

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **RESULT OF THE STUDY**

This chapter discussed the result of study. It consisted of the types of students' grammatical error in constructing simple past tense, the causes of grammatical error in constructing simple past tense and discussion.

#### **A. Data Finding**

##### **1. Types of Errors in Verbal and Nominal Sentences in Simple Past Tense**

In this chapter, the writer analyzed the types of errors made by the students on grammatical error in constructing simple past tense by seeing the scores achieved. The data were found from the students' assignment, which it was collected on Saturday 18, 2014.

After collecting and analyzing the data, the writer found that were 6 students who got lower scored. The writer analyzed the students' errors based on surface strategy taxonomy. In the theory, there were four types of error; they are omission, addition, misformation, and misordering. In can be seen that the types of students' grammatical error in constructing simple past tense in the table. They are described as follows:

##### **a. Types of Error in Verbal Sentence in Simple Past Tense.**

## 1. Omission

### Omission Error in Verbal Sentence in Simple Past Tens

Table 4.1

No.	Code	Omission Sentence	Revised
1.	TRI	Rima and Lusi <u>study</u> English in my home. (She omitted to add, and -ed).	It should be Rima and Lusi <u>studied</u> English in my home.
2.	NA	My brother and I <u>eat</u> fried rice last night. (She omitted to add, -en).	It should be My brother and I <u>eaten</u> fried rice last night.
3.	PA	My sister <u>buy</u> new doll last week. (She did not change positive sentence to verb 2).	It should be My sister <u>bought</u> new doll last week.
4.	ME	I <u>sleep</u> last night. (She add, -e, in positive sentences and omitted to add, -t).	It should be I <u>slept</u> last night.
5.	MD	Rima and Lusi <u>study</u>	It should be Rima and

		English <u>went</u> to my home last night. (She omitted to add -ed and used verb in positive sentence).	Lusi studied <u>ed</u> English my home last night.
6.	IF	Rima and Lusi <u>went to study</u> English in my home last night. (She omitted to add -ed).	It should be Rima and Lusi studied <u>ed</u> English in my home last night.
<b>Total Errors</b>			<b>20 (twenty) error</b>

Omission errors are characterized by the absence of an item that must appear in a well- formed utterance. Based on the table above most of the students wrote the word of the sentence by omitting the alphabet and the word. It was caused they did not know the rules how to write the word in English.

The errors of TRI, IF and NA were omission error in constructing simple past sentence for in positive sentence. They omitted to add -ed and en.

The errors of ME were omission errors in constructing simple past sentence for in positive sentence. They omitted to add -e, -t and positive in the sentence.

The errors of PA was omission error in constructing simple past sentence in negative sentence. They omitted to add the verb, -t.

The last, the errors of MD was omission error in constructing simple past sentence in positive sentence. She omitted to add –ed in the sentence.

## 2. Addition

### Addition Error in Verbal Sentence in Simple Past Tense

Table 4.2

No.	Code	Addition Sentence	Revised
1.	NA	Rudi and his friends <u>go to</u> <u>played</u> football in front up my home 2 days ago. (She omitted “did not”, and used verb 2 for the negative sentence).	It should be Rudi and his friends play football in front up my home 2 days ago.
2.	TRI	Haikal <u>drink</u> <u>did not</u> ice cream last morning. (Her mistake put in drink of the negative sentence).	It should be Haikal <u>did not</u> <u>drink</u> ice cream last morning.
3.	MS	Rudi and his friends did not <u>played</u> football in front up	It should be Rudi his friends did not play football in front

		my home 2 days ago. (She used verb 2 for the negative sentence.)	up my home 2 days ago.
4.	IF	Rudi and his friend did not <u>played</u> football in front up my home 2 days ago. (She used verb 2 for the negative sentence).	It should be Rudi and his friend did not <u>play</u> football in frond up my home 2 days ago.
5.	MN	I did not <u>Haikal drink</u> ice cream last morning. (She mistake give position in a certain place to Haikal).	It should be Haikal did not <u>drank</u> ice cream last morning.
<b>Total Errors</b>			<b>15 (fifteen) error</b>

Addition errors are the opposite of omission. They are characterized by the presence of an item which must not appear in a well-formed utterance. Based on the table above most of the students were careless in constructing simple past sentence it was caused they forgot about the formulation of the sentence.

The errors of NA, MS and IF were addition errors in constructing simple past sentence in negative sentence. They still used verb II for the negative sentence in simple past tense. It should be changed by the verb I.

The error of TRI and MN was addition error in constructing simple past sentence. He added to in front of the verb in the sentence.

The last, the error of NA and SR was addition error in constructing simple past sentence. He added 'did'.

### 3. Misformation

#### Misformation Error in Verbal Sentence in Simple Past Tense

Table 4.3

No.	Code	Misformation Sentence	Revised
1.	NA	Rina and Lusi <u>study</u> English in my home last night. (She failed to write the form of irregular verb).	It should be Rima and Lusi <u>studied</u> English in my home last night.
		Rian <u>was not</u> sad.	It should be Rian <u>was</u> sad.
2.	DA	My sister <u>buy</u> new doll last week. (She failed to write verb 2 of the positive sentence).	It should be My sister <u>bought</u> new doll last week.
		I <u>slep</u> last night. (She failed to	It should be I <u>slept</u> last night.

		write the “sleps” and omitted to add –t of the verb 2).	
3.	TRI	Did my brother and I <u>ate</u> fried rice last night? (She failed to write ‘ate’ of the verb 2).	It should be Did my brother and I <u>eat</u> fried rice last night?
		Rima and Lusi <u>study</u> English in my home last night. (She failed to write the form of irregular verb 2).	It should be Rima and Lusi <u>studied</u> English in my home last night.
4.	SR	My Brother <u>eat</u> fried rice last night. (She failed to write positive sentences because “don’t have “and I”.	It should be My Brother <u>and I</u> fried rice last night.
		My Grandfather did <u>go to</u> read a magazine last morning. (She failed to write negative sentence because used “go to”).	It should be My Grandfather <u>did not</u> read a magazine last morning.
5.	IF	I went to <u>sleep</u> last night. (She failed to write positive sentence because have used	It should be I <u>slept</u> last night.

		“went to”, and write verb 2 of the positive sentences).	
		Haikal <u>went to drink</u> ice cream last morning. (She failed to write positive sentence because used “went to” and write verb 2 of the positive sentence).	It should be Haikal <u>drank</u> ice cream last morning.
6.	SA	My Grandfather <u>red</u> a magazine last morning. (She failed to write “red” of the positive sentence).	It should be My Grandfather <u>read</u> a magazine last morning.
<b>Total Errors</b>			<b>38 (thirty eight) error</b>

Misformation errors are characterized by the used of the wrong form of the morpheme or structure. Based on the table above, there were so many students failed in simple past tense the form of regular and irregular verbs. It was caused they did not know the rules in constructing simple past tense from of verb.

The errors of NA were misformation errors in constructing simple past tense for in positive sentence. They failed to write the form of irregular verb.



The errors of DA, IF, SR, and TRI were misinformation errors in construction simple past tense for in positive sentence. They failed to write the form of irregular verb.

The errors of TRI were misinformation error in constructing simple past tense for in irregular verb sentence. She failed to write the ‘ate’.

The errors of SA were misinformation errors in constructing simple past sentence for in positive sentence. The failed to write the form of irregular verb.

The errors of DA, NA, and TRI were misinformation errors in constructing simple past sentence for in interrogative sentence. They failed the form of irregular verb in the sentence.

The last, the error of IF was misinformation error in constructing simple sentence for in positive sentence. He failed to write the past form of the verb in the sentence.

#### 4. Misordering

##### Misordering Error in Verbal Sentence in Simple Past Tense

**Table 4.4**

No.	Code	Misordering Sentence	Revised
1.	MN	My mother <u>did</u> I go to Hypermart yesterday? (He failed to arrange in interrogative sentence into the	It should be <u>Did</u> my mother go to Hypermart yesterday.

		good one)	
2.	MNH	I <u>sleep</u> last night. (He failed to arrange the verb 2).	It should be I <u>slept</u> last night.
3.	MS	<u>Did</u> Rian was sad? (He failed to arrange the negative sentence into the good one).	It should be <u>Was</u> Rian sad.
4.	MDR	<u>Did</u> Rian was sad? (He failed to arrange the negative sentence into the good one).	It should be <u>Was</u> Rian sad?
5.	NAS	Rian <u>sander</u> . (He failed to arrange the interrogative sentence).	It should be Rian was sad.
6.	MNH	<u>Did not</u> last night. (He failed to arrange the negative sentence into the good one).	It should be <u>Did I</u> sleep last night.
<b>Total Errors</b>			<b>13 (thirteen) error</b>

Misordering errors are characterized by the incorrect placement of a morpheme or group of morphemes in an utterance. There were only two errors in this study. The error of NA, DA, and TR were misordering errors in constructing simple past tense for in negative sentence. He failed to arrange the negative sentence in simple past tense into the good one.

Based on the table above, the writer found the total errors made by the students were 87 for verbal sentence. The highest errors made by the students in constructing simple past tense were misformation with frequency 38 (63,

5%). The second errors were omission with frequency 20 (33, 4%). The third errors were addition with frequency 15 (25, 0%). The lowest errors were misordering with frequency 13 (21, 6%). The description of the types of grammatical error in constructing simple past tense.

## 1. The of Errors in Nominal Sentence in Simple Past Tense

### 1. Omission

#### Omission Errors in Nominal Sentence in Simple Past Tense

**Table 4.5**

No.	Code	Omission Sentence	Revised
1.	MS	Did my <u>Bhother</u> and I eat <u>fredrice</u> last night? (She omitted to add -r and -i).	It should be Did my <u>Brother</u> and I eat <u>fried</u> last night?
2.	MN	My mother did not Hypermat yesterday. (She omitted add to verb “go” into negative sentence).	It should be My <u>mothe</u> did not <u>go</u> to hypermart yesterday.
3.	TRI	My <u>Granfather</u> <u>red.</u> (She omitted to add -a and some sentence into positive sentence).	It should be My <u>granfther</u> <u>read</u> a magazine last night.
4.	NA	My Granfather <u>rea</u> magazine	It should be My grandfather

		last morning. (She omitted to add -d).	<u>read</u> magazine last morning.
5.	PA	My Brother and eat fried rice last night. (She omitted to add subject "I" into positive sentence).	It should be My Brother <u>I</u> eat fried rice last night.
6.	SA	My Grandfather <u>red</u> a magazine last morning. (She omitted to add -a).	It should be My grand father <u>read</u> a magazine last morning.
<b>Total Errors</b>			<b>16 (sixteenth) error</b>

Omission errors are characterized by the absence of item that must appear in a well-formed utterance. Based on the table above, most of the students wrote the word of the sentence by omitting the alphabet and be in nominal sentence. It was caused they did not know the rules how to writer two word in English and the form of be in simple past tense.

The errors of PA were omission errors in nominal sentence for positive sentence. They omitted to add -i and be in the sentence.

The error of MS, NA, and SA was omission errors in nominal sentence in negative sentence. She omitted to add -r, -i, -d and -a in the sentence.

The errors of MN were omission errors for nominal sentence in negative sentence. She omitted to add “go” in the sentence.

The last, the errors of TR were omission errors for nominal sentence in positive sentence. She omitted to add –a in the sentence.

## 2. Addition

### Addition Errors in Nominal Sentence in Simple Past Tense

**Table 4.6**

No.	Code	Additional Sentence	Revised
1.	TR	Did Rudi and his friends <u>did</u> not play football front up my home 2 days ago? (He used both auxiliary verb “did” in the sentence).	It should be Did Rudi and his friends <u>play</u> football front up my home 2 days ago?
2.	PA	Did <u>not</u> My Mother go to Hypermart yesterday? (She added “not” in sentence).	It should be Did my Mother <u>go</u> to Hypermart yesterday?
3.	MS	Rudi and his friends did not <u>palyed</u> football in front my home 2 days	It should be Rudi and his friends did not <u>play</u> football in front my home 2 days

		ago. (She used verb 2 in negative sentence).	ago.
4.	NA	Rian <u>sadder</u> . (She added -er in sentence).	It should be Rian was sad.
5.	MN	My Mother did I <u>go</u> to Hypermart yesterday? (She mistake used auxiliary in interrogative sentence).	It should be Did my Mother go to Hypermart yesterday?
6.	RA	Rian <u>sadder</u> . (She added -er in sentence).	It should be Rian was sad.
<b>Total Errors</b>			<b>10 (ten) error</b>

Addition errors are characterized by the presence of an item which must not appear in a well-formed utterance. Because on the table above, most of the students were careless in writer the form of be for the nominal sentence. They were also careless in writer article and preposition. It was caused they did not know about the formulation of the sentence.

The errors of PA were addition errors in nominal sentence in positive sentence. They added 'not' the sentence did not my Mother go to Hypermart yesterday.

The error of PA, NA and RA were addition error in nominal sentence the positive sentence. They add –er the sentence.

The errors of MN were addition error in nominal sentence form interrogative sentence. He used both auxiliary verb ‘did’ also be in each sentence.

The error of TR and MN was addition errors in nominal sentence for auxiliary. She added the interrogative sentence.

## **B. DISCUSSION**

### **1. Types of Errors in Verbal and Nominal Sentence in Simple Past Tense**

The types of errors in this study are based on surface strategy taxonomy. Dulay states a surface strategy taxonomy highlight the ways surface structured is alerted: learners may omission necessary items or add unnecessary ones: they many misformation items or misordering them. The types of errors above are discussion.

#### **a. Types of Errors Verbal Sentence in Constructing Simple Past Tense**

##### **1. Omission**

Omissions errors are characterized by the absence of an items that used appear in a well-formed utterance. From the students’ assignment, the writer found some of them on it in simple past tense. The first, the students wrote it by omitting the alphabet in the word in English. Here is some examples of

omission which made by the students on writing verbal sentence in simple past tense.

*My sister boght new doll last week.*

The students omitted to add -u for the word *bought*. The correct sentence must be *my sister bought new doll last week*.

The second is the students wrote it by omitting the verb of the sentence, especially in negative and interrogative sentence. It is because they did not know the rules in negative sentence ad interrogative sentence in simple past tense. Here is the formulation of the simple past tense.

Negative Sentence:

S + Did + Not + Verb I
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Here are some examples:

*We did not to Hypermart last week.*

The students omitted the verb. The correct sentence must be *We did not go to the Hypermart last week*.

Interrogative Sentence:

Did + S + Verb I + .....?
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Here is some example:



*Did my Father and Mother in Bandung last month?*

The students omitted the verb. The correct sentence must be *Did my Father and Mother stay in Bandung last month?*

## **2. Addition**

Addition errors are the opposite of omission. They are characterized by the presence of items which must not appear in a well-formed utterance. For this type, the writer found some students were careless in the negative sentence in simple past tense. They forgot about the rule or the formulation of the sentence, especially for the negative. They still wrote the past form of the verb in the negative sentence. Here is the formulation of the negative sentence.

S + Did + Not + Verb I
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Here is some example:

*We did not the Hypermart last week.*

The students used verb II for the negative sentence. It should be *We did not go to the Hypermart last week.*

## **3. Misformation**

Misformation errors are characterized by the used of the wrong verb. They did not know the rules for formation. Here the theory in regular and

irregular verbs. Regular verb are verbs whose forms can be predicted by rules. To make the past tense or past participle form of most verbs (regular verbs) we simple ad –ed at the end. Example using the verb ‘*study*’. Past tense: *I studied* through the maze. But, to add –ed at the end of the word has some rules. The past tense form is spelt by adding –d or –ed to the base form. If the base form ends with a consonant followed by a, y, they is replaced by I, eg *study* becomes *studied* and *carry* becomes *carried*. Irregular verb are verbs whose past tense and past participle forms are not predictable by rules. Irregular verb are not that simple. We sometimes need a dictionary to help us write the different forms of irregular verbs. Examples using the verb “see”. Past tense: we **saw** the secret maps. Look up the word “**see**” in the dictionary.

#### **4. Misordering**

Misordering errors are characterized by the incorrect placement of a morpheme or group of morphemes in an utterance. For this type, the writer found there were two errors in writer the negative sentence in simple past tense. They failed to arrange the sentence in the right placement.