CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher of this research will be explaining about review of related literature. It is concerned with theoretical comprehension that is introduced done point of interest.

The review has important functions, which makes it worth reading. This chapter composed of the view of paraphrase, paraphrasing tool, grammatical error, spoof text and Readers Digest magazine.

2.1 Paraphrasing
Paraphrasing is one of the effective ways to restate the statements or paragraphs in different forms. As convinced by McCarhy (2009), paraphrasing is a technique of restating passages or statements lexically and syntactically different from the original text. However, paraphrasing does not change the actual meaning of the text or it can be stated that it still has the similar proper meaning of the texts. Score (2007) convinces that paraphrase is a verb which aims at re-writing a phrase or sentence with the same meaning, but it normally uses different dictions or words. In addition to those two definitions, according to Chulalongkorn University Language Institute (2009), paraphrasing can be addressed as a way of expressing someone's idea or perspective by means of using own words or dictions, but it is not allowed to change the original meaning. Henceforth, paraphrasing can facilitate people or students to understand the text and it can be a way to prevent the plagiarism in educational research.
From all of those theories, it can be make a conclusion that paraphrase is one of the technique in writing to re-write or re make a new sentence with the different word but has similar meaning without change the main idea. Paraphrase can make the people more understand about the text because paraphrase use the own words that easy to understand.

2.1.1 Procedure of Paraphrase

There are three sorts of paraphrasing procedures that are supposed to follow prior to paraphrasing. Those two paraphrasing procedures are proposed by two experts, namely: Bailey (2011) and Wallwork (2011). Accordingly, those two procedures of paraphrasing are concisely elaborated in the following sections:

The first procedure of paraphrasing is as stated by Bailey (2011). Here are the following procedures of paraphrasing: (1) trying to find another vocabulary with the similar meaning (synonym), such as study and research, or select and pick, (2) changing the part of speech, such as from noun to verb, or from noun to adjective, and so on, and (3) changing the word order, it will be an alternative to paraphrase, such as English Department students > the students of English Department, and so forth.

The second procedure of paraphrasing is in line with the explanation from Wallwork (2011). There are basically five procedures of paraphrasing as stated by that expert. Firstly, the researcher is allowed to use synonym in terms of verbs, adverbs, adjectives. Secondly, the researcher is supposed to change the part of speech, such as from noun to verb, noun to adjective, and so on. Thirdly, the researcher should change the noun or pronoun from singular or plural. Fourthly,
the researcher should change the tense of sentence, such as from -ing form to
infinitive, from simple present tense to progressive tense, and from passive to
active. Lastly, after changing all above procedures, the writer is supposed to pay
more attention the essential meaning of the text has been paraphrased.

2.2 Paraphrasing Tool

Paraphrasing tool can be described as a means or online application
employed for facilitating people or students to paraphrase the words, sentences,
paragraphs, or even journals. In other words, paraphrasing tool can summarize
sentences automatically without reading books or even looking up dictionary.
Thus, here is the following descriptions regarding the online paraphrasing
machine and operating of paraphrasing tool:

2.2.1 Online Paraphrasing Machine

Most educated people, especially, who are still studying in college know
about what actually a paraphrasing tool is. The paraphrasing tool is a means or
application used to paraphrase the sentences. However, most people do not have
enough time to paraphrase the sentences by using manual way. Eventually, it
makes many people want to use this application.

As a matter of fact, it can be concluded that a paraphrasing tool is the best
application which aims at paraphrasing the sentences. Most students know about
this application. A paraphrasing tool actually can facilitate the students or people
to paraphrase texts quickly and accurately with good grammatical structures.
2.2.2 Kinds and Operating Paraphrasing Tool

While most students know about a paraphrasing tool, but in contrast, they do not know any kinds of paraphrasing tool and how to operate that application as well. Remember, operating paraphrasing tool is very easy to use by people. Paraphrasing tool is a state of the art piece of software designed to provide the maximum to ease the students and comfort for its users without losing any of its cutting edge advanced options. Paraphrasing tool can make you enjoyable when paraphrasing texts without thinking about grammatical structure.

1. Goparaphrase.com

This application can be used for paraphrasing any words, sentences and text. How to operate paraphrasing tool will be explained by the writer in this research. For the first open the application of paraphrasing tool in the internet. And then copy the original text with push the button CTRL+C and also paste that original text into paraphrasing tool using CTRL+V. After that, please enter a password that available in this application. And the last push the button GO PARAPHRASE! Now, the paraphrasing tool result is available to use by the people.
2. Paraphrasing-tool.com

This application can be used for paraphrasing any words, sentences and text. You can input the verification code in the blank box that provide after that you will get the new text or sentence fastly.

3. Youparaphrase.com

These are the following procedures of operating a *paraphrasing tool*. Firstly, the user has to open the application of paraphrasing tool in internet. Secondly, the user must copy the original texts by pressing button CTRL+C and paste those original texts into the paraphrasing tool by pressing CTRL+V. Thirdly, the user must enter a password has been available. Lastly, the user is allowed to know the result of paraphrasing tool's work.
One of these applications below the writer chooses Youparaphrase.com because this application can be stated that operating a paraphrasing tool is easy. Everyone can use this application to paraphrase a text everywhere and every time. Paraphrasing tool also makes a new sentence with quickly without changing the meaning from the original text. So, all of the people must to know about this application and please use Youparaphrase.com to paraphrase with properly. The writer give a picture about the operating of paraphrasing tool in order to the reader become more understanding.

### 2.3 Grammatical Error

Error is a deviation from the adult grammar of a native speaker that reflects on language learner’s proficiency. Error cannot be self-corrected but we can observe, analyze, and classify it (Brown, 2000:217-218). And Grammar is one part of language components. A grammar consists of rules or principles that can help us identify correct sentences. And then Grammatical error is an error made
by the writer, especially in grammatical components, such as the usage or mechanic, tense, spelling, punctuation and so on. The English teacher is supposed to integrate the development of four English skills in teaching and learning processes. To identify whether the grammar can work well or not, it has to understand about when that grammar can be used or not. It likely indicates that there is a possibility of error occurrence in writing. In this research, the term of error in grammar can be called as a grammatical error.

### 2.3.1 Types of Error Analysis

The errors are classified based on surfaced strategy taxonomy those include four types of errors are:

1. **Omission Error**

   Dulay, Burt, and Krashen (as cited in Muriungi, et al, 2011: 93) state that omission errors are characterized by the absence of an item that must appear in a well-formed utterance. Language learners omit grammatical morphemes much more frequently than content words, e.g. “The student in our class were excited”. It should be “The students in our class were excited”

2. **Addition Errors**

   Dulay, Burt, and Krashen (as cited in Muriungi, et al, 2011: 94) discuss that addition errors are characterized by the presence of an item which must not appear in a well-formed utterance. Two types of addition errors are: Double Marking and Regularization. Double marking is accurately described as the failure to delete certain items which are
required in some linguistic contractions but not in others. The examples are: She didn't went to school and He doesn't knows my name. Those two examples present double marking for present and past tense. The sentences should be: She didn't go to school (the marker of past tense is did) and He doesn't know my name (the marker of present is does). The next is regularization, regularizing errors are those in which a marker that is typically added to exceptional items of the given class that do not take a marker. For example adding –s for all of plural such as mans, foots, childs, mouses, etc and adding -ed to the verbs of past tense like hitted, and beated.

3. Misformation Errors

Misformation errors are characterized by the use of the wrong form of the morphemes or structure. There three types of errors are: Regularization errors, archi-forms and alternating form. The first regularization errors: The dog eated the chicken. The second is Archi-forms:I see her yesterday. Her dance with my brother. and Alternating forms: I seen her.(Dulay, Burt, and Krashen as cited in Muriungi, et al, 2011: 97 ).

4. Misordering Errors

Dulay, Burt, and Krashen (as cited in Muriungi, et al, 2011: 98) explain that misordering errors are characterized by the incorrect placement of a morpheme or group of morphemes in an utterance, For examples: I don’t know what is that and He is all the time late.
2.4 Spoof Text

In accordance with Melati (2010: 152), spoof is a kind of text which tells what occurred in the past event with unpredictable and funny endings. A funny story has always an interesting story, and it likely amuses the readers. The prominent function of spoof text is amusement which means that the ending of the story must amuse the readers, and twist is a heart of spoof text itself (Rizal, 2011).

As stated in Ahdoy (2008), spoof is a text which provides the factual story that occurring in the past event with unpredictable and funny endings. It also has a social function which is to amuse and share the essential meaning of the story to the readers.

2.4.1 Social Function

Social function of spoof text is actually to retell events with a humorous twist which aiming at sharing and entertaining the readers. It means that the aim of spoof text is to give the readers the description of what and when endings that occur with a humorous twist.

2.4.2 Generic Structure

To write a spoof text, the writer needs some structures to construct or shape the story. According to Melati (2010: 152), there are three procedures of constructing the written spoof. Thereby, those are concisely mentioned below:

1. Orientation: providing the setting and introducing the characters.

   Orientation is a phase to introduce the story to readers. By giving an introduction, the readers can recognize as involving in the story at first.

2. Events: telling the happenings in the sequences.
The sequences of events are provided in the story in which it aims to ease the writers in predicting or arranging the story systematically and nicely.

3. Twist: closing the story with funny endings.

In this section, the writer should provide the funniest part of the story including the unpredictable event/thing in which it can amuse the readers.

Viewing from those explanations, the researcher can take the conclusion that when someone attempts to write the story, they need structures to construct what their story talk about, and they must follow the instruction of constructing the story beginning with orientation, event, and twist in which each of it has a definition and intention as mentioned previously.

### 2.4.3 Language Feature

The significant lexico-grammatical or language features of spoof are:

1. Use of nouns and pronouns to identify people, animals or things involved.
   
   For example; Gina, he, we, the cat, the librarian, etc.

2. Use of action verb (e.g; wanted, laughed, slept, etc.) and saying verb (e.g; asked, ordered, said, replied, etc)

3. Use of past tense. For example; he came there; the boy was surprised; he was at home

4. Use of conjunctions and time connectives to sequence the events. For example; and, but, then, after that, etc.
5. Use of adverbs and adverbial phrases to indicate place and time. For example; at home, carefully, afternoon, in the canteen, etc.

6. Arranging story appropriate with events.

7. Ended by an unexpected event or twist.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that someone must be able to identify the significant lexico-grammatical of spoof text correctly in order that someone not only more understand the material of spoof text, but also someone will be able to write the spoof text correctly.

2.5 Magazine

According to Holmes & Nice (2012: 1), magazine is one of the oldest media, or it can be called as the most successful media format. A magazine can also defined as a medium publication that published periodically. It normally comprises essays, stories, poems, articles, fictions, recipes, images, advertisements, and so forth.

Everyone definitely knows about what actually magazine is. They like reading magazine since it has an interesting issue of many aspects in human society or life. Eventually, it can be elaborated in details in the following parts:

2.5.1 The Origin of Magazine

Most people know about magazine, but in fact, they unconsciously do not know what the origin of magazine is. Many stories about magazine and in this section, the writer presents regarding the origin of magazine entitled 'The Magazine Handbook' adopted by McKay, Jenny (2000). English printers
periodically produce three essays that set the stage for modern magazines which are namely: Daniel Defoe's *The Review* (published in 1704); Sir Richard Steele's *The Tatler* (published in 1709); and Addison and Steele's *The Spectator* (published in 1711).

In 1731, an Englishman named Edward Cave edited a periodical called *The Gentleman's Magazine*. Cave's goal was to create a magazine that the general public would be interested in. His publication contained everything from essays and poems to stories and political musings. Cave achieved two noteworthy accomplishments: he coined the term "magazine," and he was the first publisher to successfully fashion a wide-ranging publication.

After realizing that colorful sketches and illustrations contributed to magazine sales in 1842, British news agent Herbert Ingram created the first illustrated magazine *The Illustrated London News* filled with dozens of woodcuts designs. This magazine also earned the distinction of being the first to incorporate photos. Magazines became incredibly popular in America by the end of the 18th century. At that time, there were more than 100 magazines in the United States. Some of the most influential early American magazines were *The Pennsylvania Magazine* and *The Massachusetts Magazine*.

By the 1830s, however, less expensive magazines aimed at the general public began to emerge. Rather than maintaining the intellectual air of their predecessors, these magazines focused on amusement and entertainment. The magazine market throughout the world increased exponentially in the late 1800s, due to increased literacy.
As a result, magazines became more specialized. Periodicals were created specifically for lawyers, artists, musicians and other professionals. Literary review magazines became popular during the 1800s.

2.5.2 Types of Magazine

We recently have to know about magazine since in your daily activity, you never feel how your day awesome without magazine. We persistently read the magazine without identifying or observing the components of magazine itself. In this section, the writer explains more details regarding the sorts of magazine, such as general interest magazine and special interest magazine.

1. General Interest Magazines

This type of magazine is published for a wider audience to give information, in a general manner and focusing on many different subjects. The main purpose of a general interest magazine is to provide information for the general audience. Articles usually provide a broad coverage of topics of current interest. More interest and a certain level of intelligence is only needed to read and enjoy such magazines. Examples of general interest periodicals are: Time, Newsweek, Outlook, India Today and The Week.

2. Special Interest Magazines

Special interest publications are magazines directed at specific groups of readers with common interests. Most special interest magazines cater to any specific interests or pursuits. Sports Illustrated, for example,
contains stories on practically any sport, but Golf Digest carries only stories related to golf. Other special interest publications find their audiences through different demographic segmentations. There are magazines published primarily for men (Field and Stream, Gentlemen's Quarterly (GQ), etc.), women (Woman's World, Grihalekshmi, Vanitha etc.), boys (Boys' Life) and girls (Teen Vogue). Specialized periodicals also serve most professions, industries and organizations.

Specialist magazines have been growing in recent years, not only in terms of the number of readers, but also in the increasing number of consumer advertisers who have seen the benefits of the medium. Obviously, for a specialist product, there is no better place to advertise than in a magazine which concerns itself directly with the product area, such as gardening or photography.

2.6 Reader Digest Magazine

Reader digest magazine is a media that used for sharing any information about a daily life, healthy life and many more. Reader digest magazine haven’t a difference function with other magazine and both of all magazine have a function for make a reader interest.

From all the explanation about kinds of magazine and reader digest magazine, the writer take the story from magazine that is short story like spoof text consist of ‘Readers Digest’ magazine and it is suitable with literary magazine because this magazine publish short stories there. And from the explanation before about literary magazine is publishes short stories, poetry and etc, so spoof text is included in short stories and the writer will analyze that.