

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Language is a means of communicative. Language is an important role in human's life because it is the medium of communication, thought and learning. According to Brown (1999:5), "Language is a system of arbitrary conventionalized vocal, written, gesture symbol that enable members of a given community to communicate intelligibly with one another". By using language, human can communicate with other people to express the ideas, to facilitate the thinking process, and to recall the information. One of languages that has an important role in the world is English.

Nowadays the ability to use any foreign language is very important, especially when finding a good job. English is one of the foreign languages and an international language to master by people in order to get a job after graduating from college. English is using in science, technology, trade, politic and it used and learnt by many people all over the world. Indonesia itself, it cannot be denied to accelerate the mystery of the English language in order to make our country not to left behind from the other countries around the world in the science and technology development. There are four skills in English; speaking, reading comprehension, listening, and writing. These skills are importantly learned from the basic structure of the language.

Making errors is understandable for the students in learning second language. By realizing this errors, the learners get feedback of his acquisitions in learning process. It is quite possible for us to make errors in speaking, reading and writing English. Because the difference between the native language and the second language lies in pronunciation, vocabulary and grammatical structure.

In teaching grammar, passive voice is the one of the lessons that should be given more attention by the English teacher. It is important because passive voice is produced from active voice, so there are some ruler that must be explained on changing active into passive as clear as possible to the student.

On changing active voice into passive voices sometimes the students do not understand fully about rules of passive voice. It is quite possible for them to make errors. These errors should be corrected by them to avoid the students from creating the same errors.

On the other hand, the teacher sometimes forgets to correct the errors that students make. Where as, those errors will give feedback to the teacher in teaching grammar. It will give benefit to improve his technique of teaching grammar, especially passive voice.

So, by analyzing the student's errors on changing active into passive voice, the teacher will know which part of the syllabus need further attention to the text learning process and from those errors the students also get feedback in measuring how far their proficiency dealing with passive voice. Literature Review

Grammar is a description of a language and the way in which units such as words and phrases are combined to produce sentences in the language. From this definition, it seems that grammar plays an important role in combining units of language to form sentences. The sentences are acceptable if they follow the rules of grammar. Since a communicative purpose and function of language are reflected in grammar, it is a must the language students to acquire good grammar.

## Active Voice

Active voice is stem from which the passive voice is produced. Basically in English there are only two voices namely active voice and passive voice. The active voice of the verb simply means the form of the verb used when the subject is the doer of the action. Many active voice sentences are transitive sentences. A transitive sentence is a sentence with a subject that performs the verbal action and an object that receives the verbal action.

The passive voice in general is formed by putting the verbs "to be" before the main verb, and the main verb of the active sentence must be changed into past participle.

Table 2.1 Active Voice Into Passive Voice

Active	Passive
The boy eats a bowl of soup	A bowl of soup was eaten by the boy
Marry will drive the van	The van will be driven by Marry

Patricia and John (2007: 336) say that all verbs have active forms, but only transitive verbs (verbs that take an object) can appear in either the active or the passive voice. The voice (active or passive) does not normally affect meaning but it does change the focus of the sentence.

Table 2.2 Focus of Active Voice and Passive Voice in the Sentence

Structure	Example	Focus
Active	My dog bit the Mailman	In the active voice, the focus is on the agent or the doer of the action (my dog).
Passive	The mailman was bitten by my dog	In the passive voice, the focus is shifted to the receiver of the action (the mailman).

The Rules on Changing Active Voice Into Passive Voice, There are three rules we must be give pay attention on changing active voice to passive voice. Those are:

- a. Move the direct object to the subject of the sentence
- b. Move the subject in the last sentence and add preposition "by" before main verbs
- c. Change the verb

Passive Voice in Many Tenses: Like an active voice, passive voice follow the tenses. Azar (2001) in the book "Fundamentals of English Grammar" gives the forms of the passive voices in various tenses as follows:

Table 2.3. The form of Passive Voice in Various Tenses

Tense	Passive
Simple Present Tense	I am surprised by the news
Present Continuous	Some letters are being copied by the secretary
Simple Past Tense	I was surprised by the news
Past Perfect	The letter had been mailed by Bob
Future Tense	The letter will be mailed by Bob

The subject from active becomes the object when we change into passive voice as follows:

Table 2.4. The Subject From Active Into Passive Voice Become Object

As Subject	As Object
I	Me
You	Your
We	Us
They	Them
He	Him
She	Her
It	It

From the discussion above, it can be drawn the formula of the passive voice as follows:

S + auxiliary verb + past participle
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## Error Analysis

The discourse of error was carried by means of error analyses in the 1970s, error analyses supplanted contrastive analyses, which sought to predict the errors that learners make by identifying the linguistic differences between their LI (first language) and the target language.

Allwright and Bailey (2000 : 83) say that "Contrastive analyses (CA) is not an appropriate way in analyzing the errors. CA only concerns about differences and similarities". It can be said that CA has limitation on analyze error in details, therefore, error analyses can replace to describe learners errors. Allwright and Bailey (2000 : 83) state, "Error Analyses differed from contrastive analyses in that it studied the errors actually made by the learners". As one of the first methods used analyze language learning, error analyses provides a methodology for investigate learner's language. For this reason, error analyses contributes an appropriate starting point for the study of learner Language and Acquisition.

## Mistake and Error

Mistake and error as written by Corder as quoted by Dulay et al (1982 : 139) says that "In some of the second language literature, performance errors have been called "mistakes", while term "errors" was reserved for the systematic deviations due to the learners still developing knowledge of the L2 rule system". From the discussion above, it can be concluded that mistake refers to a performance that is either random guess or slip in that it is a failure to utilize a known system correctly but errors is competence.

## The Types of Error

Based on surface strategy taxonomy, Dulay classify types of error, such as omission, addition, misformation, and misordering.

- a. Omission  
Omission errors are characterized by the absence of an item that must appear in the well-formed utterance.  
For example omission of to be: Rendi the president of the company.
- b. Addition  
Addition errors are the opposite of omissions.
- c. Misformation  
Misformation errors are characterized by the use of the wrong form of the morpheme or structure. For example: Rudi **speaked** English well.
- d. Missordering  
Missordering error occur because incorrect placement of a morpheme or a group of morphemes in an utterance.  
For example: what Riki is doing?

## Source of Error

Brown states four sources of error, they are: interlingual transfer, intralingual transfer, context of learning and communication strategies.

- a. Interlingual Transfer  
Interlingual Transfer is a significant source of error for all learners. Interlingual errors are the result of language transfer, which are caused by the learner's first language
- b. Intralingual Transfer  
Intralingual transfer is the other reason for second language learner for committing errors. Intralingual errors result from faculty or partial learning of target language rather than language transfer. They may be caused by the influence of one target language upon another.
- c. Context of learning  
In the case of the school learning, context refers to the classroom with its teacher and material, and in the case of untutored second language learning, context refers to the social situation.
- d. Communication strategies  
Communication strategies were defined as related to learning style. Communication strategy relates to how people express meaning and deliver message to others.

### Step in Analyzing Error

According to Rod Ellis, the procedure for analyzing errors includes five steps, there are:

a. Collecting of a sample of learner's language

Most samples of learner language which have been used in error analysis include data collected from many speakers who are responding to the same kind of task or test

b. Identification of Errors

The first step in the analysis requires determination of elements in the sample of learner language which deviate from the target L2 in some way.

c. Description of errors

The description of errors involves specifying how the forms by the learner differ from target form.

d. Explanation of errors

Accounting for why an error was made is the most important step in trying to understand the processes of SLA. Two of the most likely causes of L2 errors are interlingual and intralingual factors.

e. Evaluation of errors

There evaluation of errors includes the following steps:

- 1) Select the errors to be evaluated.
- 2) Decides the criterion on which the errors are to be judged.
- 3) Prepare the error evaluation instrument.
- 4) Choose the judges.