Chapter Four

Findings and Discussion

This section presents the findings of this research. This section gives the answer of one research question of this research. The research question is "What are the type of errors made by the students of EED UMY batch 2015 when using *in, at, on* in their writing?" The discussion of the findings is also present in this chapter.

Findings

In this section, the researcher presents how to get the data to answer the research question. Therefore, this section discusses about general finding, identify errors and classify errors. Identify errors and classify errors are part of steps to conduct error analysis. Moreover, through those two steps, the researcher got the answer of research question. The research question of this research is what are the type of errors made by the students of EED UMY batch 2015 when using *in, at, on* in their writing?

The Identify and Classify of the Error

To get the answer of the research question, the researcher did several steps of error analysis; those are identify errors, classify errors and quantify errors. Moreover, in this section the researcher present identify errors, classify errors and directly continue by quantify errors of the use of *in, at, on* based on the use of *in, at, on* in the chapter two. However, every preposition (*in, at, on*) both explain about place and time, had several errors sentences that cannot identify into the use of *in, at, on*. Then,

the researcher identified those errors into other identification. Other categories meant

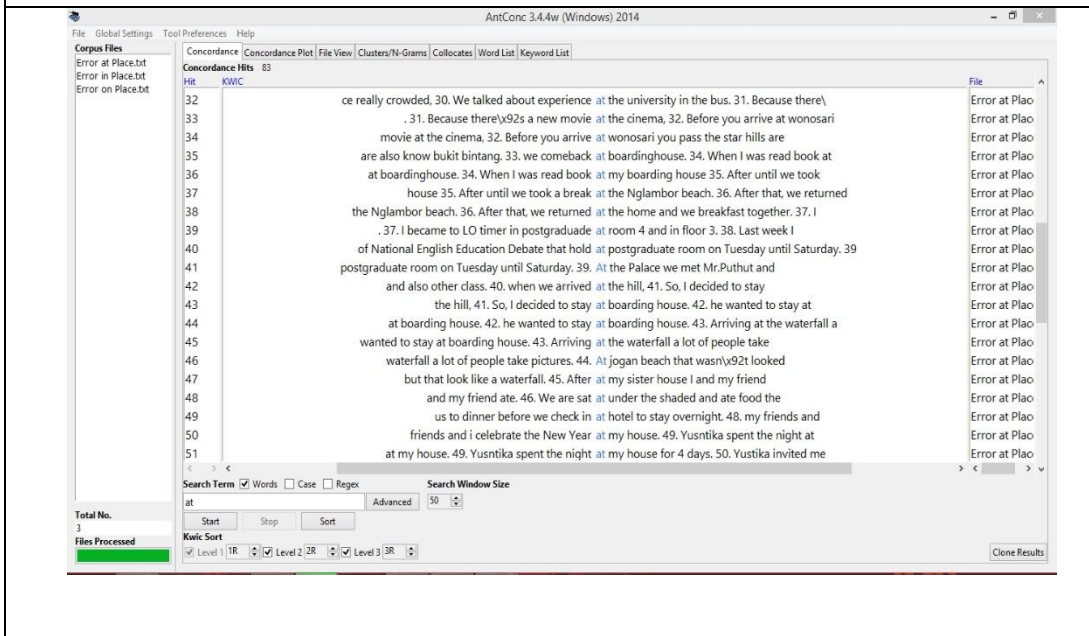an error that occur beyond the use of *in, at, on* in chapter two.

At for place. The first is preposition *at* for place. Based on table1 in chapter

two, there are five types of the use preposition *at* to explain about place. The figure

below is the samples of errors on the use *at* for place.

No	Table 5 *Errors Identify of at for Place*		
	The Use of at for Place	Amount of Errors	% Amount of Errors
1	*At* is one dimensional	23	44%
2	*At* is used to explain about specific place	15	28%%
3	*At* explains about building for institutional of functional purpose	1	1%
4	*At* explains about the name of the street and the number.		
5	*At* can use to explain about the name of village		
	Other identification	13	25%

Total errors of at for Place	52	

Figure 9

The sample of errors sentences on the use of at for place

From the table above, the most common errors that were occurred were when students of EED UMY batch 2015 used preposition *at* to explain about one dimensional thing. It shows that students of EED UMY batch 2015 still had much confusion about how to use *at* for one dimensional thing. The sample of errors of the

use of *at* for one dimensional is *after breakfast we swim at the beach*. In that sentence, the use of preposition *at* was incorrect. Based on the sentence, swim means in water, and so it is three dimensional. Then, the correct preposition that should be used in that sentence is *in*.

The table also shows that, the minimum error when students of EED UMY batch 2015 when using preposition *in, at, on* in their writing was when the students of EED UMY batch 2015 used *at* to explain about building for institutional of functional purpose. The sample of error of the use *at* to explains about building of institutional purpose was *my friend and I ashar prayed together at mosque*. Preposition *at* should replace by *in*; it was because the meaning of that sentence was not institutional but three dimensional. The table above shows that students of EED UMY batch 2015 had no confusion on the use preposition *at* to explain about the name of the street and *at* to explain about the name of village.

After identify the errors, the researcher classified and quantified the errors. The table below presents the classification and quantity of the errors of the use preposition *at* for place.

No	Table 6		
	The types of errors on the use of at for place		
	The Type of error	Amount of error	% Amount of error

1	*Omissions*	-	-
2	*Additions*	3	5%
3	*Misinformations*	48	92%
4	*Misorderings*	1	1%
Total errors of *at* for place		52	

Based on the type of error, the most errors occurred when student of EED UMY batch 2015 used preposition *at* for place was *misinformation*. The example of error sentence that was included in *misinformation* was *ARTOS is the biggest mall at my hometown*. Hometown is too general; so, the suitable preposition that should be used is *in*. Based on table above, students of EED UMY did not have error that is included in *omissions*. The data also shows that students of EED UMY batch 2015 had much confusion when they wanted to use *at* to explain about place. Besides, this case also showed that students of EED UMY batch 2015 often mistaken use preposition *at* in sentence that should use another preposition.
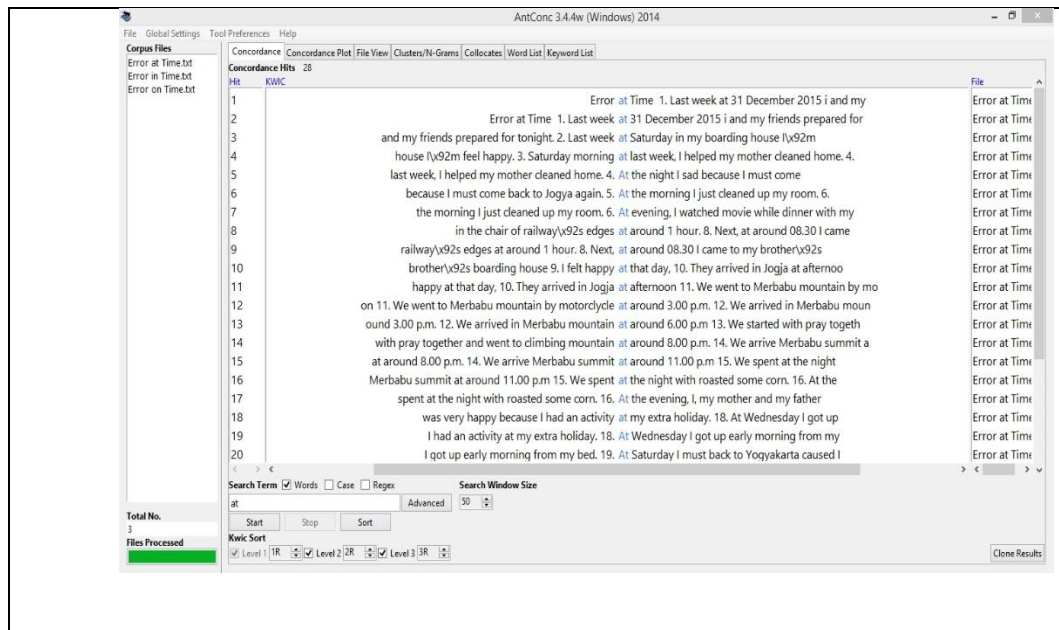
At for time. The researcher also classified the types of errors that were made by students of EED UMY when using preposition *at* to explain about time.

No	Table 7

	Errors identify of at for Time		
	The Use of at Time	Amount of Errors	% Amount of Errors
1	At used before the time of the day such as a clock	8	42%
2	At is used to explain special expression or midday, ex: *at noon*	2	10%
3	At is explain about holiday periods	2	10%
4	At is used to explain about an event, ex: at *party*		
	Other identification	7	36%
	Total errors of *at* for time	19	

Figure 10

The sample of errors sentences on the use of at for time

Students of EED UMY batch 2015 in using preposition *at* to explain about time showed that they had much confusion when they used preposition *at* to explain about o'clock. In this point, there were 42% occurrences of the total number of errors. The sample of error sentence is *last week at Saturday in my boarding house I'm feel happy*. That sentence should use preposition *on* rather than preposition *at*. It is because *at* only can be used to explain about the time of the day not the name of the day. Then, there were a lot of errors occurred in other categories. There were 36% errors of the total number of errors. The error sample in other categories was *last week I woke up at around 08.00 in the morning*. That sentence should use only one preposition *at* or *around*. It is because *at* and *around* cannot be complex-preposition. Indeed, those two prepositions cannot be used in once time in one sentence.

The next, the table below shows the classify errors of the use of *at* for time based on the type of error.

No	Table 8 *The types of errors on the use of at for time*		
	The type of error	Amount of errors	% Amount of errors
1	*Omissions*	-	-
2	*Additions*	7	36%
3	*Misinforamations*	12	63%
4	*Misorderings*	-	-
	Total errors of *at* for time	19	

Based on the type of error, students of EED UMY batch 2015 had no error in type *omission* and ordering. The most errors that occur are *misinformations*. The sample of error in *misinformation* is *at the morning I just cleaned up my room*. That sentence should use preposition *in.* It is because preposition *at* cannot explain about part of the day. Therefore, in that sentence, students misused preposition *at* in

sentence that should use preposition *in*. This case shows that students of EED UMY batch 2015 had confusion on the use of *at* for time.
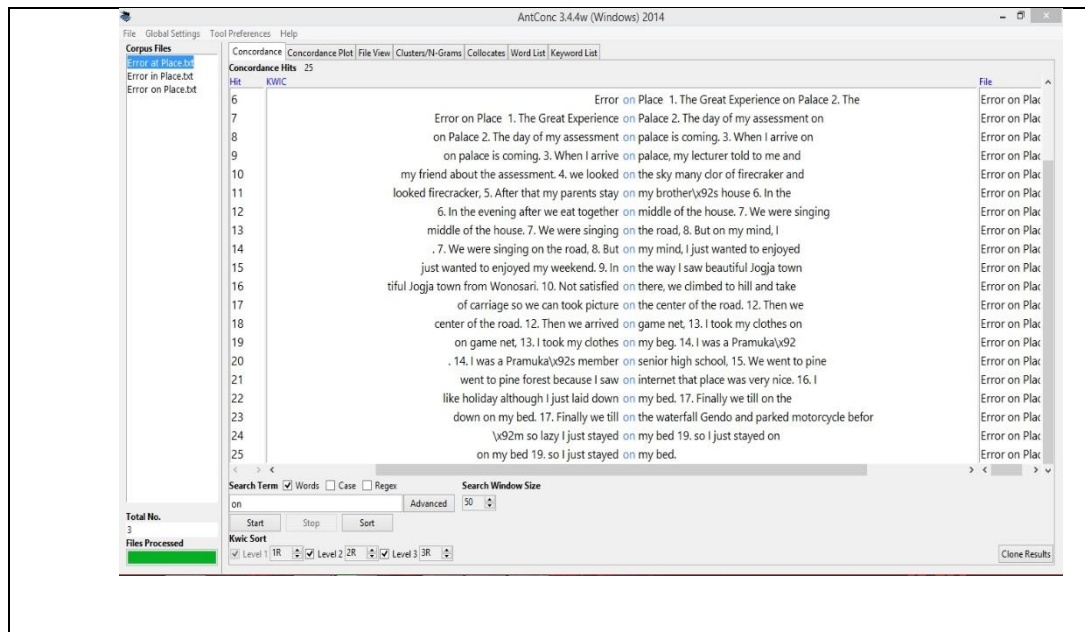
On for place. Like the other prepositions, to identify the errors of the use *on* for place that made by students of EED UMY batch 2015, the researcher classify the errors based on the use of *on* for place in chapter two.

No	Table 9 *Error Identify of on for Place*		
	The use of *on* Place	Amount of Errors	% Amount of Errors
1	On is two dimensional	17	89%
2	On is used with article and a noun to show place	1	5%
3	On is used with a noun without article to show place in some fixed expression		
4	On is used with an article followed by an adjective or adjective before a noun to explain the place		

5	On is used with possessive adjective		
6	On is used to explain about the direction of ex: *on the left*		
7	On means travelling, ex: *on the bus, on foot*		
8	On is used to explain about the edge ex: *on the river*		
	Other identification	1	5%
Total errors on the use of *on* for place		19	

Figure 11

The sample of errors sentences on the use of on for place

From eight types of the use preposition *on* for place, the most errors occurred when students of EED UMY batch 2015 used preposition *on* to explain place that it actually is *on* to explain about two dimensional thing. It was 89% of total errors number. The sample of error sentence on the use of *on* to explain about two dimensional is *in the evening after we eat together on middle of the house*. Middle of the house means inside of the house, so it is three dimensional. Then, the suitable preposition that should be used in that sentence is preposition *in*. Besides, *on* is used to explain about two dimensional not three dimensional.
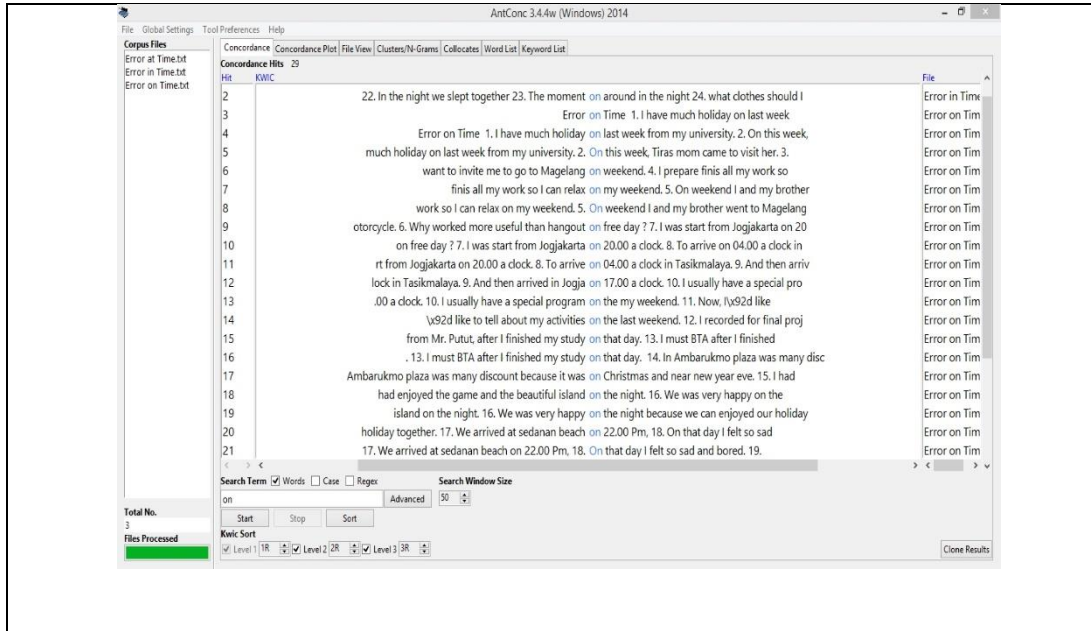
No	Table 10 The types of errors on the use of on for place		
	The type of error	Amount of errors	% Amount of errors
1	*Omissions*	-	-
2	*Additions*	1	5%
3	*Misinforamations*	18	94%
4	*Misorderings*	-	-
	Total errors of *at* for time	19	

Based on the types of error, the most error that was often occurred was *misinformation*. For the example, *after that my parents stay on my brother's house*. However, if that sentence used preposition *on*, the meaning becomes my parents stay above the house, that is why the used of preposition *on* in that sentence is incorrect. Therefore, that sentence should use *in* instead of *on*. This case shows that students of EED UMY often misuse on the use of *in, at, on* in their writing.

On for time. There are three types of the use preposition *on* to explain about time.

No	Table 11 *Error Identify of on for Time*		
	The use of *on* for Time	Amount of Errors	% Amount of Errors
1	On is used to explain the single day or which day	14	53%
2	On is also mean immediately after		
3	On is used before dates or specific date of the month	11	42%
	Others identification	1	3%
	Total errors of *on* place	26	

Figure 12

The sample of errors sentences on the use of on for time

From those types of the use preposition *on* to explain about time, the most error that was occur was when students of EED UMY batch 2015 used preposition on to explain about a single day or which day. It was 53% of the total errors. The sample of error sentence is: *on this week Trias mom's came to visit her*. That sentence should use preposition *in* instead of *on*, it is because on is used to explain about a single day or which day.

No	Table 12		
	The types of errors on the use of on for time		
	The type of error	Amount of errors	% Amount of errors

1	*Omissions*	-	-
2	*Additions*	1	3%
3	*Misinforamation*	25	96%
4	*Misorderings*	-	-
	Total errors of *at* for time	26	

This was like another preposition before, the most common error occured was *misinformations*. From 26 total of errors, there were 96% of *misinformations* errors. The sample of *misinformation* error was: *on this week Tiras mom came to visit her*. In that sentence, students of EED UMY batch 2015 misuse preposition *on* in sentence that should use preposition *in*.
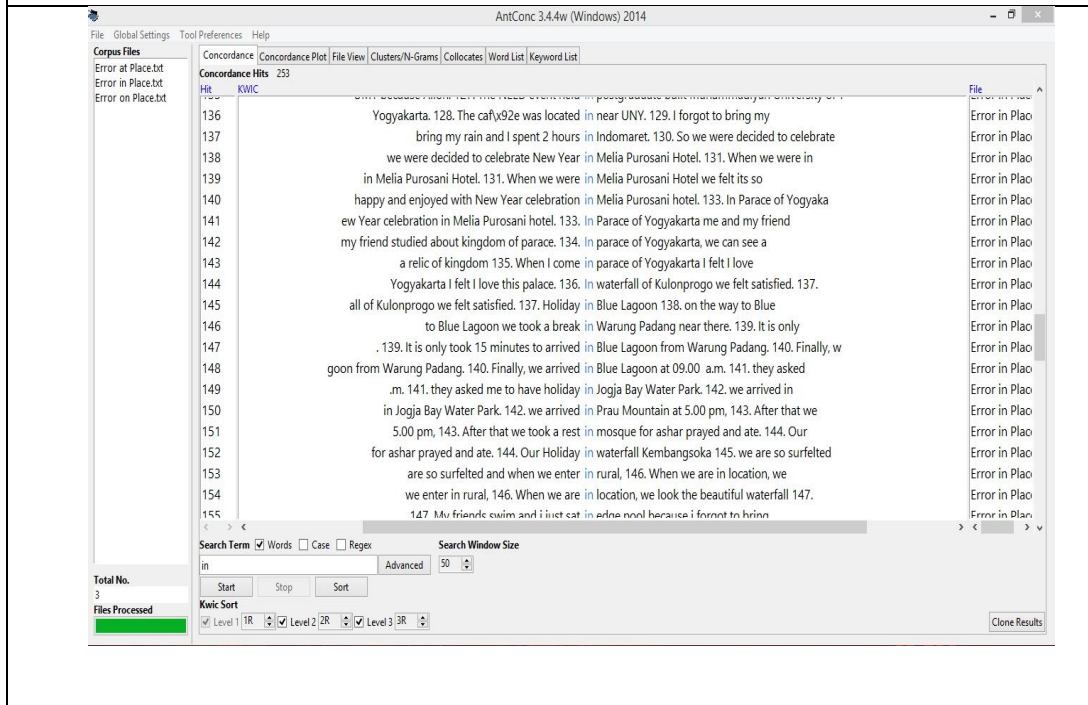
In for Place. This is the identification of errors when students of EED UMY batch 2015 used preposition *in* to explain about place.

No	Table 13		
	Error Identify of in for Place		
	The Use of on Place	Amount of Errors	% Amount of Errors
1	In is three dimensional	4	2%

2	In is used to explain about country, town, or any place which has boundaries area or is enclosed	5	2%
3	In means inside only	20	11%
4	In is used with an article and a noun to show place	57	33%
5	In is used with an article followed by adjective, or adjective before a noun to describe the place		
6	In describes about general place	66	39%
7	In is used with possessive adjective	1	0,59%
8	In is used without an article to show place in some fixed expression	2	1,19%
9	In can use to explain about the name of street without the number	2	1,19%
	Other identification	11	6%
Total errors of *in* place		168	

Figure 13

The sample of errors sentences on the use of in for place

Based on the table above, students of EED UMY batch 2015 showed that the most common error were occurred when student used preposition *in* to explain about general place. Students often misuse preposition *in* to explain about specific place. The sample is: *in Si Kunir we could saw sun rise from the top of the cliff*. That sentence should use preposition *at* because Si Kunir is a name and it is to specific.

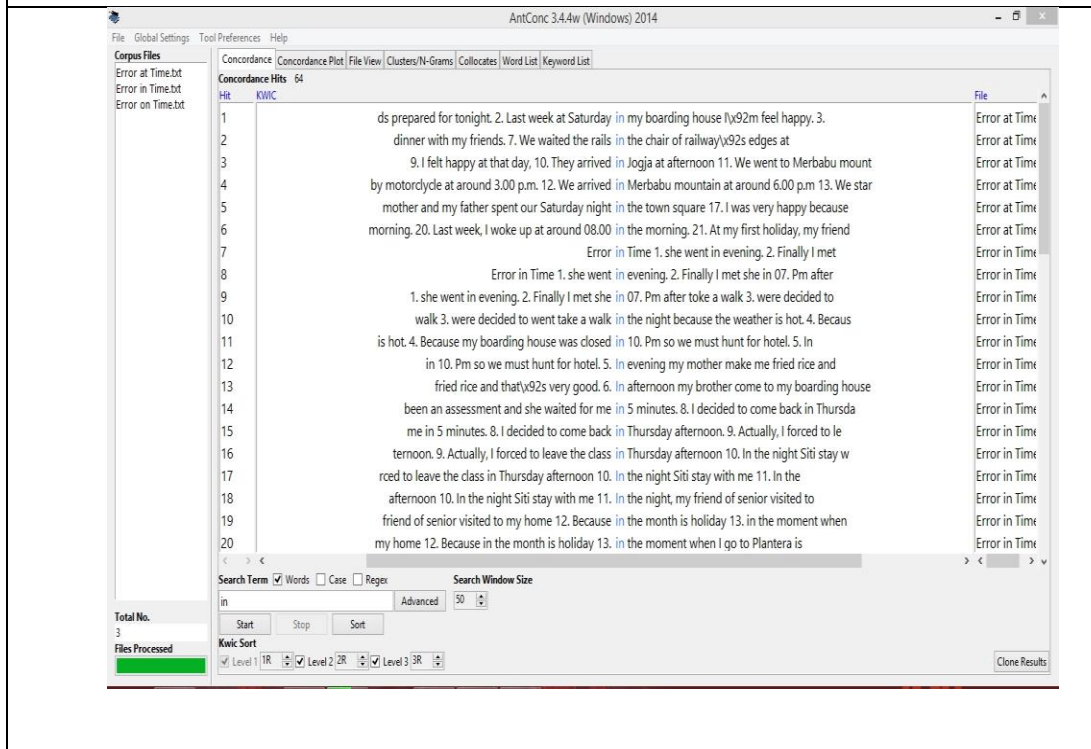| No	Table 14		
	The types of errors on the use of in for place		
	The type of error	Amount of errors	% Amount of errors
1	*Omissions*	-	-
2	*Additions*	15	8%
3	*Misinforamation*	153	91%
4	*Misorderings*	-	-
	Total errors of *at* for time	168	

Based on the table above, *misinformation* was the most common errors when students of EED UMY used preposition *in* to explain for certain place. It shows that students of EED UMY batch 2015 had confusion when using preposition *in* to explain about place. For the example: *the first time I came in UII and the campus was amazing*. That sentence should use preposition *to* than *in*. Therefore, in that sentence students misused preposition *in*. The sentence should use preposition *to*.

In for time. Here are the errors identifications of *in* for time.

No	Table 15		
	Error identification of in for time		
	The Use of *in* for Time	Amount of Errors	% Amount of Errors
1	In is to explain about time with longer period, year, and seasons	24	57%
2	In is used to explain about part of the day or special expression	13	30%
	Other identification	5	11%
	Total errors of *in* for time	42	

Figure 14

The sample of errors in sentences on the use of 'in' for time

Students of EED UMY batch 2015 often made errors when using preposition *in* to explain about time with longer period, year, and seasons. From 42 total errors, students of EED UMY batch 2015 made 57% errors in that point. The sample of error sentence is: *because my boardinghouse was close in 10.pm so we must hunt for hotel*. In that sentence, preposition *in* does not explain about time with longer period, year or seasons, yet it explains about time. Therefore, the use preposition *in* in that sentence is incorrect.

No	Table 16
	The types of errors on the use of in for time

	The type of error	Amount of errors	% Amount of errors
1	*Omissions*	-	-
2	*Additions*	2	4%
3	*Misinforamation*	39	92%
4	*Misorderings*	1	2%
	Total errors of *in* for time	42	

In this case, all of students of EED UMY batch 2015 made errors in every type of error. Moreover, the most error that occurred was *misinformation*. The sample of *misinformation* error is: *many guest came in the wedding event*. That sentence should use preposition *to* instead of preposition *in*. This shows that students of EED UMY also had confusion on the use of *in* to explain about time in their writing.

To make clear the analysis of the findings, the researcher explains in detail in the discussion below.

Discussion

Based on the data analysis, the researcher identified the errors made by the students of EED UMY batch 2015 when using *in, at, on* in their writing based on table of characteristics of *in, at, on* in chapter two (page 6-9).

Table 17 *Amount of Words*	
All of words	35.375
Total *at, on, in* that is used in the corpus	
At	372
On	197
In	828

Based on the table 4 above, there were 35.375 total of words that researcher analyzed. The table shows that the most preposition that were used among three preposition (*at, on, in*) is preposition *in*, the second is *at* and the last is *on*.

No	Table 18 *General Numbers of Errors on the Use of at, on, in*

	The use of	Total sentence that use *at, on, in*	Frequency of sentence that use *at, on, in*	Correct	Errors	% of Correctness	% of Errors
1	At Place	372	118	66	52	55%	44%
2	At Time		230	211	19	91%	8%
3	On Place	197	71	52	19	73%	26%
4	On Time		105	79	26	75%	24%
5	In Place	828	583	415	168	71%	28%
6	In Time		128	86	42	67%	32%
Total sentences that used *at, on, in*			1397	909	326	65%	23%

Based on table above, from the data, all of sentences that used prepositions *at, on, in* were 1397. Then, the use of those three prepositions *at, on, in* was divided into two: for indicating place and time. From the data, the most preposition that was used

was preposition *in* which referred to place; there was 583 sentences from the total number. The data showed that the most errors occurred when students of EED UMY batch 2015 used preposition *in, at, on* in the writing was when students used preposition *at* to explain about place; it was 44% of the total number. Then, the minimum error that occurred was when student used preposition *at* to explain about time. It was only 8% errors of the total number.

After conducting every step of error analysis such as identifying errors, classifying error, and quantifying error, the researcher gave further explanation about errors that students of EED UMY batch 2015 made on the use of *in, at,* and *on* in their writing. In this discussion, the researcher explains the types of errors that students of EED UMY batch 2015 made from the type of error that had most of errors to the type of error that had minimum errors. When students of EED UMY batch 2015 used preposition *in, at* and in their writing, the most error that occurred is *misinformation*, the second is *addition*, the third is *omission* and the last is *misorderings*.

Misinformations **errors on the use of** *in, at, on*. *Table 19 below shows total and precentages of misinformation errors found in this research.*

Table 19			
Misinformations errors			
Prepositions	Total of errors	Amount of errors	% Errors

At for place	52	48	92%
At for time	19	12	63%
On for place	19	18	94%
On for time	26	25	96%
In for place	168	153	91%
In for time	42	39	92%

Based on the table above, preposition that had a lot of *misinformations* errors was preposition *on* that explain about time. From 26 of total errors, there were 25 *misinformations* errors or 96%. The second is *on* that explain about place (94%). This case shows that students of EED UMY batch 2015 had a lot of confusion on the use of *on* whether to explain about place or time. Here are the samples of *misinformations* errors when students of EED UMY batch 2015 used prepositions *in, at*, and *on* in their writing.

No	Table 20	
	The sample of misinformations errors on the use of at, on, in	
	Error	Correction

1	But, two my friends still slept *at* my bedroom	But, two my friends still slept *in* my bedroom
2	Last week *at* Saturday in my boardinghouse I'm feel happy	Last week *on* Saturday in my boardinghouse I'm feel happy
3	In the evening after we eat together *on* middle of the house	In the evening after we eat together *in* the middle of the house
4	I was start from Jogjakarta *on* 20.00 a clock	I was start from Jogjakarta *at* 20.00 a clock.
5	I planned to go *in* Malioboro or Mandala Krida	I planned to go *to* Malioboro or Mandala Krida.
6	Finally, I met she *in* 2 pm after take a walk	Finally, I met she *at* 2 pm after take a walk.

Those are several samples of *misinformations* errors. The researcher found that the statement of Khotaba (2013), which state that the common error on the use of *in, at, on* is that the students often substituted *in* by *on*, and *on* by *at*, is suitable with the finding of this research. However, other errors were also found. For example, a sentence which should use one of those three preposition, *in, at, on* was substituted by the other preposition. It is shown in the example above, *I planned to go in*

Malioboro or Mandala Krida. In that sentence, preposition *to* was substituted by *in*.

From four types of error, those three prepositions '*in, at, on*' had most errors of

misinformations. This is an evidence that the findings of this research in line with

theory by Asma (2009) that stated that students often misused when they used *in, at,*

on. Besides, this is also supported by Trobojevic (2011) who stated, "preposition *in*

and *at* in both temporal and spatial meanings were the most frequent prepositions in

the group of confused words" (p.238). In short, the finding of this research showed

that students of EED UMY batch 2015 were not only confused about *in* and *at* but

also *on*.

 Additions **errors on the use of in, at, on.** The research also found some

additions error. The summary of it is shown in the table 21 below.

Table 21

Additions errors

Prepositions	Total of errors	Amount of errors	% Errors
At for place	52	3	5%
At for time	19	7	36%

On for place	19	1	5%
On for time	26	1	3%
In for place	168	15	8%
In for time	42	2	4%

Based on the table above, preposition that had the most errors in *additions* was preposition *at* for time. Then, the table shows that preposition *on* that explain about time had minimum error in *additions errors.*

No	Table 22	
	The sample of additions errors	
	Error	Correction
1	*At* Jogan Beach that was not looked like beach but that look like a waterfall	Jogan beach that was not looked like beach but that look like a waterfall.
2	Last week I woke up *at* around 08.00 in the morning	Last week I woke up around 08.00 in the morning.

3	***In*** on the way I saw beautiful Jogja town from Wonosari	On the way I saw beautiful Jogja town from Wonosari.
4	I have much holiday ***on*** last week from my university	I have much holiday last week from my university.
5	My friend and I visited ***in*** restaurant to ate	My friend and I visited restaurant to ate.
6	I become LO must be polite and friendly ***in*** every time	I become LO must be polite and friendly every time

The data shows that students of EED UMY batch 2015 often used prepositions *in, at, on* in a sentence which does not need a preposition. It indicates that students of EED UMY still had confusion on the use of *in, at, on*. It also shows that students of EED UMY batch 2015 still had confusion about the function of preposition *in, at*, and *on*.

***Misorderings* errors on the use of in, at, on.** Table 23 below shows the total of misorderings errors found in the research.

Table 23
Misorderings errors

Prepositions	Total of errors	Amount of errors	% Errors
At for place	52	1	1%
At for time	19	-	-
On for place	19	-	-
On for time	26	-	-
In for place	168	-	-
In for time	42	1	2%

The table above shows that students of EED UMY batch 2015 did not have much *misorderings* errors. Beside that, only preposition *at* for place and *in* for time that had *misorderings* errors. In addition, those two prepositions only had minimum *misorderings* errors. The both prepositions only had 1% and 2% *misorderings* errors of the total errors numbers. Here the example of *misorderings* errors.

No	Table 26	
	The sample of misorderings errors	
	Error	Correction

1	My friend and I Ashar prayed together at mosque	My friend and I prayed Ashar together at Mosque.
2	I and my friend last in holiday at Jejamuran restaurant	Last holiday I and my friend at Jejamuran restaurant.

Students of EED UMY batch 2015 did not have much confusion on how to make a sentence. In the other hand, students of EED UMY batch 2015 were able to differentiate between subject, verb, and object. The evidence is that students of EED UMY batch 2015 had minimum *misorderings* errors on the use of *in, at, on*.