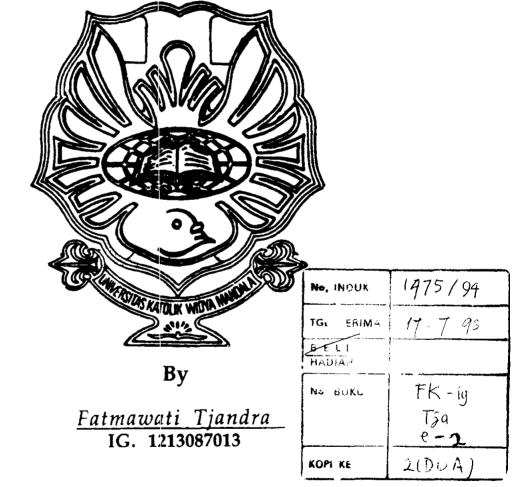
ERRORS OF 'WISH - CLAUSE' MADE BY THE THIRD YEAR STUDENTS OF A3 PROGRAM OF SMA DAPENA I SURABAYA

A THESIS

In Partial Fulfilment of the requirements for the Sarjana Pendidikan Degree in English Language Teaching



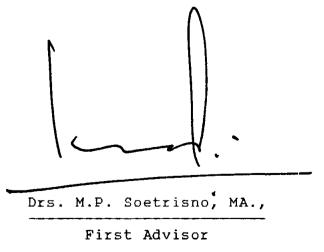
Universitas Katolik Widya Mandala Surabaya Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa dan Seni Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris June 1992

APPROVAL SHEET

(1)

This thesis entitled <u>ERRORS OF 'WISH-CLAUSE'</u> <u>MADE BY THE THIRD YEAR STUDENTS OF A3 PROGRAM OF SMA</u> <u>DAPENA I SURABAYA</u>

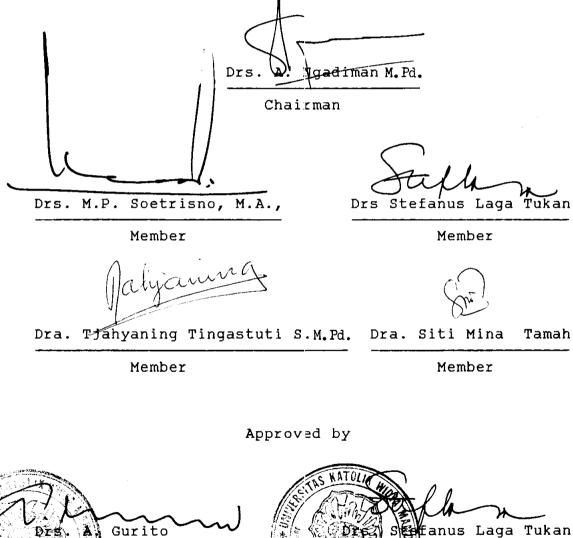
and prepared and submitted by <u>Fatmawati Tjandra</u> has been approved and accepted as partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Sarjana Pendidikan degree in English Language Teaching by the following advisors.



Drs. Stefanus Laga Tukan

Second Advisor

This thesis has been examined by the Comittee on Oral Examination with a grade of <u>A</u> on <u>June 2, 1992.</u>



Head

glish Department

Dean of The The Training College

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS i			iv	
TABLE OF	r co	NTENT	S	vi
LIST OF	тав	LES		viii
LIST OF	APP	ENDIC	ES	x
ABSTRACI	[xi
CHAPTER	I	INTR	ODUCTION	1
		1.1	Background of the Study	1
		1.2	Statements of the Problem	2
		1.3	The Objectives of the Study	3
		1.4	The Significance of the Study	4
		1.5	Assumptions	5
		1.6	Theoretical Framework	6
		1.7	Scope and Limitation of the Study	10
		1.8	Definition of the Key Terms	10
		1.9	Organization of the Thesis	13
CHAPTER	II	REVI	EW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE	14
		2.1	Error Analysis	14
		2.2	Contrastive Analysis	21
		2.3	Interlanguage	25
		2.4	The 'Wish-Clause' Pattern	28
		2.5	Review of the Related Unpublished	
			Papers/Theses Written at the	
			English Department of Widya	

.

		Mandala University	32
CHAPTER I	II RESE	ARCH METHODOLOGY	36
	3.1	The Nature of the Study	36
	3.2	Population and Sample	37
	3.3	Instrument	39
	3.4	Test Try-Out	40
	3.5	The Procedures of Collecting	
		the Data	51
	3.6	The Procedures of Analyzing	
		the Data	51
CHAPTER IN	V DATA	ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS	57
	4.1	Types of Errors and Their Causes	57
	4.2	Error Occurrences: Their Frequency	
		and Percentage	72
CHAPTER V	INTE	RPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS	83
CHAPTER VI	CONCI	JUSION	92
	6.1	Summary	92
	6.2	Conclusion	93
	6.3	Suggestions	94
BIBLIOGRAPHY		97	
APPENDIX I	- TH	E TRY-OUT TEST ITEMS	100
I	I – TH	IE TEST ITEMS	103
I	II - TH	E ANALYSIS OF ERRORS	106
I	V - TH	E ERRONEOUS UTTERANCES	111
V	7 – Tł	E COMPUTATION OF THE RELIABILITY	129

vi**i**

LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
3.1	The Sample of the Study	39
3.2	The Table of Specification of the 'Wish-Clause' Test Items	41
3.3	The Example of Scoring the Students' Test Papers Using SAI	46
3.4	Criterion of Alpha Reliability	48
3.5	The Difficulty Index of the Try-Out Test	49
3.6	The Example of Table in Analyzing Errors (1)	53
3.7	The Example of Table in Analyzing Errors (2)	55
4.1	The Causes of Errors of Sentence Subject	60
4.2	The Causes of Errors of the Verb 'Wish'	62
4.3	The Causes of Errors of Negative Marker	65
4.4	The Causes of Errors of Auxiliary	69
4.5	The Causes of Errors of Verb	71
4.6	Frequency of Types of Errors in Changing the Factual Statements into 'Wish-Clauses'	73
4.7	The Percentage of Errors	74
4.8	The Percentage of the Underlying Causes of Errors of Auxiliary	75
4.9	The Percentage of the Underlying Causes of Errors of Verb	76
	The Percentage of the Underlying Causes of Errors of Sentence Subject	76
4.11	The Percentage of the Underlying Causes of Errors of Negative Marker	77

4.12	The Percentage of the Underlying Causes of Errors of the Verb 'Wish'	78
4.13	Frequency of Types of Errors in Changing the 'Wish-Clauses' into Factual Statements	79
4.14	The Percentage of Errors	80
4.15	The Percentage of the Underlying Causes of Errors of Auxiliary	81
4.16	The Percentage of the Underlying Causes of Errors of Verb	81
4.17	The Percentage of the Underlying Causes of Errors of Negative Marker	82
4.18	The Percentage of the Underlying Causes of Errors of Sentence Subject	82

LIST OF APPENDICES

P	a	a	e

APPENDIX I	THE TRY-OUT TEST ITEMS	100
APPENDIX II	THE TEST ITEMS	103
APPENDIX III	THE ANALYSIS OF ERRORS	106
APPENDIX IV	THE ERRONEOUS UTTERANCES	111
APPENDIX V	THE COMPUTATION OF THE RELIABILITY	129

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ABSTRACT

In the 1984 English Curriculum for SMA, it is stated that 'wish-clause' pattern is one of the subtopics of English that the third-year students should master. However, the fact shows that many SMA students still have difficulties in applying the 'wish-clause' pattern.

To know which elements of 'wish-clause' pattern are most frequently misconstructed and why such types of are mostly made by the students, the writer errors carried out the present study. To obtain the data, the administered a test in 'wish-clause' pattern writer to the third-year students of SMA Dapena I in Surabaya. She took two groups of A3 students of which the total number 73 as the sample of the study. For the instrument, was the writer used a conversion type of test. The test consisted of 25 items divided into two parts: the first which required the testees to converse factual part statements into 'wish-clauses' consisted of 13 items and the second one which required the testees to converse 'wish-clauses' into factual statements consisted of 12 items.

After analyzing, classifying and counting the identified errors, the writer ranked them according to their occurrence frequency. From the findings of the study, she found that the elements 'wishpresent of clause' pattern which most frequently were misconstructed by the students under study were mostly form of (1) the auxiliary (41,1%), with the in the misuses of auxiliary (55,3%) as the biggest cause, (2)the main verb of the 'wish-clause' (29,1%), with the misuses of the verb form (95,7%) as the biggest cause, (3) the sentence subject (18,6%), with the change of the main clause subject (50,7%) as the biggest cause, (4)negative marker (8,1%), with the omission the of negative marker (81,7%) as the biggest cause, anđ (5) of verb 'wish' (3,1%), with the omission of '-es' the the verb 'wish' (97,8%) as the biggest cause.

From these findings, the writer found that the difficult element of 'wish-clause' pattern lay in most auxiliary since the percentage was the biggest (41,1%) and the easiest one lay in the verb 'wish' since the percentage was the smallest (3,1%). Hopefully, the findings of this study are most likely to be useful for teachers of English, especially for those of SMA the Dapena I Surabaya and to contribute more information in the field of the second language acquisition theory and research since the findings provide how the 'wishclause' pattern is learned.