

# Cohesion Analysis and Paragraph Coherence in Scientific Papers of Student of Bali State Polytechnic

I Nyoman Mandia  
*Accounting Department*  
*Politeknik Negeri Bali*  
Denpasar, Indonesia  
nyomanmandia@pnb.ac.id

I Nyoman Sukra  
*Accounting Department*  
*Politeknik Negeri Bali*  
Denpasar, Indonesia  
nyomansukra62@gmail.com

**Abstract**—This study aims to determine the ability of students in writing, particularly in terms of the unity and coherence of paragraphs of the Indonesian language in scientific papers of students of the Bali State Polytechnic Diploma IV Study Program. The method used in this study is a qualitative method, while the method of collecting data in the form of documentation with qualitative descriptive analysis. From the results of the unity analysis and paragraph coherence, it can be mentioned that the writing of paragraphs in scientific papers of IV diploma program students shows that the average value in each sample is 78.5, the highest score is 90.00 and the lowest is 60. In addition, the writing results are also obtained. Paragraph five study programs whose results show, Managerial Accounting Study Program 78.2, International Business Study Program 80.0, Tourism Business Management Study Program 78.0, and 77.8 Construction Management Study Program. From the results of the study it can be concluded that the unitary writing ability and the paragraph coherence of the Diploma IV Polytechnic students of Bali are fairly well categorized.

**Keywords**—*paragraphs, unity, and coherence*

## I. INTRODUCTION

The ability of students to analyze a problem is not just competence in the field of science they are practicing, but the mastery of a language including the mastery of paragraphs is an obligation for every student, considering language as a means of developing science and as a determinant of the realization of a paper. A good paragraph mastery will produce a quality paper and the most important thing is understanding the paper will be easier to understand for the reader because the use of language is not long-winded.

Writing is one of the most difficult language skills when compared to three other skills. This is in line with Nurgiyantoro's opinion that if compared to three other language skills, writing skills are more difficult to master even native speakers are still as a question. This is because the ability to write requires mastery of various linguistic elements and elements outside the language itself which will be written [1]. Indonesian language subjects aim so that students have the following abilities: (1) use language effectively and efficiently in accordance with applicable ethics, both verbally and in writing; (2) respect and pride in

using Indonesian as the language of the unity and language of the country; (3) understanding Indonesian using it correctly and creatively for various purposes; (4) use Indonesian to improve intellectual abilities, as well as emotional and social maturity; (5) enjoy and utilize literary works to broaden horizons, refine manners, and improve knowledge and language skills; (6) respect and boast of Indonesian literature as a treasure of Indonesian human culture and intellectuals [2].

The ability to develop topic sentences into paragraphs and then become an essay or discourse is part of student writing learning which is one indicator of learning that must be mastered by students. The development of sentence topics becomes a paragraph, and being an essay, the existence of cohesion and coherence in an essay or discourse is the most important skill for someone who wants to write or compose. The ability to write is a complex ability, which requires a number of knowledge and skills [3].

Writing is an activity of delivering messages (communication) using written language as a tool or medium. Writing essays is one of the many activities contained in learning Indonesian at school [4]. Student writing activities are very rare nowadays, because students read more texts contained in Google online so that students rely more on copying or copying activities than making sentences or paragraphs themselves. Another problem is that students have learned Indonesian language since they were in elementary school. Students should write when making scientific works that have shown good and correct Indonesian language writing, but in reality there are still many language uses that do not comply with applicable rules, such as: spelling, vocabulary selection, effective sentences and unity and paragraph cohesion.

In this study limited to the written paragraph in the written work of students of the IV State Polytechnic diploma program embodied in a scientific paper thesis. A good paragraph must have the requirements of (1) unity, namely the necessity of the paragraph to clearly show a specific purpose or theme. Unity here must not be interpreted that it only contains one thing. If there is a sentence that deviates from the point of thought of the paragraph, the paragraph becomes incomplete. The deviant

sentence must be excluded from the paragraph, and (2) is the coherence of paragraphs, good coherence occurs when the interreligious relationship between the fostering of a paragraph or paragraph is good, reasonable, easy to understand. In other words, in this case the reader can easily understand the mind of the writer.

## II. THEORETICAL REVIEW

The types of errors, in general, in paragraph research are as follows:

### A. Grammar Errors

Hasyim (2012) refers to the error analysis for both students and teachers indicate as an importance grammar analysis. He said that with the error of analysis, students could find out the difficulties they faced in grammar, and the teacher could know if they had succeeded in teaching the material in question. The focus of the researchers on this study is on word sequences, verbs, subject-verb agreements, and pronoun-reference agreements [4].

### B. Punctuation Error

Arama states that punctuation has the same task for facial expressions and body language; they help the reader understand what the real writer means. For this reason, punctuation errors can cause misunderstandings, so students have been trained to use them correctly. The researchers from this study focused on basic punctuation because the sentences ended like full stop signs, question marks and exclamation marks beside the use of semicolons, and commas [5].

### C. Spelling Error

According to Kusuran, Amir spelling errors are divided into two main categories, typographic errors and cognitive errors. Typographic errors include adding, omitting, substituting, or transferring letters while cognitive errors including those letters have phonetic similarities, such as "academic" and "academic". However, because spelling mistakes often change the meaning of sentences, and lead to misunderstandings, researchers from this study consider all spelling mistakes to be cognitive, and they divide the wrong words into frequently and rarely used words [6].

### D. Coherence Error

Ruegg and Sugiyama refer to coherence as a content organization. Researchers from this study confirm their importance with their effects in attracting the attention and interest of readers. They train students to pay attention to arranging their writing with introductory sentences supported by explanatory sentences and ending with closing [7].

### E. Sentence Error

This error focuses on the use of correct capital letters, and spatial settings because individuals from the target population are prepared to become English teachers.

McFarland refers to the importance of handwriting for brain ability, memory, motor skills, and reading, and emphasizes the importance of this paper in the early stages of teaching children [8].

Baghzou states that their students repeat the same mistakes; they adopted a Corder understanding, about the similarities between acquiring mother tongue and learning foreign languages, and about the benefits of using feedback with children just to improve their mother tongue. Here, researchers from this work strongly recommend using error analysis as feedback for every foreign language learner [9].

As for the types of errors, in general, the researchers from this study are the following sub-criteria:

Unlike the case with Yuliana's explanation that there are six patterns of arguments in the argumentative paragraphs in result and discussion of the articles. The six argumentation patterns are (1) Position Statement Patterns - Data; (2) Position Statement Patterns - Data1 - Data2; (3) Data Pattern - Position Statement; (4) Data Pattern1 - Data2 - Position Statement; (5) Data Pattern1 - Data 2 - Data 3 - Data 4 - Data 5- Guarantee - Position Statement; (6) Data Pattern 1 - Data 2 - Position Statement - Data 3 - Data 4 - Data 5. Thus, it can be concluded that the paragraph arguments in result and discussion is proper on economic field accredited journal articles still need to be improved. Improving linked and match arguments paragraph in the discussion section is very important and urgent to do so that Indonesian scientists who contribute scientifically in the writing of accredited journal articles can increase their scientific participation in the broader academic arena.

Mungungu conducted a quantitative study to identify the errors committed in writing by three Namibian groups: Oshiwambo, Afrikaans and Silozi. He, then, compared the types and frequency of their errors. The sample consisted of 360 essays written by 180 participants from different secondary schools in different regions; each group consisted of 60 ones. The focus of the study was on the errors committed by the participants in tenses, prepositions, articles, and spelling. The study has further shown that the highest number of errors was committed by the Oshiwambo group, and then the Silozi group; the lowest number of errors was committed by the Afrikaans [10].

Sarfraz examined the errors of fifty English essays written by fifty undergraduate Pakistani students. The focus of the study was on identifying, describing, and evaluating errors committed by the fifty participants. Sarfraz thought that 61 out of 76 errors were resulted from the inter-language process, which implies bad habits of learning strategies. Besides, other 15 errors were due to the mother tongue interference. Sarfraz also ascribed the errors to the lack of practice, feedback, motivation and carelessness of the part of the students [11].

The critical thinking theory delivered by Toulmin in Yuliana Setyaningsih's research was placed as an analytical frame of reference to examine the argumentative paragraph patterns in the discussion section of journal articles that were the object of this research. Toulmin's critical thinking

theory to provide a solution, how the argumentative paragraphs in the result and discussion part of accredited journal articles must be improved. Regarding the argument, Golden asserted that "the Toulmin model of argument is a dynamic model which highlights the movement of the rhetor's reasoning". The dynamism of the Toulmin argument model allows the author to choose the patterns of arguments needed in order to reach the desired level of understanding of the argument [12].

This is inline with the research conducted by Qin and Karbacak on the application of elements of the model argument in the argumentation of English Department students at a university in China, who found that the position statement (claim) and data needed to be followed by counter claims, counter data, rebuttal claims, and rebuttal data, so that arguments became stronger [13].

### III. RESEARCH METHOD

The research entitled Analysis of Unity and Combination of Paragraphs in Student Scientific Writing of Diploma IV of the State Polytechnic of Bali, was examined in a qualitative model. The research design in this research was descriptive method. According to Gay descriptive method is used to determine and reports the way things are. The descriptive method will be used in this study because it reports the condition of students' ability in writing paragraphs using structure of the paragraph in argumentative essay, especially argumentative essay [14].

Error analysis has grown in importance, specifically in the field of linguistics; accordingly, a proliferation of studies using error analysis has been conducted. In this vein, Nzama [15] attributed the increased interest in using error analysis to the importance of this method in discovering the strategies that learners use when acquiring a particular language. According to the researchers of the present work, error analysis further helps to find new teaching strategies that are based on students' weak points to reduce if not eradicating such errors [15].

This section clearly describes the types of data collected, data sources, and techniques used to collect the data. The data of this study are in the form of student scientific papers in the form of the State Polytechnic Diploma IV Program thesis 2018 Academic Year. The required data amounts to 35 student scientific papers. In this study research results will be obtained in the form of paper print reports and focused on paragraph writing. Population is the subject of research. Population research is conducted when researchers want to see all the twists and turns that exist in the population. Therefore, the subject includes all things contained in the population, the study is also called the census.

The research population was also presented as a group that attracted researchers to generalize the results of research, or research subjects as a set consisting of people, animals, plants, or objects that have similar characteristics. Based on this, the population in this study was all of the Diploma IV Year 2018 student theses totaling 346 papers.

Sampling techniques can be grouped into two namely Probability Sampling and Nonprobability Sampling. Probability Sampling is a sampling technique that provides equal opportunities for each element (member) of the population to be selected as members of the sample. Thus, the technique used in this study is nonprobability sampling, the total number of scientific papers of students of the Bali State Polytechnic Diploma IV Program in 2018 is 346 papers, while the sample is taken as many as 35 papers.

This study uses the observation method. Observation method is a way of collecting data by conducting direct observations of an object in a given period and making a systematic recording of certain things observed. The number of observation periods that need to be done and the length of time in each observation period depends on the type of data collected. If the observation will be carried out on a number of people, and the results of the observation will be used to make comparisons between these people, then observations should be made for each person in a relatively similar situation. The observation is the writing data of the Indonesian paragraph in the scientific paper of the Bali State Polytechnic Diploma IV student in 2018. This method has a basic technique in the form of tapping technique. The tapping technique is referred to as the basic technique in the listening method, because in essence listening is realized by tapping. In a sense, researchers in an effort to obtain data is done by tapping the use of the language of someone or some people who become informants.

There are several data collection techniques in a study. Basic techniques in the form of tapping techniques. called basic techniques because in essence listening is realized by tapping. In a sense, researchers in an effort to obtain data are carried out by tapping someone's language or several people. The technique of referring freely is capable of meaning that the researcher only acts as an observer and is not involved in the process of discussion.

The recording technique is done to record the writing of the paragraph in the scientific work report from the final assignment of the Bali State Polytechnic Diploma IV student, which is then recorded on the card.

Data analysis is done after collecting data in accordance with the objectives to be achieved. Of course, the data analyzed is the data generated in making observations. In this study, descriptive data analysis was used.

Qualitative descriptive technique is a technique of analyzing data by interpreting data obtained with words. Qualitative descriptive techniques are also often interpreted as research that does not make calculations or only use words. Qualitative descriptive techniques are carried out to describe students' scientific writing during detailed and clear learning. Data collected from observations and documentation will be analyzed through steps, such as (1) data reduction, (2) data presentation, and (3) inference.

Al-Khasawneh identified the types of errors committed in English paragraph writing by 26 Jordanian students of different majors at Ajloun National University. After categorizing the errors into the wrong use of articles,

prepositions, subject-verb agreement, word order, tense, plurality, spelling, capitalization, sentence structure, demonstrative, and irregular verbs, the highest frequency of errors was in the use of articles. Al-Khasawneh thought that such errors were committed due to the insufficient exposure to the target language, lack of practice, and to interference.

As it is shown, the majority of the studies ascribed the reasons of committing errors in writing to the interference between the native and non-native languages, the lack of practice and feedback from the early years of learning in addition to the lack of the students' motivation and carefulness in following their teachers' instructions and to the use of the internet. No doubt, the role of teachers, curriculum, and the exposure to the foreign language is also important for improving the students' writing. To the researchers of the present work, Salebi's way of letting the students comment on their errors is a good way to help them recognize the errors and overcome them. Further, these studies consistently [16].

#### IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

##### A. Cohesion Paragraph

Coherence paragraph will be fulfilled if the information in the paragraph is still controlled by the main idea. In the paragraph there may be some additional ideas, but those ideas remain controlled by the main ideas [18]. For more details about the unity of the following paragraphs, a sample paragraph will be presented from the quotations obtained in the student's writing in each of the following study programs.

*The following is data that shows the level of compliance of the annual taxpayer's Notification Letter (SPT) at the Tabanan Primary Tax Office. This study uses corporate taxpayers as a sample, because tax revenue from corporate taxpayers is greater than individual taxpayers. Corporate taxpayers are tax contributors to state revenues with a larger amount of pay due to tax from corporate taxpayers related to the turnover of the company, the greater the company's turnover identifies the payment of increasingly large taxes.*

The data above shows that there is no element of unity paragraph, because it is tucked into this research sentence using a corporate taxpayer as a sample, because tax revenue from corporate taxpayers is greater than individual taxpayers. Similarly, the placement of sentence sequences is not logical.

Data 2 will be a unified whole if written below.

*The hospitality industry plays an important role as one of the supporting sectors of tourism. Without a hotel it would be difficult for tourism in an area to develop. The existence of hotels as a means of public accommodation is very helpful for tourists who are visiting to travel with services provided by the hotel itself. According to Sulastiyono, a hotel is a company managed by its owner by providing food, beverage and room facilities for sleeping to people who travel and are able to pay a*

*reasonable amount according to the services received. The main function of the hotel itself is as a means of accommodation for temporary stays for guests who come from various places. But in the present era, the function of the hotel is not only a place to stay but also used as a place for seminars, conducting business meetings, holding weddings and so on. wedding party and so on.*

The third data describes the development of hospitality consists of five sentences, but the second sentence is very disturbing in the unity of paragraphs because it slips: without a hotel it will be difficult for tourism in an area. The paragraph should focus on discussing the development of the hotel, but the paragraph also shows the definition of the hotel, as well as the functions of the hotel, so that the paragraph has not shown a unity.

The following will be presented in paragraph quotations taken in one sample.

*The growth of accommodation companies, especially hotels in Bali, continues to increase each year along with the number of tourists visiting Bali, so this causes a condition of intense competition between hotel businesses and other accommodations in the Province of Bali. To be able to excel in competition, The Patra Bali Resort & Villas requires planning of all company operational activities that are interrelated and influence each other in carrying out other activities. The Patra Bali Resort & Villas are required to perform and maximize management functions which include planning, organizing, implementing (actuating), and controlling (controlling) as well as possible, so that the implementation of all planned activities does not deviate from the situation the truth in the future. One way to maximize management functions in achieving goals is by making a budget.*

The data above consists of 4 sentences in forming a paragraph. However, sentence 3 shows less unity if it is related to sentences 1 and 2. Therefore, sentence 3 is because it is separated from sentences 1 and 2. In sentences 1 and 2 discuss the growth of accommodation in Bali, while sentences 3 and 4 discuss management The Patra Bali Resort & Villas.

##### B. Coherence Paragraph

The second requirement in a paragraph is that paragraph must contain good coherence or coherence. A good mix occurs when the interreligious relationship that fosters a paragraph or paragraph is good, reasonable, easy to understand.

*Tax compliance can be defined as a condition that taxpayers fulfill all tax obligations and carry out their taxation rights (Rahayu, 2013: 138). Compliance is an important basis in the development and smoothness of the success of the self-assessment system itself. In fact, compliance is not an easy action to be realized by every taxpayer. Most people have a tendency to be able to*

*escape the obligation to pay taxes and take action against taxes.*

The absence of an intermittent link in the paragraph above so that the paragraph is less solid. At the beginning of the paragraph begins with the word obedience and the second sentence also begins with the word fidelity, so that it does not show coherence. It will be more solid if the second sentence is inserted between the sentences beside it, and the last sentence is marked by a cross-sectional link.

*Tax compliance can be defined as a condition that taxpayers fulfill all tax obligations and carry out their taxation rights (Rahayu, 2013: 138). In addition, compliance is one of the important bases in the development and smoothness of the self-assessment system itself. In fact, compliance is not an easy action to be realized by every taxpayer. So, most people have a tendency to be able to escape the obligation to pay taxes and take action against taxes.*

*This will make taxpayers feel facilitated and helped in completing their obligations in the field of taxation. This is supported by attribution theory which states that service quality is an external cause of tax compliance. Improvement in terms of quality and quantity of a service is expected to increase the satisfaction of taxpayers as a customer so as to increase compliance in the field of taxation.*

The word group is written twice in a row so it looks less cohesive. We recommend that the second sentence not be rewritten, but redirected using interconnecting links therefore, or otherwise. Here is a paragraph showing the coherence.

*This will make taxpayers feel facilitated and helped in completing their obligations in the field of taxation. Therefore, it is supported by attribution theory which states that service quality is an external cause of tax compliance. Improvement in terms of quality and quantity of a service is expected to increase the satisfaction of taxpayers as a customer so as to increase compliance in the field of taxation.*

*If there is certainty, the boss can guess the manager's business through their output so that budgetary slack is difficult to do. Third, managers have personal interests. Fourth, there is a conflict of goals between managers and their superiors. As well as the fifth condition stated by Onsi, Merchant and Dunk namely the importance of the role of managers in their participation in the budgeting process. Based on these five factors, there are three factors, including budget participation, budget emphasis, and personal interests (in this case including achieving compensation), having a major effect on budgetary slack.*

At the beginning of the sentence there are words if and words then. The existence of two clauses shows that the sentence is not right. Interfaith liaison is not appropriate to use the word and, because it is classified as conjunction. Therefore, the word and should be replaced again. The following is an excerpt of the paragraph.

*If there is certainty, the boss can guess the manager's business through their output so that the budget gap is difficult to do. Third, managers have personal interests. Fourth, there is a conflict of goals between managers and their superiors. Moreover, the fifth condition stated by Onsi, Merchant and Dunk is the importance of the role of managers in their participation in the budgeting process. Based on these five factors, it shows three factors, namely budget participation, budget emphasis, and personal interests (in this case including achieving compensation), having a major effect on budgetary slack.*

*The increasing number of new players entering the hospitality service industry has led to increasingly intense competition between hotels. Success in winning the competition is determined by several things, including quality, services and service prices. Quality is the quality of service to consumers, this emphasizes more on customer satisfaction with a type of service. Services are the quantity or variety of services provided by the hotel to customers. In addition to quality and services, the price of services is a very influential factor in the struggle for the hearts of consumers and prospective consumers. Service prices are the nominal amount that must be paid by consumers for services provided by the hotel or service provider.*

The above paragraph has shown a unity, but it has not yet been shown. Therefore, it has not inserted the interfaith liaison that should be in the coherence paragraph. The interfaith liaison in question is: however.

*Quality is the quality of service to consumers, this emphasizes more on customer satisfaction with a type of service. However, services are the quantity or variety of services provided by the hotel to customers. In addition to quality and services, the price of services is a very influential factor in the struggle for the hearts of consumers and prospective consumers. Service price is the nominal amount that must be paid by consumers for services provided by the hotel or service provider.*

*Whereas if using ABC System room costs are divided into five activities, namely: classification of activities and levels of activity, linking activities with costs, identifying cost drivers, determining per unit cost driver rates, and charging costs to products using cost driver rates and activity size.*

Interfaith liaison, while not precisely placed at the beginning of the paragraph, is also included at the beginning of the sentence. Remembering that word is an auxiliary word. Thus, the correct writing is as follows.

*The use of ABC System room costs is divided into five activities, namely: classification of activities and levels of activity, linking activities with costs, identifying cost drivers, determining per unit cost driver rates, and charging costs to products using cost driver rates and activity size.*

### C. Value of Cohesion and Coherence

The amount of data entered in this research is 35 student paperwork in the form of thesis. From that amount, each thesis takes 6 to 10 paragraphs. Student paragraph writing shows good results. The average value for the unity of the paragraph is 80.7, the average is 76.4, while the mean value of the unity and the coexistence is 78.5. The highest gain in terms of paragraph unity is 90 and the lowest is 60. Likewise for the value of paragraph coherence of the highest and lowest value equals the highest and lowest value of the unity of the paragraph.

In one paragraph there are still some themes that obscure the unity of the paragraph. For example, in a paragraph sentence first talk about visiting Bali. On the other hand it discusses technical planning issues. Accordingly, the paragraph should be broken down into several paragraphs as a condition in the paragraph integrity.

In the case of paragraph clusters, there are still some student writing not yet placed the interlocking hooks in place and there are no interlocking hooks. Here is a graph of gain value in each sample.

The difference in the ability to write paragraphs in each study program is very small, namely 80, 78.2, 78, and 77.8 in the average value of unity and coherence. Thus, the International Business Study Program is ranked first, both Managerial Accounting Study Programs, the three Tourism Business Management Study Programs, and the four Construction Management Study Programs.

### V. CONCLUSION

Based on the description of previous chapters, it can be summarized as follows. Student union writing is good enough with an average score of 80.7, but there are still several themes in one paragraph that result in blurring the unity of the paragraph. On the contrary, there are several paragraphs of student papers that should be written into one paragraph. Unity in a paragraph will be fulfilled if the information in that paragraph remains controlled by the main idea. Thus, students need to define the theme in a paragraph.

The average value of paragraph writing coherence is 73.85, also quite good. However, there are still some student writings that have not placed interlocking hooks in place, as a condition in paragraph clauses. The clarity in a paragraph will be fulfilled if the sentences that make up the paragraph are logically and grammatically linked, and relate to one another to support the main idea. To build the cohesiveness of the sentences in the paragraph, the author can use keywords and synonyms, pronouns, transition words, and parallel structures.

The ability to write paragraphs in particular in the unity and coexistence is good, with the average score in each sample of 78.5, where the highest score is 90 and the lowest is 60. In addition, the result of the writing of paragraph five of the study program results shows, Managerial Accounting Study Program has score of 78.2, International Business Produce has score of 80.0, Tourism Business Management

Produce has score of 78.0, and Construction Management Products has score 77.8.

### REFERENCES

- [1] B. Nurgiyantoro, *Penilaian pembelajaran bahasa*. Yogyakarta: BPFE, 2010.
- [2] N. W. Resmayani et al., "Analisis pola pengembangan paragraf pada karangan siswa kelas XI Bahasa I di SMAN 1 Seririt," *e-Journal Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia*, vol: 3, no: 1, 2015.
- [3] S. Akhadiah, *Pembinaan kemampuan menulis Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Erlangga, 2013.
- [4] S. Hasyim, "Error analysis in the teaching of English," *Kata*, vol. 4, no. 1, 2012.
- [5] A. Arama, *The Comma and The Period: From Rote Learning To Efficient Classroom Practice: The Case Of Second Year Students*, University of Constantine, M.A. diss., University of Constantine, 2010.
- [6] A. Kusuran, *English Spelling Error Analysis: An Investigation Of English Spelling Errors Made By Swedish Senior High School Students*, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, 2016.
- [7] R. Ruegg and Y. Sugiyama, "Organization Of Ideas In Writing: What Are Raters Sensitive To? Language Testing in Asia," 2016.
- [8] E. McFarland, *The Importance Of Handwriting: How Montessori Didactic Materials Support Handwriting*. The University of Wisconsin-RiverFalls, 2015.
- [9] S. Baghzou, *The effects of content feedback on students' Writing*, Ankara Üniversitesi Dil ve Tarih-Coğrafya Fakültesi Dergisi, 51, 2, 2011.
- [10] S. S. Mungungu, "Error analysis: investigating the writing of ESL Namibian Learners, Master of Arts – with specialization," in *TESOL*, University of South Africa, 2010.
- [11] S. Summaira, *Error Analysis of the written english essays of Pakistani Undergraduate Students: A Case Study*. November 2016.
- [12] Golden, L. James, F. G. Berquist, and W. E. Coleman, *The rhetoric of western thought*. Dubuque, Iowa: Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company, 2009.
- [13] Q. Jingjing and E. Karabacak, "The analysis of toulmin elements in Chinese," *EFL University Argumentative Writing System*, vol. 38, pp. 444-456, 2010.
- [14] L. R. Gay, *Educational Research Competencies For Analysis And Application*. New York: Merrill, 2009.
- [15] V. M. Nzama, *Error Analysis: A Study of Errors Committed by Isizulu Speaking Learners of English in Selected Schools*. Department of General Linguistics at the University of Zululand, 2016.
- [16] F. M. Al-Khasawneh, "Error analysis of written English paragraphs by Jordanian Undergraduate Students: A Case Study," *International Journal of English Language*, Literature and Humanities, vol. II, issue VIII, 2017.