CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After conducting the research, doing the analysis, and presenting the results, the conclusion and suggestion of this study will be presented in this chapter as the last chapter.

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the findings of an analysis of grammatical errors in the conversation of the eleventh grade students of SMA N 4 Kupang, the findings can be concluded as follow:

1. The types of grammatical errors in the conversation of the eleventh grade students of SMA N 4 Kupang are: morphological and syntactical errors. The morphological errors involve the use of possessive case, third person basic verb, simple present, past participle, verb, and noun. While the errors in syntactical involve the use of Noun Phrase, Verb Phrase, and Agreement of Subject and Verb, Verb and –verb Construction, some transformation, and miscellaneous.

   a. Noun Phrase consists of the use determiner, number, pronoun, and preposition

   b. Verb Phrase consists of the use of simple present, present progressive, simple past, present perfect, and simple future.

c. Agreement of Subject and Verb consist of the use of disagreement of subject and number, disagreement of subject and tense

d. Transformations consist of the use of negative transformation, question transformation, and passive transformation

e. Miscellaneous consists of word order, conjunction and fragment

2. The most grammatical errors in the conversation of eleventh grade students of SMA N 4 Kupang are:

a. Syntactical errors consist of 53 errors or 74.65% which are predominated Verb Phrase: 21 errors or 29.50%, and followed by Noun Phrase: 18 errors o 25.35%, Miscellaneous: 7 errors or 9.86%, Verb–and–Verb Construction: 4 errors or 5.63%, and the last is Transformation 3 errors or 4.23%.

  1) Noun Phrase is predominated by pronoun 7 errors or 9.86%, and followed by proposition: 5 errors or 7.04% and determiner 2 errors or 2.82%.

  2) Verb phrase is predominated by simple past tense: 9 errors or 12.68% and followed by simple future tense: 4 errors or 5.63%, simple present tense: 2 errors or 2.82%, present perfect tense: 2 errors or 2.82%, disagreement of subject and tense: 2 errors or 2.82%, disagreement of subject and number: 2 errors or 2.82%.

  3) Verb–and–Verb Construction has 4 errors or 5.63%.

4) Transformations are negative transformation: 1error or 1.41%, question transformation: 1 error or 1.41%, and passive transformation 1 error or 1.41%.

5) Miscellaneous is predominated by word order: 4 errors or 5.63%, and followed by conjunction: 2 errors or 2.82%, and fragment: 1 error or 1.41%.

b. Morphological errors consist of 18 errors or 25.35% which are predominated by basic verb: 8 errors or 11.27%, and followed past participle: 3 errors or 4.23%, simple present tense: 2 errors or 2.82%, noun: 2 errors or 2.82, possessive case: 1 error or 1.41% and third person singular: 1 error or 1.41%.

3. Some errors types found in Politzer and Ramirez's, however, do not exist in this study, such as, Comparative incorrect, Nominalization, and there transformation. On the other hand, some errors types found in this study do not occur in the guideline classification, such as errors in infinitive present prefect, basic or common verb, simple future, modal auxiliary, and passive transformation.

5.2 Suggestion

Based on the findings of analysis of grammatical errors in the conversation of the eleventh grade student of SMA N 4 Kupang, the writer would like of offer some suggestions:

1. The student of SMA N 4 Kupang should pay attention to the rules of grammar in their conversation, because the grammatical rules of a language pay an important role to convey and receive the message.

2. The English Teachers of SMA N 4 Kupang should help the student to see and avoid making the same types errors in their grammatical performance.

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