AN ERROR ANALYSIS IN CHANGING ACTIVE VOICE INTO PASSIVE VOICE OF SIMPLE PAST TENSE

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ABSTRACT
The problem of the study is 1) what are the types of errors made by the students in changing active voice into passive voice of simple past tense . 2) what are the types of errors dominantly made by the students in changing active voice into passive voice of simple past tense. 3) Why are the students make error in changing active voice into passive voice of simple past tense. The objectives of the study are to find out a: 1) To find out the types of error are made by the students in changinga active voice into passive voice of simple past tense, 2) To find out the dominantly types of errors are made by the students in changing active voice into passive voice of simple past tense, 3) To find out the reasons of errors are made by the students in changing active voice into passive voice of simlpe past. Method of the study is qualitative research. The total number of students' error in changing active voice into passive voice of simple past tense is 349 errors. Which is devided into 43 (12,32%) errors of omission, 10 (2,86%) errors of addition, 154 (44,12%) errors of misformation, and 142 (40,68%) errors of misordering. The dominant types of error are made by the students in changing active voice into passive voice of simple past tense is misformation 154 errors (44,12%). The students do errror in changing active voice into passive voice of simple past tense because the students do not know how to change the formula from active voice into passive voice of simple past tense. The students sometimes are bored with conventional method.

Keywords: Error, Analysis, Active, SMP, Global Prima

1. INTRODUCTION
1.1. Background

Passive voice is used to show interest in the person or object that experiences an action rather than the person or object that performs the action. In other words, the most important thing or person becomes the subject of the sentence. Besides the use of active voice, passive voice is also often used relatively. "Passive voice is the sentence with predicate verbs are passive" According to Pardiyono (2015 : 47). Passive voice always use forms to be (am, is, are, were, were, been, be, being and the others) and they are

added a form of past participle. According to Azar (1993: 120), "in the passive, the object of an active verb becomes the subject of the passive verb". Tenses affect the change of verb *to be* if the active sentence is made passive. But the relationship between active and passive sentences actually corresponds. That is, if the active sentence is Simple Present, so the passive sentence must be same, if Past Tense is Past Tense, and if it's Perfect, it must be Perfect.

1.2. The Problems of the Study
The problems of this study are formulated in the following questions :

1) What are the types of errors made by the students in changing active voice into passive voice of simple past tense ?
2) What are the types of errors dominantly made by the students in changing active voice into passive voice of simple past tense ?
3) Why are the students make error in changing active voice into passive voice of simple past tense ?

1.3. The Objectives of the Study
The objectives of the study are to find out :

1) To find out the types of errors are made by the students in changing active voice into passive voice of simple past tense.
2) To find out the dominantly types of errors are made by the students in changing active voice into passive voice of simple past tense.
3) To find out the reasons of errors are made by the students in changing

active voice into passive voice of simple past tense.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW
2.1 Types of Error
To analyze errors from a surface tactics perspective of course give a lot of hope to the researchers, especially which related by the introduction of cognitive processes that underlie the student's reconstruction about the new language which are studied it. It also made us to realize that students' errors are based on some logic. These errors are not laziness or thinking, but the result of using temporary principles to produce new language that is done by students. Based on surface strategy taxonomy, Dulay classifies types of error, such as omission, addition, misformation, and disordering.

a. Omission
These omissions error are characterized by the absence of something that should be in good and right speech. Content morphemes such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs are indeed the biggest supporters of referential meaning in sentences. Language learners may be omit grammatical morphemes, such as –s for plural noun (the – s in books), propositions (on, in, at, by, etc.), article (a, an, the), and inflection –ed for past participle. For example : *Rendy the president of new company.*

b. Addition
These additions errors are the opposite of "omission ". This addition error is marked by the presence of a thing or element that should not appear in good and true speech. In fact, the

addition is a result of using certain rules that are too careful. For example *: He does not knows your name.*

c. Misformation

Misformation errors are characterized by the use of the wrong form of the morpheme or structure. This type of errors occurs when learner supplies incorrect item in a well-formed utterance. For example : *Rudi speaked English well.*

d. Misodering

Misodering errors are indicated by incorrect placement of a morpheme or morpheme group in a speech or utterance. For eaxmple : *what Riki is doing ?.*

2.2 Defenition of Simple Past Tense.

Simple past tense is used to express an event or the activity which was done in the past and was explained in a simple form. The verbs which are used in this tense must second verb (verb 2).

The Patterns of Simple Past Tense

Bentuk	Rumus Simple Past Tense	Contoh
Positif (+)	Subject + Verb 2 + Object	We attended the festival last week.
	Subject + to be (was/were) + adjective/adverb	She was absent yesterday.
Negative (-)	Subject + did not + infinitive verb + Object.	We did not attend the festival last week.
	Subject +	She was not
	was/were + not + adjective/adverb	absent yesterday
Interogative (?)	Did + Subject + infinitive verb + object ?	Did they attend the festival last week ?
	Was/were + Subject + adjective/adverb ?	Was she absent yesterday?

Table 2.1 Patterns of Simple Past Tense

2.3 Using of Simple Past Tense

Here are some usages of simple past tense declared by Aswir Suhud (2013:13) in his book, "Smart Way to the Grammar".

Using of Simple past tense	Examples
a. To explain the events which happened in past.	− I met my husband in 2014. − We visited Sydney for our honeymoon. − The plane did not take off that day.
b. To explain the events that took place in a period in the past.	− Rose attended Harvard University for our years as an undergraduate. − Royton lived abroad for five years. − She played a lot of piano when she was younger.
c. To show a habit or action which were done repeatedly in the past. ·	− Alex swam a lot while he was on holiday. − When I lived in Tokyo, I always walked a mile to my school everyday. − His boyfriend

	went to visit her every summer break until they broke up.
d. To express the selfperceptions and emotions that were felt in past. ·	− Reese always knew that she wanted to be a lawyer. − I was so happy during my study in New York. − My father was so proud of me when I won the spelling bee competition.
e. To explain the ownership in past.	− She did not have a car when she was in college. − My family did not own a house. − The books belonged to my brother.

Table 2.2 Using of Simple Past Tense

2.4 Kinds of Voices

The verbs in English are stated in voice. Voice is an English grammar term which is used to indicate the relationship of verbs and subjects according to Purnama (2017:3) in her book about "Focus on the English Parts of Speech". There are two voices, they are : Active and passive.

a. Active Voice

Active voice is a sentence where the subject do a work or activity. According to Suhud(2013:29) in his book about "Smart Way to the Grammar". Active voice is used in making a straightforward statement about an action. The "doer" of the action is the grammatical subject, and the receiver of the action is the grammatical object. The normal structure of an active voice sentence is (subject + verb + object).

Subject doing action + verb 2 + object receiving action

For example :

Dudi lent my book

↓   ↓   ↓

(subject doing action) (verb 2) (object receiving action)

b. Passive Voice

Passive voice is a sentence where the subject is done a work by the object of the sentence. With passive voice, the subjects do not do an action but getting an action or subject to be passive. Active voice to passive voice is formed by putting the verb to be into the same tense as the active verb and adding the past participle of the active voice and the subject of the active voice becomes the "agent" of the passive voice.

Thing receiving action + to be + past participle of verb + by + thing doing action.

Example :

My book   is   lent by Dudi

↓   ↓   ↓

(subject receiving action) to be verb 3   by   (doing action)

2.4.1 Using of Passive Voice

Passive voice is usually used because the following things :

a. If the object of activity is more emphasized than the doer of the activity. Example : *The World Cup 2014 is held in Brazil.*

b. *If you wan*t to explain a thing, event or situation that the doer is considered not too necessary in the conversation.

Example :

The impossible *trick of that magic is finally revealed.*

c. If you want to quote or explain something in an objective tone.

Example :

It is said that you will get more success if you work harder.

There are some the conditions that must be fulfilled in changing active voice into passive voice. They are :

a. These sentences which do not have object. The sentences can not be changed passive voice.

Example :

I go to school every morning.

The sentences above can not be changed passive voice because it does not have object.

b. The Non verbal sentences (without verb) can not be changed into passive voice.

Example :

We are member of this library.

c. If the subject in the active voice is only mentioned generally or not specifically explained, then the subject does not need to be listed as an object in passive voice, according Aswir Suhud (2013: 30).

Some of subject which included in general category, namely : people, someone, and it. Example :

Active Voice : *People use English all over the world.*

Passive Voice : *English is used all over the world.*

d. If there are two objects in the active voice, then there is one object whose position is retained as an object when another object is changed to a subject. Example :

Active Voice : *I tell my nephew a story about Cinderella.*

Passive Voice : *A story about Cinderella is told to my nephew by me.*

Or my nephew is told a story about Cinderella by me.

The Formula of Passive Voice in Form of Simple Past Tense.

Active Voice	Passive Voice
Subject + V2 + object/adverb	Subject + was/were + V3 + by + object.
Subject + did not + V1 + object/adverb.	Suject + was/were + not + V3 + by + object.
Did + subject + V1 + object/adverb ?	Was/were + subject + V3 + by + object ?

Table 2.3 Formula of Passive Voice in Form of Simple Past Tense

Example :

Active: *We cleaned our house yesterday.*

Passive: *Our house was cleaned by us yesterday.*

Active: *She didn't invite me to the party.*

Passive: *I wasn't invited by her to the party.*

Active: *They cancelled all flights because of fog.*

Passive: *All flights were cancelled by their because of fog.*

Active: *Susan visited her grandparents in Kalimantan last Sunday.*
Passive: *Susan's grandparents were visited by Susan last Sunday in Kalimantan.*
Active: *Someone copied these documents at the weekend.*
Passive: *These documents were copied by someone at the weekend.*

3. RESEARCH METHOD

This research was conducted at SMP Global Prima Medan. It was located at Jl.Brigjen Katamso No. 282-283 Medan. It is focused on the second year students. The reason why the writer chooses this school to study object, because the writer wants to know the types of errors and the dominant error are made by the students in this school in changing active voice into passive voice of simple past tense. The research was conducted on 29th Januari 2019. The subject of the research is at second grade of SMP Global Prima Medan. The subject of the research that will be taken is VIII-A which is consist of 28 students. After the students' works are collected, then the data in this study was analyzed to find out the problems of the students in changing active voice into passive voice of simple past tense.

3.1 The Instrument of the Research

Based on the title of the research, the writer used the test and interview. The writer used essay questions which is consist of 20 items as the instrument of the research. The test was given to know and to identify the errors made by the students in changing active voice into passive voice of simple past tense.

The writer used interview that is given to some students and interview to the English teacher. The interview consisted of 4 questions for the students, the writer will ask them about understanding and difficulties in changing active voice into passive voice of simple past tense. For the English teacher, the writer gave 2 questions about the students' difficulties in changing active voice into passive voice of simple past tense. What method that the teacher used in teaching learning process and what are the difficulties that the students mostly made.

3.2 The Technique of Collecting Data

In collecting data, the writer did some procedure to conduct the research as a process. The procedures are below :
1) The writer prepared the test to be given to the students. The test was designed to expose the students' errors in changing active voice into passive voice of simple past tense.
2) The writer gave the instructions to the students in doing test and their time is 30 minutes.
3) The writer collected the students' answer sheet to analyzed .

3.3 Technique of Analyzing Data

The data of this study are the form of error made by the students in their answer sheets which are given by the teacher. After collecting data the writer applied the procedures below :
1) Identification of Error.
   Identification of errors in this case refer to identification of any deviation in using grammatical structures found in students' writing.
2) Classification of Errors

After identifying the errors, the writer classified the errors based on Surface Strategy Taxonomy, namely ommision, addition, misformation, misordering.

3) Explanation of Errors

In this step, explaining of errors is used to explain the source or the cause of errors.

4) Calculation of Errors

Based on the errors classification above, the writer calculated of errors in order to know the errors frequency made by the second grade students of SMP Global Prima Medan. In this case, the writer will use formula of Arikunto (2002).

$$P = F/n \times 100\%$$

Where :

P = the percentage of error

F = the number of particular type of error

N = the total number of all types of error

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The data of this research were students' error in changing active voice into passive voice of simple past tense. The subject in this research were VIII-A class which is consist of 28 students. They were given 20 sentences of changing active voice into passive voice of simple past tense. The research was conducted at SMP Global Prima Medan and this research was conducted on 29th January 2019. The researcher made esssay test to know the students' error in changing active voice into passive voice of simple past tense and then to get the required data.

The researcher had classified and counted the error into four types. They were addition, omission, misformation, and misordering. From 349 cases of error, 10 addition , 43 omission, 142 misordering, and 154 misformation. After the classifying, then the researcher calculated presentage of the error data to know the precentage of error for each types of errror. The following table showed the precentage of error.

Table 4.1 The Percentage of Error.

o.	Types of Error	Precentage of Error F	Precentage (%)
.	Addition	1 0	2, 86 %
.	Omission	4 3	1 2,32%
.	Misformation	1 54	4 4,12%
.	Misordering	1 42	4 0,68%
	TOTAL	3 49	1 00 %

The table 4.1 show from 100 % error, the dominant error was misformation with 44,12 %, the second position was misordering with 40,68 %, then omission with 12,32 %, and addition with 2,86 %. After classifying and calculating the error, the researcher conclude that misformation error was the dominant type of error made SMP Global Prima Medan with 154 errors or 44,12 %.

After analyzing the data, there are three points that the researcher found in this

research. The result of this research shows that :

1. The total number of students' error in changing active voice into passive voice of simple past tense is 349 errors. Which is devided into 43 (12,32%) errors of omission, 10 (2,86%) errors of addition, 154 (44,12%) errors of misformation, and 142 (40,68%) errors of misordering.
2. The dominant types of error are made by the students in changing active voice into passive voice of simple past tense is misformation 154 errors (44,12%).
3. The students do errror in changing active voice into passive voice of simple past tense because the students do not know how to change the formula from active voice into passive voice of simple past tense. The students sometimes are bored with conventional method. In this method, the teacher just explained it by writing the pattern on the whiteboard. Then, they forget it. Learning by doing is the best way how to learn grammar.

`Based on the research finding, the conclusions are the following :

1. The total number of students' error in changing active voice into passive voice of simple past tense is 349 errors. Which is devided into 43 (12,32%) errors of omission, 10 (2,86%) errors of addition, 154 (44,12%) errors of misformation, and 142 (40,68%) errors of misordering.
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