

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

A. Importance of Learning Grammar

In learning English, teacher has to develop students' skills, in writing, reading, listening and speaking. To master those skills correctly, the students have to know and master grammar as well. Grammar is one of the language elements and basic of learning language. Without mastering grammar, it will be difficult for the students to catch the meaning of spoken or written form in English.

According to Hornby (1987:375), grammar is study or science of rules for forming words and combining them into sentences. Without grammar the students cannot make correct and understandable sentences in written or spoken form. From the definition, the role of grammar is important in language learning, especially in English. So, the grammar should be learnt by the students directly or integrated in teaching learning process. One of important things that the students have to learn in grammar is about tense.

Tense has system or rule which is different from other language include in Indonesia. Mas'ud (1998:26) says that tense which relates to time are Present, Past and Future. There are 16 tenses in English that have different rules. Every tenses use different verb and time. When someone expresses something in different time, the verb is also changed. Someone who will express the past

activity has to use past verb. Besides, when someone will express habitual action, must use present verb.

B. Simple Present Tense

1. The Definition of Simple Present Tense

According to Azzar (1993: 11), Simple Present Tense expresses events, perceptions, feelings, or statements that occur or exist always, usually, habitually; they exist now, have existed in the past, and probably will exist in the future. Sometimes in the sentence of this tense, there are adverbial of time, adverbial of place, adverbial of frequency, etc that can sign the form of simple present tense such as, everyday, always, usually, often, sometimes, never, every week, every year, etc (Mas'ud, 1998: 27). From the definition, the writer can conclude that Simple Present Tense is the tense that is used to describe events, actions, fact and conditions that happen all the time or present time.

2. The Form of Simple Present Tense

1) *Verbal Sentence*

Verbal sentence is a sentence that has predicate a verb. The verb in simple present tense uses present verb or verb 1 such as, run, read, write, borrow, jump, hit, kick, go, etc. A verbal sentence shows people activity. The forms are positive sentence, negative sentence, interrogative and WH question.

a. Positive Sentence

In positive sentence of Simple Present Tense, if the subject is third person singular such as she, he and it, it must add *-s* or *-es* in the verb. For example Indah goes to market every day.

The pattern :

Subject + Verb 1 (s/es) + (Object /Adverb).

Table 2.1 The Examples of Positive Sentences (verbal sentences) of Simple Present Tense

Subject	Verb I (s/es)	(Object/Adverb)
I	learn	Grammar .
Desi	comes	to my home every week.
They	run	Fastly every day.
We	love	our teachers.
She	writes	novel.

b. Negative Sentence

To make a negative sentence of simple present tense the students have to use *do not* or *does not*, depends on the subject.

- a) ***do not (don't)***, for subject I, you, we, they or first and third person plural such as my uncle and I, the teachers, my sister and brother, Leni and Anah etc.
- b) ***does not (doesn't)***, for subject he, she, it or the third person singular such as Leni, Tuti, the sun, my father, water, etc.

(Suroso, 2005 : 3)

The pattern :

Subject + Do not/ does not + Verb 1 + (Object /Adverb).

Table 2.2 The Examples of Negative Sentences (verbal sentences) of Simple Present Tense

Subject	Do not / does not	Verb I	(Object/Adverb)
I	do not	read	this note.
She	does not	watch	Harry Potter movie.
They	do not	shop	In the market.
Alika	does not	sing	a song.
My sister	does not	eat	meatball.

c. Interrogative

The pattern :

Do / does + Subject + Verb 1+ (object / adverb) ?

Table 2.3 The Examples of Interrogative (verbal sentences) of Simple Present Tense

Do / does	Subject	Verb 1	(object/ adverb) ?
Do	they	play	football ?
Does	she	cry	in her room ?
Do	you	kick	the ball ?
Does	Mrs. Yanti	pay	the vegetables ?
Do	Evi and Kiki	clean	this room ?

d. WH Questions

In WH questions the students can use some question words, such as: *what, where, how, when, which, who, how many, how much, how old, how long* and *whose* (Suroso, 2005:4).

The pattern :

Question word+ do/ does +subject+ verb 1+(object / adverb) ?

Table 2.4 The Examples of WH Question (verbal sentences) of Simple Present Tense

Question word	Do/ does	Subject	Verb 1	(object / adverb) ?
Where	do	they	learn	grammar ?
Why	does	she	read	silently ?
How	do	you	kick	the ball ?
When	does	Mrs. Siti	buy	fruits ?
How	do	Ifah and Mei	enter	this room ?

2) *Nominal sentence*

Nominal sentence is a sentence that has predicate a “*be*” . There is no action verb in this sentence, but this sentence uses complement. The complements are adjective, noun and adverb. A nominal sentence does not show action or activity. In simple present tense, the nominal sentence uses *be*, as follow: *am*, *is* and *are*. The forms are positive sentence, negative sentence, interrogative and WH question.

a. Positive Sentence

The pattern :

Subject + be + adjective / noun / adverb.

Table 2.5 The Examples of Positive Sentences (nominal sentences) of Simple Present Tense

Subject	be	adjective/ noun / adverb
I	am	beautiful.
Andi and Rosa	are	students.
Our house	is	big.
We	are	hungry.
She	is	a teacher.

b. Negative Sentence

The pattern :

Subject + be not + adjective / noun / adverb .

Table 2.6 The Examples of Negative Sentences (nominal sentences) of Simple Present Tense

Subject	Be not	adjective / noun / adverb ?
I	am not	a student.
Anah and I	are not	her friends.
Her sister	is not	a teacher.
We	are not	arrogant.
She	is not	crazy.

c. Interrogative

The pattern :

Be + subject + adjective / noun / adverb ?

Table 2.7 The examples of Interrogative (nominal sentence) of Simple Present Tense

Be	subject	adjective / noun / adverb ?
Am	I	the captain in this team ?
Are	you	happy in the party ?
Is	Mei	the smartest in this class ?
Are	they	good boys ?
Is	he	higher than me ?

d. WH Questions

The pattern :

Question word+ be + subject + adjective / noun / adverb ?

Table 2.8 The examples of WH Question (nominal sentences) of Simple Present Tense

Question word	be	Subject	adjective / noun / adverb ?
How	are	you	my students ?
Why	are	they	happy in the party ?
Who	is	their	friend ?
Which	is	your	mother ?
What	are	you	talking about ?

3. The Use of Simple Present Tense

Suroso (2005: 3) states that simple present tense usually used to tell :

- a. *Habitual action*, is action that is done repeatedly in the present, past and future.

For example :

- She always studies in her room.
- Eka goes to canteen every day.

- b. *Statement of general truth*, is the general truth about fact, science, geographical, history, etc.
- The earth is round.
 - The sun rises in the east.
- c. *Present state*, is situation happens in present time.
- My father washes a car.
 - Leni and Anah write poems in the room.

C. Simple Past Tense

1. The Definition of Simple Past Tense

According to Azar (1993: 24), Simple Past Tense shows an activity or situation that began and ended at a particular time in the past. Based on the statement, the writer conclude that Simple Past Tense can be used to describe someone' activities that happen in the past. For example, I *met* my cousin *two days ago*. Based on the example, the students can know the sentence belongs to Simple Past Tense from the verb *met* is a past verb and words *two days ago* are the signal of past time.

In simple past tense, usually there is an adverbial time that is signal of past time, for example yesterday, last year, a week ago, last week, an hour ago, etc. The form of *be* in simple past tense are *was* (*singular subject*) and *were* (*plural subject*).

2. The Form of Simple Past Tense

1) *Verbal Sentences*

In verbal sentence of simple past tense, the predicate uses past verb or verb 2 (irregular or regular verb) such as, played, wrote, sang, kicked, went, bought, etc. The forms are positive sentence, negative sentence, interrogative and WH question.

a. Positive Sentence

The pattern :

Subject + Verb 2 + (Object /Adverb).

Table 2.9 The examples of positive sentences (verbal sentences) of Simple Past Tense

Subject	Verb 2	(Object/Adverb)
I	went	to campus.
Dika	cried	yesterday.
They	bought	apples.
We	watched	Horror movie, last night.
She	wrote	a novel.

b. Negative Sentence

The pattern :

Subject +did not + Verb 1 + (Object /Adverb).

Table 2.10 The examples of negative sentences (verbal sentence) of Simple Past Tense

Subject	Did not	Verb 1	(Object/Adverb)
Puspa	did not	buy	fruits yesterday.
My father and I	did not	visit	our grandma last year.
She	did not	come	to my home last night.
They	did not	do	your task.
You	did not	meet	her husband last week.

c. Interrogative

The Pattern :

Did + Subject + Verb 1+ (object / adverb) ?

Table 2.11 The examples of Interrogative (verbal sentences) of Simple Past Tense

Did	subject	Verb 1	(object / adverb) ?
Did	you	kick	the ball yesterday?
Did	she	come	to your party last night ?
Did	they	do	their homework ?
Did	we	meet	our parents two days ago ?
Did	you	graduate	from this school ?

d. WH Questions

The Pattern :

Question word+ did +subject+ Verb 1+ (object / adverb) ?

Table 2.12 The Examples of WH Question (verbal sentences) of Simple Past Tense

Question word	did	subject	Verb 1	(object/adverb)?
Where	did	they	play	the game ?
What	did	he	cook	yesterday ?
When	did	you	borrow	books ?
Why	did	she	cry	last night ?
How	did	he	travel	a year ago ?

2) *Nominal Sentences*

In Simple Past Tense, a nominal sentence also use *be*, but in past form *be* are *was* and *were*, “*was*” for singular subject and “*were*” for plural subject. Same as nominal sentence in Simple Present Tense, the complements are adjective, noun and adverb. The forms are positive sentence, negative sentence, interrogative and WH question.

a. Positive Sentence

The pattern :

S + Was/Were + Adjective/Noun/Adverb.

Table 2.13 The examples positive sentence (nominal sentences) of Simple Past Tense

Subject	Was / were	Adjective / noun / adverb
I	was	a student last year.
Evi	was	at the park yesterday.
They	were	born in the same hospital.
We	were	her teacher.
She	was	angry.

b. Negative Sentence

The pattern :

S + Was/Were +not + Adjective/Noun/Adverb.

Table 2.14 The Examples of negative sentences (nominal sentences) of Simple Past Tense use was/were

Subject	Was / were	not	Adjective / noun / adverb
I	was	not	her boss.
Rita	was	not	at the park yesterday.
They	were	not	happy in the party last night.
We	were	not	responsible for this accident.
She	was	not	sad.

c. Interrogative

The Pattern :

Was / were+ subject + adjective / noun / adverb ?

Table 2.15 The Examples of interrogative (nominal sentences) of Simple Past Tense

Was / were	subject	adjective/noun/adverb ?
Were	you and me	hungry ?
Was	she	at work ?
Were	they	late yesterday ?
Was	my mother	sleepy two hour ago ?
Were	we	at cinema last week ?

d. WH Questions

The pattern :

Question word+ was / were + subject + (adjective / noun / adverb) ?

Table 2.16 The Examples of WH Question (nominal sentences) of Simple Past Tense

Question word	was/ were	subject	(adjective / noun / adverb) ?
Why	was	I	sleepy ?
How	were	they	angry last week ?
What	was	Ani	at cinema ?
Where	were	you	an hour ago ?
When	was	she	at your home ?

3. The Use of Simple Past Tense

According to Mas'ud (1998: 29) the use of simple past tense are :

- a. To explain activity or event which occurred or happened in the past. We can know from the time expressions or adverbial of time such as, yesterday, three days ago, last week, last year, etc.

Example :

- Dayang and Ifah met me last night in Moro.
- My brother played a game in the yard yesterday.
- I drank a bottle of juice two days ago.

- b. To describe a past habit .

Example :

- He used to eat an apple every day, when he was kid.
- When they were young, they went jogging every morning.
- I never drank milk, when I was in elementary school.

- c. To express the clear action which is done in the past but it does not mention adverbial of time.

Example :

- I bought this fruits in the market.
- My mother cooked a soup.
- When did you see me ?

D. Error Analysis

English as a foreign language and learned in Indonesia, it has own system and rules that are different from our country. Because of that, the students that learn English often make error. Brown (2007 : 259), states that error analysis is the process to observe, analyze, and classify the deviations of the rules of the second language and then to reveal the systems operated by learner. While Gass and Selinker (2008: 102) state that error analysis is type of linguistic analysis that focuses on the errors made by the students. Based on the explanation, the writer can conclude that error analysis is an activity to analyze and prove errors made by students in learning English.

Sometimes people think that error and mistakes are same, but both of them have different meaning and concept. According to Brown (2007: 257), mistakes refer to errors of performance (e.g wrong pronunciation, intonation, slips of the tongue etc). The students make mistake usually when they lack of attention because of sleepiness, tiredness, carelessness or some other factors in the class, so they forget how to use the language correctly, but actually they

know and understand well. When the students make mistakes in their performance, they can be more aware of what they will or should say in the right way. Based on Tarigan (1995: 75), errors refer to errors of competence (e.g. wrong application of grammar, language function, etc). Errors happen because of the students still develop knowledge of the target language rule system.

According to Dulay *et all* (1982: 150), surface strategy taxonomy refers to analyze the change of the surface structures of the sentence. It analyzed the errors in which learners may omit necessary items, add unnecessary items, misform, or even disorder components of the sentence. Based on surface strategy taxonomy, type of errors are classifying to omission error, addition error, misformation error and misordering error.

a) Omission error

Omission error is absence of an item that must appear in a correct sentence (Dulay *et all*, 1982: 154). For example omission of auxiliary verb, omission of verb ending (marker –s/-es, ed), omission of articles ,etc.

Incorrect sentence = Leni go to market yesterday ?

Correct sentence = Did Leni go to market yesterday ?

b) Addition error

The opposite of omission error is addition error. They are characterized by the presence of an item that must not appear in correct sentence (Dulay *et all*, 1982:156).

Incorrect sentence = He does not sings a song.

Correct sentence = He does not sing a song.

c) Misformation error

Error of misformation is marked by the use of wrong morphemes and structures (Dulay *et all*, 1982: 158). In this error, the students provide a sentence which is grammatically incorrect in English.

Incorrect sentences = John writes a book last night.

Correct sentences = John wrote a book last night.

d) Misordering error

Error of misordering is marked by misorder for a morpheme or a group of morphemes in the sentence (Dulay *et all*, 1982: 162).

Incorrect sentence = There no chair is in this class.

Correct sentence = There is no chair in this class.