AN ERROR ANALYSIS OF USING SIMPLE PAST TENSE IN RECOUNT TEXT MADE BY THE NINTH GRADES OF AL-BAYAN ISLAMIC SCHOOL

A Thesis
Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty in Partial Fulfillment of the
Required for Degree Strata One (S1)

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
LETTERS AND HUMANITIES FACULTY
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH
JAKARTA
2017
ABSTRACT


The objective of this study is to identify whether the students make some errors, and to find the types of error made by the 9th grades students of Al-Bayan Islamic School in using simple past tense. The classification types of error of this study was based on Dulay,Burt and Krashen, and the procedure of error analysis used Corder’s procedure.

In this study, the writer used descriptive analysis method to describe students’ error and analyze the data. The data was taken from nineteen students writing make recount text. Procedures of the data analysis covered identification, description, explanation, and evaluation. The result of the study was 103 errors. The error analysis there were 64 errors in error in misformation, 26 errors in omission, 2 error in misordering, and 11 error in addition. The most error made by students is misformation. Based on the study, the writer concluded that the 9th Grades student of Al-Bayan Islamic School made an error in using Simple Past Tense.

Keywords : Error Analysis, Corder’s theory, identification, description, explanation, evaluation, simplepasttense, misformation, omission, misordering, addition
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A Thesis
Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty in Partial Fulfillment
Of the Requirement for the Degree of Strata One

DHEA NURMALA AZZAHR
NIM. 109026000041

Approved by:
Advisor,

Dr. Muhammad Farkhan, M.Pd.
NIP. 19650919 200003 1 002

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
LETTERS AND HUMANITIES FACULTY
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH
JAKARTA
2017
LEGALIZATION

Name : Dhea Nurmala Azzahra
NIM : 109026000041
Title : An Error Analysis of Using Simple Past Tense in Recount Text
Made by The Ninth Grades of Al-Bayan Islamic School

This thesis entitled above has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on January 16th, 2017. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree strata one.

Jakarta, January 16th, 2017

Examination Committee

1. Drs. Saefudin, M.Pd.
   NIP. 19640710 199303 1 006
   (Chair Person) 
   Signature 
   Date 3/3/2017
   2/9/2017

2. Elve Oktafiyyani, M.Hum.
   NIP. 19781003 200112 2 002
   (Secretary)
   2/9/2017

3. Dr. Muhammad Farkhan, M.Pd.
   NIP. 19650919 200003 1 002
   (Advisor)
   2/12/2017

4. Drs. Saefudin, M.Pd.
   NIP. 19640710199303 1 006
   (Examiner I)
   2/3/2017

5. Sholikatus Sa’diyah, M.Pd.
   NIP. 19750417 200501 2 007
   (Examiner II)
   15/3/2017
DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta, January 2017

DheaNurmalaAzzahra
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Jakarta, January 2017

The writer
TABLE OF CONTENT

ABSTRACT ................................................................................................................. i
APPROVEMENT ................................................................................................. ii
LEGALIZATION ................................................................................................... iii
DECLARATION ....................................................................................................... iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ........................................................................................ v
TABLE OF CONTENT ............................................................................................. vii

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research ....................................................................... 1

B. Focus of Study .............................................................................................. 5

C. Research Question ....................................................................................... 5

D. Significance of Study .................................................................................... 6

E. The Research Methodology .......................................................................... 6

1. Objective of the study .................................................................................. 6

2. Method of the Research ............................................................................. 6

3. Unit of Analysis Research ......................................................................... 7

4. Instrument of study .................................................................................... 7

5. Technique of data analysis ....................................................................... 7

6. Time and Place of Research ................................................................... 7

CHAPTER II THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Previous research ....................................................................................... 8

B. Error Analysis
1. Definition of error .............................................. 9
2. The causes of error ............................................. 11
3. The types of error ............................................. 13
4. The procedure of error analysis ....................... 17
5. Differences between Error and Mistakes .......... 19
6. Definition Error Analysis ................................... 20
C. Tenses ................................................................. 22
   1. Definition of tense ........................................ 22
   2. Definition of simple past tense ...................... 22
   3. Definition of Recount text ........................... 23

CHAPTER III  RESEARCH FINDINGS
A. Data Description ........................................... 25
B. Data Analysis .................................................. 26

CHAPTER IV  CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION
A. Conclusion ..................................................... 35
B. Suggestion ...................................................... 35

BIBLIOGRAPHY .............................................................. 37
APPENDIXES .............................................................. 39
CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the study

Language has an important role in the intellectual, emotional and social life of humans. In general, every person is taught to speak for the purpose of communicating language.\(^1\) Hall also said that language is the institution where by human communicate and interact between each other means of habitually used oral auditory arbitrary symbols.\(^2\)

All the people in this world can talk and communicate with each other using language. In the era globalization all of people need of foreign languages especially English as an international language, it is very necessary because English is used for all aspect of life on earth as in education, economics, politics and other professional reasons. As a human communication tool, language is not only used for ending message, but also language has more important role in human life.

As an international language, English is being on of very mandatory language to learn. English as an international language has an important role to develop science and technology. Many countries in the world use English as a medium of communication among people in different countries and also

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writing many kinds of books in which those are spread indifferent countries. Indonesia taught the English language has been compulsory since the kids sitting in elementary school. Teaching English language method is different because each person has a different concept learning and teaching as well. In the process of learning English is similar to other languages that consist of four basic skills such as reading, writing, listening and speaking. Reading and writing are categorized as receptive skills, while writing and speaking skills are categorized as productive skills. As productive skills, writing and speaking can be seen is students’ work. For example, when students write reports (posts) and then tell it verbally (talking). English is a main subject in education in Indonesia. Indonesian government recognizes English as the first foreign language taught to students. For many years, English has been the most important foreign language in Indonesia, which is taught from elementary school to university. However, in senior high school, English is taught as main subject. In fact, some young students have difficult understanding English as their second language, but there are some students who loves learning English because they think by learning English they have a better skills and can confidently apply the language in their life, Although they realized that English is more difficult that their first language or the mother tongue.

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Learning a second language or what we call the English language is not the same as the first language or mother tongue. Learning their mother tongue or first language is not influenced by other languages, but in contrast to students who are learning English. Learning English language is influenced by the mother tongue as their first language and it is causing errors in learning language. It is very normal and unavoidable occurrence of errors during the learning process.

Talking about the ability to languages, every person has different capabilities, as well as with mistakes made while writing. Error is considered an inevitable consequence of learning a language. The error is actually a part of the learning process and can provide valuable insights into the process of language learning. Error itself is usually located on the correct use of grammar such as grammatical structures. In this study the researcher examined grammatical error in writing recount text made by students of 9th grade in junior high school contained in their writings and will analyzed the errors.

Error analysis is a field of study that fall into the branch of applied linguistics. This study is not really a new thing for the teacher, because the result of the application of the error analysis used to improve teaching and learning the language, either to correct an error that was made to help the learners as well as teacher prepare appropriate learning strategies. Brown defines analytical error (error analysis) as ”the fact that learners do the make these error, and that these errors can be observed, analyzed, and classified to
reveal something of the operating system within the learner, led to a surge of study of leaners’ error.4 By using error analysis, the errors made by students in the test can be identified, describe, and explained. It can be used to help both the learner and teacher to avoid in making same error.

According to the definition above, it can be concluded that error analysis is the process in language learning for analyzing, observing, interpreting, and classifying learner’s error to give us indication in learning process especially in the simple past tense.

Error analysis focuses on the form (the form of) language learners, language learners by reviewing basic types: error of omission, error of addition, error of misformation, error of misordering. All types of errors are greatly influenced by the interference factor when learning English. Interference is closely related to that of the native language of the students, so as to communicate with the English language there is always an element of native language (Indonesia) that they used. This is one reason why English users especially students today often make mistakes in using English.

The fact that learners do make error and the error can be observe, analyzed and classified to reveal something of the operating system in a self-learner, inviting the emergence of the study of learner errors, called error analysis. Although the error was revealed a prevailing system, language

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teachers can be so busy watching the errors, therefore correction the utterances in the second language is not need to be considered and it occurs over and over without any correction.

Based on the explanation above, the writer expects to get better understanding about the error analysis, so that the study entitled “An error analysis of using simple past tense in recount text made by the ninth grades of Al-Bayan Islamic School”.

B. Focus of the study

From the background of study which has been explained above, the writer tries to focus only on the error grammatical in students’ writing recount text created by students of the ninth grade Al- Bayan Islamic School Joglo Jakarta Barat.

C. Research Question

Based on the background and the focus of the study, the writer analyzes the analysis of the errors that occur in the students’ writing in which two question occur. They are:

1. What types of error are made by the students in writing recount text?
2. What are the possible causes of those errors?
D. Significances of the study

The result of this research were expected to give significance not only theoretically but also practically.

For teachers, this study will provide of students’ error in using simple past tense. It will give better insight to the teacher to deal with error in tenses, especially in using simple past tense, it will provide feedbacks which can be used to adapt their teaching techniques.

For students, it can be an input to improve their knowledge of English, and it can be used to encourage students to be more cautious in using simple past tense.

For further researchers, who are interested in analyzing the English tenses can get basic information from this study to do further researches.

E. Research Methodology

1. Objective of the study

The objective of this research is to know the common errors that the students of Al-Bayan Islamic School Joglo Jakarta Barat do in writing English. Theoretically, this research intends to identify, to classify, and then finally to explain the type and the causes of errors.

2. Method of the research

In this research, the writer uses the qualitative method where she analyzes the students’ writing to know the type of errors the students do most in their writing grammatically to know the causes of errors. After
that, the writer describes the number of errors that the students made. The writer will describe the error in each sentence and give an analysis.

3. **Unit of analysis research**

   The unit of analysis of this research is recount text made by student of Al- Bayan Islamic School, located at Joglo Jakarta Barat. The writer collects the ninth grade of students choose randomly to analyze.

4. **Instrument of study**

   The writer uses a test as the instrument for collecting data. For the test, the writer made two tests. First, the writer asked the students to do some exercise, and the last test the writer asked the students to make a recount text.

5. **Technique of data analysis**

   For this research, the writer analyzes students’ writing, finds out and classifies the errors based on the kinds of problem, corrects, and list them in the form of table. Then from the result, the writer concludes what the causes of those error are.

6. **Time and place of Research**

   The research take place in Al- Bayan Islamic School Joglo Jakarta Barat. And the test of doing exercise and making recount text was held on Tuesday, January 24th 2017 at 08.00 a.m up to 09.00 and 02.00 p.m up to 03.00 p.m
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Previous Research

According of some previous research about error analysis focusing on surface strategy taxonomy based on Dulay, Burt and Karshen. The writer lists the two most relevant studies. First, the research conducted by Ahmad Taufik Hidayat bin Abdullah journal et.al entitled “Error analysis on the use of the simple tense and the simple past tense in writing essay among TESL college students”. The research discusses about students committed errors involving grammatical items, such as subject-verb agreement, tenses, part of speech, and vocabularies with surface strategy taxonomy theory. The result of the research shows that errors from misformation due to regularizations are the most frequently made errors by the students.\(^5\)

Second, research conducted by Herlinawati et.al entitled “Error analysis on the third grade students’ narrative writing at MTsN Pajajaran Pamulang”. The research analyzes the common errors in using simple past tense with surface strategy taxonomy theory. The result of the research show that the errors in the average from students’ answer sheets in misformation in the highest frequency.\(^6\)

\(^6\) Herlinawati, “Error analysis on the third grade students’ narrative writing at MTsN Pajajaran Pamulang” in http://repository.uinjkt.ac.id/dspace/bitstream/1/HERLINAWATI-FITK.pdf
These studies used surface strategy taxonomy by Dulay, Burt and Karshen and so this research. Both also shared the same topic to identifying omission, addition, misformation and misordering. The differences between this research and the two previous studies located on the focus of the study, the unit of analysis and content of the research. The journal from Ahmad Taufik Hidayat bin Abdullah discusses about students committed errors involving grammatical items, part of speech and vocabularies and the appendixes about writing essay among TESL. Then, the research from Herlinawati discusses about using simple past tense with appendixes of the research is narrative text. But, in this research the writer discusses about using simple past tense and divided into two parts: regular and irregular verb with appendixes is recount text and using surface strategy taxonomy theory.

B. Error Analysis

1. Definition of error

Learning English language is a process that involves the making of mistakes event errors as in this new system of language, a learner will directly connect with a new vocabulary, a new grammatical pattern and foreign pronunciation, which differ from learner’s native language. Before knowing why and what types of error made by the students, it is important to know the definition about error itself.
According to Harmer, an error is a part of the students’ inter language that is version of the language, which a learner has any one stage of development and which use continually reshape as he or she aims toward full mastery. It seems that error is a part of language learning. Besides, Brown defines error as a noticeable deviation from adult grammar of native speaker, reflecting the inter language competence of the learner. Error is the result of the incorrect rule of language as a partial knowledge and competence that is achieved in learning language process. Furthermore, we cannot avoid to made error in learning the foreign language and error is more crucial than mistakes. It can show us that mistake can be corrected by ourselves.

According to Corder, error is a part of the systematic study of the learners language which itself necessary to an understanding of the process of second language acquisition. It means that error can make students more understanding in the process of learning for example simple past tense.

From some opinion about error, it can be concluded that error is something that the students do in their learning process by using

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acceptable and appropriate forms of the grammar of the target language such as simple past tense.

2. The causes of Error

Furthermore, Richards then subdivides the intralingual or developmental errors as the causes of errors into:

a. Overgeneralization

According to Jacobvist quoted by Ricards, overgeneralization or transfer is the use of previously available strategies in new situation. In second language learning some of these strategies will prove helpful in organizing the fact about the second language, but others, perhaps due to superficial similarities, will be misleading and inapplicable. Overgeneralization covers instance where the learner creates a deviant structure on the basis of his experience of other structure in the target language.

Based on the above statement, we can say that the causes of error in this case is not the influence of the learners’ mother tongue but it is the influence of the target language which they have already learn, for example: “He runs fastly”. In this sentence, the learner produces an error because the student generalizes that adverbs of manner must always be formed by adding ‘ly’ to the adjective.
b. Ignorance of Rule Restriction

This kind of error is closely related to overgeneralization. That is the learners fail to observe the restrictions of certain structures. In this case, they apply a rule in the context of a sentence where actually it is not necessary, for example: the man whom I saw yesterday. The student does not know that it is impossible to mention the person referred to by the relative pronoun by another pronoun as well.

c. Incomplete application of Rule

This means that the learners apply a rule in the context of a sentence, although the rule is not yet complete. The students may use a statement for a question by adding a question mark at the end of the sentence, for example: “He goes to school”

d. False concepts hypothesized

False concepts hypothesized refer to faulty rule learning at various levels. There is a class of interlingual errors which derived from faulty comprehension of distinctions in the target language. These are sometimes due to poor gradation of teaching items some students get confused and cannot different between go and come, bring and take, too and very, etc. they use the present tense instead of the present continuous tense or the other way round. This might be caused by learners not paying much attention to the difference between items. They consider too and very are the same as well as go and come, etc.
3. The Types of Error

After giving the error and finding the causes of error, the writer tries to classify the error into some classification. As mentioned on the paragraph above, language learner errors are caused by so many factors that so called by performance error (mistake) and competence error (error). Of course, to analyze which error as one of performance deviation or competence deviation is very hard. It needs the deep analysis to give the distinction to both error and mistake.

To know the type of error needs a process to analysis. There are so many types of error based on how the linguist’s view. Some classify type of error based on error taxonomy. They are:

a. Error types based on Linguistic category

This type of taxonomy carries out specification of errors in term of linguistic categories. Dulay proposed this type of error and explained that many error taxonomies have been based on linguistic item which is affected by an error. This linguistic category indicates on what level (in which component) of the language the error is located. We have known that language component hare includes phonology, syntax, morphology (grammar), semantic and lexicon (meaning and vocabulary) and discourse (style). And also, this error type explains where the error occurs. If it is in grammar level, what is it? It is
possible occurs in auxiliaries, form of verb and other grammar elements.

b. The surface strategy taxonomy

This is the second type of descriptive taxonomy proposed by Dullay. He explained that this error type explains on how the surface structure changes. It is possible for the language learners to omit and distort sentence item hey create or maybe they add unnecessary sentence item in the sentence. Generally this type of error can be classified as follows:

1. Omission

Omission errors occur when an element of the sentence that should be presented is omitted or by the absence of an item that must appear in a well formed utterance, and it offer occurs in form of morphemes. There are two main types of morphemes consist of referential meaning of the sentence such as noun, verb, adjective, adverb in the sentence. However, grammatical morphemes, include noun and verb inflections, plays a minor role in conveying the meaning of the sentence. *For example*: I invite my friend to my birthday party last month, it must be the sentence is I invited my friend to my birthday party last month.
2. Additions

Addition errors are the opposite of omissions. They are characterized by the presence of an item must not appear in a well-formed utterance.\(^\text{10}\) Based on the explanation, for this error type there are subtype.

a) Double marking is defined as failure to delete certain items which are required in some linguistic construction. \textit{For example:} the girl does not dresses up appropriately. In the utterance the girl does not dresses up appropriately is incorrect because the tense is simple present tense. So the correct is the girl does not dress up appropriately.

b) Regularization occurs when a learner uses one role in linguistic item and applies it for other one he or she that the past form of regular verb is added by \textit{-ed}. Then, he or she uses it for irregular past form. Such as, the verb \textit{find} not become \textit{finded} it must be \textit{found}.

c) Simple addition, if an addition error is not a double marking or regularization, it is called a simple addition. No a particular features characterize simple addition. \textit{For example:} I am is a student. The utterance is incorrect because add with word is. So the correct sentence is I am a student.

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\(^{10}\)Heidi Dulay, \textit{et al. Language Two}, (New York:Oxford University. Press,1982),p. 156
3. Misformation

Misformation defined as use of the wrong form of a structure or morpheme. In other words, the error of using one grammatical form in the place of another grammatical form or the learner supplies something, although it is incorrect. There are three subtypes of misformation errors, they are:

a) Regularization errors

Regularization errors are errors in which regular marker are used place of irregular ones. For example: the verb run does not become runned, but ran. The noun sheeps is also sheep in plural, not sheeps.

b) Archi-forms

The selection of marker of one member of a class of forms to represent other in the class is a common characteristic of all stages of second language acquisition. The form selected by the learner is called archi-form. The following examples are dealing with the use of demonstrative adjective this, that, these and those. For example: that tables, these book, those chair, this people. That should be followed by singular form, while these should be followed by plural.

c) Alternating form

As learner’s vocabulary and grammar grow, the use of achi-form often gives away to the apparently free alternative of various member of cllss with each other. For example: I see her yesterday.
4. Misordering

Misordering error are characterized by the incorrect placement of a morpheme or group of morpheme in an utterance. Misordering error occur when a sentence which its order is incorrect. The sentence can be right in presented elements, but wrongly sequenced. For example: what this is?, this sentence can be formed in simple question: what is this? And other example is, do you know who is she? This sentence is incorrect because there is misordering of word. So, the correct answer is, Do you know who she is?

4. The procedure of error analysis

In this research, the writer follows the error analysis procedure which is done by Corder; he did the five steps to do error analysis, the following is the explanation about the procedure that should be done: 12

1. Collection of a sample of learner language
2. Identification of error
3. Description of error
4. Explanation of error
5. Evaluation of error

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11Ibid., p. 162
1. Collection of a sample of learner language

The first step in the process of analysis is called Collection of sample. This step consider what kind of data that should be collected and how to get it. The form of data is usually a written data.

2. Identification of error

The step is important; teacher recognized and makes record of the students’ error from the assignment given. Analyzing the data then marking them which deviate from the target L2 in some way.\(^\text{13}\)

3. Description of error

The errors which have been identified are classified into error types. They are categorized based linguistic category, comparative taxonomy, or surface strategy taxonomy. Mostly the learner will produce error grammatically; describing in this way will help the teacher to know the student development in language learning.\(^\text{14}\)

4. Explanation of error

The forth step is explanation of errors; this step attempts to discover how and why the learners’ errors happened. Finding the source of errors is the aim of this step. Thus by knowing the


source, the writer can deal with the error and find the way to prevent the error is repeated.

5. Evaluation

Finally, the last step is evaluation result and also detecting the error and the source of error which is greatly worried. It because causing the information cannot be understood and thus the error should be prioritized to be corrected. It is called global errors, whereas error that affects only the constituent is known as local error.\(^{15}\)

5. Differences between Error and Mistake

In learning foreign language not only the students make error but also mistake. In the study of error analysis, linguists distinguish error from mistake. Error and mistake are different. Error is wrong response because the students do not have knowledge about what the right answer is. While mistake is wrong response that if the students thought about it, they would realize what the right answer is. It means that the students if given a second chance, they have the potential to correct a mistake, whereas the students do not have potential to correct an error until they learnt what the correct is. The differences between them can be defined as Brown stated “errors are a result of partial knowledge because teaching-learning process extends over time. A mistake is a

\(^{15}\) *Ibid.*, p.20
performance of error that is either the random guess or slip, in that it is a failure to utilize a know system correctly." The statement above means that errors occurred because of the extended process in teaching-learning caused by biased knowledge, but mistake occurred because of slips of the tongue. In addition, Edge in Harmer suggested that we can divide mistake into two broad categories: ‘slips’ and ‘attempts’. Slips are mistakes which students can correct themselves and which therefore need explanation, while attempts are mistakes committed when students try to say something but do not yet know the correct way of saying it. The statement above means that both of ‘slips’ and ‘attempts’ are mistakes, the different is ‘slips’ can be corrected by the students, but ‘attempts’ the students do not yet know how to say something when they want to say.

6. Definition Error Analysis

Learning English language is a process in foreign language learning, which involves an error. Furthermore, in the learning process the students often make errors. For students as the learners of foreign language, making error cannot be avoided. It happened naturally for them to make errors in this process. Event the students will get

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feedback that will make themself become better students in understanding simple past tense through the errors that they have made. The error made by students indicated that they are in the process of learning.

There are some definitions of error analysis. One of them stated by Carl James stated that “error analysis is the process of determining the incidence, nature, causes and consequences of unsuccessful language.”\(^{18}\) And Rido stated that when the children learn mother tongue sometimes use improper pronoun, ambiguous words, or incorrect word formation.\(^{19}\) It seems that, the learners are not only made error in foreign language, but also in their mother tongue, because error is a process of learning. Moreover, according to Brown that “Error Analysis is the fact that learners do make error, and that these errors can be observed, analyzed and classified to reveal something of the system operating within the learner, led to surge of study of learners’error.”\(^{20}\) By using error analysis, the errors that has made by students in the test can be identified, described and explained. It can be used to help both the learner and teacher to avoid in making same error.

\(^{18}\) Carl James, _Error in Language and Use_, (New York:Longman,1998),p.1

\(^{19}\) Valentino Rido Rasmodjo, _Types of Correction Supporting the Learner-Centered Learning in English Classes_, (Fourth Conference English Studies: 26-17 November 2007),p.44

According to the definition above, it can be concluded that error analysis is the process in language learning for analyzing, observing, interpreting, and classifying learner’s error to give us indication in learning process especially in the Simple past tense.

C. TENSES

1. Definition of tense

The word tense is derived ultimately from the Latin tempus meaning time.\textsuperscript{21} Tense commonly refers to the time of the situation which relates to the situation of the utterance or at the moment of speaking.

Tense refers to the indication of time by the form of the verb phrase, whether an action is a present, past or future one.

Based on the statements above, the writer concludes that tense is a verb-form or series of verb forms used to express a time relation. Tenses are indicates the time at which a state happens an actions.

2. Definition Simple Past tense

The simple past indicates that an activity or situation began and ended at a particular time in the past. In the simple past tense, The following is the formula for the simple past tense sentences positive, negative, and interrogative.\textsuperscript{22}

\textsuperscript{22} Betty Schampe ferAzar, \textit{Understanding and Using English Grammar}, (New Jersey: prentice Hall, 1989), p-24
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of sentence</th>
<th>Formula</th>
<th>Example of simple past tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Positive (+)</td>
<td>S+verb-2 (past tense)</td>
<td>The teacher came</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S+ be (was/were)</td>
<td>I was a stamp collector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative (-)</td>
<td>S+did+not+bare infinitive</td>
<td>The teacher didn’t come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>I wasn’t a stamp collector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interrogative (?)</td>
<td>Did+S+bare infinitive be (was/were)+S</td>
<td>Did the teacher come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Was I a stamp collector</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Definition Recount text

Recount is reconstruction of something happened in the past. It is the unfolding sequence of events over time and the purpose is to tell what happened. Recount begins with by telling the reader who was involved, what happened where this event took place and when it happened. The sequence of event is then described in some sort of order, for instance a time order.\(^23\)

The generic structure of a recount consists of three parts; they are the setting or orientation, events, and conclusion. The setting or orientation is the background information answering who, when, where, and why. It is also where you give an outline of what you are writing about. Events are where you write

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about the things that happened and are identified and described in chronological order.

A recount has a title, which summarizes the text. A recount describes events, so plenty of use is made of verbs (action words), and of adverb (describe or add more detail to verbs). And since it describes events in a chronological order, to describe the events words which link events in time can be used, such as next, later, when, when, after, before, first.

The lexicogrammatical features of recount are focus on specific participants, use of past tense, use of material process, circumstance of time and place, and focus on temporal sequence.^{24}

\^{24} \textit{Ibid}
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. Data Description

In this study, the writer analyzes each student’s error in learning the simple past tense from the test given. The writer asks some students to make a recount text. The recount texts have been made by the students is analyze and classified according to the students’ ability to use verb 2, to be, and suffix -ed. In this case, some mistakes that have been made by the students considered as error. Error is the result of the incorrect rule of language as a partial knowledge and competence that is achieved in learning language process. As stated by Corder, error is a part of the systematic study of the learners’ language which itself necessary to an understanding of the process of second language acquisition.25

Prior to data collection, the writer gives lesson to the students about grammar, especially the simple past tense. After that, the writer gives the student a first test about simple past tense, the test is consist of three parts. First, the students must change the sentences into negative and interrogative sentences. Second, the students must complete the letter with a correct form, and the last test is the students must fill the blank, then the writer identifies the answer. It showed that most of all the students made mistakes in using simple past tense form.

Furthermore, the lesson of simple past tense is thoroughly discussed together again. Next, to convince if the students have made an error or not, the writer retests the students by ask them to make a recount text. The writer chooses the topic about recount text due to make a recount text should use simple past tense as it relates to the research. Furthermore, the worksheets are identified, it shows most of all students still do the same error. Therefore, the students are considered to make an error. The data show that the students have made the errors in four error types such as misformation, omission, addition, and misordering. The total of the errors are 103 errors which are made in usage of simple past tense from the students of Al-Bayan Islamic school in ninth grade. There are 64 errors in Misformation, 26 errors in Omission, 11 errors in Addition, and 2 errors in Misordering.

B. Data Analysis

After classifying the error types into the table description, the writer analyzes those error types made by the students in usage of simple Past Tense and the causes of those errors.

The first step in the process of analysis is the writer collects the data from the student. The second, the writer identifies the errors on students’ recount text and analyzes them, after that classifies the errors based on the kinds of error.

The third, the writer describes the errors. The writer classifies the students’ error into some types (omission, misformation, addition, misordering) as
proposed by Dullay. Furthermore, the writer describes the possible causes as proposed by Jacobvist.

The last step, the writer evaluates the errors again. From the finding of this research, the total of all errors have made in using the simple past tense are 101 errors from the students on the ninth grades Al-Bayan Islamic School. Those errors derived from four types such as **misformation, omission, misordering and addition**.

a. Misformation

All the students made error of misformation, such as misformation of verb and misformation of ‘to be’. The total error of misformation is 48. First, most of all student failed to recognize past form of verb. So, it caused misformation of verb form such as *wake up at four o’clock to pray together*. Based on the sentence above, is found the errors made by the students in using simple past tense. Since recount text functions to tell the past experiences, normally it must use past tense. Here the students failed to recognize past form of verb. As we know, to make a sentence in simple past tense the past form of verb 2 must be used. In this case, the student used simple form of verb (verb 1) *wake*, it must be simple past form of verb (verb 2) *woke*. The sentence should be *we woke up at four o’clock to pray together*. Furthermore, the causes of error in this case is False Concept Hypothesized.
Another sample of misformation of verb form is before we leaved Bali Island. Based on the sentence above, it found the errors that made by student. In this case, the student also failed to recognize the past form of regular and irregular verb. Instead of using the past form, the student added the verb with suffix “–ed”. This is wrong since the verb leave is the irregular one so it cannot add suffix “–ed”. The past form of verb leave is left. The sentence should be Before we left Bali Island. Furthermore, the cause of error in this case is Overgeneralization. The student just generalized that the past forms of the verbs are always added by suffix “–ed”.

Another sample of misformation of verb form is he told us that we have to be focused on our goals and he told us some tips. Based on the sentence above, it is found the errors made by the student in using simple past tense. As known, that recount text functions to tell the past experiences, normally it must use past tense. Here the students failed to recognize past form of verb. To make a sentence in simple past tense the past form of verb must be used. In this case, the student use simple form of verb (verb 1) have, it must be simple past form of verb (verb 2) had. The sentence should be he told us that we had to be focused on our goals and he told us some tips. Furthermore, the cause of error in this case is False Concept Hypothesized between simple present tense and simple past tense in the past tense.

Second, most of all students also do the misformation of To Be. I’m changing my clothes to play in the water. Based on the sentence above, it
found the errors that made by the student in using simple past tense. Since recount text functions to tell our past experiences, normally it must be past tense. Here the students failed to recognize past form of verb. As known, to make a sentence in simple past tense the past form of verb 2 must be used. In this case, the student used form of present continuous (tobe + (v1 + -ing)) am changing, it must be simple past form of verb (verb2) changed. The suggested sentence is *I changed my clothes to play in the water*. Furthermore, the cause of error in this case is False Concept Hypothesized between simple present continuous tense and simple past tense in the past time. Another example from misformation of To Be such as *I’m very happy know it*. Based on the sentence above, it found the errors that made by student. In this case, the student failed to recognize the correct form of auxiliary verb in the past form. As known, that in the nominal sentence, the auxiliary verb “to be” has to be put before noun, adjective, or adverb. In the sentence above, the student failed to put the correct past form of to be. The student used the present form of to be *am*, it must use the past form of tobe “was”. The suggested sentence is *I was very happy know it*. Furthermore, the cause of error in this case is False Concept Hypothesized between using tobe in simple present tense and simple past tense.
b. Ommision

There are 7 students made errors in omission with the total of errors is 25. Most of errors derived from omission suffix “-ed”. First, the omission of suffixes ‘-ed’ such as yesterday, I cook with my mother. Base on the sentence above is found the errors made by student. In this case, the student also failed to recognize the past form of regular and irregular verb. As known, the past form of regular verb is only by add suffix “-ed” on the verb. Since the word cook is regular verb, so the suffix “-ed” can be put in the word cook, so the correct form should be cooked. The suggested sentence is yesterday, I cooked with my mother. Furthermore, the cause of error in this case in Incomplete Application of Rule in using past form of regular verb.

Another example from omission of suffix “-ed” such as we arrive at Cisarua Bogor. Based on the sentence above, it found the errors that made by student. In this case, the student also failed to recognize the past form of regular and irregular verb. As known, the past form of regular verb is only by add suffix “-ed” on the verb. Since the word arrive is a regular verb, so the suffix “-ed” can be put in the word arrive, so the correct form should be arrived. The suggested sentence is we arrived at Cisarua Bogor. Furthermore, the cause of error in this case is Incomplete Application of Rule in using past form of regular verb.
Another example of omission of suffix “-ed” such as *We got to clean ourselves and change our clothes.* Based on the sentence above, it found the errors that made by student. In this case, the student also failed to recognize the past form of regular and irregular verb. As known, the past form of regular verb is only by add suffix “-ed” on the verb. Since the word *change* is a regular verb, so the suffix “-ed” can be put in the word *change*, so the correct form should be *changed*. The suggested sentence is *got to clean ourselves and changed our clothes*. Furthermore, the cause of error in this case is Incomplete Application of Rule in using past form of regular verb.

Besides, the students also committed error in omission of to be such as Another example of omission of to be such as *I really nervous.* Based on the sentence above, it found the errors that made by student. In this case, the student failed to recognize the correct form of auxiliary verb (to be). As known, that in the nominal sentence, we have to put auxiliary verb to be before noun, adjective, or adverb. In the sentence above, the student failed to put past form of to be before adjectives *I really nervous*. The student should be put to be *was* in the sentence, so the suggested sentence is *I was really nervous*. Furthermore, the cause of error in this case is Incomplete Application of Rule in putting of to be.

Besides, the students also committed error in omission of to be such as *I really happy*. Based on the sentence above, it was found the
errors that made by student. In this case, the student failed to recognize
the correct form of auxiliary verb (to be). As known, that in the nominal
sentence, the auxiliary verb “to be” had to be put before noun, adjective,
or adverb. In the sentence above, the student failed to put past form of to be before adjectives I really happy. The student should be put to be was in the sentence, so the suggested sentence is I was really happy. Furthermore, the cause of error in this case is Incomplete Application of Rule in putting of to be.

c. Addition

There are 11 the error that made by the students. In the error of addition, students put an item that must not appear in a well-formed utterance Addition. The error in addition of to be such as The story was began when I went to the supermarket. Based on the sentence above, it was found the errors that had been made by student. In this case, the auxiliary verb must be put “to be” before verb in the sentence, It is wrong because the “to be” cannot be put before verb in simple past tense form. In the sentence, the student put to be was before word began, as known, that the word began is an irregular verb, the “to be” should be put before it. The suggested sentence is The story began when I went to the supermarket. Furthermore, the cause of error in this case is Ignorance of Rule Restriction in using to be in the sentence another example of addition of to be such as I was surprised to know about it. Based on the sentence
above, it was found the errors that made by student. In this case, the student put auxiliary verb (to be) before verb in the sentence. It is wrong because we cannot put to be before verb in simple past tense form. In the sentence, the student put to be was before word surprised, as known, that the word surprised is a regular verb, so the “to be” should be put before it. The suggested sentence is I was surprised to know about it. Furthermore, the cause of error in this case is Ignorance of Rule Restriction in using to be in the sentence.

d. Misordering

The writer found 2 students that made error in misordering by the total of errors 2. The example errors in misordering such as Finally, the puppy I gave to my nephew. Based on the sentence above, it was found the errors that made by student. In this case, the student failed to put the words orderly. The student was wrong to put a noun of complement before a subject. Gramatically, in the sentence a complement should be put after an object. In the sentence above the student put the word the puppy (noun of complement) before word I (subject), so it was wrong. The correct one is to put the word the puppy after word my nephew (object). The suggested sentence is finally, I gave my nephew the puppy. Furthermore, the cause of error in this case is Incomplete Application of Rule in putting order of the words in a sentence.
Another example of misordering such as *A film that wanted we to watch was one of the film that is being awaited*. Based on the sentence above, it was found the errors that made by student. In this case, the student also failed to put the words orderly. The student was wrong to put a verb before a subject. Gramatically, in a sentence a subject was put before a verb. In the sentence above the student put the word *wanted* (verb) before word *we* (subject), so it was wrong. The correct one is we should put the word *wanted* after word *we* (subject). The suggested sentence is *A film that we want to watch was one of the film that is being awaited*. Furthermore, the cause of error in this case is Incomplete Application of Rule in putting order of the words in a sentence.
BAB IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. CONCLUSION

Based on the data analysis in the previous chapter, the writer found some errors contained in the recount text made by some students. The error analysis there were 64 errors in error in misformation, 26 errors in omission, 11 error in misordering, and 2 error in addition. The data showed that some of students 9th grades Al-Bayan Islamic School have many problems in transforming the simple past tense especially in form of verb.

The errors could happen because the students are still influenced by mother tongue interference, and the error appeared to be systematic is false concept hypothesized.

B. SUGGESTION

The writer hopes that the research may be useful for those who are interested in studying of error analysis especially based on Corder’s theory, the writer notices that there are still many things need to analyzed in error analysis on student paper, because the writer only deals with simple past tense. From the research, the writer expects the readers to analyze error analysis especially by Corder’s theory and make the research as one of references in doing the similar
study. There are some suggestions that can be given in relation to the writer conclusion. The suggestions are as follow:

1. It is hoped that the teacher can give more attention in teaching simple past tense because the students have not understood yet correctly.

2. It is needed creativity by teacher in using the method of English teaching especially in teaching simple past tense and teaching how to remember the changing of irregular verb form.

3. It is hoped that the teacher should explain simple past tense clearly in order to the students understand it easily.

4. It is necessary for the teacher to give more exercises of simple past tense to the students.
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Error Recognize</th>
<th>Error Classification</th>
<th>Error Reconstruction</th>
<th>Error Causes</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>In the bus we listened to music and do read Al-Qur’an together</td>
<td>Misformation of verb form</td>
<td>In the bus we listened to music and read Al-Qur’an together</td>
<td>False Concept Hypothesized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>In the morning all of 9.1 students playing kotak post</td>
<td>Misformation of Verb Form</td>
<td>In the morning all of students played kotak post</td>
<td>False Concept Hypothesized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>We eat or lunch and prayed zuhur</td>
<td>Misformation of Verb Form</td>
<td>We ate or lunch and prayed zuhur</td>
<td>False Concept Hypothesized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>The place was crowded and I can guess why</td>
<td>Misformation of Verb Form</td>
<td>The place was crowded and I could guess why</td>
<td>False Concept Hypothesized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>It took 3 hours go to there</td>
<td>Misformation of Verb Form</td>
<td>It took 3 hours went to there</td>
<td>False Concept Hypothesized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>It is located at villa Erika, Cisarua Bogor</td>
<td>Misformation of To Be</td>
<td>It was located at villa Erika, Cisarua Bogor</td>
<td>False Concept Hypothesized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>There are 2 busses</td>
<td>Misformation of To Be</td>
<td>There were 2 busses</td>
<td>False Concept Hypothesized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Accidentally the girls’ bus ac is broken</td>
<td>Misformation of To Be</td>
<td>Accidentally the girls’ bus was broken</td>
<td>False Concept Hypothesized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>When we go there</td>
<td>Misformation of Verb Form</td>
<td>When we went there</td>
<td>False Concept Hypothesized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Net there was Mr. Aris who speak about suggestion</td>
<td>Misformation of Verb Form</td>
<td>Net there was Mr. Aris who spoke about suggestion</td>
<td>False Concept Hypothesized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>We wake up at four o’clock to pray together</td>
<td>Misformation of Verb Form</td>
<td>We woke up at four o’clock to pray together</td>
<td>False Concept Hypothesized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>We are hungry</td>
<td>Misformation of To Be</td>
<td>We were hungry</td>
<td>False Concept Hypothesized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>We feel so tired and sleepy so we decided to took a nap</td>
<td>Misformation of Verb Form</td>
<td>We felt so tired and sleepy so we decided to take a nap</td>
<td>False Concept Hypothesized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Legoland is not very</td>
<td>Misformation of Legoland was not</td>
<td>False Concept</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Original Text</td>
<td>Hypothesized</td>
<td>Corrected Text</td>
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<td>--------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>We played roller coaster, boat, watching star wars carrousel, eat snack, take a picture and many more</td>
<td><strong>Misformation of Verb Form</strong></td>
<td>We played roller coaster, boat, watched star wars carrousel, <em>ate</em> snack, take a picture and many more</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>...but there aren’t any rest area</td>
<td><strong>Misformation of To Be</strong></td>
<td>... but there weren’t any rest area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>We <em>stop</em> to rest and shalat, the rest area is clean enough</td>
<td><strong>Misformation of To Be</strong></td>
<td>We <em>stopped</em> to rest and shalat, the rest area was clean enough</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>... we <em>do</em> a long trip</td>
<td><strong>Misformation of Verb Form</strong></td>
<td>... we <em>did</em> a long trip</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>We weren’t immediately <em>go to</em> Gucci</td>
<td><strong>Misformation of Verb Form</strong></td>
<td>We weren’t immediately <em>went</em> to Gucci</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>This event’s name is motivation</td>
<td><strong>Misformation of To Be</strong></td>
<td>This event’s name <em>was</em> motivation</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>It is not far from Jakarta</td>
<td><strong>Misformation of To Be</strong></td>
<td>It <em>was not</em> far from Jakarta</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>... and we <em>meet</em> 2 motivator</td>
<td><strong>Misformation of Verb Form</strong></td>
<td>... and we <em>met</em> 2 motivator</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>We <em>learning</em> many things from them</td>
<td><strong>Misformation of Verb Form</strong></td>
<td>We <em>learnt</em> many things from them</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>We <em>spend</em> our time for the matery, games and had fun with friends</td>
<td><strong>Misformation of Verb Form</strong></td>
<td>We <em>spent</em> our time for the matery, games and had fun with friends</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>I’m not <em>joined</em> the game</td>
<td><strong>Misformation of Verb Form</strong></td>
<td>I <em>did not</em> join the game</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>I can <em>saw</em> him from window</td>
<td><strong>Misformation of Verb Form</strong></td>
<td>I <em>could see</em> him from window</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>We <em>spend</em> our time to bus to do crazy things</td>
<td><strong>Misformation of Verb Form</strong></td>
<td>We <em>spent</em> our time to bus to do</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Original Text</td>
<td>Corrected Text</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>We also took breaks at rest areas and buy some food</td>
<td>We also took breaks at rest areas and bought some food</td>
<td>False Concept Hypothesized</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>In the car, I sleep, ate snacks and listened to music</td>
<td>In the car, I slept, ate snack and listened to music</td>
<td>False Concept Hypothesized</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>The road is covered by heavy traffic</td>
<td>The road was covered by heavy traffic</td>
<td>False Concept Hypothesized</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>When we passed the heavy traffic, we immediately eat satay in front of the sate building</td>
<td>When we passed the heavy traffic, we immediately ate satay in front of the sate building</td>
<td>False Concept Hypothesized</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>My parents eat a bowl of their own</td>
<td>My parents ate a bowl of their own</td>
<td>False Concept Hypothesized</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>I only ate one piece of baso that my mom give to me</td>
<td>I only ate one piece of baso that my mom gave to me</td>
<td>False Concept Hypothesized</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>The food is very good at coti gempal</td>
<td>The food was very good at coti gempal</td>
<td>False Concept Hypothesized</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>... at 07.00 o’clock we go outside to eat dinner</td>
<td>… at 07.00 o’clock we went outside to eat dinner</td>
<td>False Concept Hypothesized</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>Because it will be held tryout for 9th grade</td>
<td>Because it would be held tryout for 9th grade</td>
<td>False Concept Hypothesized</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>A minutes later my friends come</td>
<td>A minute later my friends came</td>
<td>False Concept Hypothesized</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>I can did it</td>
<td>I can do it</td>
<td>False Concept Hypothesized</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>I did the tryout which is English and science</td>
<td>I did the tryout which was English and science</td>
<td>False Concept Hypothesized</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>…. Because we can</td>
<td>…. Because we</td>
<td>False Concept</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gathered like that</td>
<td>verb form</td>
<td>could gather like that</td>
<td>Hypothesized</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>We are divided into 7 groups</td>
<td>Misformation of To Be</td>
<td>We were divided into 7 groups</td>
<td>False Concept Hypothesized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>He told us that we have to be focused on our goals and he told us some tips.</td>
<td>Misformation of Verb Form</td>
<td>He told us that we had to be focused on our goals and he told us some tips.</td>
<td>False Concept Hypothesized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>The fun part of the night is he hypnotized some of us</td>
<td>Misformation of To Be</td>
<td>The fun part of the night was he hypnotized some of us</td>
<td>False Concept Hypothesized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>It is not far from Jakarta</td>
<td>Misformation of To Be</td>
<td>It was not far from Jakarta</td>
<td>False Concept Hypothesized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>People who joined kotak pos in this class are Shinta, Adinda, Puput, Azka, Sheila, Dira, Nanda, Indira, Sherly, Dea, etc</td>
<td>Misformation of To Be</td>
<td>People who joined kotak pos in this class were Shinta, Adinda, Puput, Azka, Sheila, Dira, Nanda, Indira, Sherly, Dea, etc</td>
<td>False Concept Hypothesized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>That’s make us really happy</td>
<td>Misformation of Verb Form</td>
<td>That’s made us really happy</td>
<td>False Concept Hypothesized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>It makes us feel like we’re in elementary school again.</td>
<td>Misformation of Verb Form</td>
<td>It made us feel like we’re in elementary school again.</td>
<td>False Concept Hypothesized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.</td>
<td>We come to the ship</td>
<td>Misformation of Verb Form</td>
<td>We came to the ship</td>
<td>False Concept Hypothesized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49.</td>
<td>When we arrived, there are so many people in there</td>
<td>Misformation of To Be</td>
<td>When we arrived, there were so many people in there</td>
<td>False Concept Hypothesized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>After that, we go back to the room</td>
<td>Misformation of Verb Form</td>
<td>After that, we went back to the room</td>
<td>False Concept Hypothesized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51.</td>
<td>In the morning, we take a walked around the forest</td>
<td>Misformation of Verb Form</td>
<td>In the morning, we took a walked around the forest</td>
<td>False Concept Hypothesized</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 52. | We go back and tidy | Misformation of Verb Form | We went back | False Concept
<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>53.</td>
<td>I felt very happy, because the view is very beautiful</td>
<td>Misformation of To Be</td>
<td>False Concept Hypothesized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54.</td>
<td>In there, we can learn about history too</td>
<td>Misformation of Verb Form</td>
<td>False Concept Hypothesized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55.</td>
<td>The taste of that buras are so good</td>
<td>Misformation of To Be</td>
<td>False Concept Hypothesized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56.</td>
<td>The taste are so tasteful</td>
<td>Misformation of To Be</td>
<td>False Concept Hypothesized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57.</td>
<td>After all students are complete</td>
<td>Misformation of To Be</td>
<td>False Concept Hypothesized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58.</td>
<td>The AC of the bus is broken</td>
<td>Misformation of To Be</td>
<td>False Concept Hypothesized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59.</td>
<td>We eat a snack, sleep in the buss and listening to the music</td>
<td>Misformation of Verb Form</td>
<td>False Concept Hypothesized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.</td>
<td>The view at villa is really beautiful</td>
<td>Misformation of To Be</td>
<td>False Concept Hypothesized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.</td>
<td>The villa is also nice</td>
<td>Misformation of To Be</td>
<td>False Concept Hypothesized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62.</td>
<td>But we have to memorized An-Naziat, An-Naba, A ba’sa to go a room</td>
<td>Misformation of To Be</td>
<td>False Concept Hypothesized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.</td>
<td>My favorite part of the games is when we played a games with Ms. Ayu and another teacher</td>
<td>Misformation of To Be</td>
<td>False Concept Hypothesized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64.</td>
<td>After played a games we swim at pool together</td>
<td>Misformation of Verb Form</td>
<td>False Concept Hypothesized</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2
The Error of Omission

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Error Recognition</th>
<th>Error Classification</th>
<th>Error Reconstruction</th>
<th>Error Causes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>We <strong>continue</strong> our trip to strawberry house</td>
<td>Omission of suffix “-ed”</td>
<td>We <strong>continued</strong> our trip to strawberry house</td>
<td>Incomplete Application of Rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>After that we <strong>memorise</strong> An-Naba, An-Naziat and A ba’sa</td>
<td>Omission of suffix “-ed”</td>
<td>After that we <strong>memorised</strong> An-Naba, An-Naziat and A ba’sa</td>
<td>Incomplete Application of Rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>My causin were <strong>go</strong> to Garut</td>
<td>Omission of To Be</td>
<td>My causin <strong>went</strong> to Garut</td>
<td>Incomplete Application of Rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>When we on the way <strong>to</strong> Jakarta,…</td>
<td>Omission of To Be</td>
<td>When we <strong>were</strong> on the way to Jakarta,…</td>
<td>Incomplete Application of Rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>So, we <strong>decide</strong> to go there</td>
<td>Omission of suffix “-ed”</td>
<td>So, we <strong>decided</strong> to go there</td>
<td>Incomplete Application of Rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>We <strong>stop</strong> to rest and shalat, the rest area is clean enough</td>
<td>Omission of suffix “-ed”</td>
<td>We <strong>stopped</strong> to rest and shalat, the rest area is clean enough</td>
<td>Incomplete Application of Rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>We <strong>were</strong> arrived at Gucci around 19.00-20.00 o’clock</td>
<td>Omission of To Be</td>
<td>We <strong>arrived at</strong> Gucci around 19.00-20.00 o’clock</td>
<td>Incomplete Application of Rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>We <strong>arrive</strong> at cisarua Bogor</td>
<td>Omission of suffix “-ed”</td>
<td>We <strong>arrived at</strong> cisarua Bogor</td>
<td>Incomplete Application of Rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>… my mother <strong>check</strong> in to the hotel</td>
<td>Omission of suffix “-ed”</td>
<td>my mother <strong>checked</strong> in to the hotel</td>
<td>Incomplete Application of Rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>After taking a walk, we <strong>back</strong> to the hotel</td>
<td>Omission of To Be</td>
<td>After taking a walk, we <strong>were</strong> back to the hotel</td>
<td>Incomplete Application of Rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>In the evening we <strong>back</strong> to Jakarta</td>
<td>Omission of To Be</td>
<td>In the evening we <strong>were</strong> back to Jakarta</td>
<td>Incomplete Application of Rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Last week, we <strong>were</strong></td>
<td>Omission of</td>
<td>Last week, we</td>
<td>Incomplete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>went to puncak</td>
<td>To Be</td>
<td>went to puncak</td>
<td>Application of Rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>We were had a shower and packing our things</td>
<td>Omission of To Be</td>
<td>We had a shower and packing our things</td>
<td>Incomplete Application of Rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>After ate we return to our course</td>
<td>Omission of suffix “-ed”</td>
<td>After ate we returned to our course</td>
<td>Incomplete Application of Rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>We got to clean ourselves and change our clothes</td>
<td>Omission of suffix “-ed”</td>
<td>We got to clean ourselves and changed our clothes</td>
<td>Incomplete Application of Rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>My father check in to the hotel</td>
<td>Omission of suffix “-ed”</td>
<td>My father checked in to the hotel</td>
<td>Incomplete Application of Rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>And we happy play with the water</td>
<td>Omission of To Be</td>
<td>And we were happy play with the water</td>
<td>Incomplete Application of Rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>At 9 a.m I gather with my family in Ancol</td>
<td>Omission of suffix “-ed”</td>
<td>At 9 a.m I gathered with my family in Ancol</td>
<td>Incomplete Application of Rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>We cross the island with ship</td>
<td>Omission of suffix “-ed”</td>
<td>We crossed the island with ship</td>
<td>Incomplete Application of Rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>I met biawak, it so big</td>
<td>Omission of To Be</td>
<td>I met biawak, it was so big</td>
<td>Incomplete Application of Rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>After that we back to the room</td>
<td>Omission of To Be</td>
<td>After that we were back to the room</td>
<td>Incomplete Application of Rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Yesterday, I was cook with my mother</td>
<td>Omission of suffix “-ed”</td>
<td>Yesterday, I was cooked with my mother</td>
<td>Incomplete Application of Rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>We cook traditional food from Indonesia</td>
<td>Omission of suffix “-ed”</td>
<td>We cooked traditional food from Indonesia</td>
<td>Incomplete Application of Rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>After that we pour coconut milk into that rice and than mix them together</td>
<td>Omission of suffix “-ed”</td>
<td>After that we poured coconut milk into that rice and then mix them together</td>
<td>Incomplete Application of Rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Next, me and my</td>
<td>Omission of</td>
<td>Next, me and my</td>
<td>Incomplete</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
mom **want** to wrap that rice into banana leaves.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mom <strong>want</strong> to wrap that rice into banana leaves.</th>
<th>suffix “-ed”</th>
<th>mom <strong>wanted</strong> to wrap that rice into banana leaves.</th>
<th>Application of Rule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>26.</strong> After we <strong>finish</strong>, we must bowl that until the buras ready to eat</td>
<td>Omission of To Be</td>
<td>After we <strong>finished</strong>, we had bowl that until the buras ready to eat</td>
<td>Incomplete Application of Rule</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3
The error of addition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Error Recognition</th>
<th>Error Classification</th>
<th>Error Reconstruction</th>
<th>Error Causes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>In there, we were played together, read Qur’an together</td>
<td>Addition of To Be</td>
<td>In there, we played together, read Qur’an together</td>
<td>Ignorance of Rule Restriction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>After we were listened to second motivator</td>
<td>Addition of To Be</td>
<td>After we listened to second motivator</td>
<td>Ignorance of Rule Restriction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>… and then all of us were swam</td>
<td>Addition of To Be</td>
<td>… and then all of us swam</td>
<td>Ignorance of Rule Restriction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>We are cried together</td>
<td>Addition of To Be</td>
<td>We cried together</td>
<td>Ignorance of Rule Restriction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Then, me and my cousins were ate in the restaurant</td>
<td>Addition of To Be</td>
<td>Then, me and my cousins ate in the restaurant</td>
<td>Ignorance of Rule Restriction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>We were gathered in the library to pay before we left the school at 8</td>
<td>Addition of To Be</td>
<td>We gathered in the library to pay before we left the school at 8</td>
<td>Ignorance of Rule Restriction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>So, they’re changed</td>
<td>Addition of To Be</td>
<td>So, they changed</td>
<td>Ignorance of Rule Restriction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>It is took maybe one hour</td>
<td>Addition of To Be</td>
<td>It took maybe one hour</td>
<td>Ignorance of Rule Restriction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Finally we are arrived</td>
<td>Addition of To Be</td>
<td>Finally we arrived</td>
<td>Ignorance of Rule Restriction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>The boys are played soccer, and the girls are played ‘kotak pos’</td>
<td>Addition of To Be</td>
<td>The boys played soccer, and the girls are played ‘kotak pos’</td>
<td>Ignorance of Rule Restriction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>We were arrived at a wolked around the forest</td>
<td>Addition of To Be</td>
<td>We arrived at a wolked around the forest</td>
<td>Ignorance of Rule Restriction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4
The error of misordering

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Error Recognition</th>
<th>Error Classification</th>
<th>Error Reconstruction</th>
<th>Error Causes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Finally, the puppy I gave to my nephew</td>
<td>misordering</td>
<td>Finally, I gave my nephew the puppy</td>
<td>Incomplete Application of Rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>A film that wanted we to watch was one of the film that is being awaited</td>
<td>misordering</td>
<td>A film that we wanted to watch was one of the film that is being awaited</td>
<td>Incomplete Application of Rule</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Motivation in Puncak

Last week, on Thursday until Friday, we, the seniors in SMP Al-Bayan, went to Puncak for one night. We went there with most of our teachers. Sadly, not every one of them could come because they had to keep the rest of the students in control. We are divided into 8 groups, I was in group 7.

We were gathered in the library to pray before we left the school at 8. We arrived 3 hours later by bus but we still had to walk to the villa. It was exhausting because the road was bumpy. Then we arrived in the villa, it looked scary a little bit at first but I was actually expecting that. So it wasn't a problem for me.

We had lunch; everyone had an Indonesian fried chicken, rice and a bottle of water. Then we prayed Dhuhr and started reading and memorising the quran. At 6, we got to clean ourselves and change our clothes. We had dinner and the first motivator started the talk. He told us that we have to be focused on our goals and he told us some tips. The fun part of the night is, he hypnotised some of us, that was funny.

Then we went to our room to sleep. The ones that couldn't memorise had to finish memorising first before they got to sleep. I stayed up memorising until 12 pm and finally got some sleep. The next day, we woke up at 4 to pray. After we finished, we got to do anything we wanted. We had breakfast.

At 7, the second motivator did the talk. He was in the military and he was really smart, funny and he was charismatic and he got all of us amazed by his abilities and his story. After that, we went outside to play some games. We ended up playing in the pool before we had lunch and went back to Jakarta.
My Holiday

Last holiday, I went to Bandung. I went to Bandung at 5.30.

It took 4 hours to get there. I went to Bandung to meet my cousins.

We arrived at 9.30. Suddenly, when we arrived there, my cousins were going to Garut when I arrived at Bandung. So my father decided to go to Rancamaya, Garut. It took 6 hours to get there.

When we arrived at Rancamaya, apparently the day was already dark. So we decided to take a nap to prepare for the next day. In the next day we spent our day to swim in the beach. We went to hotel at 05.00 pm to take a shower and prepared for maghrib.

In the next day we went back to Jakarta at 11.00 am. It took 3 hours to arrive at Jakarta. When we on the way to Jakarta, we trapped in traffic jam. So we arrived at Jakarta at 11.00 pm. We were so tired because tomorrow we did our daily activity, but we were happy to get to Rancamaya.
The Relaxing Hot Spring Water

Last holiday, I was going to Tegar with my family. We decided to go there because there's a hot spring water in Gucci, to be exact. I was feeling asleep during the trip, but I woke up when I realized that we were stuck in a traffic jam. The worse is that my brother wanted to pee, but there aren't any rest areas, so my mom told me to go down and accompany my brother to pee on the other side of the road.

I was really upset, because my brother always wants to pee EVERYTIME we do a long trip. Back to the story around 6:00-6:30 PM, we stop to rest and short, the rest area is clean enough and there's a Starbucks I was going to buy a tall green tea frappuccino but for some reason, I decided not to.

We were wondering around, we weren't immediately go to Gucci, we visited Semarang, Kendal. I had a really bad fun, but my mother, my father, and my brother laughed because of my lame fun. Well at least I tried, we were arrived at Gucci around 19:00-20:00 o'clock. We didn't get a room hotel, and my mom didn't want to stay at villa because the villa is creepy, so we tried to look for another hotel, and we got one! A pretty good one! We decided to stay, it wasn't exactly look like hotels but still comfortable. My family and I went to the hot spring water pool.

The water was really hot at night more than at morning, maybe because in the night is colder than in the morning. I was bathing myself in the hot spring pool, it was really relaxing and... I enjoyed it a lot! In the afternoon, we left the hotel and went to Solo.
Motivation

Five days ago, on January 13th 2017, a grade went to Cisau, Bogor until January 20th 2017. This event was important for grade students because the motivator gave us motivation to be a success person. We spent this event in the Villa Ericca.

On January 13th 2017, at 7.7 o'clock we prayed dhuhur in the Library, after that we went into the bus to started our journey to Cisau, Bogor. There was something wrong with our air conditioner's bus, so we moved to the other bus at the rest area. Then, we started to continued our journey. At 11 o'clock we arrived at Cisau, Bogor. To walk about 2km to get our Villa, it took about 30 minutes. After we arrived in Villa Ericca, we prayed dhuhur. And then we

memorised An-Nabas, An-Nazias, and a'basah. We had dinner before we prayed magrib.

And after we prayed isha we had guest (motivator) his name is Mr. Harris. He is a success person so he gave us motivation to used our brain and our heart. It could help us to study perfectly. There were some troubles in that night. We slept at 1 am. and we woke up at 4 am. We prayed fajr and shubuh. And next we had free time, we played in the garden happily. After that we had motivator again. His name is Mr. Fida. It was amazing to heard his experience. He could a school

in Paris and many others. Then, after we had motivation we had games outside.

After games we swam in the swimming pool. I surprised that suddenly I could swim, I never think that I could swim in 2m you know :D. After we had swim, we went to the bus to go home. And we walked 2km again to get our bus.

It was amazing experience with my friends and we got amazing information to help us for our future. I hope I could to do this event again and also with my friends. Thanks all, I was very happy :}

Intan Amun T.
Holiday in Bandung

Last Holiday, My Family and I Went to Bandung. It is Not Far From Jakarta but There's Traffic Soon. We Arrived at the Aston Afternoon. My Mother Check-In to the Hotel.

Then, We Put the Stuff in It and My Father Was Preparing Stuffs for Us to Take a Walk. We Went to Restaurant Not Far From Hotel, and We Went to Secreat, Rumah Mode, etc. After Taking a Walk, We Back to the Hotel.

In the Afternoon We Went Dusun Bambu. I Was Happy Because the Place Was Cool. And In the Evening We Back to Jakarta.

And I Was Very Happy Holiday in Bandung.
I'm So Excited

Last week, we went to the park. We went to Villa Cisarua to do our Motivation there. And we met a motivator. We learned many things from them and took a picture with them. We spent time for the movie, games, and had fun with friends. We stayed in there until 2 days from Thursday until Friday.

I was so excited when we had a games together. Although, I'm not joined the game because my stomach was hurts very bad, so I saw they were played the games and swim in the Swimming pool. And there was a thing that made me laughed hard and made my cheek became red. When some of the boys took one of all teachers to throwed him to the swimming pool, he was so shock and wet. And when he throwed into the swimming pool and got out from the swimming pool, I can saw him from window, when he go out with his clothes wet.

And after we played the games, we were had a shower and packing our things to went back to school. We had prayed together and after that we went by walk to our bus and we spent our time in bus to do crazy things like sing together, dance and made a joke. We arrived in albayan at 17:00.
Nama : Zaizafun Aya Gunara
Kelas : 9.1
Hari/Tanggal : 24/01/17
Jam : 14 : 00
Sekolah : SMP Al-Bayan Islamic School

"Trip to Bandung"

Last Saturday, I went to Bandung. I went there with my parents. We started our journey at 6 o'clock by car. The trip took 4 hours. We also took breaks at rest areas and bought some food. In the car, I slept, ate snacks, and listened to music.

As soon as we arrived at the toll gate, the road is covered by heavy traffic. Then we decided to switch gates to gate Dago. When we passed the heavy traffic, we immediately ate Satay in front of the Sony building. After eating there, we went to Baso Cangkring to eat again. My parents ate a bowl of their own but as I was full, I only ate one piece of baso that my mom gave to me.

Then we continued to eat at Resto Gempol, I ordered a roasted chocolate bread and cold milk. The food is very good at Resto Gempol. After the eating, we decided to rest at our hotel in the valley. When we arrive at the hotel, it was 12:30 o'clock, so we prayed and after that we took a walk and sit by the garden of the hotel. There was a wonderful view by the garden. We stayed at the garden until 4 o'clock and went back to our room to pray and at 7:00 o'clock we go outside to eat dinner at a restaurant beside a train track. At 9 o'clock we went shopping for clothes at The Heritage, then went back to the hotel at 10 o'clock and slept. The next day we ate breakfast at the hotel & went to the gym, then we went home at 1 o'clock.

Although I already went to Bandung several times, my trip there was always fun and makes me want to go there again.

Zaizafun Aya G.
New Year Holiday

Last holiday, I went to bidodari island with my family. It's not too far from Jakarta. I went there with a ship. It's just 30 minutes to go there.

At 9 A.M. I gather with my family in Ancol. At 10 A.M. we come to the ship. We cross the island with a ship. When we arrived, there are so many people in there. At 12 P.M. the viva showed me many fireworks. After that, we go back to the room. In the morning, we take a walk around the forest. I met a brahman. It was big. We went to the fortresses. After that we go back to the room. Next, I & my uncle rent a bicycle. We walked around the forest again. We go back & tidy up and breakfast.

I felt very happy because the view is very beautiful. In there, we can learn about history too. Because there was a fortress.

Sherly
(Sherly Vythias)
Last week at Monday, we played "Kotak Pos" with all students in 9.1. Kotak Pos is a game played by minimal 5 people. One person become the one that must close her eyes with something, and the others are must be quiet and shouldn't move if they're caught by the one that close her eyes. We're using fruits name and sometimes animals name. So if the one that close it eyes catch someone with the correct name, so they're changed. People who joined Kotak Pos in this class are Shita, Adinda, Piput, Azra, Shab, Dira, Nanda, Indra, Shery, dea, etc. We really enjoy the game, there's a lot of laugh and joker. That's make us really happy. We played that game at tomorrow, and again and again it makes us feel like we're in elementary school again.
Go to the beach with family!

Nama: Nanda Syakirah
Kelas: 9.1
Hari/Tanggal: Tuesday, 24 January 2017
Jam: 14:00
Sekolah: SMP Al-Bayan Islamic School

Last holiday, my family and I went for a picnic at Anyer beach, Serang, Banten. It is not far from Jakarta because it only took 2 hours to get there.

At 10:05 AM we arrived at the beach area. My father check in to the hotel. Then we put the stuff in it and my mother was preparing for lunch. Then we ate rice with chicken, sayur asam, and sambal.

In the afternoon we went to the beach, and I was speechless by the beautiful view. I dipped my foot into the water and it was cool. And we happy play with the water.
COOKING WITH MOM

Yesterday, I was cook with my mother. We cook traditional food from Indonesia, that name is buras. Buras are like lontong, but buras use coconut milk. The function of coconut milk are to make the taste of buras tasteful.

To make buras we took one hour to cook the rice. After that we pour coconut milk into that rice and then mix them together. Next, we and my mom want to wrap that rice into banana leaves. After we finished we must boil that until the buras ready to eat. It took maybe one hour.

After that done, we ate buras together with my mother, father and my brother too. The taste of that buras are so good, the taste are so tasteful. Buras is one of my favorite food.

I'm sorry if my English are so bad, I hope you understand hehe. But I am still learning to make my English good. Thank you :)

Deandra Sekar
Last Sunday, I went to my course because it will be held tryout for 9th grade. I arrived at 7 o'clock but it was still lonely. A minute later my friends came and we waited for other friends. My teacher divided us into groups like A, B, C.

First lesson was Indonesian languages. The question was long and the answer was very strange but I can do it. Next lesson was math. The question was difficult and I forgot that formula. After did the math we may take a rest. I asked my friend to eat chicken noodle. My friend said she wanted to wait for other friends. A minute later we went to chicken noodle. We arrived there. I ordered 4 chicken noodle. Not long after that the chicken noodle came and then we ate. After ate we return to our cause. My friends prayed dhuhr and I did the tryout which is English and science. After we finished we may went home.

After tryout my head was dizzy but it was a best memories, because we can gathered like that.

Nirmala Nuvitika P.
Go To Bandung

Last holiday, my family and I went to Bandung. We went there by car. It took 3 hours to go there. When we arrived there we visited our my grandmother house. I met my cousins.

When I was in Bandung, my cousins and I were took a walk to Lembang. We played outside and swam there. Then, me and my cousins were ate in the restoran. We continue our trip to strawberry house. Me and my cousins to pick strawberry. After that, we went home.

The next day, my cousins and I went to Durian Bambu. When we arrived there we had lunch together. After that, we took photos together. After that, we went to Kampung Gajah. We rode a lot of attractions. We felt so tired so we decided to went back to Jakarta.

I felt so happy.

Shabrina
Last week, 9th grade students Al-bayan Islamic Junior High School went to Villa Erica Puncak Bogor. At there we will do the motivation. Before that, we went at 06.00 am and arrived at 11.00 am. In the bus we listened to music. And do read Al-Quran together.

In there we were played together, read Quran together, listened the motivator, ate together, free time and many more to do at there. In the morning all of 9th.1 students playing Kotak post. After that we ate our breakfast. After that we were listened to Second motivator named Mr. Welda. After that we played games together and then all of us were swam.

After we played games we eat our lunch and prayed Zuhur. And then packed our stuffs and prepared our self to went home by the bus. The best part of this event was when we are cried together, made the video of our generations.

Aura Aura
Andjani
Last week, me and my friends went to Puncak for motivation. Before we went to Puncak, we gathered in school at 06:00 am. After all students are complete, we went to the bus. But in the bus we waited so long because the AC of the bus is broken. Then we move to boys bus.

After we moved, the bus started to move. When we were in the bus we eat a snack, sleep in the bus, and listening to the music. Then we stopped at rest area. After that, we switched to another bus, and then we continued our trip.

After we stuck in the traffic finally we are arrived. Then we walked to the villa. The view at villa is really beatiful. The villa is also nice, but we have to memorised an-norok, an-moab, abasa to get a room. At night after shalat isya, the motivator is arrived at our villa and we got motivated by the motivator.

Next morning, we ate breakfast together. After breakfast we played games. The boys are played soccer, and the girls are played "kotak pas", my favorite. Part of the games is when we played a games with ms tyu and another teacher. After played a games, we swim at pool together, and made a video about our generation. Then we went home.
Nama : Regina dina
Kelas : 6.1
Hari/Tanggal : Senin, 21 Januari
Jam : 14:00
Sekolah : Al-bayan Islamic School

**Trip to Japan**

I went to Japan for my holiday last year. I went with my dad, mother and my little sister. The trip started when we arrived at the airport— we joined a tour to Japan so when we got there, we needed to wait for the others. The flight to Japan we're taking was at night, so before the trip started, we already were tired. The flight took 7 hours, we used the time to rest and store energy for the upcoming events.

We landed at Haneda airport at six. A bus was already waiting outside to take us to our next destination which is the Disney Sea. Disney Sea is a famous amusement part my parents were excited to visit. As soon after we arrived, we took photos with the Disney Globe. Honestly, I didn't expect many people there, the place was crowded and I can guess why. We decided to ride a rollercoaster and I was blown away by the fact of how different Japan is and Indonesia's rollercoasters are.

The next day, we rode on the same bus as yesterday. We went touring in the famous city, Tokyo. Not only that, we visited many cities near Tokyo, like Akihabara. I bought many things such as keychains and books from my favourite TV shows.

On the third day, we moved to another hotel. It was a traditional hotel and it had an onsen. Sadly I didn't go in it because my mother didn't allow me to.
**My Holiday To Jogja**

Last holiday, my family and I went to Jogja. We went there by car. It took 12 hours to get there. We arrived there at night. So, we decided to take a nap. The next day, we went to Malioboro to buy some souvenirs and batik.

Before that, we had breakfast at my grandmother's house. Malioboro is not far from my grandma's house. It only took 20 minutes to get there. When we arrived there, it was very crowded and hot.

After we bought some souvenirs and batik, we were hungry. So, we decided to have lunch at the restaurant near Malioboro. After that, we went to bakpia store. There was a lot of kind of bakpia. After that, we went back to my grandma's house. We felt so tired and sleepy so we decided to take a nap. The next day, we went to Kalibaru. After we went to Kalibaru, we went back to Jakarta. I felt so tired but I'm so happy too.
Trip to Singapore & Malaysia

Last holiday, me and my family went to Singapore by plane. We arrived at Soekarno-Hatta International Airport at 6 a.m and take off at 7 a.m. It only took one hour to get there.

At 8 a.m., we landed at Changi International Airport in Singapore. The airport is big and clean. Then, we went to Johor, Malaysia by car. We stayed in Somerset Hotel for 2 nights, and it's near the Hello Kitty Land. So, we decided to go there.

Next day, we went to Legoland and it's near the hotel too. It only took 15 minutes to go there. Legoland is not very crowded, because that wasn't weekend. We played roller coaster, boat, watching Star Wars, carrousel, eat snack, take a picture and many more. We bought some souvenirs too. That was really fun. We were happy. And I will not forget that day forever.
SMP Al-Bayan Achievement Motivation

On 15th to 20 January 2016, my school had an agenda. It called "Achievement motivation". This agenda was only for the 3rd grade of junior high school. The purpose of this agenda is to motivate the students of 3rd grade and make sure they are ready for the national examination. It is located at Villa Ekstra, Cisarua Bogor.

To go there we took about 3 hours by bus. There are 2 buses, one for the girls and one for the boys. Accidentally, the girl's bus AC is broken, so half of the boys moved to the girls' bus. When we go there, we needed to work for 7 days.

The first thing we did was having lunch. After that we memorise An-nisr, An-naziat and albasra and then passed them to our teacher. Next there was Mr. Aris who speaks about suggestion. He is a good motivator.

The next day, we wake up at four o'clock to pray together. And then there is Mr. Titi who told us about his experiences in his life. And the best part was when we were playing lots of games together. We also made a video of our generation.
I. Change the following sentences into negative and interrogative sentences!

1. (+) They played football last month.
   (-) They _______ played football last month.
   (?) _______ they _______ football last month?

2. (+) Father bought some cakes last night.
   (-) Father _______ bought some cakes last night.
   (?) _______ father _______ some cakes last night?

3. (+) He wrote a letter yesterday.
   (-) He _______ wrote a letter yesterday.
   (?) _______ he _______ a letter yesterday?

4. (+) Shifa cleaned the blackboard.
   (-) Shifa _______ cleaned the blackboard.
   (?) _______ Shifa _______ the blackboard?

5. (+) We bought a magazine in the bookshop.
   (-) We _______ bought a magazine in the bookshop.
   (?) _______ we _______ a magazine in the bookshop?

II. Complete the following letter with a correct form!

Dear: Sarah

Sarah, I am writing to you just to memorize about our holiday in your city last year.

I (1) _______ so happy being there with you. We (2) _______ many tourism objects like Parangtritis Beach, Prambanan Temple, and Malioboro. I really enjoyed the places. We (3) _______ many foods and souvenirs there. We also (4) _______ the pictures.
scenery. We (20)... so happy spending time together.
I hope we can visit there again next time.

1. a. is  
   b. was  
   c. are  
   d. were

2. a. visited  
   b. visiting  
   c. visits  
   d. visit

3. a. buy  
   b. buying  
   c. bought  
   d. buyed

4. a. take  
   b. takes  
   c. taked  
   d. took

5. a. were  
   b. was  
   c. are  
   d. is

III. Fill the blanks!
1. She (meet) ................................................................. her uncle last night.
2. We (do) ................................................................. the test yesterday.
3. You did not (bring) .................................................. the dictionary.
4. Did your father (drink) ............................................. the coffee yesterday?
5. They (play) ............................................................. the game last night.
6. He (give) ............................................................... me an orange last week.
7. I (go) ................................................................. to Medan last month.
8. She (sing) ............................................................. a song yesterday morning.
9. Mother (make) ....................................................... a rainbow cake last week.
10. Ditta (wash) ........................................................ her shoes yesterday morning.
I. Change the following sentences into negative and interrogative sentences!

1. (+) They played football last month.
   (-) They didn't play football last month.
   (?) Did they play football last month?

2. (+) Father brought some cakes last night.
   (-) Father didn't bring any cakes last night.
   (?) Did father bring any cakes last night?

3. (+) He wrote a letter yesterday.
   (-) He didn't write a letter yesterday.
   (?) Did he write a letter yesterday?

4. (+) Shifa cleaned the blackboard.
   (-) Shifa didn't clean the blackboard.
   (?) Did Shifa clean the blackboard?

5. (+) We bought a magazine in the bookshop.
   (-) We didn't buy a magazine in the bookshop.
   (?) Did we buy a magazine in the bookshop?

II. Complete the following letter with a correct form!

Dear: Sarah

Sarah, I am writing to you just to memorize about our holiday in your city last year.
   I (1).... so happy being there with you. We (2).... many tourism objects like Parangtritis Beach, Prambanan Temple, and Malioboro. I really enjoyed the places. We (3).... many foods and souvenirs there. We also (4).... the pictures
scenery. We (20)... so happy spending time together. I hope we can visit there again next time.

1. a. is
   b. was
   c. are
   d. were

2. a. visited
   b. visiting
   c. visits
   d. visit

3. a. buy
   b. buying
   c. bought
   d. buyed

4. a. take
   b. takes
   c. taked
   d. look

5. a. were
   b. was
   c. are
   d. is

III. Fill the blanks!
1. She (meet) ____________________________________________ her uncle last night.
2. We (do) ____________________________________________ the test yesterday.
3. You did not (bring) ____________________________________ the dictionary.
4. Did your father (drink) ____________________________ the coffee yesterday?
5. They (play) ___________________________________________ the game last night.
6. He (give) ____________________________________________ me an orange last week.
7. I (go) ______________________________________________ to Medan last month.
8. She (sing) ____________________________________________ a song yesterday morning.
9. Mother (make) _________________________________________ a rainbow cake last week.
10. Ditta (wash) _________________________________________ her shoes yesterday morning.
I. Change the following sentences into negative and interrogative sentences!

1. (+) They played football last month.
   (−) They didn’t play football last month.
   (?Did they play football last month?

2. (+) Father brought some cakes last night.
   (−) Father didn’t bring some cakes last night.
   (?Did father bring some cakes last night?

3. (+) He wrote a letter yesterday.
   (−) He didn’t write a letter yesterday.
   (¿Did he write a letter yesterday?

4. (+) Shifa cleaned the blackboard.
   (−) Shifa didn’t clean the blackboard.
   (¿Did Shifa clean the blackboard?

5. (+) We bought a magazine in the bookshop.
   (−) We didn’t buy a magazine in the bookshop.
   (?Did we buy a magazine in the bookshop?

II. Complete the following letter with a correct form!

Dear: Sarah

Sarah, I am writing to you just to memorize about our holiday in your city last year.

I (1).... so happy being there with you. We (2).... many tourism objects like Parangtritis Beach, Frambanan Temple, and Malioboro. I really enjoyed the places. We (3).... many foods and souvenirs there. We also (4).... the pictures
scenery. We (20)... so happy spending time together.
I hope we can visit there again next time.

1. a. is
   b. was
   c. are
   d. were

2. a. visited
   b. visiting
   c. visits
   d. visit

3. a. buy
   b. buying
   c. bought
   d. buyed

4. a. take
   b. takes
   c. taked
   d. took

5. a. were
   b. was
   c. are
   d. is

III. Fill the blanks!
1. She (meet) ................................................. her uncle last night.
2. We (do) ................................................. the test yesterday.
3. You did not (bring) ................................................. the dictionary.
4. Did your father (drink) ................................................. the coffee yesterday?
5. They (play) ................................................. the game last night.
6. He (give) ................................................. me an orange last week.
7. I (go) ................................................. to Medan last month.
8. She (sing) ................................................. a song yesterday morning.
9. Mother (make). ................................................. a rainbow cake last week.
10. Ditta (wash) ................................................. her shoes yesterday morning.
I. Change the following sentences into negative and interrogative sentences!

1. (+) They played football last month.
   (-) They didn't play football last month.
   (?) Did they play football last month?

2. (+) Father brought some cakes last night.
   (-) Father didn't bring some cakes last night.
   (?) Did father bring?

3. (+) He wrote a letter yesterday.
   (-) He didn't write a letter yesterday.
   (?) Did he__________?

4. (+) Shifa cleaned the blackboard.
   (-) Shifa didn't clean the blackboard.
   (?) __________ Shifa?

5. (+) We bought a magazine in the bookshop.
   (-) We didn't buy a magazine in the bookshop.
   (?) __________ We?

II. Complete the following letter with a correct form!

Dear: Sarah

Sarah, I am writing to you just to memorize about our holiday in your city last year.

I (1).... so happy being there with you. We (2).... many tourism objects like Parangtritis Beach, Prambanan Temple, and Malioboro. I really enjoyed the places. We (3).... many foods and souvenirs there. We also (4).... the pictures.
scenery. We (20)... so happy spending time together.
    I hope we can visit there again next time.

1. a. is  
    b. was  
    c. are  
    d. were

2. a. visited  
    b. visiting  
    c. visits  
    d. visit

3. a. buy  
    b. buying  
    c. bought  
    d. buyed

4. a. take  
    b. takes  
    c. taked  
    d. took

5. a. were  
    b. was  
    c. are  
    d. is

III. Fill the blanks!
1. She [meet] [met] her uncle last night.
2. We [do] [did] the test yesterday.
3. You did not [bring] [brought] the dictionary.
4. Did your father [drink] [drank] the coffee yesterday?
5. They [play] [played] the game last night.
6. He [give] [gave] me an orange last week.
7. I [go] [went] to Medan last month.
8. She [sing] [sang] a song yesterday morning.
9. Mother [make] [made] a rainbow cake last week.
10. Ditta [wash] [washed] her shoes yesterday morning.
I. Change the following sentences into negative and interrogative sentences!

1. (+) They played football last month.
   (-) They didn't play football last month.
   (?) Did they play football last month?

2. (+) Father brought some cakes last night.
   (-) Father didn't buy some cakes last night.
   (?) Did father buy some cakes last night?

3. (+) He wrote a letter yesterday.
   (-) He didn't write a letter yesterday.
   (?) Did he write a letter yesterday?

4. (+) Shifa cleaned the blackboard.
   (-) Shifa didn't clean the blackboard.
   (?) Did Shifa clean the blackboard?

5. (+) We bought a magazine in the bookshop.
   (-) We didn't buy a magazine in the bookshop.
   (?) Did we buy a magazine in the bookshop?

II. Complete the following letter with a correct form!

Dear: Sarah

Sarah, I am writing to you just to memorize about our holiday in your city last year.

I (1)... so happy being there with you. We (2)... many tourism objects like Parangtritis Beach, Prambanan Temple, and Malioboro. I really enjoyed the places. We (3)... many foods and souvenirs there. We also (4)... the pictures
scenery. We (20)... so happy spending time together.
    I hope we can visit there again next time.

1. a. is
    b. was
    c. are
    d. were

2. a. visited
    b. visiting
    c. visits
    d. visit

3. a. buy
    b. buying
    c. bought
    d. buyed

4. a. take
    b. takes
    c. taked
    d. took

5. a. were
    b. was
    c. are
    d. is

III. Fill the blanks!
1. She (meet) .......................... her uncle last night.
2. We (do) .......................... the test yesterday.
3. You did not (bring) ...................... the dictionary.
4. Did your father (drink) ...................... the coffee yesterday?
5. They (play) .......................... the game last night.
6. He (give) .......................... me an orange last week.
7. I (go) .......................... to Medan last month.
8. She (sing) .......................... a song yesterday morning.
9. Mother (make) .......................... a rainbow cake last week.
10. Ditta (wash) .......................... her shoes yesterday morning.
I. Change the following sentences into negative and interrogative sentences!

1. (+) They played football last month.
   (-) They didn't play football last month.
   (?) Did they play football last month?

2. (+) Father brought some cakes last night.
   (-) Father didn't bring any cakes last night.
   (?) Did father bring any cakes last night?

3. (+) He wrote a letter yesterday.
   (-) He didn't write a letter yesterday.
   (?) Did he write a letter yesterday?

4. (+) Shifa cleaned the blackboard.
   (-) Shifa didn't clean the blackboard.
   (?) Did Shifa clean the blackboard?

5. (+) We bought a magazine in the bookshop.
   (-) We didn't buy a magazine in the bookshop.
   (?) Did you buy a magazine in the bookshop?

II. Complete the following letter with a correct form!

Dear Sarah

Sarah, I am writing to you just to memorize about our holiday in your city last year.

I (1) so happy being there with you. We (2) many tourism objects like Parangtritis Beach, Prambanan Temple, and Malioboro. I really enjoyed the places. We (3) many foods and souvenirs there. We also (4) the pictures
scenery. We (20)... so happy spending time together.
I hope we can visit there again next time.

1. a. is
   √ was
   c. are
   d. were

2. a. visited
   b. visiting
   c. visits
   d. visit

3. a. buy
   √ bought
   d. buyed

4. a. take
   b. takes
   c. took
   d. taked

5. a. were
   b. was
   c. are
   d. is

III. Fill the blanks!
1. She (meet) ___________ her uncle last night.
2. We (do) ___________ the test yesterday.
3. You did not (bring) ___________ the dictionary.
4. Did your father (drink) ___________ the coffee yesterday?
5. They (play) ___________ the game last night.
6. He (give) ___________ me an orange last week.
7. I (go) ___________ to Medan last month.
8. She (sing) ___________ a song yesterday morning.
9. Mother (make) ___________ a rainbow cake last week.
10. Ditta (wash) ___________ her shoes yesterday morning.
I. Change the following sentences into negative and interrogative sentences!

1. (+) They played football last month.
   (-) They didn't play football last month.
   (?) Did they play football last month?

2. (+) Father brought some cakes last night.
   (-) Father didn't bring any cakes last night.
   (?) Did father bring any cakes last night?

3. (+) He wrote a letter yesterday.
   (-) He didn't write a letter yesterday.
   (?) Did he write a letter yesterday?

4. (+) Shifa cleaned the blackboard.
   (-) Shifa didn't clean the blackboard.
   (?) Did Shifa clean the blackboard?

5. (+) We bought a magazine in the bookshop.
   (-) We didn't buy a magazine in the bookshop.
   (?) Did we buy a magazine?

II. Complete the following letter with a correct form!

Dear: Sarah

Sarah, I am writing to you just to memorize about our holiday in your city last year.

I (1)... so happy being there with you. We (2)... many tourism objects like Parangtritis Beach, Prambanan Temple, and Malioboro. I really enjoyed the places. We (3)... many foods and souvenirs there. We also (4)... the pictures
scenery. We (20)... so happy spending time together.
I hope we can visit there again next time.

1. a. is
   x was
   c. are
d. were

2. a. visited
   x visiting
   c. visits
d. visit

3. a. buy
   x bought
   d. buying

4. a. take
   b. takes
   x took
   c. taked

5. a. were
   b. was
   x are
d. is

III. Fill the blanks!
1. She (meet) ........................................... her uncle last night.
2. We (do) ........................................... the test yesterday.
3. You did not (bring) ................................ the dictionary.
4. Did your father (drink) ................................ the coffee yersterday?
5. They (play) ........................................... the game last night.
6. He (give) ........................................... me an orange last week.
7. I (go) ........................................... to Medan last month.
8. She (sing) ........................................... a song yesterday morning.
9. Mother (make) ....................................... a rainbow cake last week.
10. Ditta (wash) ........................................... her shoes yesterday morning.
I. Change the following sentences into negative and interrogative sentences!

1. (+) They played football last month.
   (-) They weren't playing football last month.
   (?) Were they playing football last month?

2. (+) Father brought some cakes last night.
   (-) Father didn't bring some cakes last night.
   (?) Did father bring some cakes last night?

3. (+) He wrote a letter yesterday.
   (-) He didn't write a letter yesterday.
   (?) Did he write a letter yesterday?

4. (+) Shifa cleaned the blackboard.
   (-) Shifa didn't clean the blackboard.
   (?) Did Shifa clean the blackboard?

5. (+) We bought a magazine in the bookshop.
   (-) We didn't buy a magazine in the bookshop.
   (?) Did we buy a magazine in the bookshop?

II. Complete the following letter with a correct form!

Dear: Sarah

Sarah, I am writing to you just to memorize about our holiday in your city last year.
   I (1).... so happy being there with you. We (2).... many tourism objects like Parangritis Beach, Prambanan Temple, and Malioboro. I really enjoyed the places. We (3).... many foods and souvenirs there. We also (4).... the pictures
scenery. We (20) ... so happy spending time together.
I hope we can visit there again next time.

1. a. is
   b. was
   c. are
   d. were

2. a. visited
   b. visiting
   c. visits
   d. visit

3. a. buy
   b. buying
   c. bought
   d. buyed

4. a. take
   b. takes
   c. taked
   d. took

5. a. were
   b. was
   c. are
   d. is

III. Fill the blanks!
1. She (meet) ..................................................... her uncle last night.
2. We (do) ........................................................... the test yesterday.
3. You did not (bring) ........................................ the dictionary.
4. Did your father (drink) ..................................... the coffee yesterday?
5. They (play) ....................................................... the game last night.
6. He (give) ......................................................... me an orange last week.
7. I (go) ............................................................ to Medan last month.
8. She (sing) ........................................................ a song yesterday morning.
9. Mother (make) ................................................ a rainbow cake last week.
10. Ditta (wash) .................................................... her shoes yesterday morning.
I. Change the following sentences into negative and interrogative sentences!

1. (+) They played football last month.
   (-) They didn't play football last month.
   (?) Did they play football last month?

2. (+) Father brought some cakes last night.
   (-) Father didn't bring some cakes last night.
   (?) Did father bring some cakes last night?

3. (+) He wrote a letter yesterday.
   (-) He didn't write a letter yesterday.
   (?) Did he write a letter yesterday?

4. (+) Shifa cleaned the blackboard.
   (-) Shifa didn't clean the blackboard.
   (?) Did Shifa clean the blackboard?

5. (+) We bought a magazine in the bookshop.
   (-) We didn't buy a magazine in the bookshop.
   (?) Did we buy a magazine in the bookshop?

II. Complete the following letter with a correct form!

Dear: Sarah

Sarah, I am writing to you just to memorize about our holiday in your city last year. I (1) ... so happy being there with you. We (2) ... many tourism objects like Parangtritis Beach, Prambanan Temple, and Malioboro. I really enjoyed the places. We (3) ... many foods and souvenirs there. We also (4) ... the pictures
scenery. We (20) so happy spending time together.
   I hope we can visit there again next time.

1. a. is
   b. was
c. are
d. were

2. a. visited
   b. visiting
c. visits
d. visit

3. a. buy
   b. buying
c. bought
d. buyed

4. a. take
   b. takes
c. taked
d. took

5. a. were
   b. was
c. are
d. is

III. Fill the blanks!
1. She (meet) ........................................ her uncle last night.
2. We (do) ......................................... the test yesterday.
3. You did not (bring) .................................. the dictionary.
4. Did your father (drink) .................................. the coffee yersterday?
5. They (play) ........................................ the game last night.
6. He (give) ........................................ me an orange last week.
7. I (go) ........................................ to Medan last month.
8. She (sing) ........................................ a song yesterday morning.
9. Mother (make) ..................................... a rainbow cake last week.
10. Ditta (wash) ..................................... her shoes yesterday morning.
I. Change the following sentences into negative and interrogative sentences!

1. (+) They played football last month.
   (-) They didn't play football last month
   (?) Did they play football last month?

2. (+) Father bought some cakes last night.
   (-) Father didn't bring some cakes last night.
   (?) Did father bring some cakes last night?

3. (+) He wrote a letter yesterday.
   (-) He didn't write a letter yesterday.
   (?) Did he write a letter yesterday?

4. (+) Shifa cleaned the blackboard.
   (-) Shifa didn't clean the blackboard.
   (?) Did Shifa clean the blackboard?

5. (+) We bought a magazine in the bookshop.
   (-) We didn't buy a magazine in the bookshop.
   (?) Did we buy a magazine in the bookshop?

II. Complete the following letter with a correct form!

Dear: Sarah

Sarah, I am writing to you just to memorize about our holiday in your city last year.

I (1).... so happy being there with you. We (2).... many tourism objects like Parangtritis Beach, Prambanan Temple, and Malioboro. I really enjoyed the places. We (3).... many foods and souvenirs there. We also (4).... the pictures
scenery. We (20)... so happy spending time together.
I hope we can visit there again next time.

1. a. is
   x was
   c. are
   d. were

2. x visited
   b. visiting
   c. visits
   d. visit

3. a. buy
   b. buying
   x bought
   d. buycd

4. a. take
   b. takes
   c. taked
   x took

5. x were
   b. was
   c. are
   d. is

III. Fill the blanks!
1. She (meet) ................................... met ................................... her uncle last night.
2. We (do) ...................................... did ...................................... the test yesterday.
3. You did not (bring) ................................... brought ................................... the dictionary.
4. Did your father (drink) ................................... drank ................................... the coffee yersterday?
5. They (play) .................................... played .................................... the game last night.
6. He (give) ...................................... gave ...................................... me an orange last week.
7. I (go) .......................................... went ...................................... to Medan last month.
8. She (sing) ...................................... sang ...................................... a song yesterday morning.
9. Mother (make) .................................. made ...................................... a rainbow cake last week.
10. Ditta (wash) ................................... washed ................................... her shoes yesterday morning.
1. (+) They played football last month.
   (-) They didn't play football last month.
   (?) Did they play football last month?

2. (+) Father brought some cakes last night.
   (-) Father didn't buy some cakes last night.
   (?) Did Father buy some cakes last night?

3. (+) He wrote a letter yesterday.
   (-) He didn't write a letter yesterday.
   (?) Did he write a letter yesterday?

4. (+) Shifa cleaned the blackboard.
   (-) Shifa didn't clean the blackboard.
   (?) Did Shifa clean the blackboard?

5. (+) We bought a magazine in the bookshop.
   (-) We didn't buy a magazine in the bookshop.
   (?) Did we buy a magazine in the bookshop?

II. Complete the following letter with a correct form!

Dear: Sarah

Sarah, I am writing to you just to memorize about our holiday in your city last year.

I (1).... so happy being there with you. We (2).... many tourism objects like Parangtritis Beach, Prambanan Temple, and Malioboro. I really enjoyed the places. We (3).... many foods and souvenirs there. We also (4).... the pictures.
scenery. We (20)... so happy spending time together.
I hope we can visit there again next time.

1. a. is
   b. was
   c. are
   d. were

2. a. visited
   b. visiting
   c. visits
   d. visit

3. a. buy
   b. buying
   c. bought
   d. buyed

4. a. take
   b. takes
   c. taked
   d. took

5. a. were
   b. was
   c. are
   d. is

III. Fill the blanks!
1. She (meet) ... met ... her uncle last night.
2. We (do) ... did ... the test yesterday.
3. You did not (bring) ... brought ... the dictionary.
4. Did your father (drink) ... drank ... the coffee yesterday?
5. They (play) ... played ... the game last night.
6. He (give) ... gave ... me an orange last week.
7. I (go) ... went ... to Medan last month.
8. She (sing) ... sang ... a song yesterday morning.
9. Mother (make) ... made ... a rainbow cake last week.
10. Ditta (wash) ... washed ... her shoes yesterday morning.
Name: Tahir Az-Zanra
Class: 9.1
Day/Date: January 24th, 2017
Time: 08.00 am
School: Al-Rayyan Islamic School

I. Change the following sentences into negative and interrogative sentences!

1. (+) They played football last month.
   (-) They didn't play football last month.
   (?) Did they play football last month?

2. (+) Father brought some cakes last night.
   (-) Father didn't bring some cakes last night.
   (?) Did Father bring some cakes last night?

3. (+) He wrote a letter yesterday.
   (-) He didn't write a letter yesterday.
   (?) Did he write a letter yesterday?

4. (+) Shifa cleaned the blackboard.
   (-) Shifa didn't clean the blackboard.
   (?) Did Shifa clean the blackboard?

5. (+) We bought a magazine in the bookshop.
   (-) We didn't buy a magazine in the bookshop.
   (?) Did we buy a magazine in the bookshop?

II. Complete the following letter with a correct form!

Dear: Sarah

Sarah, I am writing to you just to memorize about our holiday in your city last year.

I (1) was so happy being there with you. We (2)...
many tourism objects like Parangtritis Beach, Prambanan Temple, and Malioboro. I really enjoyed the places. We (3)...
many foods and souvenirs there. We also (4)... the pictures
1. a. is  
   b. was  
   c. are  
   d. were  

2. a. visited  
   b. visiting  
   c. visits  
   d. visit  

3. a. buy  
   b. buying  
   c. bought  
   d. buyed  

4. a. take  
   b. takes  
   c. takeed  
   d. took  

5. a. were  
   b. was  
   c. are  
   d. is  

III. Fill the blanks!
1. She (meet) ___________________________ her uncle last night.
2. We (do) ___________________________ the test yesterday.
3. You did not (bring) ___________________________ the dictionary.
4. Did your father (drink) ___________________________ the coffee yesterday?
5. They (play) ___________________________ the game last night.
6. He (give) ___________________________ me an orange last week.
7. I (go) ___________________________ to Medan last month.
8. She (sing) ___________________________ a song yesterday morning.
9. Mother (make) ___________________________ a rainbow cake last week.
10. Ditta (wash) ___________________________ her shoes yesterday morning.
I. Change the following sentences into negative and interrogative sentences!

1. (+) They played football last month.
   (-) They didn't play football last month.
   (?) Did they play football last month?

2. (+) Father brought some cakes last night.
   (-) Father didn't bring some cakes last night.
   (?) Did father bring some cakes last night?

3. (+) He wrote a letter yesterday.
   (-) He didn't write a letter yesterday.
   (?) Did he write a letter yesterday?

4. (+) Shifa cleaned the blackboard.
   (-) Shifa didn't clean the blackboard.
   (?) Didn't Shifa clean the blackboard?

5. (+) We bought a magazine in the bookshop.
   (-) We didn't buy a magazine in the bookshop.
   (?) Did we buy a magazine in the bookshop?

II. Complete the following letter with a correct form!

Dear: Sarah

Sarah, I am writing to you just to memorize about our holiday in your city last year. I (1) so happy being there with you. We (2) many tourism objects like Parangtritis Beach, Prambanan Temple, and Malioboro. I really enjoyed the places. We (3) many foods and souvenirs there. We also (4) the pictures
scenery. We (20)... so happy spending time together.
I hope we can visit there again next time.

1. a. is
   b. was
   c. are
   d. were

2. a. visited
   b. visiting
   c. visits
   d. visit

3. a. buy
   b. buying
   c. bought
   d. buyed

4. a. take
   b. takes
   c. taked
   d. took

5. a. were
   b. was
   c. are
   d. is

III. Fill the blanks!
1. She (meet) ........................................ met her uncle last night.
2. We (do) ........................................... the test yesterday.
3. You did not (bring) ...................... the dictionary.
4. Did your father (drink) .................... the coffee yesterday?
5. They (play) ...................................... the game last night.
6. He (give) ........................................ gave me an orange last week.
7. I (go) .............................................. went to Medan last month.
8. She (sing) ....................................... sang a song yesterday morning.
9. Mother (make) ................................. a rainbow cake last week.
10. Ditta (wash) ..................................... washed her shoes yesterday morning.
I. Change the following sentences into negative and interrogative sentences!

1. (+) They played football last month.
   (-) They \textit{weren't} play football last month.
   (?) \textit{Did} they play football last month?

2. (+) Father brought some cakes last night.
   (-) He \textit{wasn't} bring some cakes last night.
   (?) \textit{Was} he bring some cakes last night?

3. (+) He wrote a letter yesterday.
   (-) He \textit{didn't} write a letter yesterday.
   (?) \textit{Did} he write a letter yesterday?

4. (+) Shifa cleaned the blackboard.
   (-) She \textit{wasn't} clean the blackboard.
   (?) \textit{Has} she clean the blackboard?

5. (+) We bought a magazine in the bookshop.
   (-) We \textit{weren't} buy a magazine in the bookshop.
   (?) \textit{Did} we buy a magazine in the bookshop?

II. Complete the following letter with a correct form!

Dear: Sarah

Sarah, I am writing to you just to memorize about our holiday in your city last year.

I (1)\ldots so happy being there with you. We (2)\ldots many tourism objects like Parangtritis Beach, Prambanan Temple, and Malioboro. I really enjoyed the places. We (3)\ldots many foods and souvenirs there. We also (4)\ldots the pictures
scenery. We (20) ... so happy spending time together.

I hope we can visit there again next time.

1. a. is  
b. was  
c. are  
d. were

2. a. visited  
b. visiting  
c. visits  
d. visit

3. a. buy  
b. buying  
c. bought  
d. buyed

4. a. take  
b. takes  
c. taked  
d. took

5. a. were  
b. was  
c. are  
d. is

III. Fill the blanks!
1. She (meet) ........................................ met her uncle last night.
2. We (do) ........................................ did the test yesterday.
3. You did not (bring) ...................... bring the dictionary.
4. Did your father (drink) ............. drank the coffee yersterday?
5. They (play) ..................................... played the game last night.
6. He (give) ........................................ gave me an orange last week.
7. I (go) .............................................. went to Medan last month.
8. She (sing) ........................................ sang a song yesterday morning.
9. Mother (make) ......................... made a rainbow cake last week.
10. Ditta (wash)................................. washed her shoes yesterday morning.
I. Change the following sentences into negative and interrogative sentences!

1. (+) They played football last month.
   (-) They didn't play football last month.
   (?) Did they play football last month?

2. (+) Father brought some cakes last night.
   (-) Father didn't bring some cakes last night.
   (?) Did father bring some cakes last night?

3. (+) He wrote a letter yesterday.
   (-) He didn't write a letter yesterday.
   (?) Did he write a letter yesterday?

4. (+) Shifa cleaned the blackboard.
   (-) Shifa didn't clean the blackboard.
   (?) Did Shifa clean the blackboard?

5. (+) We bought a magazine in the bookshop.
   (-) We didn't buy a magazine in the bookshop.
   (?) Did we buy a magazine in the bookshop?

II. Complete the following letter with a correct form!

Dear: Sarah

Sarah, I am writing to you just to memorize about our holiday in your city last year.

I (1).... so happy being there with you. We (2).... many tourism objects like Parangtritis Beach, Prambanan Temple, and Malioboro. I really enjoyed the places. We (3).... many foods and souvenirs there. We also (4).... the pictures
scenery. We (20)... so happy spending time together. I hope we can visit there again next time.

1. a. is
   b. was
   c. are
   d. were

2. a. visited
   b. visiting
   c. visits
   d. visit

3. a. buy
   b. buying
   c. bought
   d. buyed

4. a. take
   b. takes
   c. taked
   d. took

5. a. were
   b. was
   c. are
   d. is

III. Fill the blanks!
1. She (meet) ........................................ her uncle last night.
2. We (do) ........................................... the test yesterday.
3. You did not (bring) ..................................... the dictionary.
4. Did your father (drink) ..................................... the coffee yesterday? 
5. They (play) ........................................ the game last night.
6. He (give) ........................................... me an orange last week.
7. I (go) ........................................... to Medan last month.
8. She (sing) ........................................... a song yesterday morning.
9. Mother (make) ........................................... a rainbow cake last week.
10. Ditta (wash) ........................................... her shoes yesterday morning.
Name: Deandra Sekar Kusanti  
Class: 9.1  
Day/Date: January 24th, 2017  
Time: 08.00 am  
School: SMP Al-Bayan Islamic School

1. Change the following sentences into negative and interrogative sentences!
1. (+) They played football last month.
   (-) They were not playing football last month.
   (?) Were they playing football last month?

2. (+) Father brought some cakes last night.
   (-) Father did not bring some cakes last night.
   (?) Did father bring some cakes last night?

3. (+) He wrote a letter yesterday.
   (-) He was not writing a letter yesterday.
   (?) Was he writing a letter yesterday?

4. (+) Shifa cleaned the blackboard.
   (-) Shifa was not cleaning the blackboard.
   (?) Was Shifa cleaning the blackboard?

5. (+) We bought a magazine in the bookshop.
   (-) We were not buying a magazine in the bookshop.
   (?) Were they buying a magazine in the bookshop?

II. Complete the following letter with a correct form!

Dear: Sarah

Sarah, I am writing to you just to memorize about our holiday in your city last year.

I (1) was so happy being there with you. We (2) visited many tourism objects like Parangtritis Beach, Prambanan Temple, and Malioboro. I really enjoyed the places. We (3) bought many foods and souvenirs there. We also (4) took pictures.
scenery. We (20)... so happy spending time together. I hope we can visit there again next time.

1. a. is
   b. was
   c. are
   d. were

2. a. visited
   b. visiting
   c. visits
   d. visit

3. a. buy
   b. buying
   c. bought
   d. buyed

4. a. take
   b. takes
   c. taked
   d. took

5. a. were
   b. was
   c. are
   d. is

III. Fill the blanks!
1. She (meet) ........................................ met her uncle last night.
2. We (do) ........................................ did the test yesterday.
3. You did not (bring) ........................................ the dictionary.
4. Did your father (drink) ........................................ the coffee yersterday?
5. They (play) ........................................ played the game last night.
6. He (give) ........................................ gave me an orange last week.
7. I (go) ........................................ went to Medan last month.
8. She (sing) ........................................ sang a song yesterday morning.
9. Mother (make) ........................................ a rainbow cake last week.
10. Ditta (wash) ........................................ washed her shoes yesterday morning.
I. Change the following sentences into negative and interrogative sentences!

1. (+) They played football last month.
   (-) They didn't play football last month.
   (?) Did they play football last month?

2. (+) Father brought some cakes last night.
   (-) Father didn't bring some cakes last night.
   (?) Did father bring some cakes last night?

3. (+) He wrote a letter yesterday.
   (-) He didn't write a letter yesterday.
   (?) Did he write a letter yesterday?

4. (+) Shifa cleaned the blackboard.
   (-) Shifa didn't clean the blackboard.
   (?) Did Shifa clean the blackboard?

5. (+) We bought a magazine in the bookshop.
   (-) We didn't buy a magazine in the bookshop.
   (?) Did we buy a magazine in the bookshop?

II. Complete the following letter with a correct form!

Dear: Sarah

Sarah, I am writing to you just to memorize about our holiday in your city last year.

I (1) so happy being there with you. We (2) many tourism objects like Parangtritis Beach, Prambanan Temple, and Malioboro. I really enjoyed the places. We (3) many foods and souvenirs there. We also (4) the pictures
scenery. We (20) so happy spending time together.
I hope we can visit there again next time.

1. a. is  
   b. was  
   c. are  
   d. were

2. a. visited  
   b. visiting  
   c. visits  
   d. visit

3. a. buy  
   b. buying  
   c. bought  
   d. buyed

4. a. take  
   b. takes  
   c. taked  
   d. took

5. a. were  
   b. was  
   c. are  
   d. is

III. Fill the blanks!
1. She (meet) ................................................. her uncle last night.
2. We (do) ...................................................... the test yesterday.
3. You did not (bring) ......................................... the dictionary.
4. Did your father (drink) ...................................... the coffee yesterday?
5. They (play) ...................................................... the game last night.
6. He (give) ..................................................... me an orange last week.
7. I (go) .......................................................... to Medan last month.
8. She (sing) ..................................................... a song yesterday morning.
9. Mother (make) .............................................. a rainbow cake last week.
10. Ditta (wash) ................................................ her shoes yesterday morning.
I. Change the following sentences into negative and interrogative sentences!

1. (+) They played football last month.
   
   (-) They **didn't** play football last month.
   
   (?) **Did** they play football last month?

2. (+) Father brought some cakes last night.
   
   (-) Father **didn't** bring some cakes last night.
   
   (?) **Did** father bring some cakes last night?

3. (+) He wrote a letter yesterday.
   
   (-) He **didn't** write a letter yesterday.
   
   (?) **Did** he write a letter yesterday?

4. (+) Shifa cleaned the blackboard.
   
   (-) Shifa **didn't** clean the blackboard.
   
   (?) **Did** Shifa clean the blackboard?

5. (+) We bought a magazine in the bookshop.
   
   (-) We **didn't** buy a magazine in the bookshop.
   
   (?) **Did** we buy a magazine in the bookshop?

II. Complete the following letter with a correct form!

Dear: Sarah

Sarah, I am writing to you just to memorize about our holiday in your city last year.

I (1)... so happy being there with you. We (2)... many tourism objects like Parangtritis Beach, Prambanan Temple, and Malioboro. I really enjoyed the places. We (3)... many foods and souvenirs there. We also (4)... the pictures
scenery. We (20)... so happy spending time together.
I hope we can visit there again next time.

1. a. is
   b. was
   c. are
   d. were

2. a. visited
   b. visiting
   c. visits
   d. visit

3. a. buy
   b. buying
   c. bought
   d. buyed

4. a. take
   b. takes
   c. taked
   d. took

5. a. were
   b. was
   c. are
   d. is

III. Fill the blanks!
1. She (meet) ........................................ her uncle last night.
2. We (do) ....................................... the test yesterday.
3. You did not (bring) ........................................ the dictionary.
4. Did your father (drink) ........................................ the coffee yesterday?
5. They (play) ....................................... the game last night.
6. He (give) ....................................... me an orange last week.
7. I (go) ........................................ to Medan last month.
8. She (sing) ........................................ a song yesterday morning.
9. Mother (make) ........................................ a rainbow cake last week.
10. Ditta (wash) ........................................ her shoes yesterday morning.
I. Change the following sentences into negative and interrogative sentences!

1. (+) They played football last month.
   (-) They didn’t play football last month
   (?) Did they play football last month?

2. (+) Father brought some cakes last night.
   (-) Father didn’t bring some cakes last night
   (?) Did Father bring some cakes last night?

3. (+) He wrote a letter yesterday.
   (-) He didn’t write a letter yesterday
   (?) Did he write a letter yesterday?

4. (+) Shifa cleaned the blackboard.
   (-) Shifa didn’t clean the blackboard
   (?) Did Shifa clean the blackboard?

5. (+) We bought a magazine in the bookshop.
   (-) We didn’t buy a magazine in the bookshop
   (?) Did we buy a magazine in the bookshop?

II. Complete the following letter with a correct form!

Dear: Sarah

Sarah, I am writing to you just to memorize about our holiday in your city last year.

I (1) so happy being there with you. We (2) many tourism objects like Parangtritis Beach, Prambanan Temple, and Malioboro. I really enjoyed the places. We (3) many foods and souvenirs there. We also (4) the pictures
scenery. We (20)... so happy spending time together.
    I hope we can visit there again next time.

1. a. is
    b. was
    c. are
    d. were

2. a. visited
    b. visiting
    c. visits
    d. visit

3. a. buy
    b. buying
    c. bought
    d. buyed

4. a. take
    b. takes
    c. taked
    d. took

5. a. were
    b. was
    c. are
    d. is

III. Fill the blanks!
1. She (meet) ________________________ her uncle last night.
2. We (do) ________________________ the test yesterday.
3. You did not (bring) ________________________ the dictionary.
4. Did your father (drink) ________________________ the coffee yersterday?
5. They (play) ________________________ the game last night.
6. He (give) ________________________ me an orange last week.
7. I (go) ________________________ to Medan last month.
8. She (sing) ________________________ a song yesterday morning.
9. Mother (make) ________________________ a rainbow cake last week.
10. Ditta (wash) ________________________ her shoes yesterday morning.
SURAT KETERANGAN
No: 043/KET.03/SMP-AIS/II/2017

Yang bertandatangan dibawah ini, Kepala SMP Al-Bayan Islamic School. Dengan ini menerangkan bahwa:

Nama: Dhea Nurahla Azzahra
NIM: 109026000041
Jurusan: Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Universitas: UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta
Judul Penelitian: AN ERROR ANALYSIS OF USING SIMPLE PAST TENSE IN RECOUNT TEXT MADE BY THE NINTH GRADES OF AL-BAYAN ISLAMIC SCHOOL
Waktu Penelitian: 24 Januari 2017 Pukul 08.00 – 15.00 WIB

Menerangkan bahwa mahasiswa dengan nama tersebut di atas telah menyelesaikan penelitian di SMP Al-Bayan Islamic School Jakarta Barat dengan baik.

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Jakarta, 06 Februari 2017

Ka. SMP Al Bayan Islamic School

[Signature]

[Stamp]