Paragraph writing can be very simple and complicated in the same time, because writing takes time and needs skills. Dealing with that statement a descriptive research is conducted in Muhammadiyah University of Tangerang. This research uses the descriptive qualitative research. The population of this research is all students of fourth semester for english study program in Muhammadiyah University of Tangerang semester academic 2017/2018 consisting of five parallel classes namely class 4a1, 4a2, 4a3, 4b1, and 4b2. The objective of this research is to analyze students’ skill in their paragraph writing. After analyzing the data quantitatively and qualitatively, it was found that the highest average score is in the organization used student in writing indicated by the number 15,65, followed by content with an average value 15,34. The average value of the mechanic is 15,17 and for the grammar is 14,79, and the last indicator is vocabulary that shows 14,68 for it’s average. The result of their paragraph writing was categorized as good, This is seen from average gain is 15,13

Key words: Writing, Paragraph writing,
Teachers spend many weeks of the year trying to pass on their knowledge and teach their students to write academically, as they know the benefits of acquiring this skill early on.

There are many kinds of writing that have been taught in University, one of the is Paragraph writing. Paragraph writing is a compulsory subject for english study program student in Muhammadiyah University of Tangerang. It is learned in every fourth semester, this subject helps students to be able to identify parts of paragraph and write them in good paragraph writing.

In good paragraph writing the students need many requirements and complex skills such as how they are able to determine paragraph content, it’s organization, vocabulary, grammar, and mechanics. Therefore, those components or indicators must be mastered by students.

According to description above, the researcher is interested to analyze the paragraph writing of fourth semester students for english study program in Muhammadiyah University of Tangerang.

II. THEORITICAL REVIEW

a. Writing

Writing takes a time. That’s why writing is often referred to as a process. Richards and Miller (2008) “Writing process is recursive, that is, it is a cyclical, overlapping process where the writer may return to earlier stages, or proceed to later stages at any time, or the writer may try several strategies at once” (p.65).

As stated by Harmer (2007) “Writing is very helpful for students to make the difference between writing to study and writing to write. Writing is very important as a tool or practice to help students practice and work with the language they have learned” (p.112). It
means that, when the first students to write it very helpful in practice the language and writing them in order to develop the idea of the students' knowledge in thinking. It can also make students distinguish between writing to study and writing for other things as needed.

b. Paragraph Writing

A paragraph is a group of sentences that develops a single topic or idea. It has three main parts. The first part is the topic sentence. It is called the topic sentence because it states the topic or the subject of the paragraph. The second main part is the supporting sentences. The supporting sentences develop the topic. This means that they explain the topic sentence in detail. The last part is the concluding sentence. The concluding sentence summarizes the main points of the paragraph, or makes a final comment on the topic. (Zemach & Rumisek, 2003). A clear academic paragraph requires all of these parts.

c. Students’ writing assessment

Writing is a complex skill to learn, because it requires students to learn several aspects. They are content, organization, vocabulary, grammar, and mechanics. According to Jacobs et al (1981) there are five aspects of writing:

1. Organization: Refers to the logical organization of the content (coherence). It is related to the ideas that stick together so that ideas run smoothly within paragraph.

2. Content: Refers to the substance of writing, the experience of the main idea (unity). It is identified by seeing the topic sentence. The topic sentence should express main idea and reflect the entire of paragraph.
3. Grammar: Refers to the use of the correct grammatical forms and syntactical pattern. It is identified from the construction of well-formed sentence.

4. Vocabulary: Refers to the selection or words those are suitable with the content. It can be identified by seeing the words choice or diction in order to convey ideas to the reader.

5. Mechanics: Refers to use of graphic conventional of the language. It is identified by seeing the usage of spelling, punctuation and capitalization within the paragraph. (p.90)

d. Rubric of Writing

Table 2.1
Analytic scale for rating composition task

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>20-18</th>
<th>17-15</th>
<th>14-12</th>
<th>11-6</th>
<th>5-1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>20-18: Excellent to Good</strong></td>
<td><strong>17-15: Good to Adequate</strong></td>
<td><strong>14-12: Adequate to Fair</strong></td>
<td><strong>11-6: Unacceptable</strong></td>
<td><strong>5-1: College-level work</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriate title, effective introductory paragraph, topic is stated, leads to body; transitional expressions used; arrangement of material shows plan (could be outlined by reader); supporting evidence given for generalizations; conclusion logical and complete.</td>
<td>Adequate title, introduction, and conclusion; body of essay is acceptable, but some evidence may be lacking, some ideas aren’t fully developed; sequence is logical but transitional expressions may be absent or misused.</td>
<td>Mediocre or scant introduction or conclusion; problems with the order of ideas in body; the generalizations may not be fully supported by the evidence given; problems of organizations interfere.</td>
<td>Shaky or minimally recognizable introduction can barely be seen; severe problems with ordering of ideas; lack of supporting evidence; conclusion weak or illogical; inadequate effort at organization.</td>
<td>Absence of introduction or conclusion; no apparent organization of body; severe lack of supporting evidence; writer has not made any effort to organize the composition (could not be outlined by reader).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. **Logical development of ideas:**

**Content**

| Essay addresses the assigned topic; the ideas are concrete and thoroughly developed; no extraneous material; essay reflects thought. | Essay addresses the issues but misses some points; ideas could be more fully developed; some extraneous material is present. | Development of ideas not complete or essay is somewhat off the topic; paragraphs aren’t divided exactly right. | Ideas incomplete; essay does not reflect careful thinking or was hurriedly written; inadequate effort in area of content. | Essay is completely inadequate and does not reflect college-level work; no apparent effort to consider the topic carefully. |

3. **Grammar**

| Native-like fluency in English grammar; correct use of relative clauses, prepositions, modals, articles, verb forms, and tense sequencing; no fragments or run-on sentences | Advanced proficiency in English grammar; some grammar problems don’t influence communication, although the reader is aware of them; no fragments or run-on sentences. | Ideas are getting through to the reader, but grammar problems are apparent and have a negative effect on communication; run-on sentences or fragments present. | Numerous serious grammar problems interfere with communication of the writer’s ideas; grammar review of some areas clearly needed; difficult to read sentences. | Severe grammar problems interfere greatly with the message; reader can’t understand what the writer was trying to say; unintelligible sentence structure. |

4. **Punctuation, spelling, & mechanics**

| Correct use of English writing conventions: left and right margins, all needed capitals, paragraphs indented, punctuation and spelling; very neat. | Some problems with writing conventions or punctuation; occasional spelling errors; left margin correct; paper is neat and legible. | Uses general writing conventions but has errors; spelling problems distract reader; punctuation errors interfere with ideas. | Serious problems with format of paper; parts of essay not legible; errors in sentence punctuation and final punctuation; unacceptable to educated readers. | Complete disregard for English writing conventions; paper illegible; obvious capitals missing, no margins, severe spelling problems. |
III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research uses the descriptive qualitative research. It means that this research describes variables objectively and all the factors that affect those variables. The population of this research is all students of fourth semester for English study program in Muhammadiyah University of Tangerang. semester academic 2017/2018 consisting of five parallel classes namely class 4a1, 4a2, 4a3, 4b1, and 4b2. Samples are taken in one class randomly using techniques cluster random sampling. The instrument used by researcher is the final assignment of student’s paragraph writing. Then the collected data are analyzed and interpreted based on research needs.

IV. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

After determining the sample through cluster random sampling of research populations, then 4a3 is determined to be research sample consisting of 29 student. Then the researcher used their final assignment of paragraph writing and analyzed them based on the indicators of writing assesment as presented in the following table:

Table 1: Students writing skill in paragraph writing based on the Indicators of of writing assesment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Students</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Content</th>
<th>Grammar</th>
<th>Mechanic</th>
<th>Vocabulary</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>14.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>15.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>15.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>14.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>16.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Based on the table above, the obtained description of paragraph writing for the fourth semester students in English study program at Muhammadiyah University of Tangerang, the result of their paragraph writing was categorized as **good**. This is seen from average gain is 15,13. Despite their paragraph writing was also assessed from indicators of writing assessment that also shows categories of **good to adequate** but the difference in value is obtained average among component indicators.

From the five indicators of writing assessment, it was found that the highest average score is in the organization used student in writing indicated by the number 15,65, followed by content with an average value 15,34. The average value of the
mechanic is 15,17 and for the grammar is 14,79, and the last indicator is vocabulary that shows 14,68 for its average.

V. CONCLUSION

An analysis of student’s writing becomes very important, not only for understanding their skills in writing but also for assessing their assignment in writing. This research showed that the fourth semester students in English study program at Muhammadiyah University of Tangerang are able to write good paragraph writing based on the indicator of writing assessment. They are able to organize the parts of paragraph, it can be proved from the highest score among five indicators of writing is coming from the organization.

References


