

Grammatical Errors in *Intisari Pelajaran Bahasa Inggris 2013* from *Buku Jagoan: Langsung Lulus UASBN SD /MI 2013*³

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ABSTRACT

There a lot of prediction test books sold in the bookstores in Indonesia. Before doing the national final test, the students may study first from the summary provided in those prediction test books. If the lessons are incorrect, such as containing grammatical errors, most probably, the results of the test are not good. Unfortunately, this happens not because the students' ability but because of the lessons provided themselves. This research aims to find the grammatical errors found in the summary of English lessons in *Buku Jagoan: Langsung Lulus UASBN SD /MI 2013*. There are four kinds of errors which are going to be observed, namely the omission, additions, misformation, and misordering. In this research, all sentences provided in the summary are going to be analyzed. The errors will be identified and classified; then, the correction is made. The result of the research has shown that the four kinds of errors have been found in the summary of English lessons in *Buku Jagoan: Langsung Lulus UASBN SD /MI 2013*.

Keywords: grammatical errors, omission, additions, misformation, misordering

1. Background of the Study

There are a lot of UASBN preparation books for elementary schools which are sold in the bookstores in Indonesia. In order to complete the books, the publishers of the books usually include a summary of all English lessons.

³ This journal entry was previously presented as annual research of Universitas Bunda Mulia with the same title and by the same researcher.

The writers who write the summary are usually Indonesia people. It must be noted that in Indonesia, English functions as a foreign language. It means that, perhaps, they do not have a native speaker intuition. As a result, Bahasa Indonesia may affect the English produced by the people who construct the English sentences found in the summary of the lessons. In the end, errors may be found in the book.

When the summary of the English lessons itself is not correct, both the validity and reliability of the test are questioned. The test items may be incorrect. In addition, the answer keys will also be incorrect. In short, the UASBN books cannot be used, not to mention that it can be sold and delivered to the students.

1.1 Statement of Problems

There are two main problems in this research, they are (1) What errors can be found in the summary of English lessons in *Buku Jagoan: Langsung Lulus UASBN SD /MI 2013* and (2) What are the best alternative corrections of those errors?

The main problems are divided into four sub problems. They are as follows.

1. What are the grammatical errors due to the omission?
2. What are the grammatical errors due to the additions?
3. What are the grammatical errors due to the misformation?
4. What are the grammatical errors due to the misordering?

1.2 Objective of the Study

The objective of the study is to find the grammatical errors found in the summary of English lessons in *Buku Jagoan: Langsung Lulus UASBN SD /MI 2013*. Not only does the errors are identified are classified, the corrections are also made.

1.3 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The English lesson summary which are analyzed are taken from UASBN preparation book entitled '*Buku Jagoan: Langsung Lulus UASBN SD / MI 2013*' which is bought from the biggest book store in Indonesia. The book is chosen since it is one of the most salable books in the bookstore. Moreover, there is an additional note on the cover stating that *Garansi!!! Uang Kembali kalau tidak lulus*. Providing that another book is analyzed, the result may be different from the result of this research.

1.4 Significance of the Study

There are two major significance of this study. First, the significance is for the institution. It is expected that the result of the study, along with other results of research can later make a research which is in accordance with the road map of the research in the institution. Second, in a general term, all of English teachers in Indonesia are expected to learn from the errors made in the book, so that they will not make the same errors while teaching English.

2. Literature Review

According to Harmer (2007:96), errors are ‘mistakes that students make because they have not learnt some language correctly’. It may happen due to the lack of the English knowledge. Therefore, further explanation is needed in order to correct the errors.

Errors itself can be categorized into several categories, such as the linguistic category and into the surface strategy taxonomy which see the grammatical errors from the point of grammatical points. Regarding the surface strategy taxonomy, Dulay et al. (1982: 150) has divided grammatical errors into the following categories: (1) omission, (2) additions, (3) misformation, and (4) misordering. Omission may happen due to the lack of knowledge. It usually happens at the early stages of learning English. On the other hands, misformation, misordering, or overuse usually occur in the higher stages. It happens due to the ‘overuse’ of the English language.

Next, from the grammatical point of view, according to Winterowd & Murray (1985:x-xiii) the errors can be classified into two general points; the grammar and usages, and the mechanics. The errors in grammar and usages can be categorized into nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, interjections, sentence patterns phrases, clauses, and complete and incomplete sentences. In addition, the errors of mechanics cover the punctuation and classification.

2.1 Analyzing the Grammatical Errors

According to Gass & Selinker (2008:103), there are some steps to be followed while analyzing the grammatical errors. First, all of the data are collected. It means first of all, the source of the data is decided. At the same time, the sampling technique is also decided. It can be either population or sampling. Next, all of the data is analyzed to find the grammatical errors in general. After that, those errors are classified into several categories. It could be linguistic category or surface strategy taxonomy, for example. Each errors and each category must be quantified in order to find the most common error. The fifth step is analyzing the source. This step will enrich a research since the probable reasons why the errors occur should be presented. The last step is remediating. All steps above are a bit useless if the correction of the grammatical errors is not presented. In short, there are six steps of analyzing the grammatical errors which outcome is to propose a good text which contains no grammatical errors.

3. Research Method

3.1 Research Objects

The objects of this study is the books entitled '*Buku Jagoan: Langsung Lulus UASBN SD / MI 2013*'. Following the previous research, in this research, only the grammatical points presented in the summary of the books are going to be observed. All of the data found are analyzed.

3.2 Data Gathering Method

The methods in data gathering can be seen in the following figure.

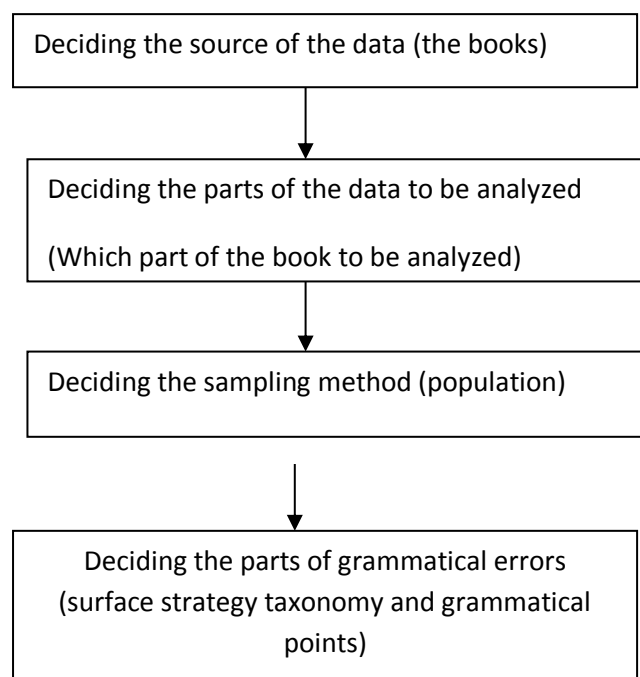


Figure 3.1 Methods of data gathering

3.3. Data Analysis Method

After all of the data are gained, below is the methods of analyzing the data.

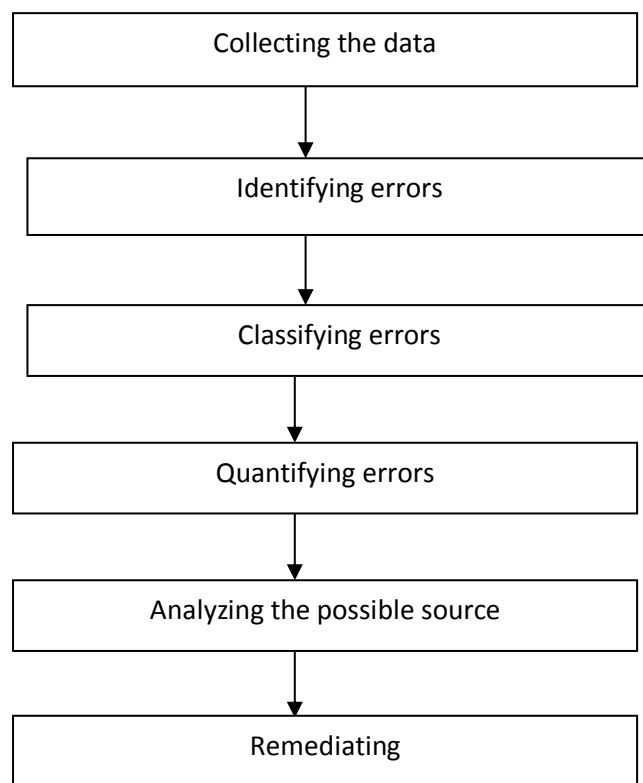


Figure 3.1 Methods of analyzing the data

In short, after all of the data are analyzed, a production of English grammar summary is presented in this research.

4. Data Analysis

In this chapter, the errors are classified into its linguistic category and into the surface strategy taxonomy, in this case the grammatical points. The errors are found in 101 sentences. It means 26% of the sentences contain grammatical errors. Each error is classified twice. First based on the surface strategy taxonomy, later in this chapter, it is classified into its grammatical points.

4.1 Surface Strategy Taxonomy

Based on the surface strategy taxonomy, the grammatical errors are classified into the misinformation, omission, addition, and misordering. The four surface strategy taxonomy of the grammatical errors can be found in the data. The detail can be found in the table below.

Classification	Total	Percentage
Misinformation	52 +3	52.9%
Omission	23	22.1%
Addition	22	21.2%
Misordering	4	3.8%

Table 4.1 Surface strategy of grammatical errors

From the table above, it can be seen that the most grammatical errors occurred due to the misinformation with 52.9%. It is followed by omission with 22.1%. Not too different from omission, the grammatical errors which are due to the addition is 21.2%. Last, the grammatical errors which are about the misordering are not as many as others. It takes only 3.8% from the overall errors.

The misinformation mainly happens because of the wrong usages of the grammatical points such as the preposition, countable and uncountable nouns,

articles, tenses, singular and plural nouns, pronouns, gerunds, parts of speech, and conjunctions. An example can be seen in the sentence ‘I go with the plane’. When a person says that, it means that that person is flying outside the plane. When the person wants to express that he or she is flying, inside the plane, the correct preposition is ‘by’. The most acceptable sentence is ‘I go by plane’.

That grammatical error of misinformation may happen since in Bahasa Indonesia, it can be said that ‘*Saya terbang dengan pesawat*’. The word ‘*dengan*’ can literally be translated into with’. In fact, in English, the most appropriate preposition is ‘by’. In this case, the misinformation occurs due to the literal translation from Bahasa Indonesia into English.

The detail data of other grammatical errors of misinformation can be seen in the table below. The proposed correct sentences are also provided in the table below.

No	Sentence	Page	Classification	Proposed Correct Sentences
1	I go with plane	7	Misinformation	I go by plane
2	Do not cruel with your friends!	14	Misinformation	Do not cruel to your friends!
3	She was afraid with darkness.	14	Misinformation	She was afraid of darkness.
4	I walk with my foot.	18	Misinformation	I walk on my foot.
5	Mother cooks a sup.	21	Misinformation	Mother cooks a bowl of soup .
6	This is a jam.	21	Misinformation	This is a jar of jam.
7	That is a cheese.	21	Misinformation	That is a slice of cheese.
8	This is a meat.	21	Misinformation	This is a kilo of meat.
9	That is a sugar.	21	Misinformation	That is a block of sugar.

10	This is a salt.	21	Misinformation	This is a spoon of salt.
11	That is a eraser.	27	Misinformation	That is an eraser.
12	It is a eraser.	33	Misinformation	It is an eraser.
13	Rudi wear a hat	5	Misinformation	Rudi wears a hat
14	Andi sit on the chair	6	Misinformation	Andi sits on the chair
15	Anna have long finger	18	Misinformation	Anna has a long finger
16	They must be smart student.	15	Misinformation	They must be smart students.
17	The meal cost a few dollars	31	Misinformation	The meal costs a few dollars
18	It great	55	Misinformation	It is great
19	They uniform are blue	5	Misinformation	Their uniform are blue
20	Its rain, I must take an umbrella.	7	Misinformation	It is raining, I must take an umbrella.
21	If you drink milk every day it will always be healthy.	14	Misinformation	If you drink milk every day, you will always be healthy.
22	She's <i>hair</i> is beauty.	17	Misinformation	her <i>hair</i> is beautiful.
23	That is a socks	6	Misinformation	That is a sock
24	That is a forks	7	Misinformation	That is a fork
25	This is my eyes.	17	Misinformation	This is my eye.
26	This is my hands.	18	Misinformation	This is my hand.
27	This is your knees.	18	Misinformation	This is your knee.
28	This is my trouser	19	Misinformation	These are my trousers
29	This is my shorts.	19	Misinformation	These are my shorts
30	That is my socks.	19	Misinformation	These are my socks

31	That is my shoes.	20	Misinformation	These are my shoes
32	I have a dream last night	8	Misinformation	I had a dream last night
33	Rudi learn to draw	9	Misinformation	Rudi learns to draw
34	Susi cry so sad	10	Misinformation	Susi cries sadly
35	That dog is bark	11	Misinformation	That dog is barking
36	A cat scratch my hands	11	Misinformation	A cat is scratching my hands
37	You must take a bath before sleep	8	Misinformation	You must take a bath before sleeping
38	My father was tired because of work	13	Misinformation	My father was tired because of working
39	Ears for hear.	18	Misinformation	Ears are for hearing .
40	Would you mind finish my homework for me, please?	48	Misinformation	Would you mind finishing my homework for me, please?
41	Ani has a fat body.	14	Misinformation	Ani is fat
42	I was not strong up this table.	14	Misinformation	I was not strong enough to lift up this table.
43	He looks weak in finishing his task.	14	Misinformation	He is too weak to walk another 10 km.
44	My stomach feels hungry when the day began to noon.	14	Misinformation	I feel hungry when the day began to noon.
45	Susi cry so sad	10	Misinformation	Susi cries sadly
46	All the students are applause	10	Misinformation	All the students give an applause
47	I don't want to live in poor	13	Misinformation	I don't want to live poorly
48	My father is anger	15	Misinformation	My father is angry
49	She's hair is beauty.	17	Misinformation	She's hair is beautiful
50	Please sit polite!	44	Misinformation	Please sit politely !

51	Don't noise!	54	Misinformation	Don't be noisy !
52	Our flag is red white	25	Misinformation	Our flag is red and white
Total				52 +3

4.2. Grammatical errors due to misinformation

As mentioned earlier, there are 23 sentences which contain grammatical errors due to omission. It means that the sentences are incomplete. The incomplete sentences actually need articles, prepositions, adverbs of time, and auxiliary verbs. The example of the omission due to the lack of the article is: 'I stand in front of class.' This sentence needs an article 'the'. An article is needed to modify a noun. The correct sentence should be 'I stand in front of the class.' The error might happen since in Bahasa Indonesia, there is no article such as 'the'.

Another grammatical error of omission can be found in a sentence 'Susi heard a scary sound' which can be found on page 8. The verb shows that a past activity. In English, a time signal is important to be used with a past tense. Otherwise, a present perfect must be used. The correct proposed sentence is, of course, by adding a time signal, such as 'Susi heard a scary sound **last night**'. Other grammatical errors due to the omission as well as the proposed correct sentences can be seen in the following table.

No	Sentence	Page	Classification	Proposed Correct Sentences
1	Baby sprawl when he tired.	9	Omission, Misinformation	The Baby sprawls when he is tired.
2	I listen a radio	6	Omission	I listen to a radio
3	Susi heard a scary sound	8	Omission	Susi heard a scary sound last night

4	My father drove a car	8	Omission	My father drove a car yesterday.
5	I had to walk to school	9	Omission	I had to walk to school when I was young
6	My dad and I went fishing on the lake.	9	Omission	My dad and I went fishing on the lake this morning.
7	Ana smiled sweetly	10	Omission	Ana smiled sweetly just now.
8	He rolling when he fighting with his friends	10	Omission	He is rolling when he is fighting with his friends
9	A dog tried to bite a bone	11	Omission	A dog tried to bite a bone yesterday
10	Rudi absent from his school because he sick.	14	Omission	Rudi is absent from his school because he is sick.
11	Ears for hear.	18	Omission	Ears are for hearing
12	That is eraser	5	Omission	That is an eraser
13	Teacher writes on the blackboard.	6	Omission	The teacher writes on the blackboard.
14	I drink glass of milk	7	Omission	I drink a glass of milk
15	I stand in front of class	9	Omission	I stand in front of the class
16	Children are running catch the ball	9	Omission	The Children are running to catch the ball
17	Baby sprawl when he tired.	9	Omission	The Baby sprawls when he is tired.
18	Teacher talks with Andi	11	Omission	The teacher talks to Andi
19	The teachers would be angry if students are not discipline.	14	Omission	The teachers would be angry if the students are not discipline.
20	You are cute girl that I know.	14	Omission	You are a cute girl that I know.
21	There is egg in the basket	29	Omission	There is an egg in the basket
22	If you lazy in learning, you will stupid	13	Omission	If you are lazy in learning, you will be stupid

23	Be a person that kind	13	Omission	Be a person that is kind
Total				23

4.3. Grammatical errors due to omission

Next, not only are the sentences incomplete, they also have some unimportant additions which make them grammatically incorrect. It means that there is a word, a letter, or more than one letters or words which are added to the sentence which resulted in the incorrect sentences due to the grammatical errors.

An example of addition can be seen on page 12. A grammatical error is detected in a sentence ‘That child is looks ugly’. The word ‘looks’ is a verb. It does not need an auxiliary verb ‘is’ in the sentence. A proposed correct sentence is ‘That child looks ugly’. Other grammatical errors due to the addition can be seen in the following table. The proposed correct sentences which are free from the grammatical errors are also presented in the table below.

No	Sentence	Page	Classification	Proposed Correct Sentences
1	I eat a snack.	21	Addition	I eat snack.
2	I don't like a lemon tea.	21	Addition	I don't like lemon tea.
3	I don't like a juice	22	Addition	I don't like juice
4	I have much drink a coffee this morning	30	Addition	I drank much coffee this morning
5	I have many drink a coffee this morning	30	Addition	I drank much coffee this morning
6	You can join with us for play games	57	Addition	You can join us for the games
7	That child is looks ugly	12	Addition	That child looks ugly
8	Do it your homework!	44	Addition	Do your homework!

9	I eat for breakfast	8	Addition	I have breakfast
10	Baby crawl with slowly	9	Addition	The baby crawls slowly
11	You must drink of milk everyday	10	Addition	You must drink milk everyday
12	How about with your friend, Anna?	15	Addition	How about your friend, Anna?
13	Out of from this room!	45	Addition	Out of this room!
14	You can join with us for play games	57	Addition	You can join us for the games
15	That child is looks ugly.	12	Addition	That child looks ugly.
16	My mother is to be healthy	16	Addition	My mother is healthy
17	Children are running catch the ball	9	Addition	The children are running to catch the ball
18	I want you play badminton	57	Addition	I want you to play badminton
19	My new bag is expensive price.	15	Addition	My new bag is expensive
20	Good morning too.	35	Addition	Good morning
21	But next year I should have graduated from this elementary school.	42	Addition	But next year I should graduate from this elementary school.
22	See you too.	42	Addition	See you
Total				22

4.4. Grammatical errors due to addition

Last, there are also grammatical errors due to the misordering. The misordering is basically about the position of each part of speech in the sentences. In English, the adjective can directly put before the noun which is modified. In Bahasa Indonesia, that order is not accepted.

No	Sentence	Page	Classification	Proposed Correct Sentences
1	My father has beard bushy.	18	Misordering	My father has bushy beard.
2	That's ants are in there.	29	Misordering	There are ants
3	I have many drink cups of coffee this morning	30	Misinformation, Misordering	I drank much coffee this morning
4	I have much drink a coffee this morning	30	Misinformation, Misordering	I drank much coffee this morning
Total				4

4.5. Grammatical errors due to misordering

4.2 Grammatical Errors

After the grammatical errors are classified based on the surface strategy taxonomy, the following are categorized according to their grammatical points.

The results, in short can be seen in the table below.

No	Grammar points	Total Number	Percentage
1.	Article	24	23.8%
2.	Tenses	19	18.9%
3.	Pronoun	11	10.9%
4.	Singular -plural	9	8.9%
5.	Dangling sentence	9	8.9%
6.	Subject-verb agreement	9	8.9%
7.	Part of speech	8	7.9%
8.	Gerund / to infinitives	6	5.9%
9.	Pronoun	5	4.9%
10.	Conjunction	1	0.9%

4.6. Surface Strategy of Grammatical Errors

As can be seen in the table above, the most common error is about article with 23.8%. There are 5 sentences which do not use appropriate articles at the beginning of the sentences. For example, in the sentence ‘Teacher writes on the blackboard’. Even though the noun ‘teacher’ is put at the beginning of the sentence, an article is still needed. The correction is ‘The teacher writes on the blackboard’. Other grammatical errors about articles in English occur in the middle of the sentence, such as in the sentence ‘I eat a snack’. Since ‘snack’ is an uncountable noun, in this case, no article is needed. The proposed correct sentence is ‘I eat snack’. Other grammatical errors about article can be seen in the table below.

No	Article	Page	Types of Error	Correction
1	That is eraser	5	Omission	That is an eraser
2	Teacher writes on the blackboard.	6	Omission	The teacher writes on the blackboard.
3	I drink glass of milk	7	Omission	I drink a glass of milk
4	I stand in front of class	9	Omission	I stand in front of the class
5	Children are running catch the ball	9	Omission	The Children are running to catch the ball
6	Baby sprawl when he tired.	9	Omission	The Baby sprawls when he is tired.
7	Teacher talks with Andi	11	Omission	The teacher talks to Andi
8	The teachers would be angry if students are not discipline.	14	Omission	The teachers would be angry if the students are not discipline.
9	You are cute girl that I know.	14	Omission	You are a cute girl that I know.

10	I eat a snack.	21	Addition	I eat snack.
11	Mother cooks a sup.	21	Misinformation	Mother cooks a bowl of soup .
12	I don't like a lemon tea.	21	Addition	I don't like lemon tea.
13	This is a jam.	21	Misinformation	This is a jar of jam .
14	That is a cheese.	21	Misinformation	That is a slice of cheese.
15	This is a meat.	21	Misinformation	This is a kilo of meat.
16	That is a sugar.	21	Misinformation	That is a block of sugar.
17	This is a salt.	21	Misinformation	This is a spoon of salt.
18	I don't like a juice	22	Addition	I don't like juice
19	That is a eraser.	27	Misinformation	That is an eraser.
20	There is egg in the basket	29	Omission	There is an egg in the basket
21	I have much drink a coffee this morning	30	Addition	I drank much coffee this morning
22	I have many drink a coffee this morning	30	Addition	I drank much coffee this morning
23	It is a eraser.	33	Misinformation	It is an eraser.
24	You can join with us for play games	57	Addition	You can join us for the games

4.7. Grammatical Errors due to the articles

In English, a subject in a sentence must agree with the verb. A sentence 'Rudi wear a hat' is incorrect. In present simple tenses, when the subject is third person singular, then the verb must have an 's' ending. The correct sentence must be 'Rudi wears a hat'. Other errors regarding the tenses can be seen in the table below.

No	Subject Verb Agreement	Page	Types of Error	Correction
1	Rudi wear a hat	5	Misinformation	Rudi wears a hat
2	Andi sit on the chair	6	Misinformation	Andi sits on the chair
3	That child is looks ugly	12	Addition	That child looks ugly
4	If you lazy in learning, you will stupid	13	Omission	If you are lazy in learning, you will be stupid
5	Be a person that kind	13	Omission	Be a person that is kind
6	Anna have long finger	18	Misinformation	Anna has a long finger
7	They must be smart student.	15	Misinformation	They must be smart students.
8	The meal cost a few dollars	31	Misinformation	The meal costs a few dollars
9	It great	55	Misinformation	It is great

4.8. Grammatical Errors due to the subject verb agreement

One of the parts of speech in English is pronoun. In English, the pronoun is divided into subjective pronoun, objective pronoun, possessive adjectives, possessive pronoun, reflexive pronoun, demonstrative pronoun, interrogative pronoun, indefinite pronoun, relative pronoun, and intensive pronoun. The errors regarding pronoun found in this research are about possessive pronoun and subjective pronoun. The errors about the possessive pronoun can be seen in the sentence ‘They uniform are blue’. Even though the pronoun is at the beginning of the sentence, it is not a subjective pronoun since it modifies a noun. As a result, a possessive pronoun is needed. The correction is ‘Their uniforms are blue’. Other grammatical errors due to the pronoun as well as the corrections can be seen in the following table.

No	Pronoun	Page	Types of Error	Correction
1	They uniform are blue	5	Misinformation	Their uniforms are blue
2	Its rain, I must take an umbrella.	7	Misinformation	It is raining, I must take an umbrella.
3	If you drink milk every day it will always be healthy.	14	Misinformation	If you drink milk every day, you will always be healthy.
4	She's <i>hair</i> is beauty.	17	Misinformation	her <i>hair</i> is beautiful.
5	Do it your homework!	44	Addition	Do your homework!

4.9. Grammatical Errors due to the pronoun

Other grammatical errors happen due the wrong usages of the singular and plural forms. In English, the subject must agree with the verb. When the subject is singular, the verb is also singular and vice versa. A sentence like ‘That is a sock’ is incorrect since the demonstrative pronoun ‘that’ refers to a singular one, while the noun ‘socks’ refers to a plural noun. The correct answer could be ‘That is a sock’ or ‘Those are socks’. Other incorrect singular and plural form can be seen in the table below.

No	Singular - Plural Form	Page	Types of Error	Correction
1	That is a socks	6	Misinformation	That is a sock
2	That is a forks	7	Misinformation	That is a fork
3	This is my eyes.	17	Misinformation	This is my eye .
4	This is my hands.	18	Misinformation	This is my hand .
5	This is your knees.	18	Misinformation	This is your knee .
6	This is my trouser	19	Misinformation	These are my trousers
7	This is my shorts.	19	Misinformation	These are my shorts

8	That is my socks.	19	Misinformation	These are my socks
9	That is my shoes.	20	Misinformation	These are my shoes

4.10. Grammatical Errors due to the singular and plural form

There are many usages of preposition in English, such as preposition of place, time, movement, and preposition after certain verbs which have been common collocation. In this research, the grammatical errors occur in preposition after certain verbs. For example, it is stated on page 7 'I go with plane'. It should be 'I go by plane'. I go with plane means that the person who speaks is actually flying beside the plane. Other errors in preposition can be seen in the table below.

No	Preposition	Page	Types of Error	Correction
1	I listen a radio	6	Omission	I listen to a radio
2	I go with plane	7	Misinformation	I go by plane
3	I eat for breakfast	8	Addition	I have breakfast
4	Baby crawl with slowly	9	Addition	The baby crawls slowly
5	You must drink of milk everyday	10	Addition	You must drink milk everyday
6	Do not cruel with your friends!	14	Misinformation	Do not cruel to your friends!
7	She was afraid with darkness.	14	Misinformation	She was afraid of darkness.
8	How about with your friend, Anna?	15	Addition	How about your friend, Anna?
9	I walk with my foot.	18	Misinformation	I walk on my foot.
10	Out of from this room!	45	Addition	Out of this room!
11	You can join with us for play games	57	Addition	You can join us for the games

4.11. Grammatical Errors due to the preposition

The next grammatical errors are about tenses. It is a common fact that in Bahasa Indonesia, the verbs are not categorized into tenses. As a result, potential errors may happen due to the tenses. An example of grammatical error due to the tenses can be found on page 11. A sentence like ‘That dog is bark’ is grammatically incorrect since it is not clear which tenses should be used. It could be simple present, to talk about the habit and daily routine, so that the sentence is ‘The dog barks’. On the other hand, it could also be a present continuous tense, to talk about a temporary action. The correct sentence must be ‘The dog is barking’. Other misuses of the tenses can be seen in the following table.

No	Tenses	Page	Types of Error	Correction
1	Susi heard a scary sound	8	Omission	Susi heard a scary sound last night
2	My father drove a car	8	Omission	My father drove a car yesterday.
3	I have a dream last night	8	Misinformation	I had a dream last night
4	Rudi learn to draw	9	Misinformation	Rudi learns to draw
5	I had to walk to school	9	Omission	I had to walk to school when I was young
6	My dad and I went fishing on the lake.	9	Omission	My dad and I went fishing on the lake this morning.
7	Baby sprawl when he tired.	9	Omission, Misinformation	The Baby sprawls when he is tired.
8	Susi cry so sad	10	Misinformation	Susi cries sadly
9	Ana smiled sweetly	10	Omission	Ana smiled sweetly just now.
10	He rolling when he fighting with his friends	10	Omission	He is rolling when he is fighting with his friends

11	That dog is bark	11	Misinformation	That dog is barking
12	A dog tried to bite a bone	11	Omission	A dog tried to bite a bone yesterday
13	A cat scratch my hands	11	Misinformation	A cat is scratching my hands
14	That child is looks ugly.	12	Addition	That child looks ugly.
15	Rudi absent from his school because he sick.	14	Omission	Rudi is absent from his school because he is sick.
16	My mother is to be healthy	16	Addition	My mother is healthy
17	Ears for hear.	18	Omission	Ears are for hearing
18	I have many drink cups of coffee this morning	30	Misinformation, Misordering	I drank much coffee this morning
19	I have much drink a coffee this morning	30	Misinformation, Misordering	I drank much coffee this morning

4.12. Grammatical Errors due to the tenses

Gerund in English is a base form plus the - ing form which functions as subject, object, after preposition, or after certain verbs. On the other hand, there are also infinitives which are followed by the base form of verb. The data has shown that there are some grammatical errors due to the gerund and infinitives. As shown on page 8, ‘You must take a bath before sleep’, the order of the verb ‘sleep’ is after preposition. It must be the gerund. The correct sentence must be ‘You must take a bath before sleeping’. On the other hand, there is also an error due to the infinitive. On page 57, it is stated ‘I want you play badminton’. The word ‘want’ in English is usually followed by to plus a base form. It sentence must be ‘I want you to play badminton’. The detail of the grammatical mistakes due to the gerund or infinitive can be seen in the table below.

No	Gerund / Infinitive	Page	Types of Error	Correction
1	You must take a bath before sleep	8	Misinformation	You must take a bath before sleeping
2	Children are running catch the ball	9	Addition	The children are running to catch the ball
3	My father was tired because of work	13	Misinformation	My father was tired because of working
4	Ears for hear.	18	Misinformation	Ears are for hearing .
5	Would you mind finish my homework for me, please?	48	Misinformation	Would you mind finishing my homework for me, please?
6	I want you play badminton	57	Addition	I want you to play badminton

4.13. Grammatical Errors due to the gerund or infinitive

Another grammatical mistake occurs due to the dangling sentence. The sentence seems to be correct. Unfortunately, it is not natural which make it incorrect. For example, on page 14 from the data, it is stated ‘My stomach feels hungry when the day began to noon’. It is not a common expression in English, even though when it is translating into Bahasa Indonesia it makes a good sentence. In English, it is usually said ‘I feel hungry when the day began to noon’. Other grammatical errors due to the dangling sentences can be seen in the following table.

No	Dangling Sentence	Page	Types of Error	Correction
1	Ani has a fat body.	14	Misinformation	Ani is fat
2	I was not strong up this table.	14	Misinformation	I was not strong enough to lift up this table.
3	He looks weak in finishing his task.	14	Misinformation	He is too weak to walk another 10 km.
4	My stomach feels hungry when the day began to noon.	14	Misinformation	I feel hungry when the day began to noon.

5	My new bag is expensive price.	15	Addition	My new bag is expensive
6	That's ants are in there.	29	Misordering	There are ants
7	Good morning too.	35	Addition	Good morning
8	But next year I should have graduated from this elementary school.	42	Addition	But next year I should graduate from this elementary school.
9	See you too.	42	Addition	See you

4.14. Grammatical Errors due to the dangling sentences

Misusing parts of speech are also categorized as grammatical errors which occur in this research. Parts of speech, such as noun, verb, adverb, and adjective have their own order in a sentence. Sometimes the parts of speech in English, when translated into Bahasa Indonesia, have shifted into different parts of speech. The shifting itself is a potential source of the grammatical errors. As stated on page 10, the sentence 'Susi cry so sad' is incorrect. When translating literally into Bahasa Indonesia, it seems correct '*Susi menangis dengan sedihnya*'. In English, it should be 'Susi cries sadly'. In short, the sentence needs an adverb 'sadly' in order to modify the verb 'cries'. Other grammatical errors due to the parts of speech can be seen in the following table.

No	Parts of Speech	Page	Types of Error	Correction
1	Susi cry so sad	10	Misinformation	Susi cries sadly
2	All the students are applause	10	Misinformation	All the students give an applause
3	I don't want to live in poor	13	Misinformation	I don't want to live poorly
4	My father is anger	15	Misinformation	My father is angry

5	She's hair is beauty.	17	Misinformation	She's hair is beautiful
6	My father has beard bushy.	18	Misordering	My father has bushy beard.
7	Please sit polite!	44	Misinformation	Please sit politely!
8	Don't noise!	54	Misinformation	Don't be noisy!

4.15. Grammatical Errors due to the parts of speech

There is also one grammatical error due to the incorrect conjunction usages found in this research. One of many usages of conjunction is to join two or more verbs, nouns, adjectives, and adverbs. On page 25 taken from the data, there are two nouns in a sentence with no conjunction. The sentence is 'Our flag is red white'. In Bahasa Indonesia, it is true that no conjunction needed, but in English, a conjunction 'and' is needed. It should be 'Our flag is red and white'. The detail can be seen in the table below.

No	Conjunction	Page	Types of Error	Correction
1	Our flag is red white	25	Misinformation	Our flag is red and white

4.16. Grammatical Errors due to the conjunction

5. Conclusions and Suggestions

5.1 Conclusions

It is true that grammatical points are still found in the English summary found in the UASBN book entitled *Buku Jagoan: Langsung Lulus UASBN SD /MI 2013*. There are 101 sentences which are incorrect due to the grammatical errors. It means that 26% of the overall sentences are incorrect. The grammatical

errors found are about articles, tenses, pronouns, singular and plural forms, dangling sentences, subject – verb agreement, parts of speech, gerund and infinitives, and conjunctions.

The most grammatical errors are about the English article. The percentage is 23.8%. The least is about the conjunction. Only one sentence contains grammatical points due to the conjunction. The reasons why the most grammatical errors occur are mostly about the literal translation from Bahasa Indonesia into English. The language used in the Grammatical Summary in the book is English, but due to that literal translation, the grammatical points are a bit similar to Bahasa Indonesia which is different from English grammar. Next, the grammatical errors found are also due to the misinformation. Unfortunately, it can be said that the English grammar knowledge of the publisher is not capable enough to construct the English grammar summary to be published.

In short, the English summary of the book is not suggested to be used due to the grammatical errors. The errors may lead to the validity and reliability of the result of the test conducted by the students who are using the book as their reference.

5.2 Suggestions

There are many people related to this book in which the English grammar is attached. As for the publisher, it is highly suggested that the content of the book including its attachment has already been proof read before it is published. It is also important that the test make or the one who write the book has a good command in English. For the English teacher, it is suggested to be more careful in choosing the English test book. When the book is not reliable and valid, then the

book cannot be used since the result of the test will also be not reliable and valid. Last, for the parents who whose children are in elementary school, it is highly suggested to be more careful in choosing and buying additional text book since not all books sold in the bookstore are good.

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