

CHAPTER 4

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

In this chapter, there are two parts which are going to be discussed. The first part is analyzing the data and the second part is summarizing the findings. The data analysis contained of two sections, the first section is classification and presentation of the data and the second is error descriptions.

The writer classified the data based on the types of questions in her questionnaires. After that she described the data using tables to find out the frequency of errors. In describing the data, that is the errors that the children

have made, she used comparison. She compares all the errors that the children had made. The purpose of this comparison is to see the frequency of the errors made by all children. In the summary of the findings, she presented which error that have the highest percentage or lowest percentage and which respondent who did those errors.

4.1 Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the writer used two steps, the first step is classifying the data and the second step is describing the data.

4.1.1 Data presentation and Classification

In this section, the writer classified the data based on the types of the questions in the questionnaire. She used the table to present some of her data and the total of her data.

Table 4.1

Classification of errors based on the types of Questions in the Questionnaire

Errors		
Questions with questions words	Tag Questions	Yes/No Questions
What is that man? When usually get up?	Betty is working, doesn't she?	Is the boys high school students?

What this is a book?	They are students, are	Are your brother
Where is Jacky lives?	they?	twenty-four years
Why you happy?	We are speaking	old?
Where Linda come?	Indonesian, are we?	Is you married?
Who is your she?	She is not a teacher,	Is we going home?
books?	isn't she?	Is I beautiful?
Where are you buy	You are not going	Are you uncle a good
books?	anywhere, aren't you?	farmer?
What you hobbies?	It is here, isn't here?	Is Kelly and Kevin
Where is you study?	I am doing the right	smart?
.....	job, amn't I?
.....
.....
Total: 120	Total: 71	Total: 30

(See the appendixes)

From the table 4.1, we can see the kinds of errors occurring in the questionnaires. The same errors made by different respondents were not included in the table. For example, three respondents answered in the questionnaire: "Where Jacky lives?" That kind of error only mentioned once in the table 4.1. So the total numbers of errors in the table were the total numbers of different kinds of errors which were made by the twenty subjects of this research.

4.2 Errors Description

In this part, the writer started to describe all the errors made by all respondents. She used three kinds of table to describe the errors in question words questions, tag questions and yes/no questions. So she used different tables for different types of errors based on the questionnaires.

4.2.1 Comparison of errors in Question Words Questions

Table 4.2

Question Words Questions

No	ER	A (%)	B (%)	C (%)	D (%)	E (%)	F (%)	G (%)	H (%)	I (%)	J (%)	K (%)	L (%)	M (%)	N (%)	O (%)	P (%)	Q (%)	R (%)	S (%)	T (%)
1	O I	5	5	2.5	2.5	0	2.5	5	0	5	10	7.5	0	0	2.5	5	2.5	7.5	0	2.5	0
2	O B	5	7.5	5	5	0	5	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	2.5	0	0	0	0	0
3	O D	5	7.5	2.5	7.5	5	7.5	5	0	7.5	10	5	0	2.5	2.5	5	5	5	0	2.5	2.5
4	W A	15	5	20	17.5	25	15	12.5	15	10	7.5	10	10	10	10	5	7.5	5	5	5	2.5
5	Wqw	0	0	2.5	7.5	0	5	12.5	0	0	0	0	0	2.5	2.5	0	2.5	2.5	7.5	0	0
6	U qw	2.5	0	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	0	0	0	12.5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		32.5	25	35	42.5	32.5	37.5	37.5	20	22.5	27.5	40	15	15	7.5	17.5	17.5	20	12.5	10	5

O I: Omission of Inversion

O B: Omission of be

O D: Omission of do

WA: Wrong forms of auxiliary/verb or after auxiliary

W qw: Wrong form of question words

U qw: Unnecessary question words

- A:** First Respondent
- B:** Second Respondent
- C:** Third Respondent
- D:** Fourth Respondent
- E:** Fifth Respondent
- F:** Sixth Respondent
- G:** Seventh Respondent
- H:** Eighth Respondent
- I:** Ninth Respondent
- J:** Tenth Respondent
- K:** Eleventh Respondent
- L:** Twelfth Respondent
- M:** Thirteenth Respondent
- N:** Fourteenth Respondent
- O:** Fifteenth Respondent
- P:** Sixteenth Respondent
- Q:** Seventeenth Respondent
- R:** Eighteenth Respondent
- S:** Nineteenth Respondent
- T:** Twentieth Respondent

Table 4.2 above shows the percentage of errors in making questions with question words.

The first error is *omission of inversion*. The total number of this error is 65%. So from the twenty questionnaires, there are 65% of the question words questions which contained this kind of error. The example of the question which has this error is the omission of the inversion “are” in ‘Why they are happy?’ “are” should inverse before subject. Also in question ‘Why Henry is smiling?’ the child also used no inversion for that question. This error can also be found in question ‘Why Jonathan is absent today’. The child should inverse “is” before the subject “Jonathan” The other example for this error is in ‘How much cost the tickets do?’ Another example is in the question ‘What this is a book?’ The respondent should inverse “is” and place it in front of “this” The example of this error is also in question ‘How many there are in men picture?’ The fourth respondent who made this error did not inverse there and are. Another example is done by the seventh respondent in the question ‘How old you are?’ The respondent should inverse the subject and verb. The right question is ‘How old are you?’ In the question ‘Where the boys do usually play football?’, the tenth respondent omitted the use of inversion. The correct form of the question is ‘Where do the boys usually play football?’ The error which is also done by the sixteenth respondent is shown in the example ‘Why

we are happy?' The respondent should inverse the subject and the verb. The correct form should be 'Why are we happy?'

The next error is *omission of be*. The frequency of this error is 40%. The examples that showed this error are: 'Why you happy?', 'Where Linda from?' and 'How many the picture in there men?' We see that those questions have no "to be" at all, so the child should put to be before the subject, except for the last question, the to be is put after subject, as in 'How many men are there in the picture?' The other example of this error is done by the sixth respondent in the question 'Where she from?' She omitted the usage of to be. The right form should be 'Where is she from?' This kind of error can be seen in the question made by the fifteenth respondent: 'Who that man?' The respondent didn't put "is" after the question word "What" The correct form of the question should be 'Who is that man?'

The third error is *omission of do*. There are 77.5% of the question words questions in all the questionnaire which have the errors of omitting do. The child omitted "do" in questioning 'Where Jacky lives?' and 'Where they come from?' The examples of the error in omitting do are also shown in the following questions: 'When you get up?' and 'Where you study?' She should put "do" before the subjects of those questions.

The next error is *wrong forms of auxiliary/verb or after auxiliary*. The child made the error of wrong verb in 'What is your hobbies?', 'What is this?'

The verb “is” in the first question should be made into are because the subject is in plural form. Whereas the second question ‘What is this’ is grammatically correct if we don’t see the context. But the question ‘What is this’ in this case refers to more than two objects to be asked ‘What’, so the question should be ‘What are these?’ The error of wrong forms of auxiliary can be seen in the questions: ‘Where are they swim?’ and ‘What time is she go?’ Those questions should use auxiliary “do” Another error is *wrong form of auxiliary and after auxiliary*. The question is ‘When do Susan usually does her homework?’ This question has wrong form both in auxiliary and after auxiliary. We see that the auxiliary “do” should be made into “does” and the form “does” after auxiliary should be constructed into “do” Another example of this error is ‘What are your job?’ It seems that the fourth respondent, who did this error, misunderstood the subject ‘your’. Second person singular ‘you’ may use the auxiliary ‘are’ but the possessive adjective ‘your’ does not always use auxiliary ‘are’, it depends on the object that followed after the possessive adjective. If the object is singular, then the auxiliary used is in singular form while if the object is plural, the auxiliary must be in plural form also. So the right form of the question is ‘What is your job?’ The total number of this error is 45%.

The fifth error is *wrong form of question words*. The example of this error is done by the third respondent in the question ‘What is time?’ She was

asked in the questionnaire to make question which asked about time. She should use question word 'What time', but she used 'What' so the question she made totally have different meaning. The fourth respondent used wrong form of question words for questioning 'They go to school with what?' and 'Who is Linda?' The first question is obviously wrong because if we want to ask a person whether s/he drives to school or goes to school by bus, we should use "How" instead of "What?" So the right form for the first example is 'How do they go to school?' The second question or example seems right or nothing is wrong but if we see the context or the answer given in the questionnaire, we can see the error of that question. In questionnaire part A question number 7, the answer provided is 'Linda is from Malang' and the child is ordered to make question with question words from the answer given. The correct question should use question word 'Where' because it asked about place (Malang). The question which can also show this kind of error is 'How much are the envelopes?' The twelfth respondent in the questionnaire number 3 part C was asked to make question about envelopes. Envelopes are countable nouns, so the question word should be 'How many' Another example of the question which is done by seventeenth respondent is 'How is she?' The answer given in the questionnaire number 8 part A is "She is my father's sister". The right form of question word is "Who". So the right form of the question is 'Who is she?' 'How do you get up?' The other example is done by

the eighteenth respondent. In questionnaire number two part A, the answer given for the respondent is “I usually get up at 7.30 A.M.” The respondent should make question that can be answered by that sentence. If she asked ‘How do you get up?’, it means that she wanted to know how the person get up, by an alarm maybe or by a phone call. If she wanted to asked the time that a person get up, as in the sentence “I usually get up at 7.30 A.M.”, she should use “When”. The frequency of this error is 45%.

The last error is putting *unnecessary question words* in ‘What you a policeman?’ Instead of putting “What” the child should put inversion “are” in the first position. So the correct answer should be ‘Are you a policeman?’

4.2.2 Comparison of errors in Tag Questions

Table 4.3

Tag Questions

No	ER	A (%)	B (%)	C (%)	D (%)	E (%)	F (%)	G (%)	H (%)	I (%)	J (%)	K (%)	L (%)	M (%)	N (%)	O (%)	P (%)	Q (%)	R (%)	S (%)	T (%)
1	IT	20	12.5	20	35	12.5	25	22.5	25	25	32.5	10	25	5	5	15	10	12.5	2.5	5	7.5
2	OB	5	15	5	12.5	5	12.5	7.5	17.5	0	5	2.5	0	2.5	2.5	7.5	0	2.5	0	10	2.5
3	OD	15	7.5	15	5	15	7.5	17.5	12.5	0	0	0	7.5	7.5	5	5	5	7.5	2.5	7.5	7.5
TOTAL		40	35	45	52.5	32.5	45	47.5	55	25	37.5	12.5	32.5	15	12.5	27.5	15	22.5	5	22.5	17.5

IT: Incorrect use of tag endings

OB: Omission of be

OD: Omission of do

In the table 4.3, we can see all the errors in tag questions done by the twenty respondents.

The first error is the incorrect use of tag endings. All of the respondents did this error. The example of the error can be seen in the questions ‘They are students, are they?’, ‘We are speaking Indonesian, are we?’ and ‘She is not a teacher, isn’t she?’ The other examples are in questions ‘They are not playing football, aren’t they?’ and ‘I swim every week, do I?’ In those examples, the first respondent, who did this error, use positive tag endings for the positive statements and negative tag endings for negative statements. The incorrect usage of tag endings which is done by the second respondent, are in the examples: ‘Joan sleeps every day, does she?’, ‘I need a new bag, do I?’ and ‘You work, does you?’ For the first question, the respondent put positive tag ending for positive statement, whereas the correct form of tag ending should be in negative one for positive statement, as ‘Joan works every day, doesn’t she?’ The error in the first question is also done in the second question, where the respondent put positive ending for positive statement. The correct form of second question should be ‘I need a new bag, don’t I?’ The third question did not only have positive tag ending, it also had wrong form of “do”. The child should use “do” instead of “does”, but in negative form, as in ‘You work,

don't you?' Besides incorrect use of tag endings (positive tag endings for negative statements and the other way around) there are also incorrect use of tag endings in the term of "pronoun" In the tag ending, the respondent should change the subject which will be used at the end of the tag ending, into pronoun. Because there are tag endings which did not use pronoun, the tag questions are considered to be incorrect. The example of this error is in question like: 'The cat is small, isn't the cat?' The word "cat" that occurred after the verb "is" in the tag ending should be made into pronoun: "it" for the cat. The example of this kind of error is also done by the third respondent in the question 'Selvy and I visit our parents on weekends, don't Selvy and I?' The subject of that question, when it is placed in the tag ending, should be changed into pronoun. The right form of the question is "Selvy and I visit our parents on weekends, don't we?"

The next error is the *omission of be*. The examples of the error are 'We are good friends, don't we?', 'You are not reading any books, don't you?' The tag endings should be "aren't we" and "are you", but the respondent didn't use "be", so the tag questions are said to omit the use of "be" We can see the error in the other examples like: 'I am giving my book, does I?', 'She is telling her name, does she?', 'He is singing in the bathroom, does he?', 'You are a good dancer, don't you?' and 'We are speaking Mandarin, does we?' The respondent should use tag ending "to be" in those questions and should be in

negative form, such as ‘I am giving my book to you, aren’t I’, etc. The other example is ‘Henry is eating ice cream, doesn’t he?’ The correct form for the tag question is ‘Henry is eating ice cream, isn’t he?’

The last error is the *omission of do*. The example is ‘Steve plays football, isn’t he?’ The correct form should be ‘Steve plays football, doesn’t he?’ The other examples are ‘I call you every day, aren’t I?’, ‘Joan sleeps every day, isn’t she?’, ‘We want to learn to dance, aren’t we?’ Those questions omitted the use of auxiliary “do” Another example of this error is ‘Melia doesn’t work in an office, isn’t she?’ The correct tag question should be ‘Melia doesn’t work in an office, does she?’ The other examples are ‘He speaks English in class, isn’t he?’, ‘Joan sleeps everyday, isn’t she?’ and ‘It doesn’t eat meat, isn’t it?’ Those questions sound correct but actually the tag endings are wrong. Those tag ending should use the auxiliary do. Another examples of this error are ‘You work, aren’t you?’, ‘The dog barks at night, isn’t it?’ and ‘You study at noon, aren’t you?’ All those examples omitted the use of do. The right form should be ‘You work, don’t you?’, ‘The dog barks at night, doesn’t it?’, ‘You study at noon, don’t you?’

4.2.3 Comparison of errors in Yes/No Questions

Table 4.4

Yes/No Questions

No	ER	A (%)	B (%)	C (%)	D (%)	E (%)	F (%)	G (%)	H (%)	I (%)	J (%)	K (%)	L (%)	M (%)	N (%)	O (%)	P (%)	Q (%)	R (%)	S (%)	T (%)
1	OI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.33	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	WA	13.33	3.33	46.67	53.33	16.67	30	40	26.67	0	10	3.33	16.67	3.33	3.33	20	0	3.33	0	3.33	10
TOTAL		13.33	3.33	46.67	53.33	16.67	30	40	26.67	0	10	3.33	16.67	3.33	6.66	20	0	3.33	0	3.33	10

OI: Omission of inversion

WA: Wrong forms of auxiliary/verb or after auxiliary

In table 4.4, we can see the percentage of errors in yes/no questions.

The first error occurred is *error of omission of inversion*.

The first error is *omission of inversion*. The percentage of the error is 3.33%. The fourteenth respondent didn't do the inversion in the question 'You are married?' The respondent didn't inverse the subject "you" and the verb "are". The question that he made seemed to be a positive statement, but the only thing that differentiated it from the positive statement is the question mark. So the respondent only added the question mark in the end of the statement. The correct form should be 'Are you married?' because if we want to make yes/no questions with to be, we should put the verb in the initial position and it is followed by the subject.

The next error occurred in yes/no questions is wrong forms of auxiliary/verb or after auxiliary. The example of the error of wrong form of verb in yes/no questions with to be is: 'Is the boys high school students?' In

the question, the fourth respondent, who made this error, did not pay attention on the plural form of the subject so she used verb “is” The other examples are ‘Is you married?’, ‘Is we going home?’, ‘Is I beautiful?’ and ‘Is Kelly and Kevin smart?’ It seems that the respondent did not pay attention on the subject because her used verb “is” for all subject. Second person singular and first person plural should use verb ‘are’ and the first person singular should use verb ‘am’. The examples of the error of wrong forms of verbs, which is done by the tenth respondent in yes/no questions with to be are ‘Are your brother twenty years old?’ and ‘Are your uncle a good farmer?’ The subjects of both question is third person singular, so the auxiliary that came before the subjects should be “is”. The respondent may misunderstand the subject because of the word “your”. He may think that the word “your” has the same position with the word “you”, but actually they have different meaning and function in the sentence so they are followed with different verb. “Your” followed by either singular or plural form of “to be”, depends on the noun that comes after “your”. If the noun is singular, the “to be” is also in singular form and vice versa. Another example which shows the wrong form of verb in making yes/no question with to be is in the example ‘Is we going home?’ The verb for “we” is “are”. The other example in the error of wrong form of verb in yes/no questions with to be is in the example ‘Are I beautiful?’ The correct form of the question should be ‘Am I beautiful?’ Whereas, the error of wrong form

after auxiliary in yes/no questions with do/does are seen in examples: ‘Does John eat lunch at home?’, ‘Do the dog seldom barks in the morning?’ and ‘Does Jenny always drinks milk for lunch?’ The right forms of the verbs after the auxiliary “do/does” should be without –s. So the right forms of those questions are ‘Does John eat lunch at home?’, ‘Does the dog seldom bark in the morning?’ and ‘Does Jenny always drink milk for lunch?’ The other two examples are wrong form of auxiliary as in ‘Do the dog seldom barks in the morning?’ and ‘Do my servant always clean the window every day?’ The examples of wrong forms of auxiliary are ‘Does they like to read comics?’, ‘Does we always love animals?’, ‘Does I seldom watch TV?’, ‘ Does Elizabeth and Chandra live in an apartment?’ Auxiliary “does” should be followed by third person singular but the child put it before first person singular “I” and first person plural “we”. But for the third person singular, she used the auxiliary “do” instead of “does” Whereas, the examples for errors in both wrong form of auxiliary and after auxiliary are: ‘Do John eats lunch at home?’, ‘Do Yenya usually eats pancakes with butter and syrup?’, ‘Do John often goes to the beach?’ The subjects in those questions (third person singular) should use auxiliary “does” and the verbs followed after subject should be in the first form.

4.3 Summary of the findings

After describing the errors that each child made, the writer wanted to summarize her findings by seeing which errors mostly occurred or least occurred and which respondent who made the highest percentage of the errors or the lowest percentage of the errors.

4.3.1 Question Words Questions

In table 4.2, we see the comparison of the errors in question words questions made by all respondents. The respondent who did the errors most often is the fourth respondent, a child aged seven years old. The total of her errors is 42.5%. This child had a limited ability in making question with question words. Her most weakness point was making the forms of auxiliary/verb or after auxiliary. She did this error most often than the other error. However, she did all types of errors in making questions. This feature may be caused by the lack of knowledge of the respondent. After the fourth respondent, the next respondent that achieved high total of errors is the eleventh respondent, a child aged ten years old. She also did not have enough knowledge about grammar in making questions with question words. Her total error is 40% and the most error she did is error is the error of unnecessary question words. The only error that she did not do is the error of wrong form of question words, so from this fact, it means that the respondent have quite

enough knowledge about the correct question words but she did not have enough knowledge how to arrange the questions to be grammatically correct.

Whereas, the respondent that did fewest errors in question words questions is the twentieth respondent, a child aged twelve years old. It seems that this respondent had achieved the ability to do question words questions that he almost did not do any errors. His total number of error is only 5% so it means that 95% of his works in question words questions are correct. The two errors that he did are the error of omission of do and the error of wrong form of auxiliary. He only did these two kinds of errors and he did very well with the other questions in question words questions. The errors might be come out from his clumsiness. The next respondent who did fewer errors are the fourteenth respondent. The total error that the fourteenth respondent did is 7.5%. The fourteenth respondent is a child aged eleven years old. He did mostly the error in wrong forms of auxiliary/verb or after auxiliary and the other three errors that he did are the errors of omission of inversion, omission of do and wrong forms of question words.

All of the respondents did the error of wrong forms of auxiliary/verb or after auxiliary. It means that the weakness point of making questions with question words by all respondents is in using the correct forms of auxiliary/verb or after auxiliary. The fifth respondent did this kind of error most often. The error that had the lowest frequency was the error of

unnecessary question words. It means that most of the respondents knew very well which question words are necessary and correct to be used in making the questions.

4.3.2 Tag Questions

In table 4.3, we see the comparison of the errors made by the twenty respondents in tag questions. In this part, the respondent who mostly did errors is the fourth respondent, a child aged seven years old. This respondent also mostly did a lot of errors in question words questions. The most error that she did is the error of incorrect use of tag ending. She often used negative tag ending for negative statements and also positive tag endings for positive statements. That is the reason why she made the errors most often in this part. So the child did not understand the use of the correct tag endings and she may be did not understand the real essence of the tag questions. Whereas, the respondent who did fewest errors is the eighteenth respondent, a child aged twelve years old. The errors that he did are wrong tag ending and misuse of be. The frequency of his errors were only 5%.

The error that occurred most often in tag questions is the error of incorrect usage of tag endings. All respondents did this error and the highest percentage of this error is done by the fourth respondent. Whereas the error that occurred least often is the error of omission of be. There are four

respondents who did not do this kind of error at all. So most of the respondents understand how to use the correct tag endings for the present continuous statements.

4.3.3 Yes/No Questions

Table 4.4 shows us all the errors that the respondents did while they were making yes/no questions. Respondent who mostly did errors in yes/no questions is, again, the fourth respondent. The total number of the errors which she did was 53.33%. She only did the error of wrong forms of auxiliary/verb or after auxiliary. While respondents who never did errors in this part are ninth, sixteenth and eighteenth respondents.

The error that mostly occurred is the error of wrong forms of auxiliary/verb or after auxiliary. All respondent did this kind of error. The other error, that is the error of omission of inversion, has the total number of 3.33%.