

Chapter Four

Research Findings

This chapter discussed and delivered the research finding which consisted of the research results.

Research Results

The researcher had two research questions in this research. The researcher described the research questions one by one, here the research questions were:

1. What kinds of errors commonly made by the students of English Education Department at UMY in the use of passive voice?
2. What kinds of error commonly made by the students of English Education Department at UMY in each tense in using passive voice?
3. What is the tense with the highest number of error made by the students of English Education Department at UMY?

The researcher distributed 30 questions test to the students which focused on the use of passive voice in some tenses, they were simple present, present continuous, present perfect, simple past, past continuous, past perfect, simple future (including 'be going to' form), modals and some translation questions. The researcher analysed the errors by using the surface strategy taxonomy,

Misformation that was a part of the error was categorised by Dullay's study (1982). According to Dullay's theory (1982) and Azar's (1992), Misformation could be classified into several groups:

1. Past Participle
2. Be

3. Addition
4. Word Omission
5. Subject – Object
6. By phrase
7. Singular – Plural

These were the description of the data analysis from the highest to the lowest. To analyse the error commonly made by the students, the researcher took all the students' answer sheets and used the formula according to Bluman (2004):

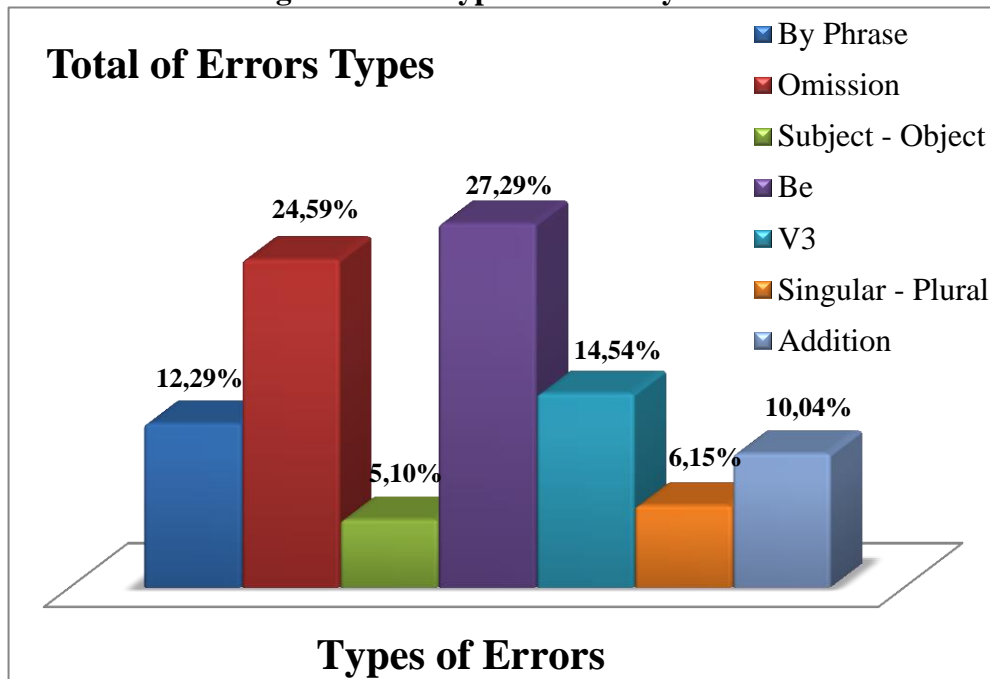
$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Table 4.1. The Recapitulation of Misformation Error of Passive Form

No.	Types of Errors	Total Errors	Percentage
1	By Phrase	82	$\frac{82}{667} \times 100\% = 12,29\%$
2	Omission	164	$\frac{164}{667} \times 100\% = 24,59\%$
3	Subject - Object	34	$\frac{34}{667} \times 100\% = 5,10\%$
4	Be	182	$\frac{182}{667} \times 100\% = 27,29\%$
5	V3	97	$\frac{97}{667} \times 100\% = 14,54\%$
6	Singular - Plural	41	$\frac{41}{667} \times 100\% = 6,15\%$
7	Addition	67	$\frac{67}{667} \times 100\% = 10,04\%$
Total		667	100,00%

The chart below represented the recapitulation of the types of errors commonly made by the students in using passive voice.

Chart 4.1. Percentage of Error Types Commonly Made in Passive Form



Based on the table and the chart above, the researcher concluded from the highest to the lowest frequency and the percentage of the errors commonly made by the student of English Education Department of UMY batch 2012, they were from **Be** (182 errors from 667 total of errors or **27,29%**), **Omission** (164 errors from 667 total of errors or **24,59%**), **V3** (97 errors from 667 total of errors or **14,54%**), **By Phrase** (82 errors from 667 total of errors or **12,29%**), **Addition** (67 errors from 667 total of errors or **10,04%**), **Singular - Plural** (41 errors from 667 total of errors or **6,15%**), and the lowest one was **Subject - Object** (34 errors from 667 total of errors or **5,10%**).

The second research question of this research which about the common errors made by the students in using passive voice in each tense described by

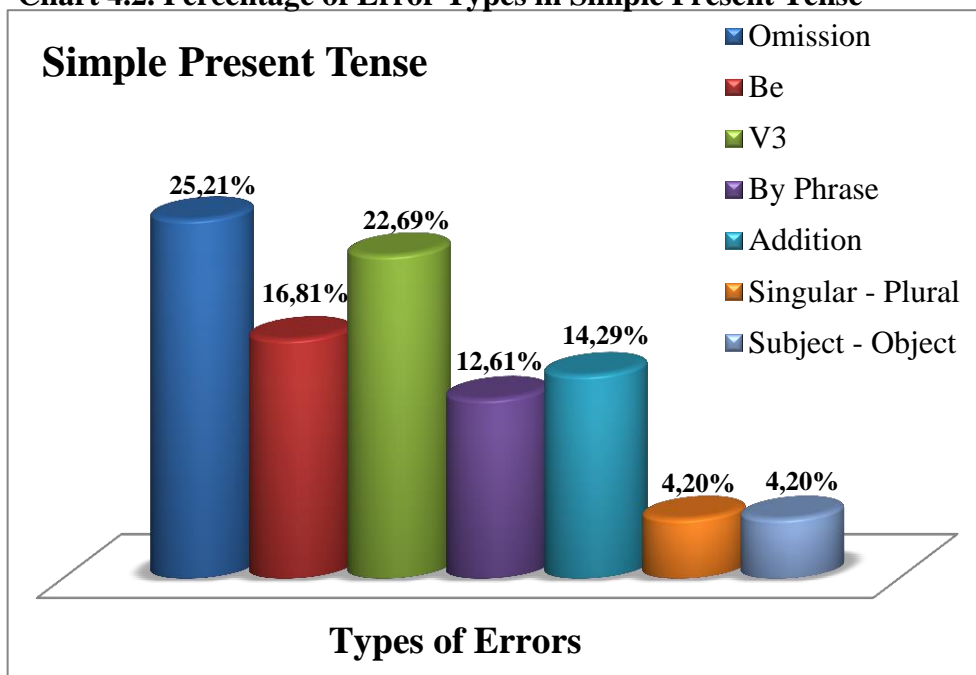
tables and charts from each tense, they were from simple present, present continuous, present perfect, simple past, past continuous, past perfect, simple future (including 'be going to' form), and modals. The researcher portrayed these errors by using tables and charts and these were the description of common errors made in simple present tense.

Table 4.2. The Total Each Error in Simple Present Tense

Simple Present Tense	Types of Errors	Total Errors	Percentage
	Omission	30	$\frac{30}{119} \times 100\% = 25,21\%$
	Be	20	$\frac{20}{119} \times 100\% = 16,81\%$
	V3	27	$\frac{27}{119} \times 100\% = 22,69\%$
	By Phrase	15	$\frac{15}{119} \times 100\% = 12,61\%$
	Addition	17	$\frac{17}{119} \times 100\% = 14,29\%$
	Singular – Plural	5	$\frac{5}{119} \times 100\% = 4,20\%$
	Subject - Object	5	$\frac{5}{119} \times 100\% = 4,20\%$
	Total	119	100,00%

The chart below represented the recapitulation of the types of errors commonly made by the students in using passive voice for simple present tense.

Chart 4.2. Percentage of Error Types in Simple Present Tense



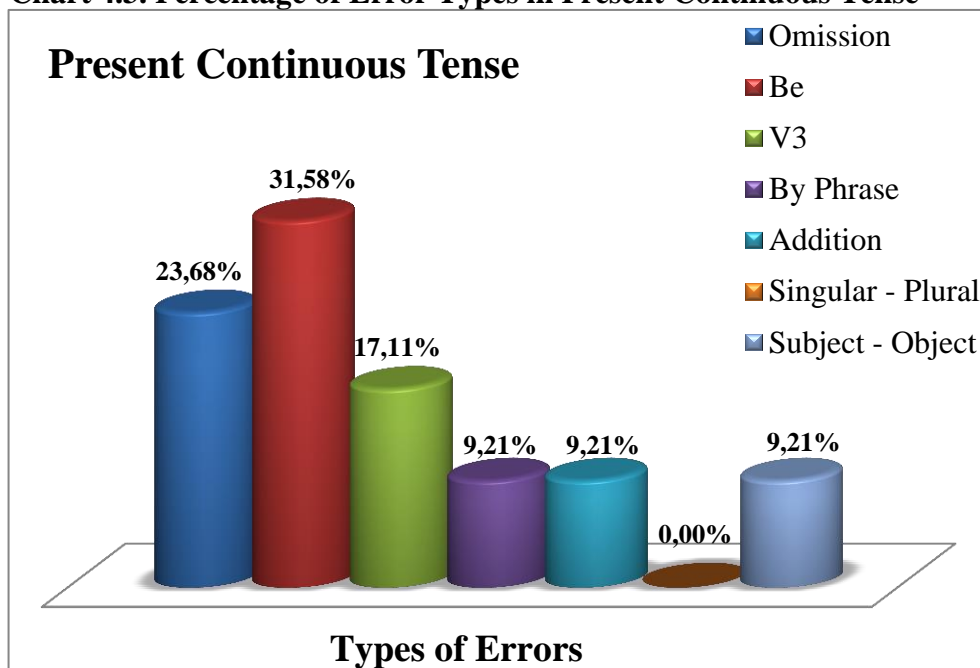
Based on the table and the chart above, the researcher concluded from the highest to the lowest frequency and the percentage of the errors made by the student in using passive voice in simple present tense, they were the from **Omission** (30 errors from 119 total of errors or **25,21%**), **V3** (27 errors from 119 total of errors or **22,69%**), **Be** (20 errors from 119 total of errors or **16,81%**), **Addition** (17 errors from 119 total of errors or **14,29%**), **By Phrase** (15 errors from 119 total of errors or **12,61%**), (1 errors from 72 total of errors or **1,39%**), and the lowest were **Singular-Plural and Subject-Object** (each had 5 errors from 119 total of errors or **4,20%**).

These table and chart described the common error used in present continuous tense.

Table 4.3. The Total Each Error in Present Continuous Tense

Present Continuous Tense	Types of Errors	Total Errors	Percentage
	Omission	18	$\frac{18}{76} \times 100\% = 23,68\%$
	Be	24	$\frac{24}{76} \times 100\% = 31,58\%$
	V3	13	$\frac{13}{76} \times 100\% = 17,11\%$
	By Phrase	7	$\frac{7}{76} \times 100\% = 9,21\%$
	Addition	7	$\frac{7}{76} \times 100\% = 9,21\%$
	Singular – Plural	0	$\frac{0}{76} \times 100\% = 0,00\%$
	Subject – Object	7	$\frac{7}{76} \times 100\% = 9,21\%$
	Total	76	100,00%

The chart below represented the recapitulation of the types of errors commonly made by the students in using passive voice for present continuous tense.

Chart 4.3. Percentage of Error Types in Present Continuous Tense

Based on the table and the chart above, the researcher concluded from the highest to the lowest frequency and the percentage of the errors made by the student in using passive voice in present continuous tense, they were from **Be** (24 errors from 76 total of errors or **31,58%**), **Omission** (18 errors from 76 total of errors or **23,68%**), **V3** (13 errors from 76 total of errors or **17,11%**), **By Phrase**, **Addition**, and **Subject - Object** had the same percentage of error (each had 7 errors from 76 total of errors or **9,21%**), and the lowest error was **Singular – Plural** (0 errors from 76 total of errors or **0,00%**).

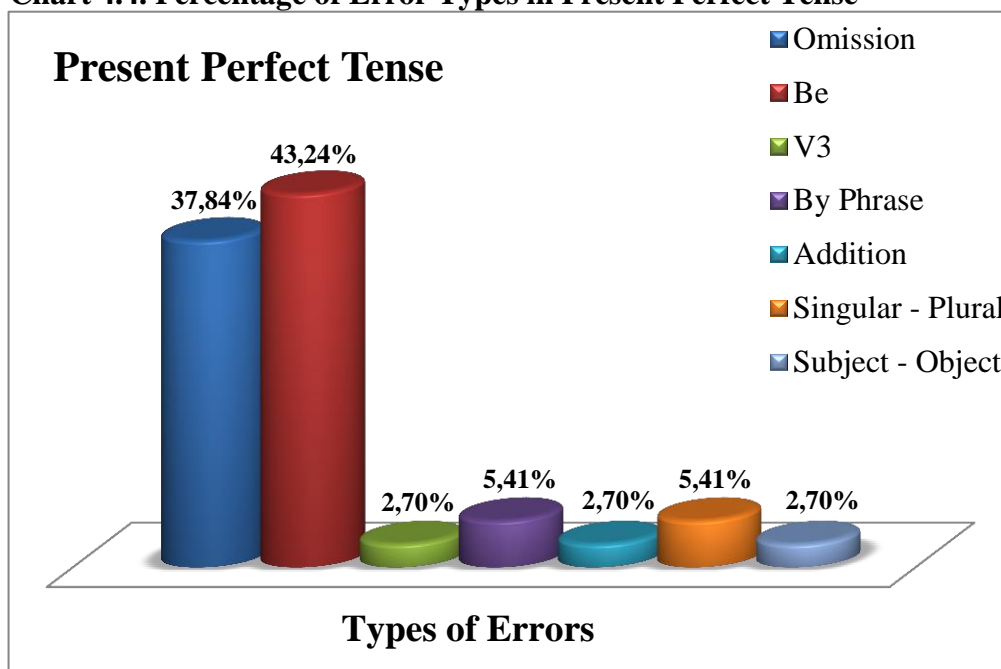
These table and chart described the common error used in present perfect tense.

Table 4.4. The Total Each Error in Present Perfect Tense

	Types of Errors	Total Errors	Percentage
Present Perfect Tense	Omission	14	$\frac{14}{37} \times 100\% = 37,84\%$
	Be	16	$\frac{16}{37} \times 100\% = 43,24\%$
	V3	1	$\frac{1}{37} \times 100\% = 2,70\%$
	By Phrase	2	$\frac{2}{37} \times 100\% = 5,41\%$
	Addition	1	$\frac{1}{37} \times 100\% = 2,70\%$
	Singular - Plural	2	$\frac{2}{37} \times 100\% = 5,41\%$
	Subject - Object	1	$\frac{1}{37} \times 100\% = 2,70\%$
	Total	37	100,00%

The chart below represented the recapitulation of the types of errors commonly made by the students in using passive voice for present perfect tense.

Chart 4.4. Percentage of Error Types in Present Perfect Tense



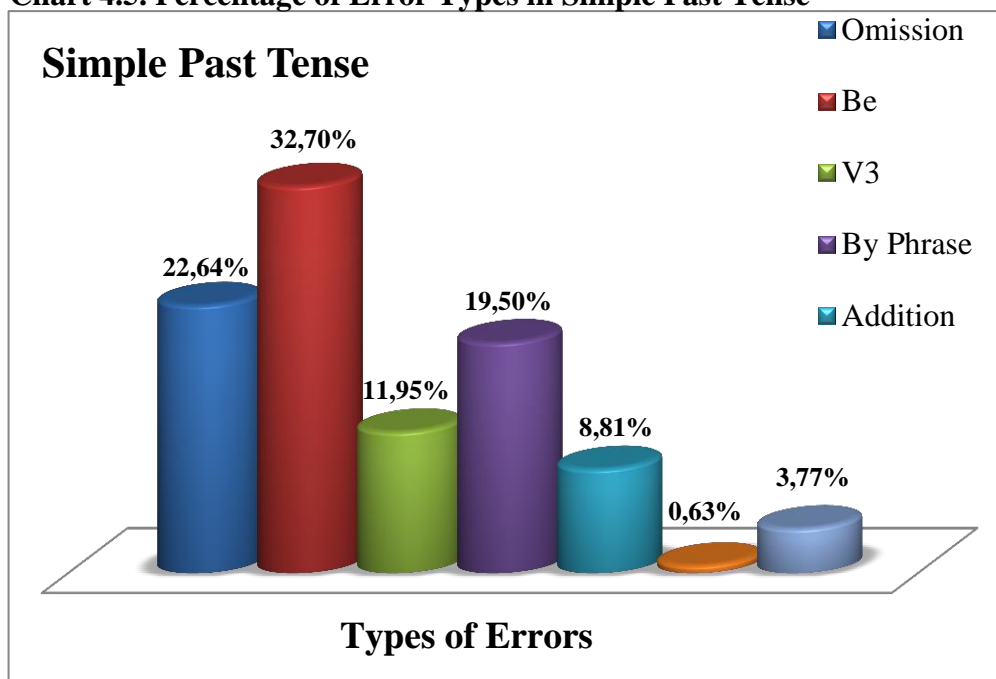
Based on the table and the chart above, the researcher concluded from the highest to the lowest frequency and the percentage of the errors made by the student in using passive voice in present perfect tense, they were from **Be** (16 errors from 37 total of errors or **43,24%**), **Omission** (14 errors from 37 total of errors or **37,84%**), **Singular - Plural and By Phrase** had the same percentage (each had 2 errors from 37 total of errors or **5,41%**), and the same percentage of the lowest error were **V3, Subject - Object, and Addition** (each had 1 errors from 37 total of errors or **2,70%**).

These table and chart described the common error used in simple past tense.

Table 4.5. The Total Each Error in Simple Past Tense

Simple Past Tense	Types of Errors	Total Errors	Percentage
	Omission	36	$\frac{36}{159} \times 100\% = 22,64\%$
	Be	52	$\frac{52}{159} \times 100\% = 32,70\%$
	V3	19	$\frac{19}{159} \times 100\% = 11,95\%$
	By Phrase	31	$\frac{31}{159} \times 100\% = 19,50\%$
	Addition	14	$\frac{14}{159} \times 100\% = 8,81\%$
	Singular - Plural	1	$\frac{1}{159} \times 100\% = 0,63\%$
	Subject - Object	6	$\frac{6}{159} \times 100\% = 3,77\%$
	Total	159	100,00%

The chart below represented the recapitulation of the types of errors commonly made by the students in using passive voice for simple past tense.

Chart 4.5. Percentage of Error Types in Simple Past Tense

Based on the table and the chart above, the researcher concluded from the highest to the lowest frequency and the percentage of the errors made by the student in using passive voice in simple past tense, they were from **Be** which had the highest percentage (52 errors from 159 total of errors or **32,70%**), **Omission** (36 errors from 159 total of errors or **22,64%**), **By Phrase** (31 errors from 159 total of errors or **19,50%**), **V3** (19 errors from 159 total of errors or **11,95%**), **Addition** (14 errors from 159 total of errors or **8,81%**), **Subject - Object** (6 errors from 159 total of errors or **3,77%**), and the lowest error was **Singular - Plural** (1 errors from 159 total of errors or **0,63%**).

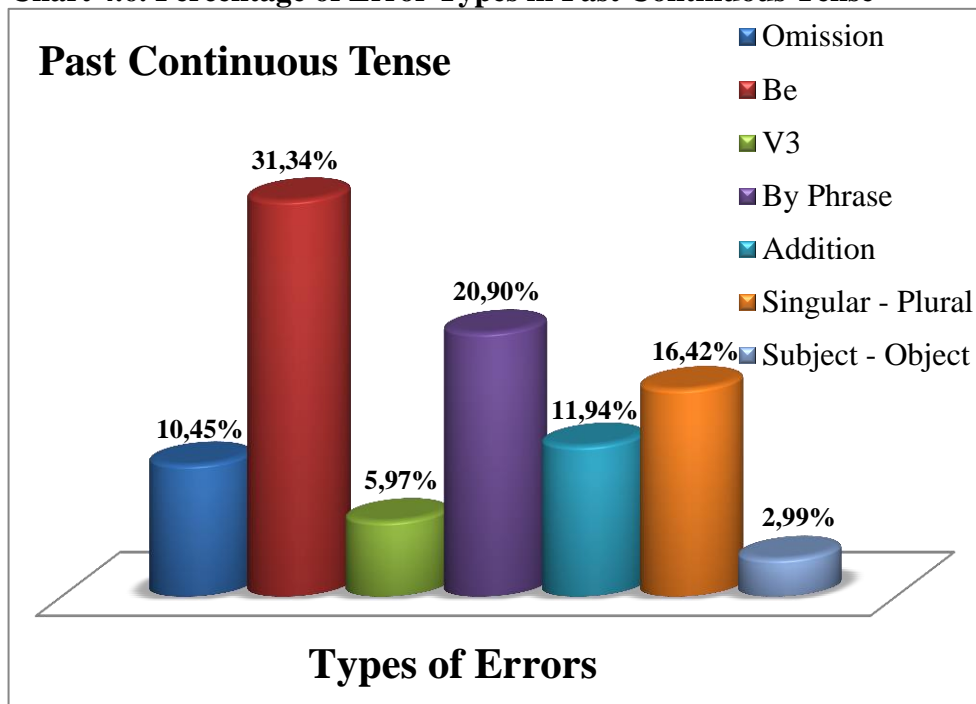
These table and chart described the common error used in past continuous tense.

Table 4.6. The Total Each Error in Past Continuous Tense

Past Continuous Tense	Types of Errors	Total Errors	Percentage
	Omission	7	$\frac{7}{67} \times 100\% = 10,45\%$
	Be	21	$\frac{21}{67} \times 100\% = 31,34\%$
	V3	4	$\frac{4}{67} \times 100\% = 5,97\%$
	By Phrase	14	$\frac{14}{67} \times 100\% = 20,90\%$
	Addition	8	$\frac{8}{67} \times 100\% = 11,94\%$
	Singular – Plural	11	$\frac{11}{67} \times 100\% = 16,42\%$
	Subject - Object	2	$\frac{2}{67} \times 100\% = 2,99\%$
	Total	67	100,00%

The chart below represented the recapitulation of the types of errors commonly made by the students in using passive voice for past continuous tense.

Chart 4.6. Percentage of Error Types in Past Continuous Tense



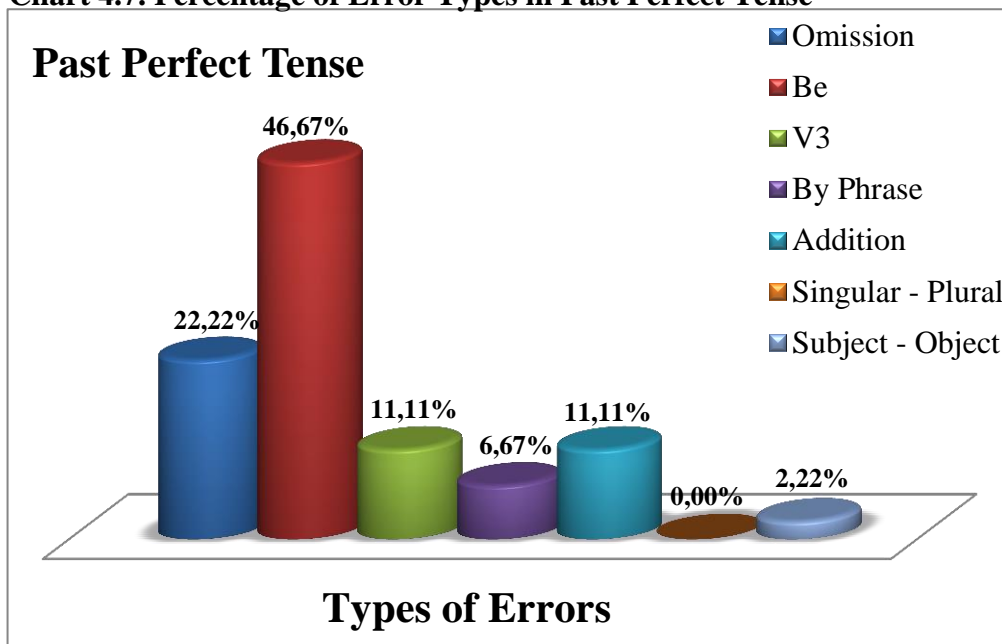
Based on the table and the chart above, the researcher concluded from the highest to the lowest frequency and the percentage of the errors made by the student in using passive voice in past continuous tense, they were from **Be** which had the highest percentage (21 errors from 67 total of errors or **31,34%**), **By Phrase** (14 errors from 67 total of errors or **20,90%**), **Singular - Plural** (11 errors from 67 total of errors or **16,42%**), **Addition** (8 errors from 67 total of errors or **11,94%**), **V3** (4 errors from 69 total of errors or **5,97%**) and the lowest percentage of error was **Subject - Object** (2 errors from 67 total of errors or **2,99%**).

These table and chart described the common error used in past perfect tense.

Table 4.7. The Total Each Error in Past Perfect Tense

Past Perfect Tense	Types of Errors	Total Errors	Percentage
	Omission	10	$\frac{10}{45} \times 100\% = 22,22\%$
	Be	21	$\frac{21}{45} \times 100\% = 46,67\%$
	V3	5	$\frac{5}{45} \times 100\% = 11,11\%$
	By Phrase	3	$\frac{3}{45} \times 100\% = 6,67\%$
	Addition	5	$\frac{5}{45} \times 100\% = 11,11\%$
	Singular – Plural	0	$\frac{0}{45} \times 100\% = 0,00\%$
	Subject - Object	1	$\frac{1}{45} \times 100\% = 2,22\%$
	Total	45	100,00%

The chart below represented the recapitulation of the types of errors commonly made by the students in using passive voice for past perfect tense.

Chart 4.7. Percentage of Error Types in Past Perfect Tense

Based on the table and the chart above, the researcher concluded from the highest to the lowest frequency and the percentage of the errors made by the student in using passive voice in past perfect tense, they were from **Be** which had the highest percentage (21 errors from 45 total of errors or **46,67%**), **Omission** (10 errors from 45 total of errors or **22,22%**), **V3 and Addition** had the same total percentage (each had 5 errors from 45 total of errors or **11,11%**), **By Phrase** (3 errors from 45 total of errors or **6,67%**), **Subject - Object** (1 errors from 45 total of errors or **2,22%**), and the lowest percentage of error was **Singular – Plural** (0 errors from 45 total of errors or **0,00%**).

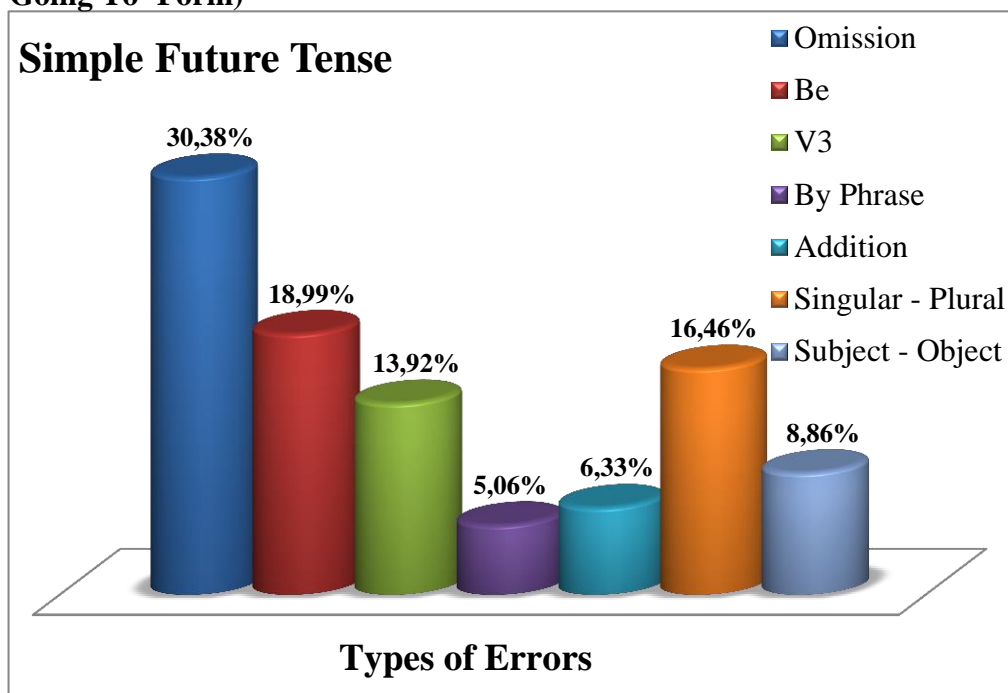
These table and chart described the common error used in simple future tense (including ‘be going to’).

Table 4.8. The Total Each Error in Simple Future Tense (including ‘Be Going To’)

Simple Future Tense (Including ‘Be Going To’ form)	Types of Errors	Total Errors	Percentage
	Omission	24	$\frac{24}{79} \times 100\% = 30,38\%$
	Be	15	$\frac{15}{79} \times 100\% = 18,99\%$
	V3	11	$\frac{11}{79} \times 100\% = 13,92\%$
	By Phrase	4	$\frac{4}{79} \times 100\% = 5,06\%$
	Addition	5	$\frac{5}{79} \times 100\% = 6,33\%$
	Singular – Plural	13	$\frac{13}{79} \times 100\% = 16,46\%$
	Subject - Object	7	$\frac{7}{79} \times 100\% = 8,86\%$
	Total	79	100,00%

The chart below represented the recapitulation of the types of errors commonly made by the students in using passive voice for simple future tense (including 'be going to').

Chart 4.8. Percentage of Error Types in Simple Future Tense (Including 'Be Going To' Form)



Based on the table and the chart above, the researcher concluded from the highest to the lowest frequency and the percentage of the errors made by the student in using passive voice in simple future tense (including 'be going to' form), they were from **Omission** which had the highest percentage (24 errors from 79 total of errors or **30,38%**), **Be** (15 errors from 79 total of errors or **18,99%**), **Singular - Plural** (13 errors from 79 total of errors or **16,46%**), **V3** (11 errors from 79 total of errors or **13,92%**), **Subject - Object** (7 errors from 79 total of errors or **8,86%**), **Addition** (5 errors from 79 total of errors or **6,33%**), and the

lowest percentage of error was **By Phrase** (4 errors from 79 total of errors or **8,86%**).

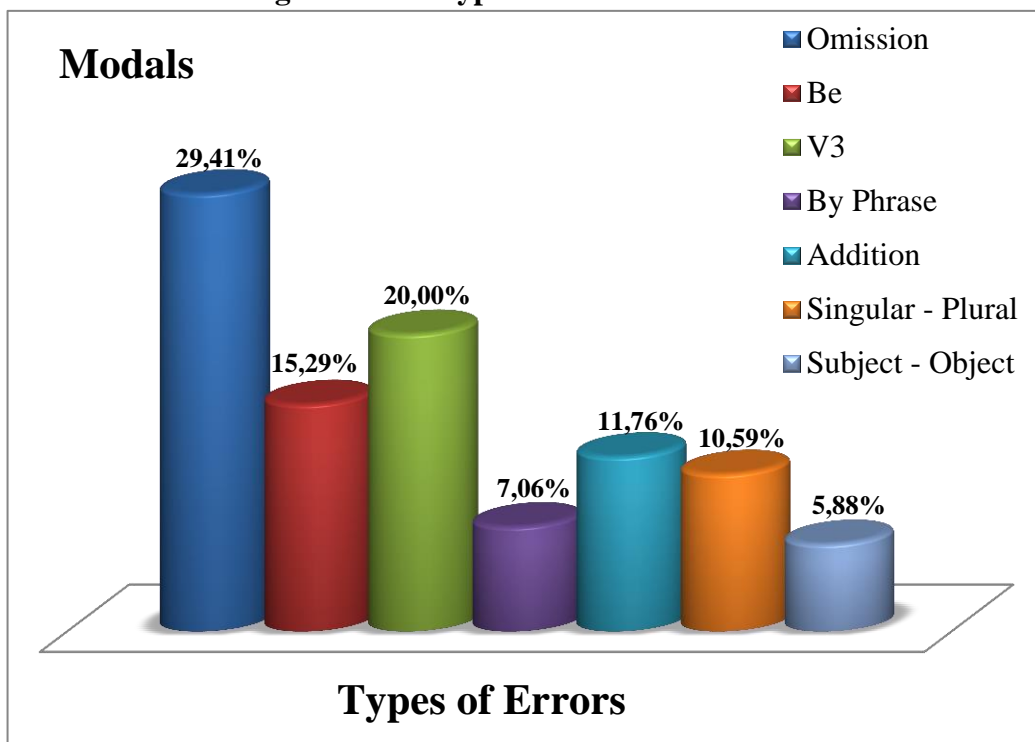
These table and chart described the common error used in modals.

Table 4.9. The Total Each Error in Modals

Modals	Types of Errors	Total Errors	Percentage
	Omission	25	$\frac{25}{85} \times 100\% = 29,41\%$
	Be	13	$\frac{13}{85} \times 100\% = 15,29\%$
	V3	17	$\frac{17}{85} \times 100\% = 20,00\%$
	By Phrase	6	$\frac{6}{85} \times 100\% = 7,06\%$
	Addition	10	$\frac{10}{85} \times 100\% = 11,76\%$
	Singular - Plural	9	$\frac{9}{85} \times 100\% = 10,59\%$
	Subject - Object	5	$\frac{5}{85} \times 100\% = 5,88\%$
	Total	85	100,00%

The chart below represented the recapitulation of the types of errors commonly made by the students in using passive voice for modals.

Chart 4.9. Percentage of Error Types in Modals



Based on the table and the chart above, the researcher concluded from the highest to the lowest frequency and the percentage of the errors made by the student in using passive voice in modals, they were from **Omission** which had the highest percentage (25 errors from 85 total of errors or **29,41%**), **V3** (17 errors from 85 total of errors or **20,00%**), **Be** (13 errors from 85 total of errors or **15,29%**), **Addition** (10 errors from 85 total of errors or **11,76%**), **Singular - Plural** (9 errors from 85 total of errors or **10,59%**), **By Phrase** (errors from 85 total of errors or **7,06%**), and the lowest percentage of error was **Subject - Object** (5 errors from 85 total of errors or **5,88%**).

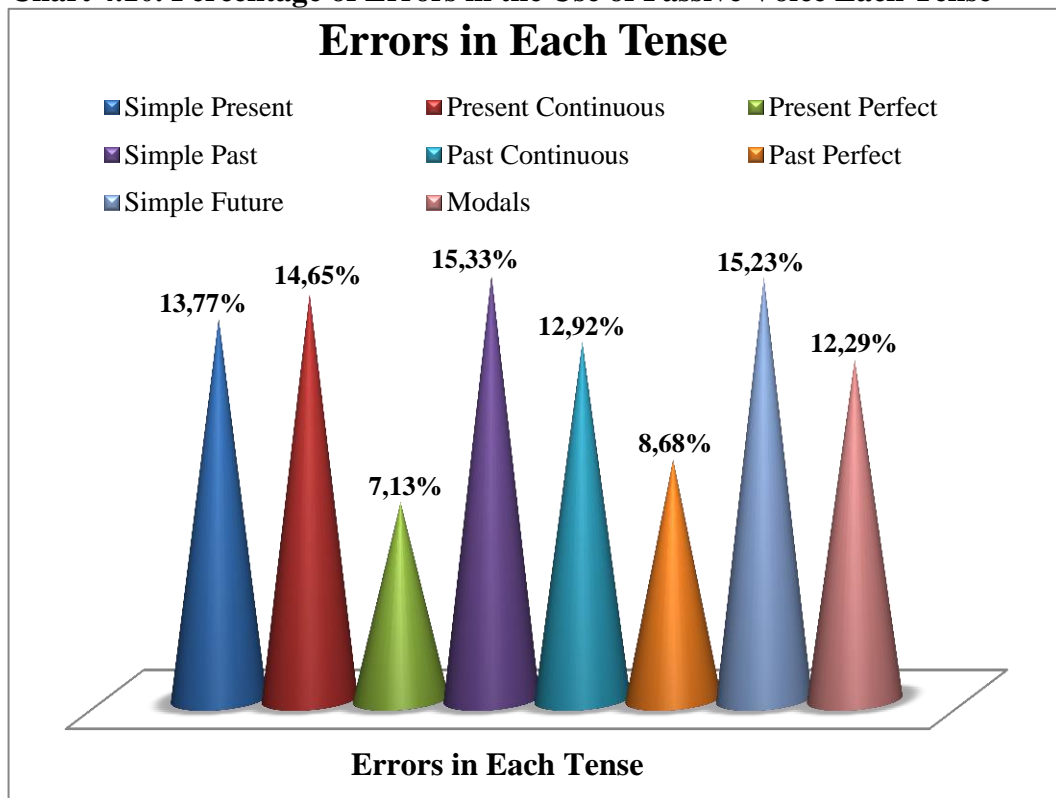
According to the data above, it could be sorted from the tense which had the highest errors to the lowest one, as follows:

Table 4.10. The Total Types of Errors in the Use of Passive Voice Each Tense

Question Number	Error Each Tense	Total Kinds of Errors							Total	Average	Percentage	
		Omi	Be	V3	By	Add	S-P	S-O				
1	Simple Present	0	2	2	13	5	4	2	28	119	23,8	13,77%
2		1	3	4	1	2	0	0	11			
3		9	4	1	1	4	0	1	20			
26		13	4	12	0	2	1	0	32			
30		7	7	8	0	4	0	2	28			
4	Present Continuous	6	9	2	1	4	0	1	23	76	25,3	14,65%
5		6	7	6	3	3	0	5	30			
6		6	8	5	3	0	0	1	23			
7	Present Perfect	9	5	0	0	0	2	0	16	37	12,3	7,13%
8		2	5	0	2	1	0	1	11			
9		3	6	1	0	0	0	0	10			
10	Simple Past	5	5	3	13	6	0	0	32	159	26,5	15,33%
11		2	10	2	2	1	0	2	19			
12		9	10	0	0	1	0	2	22			
27		7	9	9	3	4	0	0	32			
28		2	11	3	1	0	1	1	19			
29	11	7	2	12	2	0	1	35				
13	Past Continuous	2	8	1	1	1	1	0	14	67	22,3	12,92%
14		3	9	2	1	3	1	1	20			
15		2	4	1	12	4	9	1	33			
16	Past Perfect	3	8	0	2	3	0	1	17	45	15,0	8,68%
17		4	8	4	1	1	0	0	18			
18		3	5	1	0	1	0	0	10			
19	Present Future (Including 'be going to' form)	6	5	3	1	0	0	0	15	79	26,3	15,23%
20		10	5	5	3	3	6	7	39			
21		8	5	3	0	2	7	0	25			
22	Modals Verb	3	2	4	2	2	0	1	14	85	21,3	12,29%
23		4	3	2	2	2	0	0	13			
24		7	4	6	2	2	8	1	30			
25		11	4	5	0	4	1	3	28			
Total									667	172,9	100,00%	

The chart below represented the recapitulation of the types of errors commonly made by the students in using passive voice for simple past tense

Chart 4.10. Percentage of Errors in the Use of Passive Voice Each Tense



Based on the table and the chart above, the researcher concluded the percentage of the total errors each tense from the highest to the lowest one by the total average, they were from **Simple Past Tense** which had the highest percentage with the error average **26,5** from **5** questions or **15,33% errors**. In the second rank was **Simple Future Tense (including 'Be Going To' form)** with the error average **26,3** from **3** questions or **15,23% errors**. In the third rank was **Present Continuous Tense** with the error average **25,3** from **4** questions or **14,65% errors**. In the fourth rank was **Simple Present Tense** with the error average **23,8** from **5** questions or **13,77% errors**. In the fifth rank was **Past Continuous** with the error average **22,3** from **3** questions or **12,92% errors**. In

the sixth rank was **Modals** with the error average **21,3** from **4** questions or **12,29% errors**. In the seventh rank was **Past Perfect Tense** with the error average **15,0** from **3** questions or **8,68% errors**. In the eighth or the lowest tense with its errors was **Present Perfect Tense** with the error average **12,3** form **3** questions or **7,13% errors**.

The following table showed several sentences which had been classified by the researcher. These were several examples of error types in using passive voice from **Misformation** error. There would be full correction errors in the appendix 2.

Table 4.11. Table of the Error Types Examples

Error Types	The Examples of Error Types	Explanation and Correction
Omission	Active: The translator translates that short story into many languages.	There are two omissions in this sentence. They are ' <i>short</i> ' and ' <i>by</i> '.
	Passive: That ^ story is translated ^ the translator into many languages.	The revision should be: The <i>short</i> story is translated <i>by</i> the translator into many languages.
Singular - Plural	Active: Mike and Mark are going to discuss the agenda next week.	To be of this sentence should be ' <i>is</i> ' because the phrase ' <i>the agenda</i> ' showed that it's singular, not plural.
	Passive:	The revision should be:

	Next week the agenda are going to be discussed by Mike and Mark.	The agenda is going to be discussed by Mike and John next week.
V3	Active: She is muddling up the thief on the way.	The respondent did not change the verb into past participle or V3 in this sentence.
	Passive: The thief is being muddle up by her on the way.	The revision should be: The thief is being muddled up by her on the way.
Be	Active: Mr. George taught English at International School last month	This sentence used simple past tense, but the respondent did not change the ' to be ' with ' was ' instead.
	Passive: English is taught by Mr. George at International School last month.	The revision should be: English was taught by Mr. George at International School last month.
Addition	Active: The translator translates that short story into many languages.	The respondent give an additional ' which ' in this sentence that is not necessary because it is not an adjective clause.
	Passive: That short story which is translated by translator into many languages.	The revision should be: That short story is translated by translator into many languages.
By Phrase	Active: I had never seen dinosaur.	The respondent forgot to put the ' by-phrase ' in this sentence.
	Passive:	The revision should be:

	Dinosaur had never been seen.	Dinosaur had never been seen <i>by me</i> .
Subject-Object	<i>Active:</i> Rice is planted rice in Indonesia	There are two errors here; they are the ' <i>subject-object</i> ' and ' <i>singular-plural</i> '. The respondent taught that the word ' <i>people</i> ' is plural, she used to be ' <i>are</i> ' instead.
	<i>Passive:</i> <i>People are</i> planted <i>rice</i> in Indonesia	<i>The revision should be:</i> <i>Rice is</i> planted in Indonesia.

Based on all the tables above the highest total error was '**Be**' which had the error **182** of **667** total error or **27,29 %**. The researcher allocated different tenses in the test in order to know the error in different tenses and the data showed that each tense had different errors. The highest error for simple present tense, simple future tense (including 'be going to' form), and modals were '**Omission**' with different percentage each. The highest error for present continuous tense, present perfect tense, simple past tense, past continuous tense, and past perfect tense were '**Be**' with different percentage each.

All those errors were commonly made by the respondents who had taken several grammar courses in which grammar materials including passive voice should have been mastered. Unfortunately many of them made errors almost for all tenses. The college students in the last semester should have mastered the grammar due to the reason that last semester students had already learnt and mastered the grammar subject. To sum up, the students had already taken several courses regarding the passive voice and had master the passive voice itself, but

unfortunately many of them still made errors in forming **Misformation**; their common errors include omission, 'be', and 'v3'. According to Richard (1985), this phenomenon was called **Intralingual Error or Intralingual Transfer** that was the reflection of the broad features of rule learning, such as incomplete rules, faulty generalization, and failure to learn conditions under rules apply. It could be seen that the respondents simply could not compare the '**Be**' that was used in simple past tense which had the highest error because they simply applied the other tenses formula instead.