CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of Analysis

Crystal (1980:202) states, "Language is a particular variety or level of speech or writing and people use language for special purpose". People use both spoken and written language to convey their ideas or feelings in various purposes and reasons. Without using a language one can not establish social relationship and interact with the others.

There are many languages in the world and one of them is English which has become an international language. There are many countries use this language as their introductory language based on formal or non-formal activities. In Indonesia, English stands as a foreign language. Indonesia has also decided English as formal subject, that has been taught as a formal subject from primary school to university. However, there are many students still face difficulties and usually make errors in learning the language because of the great differences between English and Indonesia language.

Corder (1979:260) states, "Errors are the features of the learner's utterances which are different from those of any native speakers and the learners do not recognize their errors so that they can not correct their errors themselves". When the errors are analyzed, they are called Errors Analysis. Richards (1985:96) says, "Error Analysis is the study and analysis of the errors made by the second and foreign language learners".
In addition, the Errors can be observed and analyzed based on Brown (1980:165), "That the fact that the learners do errors and that these errors can be observed, analyzed and classified to reveal something of the system operating within the learner, led to a surge of learner's errors called error analysis". Besides the errors can be observed and analyzed, errors also can be divided or classified into some parts. According to Richards (1985:95), "Errors can be classified to vocabulary (lexical error), pronunciation, (phonological error), grammar (syntactic error), misunderstanding of a speaker's intention or meaning (interpretive error), production of the wrong communicative effect e.g. through the faulty use of speech act or one of the rules of speaking (pragmatic error). In learning English, most of Indonesia students also make errors in structure or grammar because English structure has some quite complex patterns.

In English, there are 8 parts of speech. Wren and Martin (1990:3) states,"According to their use, the parts of speech are eight hi number: Noun, Adverb, Adjective, Verb, Pronoun, Preposition, Conjunction and Interjection". The verb is the most complex parts of speech because it can be divided into many kinds. It is very interesting to be learnt especially about one kind of verbs called auxiliary verbs. Auxiliary verbs are one of the important basic grammars in English which helps other verb to form some of their parts. Frank (1972:94) says, "Auxiliary Verbs are helping verbs that add structural meaning or a semantic coloring to verbs carrying the full burden of lexical meaning ". However, most of the students think that the auxiliary verbs are not very important and they do not pay much attention to the auxiliary verbs. Thus, in forming sentences, the students usually make errors inusing
auxiliary verbs while there are many sentences in English can not be formed correctly without them. Examples:

She \textit{have} washed the plates (false)
She \textit{has} washed the plates (true)
They \textit{are} not study English (false)
They \textit{do} not study English (true)

School as one of institutions where the students study English, can be chosen as the location of analysis and research of the students' errors. And in this study, the research of the students' errors will be held in Madrasah Tsanawiyah Al-Ulum Medan. Madrasah Tsanawiyah Al-Ulum Medan is part of Perguruan Islam Al-ulum Medan which is one of the big non government institutions which has experienced to consult the students since 1969. It also has some branches in Medan. It is chosen as the location of the research, because there has not been any research done in this school yet.

1.2 Scope of Analysis

In a research it is very important to make the scope of the analysis to get the relevant datum. Thus, it will be better by making some limitations to analyze the errors of using auxiliary verbs. Auxiliary verbs are one of the most important parts of the grammar. There are two kinds of auxiliary verbs: primary / tenses which consist of do (do, does, did) have (have, has, had) and be (is, am, are, was, were, been, be, being). Modal auxiliaries which consist of can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, ought to, must, would rather, used to, dare ,and need. Therefore, the scope of the analysis is limited to the primary auxiliary verbs.
1.3 formulation of problems Analysis

There are two problems of the study to be analyzed as follows:

1. What types of errors are made by the students of Madrasah Tsanawiyah Al-Ulum Medan in using auxiliary verbs?
2. What are the percentages of the errors made by the students of Madrasah Tsanawiyah Al-Ulum Medan in using auxiliary verbs?

1.4 Objectives of Analysis

The objectives of the study are:

1. To describe, analyze and classify the types of errors are made by the students of Madrasah Tsanawiyah Al-Ulum Medan in using auxiliary verbs.
2. To find the frequency of the errors made by the students of Madrasah Tsanawiyah Al-Ulum Medan in using auxiliary verbs.

1.5 Significances of Analysis

This thesis will give the readers clear information and understanding dealing with error analysis, the concepts and the types of auxiliary verbs and also the students' errors in using auxiliary verbs. Besides that, this thesis can be used as reference for those who are interested in doing a further linguistic research especially dealing with auxiliary verbs.
1.6 The Method of Research

Bungin (2005: 40-41) states," There are three kinds of research based on the location of the research i.e. library, laboratory, and field research. In this study, field research is applied.

Here are some procedures in doing the analysis of the datum:

1. Collecting and choosing the subject.
2. Preparing a set of test which consists of 40 questions.
3. Collecting the result of the test
4. Identifying, analyzing, classifying, and percentaging of the errors made by those students.

The subjects of this research are the ninth year students of Madrasah Tsanawiyah Al-Ulum which consists of three classes and it is located on Jl. Amaliun Gg. Johar no. 21 Medan. This research applies observation method and uses test technique by testing the respondents. There are 92 respondents from all the classes and each of them answers 40 questions. Therefore, the population is about 3680 sentences and this research uses the population as datum. Arikunto says, "Population is a group of individuals or items to be studied. The population of a research can be people, social, phenomenon language and any other things which may be relevant to the study".
In order to identify the percentages of errors which are made by the students in using auxiliary verbs, the analysis also uses the formula of Bungin (2005:172) below:

\[ n = \frac{F_x}{N} \times 100\% \]

Notes:

- \( n \) = stands for the percentage of errors
- \( f_x \) = stands for the total of frequency of the sub-categories errors
- \( N \) = stands for the total errors of all categories