
AN ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS' ERROR IN WRITING CONDITIONAL SENTENCES AT GRADE XI OF SMA SWASTA TAMANSISWA SUKADAMAI IN 2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR

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ABSTRAK

The objectives of this research were to find the error in student's writing at Eleven Science 1 of SMA Swasta Tamansiswa Sukadamai. The subject of this research were 25 students of SMA Swasta Tamansiswa Sukadamai. The technique of collecting data used in this research were observation, interview and written test. The researcher used Dulay's Theory to classify the types of Error. In this research found 4 types of error. Those were Addition, Omission, Misformation, Misordering. The percentage of frequency the error. It was addition(28,08%), omission (17,55%) misformation (29,83%), and misordering (21,06%). From all of the types, the highest frequent types of the error was misformation.

Keywords: *Conditional Sentence, Writing, Error*

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

English as an international plays major role of world's communication. It is reasonable that English is a compulsory subject taught to students from elementary school to university level. Because of the importance of English, it has a strong emphasis on the curriculum of Indonesian education. So, English is needed in learning in formal school. English is not easy to study, especially by vocational students. The prime problem is learning about grammar. Grammar is very necessary when we want to write and speak in English. The ability of the students in mastering grammar is still poor. Especially learning conditional sentences. Actually, if we want to make a good sentence, we have to understand grammar by knowing the

Based on the experience in apprentice most of students are deficient in comprehending the text well especially at grade XI. In school, the students become confuse when they learn about writing especially in comprehending a writing such as conditional sentence, actually Conditional sentence is a complete sentence and also a little difficult to understand. So that, they can learn it properly.

Many students in Senior High School especially in SMA Swasta Tamansiswa Sukadamai get some difficulties in comprehending a conditional sentence. To infer the meaning the students must have pre-

way to arrange and form the words well.

Writing is an essential to process in learning English. It can be the competency in writing will help much if one wants to communicate to and share information with others. Through understanding what writing involves and to know how to handle words and sentences and paragraph, you can communicate what you want to communicate in words other people can understand (Kane, 2000: 3).

Conditional sentences is one of the material of grammar. Conditional sentence is often used to talk about situations that are contradictory to fact, situations that are the opposites of the true situation (Azar, 1992:389). It is important to understand conditional sentence well, consciously or unconsciously in daily lives, we often imagine wish or dream. Conditional sentences are one of the things which should be learned in grammar to make a good composition of sentences.

knowledge about the words or the sentences they learn. But, their grammar is lack, because of that they cannot get the correct formula from the type of conditional sentence.

The students focuss to write the sentence word by word but they do not know the point. They do not know how to understand the meaning easily. Most of them also do not bring a dictionary to help them in understanding the meaning and most of the students have low ability in understanding the structure of the sentence. Even though, at that school they have to get the standart points to pass the lesson. But most of them get

points below that. And they cannot pass the existing passing standards.

From the considerate above, this research interested in analyzing the students error in writing conditional sentences. This research would like to make the title about “AN ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS’ ERROR IN WRITING CONDITIONAL SENTENCES AT GRADE XI OF SMA SWASTA TAMANSISWA SUKADAMAI IN 2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR”.

1.2 Identification of the Study

Based on the background above, this research is identified the problems as follows:

1. The students’ mastery of grammar still low.

The students are still confused and have difficulties in using conditional sentences type II.

METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

3.1 Place and Time the Research

The study was be conducted in second senior high school in Sukadamai sub-district, Asahan Regency, North Sumatra Province. So that this research is as expected, the authors limit the scope of research, in SMA Swasta Tamansiswa Sukadamai. The time of this research will be conducted in July 2021.

3.2 Research Design

The method was be used in this research is Qualitative research natural phenomena to understand humanitarian and social problems where the researcher is a key

is research that is descriptive and tends to use analysis. The process and meaning are more highlighted in qualitative research. The theoretical foundation is used as a guide so that the focus of research is in accordance with the facts in the field. Sugiyono (2005) states that descriptive qualitative research is a research that is used to describe or analyze research results but is not used to make broader.

The qualitative method is not only limited to data collection, but includes analysis and interpretation of the meaning of the data. Qualitative research compares the similarities and differences of certain phenomena. After the method is determined, the next data collection technique is determined in accordance with the method used in this study.

According to Best in Hamid (2011: 145) descriptive research is a research method that seeks to describe and interpret objects according to what they are. Qualitative research is research that intends to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects. That phenomenon can be in the form of behavior, perspective, motivation, action and others holistically.

Through an explanation according to experts, it can be concluded that the qualitative research method is a research approach oriented to the phenomenon of

instrument and data collection techniques are carried out by triangulation (combined).

This qualitative research aims to obtain a complete picture of a matter according to the human point of view studied. Qualitative research is related to the ideas, perceptions, opinions, or beliefs of the people being studied, all of which cannot be measured by numbers. Therefore, in this research, the writer gathered the data from students' daily test in using conditional sentences type II then analyzed, classified and described the grammatical based on Surface Strategy Taxonomy (omission, addition, misformation and misordering).

3.3 Data and Source of the Study

This research will use data and research sources, namely :

1. Data

This research data using observation, interview and test as a research data. This research uses direct observation to students focused on class XI SMA Swasta Tamansiswa Sukadamai. This research uses direct interview with students in order to obtain more information. This research also uses a test in the errors in writing found in students' writing a conditional sentence type II made by students at grade XI of SMA Swasta Tamansiswa Sukadamai in 2021/2022 Academic Year as the data.

2. Research Sources

In this study, the research source are students of class XI at SMA Swasta

Tamansiswa Sukadamai. In this study, the results of the students' errors in writing conditional sentence type II from the students test and the results of the interview will be used as a research source.

Data and source of this study is follow :

1. Observation

Observation is a technique used to collect research data through observation and sensing. This study will observe the students at the eleventh grade in SMA Swasta Tamansiswa Sukadamai to know their errors in writing conditional sentence type II.

2. Interview

An interview is a face to face conversation between researcher and a participant in transfer information to the interviewer this interview is intended for teacher and students in SMA Swasta Tamansiswa Sukadamai.

3. Test

Test is a method to measure the students' knowledge, especially in writing conditional sentence type II. From the test, the research will know about students' errors in writing conditional sentence type II.

3.4 Subject of the Study

The subject of the research is all students of grade XI IPA-1 which

is consist 25 students in SMA Swasta Tamansiswa Sukadamai in 2021/2022 Academic Year.

3.5 Technique of Data Collection

Data collection technique is the first main step in the research because the main purpose of the research is to obtain the data, explained by Sugiono. This research will use document to get the data.

Data collection techniques are the most important step in the research process, because the main purpose of research is to obtain data. The data collection techniques needed here are the most appropriate data collection techniques, so that truly valid and reliable data is obtained.

In a research step the data collection is a very decisive step towards the process and results of the research to be carried out. Errors in carrying out data collection in one study, will have a direct impact on the process and results of a study.

This research will collect the data by using some techniques, those are:

1. Observation

Observation is a technique of collecting data that is carried out through direct observation in a place to be researched. This research will observe the students at the eleventh grade in SMA Swasta Tamansiswa Sukadamai to know their errors in writing conditional sentence type II. This research will participate the teaching and learning process in offline and online class to optimize data on students

errors in writing conditional sentence type II.

2. Interview

An interview is a face-to-face conversation between researcher and a participant in transferring information to the interviewer. This verbal communication will be used to get more information. In this technique the students will be asked about the difficulties they usually found in conditional sentences especially in conditional sentence type II orally in offline class. Interview helps the interviewer to get more information about what the interviewer feels about something.

3. Test

A test is a potential threat to validity in an experiment when participants become familiar with the outcome measures and remember responses for the letter testing. In this research will use test which is provided as an instrument. The students will be asked to answer the questions in the test in offline class. From the test the researcher will know about students' errors in writing conditional sentence type II.

After getting the data, this research will analyze and classified the errors by using the theory of students' errors in writing conditional sentence type II which includes Omission, Additions, Misformation, Misordering.

1.6 Technique of Validity Test Data

Validity test is a tool to show how far the instrument of the research has precision and accuracy in performing the measuring function. Valid instrument means measuring instruments which used to get data were valid.

According to Sugiyono (2012) valid means the instrument can be used to measure what should be measured. To measure whether the test has good validity or not, this research analyzed the test from content validity and construct validity.

1. Content Validity
Is the process of establishing the representativeness of item with respect to the domain of skills, task, knowledge, and whatever is being measured. Content validity refers to whether or not the content of the manifest variables. To obtain content validity, the test was suited with the material will teach to the students and also the researcher made the test based on

the material in the syllabus used in SMA Tamansiswa Sukadamai.

2. Construct Validity
Is the capacity for the measuring certain specific characteristics in accordance with the theory of language behavior and learning. In construct validity focused on the kind of the test that is used to measure the errors. In the research used writing of conditional sentence type II. To make sure that construct validity of the test in this research consulted the instrument to the English teacher of SMA Tamansiswa Sukadamai.

3.7 Technique of Data Analysis

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and compiling data obtained from the results of research, so that it can be easily understood and the findings

can be shared with others (Bogdan in Sugiyono,2009: 244).

Qualitative analysis is an analysis that uses the analysis process in research. The process is data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions (Hasan,2002: 98).

This research is about analyzing of students' errors in writing conditional sentences type II. It will be taken from the students' work and after that, it will be analyzed through the following steps:

1. Collecting the data from the students' work.
2. Identifying and classifying the data of students' errors by numbering the items based on Surface Strategy Taxonomy. In this steps, the writer use code: A (Addition), O (Omission), MF (Misformation), and MD (Misordering).
3. Calculating the percentage of each type of students' errors by using the following formula:

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

Note:

P = Percentage of error

F = Total number of each errors

N = Total number of error

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Research Findings

In this research classified the findings into some points that consist of students lack of knowledge in understanding about conditional sentence and students have difficulties in writing about

conditional sentence especially in mastery of grammar . Collecting the data, the research used the test to analyze students' errors in writing conditional sentence type II, the test is writing test. The researcher conducted the test in XI-IPA 1 class at grade at SMA Swasta Tamansiswa Sukadamai. The students in the XI-IPA 1 consist of 25 students. In the class the researcher asked the students to write about conditional sentence, the students' writing became the data of this study. In this part the data got by the researcher will be analyzed. The process of obtaining data was done by using offline data collecting.

The students will be given 2 hours time to finish their written about conditional sentence type II, they were asked to write their answer in a paper and then they collected their result to the researcher.

As stated the technique of analyzing data, the procedures used by the researcher after collecting the data were gathering data based on the students' test, checking the errors from the test what they have done, classifying the errors in writing conditional sentence based on the types of errors by Dulay' Theory and counting the errors in writing conditional sentence based on the types of errors by Dulay's Theory.

Based on the explanation above many of the students' errors in writing conditional sentence type II. It was happened because the students in that school did not know and understand about the conditional sentence. The students' ability of past form might be still very low.

4.1.1 The Students' Errors In Writing Conditional Sentence Type II

In the research findings presented the result of analyzing the data. In this research used twenty five students as the subject of the research and also there are twenty five data collected. Based on the result of the students' written, the research concluded that all of the subjects in this study made errors in their writing. There were four types of errors (Dulay's Theory). They were omission, additions, misformation and misordering.

2. AS

AS made errors in question number 4 & 8 namely addition and misformation.

4. The steak wouldd be tender if it were grilled a little bit longer.

8. If I owned the company, I will you as assistant.

In question number 4 AS made error in addition, word in question number 4 "Wouldd" in this word nothing meaning, so this sentence is wrong. It should be "The steak would be tender if it were grilled a little bit longer". In question number 8 AS made error in misformation because he used "Will" it should be according to the formula of conditional sentence type II is Past Future Tense after coma, so the sentence should be "If I owned the company, I would you as assistant". AS did not do error in question number 1,2,3,5,6,7,9,10.

3. AKAS

AKAS made three errors of misordering in question number 2,7,8.

2. If I were you, I help would the old lady.

7. If she enough had, Mela would travel around the work.

8. If I spoke Spanish, I talk to could the tourist.

In question number 2 she wrote "help would", in question number 7 "enough had", in question number 8 "talk to could". This sentence has wrong order. The sentence should be "If i were you, I would help the old lady". "If she had enough, Mela would travel around the work". "If i spoke Spanish, I could talk to the tourist". AKAS did not do error in question number 1,3,4,5,6,9,10.

4. AD

AD made errors in question number 2 and 4 namely addition and misformation.

2. Was If I playeed well, I would win.

4. If I have a lot of money, I would go to Bali.

In question number 2 she wrote "playeed" in this word nothing meaning, so this sentence is wrong. It should be "Was If I played well, I would win". In question number 4 she wrote "have" it was wrong because in conditional sentence type II made simple past tense after IF, simple past tense from "have" is "had". It should be "If I have a lot of money, I would go to Bali". AD did not do error in

question number
1,3,5,6,7,8,9,10.

5. AF

AF made two errors of misformation in question number 2 and 3.

2. I would prepare dinner, if I come home earlier.

3. If you would use a pencil, the drawing would be perfect.

In question number 2 he wrote “come” it was wrong because in conditional sentence type II made simple past tense after IF, simple past tense from “come” is “came”. It should be “I would prepare dinner, if I came home earlier”. In question number 3 he wrote “use” it was wrong because in conditional sentence type II made simple past tense after IF, simple past tense from “use” is “used”. It should be “If you would used a pencil, the drawing would be perfect”. In other question AF did nothing error.

6. AW

AW made errors in question number 1 & 2 namely misordering and misformation.

1. If Seli not very big headed, her would classmate like her.

2. If i would use a pencil, the drawing would be perfect.

In question number 1 AW made error in misordering he wrote “would classmate”. This sentence has wrong order. The sentence should be “If Seli not very big headed, her classmate would like

her”. In question number 2 AW made error in misformation he wrote “use” it was wrong because in conditional sentence type II made simple past tense after IF, simple past tense from “use” is “used”. It should be “If i would used a pencil, the drawing would be perfect”. In other question AW did nothing error.

7. AFD

AFD made errors in question number 2,5,6 namely two addition and omission.

2. If we moved be back to her hometown, mother would feel happy.

5. We could reduce rubbish if we recycle these cars.

6. If you let him date that girl, he would be not run away from house.

In question number 2 and 6 AFD made error in addition he wrote “moved be” and “would be” he added the word “be” which is not common word and there is not adjective. It should be “If we moved back to her hometown, mother would feel happy” and “If you let him date that girl, he would not run away from house”. In question number 5 he made error in omission he wrote “recycle” he forget to include the word of “ed” into the sentence. It should be “We could reduce rubbish if we recycled these cars”. In other question AFD did nothing error.

8. AAS

AAS made an addition and omission in question number 3 and 7.

3. If we huried, we would catch the bus.

7. If you camee home earlier, we would eat dinner together.

In question number 3 he made error in omission he wrote "huried" he forgot to include the word of double "r" into the sentence. It should be "If we hurried, we would catch the bus". In question number 7 he made error in addition he wrote "camee" in this word nothing meaning, so this sentence is wrong. It should be "If you came home earlier, we would eat dinner together". In other question AAS did nothing error.

9. AAL

AAL made errors in question number 3,4,7,10 namely addition, misordering and two omission.

3. If the receptionist dide not make mistake, I would not be at the hotel room.

4. If there were no many people here, I wait would for to long.

7. If my boss did not approve my leave, I not go to Japan.

10. If you help her, Santi would feel thankful.

In question number 3 he made error in addition he wrote "dide" in this word nothing meaning, so this sentence is wrong. It should be "If the receptionist did not make mistake, I would not be at the hotel room". In question number 4 he made error in misordering he wrote "wait would" this sentence has wrong

order. It should be "If there were no many people here, I would wait for to long". In question number 7 and 10 he made error in omission, in question number 7 he forgot to add the word "would" after coma in that sentence. It should be "If my boss did not approve my leave, I would not go to Japan". In question number 10 he forget to include the word of "ed" into the sentence. The sentence it should be "If you help her, Santi would feel thankful". In other question AAL did nothing error.

10. AD

AD made an addition in question number 6.

6. If you tooks a video when the accident, you would be able to sell it.

In question number 6 he wrote "tooks" in this word nothing meaning, so this sentence is wrong. It should be "If you took a video when the accident, you would be able to sell it". In other question AD did nothing error.

11. AI

AI made errors in question number 2,4,6 namely addition, misformation and omission.

2. If they lowereded the price, that bag would be sold out.

4. If you would click the red button, you would cancel the download.

6. Dina would take an umbrella with her if it rain.

In question number 2 he made error in addition he wrote "lowereded" in this word

nothing meaning, so this sentence is wrong. It should be "If they lowered the price, that bag would be sold out". In question number 4 he made error in misformation he wrote "click" it was wrong because in conditional sentence type II made simple past tense after IF, simple past tense from "click" is "clicked". It should be "If you would clicked the red button, you would cancel the download". In question number 6 he made error in omission he wrote "rain" he forget to include the word of "ed" into the sentence. The sentence it should be "Dina would take an umbrella with her if it rained". In other question AI did nothing error.

12. AIL

AIL made errors in question number 1,3,6,7 namely addition, omission and two misordering.

1. If you were a good child, you not make would your parents feel disappointed.

3. Susan would makes breakfast for you if she woke up early.

6. If she met her mother, she be would very happy.

7. If it rain tomorrow, I would sleep all day.

In question number 1 and 6 she made error in misordering, in question number 1 he wrote "not make would" this sentence has wrong order. It should be "If you were a good child, you would not make your parents feel disappointed" in question number 6 he wrote "be would" this sentence has wrong order. It should be "If she met her

mother, she would be very happy". In question number 3 she made error in addition she wrote "makes" it should be "make". In question number 7 she made error in omission she wrote "rain" she forget to include the word of "ed" into the sentence. The sentence it should be "The sentence should be "If it rained tomorrow, I would sleep all day". In other question AIL did nothing error.

12. AWB

AWB made error in question number 3 namely omission.

3. If it rain, I would stay at home.

AWB wrote "rain" he forget to include the word of "ed" into the sentence. The sentence it should be "If it rained, I would stay at home". In other question AWB did nothing error.

13. BS

BS made error in question number 1,2,4,5 namely addition and three misordering.

1. If it were rainy, I would brings an umbrella.

2. If I were Tasya, I not would talk like that to the teacher.

4. If I did not overslept, my teacher not would give me punishment.

5. If I did not see the doctor, my would illness be worse.

In question number 1 he made error in addition he wrote "brings" in this sentence no need to use "s" it should be "bring". In question number 2,4,5 he made error in misordering he wrote "not

would” and “my would illness” this sentence has wrong order. It should be “If I were Tasya, I would not talk like that to the teacher”. “If I did not overslept, my teacher would not give me punishment”. “If I did not see the doctor, my illness would be worse”. In other question BS did nothing error.

14. CA

CA made error in question number 5 he wrote misformation. The sentence of the misformation was

5. If I have much money, I would travel more.

It was wrong because in conditional sentence type II made simple past tense after IF, simple past tense from “have” is “had”. The sentence should be “if I had much money, I would travel more”. In other question CA did nothing error.

15. DAU

DAU made error in question number 4 she wrote an omission. The sentence of the omission was

4. If my kids help me around the house, I would be grateful”. She forget to include the word of “ed” into the sentence. The sentence should be “If my kids helped me around the house, I would be grateful”. In other question DAU did nothing error.

16. DF

DF made error in question number 6 and 10 namely misformation and addition.

6. Diki would be very happy, if his youtube channel get one million subscribe.

10. If his company paid for accommodation, Diki would be take the business.

In question number 6 he made error in misformation he wrote “get” It was wrong because in conditional sentence type II made simple past tense after IF, simple past tense from “get” is “got”. The sentence should be “Diki would be very happy, if his youtube channel got one million subscribe”. In question number 10 he made error in addition he wrote “would be” in this sentence no need to use “be” it should be “If his company paid for accommodation, Diki would take the business”. In other question DF did nothing error.

17. LRY

LRY made error in question number 2 and 8 namely misordering and misformation.

2. She not would run away from house if you let her date that girl.

8. If I were him, I would bought a car.

In question number 2 he made error in misordering he wrote “not would” this sentence has wrong order. It should be “She would not run away from house if you let her date that girl”. In question number 8 he made error in misformation he wrote “bought” The sentence should be “If I were him, I would buy a car”. In other question LRY did nothing error.

18. MTP

MTP made error in question number 1,2,7 she wrote three misformation.

1. If you go to Bali, I would be sad.
2. If I meet him, I would introduce myself.
7. If I work with you, I would work harder.

In question number 1,2,7 she always used simple present tense while in the formula of conditional sentence type II made simple past tense after IF. So, the sentence should be "If you went to Bali, I would be sad. If I met him, I would introduce myself. If I worked with you, I would work harder". In other question MTP did nothing error.

19. NT

NT made error in question number 4 and 6 namely misordering and addition.

4. You cancel would the download, if you click the red button.
6. If you gaven his your number phone, he would call you.

In question number 4 he made error in misordering he wrote "cancel would" this sentence has wrong order. It should be "You would cancel the download, if you click the red button". In question number 6 he made error in addition he wrote "gaven" in this word nothing meaning, so this sentence is wrong. It should be "If you gave his your number phone, he would call you". In other question NT did nothing error.

20. RSS

RSS made error in omission of question number 3 and 9 .

3. If I Jimin BTS, I would be famous all over the world.
9. If I an ant, I would be able to carry more than ten times my body weight.

In the questions he forget to include the word of "were" into the sentence. The sentence should be "If I were Jimin BTS, I would be famous all over the world". "If I were an ant, I would be able to carry more than ten times my body weight". In other question RSS did nothing error.

21. RAP

RPP made error in question number 7,8,9 namely addition and two misformation.

7. If the teacher madde the class more interesting, the students would pay more attention.
8. If he has strong arguments, Denis would win the debate competition.
9. If we come earlier to the concert, we would be able to watch it on the front row.

In question 7 he made error in addition he wrote "madde" in this word nothing meaning, so this sentence is wrong. It should be "If the teacher made the class more interesting, the students would pay more attention". In question number 8 and 9 he made error in misformation he wrote "has" and "come" he always used simple present tense while in the formula of conditional sentence type II made simple past tense

after IF. The sentence should be “If he had strong arguments, Denis would win the debate competition”. “If we came earlier to the concert, we would be able to watch it on the front row”. In other question RAP did nothing error.

22. RE

RE made error in misformation of question number 3,4,7.

3. If you come to see him, grandfather would be happy.

4. If I know her email address, I would send her an email.

7. If I get a raise, I wouldn't look for another job.

In the questions he made error in misformation he wrote “come”, “know” and “get” he always used simple present tense while in the formula of conditional sentence type II made simple past tense after IF. The sentence should be “If you came to see him, grandfather would be happy”. “If I knew her email address, I would send her an email”. “If I got a raise, I wouldn't look for

another job”. In other question RE did nothing error.

23. SP

SP made error in addition of question number 5. The sentence of the addition was

5. If you gaven him a ride, Mela would come with us”. He wrote “gaven” in this word nothing meaning, so this sentence is wrong. The sentence should be “If you gave him a ride, Mela would come with us”. In other question SP did nothing error.

24. SE

She wrote two addition in question number 3 and 4.

3. If you fede it regulary, the cat would be fat.

4. If you didn't start typing, this page woulde still be blank”.

He wrote “fade” and “woulde” in this word nothing meaning, so this sentence is wrong. The sentence should be “If you fed it regulary, the cat would be fat. If you didn't start typing, this page would still be blank”.

Table 2.1 The Classification of Students' Errors

No	Students Name	Kinds of Student's Errors				
		A	O	MF	MD	Σ Errors
1.	Abdi Syaputra	1	-	1	-	2
2.	Abiel Khasan AS	-	-	-	3	3
3.	Adinda	1	-	1	-	2
4.	Ageng Fitriadi	-	-	2	-	2
5.	Agung Wardana	-	-	1	1	2
6.	Ahmad Fadli	2	1	-	-	3
7.	Ajri Andriawan Syaputra	1	1	-	-	2
8.	Alfito Alesky	1	2	-	1	4
9.	Alvi Damayanti	1	-	-	-	1
10.	Andre Irawan	1	1	1	-	3
11.	Anggraini Indah Lestari	1	1	-	2	4

12.	Aris Wibowo	-	1	-	-	1
13.	Bagus Septiawan	1	-	-	3	4
14.	Candra Ardiansyah	-	-	1	-	1
15.	Deva Alif Utami	-	1	-	-	1
16.	Diki Fauzi	1	-	1	-	2
17.	Lia Ramah Yanti	-	-	1	1	2
18.	Multi Tiara Pratiwi	-	-	3	-	3
19.	Nesha Triambudi	1	-	-	1	2
20.	Raja Samuel Simatupang	-	2	-	-	2
21.	Rian Ananda Pratama	1	-	2	-	3
22.	Risma Ersanda	-	-	3	-	3
23.	Sandika Pratama	1	-	-	-	1
24.	Sarah Emelia	2	-	-	-	2
25.	Era Dwi Apriza	-	-	-	-	0
		16	10	17	12	57

Explanation:

A : Addition Errors.
O : Omission Errors.
MF : Misformation Errors.
MD : Misordering Errors.

4.1.2 The percentage of Students' Errors in Writing Conditional Sentences

After collecting the data of students in writing conditional sentence. The researcher identified the errors from each student by using Dulay's Theory. They are: Addition, Omission, Misformation and Misordering, then the researcher clasified the types of errors and determined the frequency of them. To calculate the percentage of errors, the writer used the following formula.

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

Explanation:

P= Percentage
F= Frequency of error's occurrence
N = Number of total errors

4.1.2.1 Addition

The table showed that there are 16 of the total number of addition errors. The students who made the addition errors were 14 students.

$$P = \frac{f}{n} \times 100\%$$

$$P = \frac{16}{57} \times 100\% = 28,08\%$$

Based on the formula above find that there are 28,08% of addition errors.

4.1.2.2 Omission

The table showed that there are 10 of the total number of omission errors. The students who made the omission errors were 8 students.

$$P = \frac{f}{n} \times 100\%$$

$$P = \frac{10}{57} \times 100\% = 17,55\%$$

Based on the formula above find that there are 17,55% of omission errors.

4.1.2.3 Misformation

The table showed that there are 17 of the total number of misformation errors. The students who made the misformation errors were 11 students.

$$P = \frac{f}{n} \times 100\%$$

$$P = \frac{17}{57} \times 100\% = 29,83\%$$

Based on the formula above find that there are 29,83% of misformation errors.

4.1.2.4 Misordering

The table showed that there are 12 of the total number of misordering errors. The students who made the misordering errors were 7 students.

$$P = \frac{f}{n} \times 100\%$$

$$P = \frac{12}{57} \times 100\% = 21,06\%$$

Based on the formula above find that there are 21,06% of misordering errors.

Based on the analysis, the total number of error is 57 items. They were 16 items of addition errors, 10 items of ommision errors, 17 items of misformation errors, 12 items of misordering errors. After getting the data the researcher made the precentage of the result of analysis. The result of the analysis showed the highest precentage of errors is misformation errors (29,83%). The lowest one is ommision errors (17,55%), while the other types of errors were addition errors (28,08%) and misordering errors (21,06%). To be clear see the precentage below:

Table 4.1.2 The Precentage of Students' Errors

No	Types of error	Frequency	Precentage
1.	Addition	16	28,08%
2.	Ommision	10	17,55%
3.	Misformation	17	29,83%
4.	Misordering	12	21,06%
Total		57	100%

4.2 Discussions

After collecting the data from the students, this research got types of errors from their writing conditional sentence type II of SMA Swasta Tamansiswa Sukadamai, based on the aspect of errors in writing. Based on the result above, this research took 25 students at grade XI-MIPA 1 of SMA Swasta Tamansiswa Sukadamai as the subject of the research.

Then found that there are 28,08% students who made addition errors. For the example: If we moved be back to her hometown, mother would feel happy, the sentence should be: If we moved back to her hometown, mother would feel happy, The students added the word "be" which is not common word and there is not adjective.

And then there are 17,55% students who made Omission errors and for example: If you help her, Cindy would feel thankful, the sentence should be: If you helped her, Cindy would feel thankful. the student forget to include the word of "ed" into the sentence.

And then there are 29,83% students who made misformation errors and for example: If I know her email address, I would send her an email, the sentence should be: If I knew her email address, I would send her an email. The verb in that sentence is wrong, the right verb is know (V1) because in that sentence use to simple past tense is followed by V2.

And the last there are 21,06% students who made misordering errors. For example: If I were you, I help would the old lady, the sentence should be: If I were you, I would help the old lady, because the sentence has a wrong order.

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

Based on data analyzed can be conclude that the theory from Dulay claims that students usually made errors when they write the conditional sentence type II at grade XI of SMA Swasta Tamansiswa Sukadamai.

The method used in this study is qualitative method. The qualitative design applied in this study was case study. This study is also conducted using error analysis procedures started from data collection, identification of errors, and evaluation of errors. In this study, the data was collected using observation, test, and interview. The test is used as primary data to know the types of errors that students' made, whereas observation and interview are as supporting data to know the causes of errors.

13. From the study, It was found that the students' errors in using conditional sentence type II is in four categories; they are omission, addition, misformation or misordering. There were 57 errors found in students' writing. From all of types of errors, the most frequent type of error was misformation. Misformation type indicated that the students wrote the sentence literally

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I.