



Identifying Grammatical and Mechanical Errors of Students' Writing: Using "Grammarly" as an Online Assessment

Tira Nur Fitria

Institut Teknologi Bisnis AAS Indonesia

Email: tiranurfitria@gmail.com

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Abstract

This research simulates the use of "Grammarly" as one tool of an online assessment in identifying grammatical and mechanical errors of students' essays in writing English. This research is descriptive qualitative research. The result analysis shows that Grammarly is used to assess the students' writing both grammatical and mechanical (spelling, punctuation, and capitalization) errors. From Grammarly report, it represents the quality of writing. First, student A's text score is 46 out of 100. It is found writing issues (both grammatical and mechanical errors) such as confusing words, punctuation in compound/complex sentences, misspelled words, determiner use, incorrect verb forms, faulty subject-verb agreement, pronoun use, conjunction use, incomplete sentences also wordy sentences. Second, student B's text score is 37 out of 100. It is found writing issues (both grammatical and mechanical errors) such as confusing words, misspelled words, determiner use, mixed dialects of English, incorrect noun numbers, pronoun use, incorrect verb forms, and comma misuse within clauses. Grammarly is an online proofreading service that checks for students' grammar, spelling, and punctuation errors. Grammarly automatically verifies or detects the work typed based on a variety of factors and reveals a variety of student writing errors, both in terms of grammatical and mechanical. This finding suggests that teachers/lecturers can use Grammarly as online automated software to implement corrective evaluation of the EFL or non-EFL students' writing. They can examine and analyze students' errors in great depth without having to make a lot of corrections or improvements manually.

Keywords: *writing error, grammatical error, mechanical error, Grammarly, online assessment*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini mensimulasikan penggunaan "Grammarly" sebagai salah satu alat penilaian online dalam mengidentifikasi kesalahan tata bahasa dan mekanik siswa dalam menulis bahasa Inggris. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa Grammarly digunakan untuk menilai tulisan siswa baik kesalahan tata bahasa maupun kesalahan mekanik (ejaan, tanda baca, dan penggunaan huruf kapital). Dari Grammarly report, itu mewakili kualitas tulisan. Pertama, nilai teks siswa A adalah 46 dari 100. Ditemukan masalah penulisan (baik kesalahan tata bahasa dan mekanik) seperti kata-kata yang membingungkan, tanda baca pada kalimat majemuk/kompleks, kata-kata yang salah eja, penggunaan



penentu, bentuk kata kerja yang salah, kata kerja subjek yang salah perjanjian, penggunaan kata ganti, penggunaan konjungsi, kalimat tidak lengkap juga kalimat bertele-tele. Kedua, nilai teks siswa B adalah 37 dari 100. Ditemukan masalah penulisan (baik kesalahan tata bahasa dan mekanik) seperti kata-kata yang membingungkan, kata-kata yang salah eja, penggunaan determinasi, dialek bahasa Inggris campuran, nomor kata benda salah, penggunaan kata ganti, bentuk kata kerja yang salah, dan penyalahgunaan koma dalam klausa. Grammarly adalah layanan proofreading online yang memeriksa kesalahan tata bahasa, ejaan, dan tanda baca siswa. Grammarly secara otomatis memverifikasi atau mendeteksi pekerjaan yang diketik berdasarkan berbagai faktor dan mengungkapkan berbagai kesalahan penulisan siswa, baik dari segi gramatikal maupun mekanis. Temuan ini menunjukkan bahwa guru/dosen dapat menggunakan Grammarly sebagai perangkat lunak otomatis online untuk menerapkan evaluasi korektif tulisan siswa EFL atau non-EFL. Mereka dapat memeriksa dan menganalisis kesalahan siswa secara mendalam tanpa harus melakukan banyak koreksi atau perbaikan secara manual.

Kata kunci: kesalahan penulisan, kesalahan tata bahasa, kesalahan mekanis, tata bahasa, penilaian online

INTRODUCTION

In learning English, many skills must be learned by learners/students such as writing speaking, reading, and listening. Writing can be said to be one part of the skill that has a special purpose in learning the English language include able to apply all the steps of the activity writing, being able to adapt to the writing process, providing learning to always be careful in the process writing, as well as being able to write a letter to express ourselves clearly, and communicative. This statement is supported by Haven (2014) that writing is a means to a goal of effective communication.

Therefore, written language is challenging, particularly for those with specific needs. Only a few of the complexity involved in a sentence, paragraph, or short story include spelling, grammar, mechanics, organization, punctuation, sentence structure, sequencing, and subject-verb agreement (Hammeken, 2007). Writing is a difficult cognitive activity that needs the ability to decide what to say and how to express it, as well as fluent motor and text production abilities i.e., handwriting or keyboarding, spelling, grammar, capitalization, and punctuation (Prater, 2016). While, according to (Donoghue, 2008), spelling, punctuation, paragraph indentation, capitalization, phrase structure, grammar, and format are the most important factors to consider.

According to Anderson (2005), grammar and mechanics are both rules to learn in writing skills. It is a tool to help a writer construct a text that readers will comprehend. Shermis & Burstein (2013) explain that grammar and mechanics are specific linguistic features of writing. Almost every written assessment (such as essays or reports) seems to contain an assessment of the technical aspects of writing, such as grammar, spelling, and punctuation (Griffin, 2014).

The aspect of writing is very important to understand. In the writing process, teachers/students have to understand how to teach writing skills, language use, grammar, and mechanics (Geye, 2003). Usually when at school the teacher/lecturer will give lessons on writing. In addition, the teachers/lecturers will provide a theme or a topic. After that, telling the disciples to develop it into writing. Then the teacher will check grammar, spelling, punctuation, or vocabulary errors. To measure students' writing, a tool for a range of automatically computed measures can be used (Yigal, 2015). These are used to score grammatical, mechanical, stylistic, and organizational

aspects of essays. These errors can be checked by using Grammarly for checking and assessing grammatical and mechanical aspects of the essay such as spelling, punctuation, and capitalization. Ronn (2021) states that Grammarly uses artificial intelligence and machine learning. Gladwyn (2018) states that Grammarly is a free online resource that helps to ensure our posts, documents, and articles. Grammarly locates grammar, spelling, punctuation, and other mistakes in writing (Bouchoux, 2019).

Grammarly's application works by involving statistical analysis, computational linguistics, and artificial intelligence. Grammarly, an online checker, and editor may help users to avoid embarrassing errors and blunders (Bashir, 2021). For the best results, it would be good if we checked [grammarly.com](https://www.grammarly.com) as well. Grammarly allows anybody to edit their paper for free. Grammarly is based in two ways. First, Grammarly Free: Everything is free except for giving restricted recommendations. Apart from a basic punctuation checker, a literary theft detector, and some vocabulary enhancement suggestions, the free version has all of the features of Grammarly Premium. As it stands, Grammarly's free version is ideal for writers and bloggers with a limited budget for writing tools. Grammarly Premium, on the other hand, provides more specific advice than the free version. In the pop-up box, Grammarly Premium also provides detailed information about each sentence structure flaw. It also provides more composition knowledge and the ability to create composing goals. Gitsaki & Coombe (2016) state that Grammar, according to the creator, can detect up to 250 different sorts of errors. Although the quality of the software's formative feedback is debatable, the enhancement engine's precision was assessed to be rather high. Grammarly technology has been integrated to detect problems in spelling, grammar, and punctuation, as well as misuse of "wordiness" terms in the lexicon and the passive voice (You, 2018). Morris (2020) states that Grammarly (<https://www.grammarly.com>) is accessible on a range of devices, ranging from a mobile app to a browser add-on. Grammarly is most recognized for verifying spelling and grammatical use in real-time on our mobile devices or in Chrome, Safari, Firefox, or whichever browser we use to go from one site to the next. However, whether you're working online, on a social media platform, or elsewhere.

There are several previous studies related to Grammarly. First, Ventayen & Orlanda-Ventayen (2018) state that students find Grammarly to be beneficial. The software's merits were emphasized by users as the automatic detection of errors in conceptual writing, syntax, punctuation, sentence structure, style, and vocabulary improvement. While some users have uncovered software flaws that may be addressed in the future, others have not. Overall, both English and non-English majors exhibit a substantial improvement in their writing skills. Second, Karyuatry (2018) states that when Grammarly was used to teach descriptive writing, 32 (82 %) of the 40 students received a passing grade, indicating that Grammarly is an effective tool for reducing errors and improving students' writing quality. Third, Syafi'i (2020) states that Grammarly is one alternative writing aid solution that may be utilized by students when instructors assign certain writing tasks. Grammarly will assist pupils in producing language in which they are proficient. Grammarly assists students in correcting their work. Fourth, Fitria (2021a) states that Grammarly increases the performance of students. Before using Grammarly, the exam score was 34 out of 100. The performance text score is 77 out of 100 after utilizing Grammarly. This score shows that the writing quality of the material has increased. The performance of a Premium account can be enhanced by adopting Grammarly's suggestions. Sixth, Pratama (2021) states that students have both favorable and unfavorable opinions of

Grammarly as an online grammar checker. Then, Grammarly may assist students in checking their usage of grammar, punctuation, and spelling. In addition, Grammarly's feedback may help students improve their grammar. Additionally, Grammarly was easy to use, but it also has certain flaws for students, including using a solid internet connection and the results are not always acceptable. Seventh, Hakiki (2021) states that EFL students had a positive view of Grammarly in writing English essays. Grammarly may help students improve their writing abilities and self-confidence when writing essays. They also learn additional English grammatical rules with Grammarly. They only use the free version of Grammarly but it is highly recommended for assisting EFL students in producing essays.

Based on the explanation above, the previous studies have similarities and differences with this research. In similarity, those studies and this research focus on using Grammarly. The difference, those studies focus on Grammarly from students' point of view especially in their experience using Grammarly in their English writings. While this research is interested in Grammarly from the lecturer's point of view especially in assessing or evaluating the students' writing. Therefore, the research proposes a research question "How the use of Grammarly is one tool of an online assessment in identifying grammatical and mechanical errors in students' writing English?".

METHOD

This research is descriptive qualitative research. Braun & Clarke (2013) state that qualitative research is about the application of qualitative techniques within a qualitative paradigm including words (written and spoken language) used as data. It also seeks to understand and interpret more meanings which richly descriptive. This research use document. Gómez-Galán (2016) states that a document might be textual content, a visual representation, or an item. Official educational reports, circular letters, personal papers, internet documents, books, images, videos, and any other mechanism that gives information on the study subject are examples of documents.

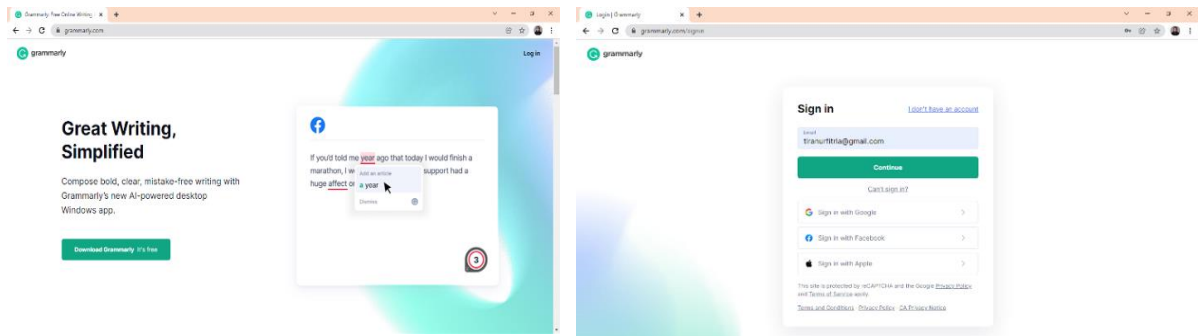
The document used in this research is taken from the example of two students' English writing essays. To assess students' writing in English, the researcher uses "Grammarly". It is one tool of an online assessment in identifying grammatical and mechanical errors in students' writing English, especially in paid (premium version).

This research uses three steps analysis as proposed by Miles & Huberman (1994), including data reduction, data display, and data conclusion (Punch, 2013). Data reduction emphasizes the need of keeping the data brief, focus on the topics, and arrange the data in a logical sequence. The data is selected by the researcher. The researcher concentrates only on the textual data of the student. The data are structured and presented such that it would be simpler to understand by showing them. Displaying data in this study may take the form of photos, tables, or charts. After describing and evaluating the data that are obtained continually during the study, the researcher came to conclusions after interpreting the data that had previously been collected.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

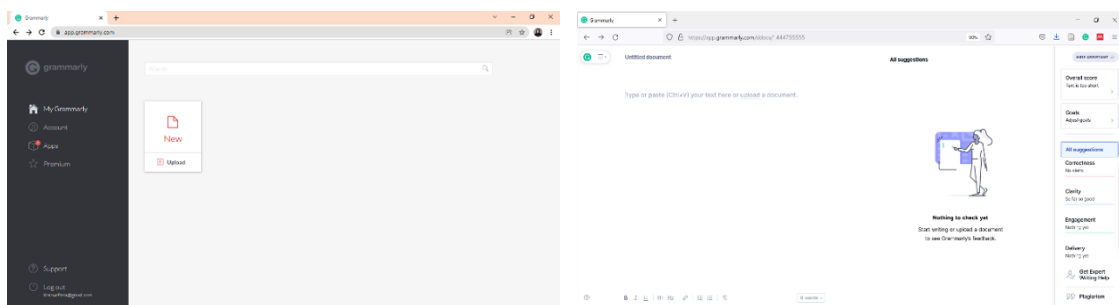
Findings

In this research, the researcher uses Grammarly in paid (premium version). Below are the findings of the research related to the use of Grammarly software as follows:



Picture 1. The View of Grammarly Software

Based on what the picture above shows, we go to the official Grammarly website and click 'Login' at the top right of the front page as directed in the image above. If we don't have an account, we can choose "I don't have an account". We will be asked to fill in our Email, Password, and Name. Then fill in the empty fields, according to our wishes, for example in the first choice we can fill by selecting "Other Project", and the second option with "Beginner". then click Continue. If we have, a page like this will appear, choose what you want to choose, you can choose free to use it for free, or make a payment to get more complete tools. After completing registration, then our account can be used. If we already have an account, we can enter our email and password on the 'Member Login' page.

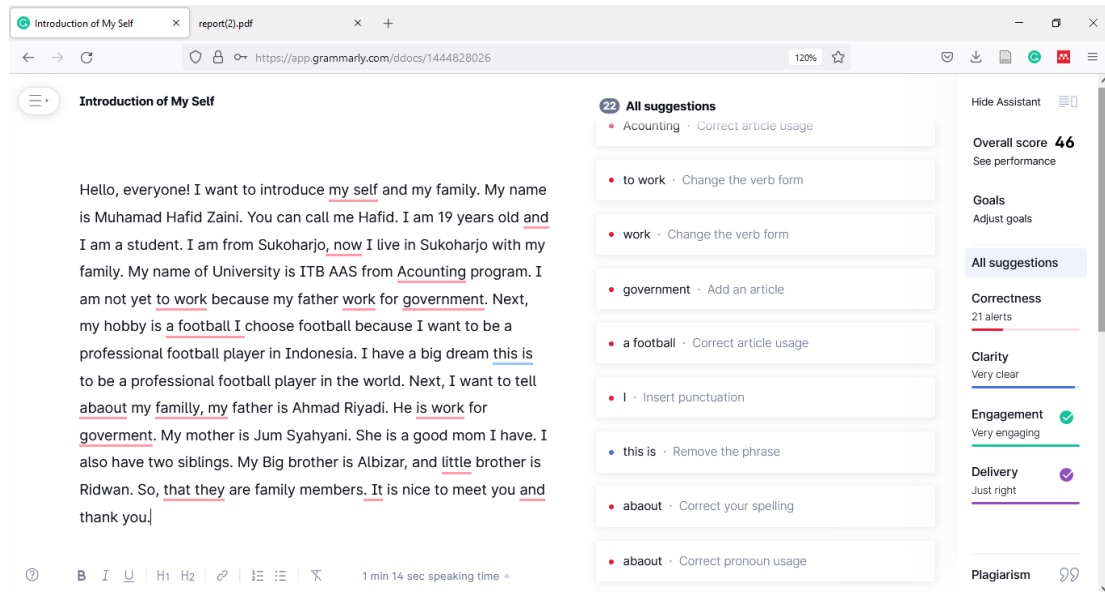


Picture 2. The view of Grammarly Account

Based on the picture above shows, on the member page, click 'New Upload' as shown above. Click 'Upload file' as in the image above. After that please select the file we want to check through Grammarly. We can also choose the writing arrangement for our article or paper, starting from the reader's audience, and formality, to the purpose of the article being written.

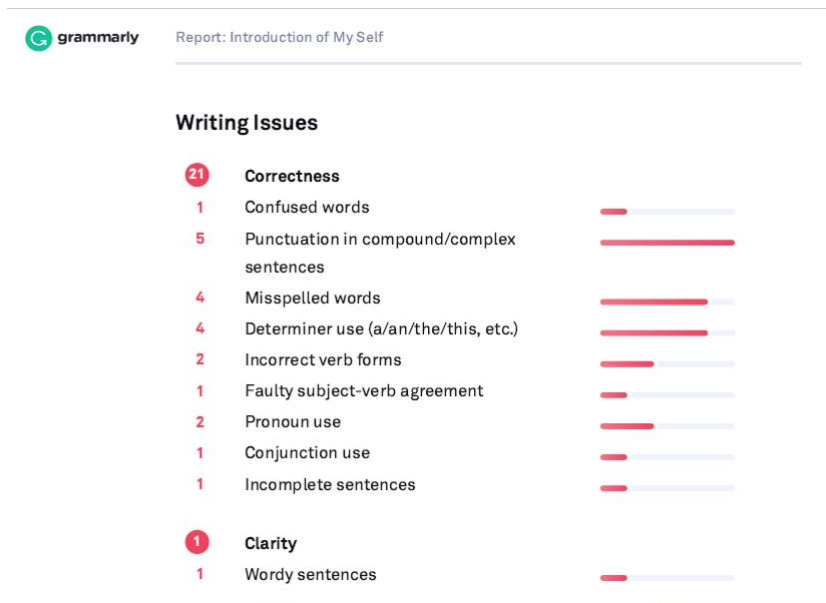
The Example of Student's Writing A

Below is the result of assessing students' writing in English by using Grammarly as seen below:



Picture 3. The result of Students' Writing Using Grammarly

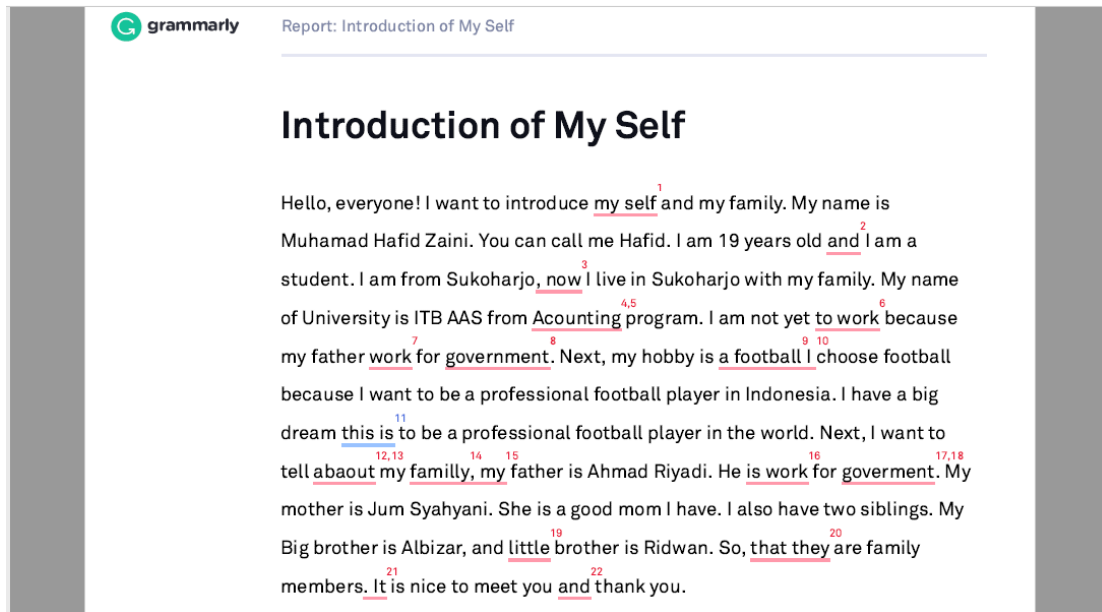
Based on the picture above shows, the Text Score: is 46 out of 100. This score represents the quality of the writing in this document. Grammarly will display our corrected script. Grammarly will adjust the form of writing as initial settings. After the checking process is complete, Grammarly assigns an assessment score to our manuscript/text. Scores range from 1 to 100. The higher the score we get, the better the quality of our manuscript/text/essay. Grammarly's words that are not appropriate according to grammar will be given a special mark. We can increase it by addressing Grammarly's suggestions. If we want to fix an error, click the error next to the article as in the image above. The red box shows typos and suggestions for improvement.



Picture 4. Student's Writing Issue in Grammarly's Report

Based on the picture above shows that in the student's writing, it is found writing issues (both grammatical and mechanical errors) such as correctness including confusing words, punctuation in compound/complex sentences, misspelled words,

determiner use (a/an/the/this/that, etc), incorrect verb forms, faulty subject-verb agreement, pronoun use, conjunction use, and incomplete sentences. While clarity aspects include wordy sentences.



Picture 5. Grammarly Report of Student’s Writing Essay

Based on the picture above, shows Grammarly can evaluate the student’s writing essay. It can be seen from the underlined signs. The student’s essay show twenty-two (22) errors. The descriptions of the kind of errors can be seen below in the picture.

Table 1. Description of Grammarly Report of Student’s Writing Essay (A)

No	Students’ Writing Errors	Corrections by using Grammarly	Errors	Type of Error
1.	my self	myself	Confused words	Mechanical
2.	and	, and	Punctuation in compound/complex sentences	Mechanical
3.	, now	; now, , and now, . Now	Punctuation in compound/complex sentences	Mechanical
4.	Accounting	Accounting	Misspelled words	Mechanical
5.	Accounting	the Accounting	Determiner use (a/an/the/this/those, etc.)	Grammatical
6.	to work	working	Incorrect verb forms	Grammatical
7.	work	works	Faulty subject-verb agreement	Grammatical
8.	government	the government	Determiner use (a/an/the/this/those, etc.)	Grammatical
9.	a football	football	Determiner use (a/an/the/this/those, etc.)	Grammatical
10.	... I	. I	Punctuation in compound/complex sentences	Mechanical
11.	this is	this is	Wordy sentences	Grammatical
12.	abaout	about	Misspelled words	Mechanical
13.	tell ...	tell you	Pronoun use	Grammatical

14.	family	family	Misspelled words	Mechanical
15.	, my	; my, , and my, . My	Punctuation in compound/ complex sentences	Mechanical
16.	is work	is working	Incorrect verb forms	Grammatical
17.	government	the government	Determiner use (a/an/the/this/those, etc.)	Grammatical
18.	goverment	government	Misspelled words	Mechanical
19.	little	my little	Pronoun use	Grammatical
20.	that they	they	Conjunction use	Grammatical
21.	. It	, it	Incomplete sentences	Grammatical
22.	... and	, and	Punctuation in compound/ complex sentences	Mechanical

Based on the table above, Grammarly shows the students' errors in the correctness and clarity aspects (both grammatical and mechanical). In data number 1, the word "my self" seems to be misspelled (misspelling). It should be considered in replacing it. In data number 2, It appears that the writer is missing a comma before the coordinating conjunction "and" in a compound sentence. It should be considered by adding a comma before it. In data number 3, the writer appears to have two independent clauses improperly joined with a comma. It should be considered in correcting the comma splice. In data number 4, it seems that there is an article usage problem in the sentence. It should be considered in adding an article "the". In data number 5, the word "Accounting" is not in the dictionary. It should be considered in correcting/replacing the correct word based on the dictionary with "Accounting".

In data number 6, the "to-infinitive" (to + Verb 1) "to work" does not seem to be appropriate in this sentence. It should be considered in replacing to be "working" (Verb-ing). In data number 7, the plural verb "work" does not appear to agree with the singular subject "my father". It should be considered to change the verb form for subject-verb agreement into "works" because the subject "my father" refers to the pronoun "he". In data number 8, the noun phrase "government" seems to be missing a determiner or an article before it. It should be considered in adding an article "the" into "the government". In data number 9, it seems that there is an article usage problem in the sentence. It should be considered in removing an article "a". It also can be added by using Verb-ing "playing football". In data number 10, it seems that the sentence contains two fused sentences. It should be considered in adding punctuation a comma before the subject pronoun "I".

In data number 11, it appears that this is maybe unnecessary in this sentence. It should be considered in removing it. In data number 12, it seems that there is a pronoun problem in the sentence. It should be considered in correcting to be "I want to tell you". In data number 13, the word "abaout" is not found in the dictionary. It should be considered in correcting its writing to be "about". In data number 14, the word "familly" is not found in the dictionary. It should be considered in correcting its writing to be "family". In data number 15, the sentence appears to have two independent clauses improperly joined with a comma. It should be considered in correcting the comma splice into "; my, and my, . My".

In data number 16, it appears in the form the verb "work" does not work with the auxiliary "is" in this sentence. It should be considered in replacing to be "is working" (to be + Ving). In data number 17, the noun phrase government seems to be missing a determiner or an article before it. . It should be considered adding an article "the" into "the government". In data number 18, the word "goverment" is not found in the

dictionary. It should be considered in correcting its writing to be “government”. In data number 19, it seems that there is a pronoun problem in the sentence. It should be considered in adding “my” into “my little” which refers to the possessive pronoun. In data number 20, it seems that conjunction use may be incorrect in the sentence. It should be considered in removing the subordinate conjunction “that”. In data number 21, this appears to be an incomplete sentence. It should be considered in rewriting the sentence or connecting the fragment with another sentence to be “; it”. Then, in data number 22, it seems that the sentence is missing a comma. It should be considered in adding a comma to be “, and”.

The Example of Student’s Writing B

Below is the result of assessing students’ writing in English by using Grammarly as seen below:

The screenshot shows the Grammarly interface for a document titled "Introduction Myself". The main text area contains the following paragraph:

Hello Everybody! Let me introduce my self. My full name is Amanda Sukma Wardhani. My nick name is Amanda. I was born in Sukoharjo first may two thousand and two. My age is nineteen years old. I am student of Institute Technologi Bussines AAS Indonesia. My study program is a sharia economics. I live in Bangsri Gede, Kriwen, Sukoharjo. My hobby is a singing and listening to the music. I like music pop. My favorite colour is pink and purple. My favorite food is meatball. I have hair is long and straight so colour is black. I have black eyes and light brown skin. My weight is about forty six kilograms and height is about one hundred and fifty five centimeters. Okay now about my family and I, I am first child in my family. My father is a carpenter. He is kind, hard work, and funny. My mother is a tailor. She is patient woman, friendly, and calm. I have a little brother name is Bayu Sukma Aji, and he is senior high school student. My brother majored in automotive. He is taller than me. He was seventeen years old. He is about two years younger than me. I love my family more than anything. Well that is my introduction this time. Pleased to meet you.

The right sidebar shows the following metrics:

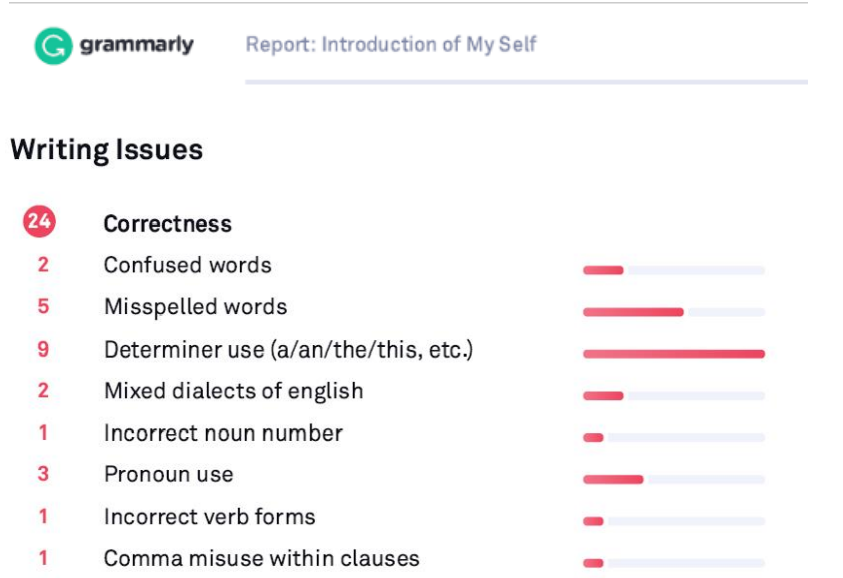
- Overall score: 37
- Correctness: 24 alerts
- Clarity: Very clear
- Engagement: A bit bland
- Delivery: 1 word issues
- Plagiarism: 0 alerts

The 'All suggestions' panel on the left lists the following corrections:

- SPELLING: my-self → myself (The word **my self** seems to be misspelled. Consider replacing it.)
- nick name - Correct your spelling
- may - Capitalize the word
- student - Add an article
- Technologi - Correct your spelling
- a sharia - Remove the article
- a singing - Remove the article
- the music - Correct article usage

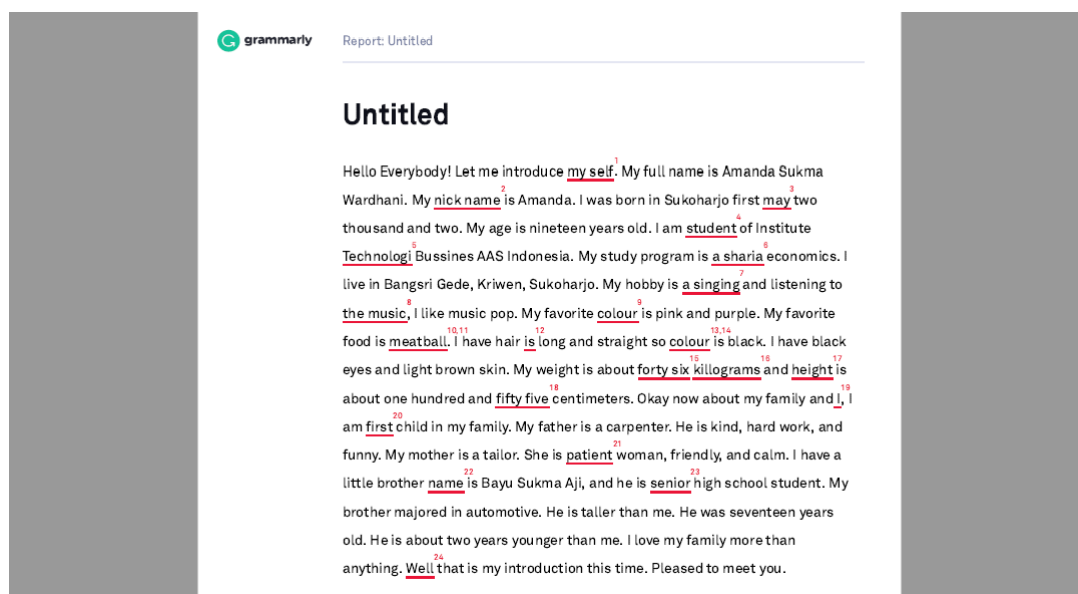
Picture 6. The result of Students’ Writing Using Grammarly

Based on the picture above shows, the Text Score: is 37 out of 100. This score represents the quality of the writing in this document. Grammarly will display our corrected script. Grammarly will adjust the form of writing as initial settings. After the checking process is complete, Grammarly assigns an assessment score to our manuscript/text. Scores range from 1 to 100. The higher the score we get, the better the quality of our manuscript/text/essay. Grammarly's words that are not appropriate according to grammar will be given a special mark. We can increase it by addressing Grammarly's suggestions. If we want to fix an error, click the error next to the article as in the image above. The red box shows typos and suggestions for improvement.



Picture 7. Student’s Writing Issue in Grammarly’s Report

Based on the picture above shows that in the student’s writing, it is found writing issues (both grammatical and mechanical errors) such as correctness including confusing words, misspelled words, determiner use (a/an/the/this/that, etc), mixed dialects of English, incorrect noun numbers, pronoun use, incorrect verb forms, and comma misuse within clauses.



Picture 8. Grammarly Report of Student’s Writing Essay

Based on the picture above, shows Grammarly can evaluate the student’s writing essay. It can be seen from the underlined signs. The student’s essay show twenty-two (24) errors. The descriptions of the kind of errors can be seen below in the picture.

Table 2. Description of Grammarly Report of Student’s Writing Essay (B)

No	Students’ Writing Errors	Corrections by using Grammarly	Errors	Type of Error

1.	my self	myself	Confused words	Mechanical
2.	nick name	nickname	Confused words	Mechanical
3.	may	May	Misspelled words	Mechanical
4.	student	a student	Determiner use (a/an/the/this/those, etc.)	Grammatical
5.	Technologi	Technology	Misspelled words	Mechanical
6.	a Sharia	Sharia	Determiner use (a/an/the/this/those, etc.)	Grammatical
7.	a singing	singing	Determiner use (a/an/the/this/those, etc.)	Grammatical
8.	the music	music	Determiner use (a/an/the/this/those, etc.)	Grammatical
9.	colour	colour	Determiner use	Grammatical
10.	meatball	the meatball, a meatball	Determiner use (a/an/the/this/those, etc.)	Grammatical
11.	i	I	Capitalization) use	Mechanical
12.	is	that is	Pronoun use	Grammatical
13.	the colour	colour	Determiner use	Grammatical
14.	color	colour	Mixed dialects of English	Mechanical
15.	forty six	forty-six	Misspelled words	Mechanical
16.	killograms	kilograms, kilogrammes	Misspelled words	Mechanical
17.	height	my height	Pronoun use	Grammatical
18.	fifty five	fifty-five	Misspelled words	Mechanical
19.	I	me	Pronoun use	Grammatical
20.	first	the first	Determiner use (a/an/the/this/those, etc.)	Grammatical
21.	patient	a patient	Determiner use (a/an/the/this/those, etc.)	Grammatical
22.	name	named	Incorrect verb forms	Grammatical
23.	senior	a senior	Determiner use (a/an/the/this/those, etc.)	Grammatical
24.	Well	Well,	Comma misuse within clauses	Mechanical

Based on the table above, shows Grammarly shows the students' errors in the correctness and clarity aspects (both grammatical and mechanical). In data number 1, the word "my self" seems to be miswritten. It should be considered by replacing it to be "myself". In data number 2, the word "nick name" seems to be miswritten. It should be considered in replacing it to be "nickname". In data number 3, the word "may" is considered in capitalizing "May" because it appears to be a proper noun. In data number 4, the noun phrase student seems to be missing a determiner before it. It should be considered in adding an article "a". In data number 5, the word "Technologi" is not in the dictionary. It should be considered in correcting/replacing the correct word based on the dictionary with "Technology".

In data number 6, The indefinite article, a, may be redundant when used with the uncountable noun economics in the sentence. It should be considered in removing it. In data number 7, the indefinite article "a" may be redundant when used with the uncountable noun singing in the sentence. It should be considered in removing it. In data number 8, it seems that there is an article usage problem "the" in the sentence. It should be considered in removing it. In data number 9, the spelling of "colour" is a non-American variant. For consistency, It should be considered in replacing it with

the American English spelling. In data number 10, the noun phrase “meatball” seems to be missing a determiner before it. It should be considered in adding an article “a” or “the”.

In data number 11, the pronoun “I” is not capitalized. So, “I” should always be capitalized. In data number 12, it seems that there is a pronoun problem in the sentence. It should be added the conjunction “that”. In data number 13, the word “color” seems to be missing a determiner before it. It should be considered in adding an article “the”. In data number 14, the spelling of “colour” is a non-American variant. For consistency, it should be considered in replacing it with the American English spelling. In data number 15, it appears that there is a missing hyphen with the compound number “forty six”. It should be considered in adding a hyphen.

In data number 16, the word “killograms” is not in the dictionary. It should be considered in correcting/replacing the correct word based on the dictionary into “kilograms”. In data number 17, it seems that there is a pronoun problem in the sentence. It should be considered in adding the pronoun “my”. In data number 18, it appears that there is a missing hyphen with the compound number “fifty five”. It should be considered in adding a hyphen. In data number 19, it seems that there is a pronoun problem in the sentence. It should be considered in removing pronouns into “me”. In data number 20, the noun phrase “first child” seems to be missing a determiner before it. It should be considered in adding an article “the”.

In data number 21, it seems that there is an article usage problem in the sentence. It should be considered in adding an article “a”. In data number 22, it appears that the sentence or clause uses an incorrect form of the verb name. It should be considered changing to “named”. In data number 23, the noun phrase “senior high school student” seems to be missing a determiner before it. It should be considered in adding an article “a”. In data number 24, it appears that there is a missing punctuation mark after the interjection “Well”. It should be considered in adding a comma after the interjection.

Discussion

Teachers/lecturers may now use an online automated program to assess students' EFL writing and apply corrective assessment. Grammarly is online software that is often used in EFL writing classes (Fitria, 2021c). According to Fitria (2021b), Grammarly is an internet tool that does complete grammatical checks, including word spelling, sentence structure, and standard grammar. Because Grammarly is free, it is recommended for students who want to proofread their English essays or papers. Grammarly aids in the verification of grammar rules, spelling rules, and the correction of writing errors including punctuation and capitalization. Grammarly is driven by an Artificial Intelligence (AI) engine that evaluates English writings based on a set of criteria. Grammarly examines the context when giving errors and suggestions and educates pupils quickly and properly. There are two accuracy-related service options available, including both free and paid options. The free edition of Grammarly has limitations and in-service features, but the paid version (premium) has all the benefits and features, as well as a full collection of functions.

Grammarly is a software that identifies duplicate content as well as errors in syntax, vocabulary, mechanics, and writing style. As a result, this technology evaluation describes its capabilities and how they might be utilized for writing in English as a Second Language (ESL) and English as a Foreign Language (EFL). While Grammarly may be a useful tool for instructors and students to use in their

writing classes, it does have several shortcomings that need to be addressed (Barrot, 2020).

Grammarly's application works by involving statistical analysis, computational linguistics, and artificial intelligence. Grammarly will display our corrected script. Grammarly will adjust the form of writing as initial settings. After the checking process is complete, Grammarly assigns an assessment score to our manuscript/text. Scores range from 1 to 100. The higher the score we get, the better the quality of our manuscript/text/essay. Grammarly's words that are not appropriate according to grammar will be given a special mark. We can do editing on the words that are marked with the special. We do not need to open a dictionary to look up vocabulary, just click on the words that have been recommended by Grammarly. If we have done the editing of the entire manuscript, Grammarly will display a summary of the manuscript in the form of graphic info. This graphic info includes word count, unique words (word diversity), rare words (words that are rarely used), average sentence length, and readability score (easy readability by others).

Grammarly offers free and premium versions. The free version consists of basic writing suggestions such as grammar, spelling, and punctuation. While in the Premium version, also consists of everything in the free version (grammar, spelling, and punctuation). Besides, it consists of style, clarity improvements, and additional advanced corrections. Grammarly also consists of Clarity-focused sentence rewrites, tone adjustments, inclusive language, word choice, formality level, fluency, and additional advanced suggestions.

Grammatical aspects related to grammatical competence include fluency, linguistic accuracy, syntactic complexity, and lexical complexity (Barkaoui & Hadidi, 2020). However, the most detailed component is in writing. Correct grammar is also an important aspect of writing. Because in it, various structures have their formulas. We can't just write in English because every sentence has its structure and language structure. For that, before writing English, we have to make sure at least read and learn grammar formulas in English. In writing English, grammar is an important component that must be learned. We can't just write in English because every sentence has its structure and language structure. For that, before writing, we have to make sure to at least read and learn grammar formulas in English.

Besides grammar or grammatical aspects, the mechanical aspects of writing are indeed important (Koll, 2012). Reddy (2004) states that mechanical writing skills deficits in spelling, grammatical correctness, capitalization, and punctuation. This statement is supported by Taylor (2014) states that mechanics refers to grammar, punctuation, syntax (sentence structure), spelling, and lack of typographical errors. MacArthur et al. (2016) state that for assessing mechanics, other measures are used including appropriate spelling, punctuation, and capitalization. Therefore, good writing requires the mechanics of writing (spelling and punctuation), and grammar (Mayer, 2003).

Mechanisms in writing include the use of punctuation marks, the use of capital letters, and also the spelling of words. The use of punctuation that may be just a period or a question mark can also be a problem. Often we find it difficult to distinguish between statements or questions because the difference between them is only a small thing but has a big impact. Mechanics deals with the picky points of writing spelling, for example, capitalization, abbreviations, and certain punctuation conventions (Walpole, 2000).

The writing mechanism also includes writing errors. Errors that often occur in writing familiar to our ears are called typos. Sometimes it's unfortunate when the

content is already good, but typos escape our attention. Typo itself comes from the English word "typographical error" which means a typing or spelling error. Spelling is crucial for the same reason that grammar and punctuation are: poor spelling results in poor communication. Academic writing necessitates a high level of accuracy, which is reflected in the writing's quality. In academic writing, correct spelling is critical, and we will lose marks if we make spelling mistakes. It's vital to remember that we can't always rely on our computers, thus a dictionary should be used as well. We also need to be sure to spell things out in an English accent or vocabulary. The majority of people have difficulty with certain words or sets of words. When we are writing, we need to pay attention to the words we frequently misspell; we can then look for them in our work and double-check them.

Punctuation is nothing more than a set of rules that make it easier for readers to follow your thought process. Punctuation is very important because it helps readers to make sense of a piece of text. A full stop indicates the end of a sentence (one thought or idea) (.). A comma indicates a break in the flow of thought, such as to allow for additional information (,). A semi-colon (;) is used to indicate a longer pause than a comma, but not the sentence's conclusion. The colon (:) is used to denote the start of a list. Apostrophes (') are used to denote that letters in a word have been omitted. Capital letters serve several functions, including identifying the beginning of a sentence by commencing the word with a capital letter and differentiating titles and proper nouns. The use of capital letters is similar; this is a technicality. If our work is for a contest, it will also be assessed by the jury, therefore we must become accustomed to using capital letters appropriately.

In writing English, grammatical aspects are important because related to grammatical competence including fluency, linguistic accuracy, syntactic complexity, and lexical complexity. Besides, the mechanical aspect is also important. Mechanic in writing includes the use of punctuation marks, capital letters, and the spelling of words. Both grammatical and mechanical aspect plays a crucial role in writing English. They are separate but related elements that work together to produce a mechanically sound piece of writing. To improve the quality of writing, students can learn and get used to writing. They can pay attention to these aspects and improve them continuously. In learning a language, there will be no end for us to learn, there will be new things that we can continue to learn.

CONCLUSION

Grammarly is a specialized writing tool for checking spelling and grammar, expanding vocabulary, appropriate language, punctuation, and even plagiarism. Grammarly is used to assess the students' writing both grammatical and mechanical (spelling, punctuation, and capitalization) errors. From Grammarly report, it represents the quality of writing. First, student A's text score is 46 out of 100. It is found in writing issues (grammatical and mechanical errors) such as confusing words, punctuation in compound/complex sentences, misspelled words, determiner use, incorrect verb forms, faulty subject-verb agreement, pronoun use, conjunction use, incomplete sentences also wordy sentences. Second, student B's text score is 37 out of 100. It is found in writing issues (grammatical and mechanical errors) such as confusing words, misspelled words, determiner use, mixed dialects of English, incorrect noun numbers, pronoun use, incorrect verb forms, and comma misuse within clauses. Grammar, spelling, and punctuation are separate but related elements that work together to produce a mechanically sound piece of English writing.

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