)

“Smoking is a habit carried out by the man”. (Extracted from essay no.36)

“Smoking is the term that is generally defined as inhaling tobacco”. (Extracted from essay no.41)

Those sentences are categorized as error in misinformation because the demonstrative reference “the” is not used appropriately. The writers of above sentences use demonstrative reference “the” which functions to refer to specific thing, to refer something in general. They still confused to decide when they should use article “the”, “a/an”, or zero articles. To explain something in general the article “a” is needed.

In the type of misinformation, most errors have similarity for the reason why they are categorized as error.



Hence, the researcher does not present all explanations of them to simplify the analysis and avoid any repetition.

The following error is extracted from essay no.6:

“Deciding the title is difficult in writing”. (Extracted from essay no.6)

By using demonstrative reference “the”, it leads the readers think about a specific title that had been stated before. However, the writer of above sentence did not mention any explanation of the title in preceding sentences. It can be concluded that the difficulty meant by the writer above is deciding all types of the titles, not only one. Thus, to make it cohesive, the article “the” should be replaced by “a”. To sum up, the correct composition of above sentence extracted from essay no.6 should be: “Deciding a title is difficult in writing”.

The other error of demonstrative reference “the”, as follows:

“Smoking is dangerous. It can cause the smoker gets many diseases”. Extracted from essay no. 10)

In above sentence, the writer used definite article “the” which leads the readers think that the one who gets many diseases as the effect of smoking is the only one smoker who had mentioned in preceding sentences. In fact,

this sentence is a new paragraph which doesn't give any information about the smoker. Thus, to make the grammatical is correct definite article "the" should be replaced by "a". To sum up, the correct composition of above sentence extracted from essay no.10 should be: "Smoking is dangerous. It can cause a smoker gets many diseases".

However, the researcher believes that the singular noun "a smoker" is better to be changed into plural "smokers". It will make the meaning is more logical by saying that smoking is dangerous for all smokers instead of only one smoker. Hence, the correct composition of essay extracted from no.10 should be changed into "Smoking is dangerous. It can cause smokers gets many diseases".

To sum up all correct compositions in misinformation errors, the researcher presents as follow:

"Deciding a title is difficult in writing". (Extracted from essay no.6)

"In writing, a title is important". (Extracted from essay no.7)

"A title is important to know what a writer is talking about".  
(Extracted from essay no.7)

"Some writers forget to write a title on the top of their writing". (Extracted from essay no.7)

“Most of writers have problem to find a title that suitable with their writing” (Extracted from essay no.7)

“Smoking is dangerous. It can cause a smoker gets many diseases” or “Smoking is dangerous. It can cause smokers gets many diseases” (Extracted from essay no. 10)

“So, a good technique is useless without a competent teacher”. (Extracted from essay no. 13)

“In learning and teaching process, a successful learning doesn’t only depend on the teacher but also the learners”. (Extracted from essay no.22)

“One of the difficulties in English writing is a writer is difficult to choose a correct word to complete sentences”. (Extracted from essay no.25)

“If you want to smoke, you shouldn’t do that near children. It is a good way to prevent negative effects of smoking”. (Extracted from essay no.34)

“Smoking is a habit carried out by a man” or “Smoking is a habit carried out by men” (Extracted from essay no.36)

“Smoking is a term that is generally defined as inhaling tobacco”. (Extracted from essay no.41)

(2) Omission

The researcher presents the errors on the use of demonstrative reference in type of omission. They are extracted from students' essay, as follows:

"There are many negative effects caused by smoking, such as cough, impotence, and lung cancer. Effects of smoking generally appear in old people who are more than fifty years old". (Extracted from essay no.20)

"....It shows that effects of smoking susceptible happen for old people". (Extracted from essay no.20)

"When we write an essay, we have to know types of it".  
(Extracted from essay no.30)

"I think teaching reading is fun and enjoyable. We can use story of book that suitable with the age of students".  
(Extracted from essay no.37)

"Smoking increases risk of stroke". (Extracted from essay no.42)

Those sentences are categorized as error in omission because they omit "the" which has function as anaphoric reference. To explain something in general the article "the" is unnecessary. However, to continue the next sentences (subsequent reference) the use of article "the" is needed to refer back to the item in preceding sentences. Article "the" is

also needed before the noun which is followed by prepositional phrase “of”.

Here are errors extracted from essay no.20 and no.30:

“There are many negative effects caused by smoking, such as cough, impotence, and lung cancer. Effects of smoking generally appear in old people who are more than fifty years old”. (Extracted from essay no.20)

“....It shows that effects of smoking susceptible happen for old people”. (Extracted from essay no.20)

“When we write an essay, we have to know types of it”.

(Extracted from essay no.30)

The writers of above sentences didn't put definite article “the” before the noun “effects” and “types”. This indicates error of demonstrative reference in the type of omission. When an item has been mentioned in the preceding sentences, definite article “the” is needed to modify the item. Thus, to make them cohesive, definite article “the” should be added before the noun “effects” and “types”. To sum up, the correct composition of above sentences extracted from essay no.20 and no.30 as follow:

“There are many negative effects caused by smoking, such as cough, impotence, and lung cancer. The effects of

smoking generally appear in old people who are more than fifty years old”.

“....It shows that the effects of smoking susceptible happen for old people”.

“When we write an essay, we have to know types of it”.

Other errors are extracted from essay no.37 and no.42, as follow:

“I think teaching reading is fan and enjoyable. We can use story of book that suitable with the age of students”.

(Extracted from essay no.37)

“Smoking increases risk of stroke”. (Extracted from essay no.42)

The writers of above sentences didn't put article “the” before the noun “story” and “risk”. However, the use of it is needed since the noun followed by prepositional phrase “of”. Thus, to make them cohesive, definite article “the” should be added before the noun “story” and “risk”. To sum up, the correct composition of above sentences extracted from essay no.37 and no.42 as follow:

“I think teaching reading is fan and enjoyable. We can use the story of book that suitable with the age of students”.

“Smoking increases the risk of stroke”.

(3) Addition

The researcher presents the errors on the use of demonstrative reference in the type of addition. They are extracted from students' essay, as follows:

"Smoking is very dangerous. It doesn't only affect the active smokers but also passive smokers". (Extracted from essay no.1)

"Smoking can cause the lung cancer by damaging the cells in the airways". (Extracted from essay no.2)

"Smoking can lead to the heart disease". (Extracted from essay no.3)

"Actually, the effect of smoking for the passive smokers is very dangerous". (Extracted from essay no.8)

"Smoking causes many negative effects for the passive smokers". (Extracted from essay no.13)

"Tobacco makes the smokers feel addicted". (Extracted from essay no.16)

Please give me feedback that makes my life the better". (Extracted from essay no.27)

"The some difficulties in writing English which the students have are less vocabularies and unknowing English grammar". (Extracted from essay no.32)

"The smoking can make pleurisy and body inside broken". (Extracted from essay no.33)

“The smoking can cause throat cancer” (Extracted from Essay no.33)

“We must know the negative effects of smoking for passive smokers because we are certain finding the children, the adults, or women in every place”. (Extracted from essay no.35)

“We see the money people who addicted to smoking get many diseases”. (Extracted from essay no.36)

“The writing English is difficult”. (Extracted from essay no.40)

“Smoking is more dangerous as it poses an equal throat to the passive smokers”. (Extracted from essay no.41)

“Smoking is dangerous for health. So, we must the avoid it”. (Extracted from essay no.42)

“Smoking is dangerous for our health. Don’t try to smoke and avoid all the smokers”. (Extracted from essay no.44)

“The writing English is one of important skills that you must have”. (Extracted from essay no.46)

“The last difficult in writing English is the comprehension in writing”. (Extracted from essay no. 48)

“Some the dangers of smoking are can make cancer, impotence, and heart attack”. (Extracted from essay no.49)



Some students added article “the” which is unnecessary in a particular situation. In above sentences, most errors have similarity for the reason why they are categorized as error. Hence, the researcher does not present all explanations of them to simplify the analysis and avoid any repetition.

The following error is extracted from essay no.1:

“Smoking is very dangerous. It doesn’t only affect the active smokers but also passive smokers”. (Extracted from essay no.1)

The use of article “the” in above sentence is error because the danger of smoking meant by the writer is affected all active smokers not only particular active smokers. Thus, article “the” should be omitted.

The other error is extracted from essay no.2

“Smoking can cause the lung cancer by damaging the cells in the airways”. (Extracted from essay no.2)

The writer of above sentence used article “the” before the noun “lung cancer”. However, it is a kind of diseases which does not need an article. Thus, to make it cohesive, the article “the” before the noun “lung cancer” should be omitted.

Furthermore, some students made errors by putting article “the” before comparative degree, verb, quantifier, and gerund.

Here are the following errors:

“Please give me feedback that makes my life the better”.

(Extracted from essay no.27)

“The smoking can make pleurisy and body inside broken”.

(Extracted from essay no.33)

“We see the money people who addicted to smoking get many diseases”. (Extracted from essay no.36)

“Smoking is dangerous for health. So, we must the avoid it”.

(Extracted from essay no.42)

Using article “the” before comparative degree, verb, quantifier, and gerund is forbidden. Thus, to make above sentences are cohesive, the article “the” should be omitted.

#### b) Errors on the Use of Demonstrative Reference “these”

The researcher found 2 errors occurred in demonstrative reference “these”. They are extracted from students’ essay, as follows:

“When smokers feel addicted to smoking, they will buy these cigarette continually”. (Extracted from essay no.15)

“That is the reason why a cigarette causes cancer for smokers. Their organs will be injured by these cigarette”. (Extracted from essay no.15)

The errors of above sentences are signaled by the use of demonstrative reference “These” to refer to singular noun “cigarette”. Thus, to make them cohesive, demonstrative reference “these” before the noun “cigarette” should be replaced by “this”.

#### c) Errors on the Use of Comparative Reference

The researcher found 3 errors on the use of comparative reference in students’ essay. They occurred in comparative adjective type. The following errors are as follow:

“The second, smokers are more easier to get a cough”. (Extracted from essay no.10)

“It makes them more easy to understand”.(Extracted from essay no.22)

“You always consume the cigarettes, so you will have a cough more and make your body more thinner”. (Extracted from essay no.45)

The writers of above sentences did not obey the rules of making a comparative adjective. Grammatically, the adjective which only consists of one-syllable should be added “er”. Meanwhile, the adjective which consists of two or more syllables

should be added “more”. Thus, to sum up all correct compositions on above errors, the researcher presents as follow:

“The second, smokers are easier to get a cough”. (Extracted from essay no.10)

“It makes them easier to understand”. (Extracted from essay no.22)

“You always consume the cigarettes, so you will have a cough more and make your body thinner”. (Extracted from essay no.45)

#### **b. Substitution**

There was no error found on the use of substitution. For this reason, the researcher does not explain any further for this type of cohesion.

#### **c. Ellipsis**

In ellipsis type, the researcher also did not find any error in students’ essay.

#### **d. Conjunction**

Based on students’ essay, the researcher found many errors on the use conjunction. They occurred in additive conjunction, adversative conjunction, clausal conjunction, and temporal conjunction.

##### **1) Errors on the Use of Additive conjunction**

The following errors are presented as follow:

“We should give information about dangers of smoking. And they must know it so that they can avoid the dangers”. (Extracted from essay no.3)

“I always do this and tell them happy news. And I like to do this thing because I love my parents very much”. (Extracted from essay no.21)

“So, if you want to write in English you should have many English vocabularies and understand about English grammar. And then you will not feel difficult in writing English”. (Extracted from essay no.32)

“Many Indonesian men smoke after lunch or dinner. And some others smoke after breakfast. They do it as a habit”. (Extracted from essay no.34)

“And the last teaching is reading, I think teaching reading is fun and enjoyable”. (Extracted from essay no.37)

“But, smoking also has dangers for us. It affects our environment, family, friends, and our health. And there are several negative effects for our life”. (Extracted from essay no.38)

“Smoking can lead to lung cancer. And it can make our eyes blind”. (Extracted from essay no.42)

In above sentences, all errors in students’ essay occurred on the use of additive conjunction “and”. Because of the similarity, the researcher does not explain all errors to simplify the analysis.

The following error is extracted from essay no.3

“We should give information about dangers is smoking. And they must know it so that they can avoid the dangers”. (Extracted from essay no.3)

The above sentence is categorized as error because of inappropriate disposition of additive conjunction “and”. “And” has function to connect two elements in a simple or compound sentence. Hence, putting “and” in the beginning of sentences is prohibited. Then, to make it appropriate, the writer should omit the conjunction “and”.

## 2) Errors on the Use of Adversative Conjunction

The following errors are presented as follow:

“But, passive smokers get more dangerous effect than active smokers”. (Extracted from essay no.1)

“When students talk about the past, they should use the pattern of simple past. But some of them have problems about grammar”. (Extracted from essay no.7)

“But people still consume it although it’s very dangerous for ~~we~~ health”. (Extracted from essay no.10)

“Yet, government agencies have warned the negative effect of smoking, however, people still smoke every time”. (Extracted from essay no.15)

“Although their ideas are good but if they get that problems, of course it makes the writers can’t improve and develop their writing”.

(Extracted from essay no.16)

“Good writing should have correct grammar. But, many writers have difficulties in using grammar correctly”. (Extracted from essay no.16)

“A lot of smokers in the world ignore their health. Yet, it is clear printed on cigarette packs that smoking is dangerous”. (Extracted from essay no.28)

“A lot of people know consequences of smoking. But, most of people still do that”. (Extracted from essay no.28)

“Although the effects don’t appear now but the effects will appear in the future”. (Extracted from essay no.35)

“Most of men in around the world of course like smoking. It’s like a habit for them. But, smoking has many negative impacts for life. It affects our environment, family friends, and our health”. (Extracted from essay no.38)

“Without enrich the understanding of English vocabulary, people will be difficult to construct sentences well. But, it must be followed by practicing writing everyday or at least once a week”. (Extracted from essay no.40)

“But despite the warning, there is no reduction in the sales of cigarettes in society”. (Extracted from essay no.41)

“Many people in the world especially men like smoking. Smoking has become a habit for people everywhere. But some people still don’t know the dangers of smoking”. (Extracted from essay no.44)

“Many students have some difficulties in writing skill whereas writing is a big part of communication in the world. But writing can influence the quality of students writing”. (Extracted from essay no.46)

In above sentences, most errors have similarity for the reason why they are categorized as error. Hence, the researcher only explains some errors to simplify the analysis and avoid any repetition.

The following error is extracted from essay no.1

“But, passive smokers get more dangerous effect than active smokers”. (Extracted from essay no.1)

The use of adversative conjunction “but” is to show contrast between two things. However, putting “but” in the beginning of sentence is forbidden. Thus, to make this sentence cohesive “but” should be replaced with “however”

The other error is extracted from essay no.41

“But despite the warning is no reduction in the sales of cigarettes in the society”. (Extracted from essay no.41)

From the above sentence, the use of adversative conjunctions “But” and “despite” to show contrast are error. It is because the writer of above sentences used “but” and “despite” together in a sentence. Both of them have the same function to show contrast and it is enough



to use one of them in a sentence. The conjunction “but” cannot put in the beginning of a sentences. Hence, the writer of above example should use only adversative conjunction “despite” as a sentence connector.

The last error analyzed is extracted from number 35, as follows:

“Although the effects don’t appear now but the effects will appear in the future”. (Extracted from essay no.35)

“Although” and “but” are used to contrast two conditions. They have to stand alone between to contrast two conditions. From the example above, the researcher found that the use of conjunctions “although” and “but” are error. “Although” and “but” can not stand together in a sentence like the above example. When “Although” has been used in a sentence, “but” is unnecessary to be added. Therefore, the writer of above sentenceshouldonly one conjunction “although” or “but”.There is no difference between both of them to contrast two conditions.

### 3) Errors on the Use of Clausal Conjunction

The errors of clausal conjunction occurred in the omission of clausal conjunction and the use of “because” in the beginning sentence. They are presented as follow:

“In conclusion, smoking should be banned because it is dangerous for people. People should be aware of the effect of smoking”. (Extracted from essay no.17)

“It’s very difficult to stop cigarette production in Indonesia. Because many people work in a cigarette factory. If it is stopped, it will give many negative impacts for government. (Extracted from essay no.19)

In essay no.17, the writer explained an action that should be done by people because of a particular thing. It indicates that this sentence needs a connector of clausal conjunction which shows a result between two independent clauses. It can be “hence” or “thus” or “therefore” which is necessary to put in the sentence.

To be more detail, the composition of above sentences extracted from essay no.17 can be corrected as follows:

“In conclusion, smoking should be banned because it is dangerous for people. Therefore, People should be aware of the effect of smoking”. (Extracted from essay no.17)

The other error is extracted from essay no.19 as follows:

“It’s very difficult to stop cigarette production in Indonesia. Because many people work in a cigarette factory. If it is stopped, it will give many negative impacts for government. (Extracted from essay no.19)

The connector “because” has function to show cause and effect which consists of dependent and independent clause. In the above sentences, the use of “because” is error because it is an incomplete sentence. The writer should continue writing an independent clause after “Because many people work in cigarette factory.....”. Therefore, to correct these sentences he/she should combine the two sentences.

To be more detail, the correct composition of above sentences extracted from essay no.19 can be corrected as follow:

“It’s very difficult to stop cigaratte production in Indonesia becausemany people work in a cigaratte factory. If it is stopped, it will give many negative impact of government”.

#### 4) Errors on the Use of Temporal Conjunction

The errors of temporal conjunction occured in the omission of temporal conjunction and the use of “thus”. They are presented as follow:

(The last paragraph) “Smoking decreases stamina, raises blood pressure, contributes to breathing problems and increases the risk of acid reflux”. (Extracted from essay no.26)

“In conclusion, thus, young men must understand the risks of smoking”. (Extracted from essay no.29)

(The last paragraph) “So, if you want to write in English you should have many English you should have many English vocabularies and understand about English grammar”. (Extracted from essay no.32)

(The last paragraph) “Smoking is very dangerous. If you don’t want to die, don’t try to smoke”. (Extracted from essay no.33)

To make writing coherent, the writers of above sentences need to put transition in essay number 26, 32, and 33. Therefore, they should put “in conclusion/finally” at the beginning sentence.

Essay number 29 is error because the writer used double transitions “in conclusion and thus” which have same function to summarize or make conclusion.

**e. Lexical Cohesion**

**1) Erros on the Use of Reiteration**

**a) Repetition**

Errors on the use of repetition caused by repeating the same word several times which makes the text dull and monotonous. Those errors are presented as follow:

“Many people die because of smoking. They don’t know the dangers of smoking”. (Extracted from essay no.3)

“Therefore we must know the dangers. So, we can avoid the dangers”. (Extracted from essay no.3)

“The second disease is lung cancer. Lung cancer is one the most common causes of death in the world. Lung cancer usually affects smoker”. (Extracted from essay no.4)

“There are some examples of writing, such as English writing. Indonesian writing, Arabian writing, etc”. (Extracted from essay no.7)

“In conclusion, smoking should be banned because it is dangerous for people. People should be aware of the effect of smoking”. (Extracted from essay no.17)

“The first difficulty is they have less vocabulary. Less vocabulary makes them feel difficult to express their ideas in the writing”. (Extracted from essay no.32)

“**Although**the effects don’t appear now **but**the effects will appear in the future”. (Extracted from essay no.35)

“Many people in the world, especially men like smoking. Smoking has become a habit for people everywhere. But some people still don’t know the dangers of smoking”. (Extracted from essay no.44)

To simplify the analysis and avoid repetition, the researcher does not explain all errors above.

Here is the error extracted from essay no.44

“Many people in the world, especially men like smoking. Smoking has become a habit for people everywhere. But some people still don’t know the dangers of smoking”. (Extracted from essay no.44)

The writer of above sentences used “smoking” three times in every sentences. This retards the flow of text, making it uninteresting and repetitive. To avoid repeating “smoking” in the second and third sentence, the pronominal “it” should be used to refer back to “smoking”.

To sum up all correct compositions in reiteration errors, the researcher presents as follow:

“Many people die because of smoking. They don’t know the dangers of it”. (Extracted from essay no.3)

“Therefore we must know the dangers. So, we can avoid them”.  
(Extracted from essay no.3)

“The second disease is lung cancer. Lung cancer is one the most common causes of death in the world. It usually affects smoker”.  
(Extracted from essay no.4)

“There are some examples of writing, such as English, Indonesian, and Arabian writing, etc”. (Extracted from essay no.7)

“In conclusion, smoking should be banned because it is dangerous for people. They should be aware of the effect of smoking”.  
(Extracted from essay no.17)

“The first difficultly is they have less vocabulary. It makes them feel difficult to express their ideas in the writing”. (Extracted from essay no.32)

“Although the effects don’t appear now , they will appear in the future”. (Extracted from essay no.35)

“Many people in the world, especially men like smoking. It has become a habit for people everywhere. But some people still don’t know the dangers of it”. (Extracted from essay no.44)

#### **b) General Nouns**

Besides errors on the use of repetition, researcher found error on the use of general noun. It occurred in essay number 27, as follows:

“Dear mom. I know you may be surprised to find this letter because I usually don’t do things like this”. (Extracted from essay no.27)

The writer of above sentence didn’t give any explanation about the general noun “things” in the preceding sentences or in the previous. Therefore, the word things should be replaced by some specific words or items since there is no word that could be related with the general noun “things”.

## **2) Errors on the Use of Collocation**

The researcher found two errors on the use of collocation. They are presented as follow:

“Everyone dislikes smokers but no one tries to know why they stay smoking”. (Extracted from essay no.6)

“Stay away to cigarette and love yourself”. (Extracted from essay no.11)

The co-occurrence of “stay” and “smoking” in essay number 6 is error, they are not collocation. Based on Cambridge English Dictionary, the word “stay” means to not move away from or leave a place or situation. Meanwhile, in above sentence “stay” refers to a noun. Therefore, the word “stay” should be replaced by “keep”. To be

more detail, the composition of above sentence extracted from essay no.6 can be corrected as follow:

“Everyone dislikes smokers but no one tries to know why they keep smoking”.

In essay number 11, the researcher found error in collocation “stay away to”. In English conversation, “stay away” is collocated with “from”. Furthermore, based on Cambridge English Dictionary, the word “to” is used after many verbs of agreeing, needing and wanting. Therefore, “stay away to” should be replaced with “stay away from”. To be more detail, the composition of above paragraph extracted from essay no.11 can be corrected as follow:

“Stay away from cigarette and love yourself”.

## 2. The Dominant of Errors

To explain the dominant of errors on the use of cohesive devices, the researcher make a table to show the number of errors on the use of each type of cohesive devices.

Table 4.1: The number of errors on the use of cohesive devices

Cohesive Device			Number of Errors	Percentage (%)
GRAMMATICAL	References	Personal	7	8,05 %
		Demonstrative	39	44,82 %
		Comparative	3	3,45 %
	Substitution	Nominal	0	0,00 %



		Verbal	0	0,00 %
		Clausal	0	0,00 %
	Ellipsis	Nominal	0	0,00 %
		Verbal	0	0,00 %
		Clausal	0	0,00%
	Conjunction	Additive	7	8,05 %
		Adversative	14	16,09 %
		Clausal	2	2,30 %
		Temporal	4	4,60 %
LEXICAL		Reiteration	9	10,34 %
		Collocation	2	2,30 %
The Total Number of Errors			87	100 %

A total of 87 errors are identified in the 66 students' essay. The table above shows that reference had the highest percentage of errors, 56,32 %, followed by conjunction, 31,04 % and lexical cohesive errors, 12,64 %. The gap between reference and the other two categories of errors suggests that the former posed the most difficulty for the students in writing essays. Substitution and ellipsis errors are not found. In the sub-categories of reference errors, the highest frequency of errors committed by students is on the use of demonstrative reference, 44, 82 %, followed by personal reference, 8,05 %, and comparative reference 3,45 %. In the sub-categories of conjunction, the highest frequency of errors is both on adversative, 16,09 % and additive errors

8,05 %. This followed by temporal, 4,60% and clausal errors 2,30 %. In the sub-categories of lexical cohesion, reiteration has the highest frequency of errors, 10,34 %, followed by collocation errors, 2,30 %.

From the explanation above, the researcher concludes that the first dominant error is reference; the second dominant error is conjunction, and the last dominant error is lexical cohesion.

## **B. Discussion**

A high percentage of error implies that the 5<sup>th</sup> semester students of English department at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin in the academic year 2014 have problems in using cohesive devices. Even though the errors found by the researcher do not occurred in each type of cohesive devices, such as in substitution and ellipsis, it does not imply that students are competent in that area as they can employ the avoidance strategy.

Moreover, the researcher found that the students use certain conjunction more frequently than others. Some conjunction are absent in their writing. Additive conjunctions such as “furthermore” and “similarly”, adversative conjunctions such as “nevertheless” and “on the other hand”, clausal conjunctions such as “hence” and “as a result”, and temporal conjunction such as “on another occasion” and “briefly” are absent. The absence of these conjunctions implies two possibilities. The 5<sup>th</sup> semester students of English department at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin in the academic year 2014 do not know how to use them in essay or

they know how to use them but just unfamiliar or unusual to use them. The researcher discusses the finding of each type of cohesive error more detail as follow:

1. Reference Cohesive Errors

This type of errors is a typical found in essay of most students. Those errors consist of personal reference, demonstrative reference, and comparative reference and in using cohesive devices. They are categorized as interlingual errors. The main reason for the errors is the influences of the mother tongue (first language interference). As stated by Brown (1980), most of the learners' error in the second language result primarily from the learner' assumption that the second language forms similar to the native language. The errors occurred because there are differences between the first and the second language. In this case, definite article in English (the target language) is a linguistic feature unknown in Indonesian language (the source language). This is reason why Indonesian students tend to forget, add, or omit articles, especially definite article when producing noun phrases in English. Based on Richards (1974), the errors in comparative reference also occurred because of ignorance of rule restrictions. The students were failed to do generalization and transfer, since the learner is making use of a previously acquired rule on a new situation.

The students of English department at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin in the academic year 2014 have the most difficulty is using definite article. The definite article is often unnecessarily and misused. The Students use

the definite article “the” to modify a noun without understanding that “the” and “the noun” must point back to mentioned item in the preceding text. They are confused between the use of definite article “the”, indefinite article “a” and zero article.

The use of personal references posed the second most difficult for the students. They use singular pronouns to refer to plural pronouns. Furthermore, they are not able to use reference in clarity and consistency. It results ambiguity and disagreement of pronouns.

## 2. Conjunction Errors

The second dominant error committed by the 5<sup>th</sup> semester students of English department at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin in academic year 2014 is in type of conjunction, such as additive, adversative, clausal, and temporal conjunctions. They are categorized as interlingual errors. As stated by Brown (1980), the interlingual errors occurred because of the differences between the first and the second language. In this case, those errors occurred because of two factors; include over-use and misuse of the conjunction. The students put additive conjunction “And” which function as a clause connector in the beginning of sentence. They also used adversative conjunction “although” and “but” together in a sentence. Although, the conjunctions “although” and “but” have to stand alone.

## 3. Lexical Cohesive Errors

Repetition of the same word in lexical cohesion is a problem for students of English department at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin in the

academic year 2014. The repetition of the same words here is caused by false concept hypothesized. Richards (1974) said that learners' faulty understanding of distinction of target language items leads to false conceptualization. The students are not able to use reference cohesive devices effectively. Some repeated words can be replaced by pronoun such as "it" and "them". Furthermore, they fail to use ellipsis when required. They are able to avoid repeating the same words in their writing by leaving some of the words unmentioned, yet presupposed. Third, they are deficient in their vocabulary; as a result, they are not able to elaborate and extend their ideas using synonyms. The second difficulty that the student have in using lexical cohesion is the use of collocation. Errors of collocotion point that the students lack of vocabulary.