

AN ERROR ANALYSIS OF SPEAKING PRESENT TENSE ON ENGLISH CONVERSATION PROGRAM OF PRO 2 RADIO BANDAR LAMPUNG

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ABSTRACT - Making errors is expected to lead to some improvements in future learning. The general purpose of this research is to find out the announcers' errors in using simple present tense in speaking. This study uses descriptive qualitative research. The data were retrieved from announcers' recording from English Conversation program of PRO 2 radio Bandar Lampung. Data analysis discovered that the announcers still made all of the four error types under the heading of surface strategy taxonomy. The error types that were identified in the announcers' simple present tense sentence were ranked for the surface strategy taxonomy, errors in misformation amount to misformation, 70 errors (57,83%), followed by omission with 33 errors (27,27%) addition with 13 errors (10,71%) and misordering with only 5 errors (4,19%). These figures suggest that announcers should take more time to understand grammar further. Even though it was oral, but the announcers must use correct grammar to avoid miscommunication while transferring the message.

Keywords: Conversation program of pro 2 radio bandar lampung

1. INTRODUCTION

Communication is the act or process of using words, sound, signs, or behaviors to express or exchange information or to express ideas, thought, feelings, etc., to someone else. Without communication we will not know what people think, want and feel. That process does not only exchange information, news, ideas and feelings but also creates and shares meaning. General communication is a meaning for connecting people or place. The common social interaction to communicate is speaking. Speaking helps us to make the target interlocutor gets the message while doing conversation by producing sound. Brown (2004:140) defines that speaking is the productive skill that can be directly observed. The writer concludes that speaking is very important in communication because speaking is a way that uses sound to deliver the message or the idea. From speaking the target interlocutor will get the message in easy way. Achieving effectiveness in communication requires communicative competence which is the mastery of the knowledge of language and the ability to use the knowledge in actual communication (Canale, 1983; Canale & Swan, 1980). Communication is the act to transfer ideas, news and thought. Speaking is one way of communication by using sound. In every activity people use language to communicate with others. Therefore, language is considered as an important thing in our life. All people in the world have different language. English is kind of language which has important role in human life. English is not only used in formal education but mostly magazine, newspaper, television and radio are present in English. Most people in Indonesia still consider English is difficult to learn as it is different with Bahasa Indonesia, their national language. In English we found many system of linguistic such as phonology, morphology, syntax and semantic. English also has many grammar rules. Grammar applies rules for standard use of word and how they combine words to form sentences. English is

an international language used by people in many countries in the world. As an international language, the reason of using English in media is to help the native get the information or the idea, the other reason is to present the foreign language in many ways not only from formal education but also from informal, such as television, radio, newspaper or magazine. Media is one of the interactive sources, where people could stay informed about what is happening around. The common media that people meet is radio. Radio is the simple media for communication. We can stay tuned to some programs in everywhere. Nowadays, English is used as a means of communication, so that is why many radio programs use English. The announcers must use English in special program in delivering information for the audience. Native speakers, can get the recent updates easily even though they are in non native country. For the non native, it can educate them during the program, not only about the news but also the experience of practicing English speech and listening and inspiring them to know more about English, as it is not easy to be exact like native speaker. We face many difficulties in translating from Indonesian to English it is caused by the different form in structure. It is common for us to make an error when translating from the first language to the target language. Broughton (1980:139) says that the learners must make errors as a unavoidable and necessary part of the learning process. So, error is one way for human to learn, by making error we can analyzing the mistake and make it correct. Making error is expected to lead to some improvements in the future. In this case in order to deal with announcer weaknesses in speaking skill, the writer will conduct a study focusing on analysis the error that announcers make during English conversation program.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

Data analysis was performed to find understanding of the data after following certain procedure (Setiyadi, 2002). The steps of data analysis that are maintained

in this research are those proposed by Theo Van Els, *et al* (1984:47), as listed below:

1. Collecting the data from recording the announcers' conversation.
2. Transcribing the recording into written form.
3. Identifying the errors. The errors are specified by underlining and assigning numerical codes, eg. 1 For omission errors, 2 for addition errors, 3 for misformation errors, and 4 for misordering errors.
4. Classifying the errors to find out their frequencies. The errors are classified on the surface strategy taxonomy, into categories of omission, addition, misformation, and misordering.
5. Calculating the percentage of errors using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Total errors in each category}}{\text{Total errors in four categories}} \times 100$$

(nation, 1981:58)

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Result

The main instrument of this research was a recording of announcers. Data collection involved the announcers of Radio PRO 2 Bandar Lampung. This research involved two announcers for three times recording, the recording was taken in three different times for three weeks, which is accumulated into four and an hours.

Type of Errors in Simple Present Tense

No	Types of Errors	Total Errors
1	Omission	33
2	Addition	13
3	Misformation	70
4	Misordering	5
	Total Errors	121

From those errors were happen on the table, the dominant error was the misformation with the total number error was 70 errors, This happened because the announcers got fault to construct the right form of the simple present tense or they had failed to select the right form of the simple present tense. The announcers got failed in use the correct form of simple present tense. The low of error of the present tense sentence was misordering with total number of error was 5 errors.

4. CONCLUSION

After data analysis and results interpretation, the conclusions can be drawn as follows:

1. The announcers still committed all the four error types of *surface strategy taxonomy*. It means that although the announcers had used English in daily activities, they still had problem with English grammar. In other words, they still made many errors in terms of English grammar.
2. The percentage and frequency of the errors (ranked from the type of error that is mostly made by the

announcers) identified in the announcers' constructing present tense are:

- a) Based on *surface strategy taxonomy*
 - Errors in misformation: 70 errors or 57,83%
 - Errors in omission: 33 errors or 27,27%
 - Errors in addition: 13 errors or 10,71%
 - Errors in misordering: 5 errors 4,19%
- b) The common error happened on the omission because the announcers missed to add *-s/-es* after verb on the singular subject. On misformation they missed to add *to be* (am, is, and are) on nominal sentence. The dominant errors is misformation because the announcers get confused in mastering simple present tense so that they apply wrong form on the sentence the fewest errors is misordering because the announcers have know the right recognition in English form.
- c) The error happened because the announcers didn't know well about the rule or the uses of simple present tense. It also happened in other tenses. The announcer missed to ad *to be*. The announcer failed in choosing verb in each tenses.

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