

**ERROR ANALYSIS IN USING CONDITIONAL SENTENCES BY
THE STUDENTS
(A CASE STUDY AT SMA NASIONAL MAKASSAR)**



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FAKULTAS SASTRA

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ABSTRAK

YUDHI FERDIANSYAH. *Error Analysis in Using Conditional Sentences by Students A Case Study at SMA Nasional Makassar* (dibimbing oleh Sukmawaty Idris and Fransisca E. Kapoyos)

Penelitian ini bertujuan menjelaskan jenis-jenis kesalahan dalam membuat kalimat pengandaian tipe kedua dan ketiga dan menguraikan penyebab terjadinya kesalahan dalam membuat kalimat pengandaian tersebut.

Data dikumpulkan melalui tes yang diberikan kepada siswa-siswi kelas tiga SMA Nasional Makassar. Sampel penelitian adalah 12 orang siswa yg dipilih secara acak dari 115 siswa. Dalam menganalisis data penulis menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa hampir seluruh siswa melakukan kesalahan dalam membuat kalimat pengandaian. Jenis-jenis kesalahan yang dalam kalimat pengandaian adalah: pemilihan bentuk kata kerja dan pemilihan kata yang tidak tepat, kelebihan dalam menggunakan kata depan, penghilangan kata kerja bantu, dan urutan kata yang tidak tepat. Penyebab kesalahan dalam kalimat siswa adalah penggunaan aturan yang tidak tepat.

ABSTRACT

YUDHI FERDIANSYAH. Error Analysis in Using Conditional Sentences by Students A Case Study at SMA Nasional Makassar (supervised by Sukmawaty Idris and Fransisca E. Kapoyos)

This research aimed to describe types of error in forming conditional sentences type 2 and 3 and elaborate causes of error in forming those sentences.

The data are taken through tests which are given to the third year students of SMA Nasional Makassar. Sample of the research is 12 students which chosen randomly from 115 students. The method in analyzing the data is qualitative descriptive method.

The result of the research shows that most of the students make error in forming conditional sentences. Types of error in the sentences are: selection of verb form and word choice, addition in using preposition, omission of auxiliary verb, and wrong word orders. The cause of those error are ignoring of rule restrictions.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Language is a tool of communication. It consists of symbols and signs. It has various patterns based on the countries where it is used. In this globalization era, language is very important to support our social life. If we want to communicate with other people we should use a standard language in order to make it understandable by speaker and hearer. Knowing another foreign language is an addition value in society. English is one of the foreign languages and it becomes an international language. It is used all over the world. It plays an important role in international relationship.

Every language has a system that need to be known and obeyed by the users. In learning English, we need to know the rule in order we can use it correctly. In English the rule known as grammar. Without knowing the grammar, we cannot get the meaning. If we want to master in English, we have to study grammar intensively. There are many aspects in English grammar. One of them is *If Clause* which has specific function. According to Azar, (1992:389) *If clause* is often used to talk about situations that are contrary to fact, for example: situations that are the opposite of the true

situation. Contrary-to-fact sentences with an *If clause* and a *result clause* are called *conditional sentences*.

There are three kinds of conditional sentences in English; future possibilities refers to situation in future, present impossibilities refers to situation in present, and past impossibilities refers to situation in past. Further explanation will be explained in the next chapter. Based on the explanation above, there are some patterns that have to be obeyed in order to make a good sentence. The patterns are different in each type of conditional sentences. It makes conditional sentence hard to understand by students. Sometimes, students make errors in using conditional sentence and they confuse which pattern that they have to use.

Based on the problem above the writer is interested in doing the research about Conditional Sentences. The title of the research is The error analysis on the use of conditional sentences by the students of SMA Nasional Makassar.

1.2 Identification of Problems

In the research of conditional sentences the writer focuses his research on two problems.

- 1) Types of errors made by the students of SMA Nasional Makassar in using conditional sentences.

- 2) Causes of the errors in conditional sentences made by the students of SMA Nasional Makassar.

1.3 Scope of Problems

Based on the introduction above, it has been mentioned that there are three kinds of conditional sentences. In this research, the writer only focuses on the present impossibilities and past impossibilities because both of them are harder to understand than future possibilities.

1.4 Research Questions

By conducting this research, the writer wants to answer the questions based on the identification of problems :

- 1) What types of error that the students of SMA Nasional Makassar made in using conditional sentences ?
- 2) What causes of error in conditional sentences made by the students of SMA Nasional Makassar ?

1.5 Objectives of the Study

Related to the research questions, the objectives of this research are as follows :

- 1) To describe the types of errors made by the students of SMA Nasional Makassar in making conditional sentences.
- 2) To elaborate the causes of errors in conditional sentences made by the students of SMA Nasional Makassar.

1.6 Significance of the Study

There are two benefits of this research, as follows:

1. Practical benefit

The writer expects the finding of the research will be useful for the students of SMA Nasional Makassar to recognize common errors in using conditional sentences. Then, the students can avoid the errors when they are using conditional sentences.

2. Theoretical benefits

The writer wishes this study will give more information and contribution about common errors in using conditional sentences. Besides that, the writer hopes this thesis can be used as a reference for next research in the same subject.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

This chapter consists of two parts. First is previous study, it describes about the research which have done by former researcher related to the topic. Second is theoretical background, it describes theory about the topic.

2.1 Previous Studies

Ahmad (Unhas:2009) does a research under the title “An error analysis of conjunction in English composition made by the fourth semester of English department students: A case study”. He finds that there are five conjunctions that often cause mistake, they are *and*, *but*, *so*, *when*, and *since*. It is caused by students put the conjunctions in an appropriate orders.

Ismail (Unhas:2009) does a research under the title “Error analysis on the use of verb form by students of SMAN 1 Panca Rijang”. She finds that the students in SMAN 1 PancaRijang made errors in the use of English verb form especially in using *base verb*, *present participle* and *past participle*.

Rusdi (Unhas:2006) conducts a research under the title Errors Analysis in Forming Sentences. She finds that there are four errors in using grammar, they are: word order, to-be, verbs and preposition.

Heriawan (Unhas:2004) conducts a research under the title Kemampuan siswa dalam menggunakan Conditional Sentence. His research focuses on student ability in using conditional sentences. He finds that students are capable on using conditional sentences and the ability of the students in using conditional sentences is fair.

The difference between this thesis and those previous studies above is the writer wants to analyze the error made by students in using conditional sentences.

2.2 Literary Review

2.2.1 Definition of Error

Various definitions of error have been introduced by experts. Those definitions contain the same meaning and the difference is in the way they formulate their theories. The writer only takes two definition of error. According to Norrish (1987:7) error is a systematic deviation, when a learner has not learnt something and consistently gets it wrong. The second definition is errors are systematic deviations from the norms of the language being

learned (Cunningworth, 1987:87). Based on the explanation above, both of them have similar idea about error. Both of them say error is systematic deviation. It seems that systematic deviation is a key word in error definition.

Most of people cannot distinguish between error and mistake. Mistake is also a deviation of the grammar of language but it is not systematic. It means that the use of grammar of language sometimes wrong and sometimes true. Corder (1974:8) states a difference between error and mistake as follows: a mistake is random performance slip caused by fatigue, excitement, etc. Error is a systematic deviation made by students who have not yet mastered the rules of the language. For example, a lecturer of English talks in a class then he or she said a word "pen" without an aspiration after "p" (/pen/) but in the next meeting the lecturer said "pen" with an aspiration after "p" (/p^hen/). We can say that in first meeting the lecturer did a mistake when he or she pronounced "pen". Perhaps, it is caused by his/her excitement or fatigue in teaching his/her student. If we compare between the lecturer with a new English learner who have not learnt English phonology. We can simply conclude the new learner will pronounce "pen" without aspiration in every conversation that he/she does.

Mistake is an inconsistent deviation that is sometimes the learner 'gets it right' but sometimes wrong. Mistake is not last long because it is immediately corrected but errors can last long if it not corrected.

2.2.2. Types of Error

According to Richards (1974:173), errors can be divided into two part, they are:

1. Interlingual error

Interlingual error caused by the negative influence of the mother tongue of learners. Interlingual error happens when learners apply their first language's grammar to second language's grammar. It will cause error because there is a discrepancy between mother tongue and the second language. For example, when native speakers of Indonesia say "I sick" they use Indonesia language rule to form sentence in English, they do not add to be which is necessarily added in English. This is the major source of difficulty in second language learning.

2. Intralingual error

Intralingual error caused by the negative transfer of items within target language. Intralingual error occurs when learners use their own rule in processing the second language data.

Based on the explanation above about interlingual and intralingual error, the writer concludes that interlingual error occurs more often than intralingual error because second language learners will use their native language rule in producing sentence in target language. Intralingual error occurs when learners use their own knowledge in producing sentence and it is influenced by their native language. Both of them, interlingual and intralingual error, are connected each other and they cannot be separated.

2.2.3. Causes of Error

Richard (1971:19-22) states there are four factors causes of error, they are:

1. Over Generalization

Over generalization generally involves the creation of one deviant structure in place of two regular structures. For examples:

He can climbs, they are eat, it is happens

2. Ignorance of Rule Restrictions

Closely related to the generalization of deviant structures is failure to observe the restriction of existing structures, that is,

the application of rules to context where they do not apply e.g. *I help her to finish it*. This kind of error can be explained through the rules descriptions of each verb. There are some verbs like make, let, help, have that have special rule:

S-V(make, let, help, have)-Object-Verb1

3. Incomplete Application of Rules

An example of incomplete application of rules can be seen in the question forms. Very often they are used, not to find out something, as they should, but as a means of eliciting questions through a transform exercise.

The use of question may also be unrelated to the skills it is meant to establish.

Teacher's questions :

Ask her how long it takes

How much does it cost ?

What does he has to do ?

address

Student's responses :

How long it takes ?

It cost five dollar

He has to do write the

4. False Concept Hypothesized

False concepts hypothesized are something due to poor gradation of teaching items. For example, the form of *was* or *were*, may be interpreted by learners as the signal of past tense e.g. *it was happened last night*. Every time learners want

to make sentences in form of past tense they will use *was* or *were*.

In this part, Richard states that there are four causes of error. People can identify the error which is made by learner in producing target language. When learners make error in their written or spoken text, one or two of the causes of errors occur as the causes of the error.

2.2.4. Concept of Error Analysis

Brown (1980:166) defines errors analysis as the process to observe, analyze, and classify the deviations of the grammar of the second language and then to reveal the systems operated by learners. Crystal (1987:112) says error analysis is a technique for identifying, classifying, and systematically interpreting the unacceptable forms produced by someone learning foreign language. It can be concluded that error analysis is the process of identifying classifying, and interpreting the errors made by learners in using foreign language and it is carried out to get information on common difficulties faced by learners in learning foreign language.

2.2.5. The Use of Conditional Sentences

Conditional Sentences are also known as Conditional Clauses or If Clauses. They are used to express that the action in the main clause (without *if*) can only take place if a certain condition (in the clause with *if*) is fulfilled. According to Eastwood (2008:311) conditional sentences have several functions, they are:

- 1) Give information: *if the company fails, we will lose all our money.*
- 2) Requesting: *if you are going to the market, could you buy some foods for me?*
- 3) Advising: *if the headache persists, you should consult a doctor.*
- 4) Criticizing: *if you'd remembered your passport, we would not be in such a rush.*
- 5) Suggesting: *if you are sick, you should go to the hospital.*
- 6) Offering: *if you are hungry, you should go to canteen.*
- 7) Threatening: *if you do not give me your money, I will kill you.*
- 8) Warning: *if you do not copy the file, you will lose the information.*

In the previous chapter the writer has promised to explain the three types of conditional sentences.

1. Conditional sentence type 1

Conditional sentence type one is an open condition. It refers to future. An action in the future will happen if a certain condition is fulfilled. It is also called “probable condition” means something is possible to happen in the future. This condition in this type seems realistic. The pattern of this type:

If+subject+ present, subject+will/can+infinitive or

Subject+will/can+infinitive+if+subject+present

For example:

If you study, you will pass the exam. It means you can pass the exam in future but you should study first.

John will buy a Ferrari if he has money. It means it is a likely thing. Perhaps John is a hard worker now so John will get a lot of money. Soon, he can buy a Ferrari.

We can also use present continuous or present perfect in this type. For example;

If they are having a party, I will join.

I will probably watch a film on TV if I have finished my work by ten.

2. Conditional sentence type 2

It is called “improbable condition” means we just imagine something which is contrary to the fact in present time. It is theoretically possible to fulfill a condition which given in the if-clause. The pattern of this type:

If+subject+past, subject+would+infinitive or

Subject+would+infinitive+if+subject+past

For example:

If we took a taxi, it would be quicker.

I would buy car if I had much money.

The past tense expresses unreal condition. In conditional sentence we use the past form of be “were” for both singular and plural object instead of “was” e.g. *I would work hard if I were you.* As well as past simple we can use the past continuous e.g. *if the sun were shining at four, it would be a perfect day.*

3. Conditional sentence type 3

It is an “impossible condition” means it is contrary to the fact in the past. In this type we were imagining something to occur in the past. It refers to the condition in the past. An action could have happened in the past if a certain condition had been

fulfilled. In this type also we use past perfect tense in if-clause and past future perfect tense in main clause. The pattern is;

If+subject+past perfect, subject+would+have+V3 or

Subject+would+have+V3+if+subject+past perfect

For example:

If you had come on your bike, you would have been promoted.

Blake would have bought a sport car if he had had much money.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

Based on the identification and objective of the study in first chapter, the writer uses descriptive qualitative method in obtaining the data. The writer selects this method because the writer thinks that it is a suitable method to do a case study research. By using this method, the writer describes how the writer gets and analyses the data.

3.1. Method of Collecting Data

The writer has two steps to collect data. First, the writer designs a test about conditional sentences. In the questionnaire there are two verbs for present impossibilities and two verbs for past impossibilities. The next step is the writer gives the questionnaire to the students of SMA Nasional Makassar. Then, they have to make a sentence based on the verb with their own knowledge and without helping from their teacher or looking at a textbook.

3.2. Method of Data Analyses

Data analysis is begun by collecting and studying the questionnaire. Next step is the writer describes the common errors made by the students of SMA Nasional Makassar. After that, the writer determines the causes of errors in conditional sentences made by the students of SMA Nasional Makassar.

3.3. Population

The population of this research is the third grade students of SMA Nasional Makassar. The writer chooses them as population because only the third grade learns about conditional sentences. There are 115 students and divided in four classes; 33 people in the first class, 29 people in second class, 29 people in third class, and 24 people in the fourth class.

3.4. Sample

From the population above, the writer takes sample of the research 10% from the population. The writer puts their name in a pot then the writer takes one by one until reach 10% as sample of this research. The writer picks them by using random sampling.

CHAPTER IV

DATA PRESENTATIONS AND ANALYSES

Table 1: Data Student 1

	Conditional sentence type 2	Conditional sentence type 3	Types of errors
read	<i>If I had many book, I would read the book.</i>	-	Omission of suffix, wordiness
come	<i>Novi would to be happy, if she come to school.</i>	-	addition of preposition, word form
look	-	<i>If Novi had enough money, she looked a new home</i>	Omission auxiliary
wait	-	<i>Ayu might have a car, if she patient to waiting</i>	Omission of verb and auxiliary, word form

In table 1 above, student 1 makes error in each sentence. The explanation of each sentence can be seen as follow;

1. Sentence 1

There should be an article “s” after the word “book” because there is a quantifier “many” indicates plural form. The word “the book” in the main clause should be replaced with “them” in order to avoid wordiness in the sentence.

Suggested sentence:

If I had many books, I would read them.

2. Sentence 2

The word “to” is not necessary in the main clause because modals cannot be followed by “to”. The word “come” in the *if clause* should be in past form “came” because the pattern requires to use past form.

Suggested sentence:

Novi would be happy, if she came to school.

3. Sentence 3

There should be an auxiliary “had” in the *if clause* because in the conditional sentence type 3 we must use past perfect tense. In the main clause there should be a past modal and present auxiliary, “would” and “have” before the word “looked” because the pattern requires us to use past future perfect tense.

Suggested sentence:

If Novi had had enough money, she would have looked a new home.

4. Sentence 4

There should be a participle, “had”, after the word “have” because in the main clause there is no verb in past participle form. There should be auxiliaries “had” and “been” before the word “patient” because this clause does not have meaning if there is no those auxiliaries. The word “waiting” should not in the *-ing* form but it should be in the infinitive form because after the word “to” we must use infinitive form.

Suggested sentence:

Ayu might have had a car if she had been patient to wait.

Table 2: Data Student 2

	Conditional sentence type 2	Conditional sentence type 3	Types of errors
bring	<i>I would working you task, if you bring my book</i>	-	Word form, word choice
put	<i>If I put a glass here, I could to fall down</i>	-	Addition of preposition
send	-	<i>If I had sent message for JK, I would took your</i>	Omission of auxiliary, word form

		<i>the best</i>	
teach	-	<i>If I had taught in classroom, I would taught in hard</i>	Omission of auxiliary

Explanation of each sentence in table 2 can be seen as follow;

1. Sentence 1

The word “working” should not in the *-ing* form but it should be in the infinitive form because the pattern requires to use infinitive form after the auxiliary. The word “working” is inappropriate because it is meaningless. Therefore it should be changed with give. The word “bring” in the *if clause* should be changed into past form “brought” because the pattern requires to use past form in conditional sentence type 2.

Suggested sentence:

I would give you task, if you brought my book.

2. Sentence 2

The word “to” is not necessary in the *main clause* because modals cannot be followed by “to”.

Suggested sentence:

If I put a glass here, I could fall down

3. Sentence 3

There should be an auxiliary “have” in the main clause after the word “would” because it is needed in order to make a good conditional sentence type 3. The word “took” should be in the form of past participle “taken” because in conditional sentence type 3 we must use past participle after modals.

Suggested sentence:

If I had sent message for JK, I would have taken you’re the best

4. Sentence 4

There should be an auxiliary “have” in the main clause after the word “would” because the pattern requires to use “have” after modals.

Suggested sentence:

If I had taught in classroom, I would have taught hard

Table 3: Data Student 3

	Conditional sentence type 2	Conditional sentence type 3	Types of errors
watch	<i>She would watch the cinema, if</i>	-	Word form, word choice, addition

	<i>she have a money</i>		of article
work	<i>She would hard work, if the work was easy</i>	-	Ordering, word form
fall	-	<i>He would have fallen the pen if he have been angry</i>	Word form
sell	-	<i>He would have sold the comic books, if he have had comic books</i>	word form, wordiness

There are some errors in all sentences above the writer will explain the errors as follow;

1. Sentence 1

The word “cinema” should be replaced with “film” because “cinema” refers to a place where film is showed. The word “have” in the *if clause* should be in the past form “had” because of the pattern of

conditional sentence type 2. An article “a” is not necessary because the word “money” cannot be followed by an indefinite article.

Suggested sentence:

She would watch the film, if she had money

2. Sentence 2

The phrase “hard work” is in wrong order it should be “work hard”. The word “was” should be changed with “were” because in the *if clause* we use the auxiliary “were” instead of “was” even the subject is singular.

Suggested sentence:

She would work hard, if the work was easy.

3. Sentence 3

The word “have” in the *if clause* should be in past form “had” because in the conditional sentence type 3 uses past perfect tense in *if clause*.

Suggested sentence:

He would have fallen the pen if he had been angry.

4. Sentence 4

The word “have” in the *if clause* should be in past form “had” because in conditional sentence type 3 uses past perfect tense in *if*

clause. It is better to replace “comic books” with “them” in order to condense the clause.

Suggested sentence:

He would have sold the comic books, if he had had them.

Table 4: Data Student 4

	Conditional sentence type 2	Conditional sentence type 3	Types of errors
Push	<i>She would push my hand phone if she wanted play a music</i>	-	Omission of preposition
Talk	<i>He would talk to me about his experience</i>	-	Incomplete sentence
Wash	-	<i>If you have finish washing, you can break a minute</i>	Word form, omission of auxiliary
Do	-	<i>She would have had dinner if her</i>	Word form, addition of

		<i>mom have to</i>	preposition
		<i>done</i>	

All of the sentences above are incorrect. The explanation of the error can be seen below;

1. Sentence 1

It is necessary to put preposition “to” after the word “wanted” because “want” must be followed by “to” if we want to put a verb after “want”.

Suggested sentence:

She would push my hand phone if she wanted to play a music.

2. Sentence 2

It is an incomplete conditional sentence because the student does not write the *if clause*.

Suggested sentence:

He would talk to me about his experience if I asked him.

3. Sentence 3

The word “have” and “can” should be in past form because the pattern in conditional sentences type 3 requires to use past auxiliary in the *main clause* and *if clause*. The word “finish” and “break” should be in form of past participle because the pattern requires to use past

participle. The auxiliary “have” is necessary in the *main clause* because we use past future perfect tense in the main clause.

Suggested sentence:

If you had finished washing, you could broken a minute.

4. Sentence 4

The auxiliary “have” should be in past form “had” because we use past perfect tense in conditional sentences type 3. The preposition “to” is not necessary because “to” cannot be followed with past participle.

Suggested sentence:

She would have had dinner if her mom had done.

Table 5: Data Student 5

	Conditional sentence type 2	Conditional sentence type 3	Types of errors
put	<i>She would put him if he was a kind boy</i>	-	Word form
read	<i>Denny would finish his examination if he read his</i>	-	

	<i>notebook</i>		
go	-	<i>If Janet have known it, I would have been happy</i>	Word form
keep	-	<i>We would have had lunch if Aura's mom have kept the meal</i>	Word form

Explanation of the sentences in table 5 as follow;

1. Sentence 1

The word “was” should be changed with “were” because in the *if clause* we use the auxiliary “were” instead of “was” even the subject is singular.

Suggested sentence:

She would put him if he were a kind boy.

2. Sentence 3

The auxiliary “have” should be in past form “had” because we use past perfect tense in *if clause*.

Suggested sentence:

If Janet had known it, I would have been happy.

3. Sentence 4

Types of error in this sentence same with the previous sentence.

The auxiliary “have” should be in past form “had”.

Suggested sentence:

We would have had lunch if Aura’s mom had kept the meal

Table 6: Data Student 6

	Conditional sentence type 2	Conditional sentence type 3	Types of errors
go	<i>If I went school, I maybe wanna be a president</i>	-	Omission of auxiliary, addition of inappropriate word
have	<i>If I had money, I would have bought the car</i>	-	Wordiness
fail	-	<i>You might</i>	Omission of

		<i>haven't a voucher palsa, if you text message had failed</i>	verb, word choice
take	-	<i>I would in to the jail, if I taken something without permission</i>	Omissions of auxiliary and verb, addition of preposition

In table 6, the student makes error in all sentences. Explanation of the error can be seen below;

1. Sentence 1

The word “maybe” should be changed with past auxiliary “would” because the pattern requires to use past auxiliary in *main clause* in conditional sentence type 2. The word “wanna” is not suitable in the sentence because “wanna” is only used to in spoken but not in writing.

Suggested sentence:

If I went school I would be a president.

2. Sentence 2

The word “bought” is not necessary in *main clause* because we have to use infinitive after modal and there is an infinitive “have”. Therefore, we can simply delete “bought”.

Suggested sentence:

If I had money, I would have the car.

3. Sentence 3

The *main clause* in this sentence does not have a verb. Then, a suitable verb for this clause is *had*. The phrase “voucher pulsa” should be replaced with “balance” because we cannot use Indonesian and English word together. The word “you” in *if clause* should be replaced with “your” because it is meaningless if it uses “you”.

Suggested sentence:

You might have not had balance, if your text message had failed.

4. Sentence 4

Preposition “in” in the *main clause* should be removed because we have to use infinitive after modals. Auxiliary and verb is needed in the *main clause* because a *main clause* in conditional sentence type 3 cannot exist without auxiliary and verb. Therefore, “have” and “gone” should be put after modal “would”. There should be an past auxiliary

“had” after the subject in *if clause* because *if clause* in conditional sentence type 3 uses past perfect tense.

Suggested sentence:

I would have gone to the jail, if I had taken something without permission.

Table 7: Data Student 7

	Conditional sentence type 2	Conditional sentence type 3	Types of errors
come	<i>If I knew his address, I would come in your home</i>	-	
give	<i>If had many house, I would give you one</i>	-	Omission of suffix
buy	-	<i>If I had had enough money, I would have bought many novel for you</i>	Omission of suffix

accept	-	<i>If I don't had had boyfriend, I would have accepted your love</i>	Addition of auxiliary
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Explanation of the sentences in table 7 can be seen as follow;

1. Sentence 2

Suffix “-s” must be added in the word “house” to indicate plural form because “house” is followed by plural quantifier :”many”.

Suggested sentence:

If I had many houses, I would give you one.

2. Sentence 3

Suffix “-s” must be added in the word “novel” to indicate plural form because “novel” is followed by plural quantifier “many”.

Suggested sentence:

If I had had enough money, I would have bought many novels for you.

3. Sentence 4

The auxiliary “don’t” is not necessary because it is indicate present tense whereas *main clause* of conditional sentence type 3 uses past

perfect tense. If we want to make a negative clause in conditional sentence type 3 we can add “not” after the auxiliary “had”.

Suggested sentence:

If I had not had boyfriend, I would have accepted your love.

Table 8: Data Student 8

	Conditional sentence type 2	Conditional sentence type 3	Types of errors
ask	<i>If I asked to you, I would you attention to me !</i>	-	Omission of verb, ordering
call	<i>If Gery called you, he would borrowed your book</i>	-	Word form
kick	-	<i>If Andy had kicked the ball, Andy's dog would run to the ball</i>	Omission of auxiliary, wordiness
kill	-	<i>If you had killed my cat, I would</i>	word choice, word form,

		<i>you have change</i> <i>my cat</i>	ordering, wordiness
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In table 8 above, student 8 makes error in each sentence. The explanation of each sentence can be seen as follow;

1. Sentence 1

The word “I” in *main clause* should be replaced with “you” and the word “I” can be removed. We can put a verb “pay” in *main clause* because there is no verb before.

Suggested sentence:

If asked to you, you would pay attention to me !

2. Sentence 2

The word “borrowed” should be in simple form “borrow” because the pattern of *main clause* in conditional sentence type 2 requires to use infinitive after modal.

Suggested sentence:

If Gery called you, he would borrow your book.

3. Sentence 3

An auxiliary “have” is needed in *main clause* because past future perfect requires to use “have” after modal. The phrase “ the ball” can

be substituted with pronoun “it” because “the ball” have been said in the previous clause.

Suggested sentence:

If Andy had kicked the ball, Andy’s dog would have run to it.

4. Sentence 4

The word “I” in *main clause* should be replaced with “you” and the word “I” can be removed. The word “change” in *main clause* should be in past participle form because past future perfect tense requires to use past after “have”. The phrase “my cat” can be substituted with pronoun “it” because “my cat” has been said in the previous clause.

Suggested sentence:

If you had killed my cat, you would have changed it.

Table 9: Data Student 9

	Conditional sentence type 2	Conditional sentence type 3	Types of errors
quit	<i>If I had slepp, I would quit</i>	-	Addition of auxiliary, word choice
come	<i>If I were today came, I would study with you</i>	-	Word order, word choice, addition of

			auxiliary
think	-	<i>If I had think your beautiful, I would have say to you I love you</i>	Word form
sleep	-	<i>If I had tired, I would have slept</i>	

There are some errors in all sentences above the writer will explain the errors as follow;

1. Sentence 1

The auxiliary “had” is not necessary because in *if clause* in conditional sentence type 2 uses simple past tense. The word “slepp” is not English word so it should be changed with “slept”.

Suggested sentence:

If I slept, I would quit.

2. Sentence 2

The auxiliary “were” is not necessary because there is a verb “came” in this clause. Adverb of time “today” should be put after “came” because adverb modified verb. The word “today” should be

changed with “yesterday” because *if clause* in conditional sentence type 2 uses simple past tense.

Suggested sentence:

If I came yesterday, I would study with you.

3. Sentence 3

The words “think” and “say” should be in past participle form because the pattern of conditional sentences type 3 requires to use past participle after auxiliary “had” in *if clause* and “have” in *main clause*. The word “your” should be replaced with “you” in order to make good sentence. An auxiliary “were” should be put before “beautiful” because an adjective modified noun.

Suggested sentence:

If I had thought you were beautiful, I would have said to you I love you.

Table 10: Data Student 10

	Conditional sentence type 2	Conditional sentence type 3	Types of errors
learn	<i>If I had learn English, I would been smart</i>	-	Addition of auxiliary, word form
make	<i>If I had make</i>	-	Addition of

	<i>cake, I could to buy in the market</i>		auxiliary, addition of preposition
write	-	<i>If I had write letter, I would send to my parents</i>	Word form, omission of auxiliary
be	-	<i>If you had be smart, you would go to international</i>	Word form, omission of auxiliary

In the table above, student 10 makes error in whole sentences. The explanation of each sentence as follow;

1. Sentence 1

The auxiliary “had” should be removed and the verb “learn” should be in past form “learned” because *if clause* in conditional sentence type 2 uses simple past tense. The word “been” in the *main clause* should be in infinitive “be” because *main clause* in conditional sentence type 2 uses infinitive after modals.

Suggested sentence:

If I learned English, I would be smart.

2. Sentence 2

The auxiliary “had” should be removed and the verb “make” should be in past form “made” because *if clause* in conditional sentence type 2 uses simple past tense. Preposition “to” is not necessary in *main clause* because after modals we must use infinitive.

Suggested sentence:

If I made cake, I could buy in the market.

3. Sentence 3

The verb “write” and “send” should be in past participle form “written” and “sent” because conditional sentence type 3 uses past perfect tense in *if clause* and past future perfect tense in *main clause*. There should be an auxiliary “have” after modal “would” because conditional sentence type 3 uses past future perfect tense in *main clause*.

Suggested sentence:

If I had written letter, I would have sent to my parents.

4. Sentence 4

The verb “be” and “go” should be in past participle form “been” and “gone” because conditional sentence type 3 uses past perfect tense in *if clause* and past future perfect tense in *main clause*. There should be an auxiliary “have” after modal “would” because conditional sentence type 3 uses past future perfect tense in *main clause*.

Suggested sentence:

If you had been smart, you would have gone to international.

Table 11: Data Student 11

	Conditional sentence type 2	Conditional sentence type 3	Types of errors
know	<i>If I knew the story, would told him</i>	-	Word form, omission of subject
keep	<i>If I kept the class cleaning, our class would winning</i>	-	Word form
sit	-	<i>If I sat here, my teacher will have see me</i>	Omission of auxiliary, word form

sell	-	<i>If Jony sold his book, I will have buy it</i>	Omission auxiliary, word form
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There are some errors in all sentences above. The explanation of the errors as follow;

1. Sentence 1

Subject in *main clause* is needed before the modal “would” because a clause cannot exist without subject. The verb “told” is incorrect form because in conditional sentence type 2 uses infinitive in the *main clause*.

Suggested sentence:

If I knew the story, I would tell him.

2. Sentence 2

The word “cleaning” should be in past form in order to make parallel structure with the previous verb “kept”. The word “winning” in *main clause* should be in infinitive form because in conditional sentence type 2 uses infinitive in *main clause* after modal.

Suggested sentence:

If I kept the class cleaned, our class would win.

3. Sentence 3

An auxiliary “had” is required after subject in the *if clause* because in conditional sentence type 3 uses past perfect tense in *if clause*. The auxiliary “will” should be in past form and the verb “see” should be in past participle form because conditional sentence type 3 uses past future perfect tense in the *main clause*.

Suggested sentence:

If I had sat here, my teacher would have seen me.

4. Sentence 4

Error types in this sentence same as in the previous sentence so the explanation is same too. It difference only in the verb in *main clause* “buy” should be in past participle form.

Suggested sentence:

If Jony had sold his book, I would have bought it.

Table 12: Data Student 12

	Conditional sentence type 2	Conditional sentence type 3	Types of errors
take	<i>If I had the money, I would took this hand phone</i>	-	Word form

climb	<i>If I had ability, I would climbed this mountain</i>	-	Addition of auxiliary, word form
have	-	<i>If I had had money, I would buy a house</i>	Omission of auxiliary, word form
visit	-	<i>If I had had visited the place, I would buy something</i>	Addition of verb, omission of auxiliary, word form

In table 12, student 12 makes error in all sentences. The writer will describe the error as follow;

1. Sentence 1

The verb “took” in *main clause* should be in infinitive form because conditional sentence type 2 uses infinitive in the *main clause*.

Suggested sentence:

If I had the money, I would take this hand phone.

2. Sentence 2

The verb “climbed” in *main clause* should be in infinitive form because conditional sentence type 2 uses infinitive in the *main clause*.

The auxiliary “be” is not necessary in this clause because this clause is not in passive pattern.

Suggested sentence:

If I had ability, I would climb this mountain.

3. Sentence 3

An auxiliary “have” is required in the *main clause* and the verb “buy” should be in past participle form because conditional sentence type 3 uses past future perfect tense in the *main clause*.

Suggested sentence:

If I had had money, I would have bought a house.

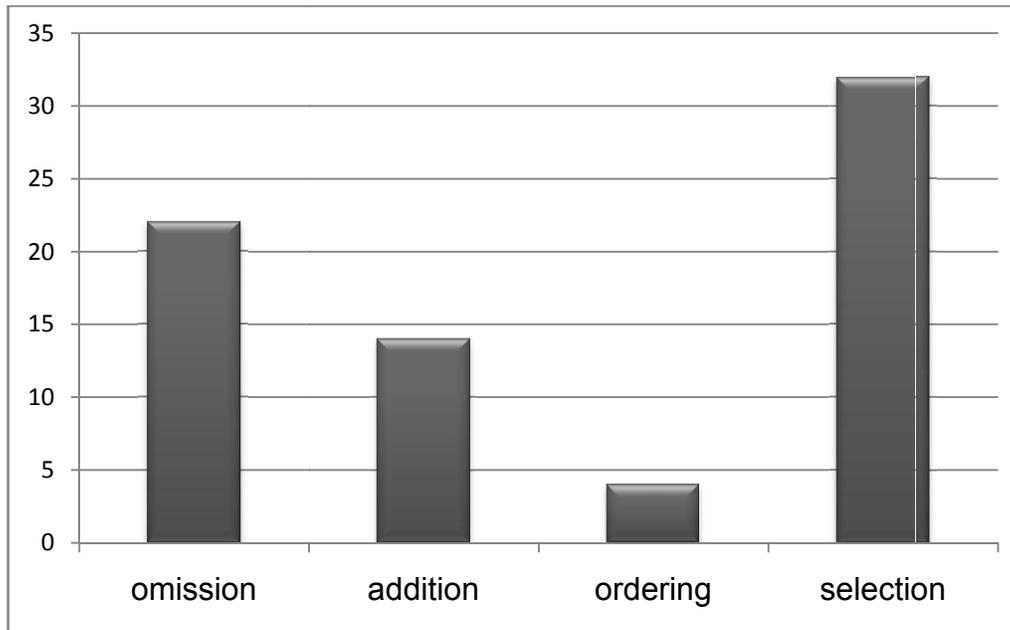
4. Sentence 4

The word “had” in *if clause* is not necessary because past perfect tense uses one past participle after the auxiliary. An auxiliary “have” is required in the *main clause* and the verb “buy” should be in past participle form because conditional sentence type 3 uses past future perfect tense in the *main clause*.

Suggested sentence:

If I had visited the place, I would have bought something.

The writer calculates the errors based on Corder's theory about errors classification (omission, ordering, addition, and substitution).



Based on the data above, selection is divided in two parts; they are: word form and word choice. As we can see in the chart above the most frequent error made by the third years student of SMA Nasional Makassar is selection 32 times, then omission 22 times, next addition 14 times and ordering 4 times.

The cause of errors

In identifying the cause of errors in the sentences made by students of SMA Nasional, the writer uses Richard's theory about causes of errors. Based on the analyses above, the writer conclude that the cause of errors

is ignorance of rule restrictions. It is caused by the students of SMA Nasional Makassar do not apply the rule of conditional sentences correctly. Most of them confuse in using auxiliary and verb. They confuse in using "have" and "had" when they should use "have" or "had" as a verb and as a auxiliary. They also confuse in using types of verb when they should use simple verb, past verb, or past participle.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In every scientific working conclusions and suggestions is needed in order to make better research in future. Based on the data analyses in the previous chapter conclusions and suggestions can be seen as follows:

5.1. Conclusions

Based on the data analyses, the writer can conclude that;

1. Some errors are found in students' sentences. They are omission of auxiliary, word form, and addition of preposition. The most errors made by the students of SMA Nasional Makassar are selection, 32 times. Based on the data presented, most of the students make errors in forming their sentences. The writer finds only 2 students make correct sentences. It means that, students of SMA Nasional have lack competence in comprehending conditional sentences
2. Ignorance of rule restrictions is the general cause of the errors because the students do not apply the conditional sentences pattern correctly.

5.2. Suggestions

Based on the conclusions above the writer suggests several ideas related to the students at SMA Nasional as follows;

1. Research about students ability in forming English sentences is needed especially in conditional sentences in order to find out their ability.
2. Another research is needed about their learning styles especially in learning English because it influences the students ability and if their styles in learning English is good it can reduce their errors.
3. The students in SMA Nasional should learn more about conditional sentences. They should be able to distinguish the pattern of each type of conditional sentences.

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Name :

Class :

Make sentence with the words given below !

1. In this part you have to make conditional sentence type 2

1) Go

2) Have

2. in this part you have to make conditional sentence type 3

1. fail

2. take

Name :

Class :

Make sentence with the words given below !

1. In this part you have to make conditional sentence type 2

1) Read

2) Come

2. In this part you have to make conditional sentence type 2

1) Look

2) Wait

Name :

Class :

Make sentence with the words given below !

1. In this part you have to make conditional sentence type 2

1) Bring

2) Put

2. In this part you have to make conditional sentence type 3

1) Send

2) Teach

Name :

Class :

Make sentence with the words given below !

1. In this part you have to make conditional sentence type 2

1) Learn

2) Make

2. In this part you have to make conditional sentence type 3

1) Write

2) Be

Name :

Class :

Make sentence with the words given below !

1. In this part you have to make conditional sentence type 2

1) Quit

2) Come

2. In this part you have to make conditional sentence type 3

1) Think

2) Sleep

Name :

Class :

Make sentence with the words given below !

1. In this part you have to make conditional sentence type 2

1) Ask

2) Call

2. In this part you have to make conditional sentence type 3

1) Kick

2) Kill

Name :

Class :

Make sentence with the words given below !

1. In this part you have to make conditional sentence type 2

1) Take

2) Climb

2. In this part you have to make conditional sentence type 3

1) Have

2) Visit

Name :

Class :

Make sentence with the words given below !

1. In this part you have to make conditional sentence type 2

1) Come

2) Give

2. In this part you have to make conditional sentence type 3

1) Buy

2) Accept

Name :

Class :

Make sentence with the words given below !

1. In this part you have to make conditional sentence type 2

1) Know

2) Keep

2. In this part you have to make conditional sentence type 3

1) Sit

2) Sell

Name :

Class :

Make sentence with the words given below !

1. In this part you have to make conditional sentence type 2

1) Push

2) Talk

2. In this part you have to make conditional sentence type 3

1) Wash

2) Do

Name :

Class :

Make sentence with the words given below !

1. In this part you have to make conditional sentence type 2

1) Watch

2) Work

2. In this part you have to make conditional sentence type 3

1) Fall

2) Sell

Name :

Class :

Make sentence with the words given below !

1. In this part you have to make conditional sentence type 2

1) Put

2) Read

2. In this part you have to make conditional sentence type 3

1) Go

2) Keep