

## 4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer discusses the findings of the analysis. The classification table contains the frequency of errors based on linguistic Category Taxonomy (LCT) and Surface Strategy Taxonomy (SST).

### 4.1. Findings

The writer has already identified the errors that are found in the corpus based on Linguistic Category Taxonomy (LCT) and Surface Strategy Taxonomy (SST). Each of them is divided into some categories together with the details. (Table 1, see APPENDIX 2)

Here, the table present the classification of errors and also the frequency of their occurrence.

Table 4.1. Classification and Calculation of Errors based on Linguistic Category Taxonomy (LCT) and Surface Strategy Taxonomy (SST)

LCT				SST							
MO		SY		OM		AD		MF		MO	
SUB-TYPES	FREQ.	SUB-TYPES	FREQ.	SUB-TYPES	FREQ.	SUB-TYPES	FREQ.	SUB-TYPES	FREQ.	SUB-TYPES	FREQ.
IRC	0	NPH	73	NVI	48	DBM	7	RFP	2	-	3
PCI	0	VPH	55	ART	11	RGL	10	PPA	6		
TPV	0	VVC	4	VRB	7			NVW	0		
PTI	104	WOR	0	PTP 1	0			PSS	14		
PPI	2	STF	0	PTP 2	0			SPL	7		
CAI	0			PRE	7			PRE	15		
								POS	9		
								GRD	4	.	
								EDT	1		
								USV	7		
								ART	2		
								INF	8		
								MFT	131		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>106 (44%)</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>132 (56%)</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>73 (24%)</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17 (6%)</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>206 (69%)</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3 (1%)</b>
<b>TOTAL: 238 (100%)</b>				<b>TOTAL: 299 (100%)</b>							

**NOTES:****LCT: Linguistic Category****Taxonomy****MO: Morphology, comprising:**

1. Indefinite article correction (IRC)
2. Possessive case incorrect (PCI)
3. Third person singular verb incorrect (TPV)
4. Simple past tense incorrect (PTI)
5. Past participle incorrect (PPI)
6. Comparative adjective/adverb incorrect (CAI)

**SY: Syntax, comprising:**

7. Noun Phrase (NPH)
8. Verb Phrase (VPH)
9. Verb-and-verb construction (VVC)
10. Word Order (WOR)
11. Some Transformations (STF)

**SST: Surface Strategy Taxonomy****FREQ: Frequency****OM: Omission, comprising:**

12. Noun and Verb Inflection (NVI)

13. Article (ART)
14. Verb (VRB)
15. Present Tense predicate (PTP1)
16. Past Tense predicate (PTP2)
17. Preposition (PRE)

**AD: Addition, comprising:**

18. Double Marking (DBM)
19. Regularization (RGL)

**MF: Misformation, comprising:**

20. Reflexive Pronoun (RFP)
21. Perfect and Progressive aspect (PPA)
22. Next Verbal word (NVW)
23. Passive sentence (PSS)
24. Singular and Plural (SPL)
25. Preposition (PRE)
26. Part of speech (POS)
27. Gerund (GRD)
28. English Demonstrative (EDT)
30. Using Verb (USV)
31. Article (ART)
31. Infinitive (INF)
32. Misformation in tense (MFT)

**MO: Misordering**

In order to answer the first research problem on the error types that are produced by EF students based on both Linguistic Category Taxonomy (LCT) and Surface Strategy Taxonomy (SST), the writer can see from the table that almost all error types are produced by the students, but it has different frequency of occurrence. From that table, there are two taxonomies, which are Linguistic Category Taxonomy that consists of Morphology and Syntax type. Then, Surface

Strategy Taxonomy consists of Omission, Addition, Misformation and Misordering type. In each type, there are several sub-types, except Misordering, it does not have any sub-type. Then, it is followed by the frequency of occurrences. At the bottom of the table is the total of each type frequency and also the percentage. The explanations are as follows:

#### 4.1.1. Linguistic Category Taxonomy

In this taxonomy, there are two types, they are morphology and syntax. In morphology errors, there are six sub-types. They are indefinite article correction, possessive case incorrect. Next is third person singular verb incorrect, followed by simple past tense incorrect, and past participle incorrect. The last one is comparative adjective/ adverb incorrect. The explanations are as follows:

#### **Morphology Errors**

In this taxonomy, for indefinite article correction, possessive case incorrect and third person singular verb incorrect, there are no errors found in the data.

Next sub-type is simple past tense incorrect. There are several kinds for this sub-type. First is regular past tense, there are 29 errors found in the data. For example: *I took it home and wish my mom would let me keep this poor little dog.*

It should be: *I took it home and wished my mom would let me keep this poor little dog.* (Appendix 2, 2-6)

The second is irregular past tense. In this kind, there are 75 errors found in the data.

For example: *He run off and leave it.*

This sentence should be: *He ran off and left it.* (Appendix 2, 2-2)

The third is past participle incorrect. In this kind, there are 2 errors found. Example: *The final was start at seven p.m, there was a lot of people...* (Appendix 2, 14-11).

It should be: *The final was started at seven p.m, there were a lot of people...*

The fourth is comparative adjective/ adverb incorrect. No errors are found in the data.

The total amount of this type is 106 errors or 44% of total amount of all types in the taxonomy.

## **Syntax Errors**

There are five sub-types in this type. They are noun phrase, verb phrase and verb-and-verb construction. Next are word order and also some transformations. The explanations are as follows:

### **7. Noun Phrase**

In this sub-type, there are several kinds, such as Determiners, Nominalization, Number, and also Use of Pronoun.

The first is determiners. In Determiners, there are 12 errors found in the data. For example: *I bought new necklace for my lovely dog.*

It should be: *I bought a new necklace for my lovely dog.* (Appendix 2, 2-40)

The second is nominalization. In this kind, there are 4 errors found in the data.

For example: *But after proved that it is their house, they were released.*

It should be: *But after proving that it was their house, they were released.* (appendix 2, 10-15)

The third is number. There are 28 errors found in the data. It is characterized by the misuse of both singular and plural in a sentence.

For example: *...we tried all kinds of games in there.*

It should be: *...we tried all kinds of game in there.* (Appendix 2, 11-11)

The fourth is the use of pronoun. In analyzing the data, the writer found 4 errors which are included in the omission of “dummy” pronoun *it*.

The fifth is the use of preposition. There are two kinds, they are omission of preposition and misuse of preposition. In omission of preposition, there are 7 errors found, and in misuse of preposition, there are 18 errors. The total of the fifth kind is 25 errors.

The total amount of error in this sub-type is 73 errors.

## 8. Verb Phrase

In this sub-type, there are three kinds. They are omission of verb, use of progressive tense, and also the agreement of subject and verb. The discussions are as follows:

The first kind is omission of verb. In this kind, the writer found 14 errors on the data. It is characterized by the omission of main verb and omission of *to be* in a sentence.

For example: *One tent was a group which occupied by the other students.* To be "was" is omitted in that sentence.

The correct form should be: *One tent was a group which was occupied by the other students.*

The second kind is use of progressive tense. There are 30 errors found on the data.

Example: *I was trapping in the huge of queue.*

The correct form should be: *I trapped in the huge of queue.* (Appendix 2, 4-21)

From that sentence, it can be seen that the learners use progressive tense instead of simple past.

The third is agreement of subject and verb. In this kind, there are 11 errors found. It includes disagreement of subject and verb person, disagreement of subject and number, disagreement of subject and tense.

Example: *Then, every group were divided into 2 sub-group which consisted of 4 people.*

This sentence should be: *Then, every group was divided into 2 sub-groups which consisted of 4 people.*

Total amount of errors in this sub-type is 55 errors in the data.

## 9. Verb-and-Verb Construction

This sub-type has several kinds, such as embedding of a noun-and-verb construction in another noun-and-verb construction, omission of *to* in identical subject construction, omission of *to* in the verb-and-verb construction and the last one is attachment of the past maker to the dependent verb. There are 4 errors that found in the data.

For example: *When my father was driving the car to went home, the little dog...* (Appendix 2, 2-45).

The correct form should be: *When my father was driving the car to go home, the little dog...*

For the next sub-types, which are word order and some transformations, there are no errors found in the data.

The total amount of syntax errors is 139 errors or 58% of total amount of all types in Linguistic Category Taxonomy.

From the table above, the total frequency of this taxonomy is 238 errors. It can be seen that the highest percentage is syntax type with the total 132 errors (56%) and this sub-type is the most dominant occur in the data. The second is gained by morphology type with the total 106 errors (44%).

#### 4.1.2. Surface Strategy Taxonomy

In accordance with this taxonomy, there are four types of errors, they are omission, addition, misformation and misordering.

### **Omission Errors**

There are six sub-types of omission error, they are noun and verb inflection, article, verb, present tense predicate and past tense predicate. And lastly preposition.

### **12. Noun and Verb Inflection**

There are 4 kinds included in this error. In the analysis, there are 47 errors found in noun and verb inflection that consist of omission of plural maker, omission in past maker, third singular person and also present participle. The explanations are as follows:

#### 12a. Plural maker

The analysis shows that in fifteen writing compositions, there are 23 errors found in this kind. This kind of error happens because the learners use the wrong form of plural maker. It should be added “s” for a noun.

As the example: *The route consists of some place to stop.*

This sentence should be: *The route consists of some places to stop.* (Appendix 2, 3-16).

#### 12b. Past maker

For this kind, there are 24 errors found. This kind happens when the learners apply the incorrect pattern in past tense. In past form, the verb should be changed into V<sub>2</sub> or adds with “-ed”. However, in writing the composition, the learners omit the inflection “-ed”.

For example: *I took it home and wish my mom would let me keep this poor little dog.* The correct sentence should be: *I took it home and wished my mom would let me keep this poor little dog.* (Appendix 2, 2-6)

#### 12c. Third Singular person

In this kind, there is no error found. The errors happen when the learners make sentences that the subject is third singular person, so the verb should be added with “-s”/“-es”.

#### 1d. Present Participle

After analyzing the data, the error that belongs to this kind is only 1 error.

### 13. Article

There is sub-type has no variety and there are 11 errors that are found in the writing composition. This sub-type is characterized by the missing of article, like *a, an, the*.

For example: *No special treatment for new comer.*

It should be: *No special treatment for the new comer.* (Appendix 2, 2-32)

### 14. Verb

There are 7 errors found in this sub-type. It happens because of the omission of auxiliary or main verb in a sentence, whether it is in a past tense, present or future tense.

For example: *There very many up and down movement that causing my back was really painful.* This sentence should be: *There were very many up and down movements that caused my back was really painful.* (Appendix 2, 4-7).

### 15. Present tense predicate

There is no error found for this sub-type in the writing composition. This sub-type is characterized by the missing of present tense predicate in a sentence.

### 16. Past tense predicate

There is also no error found in this sub-type. It is characterized by the missing of past tense predicate in a sentence.

### 17. Preposition

In analyzing the data, the writer finds that there are 7 errors in this sub-type. It is characterized by the missing of preposition like in, on, at in a sentence. For example: *After she graduated her high school,...*

It should be: *After she **graduated from** her high school,...* (Appendix 2, 12-11).

The total amount of this type is 72 errors or 24% of total amount of all types in this taxonomy.

### Addition Errors

In this type, there are two sub-types, they are double marking and regularization. The explanation of the details is as follows:

#### 18. Double Marking

There are four kinds in this sub-type. They are:

##### 18a. Past tense

This kind is characterized by the occurrence of items that should not be added into sentences. There are 6 errors in this category.

For example: *And finally they **were used** to living together.*

It should be: *And finally they **used** to live together.* (Appendix 2, 2-26)

##### 18b. Present tense

No errors are found in the writing composition. It is usually characterized by the occurrence of items that should not be added into sentence in the form of present tense.

##### 18c. Negation

There is also no error found in the composition. In this kind, the errors are shown by the double mark of negation in a sentence.

## 18d. Object

There is only 1 error found in the composition. A sentence considered belong to this kind if in the sentence there are two objects that refer to the same person.

**19. Regularization**

## 19a. Third Singular Person

In this kind, no errors are found in the composition.

## 19b. Past tense (irregular)

This kind is characterized by the misuse of  $V_2$  by using  $V_{1+}'-ed'$  for irregular verb. There are 3 errors found in this category.

For example: ...*they leaved Surabaya to Tuban.*

This sentence should be: ...*they left Surabaya to Tuban.* (Appendix 2, 10-6)

## 19c. Article

It the analysis, it is found that there is only 1 error in this kind. It is characterized by the use of article together with another article for one word.

For example: *I came there by a bus which hired by my school.*

It can be corrected as: *I came there by bus which was hired by my school.*

(Appendix 2, 4-3)

## 19d. Preposition

There are 4 errors found in this kind. It is because the learners add preposition that should not be added in a sentence.

Example: *His mother worked at there, so they wanted...* (Appendix 2, 10-3)

In this sentence, the word at should not should not be used.

## 19e. Simple addition

There are 2 errors found in the data.

For example: *the cold that was unusual.* (Appendix 2, 5-11)

In that sentence, the word that doesn't need to use.

From number 18 until 19 include in Addition error. The total amount of this type is 17 errors or 6% of total amount of all types in the taxonomy.

## Misformation Errors

In Misformation type, there are thirteen sub-types, they are reflexive pronoun, perfect and progressive aspect, next verbal word, passive sentences, singular and plural, preposition, part of speech, gerund, English demonstrative, using verb, article, infinitive, misformation in tense. The explanations are as follows:

### 20. Reflexive pronoun

There are 2 errors found in the data. It is characterized by the wrong use of Reflexive pronoun in the sentence.

For example: *In fact, my group had slept too long when the other group prepared their selves.* (Appendix 2, 4-22)

The word "their selves" in the sentence should be "themselves".

### 21. Perfect and Progressive aspect

In this sub-type, there are 6 errors. It is characterized by the use of wrong form of "have " or "-ing" in a sentence.

For example: *Surabaya was the worst city he has ever visited, wasn't it?*

It should be: *Surabaya was the worst city he had ever visited, wasn't it?*

(Appendix 2, 1-3)

### 22. Next Verbal word

In this sub-type, there is no error found from the data.

### 23. Passive Sentence

There are 14 errors found for this sub-type. It is characterized by the wrong use of passive form in sentence.

Example: *It held in camp area of Cuban Randa, Malang, East Java.*

It should be: *It was held in a camp area in Cuban Randa, Malang East Java.*

(Appendix 2, 4-2)

### 24. Singular and plural

In this sub-type, there are 7 errors found. It is characterized by the wrong use of singular and/ or plural in a sentence.

Example: *After the tiring day, my groups prepared our selves to do an adventure at night.*

It should be: *After the tiring day, my group prepared ourselves to do an adventure at night.* (Appendix 2, 4-26)

## 25. Preposition

There are 15 errors found in this sub-type. It is characterized by the wrong use of preposition in a sentence.

For example: *For the first time, they always fighting.* (Appendix 2, 2-23)

The sentence above should use “at” instead of “for” as the preposition.

## 26. Part of Speech

In this sub-type, there are several kinds, such as using noun as verb, using adjective as adverb, and using possessive pronoun as object pronoun. In these three kinds, there is no error found.

Next is using among pronoun. In this kind, there are 2 errors found in the data.

For example: *If my brother or me make her heart feel happy, she will give us some nice treat.* (Appendix 2, 12-27)

“me” in that sentence should be changed into “I” because the position is as a subject.

Then, there is also kind names using noun as adjective. In this kind, there are 5 errors found.

For example: *My mother’s wishes are her children would be success and useful person for...* (Appendix 2, 12-29)

In that sentence, considering that success is a noun, so, it should be changes into successful as adjective.

In the progress of analyzing the data, the writer found that there were two more kinds of errors that were not included into this sub-types, but the these two kinds were still considered as misformation in part of speech. These two kinds are:

- Using adjective as verb.

In this category, there is only 1 error found.

The sentence is: *...Mr. Watson had already dead and Mrs. Watson,,,*

“died” is a verb that should be used instead of “dead”

- Misformation in forming an adverb.

There is only 1 error found.

The sentence is: ***To handle the explosion, the fire brigade had to work hardly.*** (Appendix 2, 9-16)

The word "**hardly**" in that sentence, should be changed into "**hard**" as an adverb.

### 27. Gerund

For this sub-type, there are 4 errors found. It is the use of wrong form in applying gerund after preposition.

For example: *But instead of **put** her chickens into the cage...* (Appendix 2, 8-10)

The word "**put**" in the sentence, should be changed into "**putting**" because the position of the verb is after preposition.

### 28. English Demonstrative

It is the wrong use of demonstrative form, such as: this, that, those. There is 1 error found in the data.

For example: *At **the** time, Argokamboja Train was going to go to Banyuwangi...*

In the sentence, the learner uses the wrong demonstrative form. This sentence should be: *At **that** time, Argokamboja Train was going to go to Banyuwangi.*

(Appendix 2, 9-6)

### 29. Using Verb

This sub-type is used to identify the wrong use of verb that related to numbers. There are 7 errors in the data.

Example: *It **were** seen different than before, more cute.* (Appendix 2, 2-43)

In that sentence, verb "**were**" should be change into "**was**" because the subject is considered as third singular.

### 30. Article

It is characterized by the wrong form in applying an article. There are 2 errors in the data.

For example: *That handsome guy, who will be **a** king of England.*

(Appendix 2, 9-3). Article "**the**" should be used instead of "**a**" because it refers to specific position.

### 31. Infinitive

There are 8 errors found in the data. It is used to identify the wrong use of infinitive in a sentence.

Example: *And finally they were used to living together.*

It should be: *And finally they used to live together.*

### 32. Misformation in using tense.

This sub-type is added by the writer because of the consideration that there are many errors in tense that are made by the learners in making sentences. This sub-type has several kinds, like in present tense, past tense, future tense and also past perfect. There are 131 errors found based on those four kinds.

The total amount of this type is 206 errors or 69% of total amount of all types in this taxonomy.

#### Misordering Errors

The last type of Surface Strategy Taxonomy is misordering type. Since there is no sub-type for this type, the writer just put (-) mark in the sub-type column. In this type, there are 3 errors found or 1% of total amount of all types in Surface Strategy Taxonomy.

Example: *Then the truly activity of out bond were beginning.*

It should be: *Then the truly out bond activity was beginning.* (Appendix 2, 4-24)

From the classification and frequency calculation table above, the total frequency of this taxonomy is 299 errors, the highest percentage of error in Surface Strategy Taxonomy is misformation error with the total 206 errors (69%) and it is considered as the most dominant error that occur in the data. Then, the least percentage of error is misordering error with the total 3 errors (1%). The other error that also gets quite high percentage is omission error with the total 73 errors (24%). Then, it is followed by addition error with the total 17 errors (6%).

From the table, the second research problem about the error type that most often occur in the writing composition based on Linguistic Category Taxonomy is syntax error. While, from Surface Strategy Taxonomy is misformation error.