

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of the Study

Generally, peoples begin to learn English in educational institutions, start from Elementary School up to Colleges and Universities. Within education, usually some people started his education at the age of 6<sup>th</sup> years old in 1<sup>st</sup> class of Elementary School. Nowadays school in Indonesia, from public to private schools, have implemented international curriculum that uses English in delivery to catch up with international education. International curriculums like Cambridge and International Baccalaureate (IB) are popular among many schools in Indonesia.

Actually, many students find difficulties when they starts to learn English language, especially when they face some exercises about making complete sentence and arrangement

random words into correct sentences. The difficulties may be caused by several factors such as vocabulary mastery, grammar, and word order. In this research, the writer would discuss about students' difficulties in arranging jumble sentences and they difficulties in making a complete sentence in English. Based on the writer experience at MI Khoirul Huda Tangerang, the students of sixth grade felt difficult when their English teacher order them to do some English exercise in the form of arrangement jumble sentence.

The students consider that write some English sentences or arrangement jumble sentence is difficult. The fact is they didn't understand how to start their own writing and they didn't understand the strategy how to arrange random words into correct sentence, they felt making a complete sentence in English is not easy activity. It takes a lot of concepts and concentrations to do. In teaching learning activity, the reason of teaching English is to help students to learn English as a foreign language or as an International language and to help

them learn about the structure of a perfect sentences, grammar, tenses, and vocabulary building.

In language teaching, the students must practice, again and again. During the language learning stage, they practice their lesson all the time. This is what the students must also do when they learn foreign language.<sup>1</sup> The aim of teaching English language especially in making complete sentence and arrangement words is to make students more interested to learn English and comprehended all of the English materials in their course book. Students do not only have to know about vocabulary building, grammar, and word order, but also comprehend the structure of perfect sentence. And in this research paper the writer used two tenses in writing test for the students, simple present tense and past continuous tense. However, comprehending how to make a perfect sentence and rearrange some jumbles sentence is not easy to learn for students in elementary school, because English is their foreign language and English is not their mother tongue. And

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<sup>1</sup> H. Brown Douglas, *Principles of Language Learning*, San Fransisco State University: Longman, 2000, p. 50

then they felt difficult when they starts to learn English as a foreign language and they try to understand it through learning process in their English class.

Considering the fact above, the writer realizes that English language learning is very important requirement for many purposes, among others for understanding how to arrange English random words into correct sentence. Commonly, the students have difficulties in understanding how to arrange English random words into correct sentence caused by some factors such as vocabulary, structure, grammar, and word order. So, based on this thought, this research of **“An Analysis of Students’ Difficulties in Arranging English Random Words into Correct Sentence”** is conducted.

## **B. Focus of the Study**

In this study the writer focuses to analyze students’ difficulties in arranging English random words into correct sentence.

### **C. Statements of the Problem**

The writer decided the problems to be investigated as follows:

1. How are students' difficulties in arranging English random words into correct sentences at MI Khoirul Huda?
2. What are the causes of students' difficulties in arranging English random words into sentences at MI Khoirul Huda?

### **D. Objectives of the Study**

1. To know the causes of students' difficulties in arranging English random words into correct sentences.
2. To improve students' writing skill especially in arranging English random words into correct sentences.

### **E. Identifications of the Problem**

1. Due to writing a good sentence in English, students is having difficulties in arranging English random words into correct sentences.
2. Students make errors in writing English sentences.

## **F. Significance of the Study**

The significance of this study has two different roles. The first one is for the students. For the students, this research is expected to encourage students to commit less error in arrangement English words. On the teacher side, this research can hopefully help the teacher as future recommendation in teaching arrangement English random words into good sentences.

Hopefully this research will bring improvement to teaching and learning process based on the arrangement English random words into correct sentence.

## **G. Organization of Writing**

This paper consists of one chapter of discussion:

Chapter one is introduction, which includes background of the study, focus of the study, statements of the problem, objectives of the study, identifications of the problem, significance of the study.

Chapter two is theoretical framework, which includes students difficulties in English learning, the component of sentence, word order, and the nature of an analysis.

Chapter three is research methodology, which includes place and time of the research, population and sample, research method, procedures of the research, technique of collecting data, and technique of data analysis.

Chapter four is research finding and discussion which includes finding of the test and finding of interview.

Chapter five is closing, which includes conclusion and suggestion.

## CHAPTER II

### THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

#### A. Structure's Functions in English Sentence

Structure is a grouping of several constituent words that have precise wording or totally in English. So that some peoples could distinguish where the correct sentences and what sentence had the wrong arrangement. Whereas constituent is unity word that has a special marker in each group of words, for example Subject is marked with S, Object is marked with O, Noun is marked with N, Verb is characterized by V. Adjective characterized by Adj, Adverb characterized with Adv, To be characterized with Be, and etc. There are several definition about writing. Penny Ur tells us in her book, *A Course in Language Teaching*, "Writing is widely used within foreign language courses as a convenient means for engaging with aspects of language other than

writing itself. For example: Learners note down vocabulary copy out the grammar rules and do writing test.”<sup>2</sup>

Structure has many functions and important roles in learning English language as a foreign language. Especially in starting to write some perfects English sentences or in learning arrangement English random words into correct sentence. In this research paper, the writer used two tenses in writing test for the students, simple present tense and past continuous tense. Below are the explanation about simple present tense and past continuous tense.

### **1. Simple Present Tense**

The Simple Present Tense is used for a repeated or habitual action. Example: We go to school every day.

And the simple present tense is also used to show a truth or a fact.<sup>3</sup> In this tenses, sentence divided into three kinds: negative, interrogative, and positive sentence.

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<sup>2</sup> Penny Ur, *A Course in Language*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1996, p. 162

<sup>3</sup> Abdul Mubin Helmy and Saleh Mohammad, *A Communicative Grammar of English for Pesanter in Indonesia*, p. 99

a. Negative Sentence

Negative sentences are formed simply by placing “do not” (don’t) and “does not” (doesn’t) in front of the verbs. Use “does not” for the third person singular and “do not” for the other persons.<sup>4</sup> Example:

- 1) I don’t come late.
- 2) She doesn’t write letters.

b. Interrogative Sentence

Interrogative sentence are formed by placing “do” and “does” in front of the subject. Use “does” for the third person singular and “do” for the other persons.<sup>5</sup>

Example:

- 1) Do you visit your friend?
- 2) Does he drinks milk?

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<sup>4</sup> Abdul Mubin Helmy and Saleh Mohammad, p. 101

<sup>5</sup> Abdul Mubin Helmy and Saleh Mohammad, p. 101

### c. Positive Sentence

Positive sentence are the opposite of negative and interrogative sentence. In this sentence, there is no “do/does” in front of subject and “do not/does not” in front of verbs.

Example:

- 1) I come late.
- 2) She writes letters.

## 2. Past Continuous Tense

The past continuous tense is used to show that an action was going on or continuing in the past time when another action happened suddenly. The past continuous tense is also used to show an action that was going on at a given time or period of time in the past. And the last past continuous tense is also used to show that two actions were happening at the same time in the past. The past continuous tense is formed:

S + were/was + verb + ing.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Abdul Mubin Helmy and Saleh Mohammad, p. 109

Example:

- 1) The children were having breakfast when the school bus arrived.
- 2) It was raining heavily at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.
- 3) While my sister was reading my father was sleeping.

## **B. The Causes of Students' Difficulties in English Learning**

English language is one of the most popular languages to learn, perhaps the most spoken language around the world is English, and many people choose to learn the language simply to place them in a better position to secure work, or communicate more effectively with more people from around the globe. English might be a popular language to learn, but this doesn't necessarily mean it is a simple language to master, there are many challenges people face when learning English and if you are aware of these beforehand you stand a much greater chance of mastering the language. Here are the

biggest challenges people must face when learning to write English sentence:

## **1. Grammar**

The first difficult that usually faced by the students is Grammar, they have to learn about grammar first before they start to learn English as a foreign language and make some perfect sentence in English. Back in the eighteenth century, when the young sciences of physics, chemistry, and biology were dazzling the minds of men, a number of British writers tried to make the English language into a science. They called their science grammar, which in Latin means the study of the written word. They discovered some patterns in usage, and turned these patterns into rules. They not only divided sentence into subject and predicate, but classified words into parts of speech (nouns, verbs, conjunctions, and so forth) just as biologists classified plants and animals into groups. It

wasn't long before American schools, too, were teaching English grammar.<sup>7</sup>

The grammar of the language is dynamic, constantly changing set of habit patterns that allows people to communicate with one another. For some reason, many in academia and language teaching seem to have lost sight of this common sense truth, preferring to treat grammar as though it were an object, outside of human beings in society, consisting of absolute categories and rules. This misperception has led to a deep tension between theoreticians and the practical needs of language teachers, whose students often come to believe that grammar is a tedious classroom subject, to be endured as a kind of rite of passage, rather than a key to the amazing world of human communication.

English Grammar is complex, making it difficult to remember, master and use logically. Ensuring you use the

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<sup>7</sup> Judi Kesselman Turkel and Franklynn Peterson, *The Grammar Crammer*, Madison: The University of Wisconsin Press, 1982, p. 2

correct grammar can be tricky, especially when you are in conversation with someone and they are speaking at an alarmingly fast pace. Learning grammar is like learning to drive, you can learn all of the theory, rules and regulations, but you won't be good at it unless you practice it and it starts to become second nature to you. Grammar is extremely important, incorrect use of grammar can confuse the person you are speaking to and even change the meaning of what you are communicating, what's more is native English speakers are hyper aware of grammar and will notice almost immediately if a grammatical error is made, even if this is the smallest of errors, English speakers are incredibly proud of the language and look negatively on it being used incorrectly.

## **2. Vocabulary Mastery**

Is often a challenge, particularly when it comes to verb variations and understanding which tense should be used in various situations. English has one of the biggest

vocabularies of all languages, and it can be very confusing for non-English speakers to master. Using vocabulary inaccurately is incredibly noticeable to anyone whose first language is English, though it doesn't often change the meaning of your text, it does weaken it. Here the discussion focused on how intentional vocabulary learning and vocabulary analysis can help to improve students' future writing.

Folse makes a strong argument for building a thoughtful and systematic vocabulary instruction component into the syllabus. The eight points he raises and discusses are summarized below:

- a. Teach vocabulary.
- b. Teach the right vocabulary.
- c. Teach learners how to create their own lists of vocabulary that they need for writing.

- d. Teach learners how to keep a vocabulary notebook that facilitates multiple retrievals of unknown or newly encountered vocabulary.
- e. Teach collocations, not just single words.
- f. Test vocabulary. Hold learners accountable.
- g. Teach paraphrasing and summarizing.
- h. Make sure that explicit teaching of vocabulary is included in the writing program from the lowest levels of language proficiency.<sup>8</sup>

### **3. Learning Strategies**

People have been researching and writing about learner strategies for about 20 years now. However, what learner strategies actually are has been difficult to define at an international level and with full consensus. Learning strategies should include communication strategies. Some authors limit learner strategies to receptive skills and to

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<sup>8</sup> Dana R. Ferris, *Treatment of Error in Second Language Student Writing*, America: University of Michigan, 2011, p. 171

processes such as, for example, memorizing, practicing, preparing, oneself to speak, organizing learning, etc.<sup>9</sup>

For getting an effective learning we have to find out some strategies to create an effective learning by using learning strategies. Learning strategies is what learners taken in order to complete a learning task and enable effective learning. Based on Darmasyah, learning strategy is all about perspective, thought, patterns, and direction that taken for gaining effective learning.<sup>10</sup> Meanwhile, Yongqi Gue stated that to complete the learning tasks by the students, learning strategy must be carried out.<sup>11</sup>

One important aim of this chapter, therefore, is for us to explore how adolescent learners go about learning a second or foreign language. Let us look inside an L2

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<sup>9</sup> Macaro Ernesto, *Learning Strategies in Foreign and Second Language Classrooms*, New York: Continuum, 2001, p. 18

<sup>10</sup> Darmasyah, *Strategi Pembelajaran Menyenangkan Dengan Humor*, Jakarta: Bumi Aksara 2010, p. 20-21

<sup>11</sup> Yongqi Gue, *Vocabulary Learning in a Second Language: Person, Text, Context, and Strategies*, *TESL\_EJ*, Vol. 7, 2003, p.3

classroom by examining three fairly common activities that students are asked to carry out<sup>12</sup>:

a. Questioning Sequences

In this activity the teacher has introduced some new language (English L2) to the class and is in the process of 'practicing' it by asking individual pupils to answer questions.<sup>13</sup>

b. Understanding a Written Text

For this activity you have provided your learners with a written text in the foreign language which contains about 30 per cent of words which they haven't come across before. You ask them to read it quietly to themselves and to try to understand as much as possible before doing an exercise, for example, an exercise with 10 multiple choice questions in the L2.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> Macaro Ernesto, *Learning Strategies in Foreign and Second Language Classrooms*, New York: Continuum, 2001, p. 11

<sup>13</sup> Macaro Ernesto, p. 12

<sup>14</sup> Macaro Ernesto, p. 13

c. A Writing Task at Home

For this task you have asked your students to go home and do their homework correctly such as the exercise making a perfect sentence through some words or the exercise that order them to arrange jumble English sentence.

In learning a new language, communicative competence becomes the main goal and strategies involve in the way to accomplish it. Oxford defined some basic features of learning strategies emphasizing in strategies that are not only focused on the development of communication competence in foreign language learning that can be seen on bellow:<sup>15</sup>

- a. Contribute to the main goal, communicative competence.
- b. Allow learners to become more self-directed.
- c. Expand the role of teachers.

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<sup>15</sup> Rebecca L. Oxford, *Language Learning Strategies-What Every Teacher Should Know*, Boston: Heinle & Heinle Publishers, 1990, p. 8

- d. Are problem oriented.
- e. Are specific actions taken by the learner.
- f. Involve many aspects of the learner, not just the cognitive.
- g. Support learning both directly and indirectly.
- h. Are not always observable.
- i. Are often conscious.
- j. Can be taught.
- k. Are flexible.
- l. Are influenced by a variety of factors.

Strategies influence students “habit in learning because it allows students to be independent students and learn responsibly. To make students learn independently and responsibly, teachers have the new roles to make it happens. Teacher is expected to be someone who can identify students” learning strategy and train them in learning strategies. In learning activities, many problems will occur where strategies, as a tool, contribute to solve them. Based on the problems that occur, students will also

take specific actions or behavior in solving their problem to improve their learning. Language learning strategies are not only talking about cognitive aspect but also many aspects of learners, such as metacognitive, affective, and social. Those other aspects influence indirectly to students learning while a language itself affect directly and both have an equal position to support each other. Not all language learning strategies are visible.

There are several strategies that cannot be seen even teachers observe them intensively, such as memorizing or some strategies are used outside the class. When strategies are used, it is usually used consciously. To use appropriate strategies consciously, training of strategies are need to learn and apply the suitable strategies in any situation. Many strategies are used as much as situations happen. In applying strategies, there is no guaranteed to follow the steps for every situation. It depends on students' flexibility in the way their learning activities. In addition, language learning strategies are affected by

many factors, inside and outside the learners like motivation.

Therefore, in arranging English words activity process, there are several strategies for arranging English incorrect sentence into correct sentence. Following are seven strategies when peoples want to arrange English random words into correct sentence:

- 1) Peoples need to know three basics English sentence form, they are: positive sentence, negative sentence, and interrogative sentence. If there is a word “not” it include to the negative sentence, if there is a question mark (?) then the sentence include to the interrogative sentence, while a positive sentence certainly does not have the word “not” and question mark (?).
- 2) Note the word for word, whether the composition of words including positive, negative, or interrogative sentence.

- 3) Look for the subject. The subjects here could contain the person's name, the name of animals, or the use of words such as: They, We, I, You, She, He, or It.
- 4) After that look to be in the random sentence and place it after the subject. But if there is no to be in it so look for the verb.
- 5) Then look for the object. Object here could use words like them, our, me, your, his, her, it, or use other substitute.
- 6) Look for the adverb. In it could be an adverb of place or adverb of time.
- 7) Having prepared the sentence must be meaning meaningful and logical. Then match the answer is provided in the question if the questions are multiple choices.

Finally, syntactic expression involves the arrangement of words in a sentence or a phrase, or in combination of separate words. For example, word order is very important for expressing grammatical relations in English.

The important function of expressing who is acting and who is being acted upon is expressed syntactically, by the order of words in English.<sup>16</sup>

### C. The Component of Sentence

A sentence is a linguistic unit consisting of one or more words that are grammatically linked. A sentence can include words grouped meaningfully to express a statement, question, exclamation, request, command, or suggestion. A sentence is a set of words that in principle tells a complete thought; thus it may be a simple phrase, but it conveys enough meaning to imply a clause, even if it is not explicit.

In speech, a sentence is normally delimited by pauses and marked by a falling or rising tone at the end.<sup>17</sup> Sentence like these are special insofar as their utterance in appropriate circumstances amounts to performing the action identified by the finite verb. The typical formal properties of such

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<sup>16</sup> Thomas E. Payne, *Understanding English Grammar*, New York: Cambridge University Press, 2011, p. 13

<sup>17</sup> Renaat Declerck, *The Grammar of the English Verb Phrase*, New York: Walter de Gruyter, 2006, p. 13

sentences in English include first person subjects, second person indirect objects, a present tense non-progressive active form of a speech act verb and the deictic adverb hereby.<sup>18</sup> In order to successfully craft sentences, one must first understand the core elements of complete English sentence: subjects, objects, predicates, and modifiers. The most important of these are subjects and predicates: in order for a sentence to be complete, it must contain an action and someone or something doing it. The action is the predicate, and the person or thing doing it is the subject. An incomplete sentence is called a fragment.

A rule in grammar is a generalization. It is a formula that one makes to account for how a given grammatical construction usually behaves. A rule is not necessarily true in every instance. It is generally true. And for studying grammar, all peoples have to train their reading skill. And also if some students got any exercise about arranging

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<sup>18</sup> Shopen Timothy, *Language Typology and Syntactic Description*, Cambridge University Press: New York, 2007, p. 276

English words, they have to understand the component of sentence. Below are the components of sentence:

### 1. Word

Word is an uninterrupted strings of letters which is preceded by a blank space and followed either by a blank space or a punctuation mark. The semantic definition of word states that a word expresses a unified semantic concept. Words are usually considered to be syntactic atoms, i.e. the smallest elements in a sentence. Words belong to certain syntactic classes (noun, verbs, adjective, prepositions, etc), which are called *part of speech*, *word classes* or *syntactic categories*. The position in which a given word may occur in a sentence is determined by the syntactic rules of a language. These rules make reference to words and the class they belong to.

To summarize the discussion of the possible definition of word, in spite of the intuitive appeal of

the notion of ‘word’, it is sometimes not easy to decide whether a given string of sounds (or letters) should be regarded as a word or not. In most cases, however, the stress criterion, the integrity criterion and the syntactic criteria lead to sufficiently clear results. The properties of words are summarized in:

Properties of words:

- a. Words are entities having a part of speech specification.
- b. Words are syntactic atoms.
- c. Words (usually) have one main stress.
- d. Words (usually) are indivisible units (no intervening material possible).<sup>19</sup>

That the word is a genuine linguistic unit is scarcely questioned, and everyone seems to know what it is. English words may be classified on the

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<sup>19</sup> Ingo Plag, *Word – Formation in English*, Cambridge University Press: 2002, p. 4

basis of the kinds and combinations of morphemes of which they are composed.<sup>20</sup>

## 2. Subject

In a typological survey of default word order in four hundred languages it emerged that the subject was initial in 85% of the languages. It is not surprise to find that in Latin too the subject typically precedes the other arguments.<sup>21</sup> The subject of a sentence is what or who is being talked about.<sup>22</sup> The subject is the agent of the sentence in the active voice; it is the person or thing that performs or is responsible for the action of the sentence, and it normally precedes the verb. Every sentence in English must have a subject.<sup>23</sup>

The verb follows the subject in a declarative sentence; it generally shows the action of the sentence. Every

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<sup>20</sup> Stageberg Norman, *An Introductory English Grammar third edition*, US America: University of Northern Iowa, 1977, p.120

<sup>21</sup> A. M. Devine and Laurence D. Stephens, *Latin Word Order*, New York: Oxford University Press, 2006, p. 37

<sup>22</sup> Mary S. Schatz, *Grammar Rules*, Garlic Dress, 2010, p. 7

<sup>23</sup> Pyle Michael, Page Munoz Marry Ellen, *Test of English as a Foreign Language*, Wiley Dreamtech India: New Delhi, 2002, p.40

sentence must have a verb. The verb may be a single word.<sup>24</sup>

### 3. Verb

A verb is usually an action word. Sometimes action verbs work alone. Sometimes action verbs need helpers. Some common helping verbs are the following: is, am, are, was, were, did, do, could, might, can, and may. And then the verb “to be” can be a main verb or a helping verb. Verbs have different form depending on whether the subject singular or plural or whether the tense is simple, past, or future.<sup>25</sup>

### 4. Complement

A complement completes the verb. It is similar to the subject because it is usually a noun or noun phrase; however, it generally follows the verb when the sentence is in the active voice. Every sentence

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<sup>24</sup> Pyle Michael, p.41

<sup>25</sup> Mary S. Schatz, p. 5

does not require a complement.<sup>26</sup> Sentence in English is a collection of a word composed of subject, verb, and object.

## 5. Adverb

Adverbs are words that tell how, when or where something happen, that add more to the meaning of a verb, an adjective and another adverb.<sup>27</sup> Adverbs typically express manner, place, time, frequency, degree, level of certainty, etc., answering questions such as how?, when?, or where?. This statement based on Brian P. Cleary. He said in his book: “Adverb is a word that describes when, how, where, how often, and how much.”<sup>28</sup> Adverbs are traditionally regarded as one of the parts of speech.

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<sup>26</sup> Pyle Michael, p.42

<sup>27</sup> Abdul Mubin Helmy and Saleh Mohammad, *A Communicative Grammar of English for Pesantren in Indonesia*, p. 149

<sup>28</sup> Brian P. Clearly, *Dearly, Nearly, Insincerely: What Is an Adverb?*, USA: Brian Gable, 2003, p.3

## D. Word Order

Word order is what gets the reader of Latin from disjoint sentences to coherent and incrementally interpretable text. The study of word order is of real practical value to anyone who uses texts as a source of information about roman culture, history or literature. The reader will soon become aware that the subject is quite challenging.<sup>29</sup> In linguistic, word order typology is the study of the order of the syntactic constituents of a language, and how different languages can employ different orders. Correlation between orders found in different syntactic sub-domains are also of interest. The primary word orders that are of interest are the constituent order of a clause – the relative order of subject, object, and verb.

Some languages use relatively restrictive word order, often relying on the order of constituents to convey important grammatical information. Others – often those that convey grammatical information through inflection – allow more

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<sup>29</sup> A. M. Devine and Laurence D. Stephens, p. 5

flexibility, which can be used to encode pragmatic information such as topicalisation or focus. Most languages, however, have a preferred word order, and other word orders, if used, are considered.

There are six theoretically possible basic word orders for the transitive sentence:

1. Subject – Verb – Object (SVO). For example: I eat bread.
2. Subject – Object – Verb (SOV). For example: I bread eat.
3. Verb – Subject – Object (VSO). For example: eat I bread.
4. Verb – Object – Subject (VOS). For example: eat bread I.
5. Object – Subject – Verb (OSV). For example: bread I eat.
6. Object – Verb – Subject (OVS). For example: bread eat I.

The overwhelming majority of the world's languages are either SVO or SOV, with a much smaller but still significant portion using VSO word order. The remaining three arrangements are exceptionally rare, with VOS being slightly more common than OSV, and OVS being significantly more rare than the two preceding orders.

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### A. Research Method

In collecting the data, the writer used a research method. In order to get the data and analyze the students' difficulties in arranging English random words into correct sentence, the writer used Case Study method. Case Study is a description and comprehensive explanation regarding the various aspects of an individual, a group, an organization, a program, or a social situation.<sup>30</sup> This research used case study method because this method is most appropriate to use for this research. Therefore, this research analyzed some groups, it's the 6<sup>th</sup> grade students of MI Khoirul Huda. They have some problems in arranging English random words into correct sentence and making a complete sentence.

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<sup>30</sup> Hanafi Abdul Halim, *Metodologi Penelitian Bahasa*, Jakarta: Diadit Media, 2011, p. 206

In other words, the purpose of this research is to find out the students' difficulties in arranging English random words into correct sentence by analyzing data from the students who have difficulties in arranging English random words into sentence. Basically, there are two variables that are identified by the writer in this study: independent and dependent variables. The independent variable as a major variable is an analysis of students' difficulties and the dependent variable is arranging English random words into correct sentence. In this research, the writer gives a test to the students, and she also analyzes the data or information by an interview about students' difficulties in arranging English random words into correct sentence.

The writer used a test and interview as the instrument. The data of the students taken from the 6<sup>th</sup> grade of MI Khoirul Huda. All of the instruments that the writer gave include all the variable which can be answered freely. The students should answer the question based on the act and they

should express their difficulties in arranging English random words into correct sentence.

## **B. Place and Time**

For this case study research, the writer chooses Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (MI) Khoirul Huda, which is located at Jl. KH. Agus Salim No.42 Kel. Poris Plawad Kec. Cipondoh Tangerang, Banten. MI Khoirul Huda determined by writer as a place to perform this research, because the writer is an English teacher in that school, and then the researcher has found the problems that exist in this school, especially in the 6<sup>th</sup> grade students about their difficulties in arranging English sentence correctly.

The time of this research allocated on 26<sup>th</sup> until 28<sup>th</sup> August 2016 at MI Khoirul Huda. The research started by giving the written test to all students, it consist of 20 items, each items consists of 10 questions about arrangement English random words into correct sentences included positive sentence, negative sentence, and interrogative

sentence, and 10 questions is ordering to make complete sentence by a word is available. After giving the written test, the writer performed interviews to the students about their difficulties and causes in arranging English random words into correct sentences and making a complete sentence. It gives to one class in the 6<sup>th</sup> grade students of MI Khoirul Huda.

### **C. Data and Data Source**

The data source of this research is the sixth grade students of MI Khoirul Huda Tangerang. Then the writer only took one class as the data source of the research. The class consists of 30 students. The data of the research is the students' writing test and interview list. The students should arrange several random words into correct sentences and they should make a complete sentence through some words. The students are given seventy minutes to do the writing test.

#### **D. Procedures of the Research**

The procedures conducted in this research are; the writer gives a test that instructs the students to arrange English random words into correct sentences and ordering to make complete sentence by a word is available. The writer takes the question from some English course book. If their answer is appropriate, it means that they have a good understanding.

The last, the writer doing some interview to the students in getting their difficulties in arranging English random words into correct sentence and what causes of their difficulties. The interview revealed a great deal about the learners' knowledge, attitudes, and concerns.

#### **E. Technique of Collecting Data**

To collect the data, the writer applied a writing test and making some interviews. The writer gives a writing test to the sixth grade students of MI Khoirul Huda Tangerang. The students had to write answer the questions which consist of

arrangement words questions and making complete sentence through some words. The procedures of the research are:

1. On Friday, August 26<sup>th</sup> 2016, the writer met the Headmaster of the school to get his permission to do a research in this school. One day after that, the writer came to the school and asked the Headmaster about the class as a participant that the writer could use it.
2. On Saturday, August 27<sup>th</sup> 2016, the writer came to the class and gave the students the writing test. The writer also gives an instruction and some guidelines to the students how to arrange English random words into correct sentence and how to make a complete sentence. Then, the students did the test in the classroom for 70 minutes. Next, the writer collected the students' writing tests.
3. On Monday, August 29<sup>th</sup> 2016, the writer came to the class for second time which purposed to do some interviews to six students from the sixth grade students as a representative data from all of students in sixth grade.

The writer recorded all of the results data from interview list.

4. After that, the writer analyzed the students' works in order to find their difficulties in arranging English random words into correct sentences and their difficulties in making a complete sentence through some words.

#### **F. Technique of Data Analysis**

The function of analyzing data is to make the moderate data easier to read and interpret. As for analysis used in this research is descriptive – qualitative analysis, to collect the data required to analyze, then the data interpret taken a conclusion. In conducting data analysis, the data gathered from the research finding, the writer conducted the data management by following the steps:

1. Classification, that is early stage which include the classification data that require completely and answer from writing test scores.

2. Editing, this is second stage from data analysis, which include correcting the students' wrong answer into correct answer.
3. Analyzing, this is the last stage from data analysis, the writer conducted the analysis to the data that have been collected, classified, and edited. The writer analyzes the students' answer from the writing test and students' answer from interview list and then interpreted in the form of description in order to obtain a conclusion from the existing problem.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **RESEARCH FINDING AND DATA INTERPRETATION**

#### **A. Research Finding**

The technique of data collecting has been clearly described in the design of the research in chapter III. Furthermore the research finding and data interpretation is as the following:

##### **1. Finding of the Test**

The participants of writing test included 20 students of 6<sup>th</sup> grade MI Khoirul Huda on 26<sup>th</sup> of August 2016. In the test the students were instructed to arrange the random English words into correct sentence and making complete sentences.

After the test was conducted, the writer classified the results of the test into three classifications, they are: High

Score, Medium Score, and Low Score. This following table is the result of students' score.

**Table 4.1**

**Students' Answer and Correction**

1. LTW

No.	Students' Answer	Correction	Analysis
1.	The Governor of DKI Jakarta is Basuki Tjahya Purnama	Her answer is correct.	The students initial LTW has good answer in this question because she has understood how to arrange the random words into correct sentence
2.	Mr. Toni wears coat to go to his office	Her answer is correct.	Her answer is an exact answer. She put all the words in its place correctly.
3.	There is a clock in the living room	Her answer is correct.	LTW has good answer in this question. The writer thinks she has a good understanding in making English sentence
4.	Rama washes his bag one time a week to keep clean the bag	Her answer is correct.	This sentence is a long sentence. But she could arrange it well by her perfect answer in this

			question.
5.	Does Mrs. Anna have curly hair?	Her answer is correct.	Her answer is correct. She knows if this sentence is interrogative sentence.
6.	How many pens do you have?	Her answer is correct.	Her answer is correct. She knows if this sentence is interrogative sentence.
7.	What are you doing in the kitchen?	Her answer is correct.	Her answer is correct. She knows if this sentence is interrogative sentence.
8.	There is no students in the classroom	Her answer is correct.	Her answer is correct. She knows if this sentence is negative sentence.
9.	Mila not does have money	Mila does not have money	Her answer is incorrect. She did some mistakes in arranging this jumble sentence.
10.	I do not have a drawing book	Her answer is correct.	Her answer is correct. She knows if this sentence is negative sentence.
11.	Washes bag use the wash machine	Rama washes a bag by use wash machine	Her answer is incorrect answer because in this sentence she didn't put down subject for completing this sentence. And this sentence isn't perfect without subject.

12.	I am watching television	Her answer is correct.	Her answer is correct answer because this sentence is perfect and complete sentence.
13.	Let's go to school	Her answer is correct.	Her answer is correct answer. She makes invitation sentence by using word "let's".
14.	Students study use table	Her answer is correct.	Her answer is a correct answer. She makes a complete sentence with positive sentence.
15.	Mrs. Ana wears dress to go to birthday party	Her answer is correct.	LTW makes a perfect sentence she put down the component of sentence. Such as: subject, verb, object, and adverb.
16.	My family watching cinema in the mall	My family are watching the cinema in the mall	This sentence isn't perfect. Because LTW didn't put down to be are in this sentence.
17.	My father sends letter in the post office	Her answer is correct.	This sentence is perfect because she has put down all of components of sentence.
18.	Farhan is nose sharp	Farhan's nose is sharp	This sentence is incorrect answer because this sentence isn't perfect.
19.	Students are playing computer	Her answer is correct.	This sentence is perfect sentence there is a

			subject, to be, verb, and object.
20.	My family breakfast in the living room	Her answer is correct.	Her answer is correct answer because this sentence is perfect and complete sentence.

## 2. HM

No.	Students' Answer	Correction	Analysis
1.	The Basuki Tjahya Purnama of governor is DKI Jakarta	The governor of DKI Jakarta is Basuki Tjahya Purnama	The students initial HM has incorrect answer in this question because she didn't understand how to arrange the random words into correct sentence well.
2.	Mr. Toni wears coat to go to his office	Her answer is correct.	Her answer is an exact answer. She put all the words in its place correctly.
3.	There is a clock in the living room	Her answer is correct.	HM has good answer in this question. The writer thinks she has a good understanding in making English sentence
4.	Rama washes bag a week one time his to keep clean the bag.	Rama washes his bag one time a week to keep clean the bag	Her answer is incorrect because the words inclusion isn't appropriate with the position.

5.	Does Mrs. Ana have hair curly	Does Mrs. Anna have curly hair?	This sentence is incorrect sentence because HM is doing error in arranging this jumble sentence. HM didn't understand how to create an interrogative sentence.
6.	How you have pens do many	How many pens do you have?	This sentence is incorrect sentence because HM is doing error in arranging this jumble sentence. HM didn't understand how to create an interrogative sentence
7.	What doing the are you in the kitchen.	What are you doing in the kitchen?	This sentence is incorrect sentence because HM is doing error in arranging this jumble sentence. HM didn't understand how to create an interrogative sentence
8.	There classroom in is students in the.	There is no students in the classroom.	HM did a mistake in this question. She didn't understand how to create a negative sentence well.
9.	Mila does not have money	Her answer is correct	Her answer is correct. She knows if this sentence is negative sentence.

10.	I not have do book a drawing	I do not have a drawing book	Her answer is incorrect. She didn't know if this sentence is negative sentence. This statement based on her error in arranging this jumble sentence.
11.	Do you have wash machine?	Her own sentence is correct.	Her own sentence is correct sentence because in this sentence she has put down all of the component of sentence correctly.
12.	Do you watch television?	Her own sentence is correct.	Her own sentence is correct sentence because in this sentence she has put down all of the component of sentence correctly.
13.	Whay you no go school?	Do you go to school?	Her own sentence is incorrect sentence. She makes error in writing this sentence caused by less of the letters and error in position.
14.	Do you put a book on the table?	Her own sentence is correct.	Her own sentence is a correct sentence. She makes a complete sentence with interrogative sentence.
15.	You wears dress!	Wear your dress!	HM makes a mistake in writing this sentence because this sentence

			hasn't a complete sentence.
16.	Do you watch cinema?	Her own sentence is correct.	This sentence is perfect. Because HM has put down all words to be a complete sentence correctly.
17.	Do you go to post office?	Her answer is correct.	This sentence is perfect because she has put down all of components of sentence.
18.	Do you have nose?	Her answer is correct.	This sentence is correct sentence because this sentence is perfect.
19.	Do you play a computer?	Her answer is correct.	This sentence is perfect negative sentence. Because there is word "do" in this sentence.
20.	Do there is visitor at a living room?	Is there visitor in the living room?	Her sentence is incorrect sentence because this sentence isn't perfect and complete sentence.

### 3. DA

No.	Students' Answer	Correction	Analysis
1.	The is of governor Basuki Tjahya Purnama DKI Jakarta	The governor of DKI Jakarta is Basuki Tjahya Purnama	The students initial DA has incorrect answer in this question because she didn't understand

			how to arrange the random words into correct sentence well.
2.	Mr. Toni to go coat wears to his office.	Mr. Toni wears coat to go to his office	Her answer is an incorrect answer. She didn't put all the words in its place incorrectly.
3.	There the is clock in a living room	There is a clock in the living room	DA has wrong answer in this question. The writer thinks she has a bad understanding in making English sentence.
4.	Rama the to his bag washes clean a week one time to keep	Rama washes his bag one time a week to keep clean the bag	Her answer is incorrect because the words inclusion isn't appropriate with the position.
5.	Does Mrs. Ana curly have hair	Does Mrs. Anna have curly hair?	This sentence is incorrect sentence because DA is doing error in arranging this jumble sentence. DA didn't understand how to create an interrogative sentence.
6.	How do you pens have many	How many pens do you have?	This sentence is incorrect sentence because DA is doing error in arranging this jumble sentence. DA didn't understand how to create an

			interrogative sentence
7.	What are you doing the in kitchen	What are you doing in the kitchen?	This sentence is incorrect sentence because DA is doing error in arranging this jumble sentence. DA didn't understand how to create an interrogative sentence
8.	There is the classroom no is students	There is no students in the classroom.	DA did a mistake in this question. She didn't understand how to create a negative sentence well.
9.	Mila does not have money	Her answer is correct	Her answer is correct. She knows if this sentence is negative sentence.
10.	I do not a have drawing book	I do not have a drawing book	Her answer is incorrect. She didn't know if this sentence is negative sentence. This statement based on her error in arranging this jumble sentence.
11.	I don't have wash machine	Her own sentence is correct.	Her own sentence is correct sentence because in this sentence she has put down all of the component of sentence correctly.
12.	Mila woth television	Mila watches television.	Her own sentence is incorrect sentence

			because in this sentence she didn't put down all of the component of sentence incorrectly.
13.	Mila does to school	Mila doesn't go to school.	Her own sentence is incorrect sentence. She makes error in writing this sentence caused by incomplete component of sentence.
14.	Mila wiat do table	Mila has a table.	Her own sentence is an incorrect sentence. She makes an error in writing this sentence caused less of the letters.
15.	Mila my dress new	Mila has a new dress.	DA makes a mistake in writing this sentence because this sentence hasn't a complete sentence.
16.	Mila woth cinema in the Tangcity mall.	Mila watches cinema at Tangcity Mall.	This sentence isn't perfect. Because DA really didn't understand how to write a perfect sentence.
17.	Mila to go post office	Mila goes to post office.	This sentence isn't perfect sentence because she has put down all of components of sentence.
18.	Mila her nose	Mila has a nose.	This sentence is

			incorrect sentence because this sentence isn't perfect. This sentence is awkward because this sentence hasn't meaning.
19.	Mila woth videos in computer	Mila watches a video in computer	This sentence isn't perfect. Because word "woth" is wrong English word. May be DA want to say word "watch" in her sentence. But she didn't know how to write this word.
20.	There the is clock in a living room	There is a clock in the living room.	Her sentence is incorrect sentence because this sentence isn't perfect and incomplete sentence.

## 4. HSP

No.	Students' Answer	Correction	Analysis
1.	The governor of DKI Jakarta is Basuki Tjahya Purnama	His own sentence is correct.	The students initial HSP has a correct answer in this question. The writer analyzes he has understood how to arrange this jumble sentence.
2.	Mr. Toni wears coat	His own sentence is	His answer is correct

	to go to his office	correct.	answer. He has put all the words in its place correctly.
3.	There is a clock in the living room.	His own sentence is correct.	HSP has correct answer in this question. The writer thinks he has a good understanding to arrange this jumble sentence.
4.	Washes his clean bag a week to keep Rama bag one time	Rama washes his bag one time a week to keep clean the bag	His answer is incorrect because the words inclusion isn't appropriate with the position.
5.	Does Mrs. Ana have hair curly?	Does Mrs. Anna have curly hair?	This sentence is incorrect sentence because HSP is doing error in arranging this jumble sentence. HSP didn't understand how to create an interrogative sentence.
6.	How have do you mani?	How many pens do you have?	This sentence is incorrect sentence because HSP is doing error in arranging this jumble sentence. HSP didn't understand how to create an interrogative sentence
7.	What doing the are in you kitchen?	What are you doing in the kitchen?	This sentence is incorrect sentence because HSP is doing

			error in arranging this jumble sentence. HSP didn't understand how to create an interrogative sentence
8.	There no classroom in the students.	There is no students in the classroom.	HSP did a mistake in this question. She didn't understand how to create a negative sentence well.
9.	Mila have money does not.	His own sentence is incorrect.	His answer is incorrect. He didn't know if this sentence is negative sentence.
10.	I have book drawing do a.	I do not have a drawing book	His answer is incorrect. He didn't know if this sentence is negative sentence. This statement based on his error in arranging this jumble sentence.
11.	The re is wash machine.	There is a wash machine in my house.	His own sentence is incorrect sentence because this sentence is incomplete sentence. And HSP did mistake by less of letters to write this sentence.
12.	In these television	I have a television.	Her own sentence is incorrect sentence because in this sentence she didn't put down all of the component of

			sentence incorrectly.
13.	School is school	School is clean.	His own sentence is incorrect sentence. He makes an error in writing this sentence caused by incomplete component of sentence.
14.	Table in.	There is a table in my room.	His own sentence is an incorrect sentence. He makes an error in writing this sentence caused less of words.
15.	Is dress	My dress is red.	HSP makes a mistake in writing this sentence because this sentence hasn't a complete sentence.
16.	Cinema in poste	I watch cinema in theatre room.	This sentence isn't perfect. Because HSP really didn't understand how to write a perfect sentence.
17.	In there post office	There is a post office in my village.	This sentence isn't perfect sentence because she has put down all of components of sentence.
18.	In nose in	I have a nose.	This sentence is incorrect sentence because this sentence isn't perfect. This sentence is awkward

			because this sentence hasn't meaning.
19.	In the computer.	I have a computer.	This sentence isn't perfect. Because this sentence isn't perfect. This sentence has no meaning. It's awkward.
20.	Living room is room.	I have a living room in my home.	Her sentence is incorrect sentence because this sentence isn't perfect and incomplete sentence.

### 5. LSK

No.	Students' Answer	Correction	Analysis
1.	The is of governor DKI Jakarta Basuki Tjahya Purnama	The governor of DKI Jakarta is Basuki Tjahya Purnama	The students initial LSK has incorrect answer in this question because she didn't understand how to arrange the random words into correct sentence well.
2.	Mr. Toni his officecoat to go to wears.	Mr. Toni wears coat to go to his office	Her answer is an incorrect answer. She didn't put all the words in its place incorrectly.
3.	There is a clock in the living room	Her own sentence is correct.	LSK has correct answer in this question. The writer thinks she has a bit understanding in

			making English sentence.
4.	Rama washes bag a week one time clean his to keep bag.	Rama washes his bag one time a week to keep clean the bag	Her answer is incorrect because the words inclusion isn't appropriate with the position.
5.	Does Mrs. Ana have hair curly	Does Mrs. Anna have curly hair?	This sentence is incorrect sentence because LSK is doing error in arranging this jumble sentence. LSK didn't understand how to create an interrogative sentence.
6.	How many pens do you have?	Her own sentence is correct.	This sentence is an interrogative correct sentence because LSK could put down the words into correct sentence and this sentence has a meaning.
7.	What the are you doing in the kitchen	What are you doing in the kitchen?	This sentence is incorrect sentence because LSK is doing error in arranging this jumble sentence. LSK didn't understand how to create an interrogative sentence
8.	There is the no in classroom students	There is no students in the classroom.	LSK did a mistake in this question. She

			didn't understand how to create a negative sentence well.
9.	Mila not have does money	Mila does not have money.	Her answer is incorrect. She didn't know how to construct a negative sentence.
10.	I do not have a drawing book.	Her own sentence is correct.	Her answer is correct. She build this sentence completely because this this sentence has meaning and could understood with other people.
11.	Mother machine dress.	My mother washes a dress by using wash machine.	Her own sentence is incorrect sentence because this sentence is still be a jumble sentence and it's hasn't meaning.
12.	Father whas television.	Father watches television.	Her own sentence is incorrect sentence because word "whas" is mean "watch" but she couldn't write it correctly and in this sentence she didn't put down the component of sentence correctly.
13.	I am go to school.	I go to school everyday.	Her own sentence is incorrect sentence. She makes error in writing this sentence caused by

			she used to be “am” in this sentence.
14.	This is table teacher.	This is teacher’s table.	Her own sentence is an incorrect sentence. She makes an error in writing this sentence caused the word “table” and “teacher” is capsized.
15.	Mother wear dress.	Mother wears dress.	LSK makes a mistake in writing this sentence because this sentence is less of letters “s” behind word “mother”.
16.	Mother and Father whas cinema.	Mother and Father watch cinema.	This sentence isn’t perfect. Because LSK makes error in writing this sentence. Word “whas” is mean “watch” to complete this sentence.
17.	Father works in the post office.	Her own sentence is correct.	This sentence is perfect sentence because behind word “father” there is letter “s” to complete this sentence and she has put down the components of sentence in it.
18.	My nose sharp.	My nose is sharp.	This sentence is almost to be a correct sentence because this sentence is only less of to be “is”

			that have to be put behind the word “nose”.
19.	My playing computer.	I’m playing computer in my room.	This sentence isn’t perfect. Because word “my” have to change with word “I’m” and have to add an adverb to complete this sentence.
20.	Mother machine plate.	Mother washes plates.	Her own sentence is incorrect sentence because this sentence is awkward sentence and it has no meaning.

## 6. AP

No.	Students’ Answer	Correction	Analysis
1.	The governor of DKI Jakarta is Basuki Tjahya Purnama.	Her own sentence is correct.	The student initial AP has correct answer in this question because she has understand how to arrange the random words into correct sentence well.
2.	Mr. Toni wears coat to go to his office.	Her own sentence is correct.	Her answer is a correct answer. She could put all of the words in its place correctly.
3.	There is a clock in the living room	Her own sentence is correct.	AP has correct answer in this question. The

			writer thinks she has a good understanding in making English sentence.
4.	Rama is washes his bag a week one time to keep the clean.	Rama washes his bag one time a week to keep clean the bag	Her answer is incorrect because the words inclusion isn't appropriate with the position.
5.	Does hair curly have Mrs. Ana?	Does Mrs. Anna have curly hair?	This sentence is incorrect sentence because AP is doing error in arranging this jumble sentence. AP didn't understand how to create an interrogative sentence.
6.	How many pens you have do?	How many pens do you have?	This sentence is an interrogative incorrect sentence because AP couldn't put down the words into the correct sentence and this sentence has a jumble meaning.
7.	What are the the kitchen you in doing?	What are you doing in the kitchen?	This sentence is incorrect sentence because AP is doing error in arranging this jumble sentence. AP didn't understand how to create an interrogative sentence.

8.	There is no students in the classroom.	Her own sentence is correct.	AP has makes a perfect sentence in this question. She has understood how to create a negative sentence well.
9.	Mila does not have money.	Her own sentence is correct.	Her answer is correct sentence. She builds a negative sentence correctly. She doesn't make mistake in constructing this sentence.
10.	I not have do a drawing book.	I do not have a drawing book.	Her answer is incorrect. She builds this sentence incompletely because of this sentence is still jumble sentence and it's hasn't a perfect meaning.
11.	Mom wears dress at wash machine	My mother wears a new dress.	Her own sentence is incorrect sentence because this sentence is still be a jumble sentence and it's hasn't clear meaning.
12.	Brother watches television.	Her own sentence is correct.	Her own sentence is correct sentence because she has completed the component of sentence to build a perfect sentence.

13.	There is a pen on the table.	Her own sentence is correct.	Her own sentence is correct sentence. She constructs a perfect sentence and this sentence has a clear meaning.
14.	I go to school.	Her own sentence is correct.	Her own sentence is a correct sentence. She constructs a simple present tense correctly.
15.	Mom wears dress.	Her own sentence is correct.	AP makes a good sentence by using word "dress". Her own sentence is a perfect sentence and it could be understand by the other people.
16.	I watch cinema.	Her own sentence is correct.	This sentence is perfect sentence. AP constructs a simple present tense by using word "cinema" Her own sentence is a perfect sentence and it could be understand by the other people.
17.	Father works at post office.	Her own sentence is correct.	This sentence is perfect sentence because behind word "father" there is letter "s" to complete this sentence and she has put down the components of

			sentence in it.
18.	Nose I sharp.	My nose is sharp.	This sentence is a jumble sentence because word "I" have to be change to word "my" because AP mean is "my nose is sharp" and it needs a possessive words to complete this sentence.
19.	I course computer.	Her own sentence is correct.	This sentence is simple present tense and this sentence has a meaning.
20.	There is a visitor in living room.	Her own sentence is correct.	Her own sentence is correct sentence because this sentence is perfect sentence and it has a meaning that could be understand with the other people.

## 7. YF

No.	Students' Answer	Correction	Analysis
1.	The governor of DKI Jakarta is Basuki Tjahya Purnama.	Her own sentence is correct.	The student initial YF has correct answer in this question because she has understand how to arrange the random words into correct sentence well.

2.	Mr. Toni wears coat to go to his office.	Her own sentence is correct.	Her answer is a correct answer. She could put all of the words in its place correctly.
3.	There is a clock in the living room	Her own sentence is correct.	YF has correct answer in this question. The writer thinks she has a good understanding in making English sentence.
4.	Rama washes his bag one time a week.	Rama washes his bag one time a week to keep clean the bag	Her answer is incorrect because the words inclusion isn't appropriate with the position.
5.	Does Mrs. Anna have curly hair?	Her own sentence is correct.	This sentence is correct sentence because YF has been constructed a good sentence from a jumble sentence.
6.	How many pens do you have?	Her own sentence is correct.	This sentence is an interrogative sentence and YF could write it down correctly appropriate with the role of making complete sentence.
7.	What are you doing in the kitchen?	Her own sentence is correct.	This sentence is correct sentence because YF arranged this jumble sentence correctly without making errors in it.

8.	There is no students in the classroom.	Her own sentence is correct.	YF has makes a perfect sentence in this question. She has understood how to create a negative sentence well.
9.	Mila not does have money.	Mila does not have money.	Her answer is incorrect sentence. Because of word “not” and “does” is exchanged. Word “does” have to write after word “Mila” and word “not” have to write after word “does”.
10.	I do not have a drawing book.	Her own sentence is correct.	Her answer is correct. She builds this sentence completely because of this sentence is a perfect negative sentence.
11.	Washes bag use the wash machine.	I wash a cloth by using wash machine.	Her own sentence is incorrect sentence because this sentence is still be a jumble sentence and it’s hasn’t clears meaning.
12.	I am watching television.	Her own sentence is correct.	Her own sentence is correct sentence because she has completed the component of sentence to build a perfect

			sentence.
13.	Let's go to school.	Her own sentence is correct.	Her own sentence is correct sentence. She constructs a perfect sentence and this sentence has a clear meaning.
14.	Student's study use table.	The students study by using table.	Her own sentence is an incorrect sentence. She constructs a jumble sentence and it has no meaning.
15.	Mrs. Ana wears dress to go to birthday party.	Her own sentence is correct.	YF makes a good sentence by using word "dress". Her own sentence is a perfect sentence and it could be understand by the other people.
16.	My family are watching cinema in the mall.	Her own sentence is correct.	This sentence is perfect sentence. YF constructs a simple present tense by using word "cinema" Her own sentence is a perfect sentence and it could be understand by the other people.
17.	My father sends letter in the post office.	Her own sentence is correct.	This sentence is perfect sentence because behind word "father" there is word "works" to complete this

			sentence and she has put down the components of sentence in it.
18.	Farhan is nose sharp.	Farhan's nose is sharp.	This sentence is a jumble sentence because word "is" have to be change to word "'s" because of YF mean is "Farhan's nose is sharp" and it needs a possessive words to complete this sentence.
19.	Students playing computer	Students are playing computer.	This sentence is almost to be a complete sentence. But in this sentence, YF makes error by less of to be "are" after word "students".
20.	My family breakfast in the living room.	Her own sentence is correct.	Her own sentence is correct sentence because this sentence is perfect sentence and it has a meaning that could be understand with the other people.

## 8. SD

No.	Students' Answer	Correction	Analysis
1.	Basuki Tjahya	The governor of DKI	The student initial SD

	Purnama the is governor of DKI Jakarta.	Jakarta is Basuki Tjahya Purnama.	has incorrect answer in this question because she is still confuse how to arrange random words into correct sentence well.
2.	Mr. Toni wears coat to go to his office.	Her own sentence is correct.	Her answer is a correct answer. She could put all of the words in its place correctly.
3.	There clock in a the living room	There is a clock in the living room.	SD has incorrect answer in this question. The writer thinks she has bad understanding in making English sentence.
4.	Rama washes bag his the to keep one time bag clean a week.	Rama washes his bag one time a week to keep clean the bag	Her answer is incorrect because the words inclusion isn't appropriate with the position.
5.	Does Mrs. Anna have hair curly?	Does Mrs. Ana have curly hair?	This sentence is in incorrect sentence because SD has been made error in this sentence. The word "curly" have to put after word "have" and word "hair" have to put after word "curly".
6.	How many have you do pens?	How many pens do you have?	This sentence is an interrogative sentence and SD couldn't write

			it down correctly.
7.	What are in you the doing kitchen?	What are you doing in the kitchen?	This sentence is incorrect sentence because SD couldn't arrange this jumble sentence correctly and she makes errors in constructing this sentence.
8.	There is in classroom not the students.	There is no students in the classroom.	SD makes error in constructing this jumble sentence. This sentence is still awkward sentence because it has no clear meaning.
9.	Mila does not have money.	Her own sentence is correct.	Her answer is correct. She builds this sentence completely because of this sentence is a perfect negative sentence.
10.	I drawing book not a do have.	I do not have a drawing book.	Her answer is incorrect. She couldn't build this sentence completely because of this sentence is still a jumble sentence.
11.	I washes dress at in wash machine.	I wash a dress by using wash machine.	Her own sentence is incorrect sentence because this sentence is still be a jumble sentence and it's hasn't

			clear meaning.
12.	I watch television at living room.	Her own sentence is correct.	Her own sentence is correct sentence because she has completed the component of sentence to build a perfect sentence.
13.	I school at MI Khoirul Huda.	MI Khoirul Huda is my school.	Her own sentence is incorrect sentence. She constructs a jumble sentence and this sentence hasn't a clear meaning.
14.	I send table.	I have a table.	Her own sentence is an incorrect sentence. She constructs an awkward sentence and it has no meaning.
15.	I buy dress at Mall.	Her own sentence is correct.	SD makes a good sentence by using word "dress". Her own sentence is a perfect sentence and it could be understand by the other people.
16.	I watch cinema at Mall.	Her own sentence is correct.	This sentence is perfect sentence. SD constructs a simple present tense by using word "cinema" Her own sentence is a perfect sentence and it could

			be understand by the other people.
17.	I send letter to the post office.	Her own sentence is correct.	This sentence is perfect sentence by using word “post office” and she has put down the components of sentence in it correctly.
18.	Nose I sharp.	My nose is sharp.	This sentence is a jumble sentence because word “I” have to be change to word “my” because SD mean is “my nose is sharp” and it needs a possessive words to complete this sentence.
19.	I play computer at living room.	Her own sentence is correct.	This sentence is a complete sentence. In this sentence, SD tells us if she plays computer at living room.
20.	I clean living room every day.	Her own sentence is correct.	Her own sentence is correct sentence because this sentence is perfect sentence and it has a meaning that could be understand with the other people.

## 9. AAF

No.	Students' Answer	Correction	Analysis
1.	The governor DKI Jakarta is of Basuki Tjahya Purnama.	The governor of DKI Jakarta is Basuki Tjahya Purnama.	The student initial AAF has incorrect answer in this question because she is still confuse how to arrange random words into correct sentence well.
2.	Mr. Toni wears coat to go to his office.	Her own sentence is correct.	Her answer is a correct answer. She could put all of the words in its place correctly.
3.	There is clock the in a living room	There is a clock in the living room.	AAF has incorrect answer in this question. The writer thinks she has bad understanding in making English sentence.
4.	Rama washes bag a week one time the to keep his clean.	Rama washes his bag one time a week to keep clean the bag	Her answer is incorrect because the words inclusion isn't appropriate with the position.
5.	Does Mrs. Anna have hair curly?	Does Mrs. Ana have curly hair?	This sentence is in incorrect sentence because AAF has been made error in this sentence. The word "curly" have to put after word "have"and

			word “hair” have to put after word “curly”.
6.	How many pens do you have?	Her own sentence is correct.	This sentence is an interrogative sentence and AAF could write it down correctly.
7.	What doing the kitchen in are you?	What are you doing in the kitchen?	This sentence is incorrect sentence because AAF couldn't arrange this jumble sentence correctly and she makes errors in constructing this sentence.
8.	There the no students is in classroom.	There is no students in the classroom.	AAF makes error in constructing this jumble sentence. This sentence is still awkward sentence because it has no clear meaning.
9.	Mila have not does money.	Mila does not have money.	Her answer is incorrect. She builds an awkward sentence and it has no meaning.
10.	I have do not a drawing book.	I do not have a drawing book.	Her answer is incorrect. She couldn't build this sentence completely because of this sentence is still a jumble sentence.
11.	My mother have wash machine.	My mother has a wash machine.	Her own sentence is incorrect sentence

			although she almost builds a complete sentence.
12.	I watch television at living room.	Her own sentence is correct.	Her own sentence is correct sentence because she has completed the component of sentence to build a perfect sentence.
13.	I school at MI Khoirul Huda.	MI Khoirul Huda is my school.	Her own sentence is incorrect sentence. She constructs a jumble sentence and this sentence hasn't a clear meaning.
14.	I send table.	I have a table.	Her own sentence is an incorrect sentence. She constructs an awkward sentence and it has no meaning.
15.	I buy dress at Mall.	Her own sentence is correct.	AAF makes a good sentence by using word "dress". Her own sentence is a perfect sentence and it could be understand by the other people.
16.	I watch cinema at Mall.	Her own sentence is correct.	This sentence is perfect sentence. AAF constructs a simple present tense by using word "cinema" Her

			own sentence is a perfect sentence and it could be understood by the other people.
17.	I send letter to the post office.	Her own sentence is correct.	This sentence is perfect sentence by using word “post office” and she has put down the components of sentence in it correctly.
18.	Nose I sharp.	My nose is sharp.	This sentence is a jumble sentence because word “I” have to be change to word “my” because AAF mean is “my nose is sharp” and it needs a possessive words to complete this sentence.
19.	I play computer at living room.	Her own sentence is correct.	This sentence is a complete sentence. In this sentence, AAF tells us if she plays computer at living room.
20.	I clean living room every day.	Her own sentence is correct.	Her own sentence is correct sentence because this sentence is perfect sentence and it has a meaning that could be understood with the other people.

## 10. IS

No.	Students' Answer	Correction	Analysis
1.	The governor of DKI Jakarta is Basuki Tjahya Purnama.	Her own sentence is correct.	The student initial IS has a correct answer in this question. The writer thinks she has a little understanding about arrangement random words into correct sentence.
2.	Mr. Toni to wears coat to go his office.	Mr. Toni wears coat to go to his office.	Her answer is an incorrect answer. She couldn't put all of the random words in its place correctly.
3.	There is a clock in the living room.	Her own sentence is correct.	IS has a correct answer in this question. The writer thinks she has a little understanding in making English sentence.
4.	Rama washes bag a week one time the his to keep clean.	Rama washes his bag one time a week to keep clean the bag	Her answer is incorrect because the words inclusion isn't appropriate with the position.
5.	Does Mrs. Anna have hair curly?	Does Mrs. Ana have curly hair?	This sentence is in incorrect sentence because IS has been made error in this sentence. The word

			“curly” have to put after word “have” and word “hair” have to put after word “curly”.
6.	How pens you do have many?	How many pens do you have?	This sentence is an interrogative sentence and IS couldn't write it down correctly.
7.	What doing the are you in the kitchen?	What are you doing in the kitchen?	This sentence is incorrect sentence because IS couldn't arrange this jumble sentence correctly and she makes errors in constructing this sentence.
8.	There no is students in the classroom.	There is no students in the classroom.	IS makes error in constructing this jumble sentence. This sentence is still awkward sentence because it has no clear meaning.
9.	Mila no does have money.	Mila does not have money.	Her answer is incorrect. She builds an awkward sentence and it has no meaning.
10.	I not do have a book drawing.	I do not have a drawing book.	Her answer is incorrect. She couldn't build this sentence completely because of this sentence is still a jumble sentence.

11.	I you have wash machine.	I have a wash machine.	Her own sentence is incorrect sentence although she almost builds a complete sentence.
12.	I watch television.	Her own sentence is correct.	Her own sentence is correct sentence because she has completed the component of sentence to build a perfect sentence.
13.	I to go school.	I go to school.	Her own sentence is incorrect sentence. She constructs a jumble sentence and this sentence hasn't a clear meaning.
14.	Pen on table.	There is a pen on table.	Her own sentence is an incorrect sentence. She constructs an awkward sentence and it has no meaning.
15.	I wears dress.	I wear dress.	IS almost builds a good sentence. Only less of letter "s" from the word "wear". Word "s" have to put after word "wear".
16.	I watch cinema.	Her own sentence is correct.	This sentence is perfect sentence. IS constructs a simple present tense by using word

			“cinema” Her own sentence is a perfect sentence and it could be understand by the other people.
17.	Send letter to post office.	I send letter to the post office.	This sentence is incorrect sentence. IS have to put subject “I” in front of verb “send”.
18.	I am nose sharp.	My nose is sharp.	This sentence is a jumble sentence because word “I” have to be change to word “my” because IS mean is “my nose is sharp” and it needs a possessive words to complete this sentence.
19.	In the at computer.	I have a computer.	This sentence is a jumble sentence. And this sentence hasn’t clear meaning.
20.	I am at living room.	I am sitting at the living room.	Her own sentence is incorrect sentence because this sentence is jumble sentence and its meaning is still not clear.

## 11. HNS

No.	Students' Answer	Correction	Analysis
1.	The governor of DKI Jakarta is Basuki Tjahya Purnama.	Her answer is correct.	The students initial HNS has a correct answer in this question she has understood how to arrange the random words into correct sentence well.
2.	Mr. Toni wears coat to go to his office	Her answer is correct.	Her answer is an exact answer. She put all the words in its place correctly.
3.	There is a clock in the living room	Her answer is correct.	HNS has good answer in this question. The writer thinks she has a good understanding in making English sentence
4.	Rama washes a week the to keep his bagclean one time.	Rama washes his bag one time a week to keep clean the bag	Her answer is incorrect because the words inclusion isn't appropriate with the position.
5.	Does Mrs. Ana have curly hair?	Her answer is correct.	Her answer is correct. She knows if this sentence is interrogative sentence.
6.	How many pens do you have?	Her answer is correct.	Her answer is correct. She knows if this sentence is interrogative sentence.

7.	What are you doing in the kitchen?	Her answer is correct.	Her answer is correct. She knows if this sentence is interrogative sentence.
8.	There is no students in the classroom.	Her answer is correct.	Her answer is correct. She knows if this sentence is negative sentence.
9.	Mila does have money not.	Mila does not have money.	Her answer is incorrect. She didn't know if this sentence is negative sentence.
10.	I not do have a book drawing	I do not have a drawing book	Her answer is incorrect. She didn't know if this sentence is negative sentence. This statement based on her error in arranging this jumble sentence.
11.	I buy wash machine at shop.	Her own sentence is correct.	Her own sentence is correct sentence because in this sentence she has put down all of the component of sentence correctly.
12.	I buy a television at shop.	Her own sentence is correct.	Her own sentence is correct sentence because in this sentence she has put down all of the component of sentence correctly.
13.	I am in MI Khoirul Huda.	My school is MI Khoirul Huda.	Her own sentence is incorrect sentence. She

			makes error in writing this sentence caused by less of the letters and error in position.
14.	I buy a table at shop.	Her own sentence is correct.	Her own sentence is a correct sentence. She makes a complete sentence with interrogative sentence.
15.	I buy a dress at shop.	Her own sentence is correct.	Her own sentence is a correct sentence. She makes a complete sentence with interrogative sentence.
16.	I look cinema.	Her own sentence is correct.	This sentence is perfect. Because HNS has put down all words to be a complete sentence correctly.
17.	I sert letter post office.	I send letter to the post office.	This sentence isn't perfect because she didn't put down all of components of sentence.
18.	I have nose sharp.	I have a sharp nose.	This sentence isn't perfect because she didn't put down all of components of sentence.
19.	I have a computer.	Her answer is correct.	This sentence is perfect. Because HNS has put down all words to be a complete

			sentence correctly.
20.	I have a living room	Her answer is correct.	This sentence is perfect. Because HNS has put down all words to be a complete sentence correctly.

## 12. SSP

No.	Students' Answer	Correction	Analysis
1.	The governor of DKI Jakarta is Basuki Tjahya Purnama.	Her answer is correct.	The students initial SSP has a correct answer in this question she has understood how to arrange the random words into correct sentence well.
2.	Mr. Toni wears coat to go to his office	Her answer is correct.	Her answer is an exact answer. She put all the words in its place correctly.
3.	There is a clock in the living room	Her answer is correct.	SSP has good answer in this question. The writer thinks she has a good understanding in making English sentence
4.	Rama washes a week the to keep his bagclean one time.	Rama washes his bag one time a week to keep clean the bag	Her answer is incorrect because the words inclusion isn't appropriate with the position.

5.	Does Mrs. Ana have curly hair?	Her answer is correct.	Her answer is correct. She knows if this sentence is interrogative sentence.
6.	How many pens do you have?	Her answer is correct.	Her answer is correct. She knows if this sentence is interrogative sentence.
7.	What are you doing in the kitchen?	Her answer is correct.	Her answer is correct. She knows if this sentence is interrogative sentence.
8.	There is no students in the classroom.	Her answer is correct.	Her answer is correct. She knows if this sentence is negative sentence.
9.	Mila does not have money.	Her answer is correct.	Her answer is correct. She has known if this sentence is negative sentence.
10.	I not do have a book drawing	I do not have a drawing book	Her answer is incorrect. She didn't know if this sentence is negative sentence. This statement based on her error in arranging this jumble sentence.
11.	I buy wash machine at shop.	Her own sentence is correct.	Her own sentence is correct sentence because in this sentence she has put down all of the component of sentence correctly.

12.	I buy a television at shop.	Her own sentence is correct.	Her own sentence is correct sentence because in this sentence she has put down all of the component of sentence correctly.
13.	I am a student in MI Khoirul Huda.	Her own sentence is correct.	Her own sentence is correct sentence because in this sentence she has put down all of the component of sentence correctly.
14.	I buy a table at shop.	Her own sentence is correct.	Her own sentence is a correct sentence. She makes a complete sentence with interrogative sentence.
15.	I buy a dress at shop.	Her own sentence is correct.	Her own sentence is a correct sentence. She makes a complete sentence with interrogative sentence.
16.	I look cinema.	Her own sentence is correct.	This sentence is perfect. Because SSP has put down all words to be a complete sentence correctly.
17.	I sert later post office.	I send letter to the post office.	This sentence isn't perfect because she didn't put down all of components of sentence.
18.	I have nose sharp.	I have a sharp nose.	This sentence isn't

			perfect because she didn't put down all of components of sentence.
19.	I buy a computer at the shop.	Her answer is correct.	This sentence is perfect. Because SSP has put down all words to be a complete sentence correctly.
20.	I have a living room	Her answer is correct.	This sentence is perfect. Because SSP has put down all words to be a complete sentence correctly.

## 13. IH

No.	Students' Answer	Correction	Analysis
1.	The governor of DKI Jakarta is Basuki Tjahya Purnama.	Her own sentence is correct.	The students initial IH has correct answer in this question because she has a little understanding how to arrange the random words into correct sentence well.
2.	Mr. Toni his officecoat to go to wears.	Mr. Toni wears coat to go to his office	Her answer is an incorrect answer. She didn't put all the words in its place incorrectly.
3.	There is a clock in the living room.	Her own sentence is correct.	IH has correct answer in this question. The

			writer thinks she has a bit understanding in making English sentence.
4.	Rama washes bag a week one time clean his to keep bag.	Rama washes his bag one time a week to keep clean the bag	Her answer is incorrect because the words inclusion isn't appropriate with the position.
5.	Does Mrs. Ana have hair curly	Does Mrs. Anna have curly hair?	This sentence is incorrect sentence because LSK is doing error in arranging this jumble sentence. LSK didn't understand how to create an interrogative sentence.
6.	How do you many have pens?	How many pens do you have?	This sentence is an interrogative incorrect sentence because IH couldn't put down the words into correct sentence and this sentence hasn't a meaning.
7.	What the are you doing in the kitchen	What are you doing in the kitchen?	This sentence is incorrect sentence because IH is doing error in arranging this jumble sentence. IH didn't understand how to create an interrogative sentence

8.	There is the no in classroom students	There is no students in the classroom.	IH did a mistake in this question. She didn't understand how to create a negative sentence well.
9.	Mila does not have money.	Her own sentence is correct.	Her answer is correct. She has known how to construct a negative sentence.
10.	I do not have a drawing book.	Her own sentence is correct.	Her answer is correct. She build this sentence completely because this this sentence has meaning and could understood with other people.
11.	I give wash machine at shop.	I buy a wash machine at shop.	Her own sentence is incorrect sentence because this sentence is still be a jumble sentence and it's hasn't meaning.
12.	I have wach television.	I watch television.	Her own sentence is incorrect sentence because this sentence is still be a jumble sentence and it's hasn't meaning.
13.	I school at MI Khoirul Huda.	MI Khoirul Huda is my school.	Her own sentence is incorrect sentence. She makes error in writing this sentence caused by the word order is

			incorrect.
14.	I give table study.	I have a table.	Her own sentence is an incorrect sentence. She makes an error in writing this sentence caused this sentence hasn't meaning.
15.	I have use dress.	I have a new dress.	IH makes a mistake in writing this sentence because this sentence hasn't meaning.
16.	I have woch cinema.	I watch cinema.	This sentence isn't perfect. Because IH makes error in writing this sentence. Word "woch" is mean "watch" to complete this sentence.
17.	I send letter to the post office.	Her own sentence is correct.	This sentence is perfect sentence because she has put down the components of sentence in it.
18.	I have nose flat.	I have a flat nose.	This sentence is almost to be a correct sentence because this sentence is only less of to be "a" that have to be put behind the word "have".
19.	I have game computer.	I have a game in my computer.	This sentence isn't perfect. Because this sentence is still a

			jumble sentence.
20.	I have at living room.	I have a living room.	Her own sentence is incorrect sentence because this sentence is awkward sentence and it has no meaning.

## 14. NAP

No.	Students' Answer	Correction	Analysis
1.	The is DKI Jakarta Basuki Tjahya Purnama of governor.	The governor of DKI Jakarta is Basuki Tjahya Purnama.	The students initial NAP has incorrect answer in this question because she is still confuse how to arrange the random words into correct sentence well.
2.	Mr. Toni wears coat to go to his office.	Her own sentence is correct.	Her answer is a correct answer. She has put all the words in its place correctly.
3.	There is a clock in the living room.	Her own sentence is correct.	NAP has correct answer in this question. The writer thinks she has a bit understanding in making English sentence.
4.	Rama washes bag a week one time clean his to keep bag.	Rama washes his bag one time a week to keep clean the bag	Her answer is incorrect because the words inclusion isn't appropriate with the position.

5.	Does Mrs. Ana have hair curly	Does Mrs. Anna have curly hair?	This sentence is incorrect sentence because NAP is doing error in arranging this jumble sentence. NAP didn't understand how to create an interrogative sentence.
6.	How many pens do you have?	Her own sentence is correct.	This sentence is an interrogative incorrect sentence. NAP could put down the words into correct sentence and this sentence has a meaning.
7.	What to wash.	What are you doing in the kitchen?	This sentence is incorrect sentence because NAP is doing error in arranging this jumble sentence. NAP didn't understand how to create an interrogative sentence
8.	There is the no in classroom students	There is no students in the classroom.	NAP did a mistake in this question. She didn't understand how to create a negative sentence well.
9.	Mila does not have money.	Her own sentence is correct.	Her answer is correct. She has known how to construct a negative sentence.
10.	I have a drawing	I don't have a	Her answer is incorrect.

	book.	drawing book.	She builds this sentence incompletely and this sentence hasn't meaning and couldn't understood with the other people.
11.	What to wash at wash machine.	I buy a wash machine at shop.	Her own sentence is incorrect sentence because this sentence is still be a jumble sentence and it's hasn't meaning.
12.	To at television.	I watch television.	Her own sentence is incorrect sentence because this sentence is still be a jumble sentence and it's hasn't meaning.
13.	To go school.	I go to school every day.	Her own sentence is incorrect sentence. She makes error in writing this sentence caused by the word order is incorrect.
14.	There is table	There is a table.	Her own sentence is an incorrect sentence. She makes an error in writing this sentence caused this sentence is less of word "a" that have to put after word "is".
15.	To wears dress.	I wear dress.	NAP makes a mistake

			in writing this sentence because this sentence hasn't meaning.
16.	Cinema.	I watch cinema.	This sentence isn't perfect. Because NAP only write word "cinema".
17.	To go post office.	I go to post office.	This sentence isn't perfect. Because NAP only write word "to go post office".
18.	To nose.	I have a nose.	This sentence isn't perfect. Because NAP only write word "to nose".
19.	Computer to you	I have a computer.	This sentence isn't perfect. Because this sentence is still a jumble sentence.
20.	Cinema at living room.	I have a living room.	Her own sentence is incorrect sentence because this sentence is awkward sentence and it has no meaning.

## 15. BSR

No.	Students' Answer	Correction	Analysis
1.	The is DKI Jakarta Basuki Tjahya Purnama of governor.	The governor of DKI Jakarta is Basuki Tjahya Purnama.	The students initial BSR has incorrect answer in this question because she is still

			confuse how to arrange the random words into correct sentence well.
2.	Mr. Toni wears coat to go to his office.	Her own sentence is correct.	Her answer is a correct answer. She has put all the words in its place correctly.
3.	There is a clock in the living room.	Her own sentence is correct.	BSR has correct answer in this question. The writer thinks she has a bit understanding in making English sentence.
4.	Rama washes his bag one time a week to keep clean the bag.	Her own sentence is correct.	Her answer is incorrect because the words inclusion isn't appropriate with the position.
5.	Does Mrs. Ana have hair curly	Does Mrs. Anna have curly hair?	This sentence is incorrect sentence because BSR is doing error in arranging this jumble sentence. BSR didn't understand how to create an interrogative sentence.
6.	How pens you do have many?	How many pens do you have?	This sentence is an interrogative incorrect sentence. BSR could put down the words into correct sentence and this sentence has a meaning.

7.	What doing the are you in kitchen?	What are you doing in the kitchen?	This sentence is incorrect sentence because BSR is doing error in arranging this jumble sentence. BSR didn't understand how to create an interrogative sentence
8.	There is the no in classroom students	There is no students in the classroom.	BSR did a mistake in this question. She didn't understand how to create a negative sentence well.
9.	Mila does not have money.	Her own sentence is correct.	Her answer is correct. She has known how to construct a negative sentence.
10.	I not do have a book drawing.	I don't have a drawing book.	Her answer is incorrect. She builds this sentence incompletely and this sentence hasn't meaning and couldn't understood with the other people.
11.	Wash machine is today.	I buy a wash machine at shop.	Her own sentence is incorrect sentence because this sentence is still be a jumble sentence and it's hasn't meaning.
12.	Television cartoon.	I watch television.	Her own sentence is incorrect sentence because this sentence is

			still be a jumble sentence and it's hasn't meaning.
13.	Go school.	I go to school every day.	Her own sentence is incorrect sentence. She makes error in writing this sentence caused by the word order is incorrect.
14.	Table study.	There is a table.	Her own sentence is incorrect sentence because this sentence is still be a jumble sentence and it's hasn't meaning.
15.	Dress girls.	I wear dress.	BSR makes a mistake in writing this sentence because this sentence hasn't meaning.
16.	Cinema horror.	I watch cinema.	Her own sentence is incorrect sentence because this sentence is still be a jumble sentence and it's hasn't meaning.
17.	Send letter post office.	I go to post office.	Her own sentence is incorrect sentence because this sentence is still be a jumble sentence and it's hasn't meaning.
18.	Nose seff.	I have a nose.	This sentence isn't perfect. Because BSR

			only write word “to nose”.
19.	Study computer.	I have a computer.	This sentence isn't perfect. Because this sentence is still a jumble sentence.
20.	Living room clean	I have a living room.	Her own sentence is incorrect sentence because this sentence is awkward sentence and it has no meaning.

## 16. AS

No.	Students' Answer	Correction	Analysis
1.	The governor of DKI Jakarta is Basuki Tjahya Purnama.	Her answer is correct.	The students initial AS has a correct answer in this question she has understood how to arrange the random words into correct sentence well.
2.	Mr. Toni wears coat to go to his office	Her answer is correct.	Her answer is an exact answer. She put all the words in its place correctly.
3.	There is a clock in the living room	Her answer is correct.	AS has good answer in this question. The writer thinks she has a good understanding in making English sentence.

4.	Rama washes his bag one time a week to keep clean the bag.	Her answer is correct.	AS has good answer in this question. The writer thinks she has a good understanding in making English sentence.
5.	Does Mrs. Ana have curly hair?	Her answer is correct.	Her answer is correct. She knows if this sentence is interrogative sentence.
6.	How many pens do you have?	Her answer is correct.	Her answer is correct. She knows if this sentence is interrogative sentence.
7.	What are you doing in the kitchen?	Her answer is correct.	Her answer is correct. She knows if this sentence is interrogative sentence.
8.	There is no students in the classroom.	Her answer is correct.	Her answer is correct. She knows if this sentence is negative sentence.
9.	Mila not have money does.	Mila does not have money.	Her answer is incorrect. She didn't know if this sentence is negative sentence.
10.	I not do have a book drawing	I do not have a drawing book	Her answer is incorrect. She didn't know if this sentence is negative sentence. This statement based on her error in arranging this jumble sentence.

11.	I am whases dress by wash machine..	I wash a dress by using wash machine.	Her own sentence is incorrect sentence because in this sentence she didn't put down all of the component of sentence correctly.
12.	I am on the television.	I watch television.	Her own sentence is incorrect sentence because in this sentence she didn't put down all of the component of sentence correctly.
13.	I am go to school.	I go to school.	Her own sentence is almost to be a correct sentence only break of the word "am".
14.	I am do homework in the table.	I am doing my homework on the table.	Her own sentence is an incorrect sentence. She makes a complete sentence with interrogative sentence.
15.	I am wears dress.	I am wearing a dress.	Her own sentence is incorrect sentence because this sentence is still be a jumble sentence and its structure is incorrect.
16.	I lam watch cinema.	I watch cinema.	This sentence isn't perfect. Because AS didn't put down all words to be a complete sentence correctly.
17.	I am send letter of	I send letter to the	This sentence isn't

	post office.	post office.	perfect because she didn't put down all of components of sentence.
18.	I have nose flat.	I have a flat nose.	This sentence isn't perfect because she didn't put down all of components of sentence.
19.	I am study use computer.	I am studying by using a computer.	This sentence isn't perfect. Because AS didn't put down all words to be a complete sentence correctly.
20.	I am discussion in the living room	I have a discussion in the living room.	Her own sentence is incorrect sentence because this sentence is still be a jumble sentence and it's hasn't meaning.

## 17. KZR

No.	Students' Answer	Correction	Analysis
1.	The governor of DKI Jakarta is Basuki Tjahya Purnama.	Her answer is correct.	The students initial KZR has a correct answer in this question she has understood how to arrange the random words into correct sentence well.
2.	Mr. Toni wears coat	Her answer is correct.	Her answer is an exact

	to go to his office		answer. She put all the words in its place correctly.
3.	There is a clock in the living room	Her answer is correct.	KZR has good answer in this question. The writer thinks she has a good understanding in making English sentence.
4.	Rama his washes bag a week one time the to keep clean bag.	Rama washes his bag one time a week to keep clean the bag.	KZR has wrong answer in this question. The writer thinks she has a little understanding in making English sentence although her sentence isn't perfect yet.
5.	Does Mrs. Ana have curly hair?	Her answer is correct.	Her answer is correct. She knows if this sentence is interrogative sentence.
6.	How do you many have pens?	How many pens do you have?	Her answer is incorrect. She didn't known if this sentence is interrogative sentence.
7.	What are you doing in the kitchen?	Her answer is correct.	Her answer is correct. She knows if this sentence is interrogative sentence.
8.	There is no students in the classroom.	Her answer is correct.	Her answer is correct. She knows if this sentence is negative sentence.

9.	Mila not have money does.	Mila does not have money.	Her answer is incorrect. She didn't know if this sentence is negative sentence.
10.	I not do have a book drawing	I do not have a drawing book	Her answer is incorrect. She didn't know if this sentence is negative sentence. This statement based on her error in arranging this jumble sentence.
11.	I am whases dress by wash machine..	I wash a dress by using wash machine.	Her own sentence is incorrect sentence because in this sentence she didn't put down all of the component of sentence correctly.
12.	I am on the television.	I watch television.	Her own sentence is incorrect sentence because in this sentence she didn't put down all of the component of sentence correctly.
13.	I am go to school.	I go to school.	Her own sentence is almost to be a correct sentence only break of the word "am".
14.	I am do homework in the table.	I am doing my homework on the table.	Her own sentence is an incorrect sentence. She makes a complete sentence with interrogative sentence.
15.	I am wears dress.	I am wearing a dress.	Her own sentence is

			incorrect sentence because this sentence is still be a jumble sentence and its structure is incorrect.
16.	I lam watch cinema.	I watch cinema.	This sentence isn't perfect. Because KZR didn't put down all words to be a complete sentence correctly.
17.	I am send letter of post office.	I send letter to the post office.	This sentence isn't perfect because she didn't put down all of components of sentence.
18.	I have nose flat.	I have a flat nose.	This sentence isn't perfect because she didn't put down all of components of sentence.
19.	I am playing game in computer.	Her own sentence is correct.	This sentence is correct. Because KZR didn't put down all words to be a complete sentence correctly.
20.	I am discussion in the living room	I have a discussion in the living room.	Her own sentence is incorrect sentence because this sentence is still be a jumble sentence and it's hasn't meaning.

## 18. MGA

No.	Students' Answer	Correction	Analysis
1.	The governor of DKI Jakarta is Basuki Tjahya Purnama	His own sentence is correct.	The students initial MGA has a correct answer in this question. The writer analyzes he has understood how to arrange this jumble sentence.
2.	Mr. Toni wears coat to go to his office	His own sentence is correct.	His answer is correct answer. He has put all the words in its place correctly.
3.	There is a clock in the living room.	His own sentence is correct.	MGA has correct answer in this question. The writer thinks he has a good understanding to arrange this jumble sentence.
4.	Washes his clean bag a week to keep Rama bag one time	Rama washes his bag one time a week to keep clean the bag	His answer is incorrect because the words inclusion isn't appropriate with the position.
5.	Does Mrs. Ana have hair curly?	Does Mrs. Anna have curly hair?	This sentence is incorrect sentence because MGA is doing error in arranging this jumble sentence. MGA didn't understand how to create an

			interrogative sentence.
6.	How have do you mani?	How many pens do you have?	This sentence is incorrect sentence because MGA is doing error in arranging this jumble sentence. MGA didn't understand how to create an interrogative sentence
7.	What doing the are in you kitchen?	What are you doing in the kitchen?	This sentence is incorrect sentence because MGA is doing error in arranging this jumble sentence. MGA didn't understand how to create an interrogative sentence
8.	There no classroom in the students.	There is no students in the classroom.	MGA did a mistake in this question. She didn't understand how to create a negative sentence well.
9.	Mila have money does not.	His own sentence is incorrect.	His answer is incorrect. He didn't know if this sentence is negative sentence.
10.	I have book drawing do a.	I do not have a drawing book	His answer is incorrect. He didn't know if this sentence is negative sentence. This statement based on his error in arranging this jumble sentence.

11.	The wash machine dress.	I am washing a dress by using wash machine.	His own sentence is incorrect sentence because this sentence is incomplete sentence. And MGA did a mistake in constructing this sentence.
12.	I watch television	His own sentence is correct.	Her own sentence is correct sentence because in this sentence he has put down all of the component of sentence incorrectly.
13.	I go to school	His own sentence is correct.	His own sentence is correct sentence. He makes a simple present tense correctly in this sentence.
14.	Table in.	There is a table in my room.	His own sentence is an incorrect sentence. He makes an error in writing this sentence caused less of words.
15.	Is dress	My dress is red.	MGA makes a mistake in writing this sentence because this sentence hasn't a complete sentence.
16.	Cinema in poste	I watch cinema in theatre room.	This sentence isn't perfect. Because MGA really didn't understand how to write a perfect sentence.

17.	In there post office	There is a post office in my village.	This sentence isn't perfect sentence because she has put down all of components of sentence.
18.	In nose in	I have a nose.	This sentence is incorrect sentence because this sentence isn't perfect. This sentence is awkward because this sentence hasn't meaning.
19.	In the computer.	I have a computer.	This sentence isn't perfect. Because this sentence isn't perfect. This sentence has no meaning. It's awkward.
20.	Living room is room.	I have a living room in my home.	Her sentence is incorrect sentence because this sentence isn't perfect and incomplete sentence.

## 19. MP

No.	Students' Answer	Correction	Analysis
1.	The governor of DKI Jakarta is Basuki Tjahya Purnama	His own sentence is correct.	The students initial MP has a correct answer in this question. The writer analyzes he has understood how to

			arrange this jumble sentence.
2.	Mr. Toni wears coat to go to his office	His own sentence is correct.	His answer is correct answer. He has put all the words in its place correctly.
3.	There is a clock in the living room.	His own sentence is correct.	MP has correct answer in this question. The writer thinks he has a good understanding to arrange this jumble sentence.
4.	Washes his clean bag a week to keep Rama bag one time	Rama washes his bag one time a week to keep clean the bag	His answer is incorrect because the words inclusion isn't appropriate with the position.
5.	Does Mrs. Ana have hair curly?	Does Mrs. Anna have curly hair?	This sentence is incorrect sentence because MP is doing error in arranging this jumble sentence. MP didn't understand how to create an interrogative sentence.
6.	How have do you mani?	How many pens do you have?	This sentence is incorrect sentence because MP is doing error in arranging this jumble sentence. MP didn't understand how to create an interrogative sentence

7.	What doing the are in you kitchen?	What are you doing in the kitchen?	This sentence is incorrect sentence because MP is doing error in arranging this jumble sentence. MP didn't understand how to create an interrogative sentence
8.	There no classroom in the students.	There is no students in the classroom.	MP did a mistake in this question. She didn't understand how to create a negative sentence well.
9.	Mila have money does not.	His own sentence is incorrect.	His answer is incorrect. He didn't know if this sentence is negative sentence.
10.	I have book drawing do a.	I do not have a drawing book	His answer is incorrect. He didn't know if this sentence is negative sentence. This statement based on his error in arranging this jumble sentence.
11.	I there wash machine.	I am washing a dress by using wash machine.	His own sentence is incorrect sentence because this sentence is incomplete sentence. And MP did a mistake in constructing this sentence.
12.	In there television	I have a television.	His own sentence is incorrect sentence

			because this sentence is incomplete sentence. And MP did a mistake in constructing this sentence.
13.	School is school.	I go to school.	His own sentence is incorrect sentence because this sentence is incomplete sentence. And MP did a mistake in constructing this sentence.
14.	Table in.	There is a table in my room.	His own sentence is an incorrect sentence. He makes an error in writing this sentence caused less of words.
15.	Is dress	My dress is red.	MP makes a mistake in writing this sentence because this sentence hasn't a complete sentence.
16.	Cinema in poste	I watch cinema in theatre room.	This sentence isn't perfect. Because MP really didn't understand how to write a perfect sentence.
17.	In there post office	There is a post office in my village.	This sentence isn't perfect sentence because she has put down all of components of sentence.

18.	In nose in	I have a nose.	This sentence is incorrect sentence because this sentence isn't perfect. This sentence is awkward because this sentence hasn't meaning.
19.	In the computer.	I have a computer.	This sentence isn't perfect. Because this sentence isn't perfect. This sentence has no meaning. It's awkward.
20.	Living room is room.	I have a living room in my home.	Her sentence is incorrect sentence because this sentence isn't perfect and incomplete sentence.

## 20. MM

No.	Students' Answer	Correction	Analysis
1.	The governor of DKI Jakarta is Basuki Tjahya Purnama	His own sentence is correct.	The students initial MP has a correct answer in this question. The writer analyzes he has understood how to arrange this jumble sentence.
2.	Mr. Toni wears coat to go to his office	His own sentence is correct.	His answer is correct answer. He has put all the words in its place correctly.

3.	There is a clock in the living room.	His own sentence is correct.	MP has correct answer in this question. The writer thinks he has a good understanding to arrange this jumble sentence.
4.	Washes his clean bag a week to keep Rama bag one time	Rama washes his bag one time a week to keep clean the bag	His answer is incorrect because the words inclusion isn't appropriate with the position.
5.	Does Mrs. Ana have hair curly?	Does Mrs. Anna have curly hair?	This sentence is incorrect sentence because MP is doing error in arranging this jumble sentence. MP didn't understand how to create an interrogative sentence.
6.	How have do you mani?	How many pens do you have?	This sentence is incorrect sentence because MP is doing error in arranging this jumble sentence. MP didn't understand how to create an interrogative sentence
7.	What doing the are in you kitchen?	What are you doing in the kitchen?	This sentence is incorrect sentence because MP is doing error in arranging this jumble sentence. MP didn't understand how

			to create an interrogative sentence
8.	There no classroom in the students.	There is no students in the classroom.	MP did a mistake in this question. She didn't understand how to create a negative sentence well.
9.	Mila have money does not.	His own sentence is incorrect.	His answer is incorrect. He didn't know if this sentence is negative sentence.
10.	I have book drawing do a.	I do not have a drawing book	His answer is incorrect. He didn't know if this sentence is negative sentence. This statement based on his error in arranging this jumble sentence.
11.	I there wash machine.	I am washing a dress by using wash machine.	His own sentence is incorrect sentence because this sentence is incomplete sentence. And MP did a mistake in constructing this sentence.
12.	In there television	I have a television.	His own sentence is incorrect sentence because this sentence is incomplete sentence. And MP did a mistake in constructing this sentence.
13.	School is school.	I go to school.	His own sentence is

			incorrect sentence because this sentence is incomplete sentence. And MP did a mistake in constructing this sentence.
14.	Table in.	There is a table in my room.	His own sentence is an incorrect sentence. He makes an error in writing this sentence caused less of words.
15.	Is dress	My dress is red.	MP makes a mistake in writing this sentence because this sentence hasn't a complete sentence.
16.	Cinema in poste	I watch cinema in theatre room.	This sentence isn't perfect. Because MP really didn't understand how to write a perfect sentence.
17.	In there post office	There is a post office in my village.	This sentence isn't perfect sentence because she has put down all of components of sentence.
18.	In nose in	I have a nose.	This sentence is incorrect sentence because this sentence isn't perfect. This sentence is awkward because this sentence

			hasn't meaning.
19.	In the computer.	I have a computer.	This sentence isn't perfect. Because this sentence isn't perfect. This sentence has no meaning. It's awkward.
20.	Living room is room.	I have a living room in my home.	Her sentence is incorrect sentence because this sentence isn't perfect and incomplete sentence.

Based on table above, the writer had analysis all of students' answer in writing test questions. The English score from the test about arrangement English random words into correct sentence and making complete sentence: the highest score is 80, the medium score is 50, and the lowest score is 10.

## **2. The Frequency of Wrong Answer in the Writing Test**

These items were about the students' difficulty in form of arrangement English words into sentence. Which includes 20 questions in two parts: part I and part II. Part I is includes of 10 questions that order to all students to

arrange random words into correct sentence. Part II is includes of 10 questions, that order to all students to make a complete sentence from a word.

Firstly, the writer would like to convey the students' difficulty in arrangement English random words into correct sentence based on table above:

- a. In item I1, there were 5 students who made errors. It was about arrangement random words into correct sentence (positive sentence). The correct answer is:  
The governor of DKI Jakarta is Basuki Tjahya Purnama.
- b. In item I2, there were 4 students who made errors. It was about arrangement random words into correct sentence (positive sentence). The correct answer is:  
Mr. Toni wears coat to go to his office.
- c. In item I3, there were 4 students who made errors. It was about arrangement random words into correct sentence (positive sentence). The correct answer is:  
There is a clock in the living room.

- d. In item I4, there were 17 students who made errors. It was about arrangement random words into correct sentence (positive sentence). The correct answer is: Rama washes his bag one time a week to keep clean the bag.
- e. In item I5, there were 12 students who made errors. It was about arrangement random words into correct sentence (negative sentence). The correct answer is: Does Mrs. Anna have curly hair?
- f. In item I6, there were 12 students or who made errors. It was about arrangement random words into correct sentence (negative sentence). The correct answer is: How many pens do you have?
- g. In item I7, there were 13 students who made error. It was about arrangement random words into correct sentence (negative sentence). The correct answer is: What are you doing in the kitchen?
- h. In item I8, there were 12 students who made errors. It was about arrangement random words into correct

sentence (negative sentence). The correct answer is:

There is no student in the classroom.

- i. In item I9, there were 12 students who made errors. It was about arrangement random words into correct sentence (negative sentence). The correct answer is: Mila does not have money.
- j. In item I10, there were 16 students who made errors. It was about arrangement random words into correct sentence (negative sentence). The correct answer is: I do not have a drawing book.

Secondly, the writer would like to convey the students' difficulty in making complete sentence as followed:

- 1) In item II1, there were 14 students or 70% who made errors. In making complete sentence of word "Wash machine".
- 2) In item II2, there were 8 students or 53% who made errors. In making complete sentence of word "Television".

- 3) In item II3, there were 14 students who made errors.  
In making complete sentence of word “School”.
- 4) In item II4, there were 16 students who made errors.  
In making complete sentence of word “Table”.
- 5) In item II5, there were 14 students who made errors.  
In making complete sentence of word “Dress”.
- 6) In item II6, there were 12 students who made errors.  
In making complete sentence of word “Cinema”.
- 7) In item II7, there were 11 students who made errors.  
In making complete sentence of word “Post Office”.
- 8) In item II8, there were 18 students who made errors.  
In making complete sentence of word “Nose”.
- 9) In item II9, there were 15 students who made errors.  
In making complete sentence of word “Computer”.
- 10) In item II10, there were 16 students who made errors.  
In making complete sentence of word “Living room”.

From the analyzing above, the writer concluded that of the most difficulties in part I of arrangement words test are in item I4, item I10, and item I7. Whereas, the most

difficulties in part II of making complete sentence test are in item II8, item II4, and item II3.

### **3. The Result of Interview**

To find out the reason why the students got difficulties in arrangement random words into correct sentence and making complete sentence, the writer did interview to 6 students from MI Khoirul Huda as a representative sample of 30 students in 6<sup>th</sup> grade at MI Khoirul Huda. As already described by the writer in chapter 3, there was three categories of scoring in the test: High Score, Medium Score, and Low Score. The writer has taken the representative from each categories. The writer has taken two participants of high score category, two participants of medium score category, and two participants of low score category. In doing her interview, the writer gave for about eleven questions related to the topic which must be answered by the students.

After the writer finished interviewing, the writer found several same reasons why they got difficulties in arrangement random words and difficulties in making complete sentence. Bellows are the summary of their own difficulties:

a. First Interviewee

The first interviewee told the writer about her own difficulties in arrangement random words and in making complete sentence. She told to the writer that she can make a sentence but she felt difficult in vocabulary building, arrangement of the words, and she didn't understand about grammar and word order. When the writer asked her about the test, she answered if arrangement the random words into correct sentence is a difficult thing and the main reason is vocabulary building, and she hasn't mastered yet it and also about grammar and word order. She told the writer that she needs a dictionary to write a

sentence. She didn't distinguish yet where is subject, verb, and adverb. When she reads or writes an English sentence, she felt difficult to do it because English isn't their mother tongue.<sup>31</sup>

b. Second Interviewee

The second interviewee told the writer about her own difficulties in arrangement random words and in making complete sentence. She told the writer if she felt difficult when she starts to write English sentence and the reasons is her vocabulary mastery is low and she also still confuse how a good sentence is. She didn't understand what grammar and word order is. She said she can't build a good sentence without dictionary and she didn't distinguish yet where subject, verb, and adverb. When she starts to read and write English sentence, she felt difficult to do it because English language isn't her mother tongue. In other words, the second interviewee felt difficult in

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<sup>31</sup> According to the result of Interview on 28<sup>th</sup> of August 2016

vocabulary building, arrangement of the words, and because English is foreign language.<sup>32</sup>

c. Third Interviewee

The third interviewee told the writer about her own difficulties in arrangement random words and in making complete sentence. She told to the writer that she felt difficult in writing English correctly and the reason is vocabulary mastery. According to her opinion, arrangement the random words into correct sentence is a difficult thing because she felt English language is difficult. She told to the writer if she once memorized some vocabularies but she has forgotten it. She said vocabulary mastery help her to construct a good sentence. And she didn't understand what grammar and word order is. When her English teacher instructs her to make a sentence, she couldn't do it if she hasn't a dictionary. She said she hasn't distinguished yet between positive, negative, and

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<sup>32</sup> According to the result of Interview on 28<sup>th</sup> of August 2016

interrogative sentence and between subject, verb, and adverb in a sentence. When she starts to read and to write English sentence, she felt difficult to do it because it isn't her habit and English isn't her mother tongue. In sum, her difficulties in writing a sentence is vocabulary mastery, arrangement of the words, and distinguishing the kind of sentence.<sup>33</sup>

d. Fourth Interviewee

The fourth interviewee told the writer about her own difficulties in arrangement random words and in making complete sentence. She told to the writer that she couldn't constructs the sentence because of the English written is difficult. She felt difficult when she doing English test such as arrangement the random words and making a complete sentence and the reason is English words is difficult to understand and she confused because it and her vocabulary mastery is low. She didn't understand about grammar and word

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<sup>33</sup> According to the result of Interview on 28<sup>th</sup> of August 2016

order and she can't build a sentence without dictionary. She is unable to distinguish between positive, negative, and interrogative sentence and she unable to distinguish where subject, verb, and adverb. When she starts to read and write English sentence, she feels difficult to do it because English language is foreign language and she isn't familiar about it. In other words, her difficulties in arrangement the words and make a complete sentence is vocabulary mastery, about English letters written, and about reading English sentence.<sup>34</sup>

e. Fifth Interviewee

The fifth interviewee told the writer about her difficulties in arrangement random words into correct sentence and in making a complete sentence. She told to the writer that she can't write an English sentence because of she didn't understand about English language as a foreign language. According to her

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<sup>34</sup> According to the result of Interview on 28<sup>th</sup> of August 2016

opinion about the test, she felt difficult because she couldn't arrange the words into a good sentence, her vocabulary mastery is low, and she couldn't replace the words. When the writer asked her about her understanding in grammar and word order, she answered if she didn't understand about it. She told the writer that she can't constructs a sentence without dictionary. She didn't understand what a positive sentence, negative sentence, and interrogative sentence is and she couldn't distinguish yet where subject, verb, and adverb. When she starts to read and to write English sentence she felt difficult because of English language is foreign language and she felt unfamiliar with it.<sup>35</sup>

f. Sixth Interviewee

The sixth interviewee told the writer about her difficulties in arrangement English random words into correct sentence and in making a complete sentence.

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<sup>35</sup> According to the result of Interview on 28<sup>th</sup> of August 2016

She told the writer that her skill in making English sentence is less and she couldn't make it alone. And about the English test, according to her opinion it's a difficult test because of the arrangement of the words, English written is difficult, and her vocabulary mastery is low. Then, she didn't understand what grammar and word order is. When her English teacher instructs her to write an English sentence, she couldn't do it if she hasn't a dictionary. And also she said that she hasn't distinguish yet where positive, negative, and interrogative sentence and where subject, verb, and adverb. She told the writer when she began to read English sentence, she felt difficult because English letters written is unfamiliar with her habit and it's isn't her mother tongue. Whereas, when her English teacher instructs her to write some English sentence, she can do it well. In sum, her difficulties in arrangement random words into correct sentence and in make a complete sentence is English language isn't

her mother tongue, she couldn't read it well, and her vocabulary mastery is low.<sup>36</sup>

Based on the explanation above, the writer analyzed that all respondents from 6<sup>th</sup> grade at MI Khoirul Huda almost have experienced the same problems about the arrangement English random words into correct sentence and making a complete sentence is: their vocabulary mastery is low, they didn't understand about positive, negative, and interrogative sentence, they couldn't distinguish yet where subject, verb, and adverb, English language is foreign language it's isn't their mother tongue and they felt unfamiliar with it.

## **B. Data Interpretation**

After analyzing the result of the test and the interview, the writer would be interpreted based on the research questions below:

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<sup>36</sup> According to the result of Interview on 28<sup>th</sup> of August 2016

The second research question is: “How are students’ difficulties in arranging English random words into correct sentences at MI Khoirul Huda?” To answer this question, the writer has found the data through the result of the test. In part I of the test, the second rate of students who made errors in item I4 is 17 students, in item I10 is 16 students who made error, in item I7 is 13 students who made error, and the total of errors is 46 . It all happened because they didn’t understand how to make a good and complete sentence, their vocabulary building is low, they felt difficulties when they start to write some English sentences, and the last it all happened because English language isn’t their mother tongue and then they felt unfamiliar with English language. Thus, they wouldn’t like write and speak English language well.

The result of the test of arrangement words section has showed their skill and their difficulties all at once. They still confuse about how to write English sentence correctly because of their vocabulary mastery is low and in this case, the participants of the research has been told to the writer

about their difficulties when they face some English exam in the form of arrangement random words through the interview. To face this situation, the English teachers have to understand what the cause of this is all and solve the problem through some trick. Below are the seven tricks or the strategies will help all students' difficulties when they face some examinations about arrangement random words:

1. Students need to know three basics English sentence form, they are: positive sentence, negative sentence, and interrogative sentence. If there is a word "not" it include to the negative sentence, if there is a question mark (?) then the sentence include to the interrogative sentence, while a positive sentence certainly does not have the word "not" and question mark (?).
2. Note the word for word, whether the composition of words including positive, negative, or interrogative sentence.

3. Look for the subject. The subjects here could contain the person's name, the name of animals, or the use of words such as: They, We, I, You, She, He, or It.
4. After that look to be in the random sentence and place it after the subject. But if there is no to be in it so look for the verb.
5. Then look for the object. Object here could use words like them, our, me, your, his, her, it, or use other substitute.
6. Look for the adverb. In it could be an adverb of place or adverb of time.
7. Having prepared the sentence must be meaning meaningful and logical. Then match the answer is provided in the question if the questions are multiple choices.

And the last research question is “What are the causes of students' difficulties in arranging English random words into sentences at MI Khoirul Huda?” This question has been answered through the result of interview that showed the

main cause of students' difficulties in making complete sentence or in arrangement random words.

There are several cause that has obstructs students' writing skill in making complete sentence or in arrangement random words. And the problem is: their vocabulary mastery is low, they couldn't replace the words, they didn't understand about the characteristics of positive sentence, negative sentence, and interrogative sentence, they didn't know where subject, verb, and adverb and then they can't construct a sentence properly. And then it all happened because they didn't understand how to make a good and complete sentence, they felt difficulties when they start to write some English sentences, and the last it all happened because English language isn't their mother tongue and then they felt unfamiliar with English language. Thus, they wouldn't like write and speak English language well.

Furthermore, the writer analyzed the declaration of interview participants based on the statement above. There is

main cause of this case, and the main cause is vocabulary mastery and vocabulary mastery is covered all of the answer of three research questions above. Because of their vocabulary mastery is too low, they found the variety of difficulties when they start to write English sentence. And it all obstructs them to get their achievement in writing. Then, to cope all of this problems, the writer has given some tips or tricks to face their problems in the previous page.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter the writer conclude the study result based on the results of the research and data interpretation at MI Khoirul Huda Tangerang and suggest the readers, especially for English teachers. It consists of suggestion and conclusion.

#### A. Conclusion

After conducting her research, the writer finally gives conclusion based on research questions. The conclusion is as follow.

1. Based on what the writer got from the data and the scores of writing tests, she concludes that students' writing skill is low, they felt difficulties in understanding and writing English text. Their difficulties are in understanding of English sentences, identifying the meaning of every word

in the text, and arranging several random words into correct sentences.

2. Based on what the writer found from the result of the interview, it all happened because the students didn't understand how to make a good and complete sentence, their vocabulary mastery is low, they couldn't identify between positive, negative, and interrogative sentences, they felt difficulties when they start to write some English sentences, and the last it all happened because English language isn't their mother tongue and then they felt unfamiliar with English language. Thus, they wouldn't like write and speak English language well.
3. The final conclusion from the writer, she got the causes of students' difficulties in making complete sentence and in arrangement English random words into correct sentence are:
  - a. Because of their vocabulary mastery is too low. Then they felt difficulties when they start to write an English sentence without dictionary.

- b. They didn't understand about the characteristics of positive sentence, negative sentence, and interrogative sentence.
- c. They didn't know where subject, verb, and adverb and then they can't construct a sentence properly.

## **B. Suggestion**

In order to decrease the students' difficulties in making complete sentence and in arrangement English random words into correct sentence, the writer would like to give some suggestions to:

1. The English teacher
  - a. Teachers have to know about the students writing achievement in the classroom and should be able to measure the students writing skill.
  - b. Teachers should be understood where the lies of difficulty that face by the students in learning English language material.

- c. Teachers have to know about the cause or the problem that face by the students in English language learning especially in making complete sentence and in arranging English random words into correct sentence and should be able to solve their problem.
  - d. Teachers should motivate their students to keep learning and writing although they found difficulties during the process of learning writing.
  - e. Teachers should give more practices to the students in learning writing English sentence correctly to decrease errors because students need more exercise for getting a perfect writing.
2. The students
- a. Students should learn vocabulary mastery and grammar rules well.
  - b. Students should learn what the characteristics of positive, negative, and interrogative sentence.
  - c. Students should differentiate between subject, verb, and adverb.

- d. Students should practice to create their own writing.
  - e. Students should be more motivated in English learning especially in learning writing.
  - f. Students should focus when the teachers conveys the material.
3. The researcher
- a. Researcher can do the same research with reorder the planning better than before to get the best result.
  - b. Researcher can do the research further, deeper, and more comprehensive in analyzing students' difficulties in making complete sentence, especially in their difficulties in arranging English random words into correct sentence.

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## APPENDICES

### Instrument of Test

Name :

Class :

#### *I. Arrange the words into correct sentence!*

1. **The** – Basuki Tjahya Purnama – is – DKI Jakarta – of – governor

Answer:.....

2. His office – coat – to go – **Mr. Toni** – to – wears

Answer: .....

3. In – a – **There** – is – living room – clock – the

Answer: .....

4. Washes – his – bag – a week – clean – the – to keep – bag – one  
time – **Rama**

Answer: .....

5. Curly – **Does** – have – hair – Mrs. Ana – ?

Answer: .....

6. Have – many – **How** – pens – you – do – ?

Answer: .....

7. Kitchen – the – are – in – you – **What** – doing – ?

Answer: .....

8. Students – classroom – **There** – no – is – in – the

Answer: .....

9. **Mila** – money – not – does – have

Answer: .....

10. Drawing – I – not – do – have – a – book

*Answer:* .....

**II. Make a sentence by using the words below!**

1. Wash machine

*Answer:* .....

2. Television

*Answer:* .....

3. School

*Answer:* .....

4. Table

*Answer:* .....

5. Dress

*Answer:* .....

6. Cinema

*Answer:* .....

7. Post Office

*Answer:* .....

8. Nose

*Answer:* .....

9. Computer

*Answer:* .....

10. Living room

*Answer:* .....

## **THE LIST OF INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR THE RESEARCH**

1. Apakah Anda mampu membuat kalimat Bahasa Inggris?
2. Apakah Anda kesulitan dalam membuat kalimat Bahasa Inggris
3. Menurut Anda, menyusun kata acak menjadi kalimat yang benar di dalam Bahasa Inggris adalah hal yang mudah atau sulit?
4. Jika mudah, apa alasannya? Lalu, jika sulit apa alasannya?
5. Apakah Anda menguasai dan menghafal kosakata Bahasa Inggris?
6. Apakah vocabulary juga menjadi salah satu kesulitan yang Anda alami ketika Anda mulai menyusun kalimat Bahasa Inggris?
7. Apakah Anda kurang menguasai Grammar dan Word Order sehingga Anda kesulitan dalam menyusun kata acak Bahasa Inggris menjadi kalimat yang benar?
8. Apakah Anda merasa kesulitan jika menyusun kalimat Bahasa Inggris tanpa menggunakan kamus?

9. Apakah Anda merasa kesulitan dalam membedakan kalimat positif, negative, dan interogatif?
10. Apakah Anda mampu membedakan antara subject, verb (kata kerja), dan adverb (kata keterangan)?
11. Apakah Anda mengalami kesulitan ketika membaca dan menulis kata atau kalimat Bahasa Inggris?
12. Lalu, selanjutnya apa sajakah yang menjadi kesulitan dan penghambat Anda di dalam membuat kalimat Bahasa Inggris?