

I. INTRODUCTION

English is an international language. It means all people around the world would be able to communicate each other by mastering this language. This reason causes English is taught in almost every country on this earth. In order to have good skill in English, students as learners are expected to be able to master four skills, which are listening, speaking, reading and writing. But nowadays the students are difficult to master English because there is a grammar that has many rules.

Grammar is a study about to make and arrange the sentence. Grammar is the important part of languages, and grammar is very important for the learner (Sandy et al., 2016:2). Grammar makes a sentence becomes clear and good.

Passive voice is one of grammars which is made from active voice. According to Sakran and Nada (Ananda Nuraini, 2019:1) The active and passive voices are grammatical structures that play a significant role in the way meaning is conveyed through written and spoken communication. Passive voices are usually used when the subjects (doers) are not really important, therefore they might be erased from sentences (the subjects disappear). In passive voices, the process is more important than the doers (Widiati et al., 2018). Based on experts' statements above, the researchers conclude that active voice tells what the subject does in a sentence, while on the other hand, the subject in passive voice is received an action. Passive voice is often found as reading passage of a text and used when it is not necessary to mention the responsibility of someone who does the action. Passive voices mastery is useful for the students in writing persuasive text which commonly formed in news reports and academic essays, because in news reports and academic essays the verbs/actions/processes are important to be emphasized than the subjects (doers).

It is why students should master passive voice in order to have good skill in writing an academic essay and news reports. But in fact, many students could not write passive voice well (do errors) because lack of knowledge, do not master infinitive/past/past participle verbs, students' inappropriate

translations and another problems else. According to Dulay (Hanna Sari Depari, 2018) there are four error categories are classified in surface strategy taxonomy, namely error of omission, error of addition, error of misformation, and error of misordering. Error of omission is signed with the absence of morpheme or an item that must appear in a well-formed sentence. E.g. Mary our new President. In that sentence, be 'is' should appear after word *Mary*. Error of addition is signed with the presence of morpheme or an item that must not appear in a well-formed sentence. Error of addition has three types, namely addition of double marking, regularization, and simple addition. Addition of double marking is the failure to delete some items, which is needed in a linguistic construction, but do not need to be deleted in others. E.g. He did not went to Bali. After word *did not* the verb 'went' should be in infinitive verb form. Regularization is a mark that is typically added is a linguistic item that is wrongly added to exceptional items. E.g. verb **eat** should be **eaten** not **eated**. The last type of addition's error is simple additions which occurred if an addition's error is not double marking nor a regularization. E.g. *the fishes does not live in the water*.

Error of misformation is signed with using the wrong form of morpheme or structure. There are three types error of misformation, namely regularization, archi forms, and alternating forms. Regularization marker is used in a place of an irregular one. E.g. I see two women became I see two womans. Archi forms exist through selection of one of class' forms for representing or drawing others in same class forms. E.g. *me hungry* instead of *I am hungry*. The last is alternating forms which a fairly free alternation of various members of a class with each other. E.g. She *no* have house instead of She *does not* have house. The last error's category is error of misordering which is signed with incorrect placement of morpheme. For example, *apple is eated by me every day* instead of *apple is eaten by me every day*. Passive voice uses past participle as its verb, therefore verb of example above *should be eaten* not *eated*. It is example of addition's error because the presence of suffix -ed must not be added to word eat, verb eat has its own form in past

participle. Students always think that all past participle verbs are added suffix –ed which is definitely wrong because there are irregular and regular verbs that have its own forms.

This research is aimed to conduct errors' analysis in changing active into passive voice in simple present and past tense. Active voice in simple present uses infinitive verbs, while in simple past tense the active voice uses past tense verbs. In writing passive voice, the verb will be changed into past participle form, then 'be' from simple present (am, are, is) and past tense (was/were) are added before past participle. Here is formula of passive voice in simple present and past tense shown on the table clearly below:

Table 1.1 Formula of Passive Voice in Simple Present Tense

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE		
FORM	ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
Positive	S + V1 (es/s) + O + C	S + be (am,are,is) + V3 + by + O
	He writes a letter	A letter is written by him
Negative	S + do not/ does not + V1 + O + C	S + be (am,are,is) + not + V3 + by + O
	He does not write a letter	A letter is not written by him
Interrogative	Do/ does + S + V1 + O + C	Be (am,are,is) + S + V3 + by + O
	Does he write a letter?	Is a letter written by him?

Table 1.2 Formula of Passive Voice in Simple Past Tense

SIMPLE PAST TENSE		
FORM	ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
Positive	S + V2 + O + C	S + be (was/were) + V3 + by + O
	He wrote a letter	A letter was written by him

Negative	S + did not + V1 + O + C	S + be (was/were) + not + V3 + by + O
	He did not write a letter	A letter was not written by him
Interrogative	Did + S + V1 + O + C	Be (was/were) + S + V3 + by + O
	Did he write a letter?	Was a letter written by him?

Verbs in past tense and past participle forms have the similarity in regular verbs which only add suffix -ed at the end of verbs, but in irregular verbs this clue does not work. Irregular verbs are more difficult to be mastered because its different forms. It is one of students' difficulties in learning and using passive voice based on Alexander (1980:171). Because of this difficulty, the students' often do errors in writing passive voice. Since students do errors in changing active into passive voice, therefore the researchers want to know which part of the dominant error that students have in writing passive voice.

Based on the reasons above, the researchers are interested to conduct research entitled Students' Errors Analysis in Changing Active Voice into Passive Voice of Simple Present and Past Tense (A Case Study at Eighth Grade of SMP Swasta Puteri Sion Medan). The significances of this research is to make the students realize their errors so they can do better then, improve English teachers' skill and method in teaching passive voice, and give information to the future researchers who interested to conduct research about passive voice in order to do better research.