

**AN ANALYSIS ON RECOUNT TEXTS MADE BY THE FIRST
SEMESTER STUDENTS OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT OF
MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA
IN 2009/2010 ACADEMIC YEAR**



RESEARCH PAPER

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By

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Study

In language learning, there are four language skills that should be mastered by the students in studying English, namely: listening, speaking writing, and reading. Among those skills, writing is considered as the important skill. The aim of writing class is to make the students able to write texts or paragraph well. Text itself is divided into many genres; one of them is recount text.

As Gerot and Wignell (1994: 194) stated that recount text is a text that retells events for the purpose of informing or entertaining. It tells an event or an experience happened in the past. When the students want to make a recount text, they have to consider the elements of recount text. It is important because the results of the text depend on how we apply the elements in the text. It is also used to determine whether the text is correct or not. So, before the students make a recount text, they should understand about recount text and its elements.

Recount text contains some elements, that are social function, generic structure, and significant lexicogrammatical features. The social function of recount text is to retell events for the purpose of informing or entertaining. Then, the generic structure should be existed in a recount text are orientation, events, and re-orientation. While, significant lexicogrammatical features mean

that a recount text have to focus on specific participants, use of material processes, circumstance of time and place, use of past tense, and focus on temporal sequence. All the elements have to exist in a recount text. For example, if one of the elements such as the generic structure does not exist, it means that the recount text is not correct.

Usually, the students make many mistakes in writing a recount text. So, the analysis of recount texts is needed. By analyzing the texts, the teacher can determine what the elements should be emphasized and then conduct a remedial teaching to correct the mistakes.

Remedial teaching means that the teacher has to explain again the material to the students who have not mastered it yet. These are often students who function at a lower than average level because of a certain learning or behavioral problem or disorder. In this term, remedial teaching in writing ability should at least be applied to students whose test score is three and under.

Remedial teaching is offered in many schools. It gives a positive effect to the students to achieve the mastery learning language. So, it is proposed that the remedial teaching should be given in schools to help students to mastery the learning language, and after conducting remedial teaching, the students can improve their ability in writing, especially in writing recount text.

Based on the phenomena above the writer is interested in conducting analysis of recount text made by the first semester students of English Department of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. It focuses on the

elements of recount text. Considering the thing above, the writer wants to conduct a research entitled “AN ANALYSIS ON RECOUNT TEXTS MADE BY THE FIRST SEMESTER STUDENTS OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT OF MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA IN 2009/2010 ACADEMIC YEAR”.

B. Previous Study

To prove the originality of this study, the writer wants to present the previous researches which deal especially with Discourse Analysis. The first previous research was done by Sri Handayani Purnasari (2007) entitled *A Discourse Analysis of “Your Letter” in the Jakarta Post Newspaper*. Her research was aimed at describing the elements which build the discourse and identifying deixis devices in “Your Letter” in the Jakarta Post Newspaper. The object of this study is the letter discourse. Observation method used to collect data in this research. The results of her research are the most configurations that the researcher found in the letter are subject of letter, body of letter, and the sender; and the deixis in this research are personal deixis, place deixis, time deixis, and discourse deixis.

The second previous research was conducted by Sri Kuswandari (2007) entitled *An Analysis of Narrative Discourse of the Language Used in “Different Pond Different Fish” Column of Kangguru Magazine*. The aim of this study is to find out the aspects of narrative structure in every story of DPDF of Kangguru Magazine and the linguistics elements configuration of

narrative discourse of the language used in DPDF of Kangguru Magazine. The object of this research is the aspects of narrative structure and the linguistic elements in every story of DPDF of Kangguru Magazine. The method of collecting data is documentation, and the technique of data analysis is segmenting immediate constituent which needs of substitution technique, deletion technique, and read-marker technique. The result of the research is the elements of making DPDF of Kangguru Magazine as a discourse. The elements are elements of narrative structure which consist of character and characterization, setting, theme, point of view, and plot. DPDF is coherence if supported by the narrative structure and the element of cohesion that consists of substitution, ellipsis, reference, conjunction, and lexical cohesion.

The next previous research was done by Kurnia Putri Kartini (2008) entitled *A Discourse Analysis of Song Lyrics in the Greatest Hits Album by Westlife (Pragmatic Approach)*. The research was aimed at identifying elements of song lyrics as discourse in the Greatest Hits album by Westlife. The object of the research is element forming a discourse of song lyrics. The method of collecting used is observation. The result of the research is there are three elements of discourse configuration they are: cohesion, intentionality, and situational.

In addition, the previous researches become references. This research would be different from each previous research. The previous researches analyze the discourse in newspaper, magazine, and song lyrics. Meanwhile, this research focuses on recount text made by the first semester students of

English Department of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta especially in its elements and the percentage of the elements. From the previous researches above, the writer intends to complete the previous research and to enrich the similar research.

C. Problem Statement

In this research, the writer tries to formulate the problem as follows:

1. What are the elements used in the recount texts made by the first semester students of English Department of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta in 2009/2010 academic year?
2. How is the percentage of the elements used in the recount texts made by the first semester students of English Department of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta in 2009/2010 academic year?

D. Objective of the Study

Based on the problems stated above, the objectives of the study are:

1. To classify the elements used in recount texts made by the first semester students of English Department of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta in 2009/2010 academic year.
2. To identify the percentage of the elements used in recount texts made by the first semester students English Department of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta in 2009/2010 academic year.

E. Benefit of the Study

The writer expects that this research will be able to give some benefits, both theoretical and practical:

1. Theoretical Benefit

- a. This research will enrich the study of analyzing text especially on recount text and its contribution for English Department students particularly in learning about genre text.
- b. The result of this research can be used as base to conduct a remedial teaching.

2. Practical Benefit

- a. This research will give some contributions for other researchers who are interested in analyzing about recount text.
- b. This research will give more understanding to the readers about the elements of recount text.
- c. For the teacher, the result of this research can be used as a source to explain the material that has not been mastered by the students.

F. Research Paper Organization

In conducting her research paper, the writer organizes it in order to give a clear guidance in reading and understanding the content of the study, both the reader and the writer herself. The writer conducts her study into five chapters as follows:

Chapter I is introduction, dealing with background of the study, previous study, problem statements, objective of the study, benefit of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory, including notion of discourse; text, context, and discourse; genre; and recount text.

Chapter III is research method, concerning to type of research, object of the study, data and data source, method of collecting data and technique of data analysis.

Chapter IV is research result and discussion. It presents the analysis of the elements and the percentage of elements used in recount text.

Chapter V presents conclusion and suggestion based on the analysis and discussion of the research findings.