AN ANALYSIS OF WRITING ABILITY ON INSTAGRAM CAPTION AS TEACHING MEDIA AT SMA N 1 SIMO IN ACADEMIC YEAR 2019/2020

THESIS

Submitted as a Partial Requirements For the Degree of Undergraduate in

English Language Education



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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicate to:

My beloved mother and father

My beloved sister

My beloved friends and all people that helped and suported

ΜΟΤΤΟ

"Bismillahhirohmanirohim"

(Qs Al-Faatihah: 1)

Don't despair and never lose hope, cause Allah is always by your side

(Maher Zain)

No one can help you but yourself. Sometimes the only person you have is yourself, and you have to help yourself

(Hujandisenja)

PRONOUNCEMENT

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I here by sincerely state that the thesis titled "An Analysis of Writing Ability on Instagram Caption as Teaching Media at SMA N 1 Simo in Academic Year 2019/2020" is my real masterpiece. The things out of my master piece in this thesis are signed by citation and referred in the bibliography.

If later proven that my thesis has discrepancies, I am willing to take the academic sanctions in the form of repealing my thesis and academic degree.

Surakarta, November 30th 2020

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The researcher realizes that this thesis is far for being perfect. Hence, the researcher hopes for corrections, suggestions, criticism to correct and improve it. Finally, the researcher hopes that this thesis is useful for the researcher especially and the readers generally.

Surakarta, November 30th 2020 The Reseacher

Novi Nur Hidayah

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ABSTRACT

Novi Nur Hidayah. 2020."An Analysis of Writing Ability on Instagram Caption as *Teaching Media at SMA N 1 Simo in Academic Year 2019/2020*". Thesis. Thesis, English Language Education, Cultures and Languages Faculty, State Islamic Institute of Surakarta.

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Key words : Writing ability, Instagram, Teaching media

This research described an analysis of writing ability on instagram caption as teaching media at SMA N 1 Simo in academic year 2019/2020. The objective were of this research was to describe the students writing ability on Instagram caption at SMA N 1 Simo in writing English on Instagram caption and to describe the dominant aspect in students writing ability at SMA N 1 Simo. The research was carried out SMA N 1 Simo in March 2020.

The research method was qualitative design. This research was held at SMA N 1 Simo. The subject was of the research that consist of the tenth grade students of SMA N 1 Simo, consist of 36 students. The collecting data, researcher used students' worksheets as data source. The data were analyzed using the presenting data and data conclusion. The reseacher used credibility, transferability, dependability and confirmability

From the research finding, the researcher found the result of an analysis on the students writing ability at tenth grade students of SMA N 1 Simo. The result of this study showed that most dominant aspec in writing especialli on grammar and mechanic error consisted of punctuation, capitalization, and spelling. The text made by students was descriptive text. The total numbers of the grammar and mechanic errors were 242 errors out of 36 writing caption in descriptive text. The most dominant errors were grammar with 117 errors or 48,35 %, the second was punctuatian 72 errors or 29,75%, the third was capitalization with 44 errors or 18,18 % and the last was spelling with 9 errors or 3,72 %.

LIST OF CHART

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Writing is one of the essential skills that have to be mastered by the students. Based on Brown (2004:218), writing was a skill that was the exclusive domain of scribes and scholars in educational or religious institutions. Almost every aspect or everyday life for "common" people was carried out orally. Business transactions, records, legal document, political and military agreements - all were written by specialist whose vocation it was to render language into the written word. Business transactions, records, legal document, political and military agreements – all were written by specialist whose vocation it was to render language into the written word. As brown said that "In the field of Second Language Teaching, only a halfcentury ago experts were saying that writing was primarily a convention for recording speech and for reinforcing grammatical and lexical features of language. According to Harris (1993:18) writing is used to communicate experiences, and to tell someone's story through words. Even everyone cannot always communicate in spoken language to communicate with the other. It means that when someone cannot show their idea or feeling by spoken language, they do not know whom they want to share their feeling so they can use written language. Moreover, in global era, there are social network media appear that almost of them using written form.

Based on the syllabus the standard competence of English writing at the first grade of senior high school is to express meaning on the short simple written functional texts and essays through narrative, descriptive, and news item form in daily context. Moreover, the basic competence of writing for the first grade is to express meaning of the simple short functional written text accurately dealing with surrounding environment; and to express meaning and rhetorical procedure of the simple essays accurately dealing with surrounding environment in the form of description, narrative, and news item texts. From the standard and basic competence above, it can be concluded that ideally in writing the students should be able to: (1) use grammars, vocabularies, punctuation, and spelling accurately; (2) write main idea; (3) elaborate main idea; (4) make draft, revise then editing; (5) create short functional texts.

In learning writing, students face some problems. Based on Langan (2005:13) many people find the difficult to do the intense on writing, active thinking that clear writing demands. Based on the researcher's observation on pre-research, some of the students had difficulty in writing, there are in grammatical structure, words spelling and punctuation. The mistakes in using tenses and passive sentence were also found in the students' writing. Besides, lack of vocabulary and lack of information make them feel difficult in brainstorming and developing the ideas. Mostly, they only write the same ideas and always repeat the same word in the text. Students cannot develop the ideas because students' have stuck on the one idea. When the students cannot develop the idea, it means that the students need some

innovative methods, innovative media and innovation in teaching learning process. Teaching learning process will be helped by the innovative method and media.

From pre-research, the researcher already observed, the teaching learning process in writing class. In writing class, Mrs. EN used Instagram application to make the students enjoy and active with her in teaching learning process. In Instagram application students can collect assignment easier. Students can use Instagram application to make writing more creative, imaginative and conceptualized in the classroom through picture and caption. Instagram application have more benefit in teaching learning process especially in writing class.

Based on the researcher's observation, teacher used Instagram as the supporting media in writing class. Instagram are used to give the material then the students should post and tag the Quiz in teachers Instagram account in order to enhance students' understanding and gain active learning process. Based on the explanations above, the researcher is curious: Instagram as one of the media to the students' ability on writing descriptive text. The teacher uses caption on Instagram to improve the students' ability on writing. Caption is brave explanation or description accompanying the illustration in photograph. Beside that Instagram is considered as inappropriate media, because by using Instagram it is supposed that students' would more enthusiast and more motivate in writing.

According to Santyasa (2007:3), media is a tool that can use for transferring the learning material thereby it can stimulate attention, interest,

thought, and students' feeling in learning process in gaining the purpose of learning. In teaching learning process, media is much needed. Media did not only send learning message but also sometimes made student easy in learning. Media can be called as a tool for delivering information and it expects someone who receive the information will understand. Thus, it will stimulate to the learning process.

Instagram is one of the most popular social media channels for teens and tweens today. Kessler (2013: 615) states that Instagram works as a unique way for teachers and students to connect and share information. In fact, Instagram is developing a regular presence in classrooms around the world and teachers are finding creative ways to put it to good use. Teachers can also use Instagram with their students for educational benefits. Instead of adding photos to Instagram themselves, teachers can task students with documenting what is going on in the classroom, including experiments, projects and hands-on activities.

Some researchers conduct studies on writing a caption on Instagram such as Cut Rosi Maulina in 2018 from Siah Kuala University, Banda Aceh. The title of her thesis is "*An Analysis of Students' Ability in Writing Caption Through instagram*". In her research focused on explaining the result of students' writing caption in five elements of Clarity, Conciseness, Relevant, and Attractiveness (Grayam, 2010). The subject of this research were 24 students from XII-IA 2 whom the researcher followed their Instagram. The data were analyzed formula adopted from (Rozak, 2012). To conclude, the students' abilities in writing caption on Instagram are fairly good, even though there were elements need to be improved.

The researcher wanted to describe and analysis the teachers strategies in using Instagram as the supporting media in teaching learning process. Thus, the research that carry out by the researcher entitled "An Analysis of Writing Ability on Instagram Caption as Teaching Media SMA N 1 Simo in Academic Year 2019/2020".

B. Identification of the Problems

Based on the classroom observation and interview with several students and the English teacher, there were several problems that the students and teacher faced in the writing class, such as;

- 1. The students had low motivation in writing.
- 2. The students seemed do not understand the structure and the language feature of the text.

C. Problem Limitation

This study focused on the student's ability writing English on Instagram caption in grammar and mechanics. The subject of the research was at SMA N 1 Simo. The researcher limited it on language used by students writing English caption bassed on Basic Principles of good writing by Brown (2001: 4)

D. Problem Formulation

Based on the research background mentioned earlier, the problems can be identified in this study as follows:

- How are the students writing ability on Instagram caption at SMA N 1 Simo?
- 2. What are the most dominant aspect in students writing ability in Instagram caption?

E. The Objectives of Study

The objective study are as follows:

- To describe the students writing ability on Instagram Caption at SMA N
 Simo in writing English on Instagram caption.
- To describe the dominant aspect in students writing ability at SMA N 1 SIMO.

F. The Benefits of Study

The benefits of study are:

- 1. Theoretically benefit
 - a. Giving a description of An Analysis of Writing Ability on Instagram
 Caption at SMA N 1 Simo.
 - b. Giving a useful description for any further researcher who wants to study the same case hopefully, this study source of information and reference.

2. Practical Benefit

A. Teacher

Hopefully, the result of study will give more information about An Analysis of Writing Ability on Instagram Caption at SMA N 1 Simo.

B. Students

Hopefully, they more understand about teaching writing using Instagram caption that used by the teacher and they can imply their Writing.

C. Other Researcher

The result of this research can be used as references for other researcher in improving writing skill. This study expected to be able to give practical contributions to the researcher on how to improve the student ability in writing skill.

G. Key Term

There are some definition of terms in this research, it used to avoid possible misunderstanding or misinterpretations about the variables are involved in this study:

1. Writing

According to Brown (2001:335), writing is a written product of thinking, drafting, and revising procedures that require specialized skills. The nature of writing focuses students on how to use discourse markers and rhetorical conventions to put them cohesively in a written text, how to revise text for clearer meaning, how to edit text for corresponding grammar, and how to produce a final product.

2. Instagram

Instagram is currently one of the most popular SNSs (*Social Network Sites*) in the world with over 300 million active users (Instagram Press, 2015). Prichard (2013) notes that the focus of Instagram is for users to post individual images or videos with a description on their profile, some 70 million images and videos are posted daily.

3. Teaching media

Kelly (2015: 89) states that photo essays can be created in nearly every subject area, with students posting photos to show their understanding of a subject and adding captions to include key facts or other pieces of information. The photos found on Instagram can also be used to inspire creativity, having students choose a photo and then write a short story, description their story or on what they see.

CHAPTER II

THEOROTICAL REVIEW

A. Review of Writing

1. The Definition of Writing

They are many definitions about writing. According to Brown (2001:335), writing is a written product of thinking, drafting, and revising procedures that require specialized skills. The nature of writing focuses students on how to use discourse markers and rhetorical conventions to put them cohesively in a written text, how to revise text for clearer meaning, how to edit text for corresponding grammar, and how to produce a final product.

Based on Harris (1993:10), writing is a process over period of time; particularly if we take into account there sometimes extended periods of thinking that precede creating an initial draft. Meanwhile, based on Westwood (2004:100) defines that writing as a process that combines the brain mechanism or cognitive ability and other specific ability. Ghaith (2002:1) states that writing is a complex process that allows writers to explore thought and ideas, and make them visible and concrete. Writing encourages thinking and makes thought available for reflection. When thought is written down, ideas can be examined, reconsidered, added, rearranged, and changed. A statement by Westwood further elaborates that writing needs the writer to formulate ideas, organizing and sequencing them in logical order, selecting vocabulary, checking for grammatical correctness, spelling word correctly and finally, applying correct punctuation as well as writing legibility.

Moreover, according to Langan (2005:14) writing as a process of exploration and continuing discovery. As the writer, he or she may suddenly switch back or double back. He or she may work on a topic sentence and realize that it could be his or her concluding thought. He or she may develop a supporting idea and then, decide that it should be the main point of his or her paper.

Considering the definitions provided by some experts above, writing can be understood as a combination between mental process and physical process of committing one's ides and thoughts and written letters, words, signs, and sentences or the combination of the four with the purposes to express one's ideas and thought expressed by the writer. Writing is a communicative act and a way of sharing observation, information, thought, or ideas and others in written form through the writing processes as generating ideas, planning, goal setting, monitoring, and evaluating.

2. The Purpose of Writing

According to Harris (1993:18-19), the purposes of writing are: (a) to get information to someone, (b) to solve the problem of volume, of having to store more than the human brain can remember, (c) to filter shape our experience. Meanwhile, based on Harmer (2004:39), there are three main categories of learning which it is worth considering:

- a. ESL (English as a second Language) the describe students who are living in the target language community and who need English to function in that community on a day-to-day basis. For example: refugee or recent immigrant will have specific writing needs such as the ability to fill in a range of form or write particular kinds of letters.
- ESP (English for Specific Purposes) people who are going to particular work need concentrate in that profession. For example business students will concentrate on the language management and commerce.
- c. EFL (English as a Foreign Language) this is generally taken to apply to students who are studying general English at school and institutes in their own country or as transitory visitors in a targetlanguage country.

The purpose of writing is also explained by Fulwiler (2002:4). He says that the writers' explicit or stated reason for writing is their writing purpose consisting of why they are writing in the first place and what they hope their word will accomplish. The general purpose of writing is usually specified by the assignment: to explain report, analyze, argue, interpret, reflect, and so on. Most papers will include secondary purpose as well; for example, an effective argument paper may also need explaining, defining, describing and narrating to help advance the argument. Considering those theories above, it can be inferred that the purpose of writing can get the information, to entertain, explain, argue, persuade, and narrate something to the readers and also have main

categories: ESL, ESP and EFL. Every piece of writing will do at least one of these purposes.

3. The Writing Process

Langan (2005:13) stated that writing is seldom an easy. Writing is a process of discovery involving a series of steps. It takes study and practice continually to develop this skill. According to Oshima and Hogue (1991) as cited in Karnedi (2014:1.3), Writing is actually a process, and not a "product". Writing is a process that involves at least four distinct steps: prewriting, drafting, revising, and editing.

1. Prewriting

Prewriting is anything we do before we write a draft of the document. According to Oshima and Hogue (1991) as cited in Karnedi (2014:1.3), there are two steps in prewriting. The first step is choosing and narrowing a topic. In this step, if we have free choice of subject and write about topic something that we are interested in, then we must narrow the subject to a particular aspect that general subject, and we have to make specific one. The second step of prewriting is brainstorming. Brainstorming is step to generate the idea. Although these brainstorming activities may seem unnecessary at first, after doing them a few times, we will realize their usefulness. Brainstorming for ideas can get we started writing more quickly and save our time in the later steps of the writing process. Three useful brainstorming techniques are listing, free writing, and clustering.

Listing is a brainstorming technique in which we think about our topic and quickly make a list of whatever words or phrase come into your head. The purpose is to produce as many ideas as possible in a short time and to find a specific focus for our topic. The procedures are written down the general topic at the top of paper. Then, make a list of every word or phrase that comes into your mind about the topic. Use words, phrases, or sentences.

Then, free writing is a practice writing process to generate ideas. The aims are to generate as many ideas as possible, to write them down without worrying about appropriateness, grammar, spelling, logic, or organization. The last technique is clustering. Clustering is activity to generate ideas that draw in balloon. The center of balloon is the core and balloon around them is richest idea.

2. Drafting

Drafting occurs when we put the ideas into sentences and paragraphs with our own words. We have to write the sentences and paragraphs even if they are not perfect. Here the concentration is explaining and supporting the ideas fully. Besides that, begin to connect the ideas. Regardless of how much thinking and planning we do, the process of putting the ideas in to the words; often the very words we select evoke additional ideas and implication. Don't pay attention to such things as spelling at this stage. This draft tends to be writer-centered: it is we telling our self what we know and think about the topic. Then, read what we have written and judge if it says what we mean. Finally, show the draft to others and ask for suggestion.

According to Oshima and Hogue (1991) as cited in Karnedi (2014:1.3), there are 4 steps in the outlining/ drafting stages to generated ideas by brainstorming: brainstorming by listing, grouping, writing the topic sentence and simple outlining.

3. Revising

After brainstorming and outlining, is write and revise a couple of drafts (Oshima and Hogue, 1991) as cited in Karnedi (2014:1.3). Revision is the key to effective document. We might remove whole sections, rewrite entire paragraphs, and add in information which we've realized the reader will need. At this stage we also refine we prose, making each sentence as concise and accurate as possible between ideas explicit and clear.

4. Editing

The editing stage is distinct from revision, and needs to be done after revising. Editing involves the close-up view of individual sentences and words. It needs to be done after we've made revisions on a big scale: or else we could repair over a perfect sentence, only to end up cutting that whole paragraph from piece. Check for such things as grammar, mechanics, and spelling. The last thing we should do before printing our document is to spell checks it.

4. Writing Assesment

Assessment is a very necessary thing as a reference in knowing and determining the outcome of achievement in a learning process. Assessment is concerned with pupil's learning or performance and then provides one type of performance that might be used in evaluation.

a. Definition of Assessment

Brown (2001: 4) states that assessment is a popular sometimes misunderstood term in current educational practice. You might be tempted to think of testing and assessing as synonymous term, but they are not. Test are prepared administrative procedures that occur at identifiable times in curriculum when learners master all their faculties to offer peak performance, knowing theta their response are being measured.

In this research, the research used analytic scoring to assess the students writing task. Analytic scoring of composition offers writers a little more wash back than single holistic or primary score. Score in five or six major elements will help to call the writer's attention to areas of needed improvement. Practically is lowered in that more time is required for teachers to attend to details within each of the categories in order to render a final score or grade, but ultimately students receive more information about their writing.

No	Categories	Score	Description
1	Content	10	Excelent to very good:
			Through development of thesis relevant to assigned topic, have varieties of topic, the number of grammatically true sentences are among piece of paper.
		9	Good to average: Limited development of thesis, mostly relevant to topic but lack detail, the number of gramatically true sentences about a half of piece of paper.
		8	Fair to poor: Little substance, in adequate development of topic.
		7	Very poor: Does not show knowledge of subject, or not enough to evaluate.
2	Organization	5	Excellent to very good: Ideas clearly stated, well organized, logical sequencing, cohesive.
		4	Good to average: Loosely organized but main idea stand out, limited support, logical but incomplete sequencing.
		3	Fair to poor: Ideas confused or disconnected, lack logical sequencing and development.
		2	Very poor: Does not communicate, no organization or not enough to evaluate.
3.	Vocabulary	10	Excellent to very good: Effective word/dictation choice and usage, word form mastery, appropriate register.
		9	Good to average: Occasional errors of word/ dictation and usage but meaning not obscured.

 Table 2.1 the Scoring Rubric of Writing

			D •
		8	Fair to poor: Frequent errors of word/dictations choice and usage, meaning confused.
		7	Very poor: Essentially translation, little knowledge of English vocabulary, dictation, word, form, not enough to evaluate.
4.	Language use	10	Excellent to very good: Few errors of agreement/tense/number/word order/articles/pronouns/preposition.
		9	Good to average: Severals errors agreement/tense/word order/articles/pronoun/preposition but meaning seldom obscured.
		8	Fair to poor:Frequenterrorsagreement/tense/number/wordorder/articles/pronoun/prepositionbutmeaningseldom obscured.
		7	Very poor: Dominated by errors, does not communicate or not enough to evaluate.
5.	Mechanics	5	Excellent to very good: Demonstrates mastery of conventions, few errors of spelling, punctuation, capitalization, paraphrasing.
		4	Good to average: Occasional errors of spelling, punctuation, capitalization, paraphrasing, but meaning bot obscured.
		3	Fair to poor: Errors of speling, punctuation, capitalization, paraphrasing, and meaning confused.
		2	Very poor: No mastery convention, dominated by errors spelling, punctuation, capitalization, paraphrasing not enough to evaluate.

For clearer explanation, the following are the criteria for scoring writing which are used in this study:

1) Content : the agreement with the title chosen

2) Organization : paragraph unity, coherence, cohesion.

3) Vocabulary : the precision of using vocabulary

4) Language use: tenses and pattern

5) Mechanics : spelling and punctuation

The researcher chose analytic scoring to analyze the students score. In analytic scoring, there are five elements will help to call the students' and teachers' attention to areas of needed improvement. For students, it provides feedback on specific aspect of their writing, while for teachers, it gives diagnostic information for planning the following instruction.

Based on theories above, it can be concluded that writing is the most difficult skill for the English learners as the second language to be mastered. The difficulties are life the structure, grammar, ideas and many more. The skill in writing includes the competence of punctuation and capitalization. The components that can be assessed in writing skill are selecting appropriate vocabulary, organizing information, generating ideas, making grammatical sentence, punctuation spelling and mechanics.

5. Definition of Grammar

Grammar has always been an important issue in second and foreign language learning and teaching. It is also an area of some controversy as there is much debate regarding its role in language learning and teaching. Some hold the view that grammar is not essential for second/foreign language learning and therefore have a 'zero position' regarding grammar teaching (Azad, 2013). Harmer (2001:12) explains grammar as the description of the way in which words can change their forms and can be combined into sentences in the language.

Cowan and Cowan (1980: 611-612) states that checking over your sentences to catch careless syntactical and grammatical errors is an important part of the completing stage.

Grammatical error is the erroneous grammatical form. It exists in the students' English composition. It involves the error of English sentence tense, pronouns, preposition, and word order, etc.

a. Agreement (Subject-Verb Agreement)

Cowan and Cowan (1980: 612) say that rules of agreement affect the relationship between subject and verb and between pronoun and antecedent. They add that agreement means that a singular subject must have a singular verb and that a pronoun must match its antecedent (the word it refers to) in number (singular or plural), in gender (masculine, feminine, or neuter) and in person (first, second, or third). Kolby, in his book, says that within a sentence, there are certain requirements for the relationship between the subject and the verb.

a) The subject and verb must agree both in number and person.

Example: *"We have surpassed our sales goal of one million dollars."*

Here, the first person plural verb *have* agrees with its first person plural subject *we*.

b) Interviewing phrases and clauses have no effect on subject-verb agreement.

Example: "Only one of the President's nominees was confirmed." Here, the singular verb was agrees with its singular subject one. The prepositional phrase word of of the President's nominees has no effect on the number or person of the verb.

c) When the subject and verb are reserved, they still must agree in both number and person.

Example: "Attached are copies of the contract."

Here, the plural verb *are attached* agrees with its plural subject *copies*. The sentence could be written as: "*Copies of the contract are attached*."

Furthermore, in fact, sometimes the learners tend to simplify and leave together the third person singular inflection. For example, the learners might write down such statements "<u>He live</u> in Bandung" and "<u>She say</u> she will come to Sumedang" instead "<u>He lives</u> in Bandung" and "<u>She says</u> she will come to Sumedang."

Occasionally, some learners will over-generalize the inflection and apply it to uninflected-forms such as modal auxiliaries, for example: "<u>Dandy cans play a guitar well</u>" instead "<u>Dandy can play</u> a guitar well," and "<u>Jack wills go to Australia</u>" instead "<u>Jack will</u> <u>go to Australia</u>."

b. Tense

Kolby says that a verb has four principal parts:

1) Present tanse

According to Team Yayasan Pendidikan Haster Bandung (2004: 1-

- 2), the used of simple present tense is as follow:
- a) Used to express general truths.
- b) Used to express something habitually.
- c) Used with *will* or *shall* to express future time.

2) Past Tanse

Team Yayasan Pendidikan Haster Bandung (2004: 4-5) state that the used of simple present tense is as follow:

- a) Used to express an event happened in past in certain time.
- b) Used to express an event which its time is not known but it has already finished at this time.
- c) Used to express something habitually in past time.

3) Past Participle

Kolby says that *past participle* is:

- a) Used to form the *present perfect tense*, which indicated that an action was started in the past and its effect are continuing in the present (using *have* or *has* and past participle of the verb).
- b) Used to form the *past perfect tense*, which indicates that an action was completed before another past action (using *had* and past participle of the verb).
- c) Used to form the *future perfect tense*, which indicates that an action will be completed before another future action (using *will have* or *shall have* and the past participle of the verb).

4) Present Participle

Kolby says that present participle is:

- a) Used to form the *present progressive tense*, which indicates that an action is ongoing.
- b) Used to form the *past progressive tense*, which indicates that an action was in progress in the past.
- c) Used to form the *future progressive tense*, which indicates that an action will be in progress in the future.

Furthermore, in fact, some English students sometimes make an error in determining the present perfect tense and progressive aspect, for example:

*	He is here since June.	(wrong)
	He has been here since June.	(right)

* I am seeing a tree behind the house.	(wrong)
I see a tree behind the house.	(right)/sensory
	perception)
* We are desiring an explanation.	(wrong)
We desire an explanation.	(right)/ (emotion)

They may use the past tense after "*did*" instead of the infinitive without "*to*".

*	<u>Did</u> you <u>went</u> to school every day?	(wrong)
	Did you go to school every day?	(right)

They also use the third person singular verb after "*does*" instead of the infinitive without "*to*".

* <u>Does</u> the gardener <u>waters</u> the flower? (wrong)
Does the gardener water the flower? (right)

They use the third person singular verb after "*can, must, etc.*" instead of the infinitive without "*to*".

*	<u>He can speaks</u> English very well.	(wrong)
	He can speak English very well.	(right)

d) Word Order / Function

Some English learners often make errors in ordering the words. They are confused to order the words in sentence. They also misplace the words in the sentence. They put the wrong position of adverb, verb, subject, object, adjective, etc, for example:

* We gave the name to the baby John. (wrong)
We gave the name John to the baby. (right)

*	My uncle has a garden very large	(wrong)
	My uncle has a very large garden	(right)

e) Pronoun

Kolby states that pronoun is a word that stands for a noun, known as the antecedent of a pronoun. Pronoun must agree with their antecedents in both number (singular or plural) and person (1st, 2nd, or 3rd). A pronoun usually refers to something earlier in the text and it must agree in number with the thing to which it refers.

Cowan and Cowan (1980: 594) state that pronouns are usually defined as noun substitutes because they frequently replace nouns mentioned earlier in a sentence or in a previous sentence. As noun substitutes, pronouns are important in reducing redundancy in sentences, for example: "*John broke his leg as he was climbing down the mountain.*"

1) Personal pronoun

Cowan and Cowan (1980: 594) say that personal pronoun occurs in the same positions as nouns, but notice that the form of the pronoun changes with its function in the sentence. There are two kind of personal pronoun, subject pronoun and object pronoun.

a) Subject pronoun

Subject pronouns occur in the subject position of a sentence or after the verb *be*, and sometimes learners make errors in this case. The subject pronouns are: *I*, *we*, *you*, *he*, *she*, *it*, *and they*. For example:

<u>Him</u> and I have seen this movies before. (wrong), and He and I have seen this movies before. (right).

b) Object pronoun (complement pronoun)

Complement pronouns are: *me, us, you, him, her, it, and them.* Complement pronouns occur in complement position, whether they complement a verb or a preposition, for example, learners may write down:

"She called <u>he</u> on the telephone" instead

"She called him on the telephone".

2) Possessive pronoun

Possessive pronoun words are: *my, mine, our, ours, your, yours, his, her, hers, its, their,* and *theirs.* Cowan and Cowan (1980: 595) say that as indicators of ownership or possession, these pronouns function just as possessive nouns do. Essentially, they modify the nouns with which they appear, for example: This is my book. That is <u>yours.</u>

She forgot her homework. I forgot mine.

<u>Their</u> story is well written in this book.

3) Reflexive pronoun

The words of reflexive pronoun are: *myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, itself, and themselves.* Cowan and Cowan (1980: 595) say that two pronouns in the same simple sentence or clause clearly refer to the same antecedent. This is why the pronoun is called reflexive: it is grammatically and semantically bound to the noun or pronoun it refers to.

For instance, some learners sometimes produce the errors when applying such the word *hisself* and *theirselves*, as the following:

- * She sent the letter to <u>hisself</u>. She sent the letter to himself.
- * They were talking among <u>theirselves</u>. They were talking among <u>themselves</u>.

4) Relative pronoun

The words are *who, whose, whom, which, that, when, where,* and *wherever.* Cowan and Cowan (1980: 595) state that this set of pronouns replaces the noun in a relative clause. They add that like all other pronouns, relative pronouns are referent; that is, there is always a noun to which the pronoun refers. For example:

The dress which I worked on yesterday is still not finished The street where Joan lives is hard to find.

In the first sentence, *which* refers to *dress;* in the second, *where* refers to *street*.

5) Demonstrative pronoun

The words are *this, that, those,* and *these.* Cowan and Cowan (1980: 595) say that demonstrative pronouns function as nouns or as modifier. In the context of longer passage of speech or writing, demonstrative pronouns always refer to a specific noun. For example:

Those flowers are the freshet ones on the shop. If you like exciting mysteries, read **this** book.

f) Preposition

Cowan and Cowan (1980: 608-609) state that prepositions are words or groups of words that indicate relationships between the object of the preposition and some other words in the sentence. They function as indicators of time, place, cause, manner, agency, association, or other relationships. Usually, prepositions occur in phrases that function as adverbs or adjectives.

They add that when the object of the preposition is separated from the preposition, the sentence may end in a preposition. This construction is one of the worst grammatical sins in the English language. There is really no logical reason for claiming that it is incorrect to end a sentence with a preposition.

They also say that the objection to ending the sentences with a preposition is that it makes the sentence sound informal and casual. Ending a sentence with a preposition is not a grammatical but a stylistic matter, for example: "Who are you going to the party with?"

"Who are you mailing that to?"

Both sentences above are not grammatically arranged, it is better if those sentences rewrite as follow:

"With whom are you going to the party?"

"To whom are you mailing that?"

Regarding explanation above, a well-placed preposition is useful for writers in order to deliver what they want to intend in their writing.

6. Mechanics

Cowan and Cowan (1980: 676) state that mechanics are rules that standardize certain things in writing. They are simply convention that standardize things like capitalization, etc.

Memering and O'Hare (1980: 401) say as an occasional error may be excused, but writers cannot afford to ignore the effect of mistakes on the reader. At the least, mistakes are distracting and interrupt thought; *faulty punctuation, a mistaken spelling,* even *a word not capitalized* may create a meaning unintended by the writer. Careful writers take pains to ensure that the effect of their words is not distorted by faulty mechanics.

Regarding explanation above, mechanical errors is the second main point of errors in writing which needs more attention of teachers and students who engage the writing process. The mechanical errors are merely as harmful as the grammatical errors. Mechanical errors in general involve the errors of spelling, punctuation, and capitalization.

a) Spelling

Memering and O'Hare (1980: 423) say that misspelled words are distraction to the educated reader. They add that a poor speller's first step should be to learn to proofread composition carefully for misspellings.

Many learners of English find the spellings difficult to remember. However, to spell well is something that cannot be ignored. The followings are examples for misspelled words: Academiy for *academy*, _alloon for *address*, adverticement for *advertisement*, archetect for *architect*, _alloon_e/asociate fot *associate*, autum for *autumn*, _alloon/ballon for *balloon*, between for *believe*, between for *between*, braught for *brought*, curiculum/curicullum for *curriculum*, devlop.

b) Punctuation

Cowan and Cowan (1980: 660-661) states that punctuation is very important in indicating the writer's purpose. It is a series of rules that are applied in sentences.

They add that correct punctuation is effective punctuation. The more the writer writes, the more he / she will discover that punctuation marks can work for him / her in directing the readers in the same way.

Memering and O'Hare (1980: 401-421) state that one of the best tools a writer has is punctuation. They add that with a view small signal, the writer can tell the reader how to interpret the ideas on the page and how to understand the relationships among them. There are dozen significant marks in the punctuation system, they are: *comma*, *semicolon*, *colon*, *parentheses*, *dash*, *bracket*, *italics* (*underlining*), *apostrophe*, *quotation marks*, *abbreviations*, *etc*.

Example:

- 1) Period (.): Open the window, please.
- 2) Question mark (?): Is he a student?
- 3) Exclamation mark (!): Be careful!
- 4) Comma (,): Mary, by the way, received your mail last night.
- 5) Semicolon (;): *The pianist was very ill, therefor, the concert was cancelled.*
- 6) Colon (\Box : *The following words are conjunction: and, but, or*)
- 7) Quotation mark ("..."): "I am going for a walk," she said.
- 8) Apostrophe ('): Can't you run faster?
- Parentheses ((...)): If it rain (and we hope it doesn't), the picnic will be cancelled.
- 10) Dash (---): There are four skills in English—listening, speaking, reading, and writing.
- 11) Triple dots (...): The most important part of speech is the verb ...
- 12) Hyphen (-): Forty-three plus twenty-nine equals seventy two.

Sometimes learners produce two patterns that exemplify overgeneralization of the "of" form; for example, "*The car of my friend is new*" and "*My friend car is new*". Both sentences are wrong, they should be "*My friend's car is new*".

3) Capitalization

Memering and O'Hare (1980: 438) says that the basis rule, to which there are very few exceptions, it to capitalize "first" words and words that are considered proper names or titles.

The followings are some rules of using capitalization as quoted from Cowan and Cowan (1980: 676-677):

- a) Capitalize the first word of every sentence
 Example: "The University is one of the most famous universities in the world."
- b) Capitalize proper nouns:
 - 1) Names of persons

Example: "James Frank Harper"

2) Names of places

Example: "Washington, D.C."

3) Events and periods

Example: "the Civil War"

4) Names of vessel

Example: "Apollo 8"

- 5) Monuments, museums, buildings, etc. Example: "*the Library of Congress*"
- 6) Capitalize name of deities.

Example: "Krishna"

7) Capitalize titles before and after names.Example: "*Dr. John Smith, Ph.D.*"

 Capitalize the first word and all other words except prepositions, conjunction, and articles in the titles of literary works, movies, and works of art.

Example: "The Catcher in the Rye"

- 9) Capitalize name of recognize groups and organizationExample: "National Organization for Muslims"
- 10) Capitalize specific course names.Example: "*Phycology 441*"
- Capitalize direction when they refer to specific geographical areas.

Example: "She's from West Java"

3) Spelling

Spelling error usually occurs because the students cannot distinguish between letters and sound of the words when they write. According to Peveen and Akram (2014:260), "sound letters, word parts, word meaning, and word history are those elements which play the important role in learning to spell the word of English language".

In addition, a single sound (more correctly, a single phoneme) may have many different spelling (paw, poor, pour, daughter) and the same spelling may have different sound (word, information, worry, correspond), (Harmer, 2000:256).

According to Elliot and Johnson (2008:6), there are several types of spelling error as following:

- a) Sound-based (homophones, incorrect consonant, and e for y, vowel sound, and morpheme error).
- b) Rules based error (doubling or singling, text-speak).
- c) Omission, commission, transposition (single or paired letters added, omitted or transposed).
- d) Writing error (spacing, end of word missing).
- e) Multiple errors.

Bestgen and Granger (2011:5) state, there are 9 categories of spelling errors. They are letter, word, boundary, apostrophe, single letter addition, omission, substitution, transposition, and multiple errors letter as seen in the following table:

Categories of	Example	Explanation	
spelling error			
Omission of a	completely – completely	Omit of "e" letter	
letter	concious – conscious	Omit of "s" letter	
	distinc – distinc t	Omit of "t" letter	
	throughout – thro u ghout	Omit of " u " letter	
Addition a	develop e – develop	Add of "e" letter	
Letter	youngs – young	Add of "s" letter	
	eightheen – eighteen	Add of " h " letter	
	envolves – evolves	Add of " n " letter	
Single letter	Especialy – especially	Less of "I" letter	
instead of double	Robed – robbed	Less of "b" letter	
letter	Adicts – addicts	Less of "d" letter	
	Carots – carrots	Less of " r " letter	
	Ocurred – occurred	Less of " c " letter	
Double letter of	Appartment – apartments	Double of " p " letter	
single letter	Allmighty – almighty	Double of "I" letter	
	Detailled – detailed	Double of "I" letter	
	Loosing – losing	Double of " o " letter	
	Proffessors – professors	Double of " f " letter	

Table 2.2. Categories of Spelling Errors

	T'C 1'	
Substitution of	Li f es – lives	Subtitut "f" letter
one letter	Dependend – dependent	Subtitut "d" letter
	Confortable-comfortable	Subtitut "n" letter
	Engeneering-engineering	Subtitut "e" letter
	Uncredible – incredible	Subtitut " u " letter
Interchange of	Concieved - conceived	Adjacent letter "ie"
two adjacent	Bir ht – birth	Adjacent letter "ht"
letter	L fi e – life	Adjacent letter "fi"
	Peopels – peoples	Adjacent letter "el"
	En tr eprises – enterprises	Adjacent letter " tr "
Involving an	Its – it's	Involve ' sign
apostrophe	Womans – woman's	Involve ' sign
	Childrens' - children's	Involve ' different
		Position
Erroneous	Business_man –	
splitting or	businessman	
joining of	Every_one – everyone	
words (word)	-	

Source: "Bestgen and Granger's Categorizing in Spelling Errors to

Asses L2 Writing (2011:5)"

B. Review of Instagram

A. The Definition of Instagram

Instagram is currently one of the most popular SNSs (*Social Network Sites*) in the world with over 300 million active users (Instagram Press, 2015). Prichard (2013) notes that the focus of Instagram is for users to post individual images or videos with a description on their profile, some 70 million images and videos are posted daily. Therefore, Instagram seems to provide an ideal environment for L2 learners to produce descriptive writing. Instagram is a fun and quick way to share one's life with his or her friends through a series of pictures, snap a photo with a mobile phone, then choose a filter to transform the image into a

memory to keep around forever. Instagram was created by Kevin Systrom and Mike Krieger, and was launched in October 2010. The service rapidly gained popularity, with over 100 million active users as of April 2012 and over 300 million as of December 2014.

The students are familiar with Instagram as online social communities. Instagram is one of social network platforms in which the students usually use it to share their personal information, such as uploading their pictures or videos and writing Instagram captions. Alhabash and Ma (2017) state: Instagram is a photo-sharing mobile application that allows users to take pictures, apply filters to them, and share them on the platform itself. Instagram has over 400 million active monthly users who shared over 40 billion pictures.

Based on (Ali:2014), Instagram has many functions, such as create accounts, post content (pictures or 15-second videos), apply filters, add captions, tag users, add locations and many more. By 'following' each user allows them to see the content posted on this profile and respond in the form of comments or 'likes'. A 'like' is a tag users can place on images to indicate they view them favorably. Once a user follows other users, all postings from these users will be collected and presented on the user's 'News Feed'. Instagram members also have the ability to message each other privately using 'Direct message'. These facilities allow users to engage in communication, both publicly and privately. Instagram profiles with default settings can be viewed publicly by anyone who visits the site; there are also privacy settings which can restrict the access to one's profile to approved followers only.

Instagram is impressive with its amazing features to support people's purposes related to daily needs and education. Moreover, Instagram can be used as learning media due to its supporting features, such as:

a. Photo Sharing

Instagram allows the user to take pictures within the application or use photos that already exist in user's camera roll. Users can give their photo a title, which is helpful and fun. The title itself can make people curious about what is actually going on.

b. Social

Instagram, like any other social network, is based on having friends or followers. On Instagram, users 'follow' people. At the top of the profile (or anyone's profile) the user will see the username, profile pic, how many photos have been uploaded, how many followers the account has, and how many they are following. When users follow someone, their photos show up in their stream. The other things people can do here are **like** photos and **comment** on them. Both are appreciated. People ask questions in the comments, like "where was this taken" or "what app did you use for that?" It's currently a very friendly community. 1) The Community

People's experience on Instagram has been extremely enjoyable. Instagram connects people around the world. It's a very global community and has many advantages for students to express their feeling by writing something. It means when students are involved in a community they will try to make better move, in this case is their product in writing descriptive text.

2) An Education on our Shared Humanity

Those features of Instagram are great opportunity to teach students writing skill. Students involve in a good atmosphere of writing descriptive text because when working on their project they will get better insight from the picture uploaded. Pictures make them think wider and will support them in arranging a text in provided space because what they write is based on their personal life's experience.



Picture 1.1 Instagram Logo

From the explanation above it can be concluded, Instagram is teaching media refers to any process in which the learner uses a mobile phone/computer to improve foreign language competence. Instagram is innovative teaching medium in which there are features that help teachers deliver materials with great innovation and fun.

B. The Definition of Caption

A caption, also known as a cut line, is text that appears below the image. Most captions draw attention to something in the image that is not obvious, such as its relevance to the text. According to Grayam (2010), caption is a brief descriptionaccompanying an illustration, the part of a legal document that gives the important details of a photograph.

In journalism, the caption is also called as Lead because it has the same criteria. Grayam (2010) mentions several criteria for a good caption: Clearly identifies the subject of the picture, without detailing the obvious. Be as unambiguous as practical in identifying the subject. Concise/ succinctness mean using no superfluous or needless words. It is not the same as brevity, which means using a relatively small number of words. Succinct captions have more power than verbose ones. More than three lines of text in a caption may be distracting. Establishes the picture's relevance to the article. Provides context for the picture. Draws the reader into the article.

The maximum character count for an Instagram caption (2.200 characters) is basically a formality. But the important thing to note is that captions cut off in users' feeds after three to four lines of text. Users can see 100% having to click "more."

The definition of caption and its application and examples of its use in our daily lives:

a. In the world of journalists

In accordance with the translation in Indonesian write a caption id defined as a description/short article that will describe an object or image displayed.

b. In data processing based on Ms. Word

The caption is a form of command used to add information to an image, table, or other objects.

c. In Instagram

In Instagram, caption is not unfamiliar to the Instagram users, the use of this word commonly even almost always used on every post images or video uploaded to Instagram account.

3. The Features of Instagram

Instagram is a photo sharing app and take pictures or photos that apply digital filters to change the appearance of photo effects, and shared it with various social media services, including Instagram's own. Instagram has five main menus all located at the bottom (Atmoko, 2012: 28) are as follows:

a. Home Page

Home page is the main page that displays (timeline) photos the latest from fellow users who have been followed. How to view photos is just that by sliding the screen from bottom to top like when scrolling mouse on computer. Approximately 30 recent photos loaded when users access the app, Instagram just limit the latest photos. (Atmoko 2012: 28) b. Comments

As a social networking service Instagram provides a commentary feature, photos of photos in Instagram can be commented on in the comments column. Way to press icon marked with a comment balloon under the photo, then written impressions about the photo in the box provided after that press send button.

c. Explore

Explore is the view of the most popular photos favored Instagram users. Instagram uses a secret algorithm for determine which photos are included in the explore feed.

d. Profile

User profiles can know in detail about user information, either from users or other fellow users. Profile page can be accessed via the business card icon in the far right main menu. This feature displays the number of photos that have been uploaded, the number of followers and the number following.

e. News feed

News feed is features featuring a notification to the variety of activities conducted by the user Instagram. News feed has two types of the tabs that "following" and "news". Tab "following" featuring recent activity in the user has users follow, then tab "news" featuring notification the most recent on activities users Instagram to the user Photo, leave a comment or follow then the notification will appear in this tab. According to Atmoko (2012), there are some parts that should 1) Title

Title or a caption photo is to strengthen the character or messages who want to be delivered in the user.

2) Hastag

Hashtag is symbol marked fence (#), features fence this is very important because it is very easy users to find photos on Instagram with hashtag certain.

3) Location

Location is features showing the location where users taking a picture. Although Instagram called services photo sharing, but Instagram is also a social network because the user can interact with each other users. There are some activities to do in Instagram, which is as follows:

1) Follow

Follow is followers, from users Instagram users one to follow or friends with other users who use Instagram.

2) Like

Like is an icon where users can love picture or photos on Instagram, by pressing like bottom caption adjacent to the comment or with a double tap (knock twice) on the photo a preferred. 3) Mentions

This feature is to add another user, how to add an arroba sign

(@) and enter the Instagram account of the user.

Based on the features of Instagram, it was seen as a perfect medium to provide such space for students to articulate, share engage others and reflect on other students thoughts through cooperative and collaborative feedback and discussions (Miers 2004).

4. Advantages and disadvantages Using Instagram

a. Advantages

Some advantages of using Instagram are:

- 1) Can share vidio.
- 2) Sharing info and knowledge.
- 3) Instagram is a platform that very subtly lets people experience all sorts of feelings, thoughts, and ideas.
- 4) Market literacy technology. One of excess selling through Instagram is users Instagram already 'guaranteed' literacy technology. That is, they are active in Instagram must active also on Twitter and may also Facebook. Therefore, it is the right when you promote your products through Instagram and assisted other social networking.
- 5) In Instagram, most photos using the hashtag. Therefore, it is recommended to use the hashtag in order to facilitate the prospective buyers find the product you.

b. Disadvantages

Some disadvantages of using Instagram are:

- 1) Videos that we upload only lasted approximately 1 minutes.
- 2) Not Everyone Is on Instagram.
- 3) Must use a capable network.
- 4) Because the smartphone-based, the photos on display Instagram small and often not seen clearly.

5. The Use of Instagram to Teach Students

Teacher can use Instagram as media when to teach descriptive text. Instagram gives students access to thousands of photographs every day and allows them to add their own photographs to the mix. By taking and responding to photographs and make the descriptive text as the caption, students learn to communicate in a different way and have the opportunity to boost their critical thinking and creative skills. Teachers can also get in on the Instagram action, using the photographs to share all of the great things they are doing in the classroom and share their experiment to other friends through Instagram.

For teachers who want to boost students' creative and critical thinking skills, Instagram can also be a helpful tool. Instead of writing descriptive text or narrative essays, students can share the results of their stories through photos. Kelly (2015: 89) states that photo essays can be created in nearly every subject area, with students posting photos to show their understanding of a subject and adding captions to include key facts or other pieces of information. The photos found on Instagram can also be used to inspire creativity, having students choose a photo and then write a short story, description their story or on what they see. Using Instagram's search feature, students can also search for photos by hash tags and find photos to help them learn more about a particular topic or to use as part of a report or research project.

6. The Procedure of Teaching Instagram in Classroom

According to Spencer (2012), there are different activities that teachers can use to implement Instagram in their classes; utilizing digital storytelling, practicing grammar on photo captions, doing photojournalism, creating photo prompts for themselves, finding metaphors within chosen photos, creating photo blogs, finding and documenting context within photos, doing an ethnographic study, sharing art, and exercising creative and artistic expression through taking their own pictures.

There are some procedures in implementing Instagram in classroom. They are as following:

a. The teacher created a separate group page. On this page students can find their classmates and can communicate with them as well as with the teacher.

Firstly, before using Instagram into classroom activities, teachers are encouraged to create a teacher account. It is a separate account to use exclusively for interacting with students. Teachers also need to consider about user name used in the Instagram. Teachers should choose the username professional, simple, and familiar to the students.

b. The teacher built knowledge of the topic.

One of the students' problems in writing is the difficulty in discovering the idea Instagram can be used an inspiration fairy that can serve as prompt for students' writing. Teachers can post an interesting photo and ask students to write a descriptive caption in the comments. The photo can help students in giving ideas about what to write.

c. The teacher gave a sample of descriptive text.

The teacher uploads picture related about descriptive text. Teacher can share useful materials in learning English. Teachers can post everything that can guide students to learn language effectively. Teachers can also share sources and knowledge from other Instagram.

d. The teacher gave some questions to guide students to write descriptive text.

While posting the picture, teacher encourages students by giving questions related to the picture. Students are assigned to comment and give their opinion about this picture. Question students about the photo are useful as a prompt for a creative writing task.

e. The students wrote their descriptive text based on their answer on Instagram.

Students are free to give their ideas from what they see in the photos. From this activity, teacher can know the way students develop ideas based on the picture given. The teacher guided a discussion of descriptive text they had written and gave some feedback.

f. The teacher asked students to draft the text, edit and post their text on group.

Teacher can ask students to share series of picture. Students are assigned to write stories based on the picture by using language structure that had been covered in class. This activity will make student chance to practice their writing skill.

g. The students did peer assessment in classroom.

Teachers can post an interesting photo and ask students to write a descriptive caption in the comments. Students are assigned to comment and give their opinion about this picture. Question students about the photo are useful as a prompt for a creative writing task.

h. The teacher gave the final score of students' writing.

Teacher asks students to write their caption using specific sentence types, different parts of speech, clauses, prepositional phrase, and their current vocabulary words. Finally, the teachers can give reward for the best caption wins a prize. Students are afforded the chance to practice spelling, grammar, and sentence structure, and are likely to be more careful about their writing if they know the whole world can see (Mette:2009).

B. The Previous Related Studies

The research about "Using Instagram to Motivate Students' Writing Descriptive Text at Second Grade in SMAN 1 Gresik Academic Year 2016/2017" (qualitative analysis) has been done by Arzaqillah Mubarokah. In her study she focused on how to using Instagram in motivate students' writing descriptive text at second grade student of SMAN 1 Gresik. The result of the research showed that Instagram can motivate in writing descriptive text to the second grade students of SMAN 1 Gresik in academic year 2016/2017. It is showed from the improvement of students in doing each task in Instagram and the result interview that most of them show their positive response for using Instagram in writing descriptive text.

The similarity between Arzaqillah Mubarokah' research with this research is using instagram in study writing descriptive text. And the difference are the researcher study in analysing about writing ability using instagram takes tenth grade students of SMA N 1 Simo. And this research studied about instagram to motivate students. The second research about "The Use of Facebook to Improve Students' Skill and Increase Their Motivation in Writing Recount Texts" (An Action Research of the Tenth Grade Students of SMA N 1 Kajen in the Academic Year of 2012/2013) was done by Dafi Khusnita (2013).

The result of the research shows that the use of Facebook as learning media improved the writing skill of X 2 graders of SMA N 1 Kajen in the academic year of 2012/2013. The improvement of the students' writing skill can be seen from the average score of pre-test which was 67.75; formative test which was 74.5, and post-test which was 79.25. The similarity between Dafi Khusnita' research with the researcher study about social media as learning media improved writing skill. And the difference are in Writing Recount Texts. Dafi Khusnita' study was focus in writing recount text, it different with my study that focus in writing descriptive text

The third research about "The Effectiveness of Instagram Writing Compared to Teacher Centered Writing to Teach Recount Text to Students with High and Low Motivation" (The Case of Eight Grade Students in SMP Kesatrian 1 Semarang in the Academic Year of 2015/2016) by Gisty Listiani (2016). The result of the research showed that the comparison of the average score of post-test in experimental group and control group were significant different. The experimental group achieved higher mean score with 73. Meanwhile, the control group only got 67.15. It meant that Instagram writing was more effective than teacher centered writing to teach recount text to students with high and low motivation. The similarity between Gisty Listiani researches with this research about instagram as learning media improved writing skill. And the difference is this research using qualitative as research design and Gisty Listiani' using quantitave as research design.

The four reasearch about "Writing Caption on Instagram as Media for Student's Motivation and Writing Skill Improvement" by Devy Angga Gunantar, Tatas Transinata. This study aimed to describe the use of caption on Instagram to improve students' writing skill and motivation. The results showed that the use of caption on Instagram can improve student's motivation and writing skill. In the first cicle of the pre-tests that have been conducted, it was known that only 2 students (6,5%) got scores between 60 - 64. While 28 students (93%) got scores below 60. The number of students who scored above 60 increased in in the post-test I, there were 19 students with an average score of 69,5. The score of students rose significantly in the post-test II, it was found that there was a satisfactory increase in scores with the highest score of 87 and the lowest score of 66 (1student).

The similarity between Devy Angga Gunantar Tatas Transinata and this research is instagram as learning media improved writing skill. And the difference Devy Angga Gunantar Tatas Transinata focuses in Writing Caption on Instagram as Media for Student's Motivation and Writing Skill Improvement and the reseacher focuses on analysis writing ability in isntagram caption.

The five research about "Students' Prespective Toward The Use of Instagram" by Candradewi Wahyu Anggraeni. This study presented the students perspectives of using Instagram in doing their writing assignmnts. Qualitative research method in the form of case study is conducted to obtain the data. Sixty students of writing class are employed as participants in this study. The result revealed that the students perspectives cover two aspects that include benefits and barriers of using Instagram. One of the benefits shows that participants have positive perspectives of using Instagram in their writing assignments. Participants view that Instagram is a valuable social network platform that motivate them to write better. However, the participants face challenges in using Instagram for their writing assignments. The overall contribution of this article is to build on theoretical, practical, and pedagogical significances for students" perspectives toward using Instagram in writing class. The similarity between Candradewi Wahyu Anggraeni and this research used an online media named Instagram as an alternative medium to teach and increase students in writing skill. And the difference Candradewi Wahyu Anggraeni focused in Students' Prespective Toward The Use of Instagram and this research focused on analysis writing ability in isntagram caption.

No	Titles	Similarities	Differences
1.	A thesis entitles "Using Instagram to Motivate Students' Writing Descriptive Text at Second Grade in SMAN 1 Gresik Academic Year 2016/2017" (qualitative analysis) has been done by Arzaqillah Mubarokah.	Study using instagram in study writing descriptive text.	This research about writing ability And Arzaqillah Mubarokah' study about instagram to motivate students.
2.	A thesis entitles "The Use of Facebook to Improve Students' Skill and Increase Their Motivation in Writing Recount Texts" (An Action Research of the Tenth Grade Students of SMA N 1 Kajen in the Academic Year of 2012/2013) was done by Dafi Khusnita	Study about social media as learning media improved writing skill.	This researcht focus in writing descriptive text and Dafi Khusnita' study was focus in writing recount tex.
3.	A thesis entitles "The Effectiveness of Instagram Writing Compared to Teacher Centered Writing to Teach Recount Text to Students with High and Low Motivation" (The Case of Eight Grade Students in SMP Kesatrian 1 Semarang in the Academic Year of 2015/2016) by Gisty Listiani	Study about instagram as learning media improved writing skill.	This research used qualitative as research design and Gisty Listiani' using quantitave as research design.

Table 2.3 Previous Study

		~ 1 1	
4.	A journal entitles "Writing	Study about	This research
	Caption on Instagram as Media	instagram as	focused on
	for Student's Motivation and	learning media	analysis writing
	Writing Skill Improvement" by	improved writing	ability in
	Devy Angga Gunantar, Tatas	skill.	isntagram caption
	Transinata		Devy Angga
			Gunantar Tatas
			Transinata focuses
			in Instagram as
			Media for
			Student's
			Motivation and
			Writing Skill
			Improvement,
5.	A journal entitles "Students'	Uses an online	This research
	Prespective Toward The Use of	media named	focused on
	Instagram" by Candradewi	Instagram as an	analysis writing
	Wahyu Anggraeni	alternative	ability in
		medium to teach	isntagram caption
		and increase	and Candradewi
		students in writing	Wahyu Anggraeni
		skill.	focuses in
			Students'
			Prespective
			Toward The Use
			of Instagram.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METODOLOGY

A. Research Design

An important factor that must be considered before carrying out the research is the research method. Actually, there are several kinds of method that can be used in a research and what method should be used depends on the aim of the research. This research used descriptive qualitative method.

Margono (1997:8) states that the aims of descriptive method are to solve the current actual problem and to collect the data, analyze them, and draw the conclusion. According to Denzin and Lincoln in the book Emzir (2012:1) Qualitative research is multimethod in focus, involving an interpretive, naturalistic approach to its subject matter. This means that qualitative study in their natural setting, attempting to make sense of or interpret phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them. Qualitative research involves the studied use and collection of a variety of empirical materials-case study, personal experience, introspective, live story, interview, observational, historical, interactional, and visual texts-that describe routine and problematic moment and meaning in individuals lives. In this research, the researcher use descriptive qualitative method to answer the problem statements. The researcher focused on describing about the result of an analysis on the students writing ability.

B. Setting of Research

Setting of this research would give explanation about the setting of place and setting of time

1. Place of the research

This research conducted in SMA N 1 Simo Jl. Ngadenan No.549, Kebayanan 3, Pelem, Simo, Boyolali. This school location is strategic in front of big street. So, students can easily get transportation to find school. The environment and condition of school is good enough because in the south side there is rice field, in the west side there is a field, in the south there is main street, and the east side there is small village. So the students can learn well.

There were three grades, tenth grade, eleventh grades, and tweleveth grades. Every class had thirty until thirty-four students. The school facilities are well-enough. There were a language laboratory, two computer laboratory, a sciences laboratory (physic laboratory, chemist laboratory, and biology laboratory), and a library. The laboratory was not enough to students in the SMA N 1 Simo. It's why process teaching and learning cannot run well-enough. Every class has facilities, like tables, chairs, LCD, gallon, equipment of cleanness, active speaker, whiteboard, and watch. In addition there are also have a large hall and two courtyards (main and basket yard.

The subject of the research was the first grade students of SMA N 1 Simo class X-MIPA 1 that consist of 36 students. There were 10 boys and 26 girls. This class had various characteristic of the students.

2. Time of research

This research conducted in the academic year of 2019/2020 at SMA N 1 Simo. The complete of this research timeline include asking

permission, pre-research, writing research proposal, collecting the data, data analysis and writing the thesis. The research timeline will be stated in the table below:

No.	Activity	Month 2019-2020							
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Jun	Aug	Sep	Okt	Nov
1.	Observation and Pre- Research								
2.	Seminar on Proposal								
3.	Conducting the research								
4.	Analyzing data								
5.	Examination of Munaqosyah								

 Table 3.1 Research Schedule

C. Population, Sample and Sampling of the Reseach

1. Population

Population is all the data that becomes attention in the scope and specify time (Purwanta in Winarno, 2011:80). Ibnu in Winarno (2011:80) states that all of the subject or object of the research target. Therefor, the researcher concludes that population is the whole subject being researched by the researcher. The population of this research is student of tenth grade MIPA 1 of SMA N 1 Simo in academic year 2019/2020. There are five classes at the tenth grade of MIPA in SMA N 1 Simo. Thoses classes are follows:

No	Class	Students
1	X-MIPA-1	36
2	X-MIPA-2	36
3	X-MIPA-3	36
4	X-MIPA-4	36
5	X-MIPA-5	36
	Total	180

 Table 3.2 Classes at the Tenth Grade of MIPA

2. Sample

Sample is group of individuals, items, or events that represents the characteristic of the larger group from which the sample is drawn (Gray et al, 2012:192). In this reserach, the researcher takes one clasess as the sample from the total number of five classes at the tenth grade of MIPA in SMA N 1 Simo in academic year 2019/2020, where the class of tenth MIPA 1 consist of 36 student. The sample will be taken taken by purposisive sampling. In deciding the sample, the class was taken a class that could represent the population, the researcher took class tenth MIPA 1 as the research object because the class was considered capable of representing the desired population. Then the researcher came to the school and met the English teacher who taught in the class X-MIPA 1. The teacher asked for the students' attendance list from the teacher and Instagram ID from each student. After she obtained all the students' Instagram ID, the researcher followed and observed their English caption only. 3. Sampling

Sampling is the process of selecting a small number of individuals for a study in such a way that the individuals chosen will be good key who will contribute to the researchers understanding of a given phenomenon (Gay et al, 2012:142). The sampling technique that will be taken by purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is the process of selecting sample by taking subject that is not based on the level or area, but it is taken based on the specific purpose (Arikunto 2010:183). The sampling technique was taken a class that could represent the population.

D. Research Subject

The subject of this research was eleventh grade students of SMA N 1 Simo in The 2019/2020 Academic Year. The researcher focused on X MIPA 1 class at SMA N 1 Simo. That class consists of 36 students.

E. Source Data

Merriam stated that (1998:69), data are nothing more than ordinary bits and pieces of information found in the environment. They can be concrete and measurable, as in class attendance, or invisible and difficult to measure, as in feelings. Data is an attribute attached to a particular object, serves as information that can be accounted for, and obtained through a method/instrument data collection. According to Emzir (2012:64-65) data are special parts that form the foundations of analysis and evidence once cues.

Lofland which is quoted by Moeloeng (2007:157), states that the main sources of the data in qualitative research are words and actions, and

other things are as the additional data like documents and many others. According to Arikunto (2006:129), is the source of the data in the study is the subject of where the data can be obtained. The data of this research was taken from students' worksheet. It was about An Analysis of Writing Ability on Instagram Caption as Teaching Media SMA N 1 Simo in Academic Year 2019/2020.

F. Technique of Collecting Data

This part will tell about the ways to collect data systematically. According to Creswell (2014), there are four techniques to collect the data, namely: observation, interview, documentation, and questionnaire. Here are the methods of collecting data along with the research instruments used in this research as follows:

1. Documentation

The technique of data collection is documentation. The documentation is record of events that had passed. It can be organized like a record, report, print forms, picture, latter's, series, diaries, book, etc. The documentary study is complementary to the observation and interview method in qualitative research Sugiyono (2016:329). Meanwhile Sukmadinata (2012:221) defines that documentary study is a technique of collecting data with analyzing documents, such as written document or electronic document. The researcher got the data from English teacher. The researcher collected the document worksheets student to analyze the writing in caption through Instagram.

2. Observation

This research used observation to observe the teachers for doing teaching-learning process in classroom. Creswell (2012: 213) defines observation is the process of collecting information by observing people and place opened-ended at the research site. Meanwhile, Sugiyono (2016) stated that observation is observing and recording the activity of data source. In order to collect the data that deal with the ability of students' in writing caption through Instagram, here the researcher explained the procedure of data collection as follows:

The researcher came to the school and met the English teacher who taught in the class X-MIPA 1. The teacher asked for the students' attendance list from the teacher and Instagram ID from each student. After she obtained all the students' Instagram ID, the researcher followed and observed their English caption only.

G. Technique of Analyzing Data

After collecting the data, data analysis was done to analyze the whole obtained data. The Technique of analyzing the data cannot be separated from the definition of data analysis. Bogdan in Sugiyono (2015:335-336) states that data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcripts, field notes, and other materials that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and enable you to present what you have discovered to others.

Based on the definitions above, data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the student's worksheets that a researcher accumulates to increase his own understanding of them and to enable her to present what she has discovered to others by sifting, organizing, and synthesizing the data so as to arrive at the results and conclusion of the research.

The technique of data analysis which used in this research is interactive model of analysis. The model of data analysis is according to Brown, the processes of data analysis in this research are; analyze the data, presenting the data and drawing conclusion.

1. Analyze the Data

When the researcher collected and gets the data, she got the data from students'' worksheet. The next step, in the process of collecting the data, the researcher analyzed by using Brown theory and then classified the category of students' comprehension towards writing ability.

2. Presenting the Data

The last step the researcher describes the data form of description or narration. The description of the data was presented in logic and systematic order, which can show the strength of the presenting data.

3. Drawing Conclusion

In this case, the researcher writes not only what has seen each day during observation but also her interpretation of her observation.

a. Coding

In the data analysis process, the researcher applied coding system. According to Miles and Huberman (1994:65) coding is "efficient datalabeling and data-retrieval devices". The purpose was not to number the data, but was to make the researcher easier in selecting and classifying the data from the data sheet. The coding system was as followed:

N-1/NN/A1

Note:

N-1	: Number of Text
AW	: Initial of Student
A1	: Class

b. Categorizing Data

The researcher determined the students capabilities in writing descriptive text with percentage from the students compose in descriptive text. The researcher used formula from Sudijono (1987:20) to get percentage of the students' capability.

The formula use by Sudjono following:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \ge 100\%$$

(Sudijono, 1987: 20)

Notes:

P = the percentage of correct answer

F = the frequency of student's correct answer

N = the sum of the items

c. Range Score

The researcher used the percentage formula to check for the levels of the students' capability in composing the descriptive text genre. The researcher used Abbas standard (1992:107), there are:

Interval Percentage	Compatibility
86-100%	Very Good
71-85%	Good
56-70%	Fair
10-55%	Poor

 Table 3.3 Range Score

H. Data Trustworthiness

The research conducted by applying qualitative research, therefore it concerned with the trustworthiness the data or information gathered from the research findings are credible or not. It should be checked. According to Guba in Shenton (2004: 63), trustworthiness divided into four criteria. These are credibility, transferability, dependability, confirmability.

1. Credibility

Credibility establishes whether or not the research findings represent plausible information drawn from the participants' original data and is a correct interpretation of the participants' original views (Graneheim & Lundman, 2004; Lincoln & Guba, 1985). There are 6 criteria of credibility, the researcher used 2 criteria of credibility in this research. These are triangulation and peer scrutiny of the research project.

Triangulation of data is data will be collected through multiple source to include interviews, observations, and document (Cresswell, 2009:199). While according to Sugiyono (2010:372) there are three types of triangulation. They are a triangulation of source, triangulation of technique and triangulation of time. This research used two types of triangulation. These are:

a. Triangulation of technique of collecting the data.

Triangulation used many techniques to validate data. Here, the data taken from the observation was compared to the data study document which has the same source. The data from the observation and documentation are the same as the list of students, condition of the class and the technique.

b. Triangulation of the source data.

It is triangulation used many sources of data to validate it. The data taken from informant. Here, the researcher takes data from Mrs. EN as an English teacher. The data about technique from the teacher and the students are the same.

In this research, the researcher used data source triangulation to compare and recheck the validation of the information. While, triangulation of techniques is used by the researcher to check the data validation challenge. The researcher took the data from English teachers who teach in tenth grade classes. Furthermore, in validating the data, the researcher has to compare several technique of collecting the data based on the finding during observation and the documentation.

Peer debriefing provides inquirers with the opportunity to test their growing insights and to expose themselves to searching questions (Guba in Anney, 2014: 276). The data of this research was analyzed by some collages with the researcher for checking the quality of data are required to include the voices of respondents in the analysis and interpretation of the data. The purpose of doing member checks is to eliminate researcher bias when analyzing and interpreting the results. This means that the analyzed and interpreted data is sent back to the participants for them to evaluate.

2. Transferability

Transferability refers to the degree to which the results of qualitative research can be transferred to other contexts with other respondents – it is the interpretive equivalent of generalizability (Bitsch, 2005; Tobin & Begley, 2004). There are 2 criteria of transferability, the researcher use do theoretical/purposive sampling.

Purposive sampling is the technique mainly used in naturalistic inquiry studies, and is defined "as selecting units (e.g., individuals, groups of individuals, or institutions) based on specific purposes associated with answering a research study's questions" (Teddlie & Yu, 2007: 77). The researcher used purposive sampling to determine the sample of the research. From the population, the class that demand of criteria is tenth grade of MIPA 1 of SMA N 1 Simo because from the average of the English writing score is higher than the other class.

3. Dependability

Dependability involves participants evaluating the findings and the interpretation and recommendations of the study to make sure that they are all supported by the data received from the informants of the study (Cohen et al., 2011; Tobin & Begley, 2004). There are 4 criteria of dependability, the researcher use an audit trail.

An audit trail involves an examination of the inquiry process and product to validate the data, whereby a researcher accounts for all the research decisions and activities to show how the data were collected, recorded and analyzed (Bowen, 2009; Li, 2004). The researcher came to the school and met the English teacher who taught in the class X-MIPA 1. The teacher asked for the students' attendance list from the teacher and Instagram ID from each student. After obtained all the students' Instagram ID, the researcher followed and observed their English caption only. The researcher got the data from the English teacher. The researcher collected the document worksheets student to analyze the writing in caption through Instagram.

4. Confirmability

Confirmability is concerned with establishing that data and interpretations of the findings are not figments of the inquirer's imagination, but are clearly derived from the data (Tobin & Begley, 2004:392). The researcher use reflexive journal or practice.

Reflexive journal as reflexive documents kept by the researcher in order to reflect on, tentatively interpret, and plan data collection (Wallendorf and Belk (1989:77). In this research, the researcher used data source triangulation to compare and recheck the validation of the information. While, triangulation of techniques is used by the researcher to check the data validation challenge.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter discussed two things namely research findings and discussion. The description of the data was presented in the research findings. While in the discussion, the researcher discussed the finding in the research with the theories that have been presented previously.

A. Research Finding

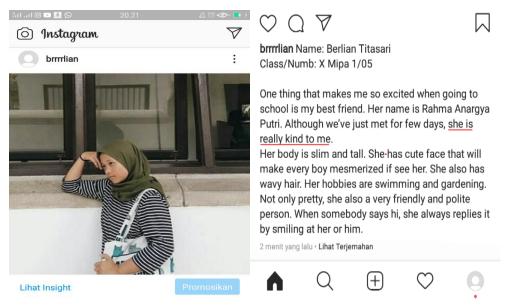
In this sub-chapter the researcher presented the research findings that have been collected from observation of students Instagram. Based on the formulation of the problem, the aims of this study were to showed the students ability of writing at first semester students of SMA N 1 Simo in Accademic year 2019/2020. The analyzed student's writing ability in sentence classifications on descriptive text based on Brown (2001: 4) the good composition of text are include contents, organization, vocabulary, language use, and mechanics.

The subject of the research is the tenth grade students of SMA 1 Simo. There are only 36 students in X MIPA 1this grade. After the data was collected, the researcher got the result of students" writing ability in sentence classification from students. Based on Brown (2001: 4) in rating scale of writing there are five elements of writing such as: contents, organization, vocabulary, language use, and mechanics. So the researcher used their theory to evaluation the students' writing ability in setence classifications on descriptive text.

1. An Analysis Writing Ability on Instagram Caption as Teacing Media at SMA N 1 SIMO in Academic Year 2019/2020

Based on the results of analysis on students' writing descriptive text, it was found that there were some errors made by students.

a. N-5/BT/A1



1) Grammar

In this part, the researcher explained the analysis of students' errors on using grammar. They were confused to use the grammatical feature. Kinds of error on grammar made by students in writing descriptive text were on the use of "tense".

From the students student's worksheet, it could be known that the there is 2 error in making the verb. In this writing, there was one error in grammar of tense such as "*One thing that makes me so excited when* **going** *to school is my best friend.*" As the pattern of simple present tense the verb should be "<u>go</u>". The correct writing was "One thing that makes me so excited when <u>go</u> to school is my best friend.".

There was also other error, "*she also <u>a</u> very friendly and polite*...". In the pattern of simple present tanse, the sentece was not false , but it should be used "<u>is</u>" as a verb to identify personal apperance. And there is an error in article that use "*a*" it should be disapear. So, the correct writing was "*she <u>is</u> also very friendly and polite*..."

2) Mechanics

In this part, the research explained the findings of analysis on mechanic. There is no error in student worksheet. Student have good ability in writing caption especially in spelling, punctuation and capitalization.

b. N-9/FNH/A1



Lihat Insight



fathinrhdy Name: Fatimah Nur Hidayah Cllas/ Numb: X Mipa 1/09 One of my closest classmates is Berlian <u>Titasaru</u>. I and my friends usually call Ber. She has two siblings, one older brother and one younger sister. She lives in simo boyolali. Me's skin color is bright brown. She has black eyes. Her hair is black and short. She is guite short that

Her hair is black and short. She is quite short that makes her looks like an elementary student. She also has cute and sweet face.

She is really kind to all people. She also can make friend with every single students easily. She is one of the smartest and most diligent students in my class. When I find some difficulties at any subject, she always helps me.

2 menit yang lalu • Lihat Terjemahan



 \Box

1) Grammar

In this part, the researcher explained the analysis of students' errors on using grammar. They were confused to use the grammatical feature. Kinds of error on grammar made by students in writing descriptive text were on the use of "pronoun".

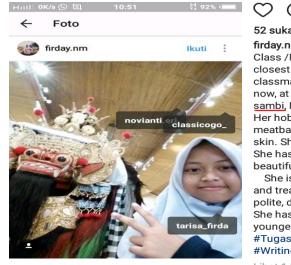
From the student's worksheet, it could be known that there is 3 errors in pronoun. First, the writing had some error in using word order such as: "<u>I</u> and my friend...". It should be changed "<u>Me</u> and my friend...".Second there was error in the structure of sentence in "usually call Ber" the correct writing it should be better if put pronoun her as indirect object "usullay call <u>her</u> Ber".

Another error in using subject "<u>Me's</u> skin color is bright brown" is not suitable with the name of the subject. So, the correct writing, it will be better if "<u>Me's</u>" changed "<u>Ber's/Her</u>" as the subject it becomes "<u>Ber's</u> skin color is bright brown" because the subject is described was girl.

2) Mechanics

In this part, the research explained the findings of analysis on mechanic errors made by students. There is no error in student student worksheet. The student using punctuation, capitalisation and speling is good enough.

c. N-1/FNM/A



$$\bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigtriangledown \bigtriangledown$$

firday.nm Name : Firdayanti Nurmila M. Class /Number : X MIPA 1 /10 One of my closest <u>classmates</u> name is Tarisa. She is my classmates since Junior High School, until now, at Senior High School. She lives in <u>sambi</u>, <u>sambi</u>, Boyolali. She was born on 26 july 2004. Her hobby is swimming. Her favorite food is meatball. She has tall body and bright brown skin. She also has chubby cheek and big eyes. She has mole near her eyes. She also has a beautiful smile.

She is quite talkative. She is a good person and treats all of her friends nicely. She is also a polite, diligent, discipline, and friendly person. She has three <u>sibling</u>, one older brother, one younger sister and one younger brother. #TugasXMIPA1SMANSASIBOY #WritingProject

Lihat 1 komentar 23 MARET • LIHAT TERJEMAHAN

Q



In this part, the researcher explained the analysis of students' errors on using grammar. They were confused to use the grammatical feature. Kinds of error on grammar made by students in writing descriptive text were on the use of "number", "article" and "tanse".

From the student worksheet there error in writing the number of the date "*She born on* <u>26</u> *july* 2004", in writing number also has a differance when compared to number that are used with other than dates. To write the date is using "st","nd", "rd" or "th" are added after the number as a marker. So, the correct writing was "*She born on* <u>26th</u> *july* 2004".

Second, the researcher found the error in student worksheet in article becase the student using "She is also \underline{a}

-

polite,...". It is better not to use article "<u>a</u>" in sentence. So the correct writing is "*She is also polite*,..."

Third, in the student worksheet there is error tanse in "She has three <u>sibling</u>,...", it should be "She has three <u>siblings</u>,..." because in addition of using "<u>s</u>" or "<u>es</u>" which functions as an explanation and differentiator between singgle sentece (wich only have one number) and plural sentence (which have more than one number).

2) Mechanics

In this part, the researcher explained the analysis of students' errors on using mechanic aspects. Kind of error on mechanic aspect was on capitalization in sentence "*She born on* <u>26 july</u> 2004". In capital latters are used as the first latters of the name of the yeara, mont, day and celebration. So, the correct in capitalization is "*She born on* 26 <u>July</u> 2004".

d. N-30/SIDN/A1





73 suka sptn.isna -Name : Septiana Isna D.N. Class/Number : XA1/30

Hi, friends. She is my tablemate. She was named Meilia Nur Aini, but I often called her Meil. She was very thin, and not too short. She's a very annoying but pleasant woman. She lives in Bubak, Teter, Simo, Boyolali. I have known her since junior high school. When I first met, I thought she was a quiet woman, but she was not. She has brothers and sisters. Her sister is very funny, unlike Meilia. She was very patient with my attitude. I am annoyed with her, because she does not understand much about football. I really like football, but I can't talk much with her. She often disconnects when spoken to. Her hobby is listening to music. And she really likes iced tea. She likes the color blue, like me. Although there are many different things in terms of preferences, but I really love her.

 \square

1) Grammar

In this part, the researcher explained the analysis of students' errors on using grammar. They were confused to use the grammatical feature. Kinds of error on grammar made by students in writing descriptive text were on the use of "tanse".There is error in tanse in sentence "*I often <u>called her...</u>*". It should be "*I often <u>call her...</u>". "Ed" in sentence that use various types of tenses. Usually endings accompany the verb (verb) used in tenses.*

Second, in sentence "She <u>was</u> very thin..." and "She <u>was</u> very patient..." should be "She <u>is</u> very thin..."and "She <u>is</u> very patient...". Because is as tobe for this sentence tahat using simple present tanse.

There was also other error, "*She's <u>a</u> very annoying*..." it should be "*She's very annoying*...". The use "<u>a</u>" in english can be used for the same thing. Only circumtanses can tell when to use the article word.

2) Mechanics

In this part, the research explained the findings of analysis on mechanic errors made by students. There is no error in student student worksheet. The student using punctuation, capitalisation and speling is good enough

e. N-31/TW/A1



1) Grammar

In this part, the researcher explained the analysis of students' errors on using grammar. They were confused to use the grammatical feature. Kinds of error on grammar made by students in writing descriptive text were on the use of "number" and "tanse".

In the student worksheet there was error in number of the date "*She born on* <u>**26**</u> *February* 2004", in writing number also has a differance when compared to number that are used with other than dates. To write the date is using "st","nd", "rd" or "th" are added after the number as a marker. So, the correct writing was "*She born on* <u>**26**</u> *Februatry* 2004".

Second, there is error in tanse in sentence "*her hobby listening music*". It should be "*her hobby listening <u>to</u> music*". Depending on the verb there is nothing different only to be which is in the sentence.

Third, , in the student worksheet there is error tanse in "*She <u>love</u>*,...", it should be "*She <u>loves</u>*,..." because in addition of using "<u>s</u>" or "<u>es</u>" which functions as an explanationjhsdh and differentiator between singgle sentece (wich only have one number) and plural sentence (which have more than one number).

2) Mechanics

In this part, the research explained the findings of analysis on mechanic errors made by students. There is no error in student student worksheet. The student using punctuation, capitalisation and speling is good enough.

2. Most Dominan Error of Grammar and Mechanics in Writing Instagram Caption.

Based on discussion above, the researcher calculated data with percentages the data in every kind of Grammar and Mechanic error. Percentages of Grammar and Mechanic error in Writing Instagram Caption:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \ge 100\%$$

a. Precentages Grammar

$$P = \frac{117}{242} \times 100\% = 48,35\%$$

b. Precentage Punctuation

$$P = \frac{72}{242} \times 100\% = 29,75\%$$

c. Precentage Capitalization

$$P = \frac{44}{242} \times 100\% = 18,18\%$$

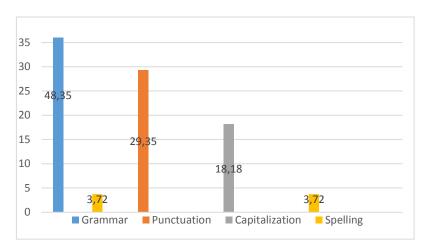
d. Precentage Spelling

$$P = \frac{9}{242} \times 100\% = 3,72\%$$

Tabel 4.1 Clasification of the Sudents Result

No.	Category	Number of Error	Precentages
1.	Grammar	117	48,35%
2.	Punctuation	72	29,75%
3.	Capitalization	44	18,18%
4.	Spelling	9	3,72%
Total		242	100%

Chart 4.1 of students frequency in composing caption



In this research the researcher took 36 at the tenth grade as subject of the study. The object of the study is composing descriptive text by students. Based on the analysis above, the student mad three kind error in grammar and mechanic aspecs. They were punctuation, capitalization and spelling. The dominant error on students writing was grammar with 117 error or 48,35%.

B. Discussion

After analyzing the data, it can be conclude that total number of errors the students writing is 242 error in writing descriptive text it can divide in to grammar and mechanic error. Mechanic errors cosist of punctuation, capitalization and spelling. Based on the data above the researcher concluded that there are 48,35% for 117 student make error in grammar. 29,75% for 72 student that make error of capitalization. 18,18% for 44 student that make error in capitalization. 3,73% for 9 student that make error in spelling.

Based on students worksheet it means that they are able to write a descriptive text although some of them still making some error in grammar and mechanics. It is important aspect in writing ability. Example of error in grammar was in the sentece such as "One thing that makes me so excited when going to school is my best friend." As the pattern of simple present tense the verb should be "go". The correct writing was "One thing that makes me so excited when so excited when go to school is my best friend.".

According to Brown (2001:335), writing is a written product of thinking, drafting, and revising procedures that require specialized skills. The nature of writing focuses students on how to use discourse markers and rhetorical conventions to put them cohesively in a written text, how to revise text for clearer meaning, how to edit text for corresponding grammar, and how to produce a final product. From the data the reasearcher found many studens have a problem to use English Language in writing descriptive text. The student confused to practice English hass different in writing and speaking the word.

Based on the research finding above the researcher stated the students of the tenth grades especially in class MIPA 1 have difficulties in composing in grammar also mechanics. In the punctuation student make error in using of period punctuation to end the sentence, spacing and comma for conjungtion of sentence. Them, the student make error in using capitalization in first paragraph in caption; capital latter in name place; capital latter in name of person; capital name of city; capital later in subject pronoun. For spelling students make error in writing the verb. They do not complete in writing a correct verb or miss writing the caption.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher divided the content into two points. They are conclusion and suggestions. The explanation of each poin is presented below.

A. Conclusion

This research was concerned with the writing analysis of the basic principles of good writing in writing English on Instagram caption. The researcher draws the conclusions based on the result of the research that had been done in the research entitled An Analysis of Writing Ability on Instagram Caption as Teaching Media at SMA N 1 Simo in Academic Year 2019/2020.

From the result of An Analysis the researcher found that some student, had dificulties in writing, especially in grammar and mechanics. From the identification of grammar and mechanics errors. The reseacher found 242 the total number of error from 36 students worksheets of writing instagram caption in descriptive text.

The students made three kinds of errors in mechanic aspects. They were punctuation, capitalization, and spelling. The students also made errors in grammar. The most dominant errors were grammar with 117 errors or 48,35 %, the second was punctuatiaon 72 errors or 29,75%, the third was capitalization with 44 errors or 18,18 % and the last was spelling with 9 errors or 3,72 %.

The student had problem in understanding of first language and second language; however, they had error in writing English text. To comunicate daily

with their friends student only use their javanese language, meanwhile to be mastered in English they should lerned and seldomly practice in their daily comunication with their friends it is important. In adition, the student tenth grade of SMA N 1 Simo had many errors in writing because they were not carefully in writing descriptive text in instagram caption, because they were confused in using second language to write in to aparagraph. They also had minimum knowledge in punctuation, capitalitation and spelling to write some paragraphs. So they could not make a good paragraph in writing.

B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusion and implications that have been explained above, some suggestions will be directed toward the students and the other researchers.

1. To the Students

The students should increase their motivation in learning English and in developing their language. They should practice English inside and outside class. Learn and practice more about speaking, reading and writing English. The students should study more in writing by always trying to make a text to improve their ability in writing skill. The students have to interest in English first, so they will feel enjoy along learning English especially writing. So finally, students are able to write a qualify text.

2. To the other researchers

First the subject of the research were the application basic principles of good writing by students. The students' skill such as speaking reading and listening have not been investigated. The next researchers, therefore, may enlarge the subject of their research. Second other researcher may conduct further analysis consider this topic with a larger scope of respondent, to examine students writing.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

List of Student in X MIPA 1

NO	NIS	NAME
1	8240	Adi Wibowo
2	8241	Ardiyan Chandra Aufa R
3	8242	Asri Rosita Sugianti
4	8243	Azriel Febrian Devara
5	8244	Berlian Titasari
6	8245	Daffa' Alifadika
7	8246	Dania Valensia
8	8247	Eva Rosita
9	8248	Fatimah Nur Hidayah
10	8249	Firdayanti Nurmila M
11	8250	Galuh Citra Wati
12	8251	Gilang Wahyu Nugraha/
13	8252	Hendra Wijaya
14	8253	Hesti Puji Lestari
15	8254	Ifhwa Vembi Pradana
16	8255	Ista Dian Pramesti
17	8256	Krisna Satria Indra Jaya
18	8257	Luthfia Laili N
19	8258	Meilia Nur Aini
20	8259	Miftakhur Rohman
21	8260	Nabila Mu'afi Agustin
22	8261	Nahla Fizi Azizah
23	8262	Niftakhatun Nisa
24	8263	Nisrina Ammatul F
25	8264	Raditya Febri Puspitasari
26	8265	Rahma Anargya Putri
27	8266	Reni Fitria Widiastuti
28	8267	Rifda Nabila Indriani
29	8268	Rifqy Adi Prambudi
30	8269	Septiana Isna D N
31	8270	Tanti Wijayanti
32	8271	Tarisa Firda S
33	8272	Venita Syavera
34	8273	Wahyu Indah Lestari
35	8274	Yoan Nauval Saputra
36	8275	Yusuf Cahyo Utomo

APPENDIX 2 : Analysis on Students' Writing Worksheet

A. N-1/AW/A1



1. Capitalization

a. My best friend is <u>ardiyan chandra aufa</u> and he is my classmate. Be better *My best friend is <u>Ardiyan Chandra Aufa</u> and he is my classmate.*

B. N-2/ACAR/A1



 $\bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \land \checkmark$

28 suka

adyn.09_ Name: Ardiyan Chandra Aufa Rafiqi Class/number: X MIPA 1/ 02

hello friends this time I will tell you about my classmate he is named Cahyo his full name is Yusuf Cahyo Utomo I have known him since I was in seventh grade four years ago from now he is now in the tenth grade of high school he was born on the 22nd May two thousand four she lives in the village of Tegal Rayung, Simo, Boyolali, Central Java, Indonesia, she is the first child of two siblings. he is very unique, in school he follows the choir extracurricular, he has a very fat body posture, wavy black hair, a pretty tall body, and brown tanned skin, he is someone who is fun to talk to, people are funny, eventhough sometimes annoying because he's the type of person who is badtempered, he's someone who is quite thick and complicated he's also one of the fattest people in the class maybe that's all I tell you thanks for hearing the story from me until I see you

#TugasXMIPA1SMANSASIBOY #writingproject 23 MARET - LIHAT TERJEMAHAN



1. Grammar

- a. Four years ago from now. Be better For years ago until now.
- b. <u>She</u> lives in the village. Be better <u>He</u> lives in the village.
- c. She is the first child. Be better <u>He</u> is the first child.
- d. <u>In school he follow the choir</u>. Be better <u>In the school he follow the choir</u>.
- e. He has <u>a very</u> fat body posture. Be better *He <u>has very</u> fat body posture.*
- f. <u>A pretty</u> tall body. Be better <u>*Pretty*</u> tall body.
- g. He's also one of the fattest <u>people</u>. be better *He's also one of the fattest <u>people</u>.*

2. Punctuation

- a. Hello friends this time i will tell you about my <u>classmate</u> be better Hello friends this time i will tell you about my <u>classmate</u>.
- b. He named <u>Cahyo</u> be better *He named* <u>Cahyo</u>.
- c. His full name Yusuf Cahyo <u>Utomo</u> be better *His full name Yusuf* Cahyo <u>Utomo.</u>
- d. 22nd May two thousand <u>four</u> be better 22nd May two thousand <u>four</u>.
- e. He is very <u>unique</u>, be better *He is very <u>unique</u>*.
- f. And brown tanned skin, be better And brown tanned skin.
- g. He's someone who is quiet thick and <u>complicated</u> be better *He's someone who is quiet thick and <u>complicated.</u>*
- h. He's also one of the fattest <u>people</u> be better *He's also one of the fattest <u>people</u>.*
- i. Maybe that's all I tell you thanks for hearing the story from me until i see <u>you</u> be better *Maybe that's all I tell you thanks for hearing the story from me until i see <u>you.</u>*

3. Capitalization

- a. <u>hello</u> friend this time i will tell you about my classmate. Be better <u>Hello</u> friend this time i will tell you about my classmate.
- b. <u>he</u> is named Cahyo. Be better <u>He</u> is named Cahyo.
- c. <u>his</u> full name is Yusuf Cahyo Utomo. Be better <u>His</u> full name is Yusuf Cahyo Utomo.

- d. <u>i</u> kown him since I was in seventh grade fours years ago. Be better
 <u>I</u> kown him since I was in seventh grade fours years ago.
- e. <u>she</u> lives in the village in Tegalrayung, Simo, Boyolali, Central Java, Indonesia be better <u>She</u> lives in the village in Tegalrayung, Simo, Boyolali, Central Java, Indonesia.
- f. <u>she</u> is the first child of two siblings be better <u>She</u> is the first child of two siblings.
- g. <u>in</u> the school he follows the choir extraculicular be better <u>In</u> the school he follows the choir extraculicular.
- h. <u>he</u> has very fat body posture be better <u>He</u> has very fat body posture.
- i. <u>he</u> is some one who is fun to talk to be better <u>He</u> is some one who is fun to talk to.
- j. <u>he's</u> also one of the fattest people be better <u>He's</u> also one of the fattest people.
- k. <u>maybe</u> that's all I tell you thanks for hearing the story from me until i see you be better <u>Maybe</u> that's all I tell you thanks for hearing the story from me until i see you.

C. N-3/ARS/A1



Disukai oleh svieralistiaa dan 124 lainnya rositaas. _Name : Asri Rosita Sugiyanti Class : X MIPA 1 Number : 03

Hello, my name is Asri Rosita Sugiyanti. I would like to describe about my friend. Her name is Nahla Fifi Azizah, but(i)call her Nahla. She was born in Boyolalo<u>14 February 2004 on</u> Saturday. She is fiveteen years old. She lives in Blagung, Blagung, Simo, Boyolali. She has one sister and one brother. She is really smart. She always gets good grades. Her hobby is reading and her favorite subject is chemistry. She is also kind and warm, that is why she has a lot of friends, especially because she is very helpful. She is a fat person and she is average height. She has got short black hair, black eyes, a big nose, and a big mouth. Her favorite food is meatball and her favorite drink is coffe. Her favorite colour is grey. Ok, i think enough. Thanks for your attention.

#TugasXMIPA1SMANSASIBOY #WritingProject Lihat semua 8 komentar 23 MARET - LIHAT TERJEMAHAN Q

1. Grammar

a. She was born in Boyolali, <u>14</u> february 2004 on Saturday. Be better She was born in Boyolali, 14th february 2004 on Saturday.

b. She is a fat person and she is average height. Be better She is a fat

person and she has average heigh.

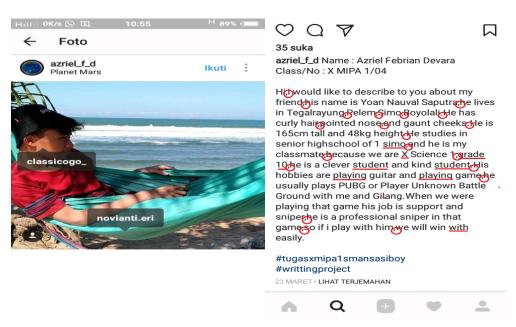
2. Capitalization

- a. Her name is Nahla Fizi Aziza. But <u>i</u> call her Nahla. Be better Her name is Nahla Fizi Aziza. But <u>I</u> call her Nahla.
- b. Ok, i think enough. Be better Ok, I think enough.

3. Speeling

- a. She is fiveteen years old. Be better She is fifteen years old.
- b. Her favorite food is meatball and her favorite drink is coffe. Be better Her favorite food is meatball and her favorite drink is coffee.

D. N-4/AFD/A1



A. Grammar

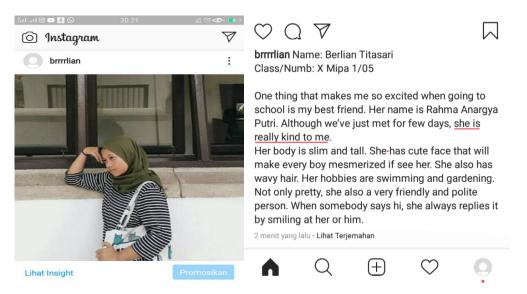
- a. He studies in senior high school of 1 simo, and he is my classmate, because we are X science 1, grade 10, he is a cleever student and kind student. Be better *He studies in senior high school of 1 simo, and he is my classmate, because we are X science 1, grade 10, he is a cleever and kind student*.
- b. When we were playing that game his job is support and sniper, he is a professional sniper in that game, so if i play with him, we will win with easily. Be better When we were playing that game his job is support and sniper, he is a professional sniper in that game, so if I play with him, we will win easily.

B. Punctuation

- a. <u>Hi,i</u> would like to describe to you about my <u>friend,his</u> name is yoan nauval <u>saputra,he</u> lives in Tegalrayung,<u>Pelem,Simo,Boyolali</u>. Be better <u>Hi, I</u> would like to describe to you about my <u>friend, his</u> name is yoan nauval <u>saputra. He</u> lives in <u>Tegalrayung, Pelem, Simo,</u> <u>Boyolali</u>.
- b. Boyolali<u>.He</u> has curly hair<u>, ponted</u> nose<u>, and</u> gaunt cheeks. Be better Boyolali<u>. He</u> has curly hair<u>, ponted</u> nose<u>, and</u> gaunt cheeks.
- c. gaunt cheeks.<u>He</u> is 165cm tall and 48kg height.<u>He</u> studies in senior high school 1 simo,<u>and</u> he is my classmate.<u>because</u> we are X science 1,<u>grade</u> 10,<u>he</u> is a cleever student and kind student. Be better *gaunt* cheeks. <u>He</u> is 165cm tall and 48kg height.<u>He</u> studies in senior high school 1 simo, and he is my classmate, because we are X science 1, <u>grade</u> 10, <u>he</u> is a cleever and kind student.
- d. kind student.<u>His</u> hobbies are playing guitar and playing game,<u>He</u> usually plays PUBG or Player Unknown Battle Ground with me and Gilang. Be better *kind student*. <u>His</u> hobbies are playing guitar and playing game, <u>He</u> usually plays PUBG or Player Unknown Battle Ground with me and Gilang.

e. Gilang.When we were playing that game his job is support and sniper, he is a professional sniper in that game, so if i play with him, we will win with easily. Be better *Gilang*. When we were playing that game his job is support and sniper, he is a professional sniper in that game, so if i play with him, we will win with easily.

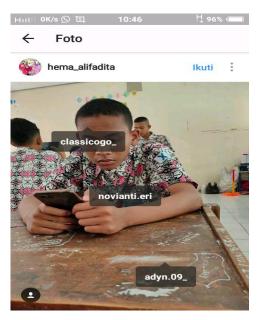
E. N-5/BT/A1



A. Grammar

- a. One thing that makes me so excited when <u>going</u> to school is my best friend. Be better *One thing that makes me so excited when <u>go</u> to school is my best friend.*
- b. She also <u>a</u> very friendly and polite. Be better *She <u>a</u> also very friendly and polite*.

F. N-6/DA/A1





Disukai oleh **novinhdy** dan **6 lainnya** hema_alifadita Name. : Daffa' Alifadika Class. : X MIPA 1 No. : 06 Descriptive tekt

I have a friend, his name is Ardiyan, he is one of the students of SMAN 1 simo just like me. He likes watching Japanese anime. He also joined the student council organization and he also joined the extracurricular Rohis. Ardiyan doesn't like soccer. Ardiyan has short hair, a thin body, and a tall body. He has small hands. He is also quite smart, his test scores are also pretty good. He also likes playing game mobile legend and Honkai Impact 3. He prefers to be at home rather than wander everywhere. Ardiyan is also a diligent student, he never late to school and always does his homework on time.

#TugasXMIPA1SMANSASIBOY #WrittingProject

23 MARET · LIHAT TERJEMAHAN

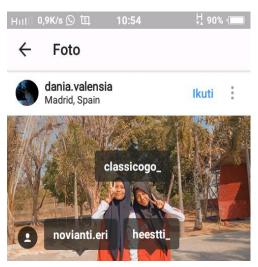


1. Gammar

- a. I have a friend, his name is Ardiyan, he is one of the student of SMAN 1 simo just like me. he likes watching Japanese anime. Be better I have a friend, his name is Ardiyan, he is one of the student of SMAN 1 simo seems like me. he likes watching Japanese anime.
- b. <u>He also joined</u> the student council organization and he also joined the <u>extracurricular Rohis</u> be better <u>He is also joins</u> the student council organization and <u>Rohis extracurricular</u>.
- c. He also likes playing <u>game mobile legend</u> and honkai Impact 3. Be better *he also likes playing <u>mobile legend game</u> and honkai Impact* 3.

d. Ardiyan is also a diligent student, he never <u>late</u> to school and always does his homework on time. Be better Ardiyan is also a diligent student, he never <u>lates</u> to school and always does his homework on time.

G.N-7/DV/A1





dania.valensia Name : Dania Valensia Class/number : X Mipa 1/07

Among my classmates, I have one that's pretty and silly. Her name is Hesti Puji Lestari, usually called Hesti.

she was a brown-skinned girl, not too tall but also not short, and she was wearing a hijab. If asked about a hobby, she will definitely answer do not know. But actually she often and good at social media stalking a handsome guy who will later be recognized as his girlfriend. She also likes to read wattpad or online reading applications. I can't tell you what genre he likes. SECRET. ha ha ha.

She is the type of person who is moody. Can suddenly be quiet with a strange face but can also turn out to be silly. She is funny and can make me laugh when talking to her or just by looking at her ugly face.

Yes she can be my silly friend, study buddy, vent friend, playmate, friend who can be asked to ask homework answers to other friends. Ha ha ha #tugasxmipa1smansasiboy #writingproject

1. Grammar

- a. She <u>was</u> a brown-skinned girl, not too tall but also not short, and she <u>is</u> wearing a hijab. Be better *She <u>is</u> a brown-skinned girl, not too tall but also not short, and she is wearing a hijab.*
- b. I cant tell you what genre <u>he</u> likes. Be better *I cant tell you what genre <u>she</u> likes.*
- c. She is funny and can make me laugh when <u>talking</u> to her or just by <u>looking</u> at her ugly face. Be better *She is funny and can make me laugh when <u>talk</u> to her or just by <u>look</u> at her ugly face.*

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2. Capitalization

a. <u>she</u> was a brown-skinned girl, not too tall but also not short, and she was wearing a hijab. Be better <u>She</u> was a brown-skinned girl, not too tall but also not short, and she was wearing a hijab.

H. N-8/ER/A1



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Lihat semua 5 komentar 23 MARET • LIHAT TERJEMAHAN

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Disukai oleh **novinhdy** dan **83 lainnya** evar_8_ Name : Eva Rosita Class/Number : X MIPA 1/08

I will tell you a little bit about my tablemate she is a woman of course, her name is Ista Dian Pramesti, she is often called Ista, she is not too tall and not too short 🎭 more precisely almost as tall as me 🎭 at least just differing by a few centimeters, she's a good person but she's a moody person, very angry easily 🎭 she often confides to me about the guy she likes she really likes to sing 浴 wherever she is happy she will definitely sing, she likes things that smell kpop 🌦 she's a fangirl 💥 oshe often fantasizes being his girlfriend oppa oppa korea that's all I can tell you guys, one thing you should know, she is my best friend. #TugasXMIPA1SMANSASIBOY #writingproject

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1. Grammar

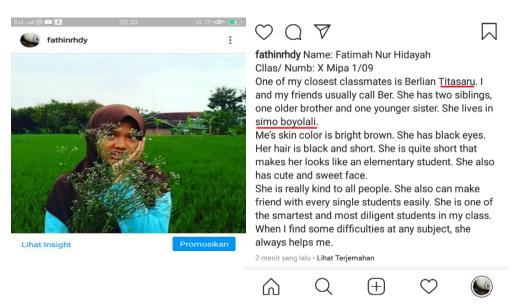
- a. <u>Verry angry easly</u>, be better <u>*Easy to get angry*</u>.
- b. She really like to sing, be better She really like to singing.

- c. she likes <u>things</u> that smell kpop. Be better *she likes <u>something</u> that smell kpop*.
- d. She often fantasizes being <u>his gilfriend oppa oppa korea</u>. Be bettre *She often fantasize being <u>oppa korea grilfriend</u>.*

2. Spelling

a. She often <u>fantasizes</u> being his gilfriend oppa oppa korea. Be better She often <u>fantasy</u> being his gilfriend oppa oppa korea.

I. N-9/FNH/A1



1. Grammar

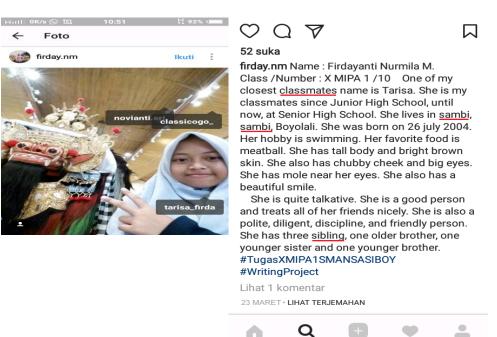
- a. <u>I</u> and my friends usually call ber. Be better <u>Me</u> and my friends usually call Ber.
- b. <u>Me's</u> skin colour is brown. Be better <u>Ber's</u> skin colour is brown.

2. Speeling

a. One of my closest classmate is Berlian Titasaru. Be better One of

my closest classmate is Berlian <u>Titasari.</u>

J. N-10/FNM/A1



1. Grammar

- a. She was born <u>26</u> july 2004. Be better *She was born* <u>26</u>th july 2004.
- b. She is also <u>a</u> polite, be better *She is also polite*.
- c. She has three sibling, be better She has three sibling.

2. Capitalization

- a. She live in <u>sambi</u>. Be better She live in <u>Sambi</u>.
- b. She was born on 26 july 2004. Be better She was born on 26 July

2004.

K. N-11/GCW/A1



1. Grammar

- a. Althought we've just meet for few <u>month</u>, she is really kind to me. Be better *Althought we've just meet for few <u>months</u>, she is really kind to me*.
- b. She <u>come</u> from congol wetan, bendungan , simo be better *She* <u>comes</u> from congol wetan , bendungan , simo.
- c. She was born on 10 february 2004. Be better *She was born on 10th february 2004*.
- d. That's why see has a reading comics. Be better *That's why see* has a reading comics.
- e. Not only pretty <u>she also</u> very friendly and polite person. Be better Not only pretty <u>she is also</u> very friendly and polite person.

2. Punctuation

- a. Going to school<u>.is</u> my best friend her name is Berlian Tita Sari.
 Be better *Going to school<u>. Is</u> my best friend her name is Berlian Tita Sari.*
- b. Tita <u>Sari .althought</u> we've just meet for few <u>month</u>, <u>she</u> is really kind to me. Be better *Tita <u>Sari. Althought</u> we've just meet for few <u>month</u>, <u>she</u> is really kind to me.*
- c. <u>2004</u> .she come from congol <u>wetan</u> ,bendungan ,simo be better <u>2004</u>. She come from congol <u>wetan</u>, bendungan, simo.
- d. Her body is slim and tall.she loks cute <u>face.her</u> skin colour is white .she looks cute with her little nose and baby <u>face .that's</u> why see has a sweet <u>smle .her</u> hobbies are swimming and eading a <u>comic.not</u> only pretty she also very friendly and polite person.when some body says <u>hi,she</u> always replies it by smilling at her or <u>him</u> be better *Her body is slim and tall.she loks cute <u>face</u>. <u>her skin colour is white .she looks cute with her little nose and baby <u>face. that's</u> why see has a sweet <u>smle. her</u> hobbies are swimming and eading a <u>comic. not</u> only pretty she also very friendly and polite person.when some body says <u>hi, she</u> always replies it by smilling at her or <u>him</u>.*</u>

3. Capitalization

- a. Going to school<u>.is</u> my best friend her name is Berlian Tita Sari.
 Be better *Going to school<u>. Is</u> my best friend her name is Berlian Tita Sari.*
- b. Tita <u>Sari .althought</u> we've just meet for few <u>month</u>, <u>she</u> is really kind to me. Be better *Tita <u>Sari</u>. Althought* we've just meet for few <u>month</u>, <u>she</u> is really kind to me.
- c. <u>2004</u> .she come from congol <u>wetan</u> ,bendungan ,simo be better <u>2004</u>. She come from Congol <u>Wetan</u>, <u>Wendungan</u>, <u>Simo</u>.
- d. Her body is slim and tall.she loks cute <u>face.her</u> skin colour is white .she looks cute with her little nose and baby <u>face .that's</u> why see has a sweet <u>smle .her</u> hobbies are swimming and eading a <u>comic.not</u> only pretty she also very friendly and polite person.when some body says <u>hi,she</u> always replies it by smilling at her or <u>him</u> be better *Her body is slim and <u>tall</u>. She loks cute <u>face. Her</u> skin colour is white .she looks cute with her little nose and baby <u>face. That's</u> why see has a sweet <u>smle. Her</u> hobbies are swimming and eading a <u>comic. Not</u> only pretty she also very friendly and polite <u>person. When</u> some body says <u>hi, she</u> always replies it by smilling at her or <u>him</u>.*

L. N-12/GWH/A1



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gilangwnugraha Name : Gilang Wahyu Nugraha Class/Number : X MIPA 1/12

I want to introduce my friend, his name is Adi Wibowo. He is fifteen years old. He was born in Boyolali in July and now lives Simo. He is my classmate. He has short hair. I am older than him but he is taller than me and bigger. And also has a slightly sharp nose. He has black eyes. We started to be a friend since middle school and we ended up in the same class because we were in different classes in middle school. In my opinion, he is a bit lazy, but when he has high will, he will be passionate about doing what he wants. He likes to do silly things in class and I like it. And we hope to continue to be friends.

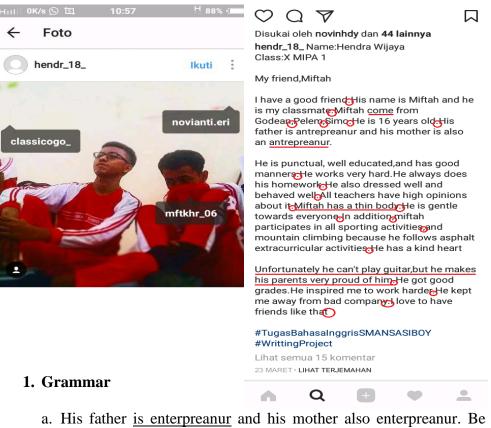
#TugasXMIPA1SMANSASIBOY #WritingProject

1. Grammar

- a. He was born in boyolali in July and now lives Simo. Be better He was born in boyolali on July and now he lives in Simo.
- b. Iam older than him but he is taller than me and bigger. Be better

Iam older than him but he is taller and bigger than me.

M. N-13/HW/A1



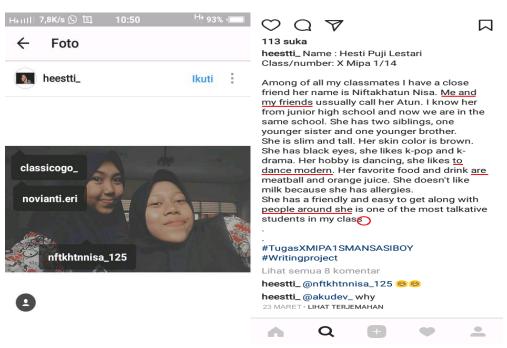
- better His father <u>is an enterpreneur</u> and his mother also enterpreneur.
- b. Miftah has a thin body. Be better Miftah has thin body.
- c. He <u>inspired</u> me to work harder. Be better *He <u>inspires</u> me to work harder*.
- d. He <u>keps</u> me away from bad company. Be better *He <u>keeps</u> me away* from bad company.
- e. I love to have friend like <u>that</u>. Be better *I love to have friend like* <u>him.</u>

2. Punctuation

- a. I have a good friend.<u>His</u> name is Miftah and he is my classmate.<u>Miftah</u> come from Godea,<u>Pelem,Simo.He</u> is 16 years old.<u>His</u> father is an enterpreanur and his mother also enterpreanur. Be better *I have a good friend.<u>His</u> name is Miftah and he is my classmate.Miftah come from Godea, <u>Pelem, Simo. He</u> is 16 years old.<u>His</u> father is an enterpreanur and his mother also enterpreanur.*
- b. He is punctual, well educated<u>and</u> has good manners<u>.He</u> works very hard<u>.He</u> always does his home work<u>.He</u> also dressed well and behaved well<u>.All</u> teachers have high opinions about it<u>.Miftah</u> has a thin body<u>.He</u> is gentle toward everyone<u>.In</u> addition<u>,miftah</u> participates in all sporting activities<u>,and</u> mountain claimbing because he follow ashphalt extracuricular<u>.He</u> has kind <u>heart</u> be <u>better</u> *He is punctual*, *well educated<u>,</u> <i>and has good manners<u>. He</u> <i>works very hard<u>.He</u> <i>always does his home work<u>.He</u> <i>also dressed well and behaved well<u>.All</u> <i>teachers have high opinions about it<u>.</u> <u>Miftah</u> has a thin body<u>.He</u> is gentle toward everyone<u>.In</u> addition<u>,</u> <u>miftah</u> participates in all sporting activities<u>, and</u> mountain claimbing because he follow ashphalt extracuricular<u>.He</u> has kind <u>heart</u>.*
- c. Unfortunately he can't play guitar,<u>but</u> he makes his parents very proud.<u>He</u> got good grades.<u>He</u> inspired me to work harder.<u>He</u> kept

me away from bad company.<u>I</u> love to have friend like t<u>hat</u> Be better Unfortunately he can't play guitar,<u>but</u> he makes his parents very proud.<u>He</u> got good grades.<u>He</u> inspired me to work harder.<u>He</u> kept me away from bad company.<u>I</u> love to have friend like t<u>hat.</u>

N. N-14/HPL/A1



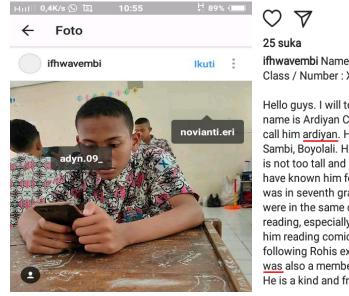
1. Grammar

- a. <u>Me and my friends</u> usually call her Atun. Be better <u>My friends</u> <u>and I usually call her Atun.</u>
- b. Her hobby is dancing, she likes <u>to dance modern</u>. Be better_*Her hobby is dancing, she likes <u>modern dance</u>.*
- c. Her favorite food and drink <u>are</u> meatball and orange juice. Be better *Her favorite food and drink <u>is</u> meatball and orange juice*.
- d. She has a friendly and easy to get along with people <u>around she</u> is one of the most talkaktive student in my class. Be better *She* has a friendly and easy to get along with people <u>around her</u>, she is one of the most talkaktive student in my class.

2. Punctuation

a. She has a friendly and easy to get along with people around she is one of the most talkaktive student in my <u>class</u> be better *She has* a friendly and easy to get along with people around her, she is one of the most talkaktive student in my <u>class</u>.

O. N-15/IVP/A1



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ifhwavembi Name : Ifhwa Vembi Pradana Class / Number : X MIPA 1

Hello guys. I will tell you about my friend. His name is Ardiyan Chandra Aufa Rafiqi. I often call him ardiyan. He lives in Banaran, Trosobo, Sambi, Boyolali. He is fourthteen years old. He is not too tall and he has rather curly hair. I have known him for quite a long time, since I was in seventh grade. I know him because we were in the same class. His hobbies were reading, especially reading comics. I often saw him reading comics in class. He is at school following Rohis extracurricular. Besides, he was also a member student council at school. He is a kind and friendly person.

#TUGASXMIPA1SMANSASIBOY #WritingProject 23 MARET · LIHAT TERJEMAHAN



1. Grammar

- a. His hobbies <u>were</u> reading, especially rading comics. Be better *His hobbies* <u>is</u> *reading*, *especially rading comics*.
- b. I often <u>saw</u> him, reading comics in class. Be better *I often <u>see</u> him, reading comics in class.*
- c. Besides, he <u>was</u> also a member student council at school. Be better Besides, he <u>is</u> also a member student council at school.

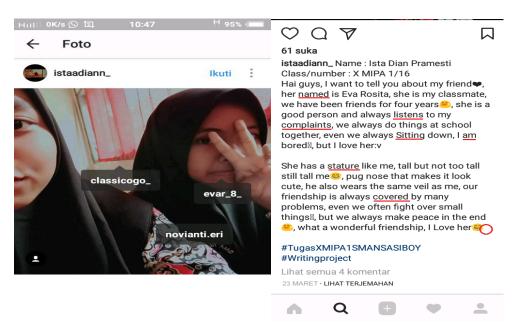
2. Capitalization

a. I often cal him ardiyan. Be better I often cal him Ardiyan.

3. Spelling

a. He is fourthteen years old. Be better He is fourteen years old.

P. N-16/IDP/A-1



1. Grammar

- a. Hai guys, I want to tell you about my friend, her <u>named</u> is Eva Rosita. Be better *Hai guys, I want to tell you about my friend, her* <u>name</u> is Eva Rosita.
- b. Even we alwayss <u>Sitting</u> down, I am bored, but I love her. Be better *Even we alwayss <u>sit</u> down, I am bored, but I love her.*
- c. She has a stratue like me, tal but not too tall still tall me, pug nose that makes it look cute, he also wears the same veil as me, our friendship is always <u>covered</u> by many problems, be better *She has a stratue like me, tal but not too tall still tall me, pug nose that makes it look cute, he also wears the same veil as me, our friendship is always <u>covers</u> by many problems.*

2. Punctuation

- a. Even we always sitting down, iam bored, but i love <u>her</u> be better
 Even we always sitting down, iam bored, but i love <u>her.</u>
- b. But we always make peace in the end, what a wonderful friendsship, I love <u>her</u> be better *But we always make peace in the end, what a wonderful friendsship, I love <u>her.</u>*

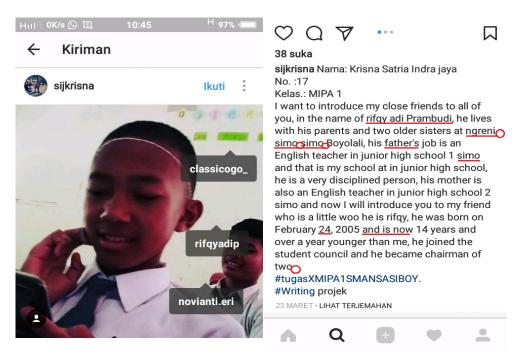
3. Capitalization

- a. Even we always <u>Sitting</u> down, I am bored, but I Love her. Be better *Even we always <u>sit</u> down, I am bored, but I love her.*
- b. But we always make peace in the end, what a wonderful friendship, I Love her. Be better *But we always make peace in the end, what a wonderful friendsship, I love her.*

4. Spelling

a. She has <u>stature</u> like me, tall but not to tall still tall me. Be better *She has <u>structure</u> like me, tall but not to tall still tall me.*

Q. N-17/KSIJ/A1



1. Grammar

- a. I want to introduce my close <u>friends</u> to all of you, be better *I want* to introduce my close <u>friend</u> to all of you.
- b. His <u>father's</u> job is an English teacher in junior high school 1 simo and thats is my school at in junior high school, be better *His <u>father</u> job is an English teacher in junior high school 1 simo and thats is my school at in junior high school.*
- c. He is a very <u>disciplined</u> person, be better *He is a very <u>discipline</u> person*.
- d. He was born on February <u>24</u>, 2005 <u>and is now</u> 14 years and over a year younger than me, be better *He was born on February <u>24th</u>*,

2005 <u>and now he is</u> 14 <u>years old</u> and over a year younger than me.

e. He joined the student council and he became chairman of two be better *He joins the student council and he became chairman of two*.

2. Punctuation

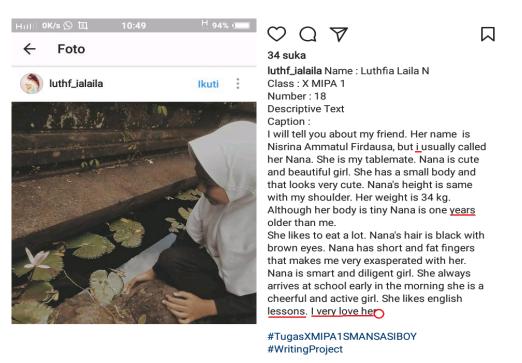
- a. He lives with his parents and two older sissters at <u>ngreni simo</u> <u>simo Boyolali</u>, be better *He lives with his parents and two older sissters at <u>Ngreni, Simo, Simo, Boyolali.</u>*
- b. He joined the student council and he became chairman of <u>two</u> be better *He joined the student council and he became chairman of* <u>two.</u>

3. Capitalization

- a. In the name of <u>rifqy</u> <u>adi</u> Prambudi, be better *In the name of <u>Rifqy</u>* <u>Adi</u> Prambudi.
- b. He lives with his parents and two older sissters at <u>ngreni simo</u> <u>simo Boyolali</u>, Be better_*He lives with his parents and two older sissters at* <u>Ngreni, Simo, Simo, Boyolali.</u>
- c. His father's job is an English teacher in junior high school <u>simo</u> and that my school at in junior high school, be better *His father's job is an English teacher in junior high school <u>Simo</u> and that my school at in junior high school.*

d. His mother is aslo Engish teacher in junior high school 2 <u>simo</u> and now i will to introduce my friend who is a little who he is <u>rifqy</u>, be better *His mother is aslo Engish teacher in junior high school 2 <u>Simo</u> and now i will to introduce my friend who is a little who he is <u>Rifqi.</u>*

R. N-18/LLN/A1



1. Grammar

- a. Her name is Nisrina Ammatul Firdausa, but i usually <u>called</u> her Nana. Be better *Her name is Nisrina Ammatul Firdausa, but i* usually <u>call</u> her Nana.
- b. Although her body is tiny Nana is one <u>years</u> older than me. Be better *Although her body is tiny Nana is one <u>years</u> older than me.*
- c. Nana has short hair and fat fingers that <u>makes</u> me very exasperated with her. Be better *Nana has short hair and fat fingers that <u>make</u> me very exasperated with her.*
- d. She like english lessons. Be better She like english lesson.

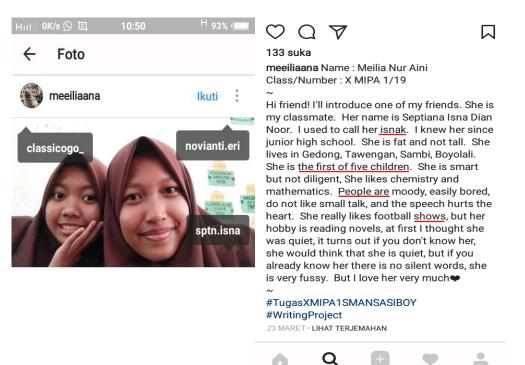
2. Punctuation

a. I very love <u>her</u> be better *I very love <u>her</u>*.

3. Capitalization

1) She like <u>english</u> lessons. Be better *She like <u>English</u> lesson*.

S. N-19/MNA/A1



1. Grammar

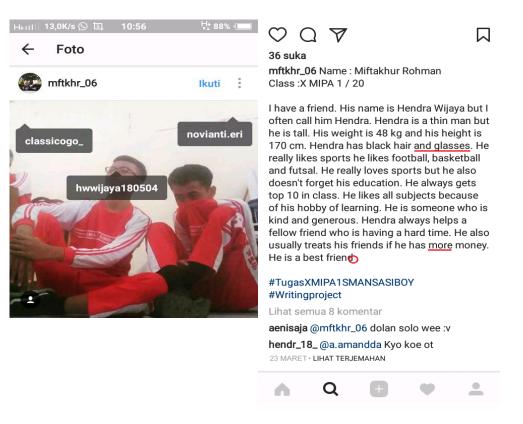
- a. She like chemistry and <u>mathematics</u>. Be better *She like chemistry* and <u>mathematic</u>.
- b. <u>People are moody</u>, easly bored, do not like small talk, and the spech hurts the hearts. Be better <u>She is moody</u>, easly bored, do not like small talk, and the spech hurts the hearts.
- c. She really likes footballs <u>shows</u> but her hobby is reading novels, be better *She really likes footballs <u>mates</u> but her hobby is reading novels*.

2. Capitalization

- a. I used to call her <u>isnak</u>. Be better I used to call her <u>isnak</u>.
- b. She like <u>Chemistry</u> and <u>Mathematics</u>.. Be better *She like <u>Chemistry</u>*

and <u>Mathematic.</u>

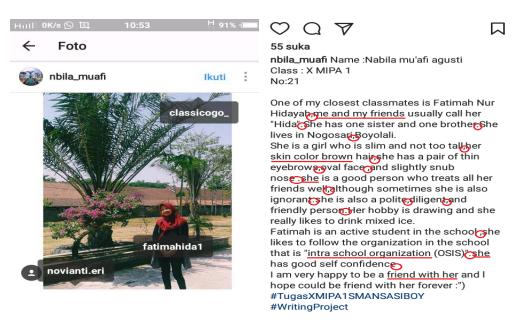
T. N-20/MR/A1



1. Grammar

- a. Hendra <u>is a</u> thin man but hee is tall. Be better *Hendra <u>is</u> thin man but hee is tall.*
- b. Hendra has black hair and <u>glasess</u>. Be better *Hendra has black hair and <u>wear glasess</u>.*
- c. He always gets top 10 in class. Be better *He always gets top 10* grades in class.
- d. He also usually treats his friends if he has <u>more</u> money. Be better He also usually treats his friends if he has <u>much</u> money.

U. N-21/NMA/A1



1. Grammar

- a. One of my closest classmates is Fatimah Nur Hidayah, <u>me and my</u> <u>friends</u> usual call her "Hida". Be better One of my closest classmates is Fatimah Nur Hidayah, <u>my friends and i</u> usual call her "Hida".
- b. Iam very happy to be a <u>friend with her</u> and i hope could be friend with her forefer. Be better *Iam very happy to be a <u>friend with her</u> and i hope could be friend with her forefer*.

2. Punctuation

a. One of my closest classmates is Fatimah Nur Hidayah,<u>me</u> and my friends usual call her "Hida".<u>She</u> has one sister and one brother.<u>She</u> lives in Nogosari,<u>Boyolali</u>. Be Better *One of my closest classmates*

is Fatimah Nur Hidayah<u>, me</u> and my friends usual call her "Hida"<u>.</u> She has one sister and one brother<u>. She</u> lives in Nogosari<u>, Boyolali</u>.

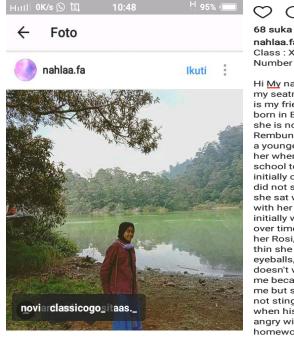
- b. She is a girl who is slim and not too tall.<u>her</u> skin color brown hair.<u>she</u> has a pair of tin eyebrows.<u>oval</u> face.<u>and</u> slightly snub nose.<u>She</u> is a good person who threats all her friends well.<u>allthough</u> sometimes she is also ignorant.<u>she</u> is also polite.<u>diligent.and</u> friendly person.<u>Her</u> hobby is drwing and she relly likes to drink mixed ice. Be better *She is a girl who is slim and not too tall.<u>her</u> skin color brown hair, <u>she</u> has a pair of tin eyebrows, <u>oval face</u>. <u>and slightly snub nose</u>.<u>She</u> is a good person who threats all her friends well.<u>allthough</u> sometimes she is also ignorant.<u>She</u> is a sometimes and slightly snub nose.<u>She</u> is a good person who threats all her friends well.<u>allthough</u> sometimes she is also ignorant.<u>She</u> is also polite.<u>diligent.and</u> friendly person.<u>Her</u> hobby is drwing and she relly likes to drink mixed ice.*
- c. Fatimah is an active student in the school <u>,she</u> likes to follow the organization in the school that is "intra school organization (OSIS)".she has god self <u>confidance</u> be better *Fatimah is an active student in the school* <u>, she likes to follow the organization in the school that is "intra school organization (OSIS)". She has god self <u>confidance</u>.</u>

3. Capitalization

a. She is a good person who threats all her friends well, allthough sometimes she is also ignorant.she is also polite, diligent, and friendly person. Be better She is a good person who threats all her

friends well, allthough sometimes she is also ignorant<u>. She</u> is also polite, diligent, and friendly person.

b. Fatimah is an active student in the school ,she likes to follow the organization in the school that is "intra school organization (OSIS)".she has god self confidence. Be better *Fatimah is an active student in the school ,she likes to follow the organization in the school that is "intra school organization (OSIS)". She has god self confidence.*



68 suka nahlaa.fa Name : Nahla Fifi Azizah Class : XMIPA1 Number : 22

Hi My name is Nahla Fifi Azizah, I will describe my seatmate, namely Asri Rosita Sugianti, she is my friend in class 10 grade since 1, she was born in Boyolali on July <u>12</u>, 2004 <u>which</u> means she is now 15 years old, her address in Rembun, Rembun, Nogosari, Boyolali. She has a younger sibling, the first time I recognized her when during the 10th grade division at my school today is the high school 1 simo, she initially on the first day of entering class she did not sit with me but when the second day she sat with me on a chair, then I acquainted with her and she also acquainted with me initially we did not talk much to each other but over time we talked to each other. I used to call her Rosi, Rosi has a small body size, short, and thin she has curly hair, pug nose and round eyeballs, she is usually a little scary when she doesn't want to be disturbed, she likes to scold me because the book that I should bring is not me but she likes to share food with me, she is not stingy and likes to share many things, but when his mind is chaotic she will be more angry with anyone and she is a bit lazy to do homework (pr) and like to postpone work but behind it all Rosi is a good friend, wise, generous, honest and fun. Her favorite food is meatball and her favorite drink is ice tea. Her favorite colour is green and her hobby is reading.

#TugasXMIPA1SMANSASIBOY #writingproject

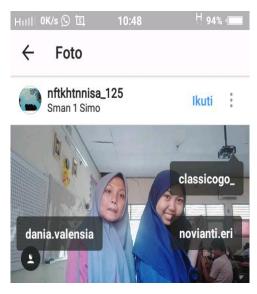
1. Grammar

- a. She was is my friend in <u>class 10 grade</u> since 1, be better *She was is my friend in <u>since class 10 grade</u> 1.*
- b. She was born in Boyolali on July <u>12</u>, 2004 <u>wich</u> mean means she is she is 15 years old, be better *She was born in Boyolali on July* <u>12th</u>, 2004 <u>it</u> mean means she is she is 15 years old.
- c. Then i acquainted with her and she also acquainted with me initially we <u>did</u> not to talk much to each other but overtime we <u>talked</u> to each other, be better *Then i acquainted with her and she*

 \Box

also acquainted with me initially we <u>do</u> not to talk much to each other but overtime we <u>talk more</u> to each other.

W. N-23/NN/A1





104 suka

nftkhtnnisa_125 Nama : Niftakhatun Nisa Class/ Number : X Science 1/23

I have a best friend. Her name is Dania Valensia. And i usually <u>call her is</u> Dania. I knew her was in Junior High School. But we don't in same class. She has two older brothers. She lives in Kedunglengkong, Simo, Boyolali.

She is tall. Her skin color is brown. She has black eyes and small nose. Her hobby is drawing. Her favorite color is blue. She likes Manurios, Al- Ghazali, and Iqbaal. She regards them as her husband. <u>He</u> is someone who <u>is</u> very fond of people.

She is very kind, friendly, and humble. She is a talkactive person. She is also smart <u>people</u>. And usually we are <u>study</u> together.

#TugasXMIPA1SMANSASIBOY #Writingproject

1. Grammar

a. And i usually cal her is Dania. Be better And i usually cal her

Dania.

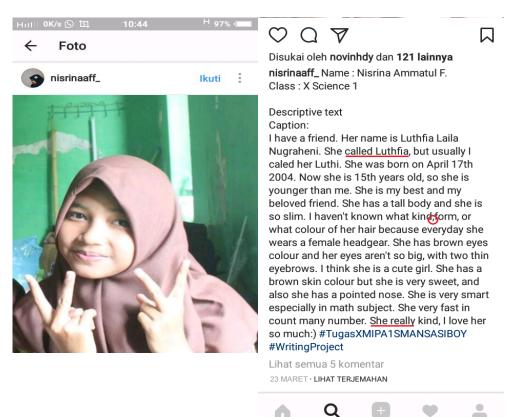
- b. But we don't <u>in same</u> class. Be better *But we don't <u>in the same</u> class.*
- c. <u>He</u> is someone who <u>is</u> very fond of people. Be better <u>They are</u> is someone who <u>are</u> very fond of people.
- d. She is also smart people. Be better She is also smart person.
- e. And usually we are <u>study</u> together. Be better *And usually we are* <u>studying</u> together.

 \square

2. Capitalization

1) I knew her was in Junior High School. Be better I knew her was

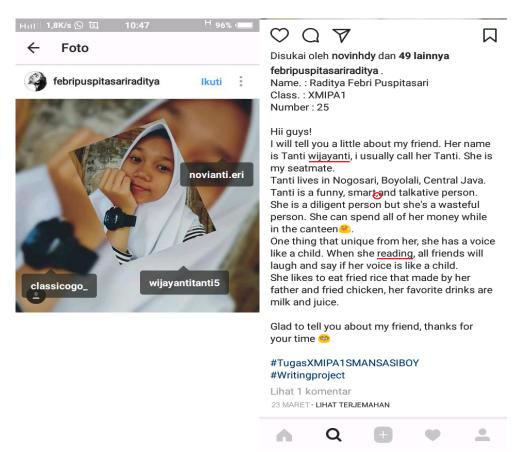
in junior high school.



1. Grammar

- a. She called Luthfia, but usually I caled her Lutfi. Be better *She <u>as</u> called Luthfia, but usually I caled her Lutfi.*
- b. <u>She very</u> smart in count many number. Be better <u>*She is very smart*</u> *in count many number*.
- c. <u>She really</u> kind, I love her so much. Be better <u>She is very</u> smart in

count many number.



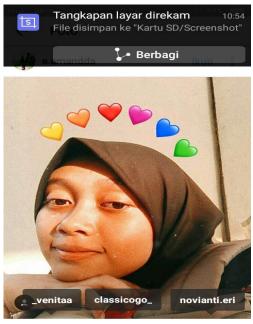
1. Grammar

- a. One thing that unique from her, she has a voice like a child. Be better One thing that unique from her, she has a voice seems like a child.
- b. When she <u>reding</u>, all friend wll laugh and say if her voice <u>is</u> like a child. Be better *When she <u>reads</u>, all friend wll laugh and say if her voice <u>seems</u> like a child.*

2. Punctuation

a. Tanti is a funny, smart<u>and</u> talkaktive person. Be better *Tanti is a funny, smart<u>and</u> talkaktive person.*

Z. 26/RAP/A1



 \square \mathbb{C} \bigcirc \checkmark 266 suka a.amandda Name: Rahma Anargya Putri Amanda Class : X MIPA 1 Number: 26 Hello, ladies and gentleman... I would like to describe to you about my chairmate and my close frien Her full name is Venita Syavera, you can call her Veni, but almost people usually call her Peni. I think she is beautiful and smart. She has round eyes, straight hair, round face, and flat nose 褑 She was born in Boyolali, 12nd December 2003. So, she is 15 y.o right now. Her hobby are watching movie and listen musio favourite colour is Lavender Her favourite subject is English. She was studied in Elementary School of 2 Pelem and then in Junior High School of One Simo, and now she is studying in Senior High School of One Simo. She lives in Sanggrahan, Pelem, Simo, Boyolali. She lives with her parents and her little sisterShe is the first child of 2nd Children. Her Father's name is Mr. Joko Susilo, her mother's name is Mrs. Rini Budiharsi, and her little sister's name is Verina Nasywa Arini. She loves her family so much. Venita is a kind person, she is friendly and funny person. She helps me in everything. She is crazy at the time. She makes me happy all the time. And the last, i love her so much • #TugasXMIPA1SMANSASIBOY

#vrittingproject

1. Grammar

- a. She was born in Boyolali, <u>12nd</u> December 2003. Be better She was born in Boyolali, <u>12th</u> December 2003.
- b. Her <u>hobby</u> are watching movie and <u>listen music</u>. Be better *Her* <u>hobbies</u> are watching movie and listening to music.
- c. She is the first child of 2nd children. Be better She is the first child

of <u>2</u> children.

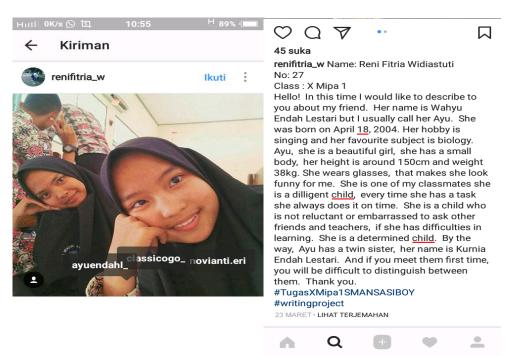
2. Punctuation

- a. I would like to describe to you about my chairmate and my close <u>friend</u> be better *I would like to describe to you about my chairmate* and my close <u>friend</u>.
- b. She was born in Boyolali, 12th December 2003. So, she is 15 y.o righ now. <u>Her</u> hobby are watching movie and listen music. Be better *She was born in Boyolali, 12th December 2003. So, she is 15 y.o righ now. <u>Her</u> hobby are watching movie and listen music.*
- c. Her favourite colour is Lavender.<u>Her</u> favorite subject is English.
 Be better *Her favourite colour is Lavender.Her favorite subject is English.*
- d. She live with her and her litlle sister. She is the first child of 2nd children. Be better She live with her and her litlle sister. She is the first child of 2nd children.

3. Capitalization

a. She was studied in <u>Elementary School</u> of 2 Pelem and the in <u>Junior High School</u> of <u>One</u> Simo, now she is studying in <u>Senior</u> <u>High School</u> of <u>On</u> Simo. Be better *She was studied in <u>elementary</u> <u>school</u> of 2 Pelem and the in <u>junior high school</u> of <u>1</u> Simo, now she is studying in <u>senior high school</u> of <u>1</u> Simo.*

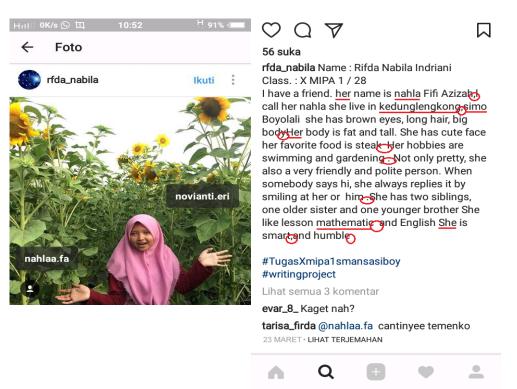
AA. N-27/RFW/A1



- a. She was born on April <u>18</u>, 2004. Be better *She was born on April* <u>18th</u>, 2004.
- b. She wears glasses, that <u>makes she look</u> funny for me. Be better *She wears glasses, that <u>make her looks funny for me.</u>*
- c. She is one of my classmates she is diligent <u>child</u>, <u>every time</u> she has a task she always does it on me. Be better *She is one of my classmates she is diligent <u>person</u>*, <u>every time when</u> she has a task she always does it on me.
- d. She is determined child. Be better She is determined person.

a. Her hobby is singing and her favourite subject is <u>biology</u>. Be
 better *Her hobby is singing and her favourite subject is <u>biology</u>.*

BB. N-28/RNI/A1



- a. I have a friend. her name is nahla Fizi Azizah,I call her nahla she <u>live</u> in kedunglengkong, simo, boyolali she hasbrown eyes, long hair, big body. Be better *I have a friend. her name is Nahla Fizi Azizah, I call her nahla she <u>live</u> in kedunglengkong, Simo, Boyolali she hasbrown eyes, long hair, big body.*
- b. She hass two siblings, one older sister and younger brother she <u>like lesson</u> Mathematic and English she is smart, and huble. Be better *She hass two siblings, one older sister and younger brother she <u>like lessons</u> Mathematic and English she is smart, and huble.*

2. Punctuation

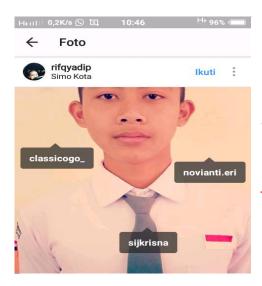
- a. I have a friend. her name is nahla Fizi Azizah, I call her <u>nahla she</u> live in kedunglengkong, simo, <u>boyolali she</u> has brown eyes, long hair, big body. Be better *I have a friend. Her name is Nahla Fizi Azizah*, <u>I</u> call her <u>Nahla. She</u> live in Kedunglengkong, Simo, <u>Boyolali. She</u> has brown eyes, long hair, big body.
- b. Her body is fat and tall, She has cute face her favorite food is <u>steak</u> Her hobbies are swimming and gardening. Be better *Her* body is fat and tall, She has cute face her favorite food is <u>steak</u>. Her hobbies are swimming and gardening.
- c. She hass two siblings, onne older sister and younger brother she like lesson mathematic and English<u>She</u> is smart<u>and</u> huble. Be better *She hass two siblings, onne older sister and younger brother she like lesson mathematic and English. <u>She</u> is smart<u>and</u> <i>huble.*

3. Capitalization

- a. I have a friend. her name is <u>nahla</u> Fizi Azizah, I call her <u>nahla</u> she live in <u>kedunglengkong, simo, boyolali</u> she has brown eyes, long hair, big body. Be better *I have a friend. Her name is Nahla Fizi Azizah, I call her <u>Nahla.</u> She live in <u>Kedunglengkong, Simo, Boyolali. She</u> has brown eyes, long hair, big body.*
- b. She hass two siblings, one older sister and younger brother she like lesson <u>mathematic</u> and English. She is smart and huble. Be

better *She hass two siblings, one older sister and younger brother she like lesson* <u>Mathematic</u> and English. <u>She is smart and huble.</u>

CC. N-29/RAP/A1





Disukai oleh **novinhdy** dan **41 lainnya rifqyadip** Name : Rifqy Adi Prambudi Class : X MIPA 1 Number : 29

I want to introduce my friend since attending junior high school named Krisna Satria Indra Java, he lives in Ngaglik, Suren, Sambi, Boyolali. He was born on 30 March 2004. Now he is 15 years old. He lives with his parents. Krisna has two older sisters and one older brother. He has hobby of swimming and he really likes games. Krisna is my classmate in Simo High School. He is part of the board of Intra School Student Organizations or often referred to as the Student Council at our school. he goes to school at 6.10 in the morning and gets to school at 6.20 in the morning. usually he goes to school on a motorcycle. Krisna became one of my friends since we met in junior high school in Simo. I hope that he will always be successful and happy.

#TugasXMIPA1SMANSASIBOY #Writingproject Lihat 1 komentar 23 MARET · LIHAT TERJEMAHAN

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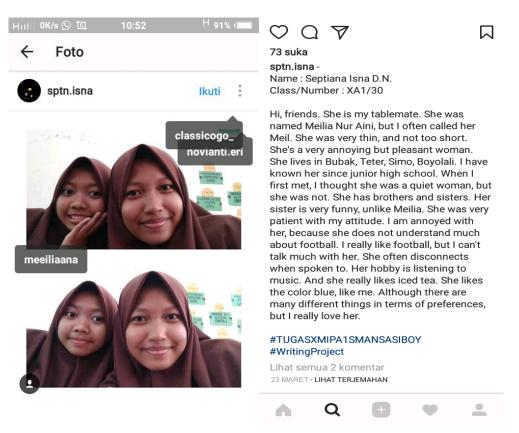
- a. I want to introduce my friend since <u>attending</u> junior high school named Krisna Satria Indra Jaya, he lives in Ngaglik, Suren, Sambi, Boyolali. Be better *I want to introduce my friend since* <u>attend in junior high school named Krisna Satria Indra Jaya, he</u> lives in Ngaglik, Suren, Sambi, Boyolali.
- b. He was born on <u>30</u> March 2004. Be better *He was born on <u>30th</u> March 2004*.
- c. <u>He has hobby of</u> swimming and he really likes <u>games</u>. Be better
 <u>His hobby is</u> swimming and he really likes <u>gaming</u>.

d. Usually he goes to school <u>on a</u> motorcycle. Be better *Usually he* goes to school <u>by</u> motorcycle.

2. Capitalization

a. He is part of the board of Intra School Student Organizations or often referred to as the Student Council at our school. <u>he goes to school at 6.10 in the morning and gets to school at 6.20 in the morning. Be better *He is part of the board of Intra School Student Organizations or often referred to as the Student Council at our school. <u>He goes to school at 6.10 in the morning and gets to school at 6.20 in the morning.</u>
</u>*

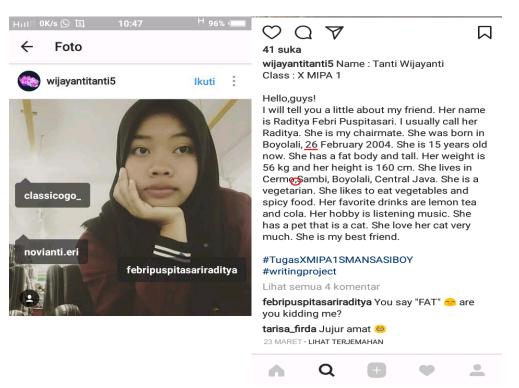
DD. N-30/SIDN/A1



- a. She was named Melia Nur Aini, but i often <u>called</u> her Meil. Be better *She was named Melia Nur Aini, but i often <u>call</u> her Meil.*
- b. She <u>was</u> very thin, and not too short. Be better *She <u>was</u> very thin, and not too short*.
- c. She's <u>a</u> very annoying but plesant women. Be better *She's very annoying but plesant women.*

- d. She <u>was</u> very patient with my attitude. Be better *She <u>is</u> very patient with my attitude*.
- e. She like <u>the color blue</u>, like me. Be better *She like <u>the blue colour</u>*, *like me*.

EE. N-31/TW/A1



1. Grammar

a. Se was born in Boyolali, <u>26</u> February 2004. Be better Se was born

in Boyolali, <u>26th</u> February 2004.

b. She love her cat very much. Be better She loves her cat very much.

FF. N-32/TFS/A1



- a. She was born on july <u>29</u>, 2004. Her hobby is listening music, and her favorite food is meetball. Be better *She was born on july <u>29</u>th*, 2004. Her hobby is listening music, and her favorite food is meetball.
- b. Her body is small and short, her hair is black and short, her eyes
 <u>is</u> big, her eyelhashes are long and her skin is brown. Be better *Her body is small and short, her hair is black and short, her eyes*<u>was</u> big, her eyelhashes are long and her skin is brown.

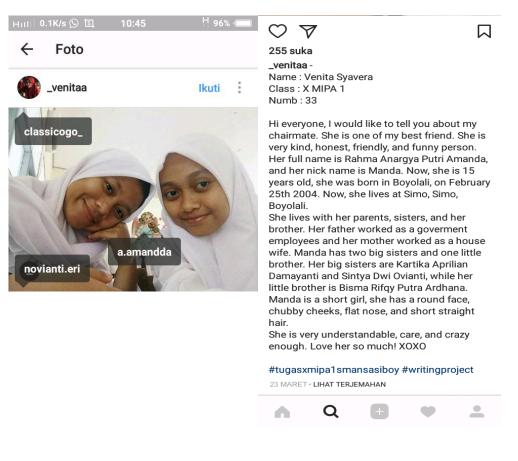
2. Punctuation

- a. I have a friend, her name is mila. She lives in Jatisari, <u>Sambi, Boyolali. She</u> was born on july 29,2004. Be better I have a friend, her name is mila. She lives in Jatisari, <u>Sambi</u>, Boyolali. She was born on july 29th, 2004.
- b. Her hobby is listenng music, and her favorite food is meetball.<u>She</u> is my junior high school friend and now also in high school.<u>Mila</u> is smart student. Be better *Her hobby is listenng music, and her favorite food is meetball.<u>She</u> is my junior high school friend and now also in high school.<u>Mila</u> is smart student.*
- c. Her body is small and short, her hair is black and short, her eyes is big,her eyelhashes are long,and her skin is brown. Be better Her body is small and short, her hair is black and short, her eyes is big, her eyelhashes are long, and her skin is brown.
- d. She is my best friend be better She is my best friend.

3. Spelling

a. Her hobby is listenng music, and her favorite food is <u>meetball</u>. Be better *Her hobby is listenng music, and her favorite food is* <u>meatball</u>.

GG. N-33/VS/A1



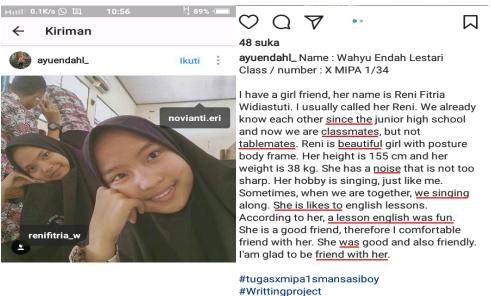
1. Punctuation

a. Hi everyone, i would like to tell you about my chairmate, she is

one of my best friend. Be better Hi everyone, i would like to tell

you about my chairmate, she is one of my best friend.

HH. N-34/WIL/A1



23 MARET · LIHAT TERJEMAHAN



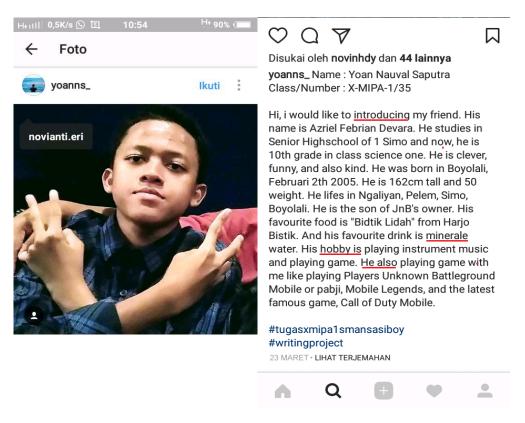
- a. We already know each other since the junior high school and now we are <u>classmates</u>, but not <u>tablemates</u>. Be better *We already know each other since the junior high school and now we are <u>classmate</u>, <i>but not <u>tablemate</u>*.
- b. She has a <u>noise</u> that is not too sharp. Be better *She has a <u>nose</u> that is not too sharp*.
- c. Sometimes, when we are together, we <u>singing</u> along. She is likes to english lessons. Be better *Sometimes, when we are together, we* <u>singing</u> along. She is likes to english lessons.
- d. She is likes to english lessons. Be better She likes english lessons.

- e. According to her, a <u>lesson english was</u> fun. Be better *According* to her, a <u>English lesson is fun</u>.
- f. I'am glad to be <u>friend with her.</u> Be better *I'am glad to be her* <u>friend.</u>

2. Capitalization

- a. She is likes to <u>english</u> lessons. Be better *She is likes to <u>English</u> lessons.*
- b. According to her, a lesson <u>english</u> was fun. Be better According to her, a lesson <u>English</u> was fun.

II. N-35/YMS/A1

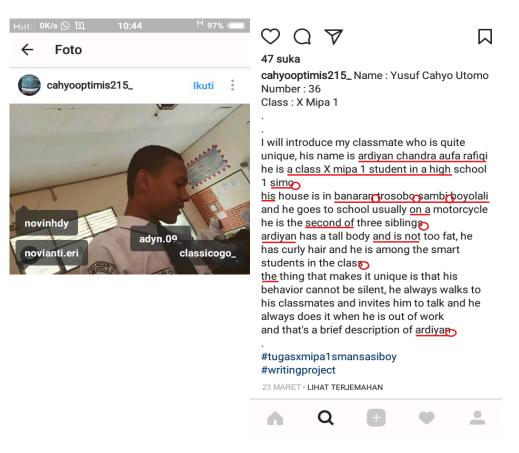


- a. Hi, i would like to <u>introducing</u> my friend. Be better *Hi*, *I would like to <u>introduce</u> my friend.*
- b. He was born in Boyoalali, February <u>2th</u> 2005. Be better *He was* born in Boyoalali, February <u>2nd</u> 2005.
- c. His <u>hobby is</u> playing instrument music and playing game. Be better *His <u>hobbie are playing instrument music and playing game.</u>*

2. Spelling

- a. His favourite food is "<u>Bidtik Lidah</u>" from Harjo Bistik. Be better *His favourite food is "<u>Bistik Lidah</u>" from Harjo Bistik.*
- b. And his favourite drink is <u>minerale</u>. Be better *And his favourite drink is <u>mineral</u>.*

JJ. N-36/YCU /A1



- a. I will introduce my classmate who is quite unique, his name is ardiyan chandra aufa rafiqi <u>he is a classs x mipa student in a high</u> school 1 simo. Be better *I will introduce my classmate who is quite unique, his name is ardiyan chandra aufa rafiqi <u>he is x mipa</u> <u>in a high</u> school 1 simo.*
- b. his house is in banaran trosobo sambi boyolali and he goes to school usually <u>on a</u> motorcycle he is the <u>second of three</u> siblings.
 Be better *his house is in banaran trosobo sambi boyolali and he*

goes to school usually by motorcycle he is the second child of <u>three</u> siblings.

- c. ardiyan has tall body <u>and is not</u> too fat, he has curly hair and he among the smart students in the class. Be better *ardiyan has tall body <u>and not</u> too fat, he has curly hair and he among the smart students in the class.*
- d. the thing that makes it unique is <u>that</u> his behaviour cannot be silent, be better *the thing that makes it unique is his behaviour cannot be silent*.

2. Punctuatiaon

- a. I will introduce my classmate who is quite unique, his name is ardiyan chandra aufa rafiqi he is a classs x mipa student in a high school 1 simo Be better *I will introduce my classmate who is quite unique, his name is ardiyan chandra aufa rafiqi he is a classs x mipa student in a high school 1 simo.*
- b. his house is in <u>banaran,trosobo,sambi,boyolali</u> and he goes to school usually on a motorcycle he is the second of three <u>siblings</u>
 be better *His house is in Banaran, Trosobo, Sambi, Boyolali* and he goes to school usually on a motorcycle he is the second of three <u>siblings</u>.
- c. he has curly hair and he among the smart students in the <u>class</u> be better *he has curly hair and he among the smart students in the* <u>class.</u>

d. he always walks to his classmates and invites him to talk and he always does it when he is out of work and thats a brief descriton of <u>ardiyan</u> be better *he always walks to his classmates and invites him to talk and he always does it when he is out of work and thats a brief descriton of <u>ardiyan.</u>*

3. Capitalization

- a. I will introduce my classmate who is quite unique, his name is ardiyan chandra aufa rafiqi he is a classs x mipa student in a high school 1 simo. Be better I will introduce my classmate who is quite unique, his name is Ardiyan Chandra Aufa Rafiqi he is a classs x mipa student in a high school 1 Simo.
- b. <u>his</u> house is in <u>banaran trosobo sambi boyolali</u> and he goes to school usually on a motorcycle he is the second of three siblings.
 Be better <u>His</u> house is in <u>Banaran, Trosobo, Sambi, Boyolali</u> and he goes to school usually on a motorcycle he is the second of three siblings.
- c. <u>ardiyan</u> has tall body and is not too fat be *better <u>Ardiyan</u> has tall body and is not too fat.*
- d. <u>he</u> always walks to his classmates and invites him to talk and he always does it when he is out of work and thats a brief describin of <u>ardiyan</u> Be better <u>He</u> always walks to his classmates and invites him to talk and he always does it when he is out of work and thats a brief describin of <u>Ardiyan</u>.

APPENDIX 3 : Validation

VALIDATION

The thesis data of Novi Nur Hidayah (15.32.2.1.238) entitled "An Analysis of Writing Ability on Instagram Caption as Teaching Media at SMA N 1 Simo in Academic Year 2019/2020" has been validated by Maria Wulandari, M.Pd on :

Day : Tuesday

Date : October 13th 2020

Sukoharjo, October 13th 2020

Validator

Maria Wulandari. M,Pd