

ABSTRACT

This research is a study on spelling errors made by Form 2 Malay students from SMK Wangsa Maju, Kuala Lumpur. The data was collected from 100 of students where essays and questionnaires were gathered from each student, giving a total of 100 essays and questionnaires. The research focuses on spelling error, types of spelling error and the cause of spelling error in English writing especially among Malay learners. Spelling is a linguistic skill. Spelling is also a written language skill that draws upon an individual's knowledge of linguistic. This is because spelling errors are usually faulty predictions based on an individual's knowledge of written language. Furthermore, spelling is the most important part of any language and especially English language. As a matter of fact, spelling errors made by non-native learners are more than just misspellings. Therefore, analysis of an individual's spelling errors reveals underlying deficits in phonological awareness, and knowledge in target language such as vocabulary. The results of the study show that the common errors in students writing can be traced to the use of the native language or L1 in English language writing.

ABSTRAK

Laporan penyelidikan ini adalah mengenai kesalahan ejaan yang telah dilakukan oleh pelajar-pelajar Melayu Tingkatan 2 Sekolah Menengah Wangsa Maju, Kuala Lumpur. Sebanyak 100 esei dan soal selidik telah dikumpulkan dari 100 orang pelajar. Laporan ini juga tertumpu kepada kesalahan ejaan, jenis kesalahan ejaan dan punca kesalahan ejaan dalam penulisan Bahasa Inggeris di kalangan pelajar Melayu. Ejaan ialah salah satu daripada kemahiran bahasa. Ia menggambarkan bahasa percakapan dan pengetahuan seseorang dalam bahasa termasuk Bahasa Inggeris. Ejaan juga merupakan kemahiran penulisan dalam bahasa yang menerangkan dan menunjukkan pengetahuan linguistik setiap individu. Ini kerana kesalahan ejaan seringkali memberi salah tanggapan terhadap pengetahuan linguistik individu di dalam penulisan terutamanya Bahasa Inggeris. Tambahan pula, ejaan memainkan peranan yang penting dalam aspek setiap bahasa termasuk Bahasa Inggeris. Secara realiti, kesalahan ejaan yang dilakukan oleh mereka yang Bahasa Inggerisnya adalah bahasa kedua selain dari bahasa ibunda mereka iaitu Bahasa Melayu bukan sekadar kesilapan ejaan. Oleh itu, analisis kesalahan ejaan bagi setiap individu menunjukkan sebarang kelemahan dalam aras pengetahuan terutama dalam Bahasa Inggeris sebagai bahasa kedua seperti kosa kata. Hasil kajian juga menunjukkan penggunaan Bahasa ibunda dalam penulisan Bahasa Inggeris.

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