

**AN ERROR ANALYSIS ON THE BOOKLET ENTITLED  
*WELCOME TO WEST LOMBOK, A CULTURE OF COLOURS***

**UNDERGRADUATE THESIS**

**BY:**

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**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH  
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE  
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES  
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA  
2018**

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**Presented to  
Universitas Brawijaya  
in partial fulfillment of the requirements  
for the degree of Sarjana Sastra**

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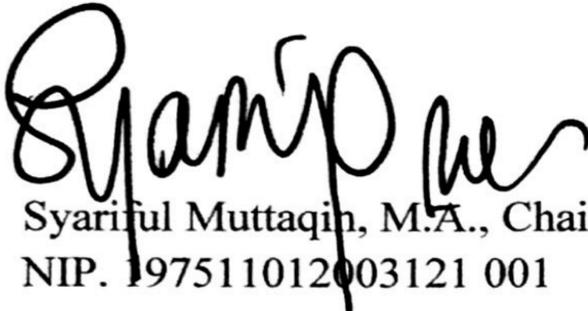
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Malang, July \_\_\_ 2018

Alfie Agazzi

## ABSTRACT

Agazzi, Alfie. 2018. **An Error Analysis of the Booklet Entitled Welcome to West Lombok, a Culture of Colours**. Study Program of English, Faculty of Culture Studies, Department of Language and Literature Universitas Brawijaya, Supervisor: Dra. Ismarita Ida Rahmiati, M.Pd.; Co-Supervisor: Istiqomah Wulandari, S.pd., M.Ed.

Key Words: Error Analysis, Error, Tourism Object, Types of Error.

There is lot of ways to promote tourism objects. The government of West Lombok published a booklet to promote the tourism in West Lombok. The booklet is written in two languages, Bahasa Indonesia and English. However, the information must be well written. Sometimes incorrect tenses and structure called error might happen. It can cause multiple interpretations to the reader. In relation to that, the researcher conducted this study to reveal the grammatical errors and the classification of errors occurring in the booklet entitled Welcome to West Lombok, a Culture of Colours.

This study was descriptive qualitative because of the data related to the form of document rather than number or statistic. The data were taken from the descriptive text of the tourism information written in English in the booklet entitled Welcome to West Lombok, a Culture of Colours. In the analysis, the researcher classified the data by using Dulay's surface strategy taxonomy theory and Richard's source of competence error theory.

The result of this study found 204 grammatical errors. They are 100 omission errors, 75 misformation errors, 23 addition errors and 6 misordering errors. In addition, the study also reveals that the source of errors in this research is 149 intralingual errors, 41 interference errors, but did not find any developmental error.

It can be concluded that surface strategy taxonomy can be used to classify errors that occurred in the booklet entitled Welcome to West Lombok, a Culture of Colours. In addition, the most error happened was omission error. The result confirmed the main factor causing errors is that the author of the booklet did not master the target language. It is suggested that the next researcher broaden this study by evaluating the error by studying the background knowledge of the producer of error.

## ABSTRAK

Agazzi, Alfie. 2018. **Analisa Kekeliruan Gramatikal pada Buku Kecil Berjudul “Welcome to West Lombok, a Culture of Colours”**. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisor: Dra. Ismarita Ida Rahmiati, M.Pd.; Co-Supervisor: Istiqomah Wulandari, S.pd., M.Ed.

Kata Kunci: Analisa kekeliruan, Kekeliruan, Objek Pariwisata, Jenis Kekeliruan

Ada banyak cara untuk mempromosikan objek wisata. Pemerintah Lombok Barat menerbitkan buku kecil untuk mempromosikan pariwisata di Lombok Barat. Buku kecil tersebut berjudul **“Welcome to West Lombok, a Culture of Colours”**. Buku kecil ini ditulis dalam dua bahasa, Bahasa Indonesia dan Bahasa Inggris. Namun, informasinya harus ditulis dengan benar. Tetapi, kadang-kadang terdapat struktur kalimat yang tidak tepat pada suatu kalimat yang di sebut kekeliruan yang dapat menyebabkan berbagai interpretasi bagi pembaca. Berkaitan dengan kemungkinan dapat terjadinya kekeliruan, peneliti melakukan penelitian ini untuk mengungkapkan kekeliruan gramatikal dan klasifikasi dari kekeliruan pada buku kecil yang berjudul **“Welcome to West Lombok, a Culture of Colours”**.

Penelitian ini adalah studi kualitatif karena data yang berkaitan dengan penelitian ini berbentuk dokumen dari pada berbentuk angka dan statistik. Data dalam penelitian ini diambil dari teks deskriptif tentang informasi pariwisata dalam buku kecil yang berjudul **“Welcome to West Lombok, a Culture of Colours”**. Dalam data analisis, peneliti mengklasifikasi data menggunakan teori *surface strategy taxonomy* oleh Dulay dan teori *source of competence error* oleh Richard.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menemukan 204 kekeliruan gramatikal. Mereka adalah 100 kekeliruan pengurangan, 74 kekeliruan misformasi, 23 kekeliruan penambahan dan 6 kekeliruan penempatan. Sebagai tambahan, penelitian ini juga mengungkapkan bahwa sumber kekeliruan yang terjadi pada penelitian ini adalah 149 kekeliruan *interlingual*, 41 kekeliruan interferensi, tetapi tidak menemukan kekeliruan pengembangan.

Dari hasil penelitian ini, peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa *surface strategy taxonomy* dapat digunakan untuk mengklasifikasi kekeliruan yang terjadi pada buku kecil yang berjudul **“Welcome to West Lombok, a Culture of Colours”**. dengan teori tersebut, peneliti mengungkap kekeliruan utama yang terjadi adalah kekeliruan pengurangan. Teori *source of competence error* juga di terapkan dalam penelitian ini dan menegaskan bahwa faktor utama yang mempengaruhi terjadi kekeliruan adalah penulis buku kecil tidak menguasai Bahasa Inggris. Peneliti memberi saran bagi peneliti selanjutnya, yang tertarik pada topik ini untuk memperluas penelitian ini dengan memberikan penjelasan pada sumber terjadinya kekeliruan dan mengevaluasi kekeliruan dengan cara mempelajari latar belakang pengetahuan dari orang yang membuat kekeliruan.

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# APPENDICES

**Appendix 1: Description of Tourism that Contain Error From the Booklet Entitled  
Welcome to West Lombok a Culture of Colours**





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Senggigi is eldest resort area and most famous in Lombok island with its white sandy beaches and long coastline. This coast located in northside of Mataram town with travelled distance 11 km or 20 minutes drive. Sunset is most interesting moment of which can be seen along the Senggigi beach. Senggigi beach is set in tropical greenery where palm trees are grown. Transportation to this area is easy to be found, from traditional transportation to modern transportation. There are many various facilities which can be enjoyed by visitor. Special Food of Lombok island like Pelecing Kangkung, Ayam Taliwang and Sate Bulayak can be found alongside coastline Senggigi Beach. Not only Lombok's Special Food, European food also can be enjoyed in restaurant with exclusive design along the Senggigi beach's area. Art Shop also easy to be found in this area. Water sport facility also can be found, like Snorkling, Diving and Surfing. Hotel for lodging visitor from Melati class up to star hotels are available there.

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Sekotong is one of the famous resorts with beautiful white sandy beaches. It's offering natural beauty for visitor. The large calm bay just before Tawun is one of the most beautiful on Lombok, reminiscent of the Caribbean. There are many beautiful small islands, which are called Gili by the local people, you can found in Sekotong area. There are 11 famous Gili's which is most visited by visitor. They are Gili Nanggu, Gili Sudak, Gili Tangkong, Gili Gede, Gili Asahan, Gili Layar, Gili Rengit, Gili Lontar, Gili Genting, Gili Poh dan Gili Goleng. Those natural beauty island are very quiet, a perfect places for holydays. Gili Nanggu is the most interesting and visited by visitor or even local people. Sekotong is about 43 km from Mataram town or it's about 2 hours driving.



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Gili Nanggu is the most interesting island in Sekotong. This island located in south side of Sekotong West Lombok Regency. This island is also famous with under water panorama, a perfect place for snorkling, swimming and fishing. To get there, you only need 30 minutes by cruise, leave from Lembar Harbour or about 15 minutes by boat from Tawun. Along the way to Gili Nanggu, you can enjoy the under water panorama clearly. Sunset is the most interesting moment in this island. Gili Nanggu is about 75 minutes driving from Mataram Town.

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21

Sesaot is an amazing conservative forest. This forest usually visited at vacation time. It oftenly used for camping or out bonding. It's about 10 metre down the forest, there is a river that is usually called as Kokok Alq Nyet ( Cold Water River ) by the local people. This river is always flown clear water even in a long dry season. Sesaot is about 20 km 's from Mataram Town or 30 minutes driving.

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23

West Lombok Regency has one golf courses which located in Golong village at Narmada district. This place called GEC Rinjani Of Country Club Golong. Besides providing golf facility, it also provides various media for communications and functioning as



information centre. It is designed in such a manner so that doesn't eliminate authenticity of Lombok culture. The resort is about 20 kms from Mataram town.

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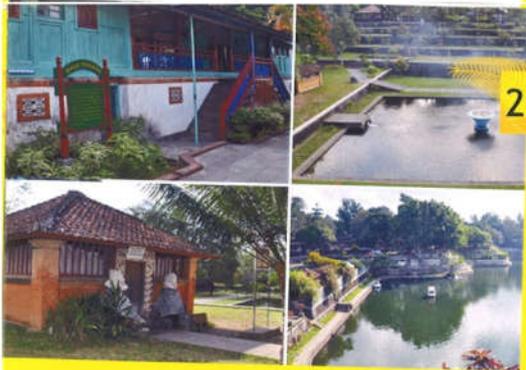


27



Lingsar is an area that has two places sacred by most Hindus and the Sasak tribe. That place is Pura Lingsar (often used as a place to hold religious ceremonies by Hindus) and Kemaliq (a place sacred by some tribes Sasak). Pura Lingsar and Kemaliq built around - sometime in the year 1759. In the complex there called Kemaliq Kelebutan where his life is a sacred White Eels in addition there is also a place where healing Pesiraman the disease, said to believe or not when we bathe or wash with water Pesiraman can cure the disease.

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Narmada Park is a water park which is Reflika Mount Rinjani and Segara Anak lake in keramatan by some people of Lombok. This park was built by King Anak Agung Ngurah Gde Karang Asem in 1727 with the aim of worship and pilgrimage without having to go summit Mount Rinjani. Narmada itself is taken from the name of the holy river in India (Narmada River). It is said that because he was too old to perform the ritual sacrifice (Pekalem) to the top of Rinjani has to altitude 3,726 meters, the king ordered the royal architect to bring the nuances of the sacred mountain ketengah downtown. This water park is very busy in November and December is when Pekalem ceremony to commemorate pujawali that in celebrating by all Hindus. Believe do not believe, trust dikolam water comes from underground streams of Mount Rinjani, it was believed could make a young man, just wash your face with water pond that has been in sarati by a stakeholder. Currently Narmada Park is open to the public and become a recreation center that is always visited by local or foreign tourists.

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Pura Batu Bolong means "rock with a hole", is an interesting Hindu temple facing Bali across the Lombok Strait. Built on a large rocky outcrop with a natural hole near the base, it is said that virgins were once sacrificed to the sea from the seat-like rock at the outermost point. In that place, there is a Pura that built by Hindu believer. Until now, this place still applied as place of observance. Batu Bolong is about 3 km from Senggigi Beach or around 10 minute's journey by motorbike. This location offers sunset panorama with reasoning of Gunung Agung. It becomes one of favorite spot for sunset beneficiary.

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33

Suranadi is one of the most tourist destinations. Suranadi is popular with its clear water spring which is never dry even in a long dry season. This place is about 15 km from Mataram Town. By the local people, this place called Taman Suranadi ( Suranadi park ). Suranadi is also popular with a cold water swimming pool, traditional food and hotels. Suranadi Park is surrounded by several Pura. Those pura are still used by Hindu believer for religious ceremony. Because of its location as a conservative forest, visitors can found assorted of bird type.

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Pura Gunung Pangsung ( Popular with Gunung Pongsong ) is built in 1592 by Perandik Wayan Seballi from Karang Asem Bali. This Pura located at the top of the hill in Parampuan Village. It's about 110 meters from sea level. To get there, we have to pass about 145 doorsteps. The hill wide is around 12 hectares and dwelled by many monkeys which are believed as Pura custodian.

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37

Masjid Kuno Karang Bayan ( the ancient Mosque of Karang Bayan ) located in kampong Karang Bayan. According to history, first residents in Karang Bayan kampong came from Bayan Utara ( North Lombok island). It is said, first person whose coming and wish to lived in this place, does "Peletakan Batu Bara" ( Bangara) as a sign that there is a kampong called Karang Bayan. At the same time, a mosque is built by doyens and religion figures for place of observance. At that time, they embraced Wetu Telu. This mosque is equipped with kitchen residing in eastside of the mosque. This kitchen was used when celebrates Maulid Nabi Muhammad SAW ( the birthday of Nabi Muhammad SAW ). Rumah Adat ( Traditional house of Lombok ) were built around mosque is built as residence. This ancient mosque is about 300 years old.

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Makam Batulayar ( Batulayar Cemetery ) located in Batulayar village, approximately 10 km to the north of Mataram Town or 30 minutes journey by motorbike. This cemetery located at a hill and faces Lombok island west coast. Some people in Lombok believed that there is a charismatic figure buried in Batu Layar Cemetery. This figure was very influential to the spreading of Islam in Lombok. He is hardly in respecting so that many people visited his grave. Every year, lots of Peziarah ( the people who is having pilgrimage) is coming to mausoleum with various purpose, preceding with recitation then pray. Not all, there are some of them, coming to the cemetery just for spending time with family.

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Dance Gandrung is an interactive dance in sasak tribes. In its performance, this dance divided into three steps, that is:

- Bapangan, where the dancer introduces herself to the audience
- Penepekan when the dancer will give her fan to invited audience dance together.
- Pengibingan. at this step, the audience whose received the fan will start to dance with the dancer.

After completed ngibing ( Dancing ), then the audience whose dance with the dancer should gives a number of moneys as the dancer's fee.

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45

Presean is a fighting game. This game played by two armed man of cane with shield from buff. In this game, there are pekembar (referee) whose observes the way of the game. Player will lose if they get a fatal injure. According to the public story, presean used to prove his manliness to draw women's attention. Besides, equipments used in presean are not promiscuously made, however, through ritual process which can spend much time.

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Rudat is one of the authentic artistry of Lombok played by many people. This artistry can also categorized as Sendratari (theater-drama-dance). Rhyme bounced comprises precept of Islam. Rudat is not only an artistry for exhibition, however Rudat tries to invite audience to join in it. It is appropriate to extend that Rudat is a communicative with its Moslem breathes.

Story told in Rudat contains of commendation to Nabi Muhammad SAW. Along with flowering epoch, story told in rudat have been adapting to convey the development messages.

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Tari Zikir Saman is similarty looks like one of dance came from Sumatera. The different is in its music and choreographs. Lyric that is also performed by the dancier, contain of Islam tenet and commendation to Nabi Muhammad S.A.W. Latest time, lyric bounced also comprises moral message. Usualy, this dance performed at the time of red-letter day for Islam believer

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Tari Gendang Beleg is one of Lombok's original dances. At the beginning, this dance doesn't have a name. Because of the instrumentalist using big drum, this dance named with Gendang Beleg Dance. In the past time, this dance demonstrated to accompanies the army which will battle and at the time of they return home from battlefield. This dance is also often demonstrated at certain event to greet important person.



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Malean Sampi is traditional event of Lombok society. In Sasak tribes language, "Male'an" means memaleq or pursues and "Sampi" to mean cow or cow livestock. Pursues cow in "male'an sampi" is an ability of someone to control a couple of cow which are equipped with plows up equipments like Gau, Ayuga, Samut and Serumpungan/Kerotok. In the past, Male'an Sampi becomes one of favourite event for cow breeder in West Lombok. Usually, this event was performed after the crop season and when rice field is completely ploughed.



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Lebaran Topat is a tradition of West Lombok society which is close related with religious activity. This event is executed in one week after the first day of Idul Fitri. This tradition celebrated to lay open victory taste after implementing the fast month. Most people will visit their family's mausoleum or sacred mausoleum. After that, they will go to the beach while bringing ketupat (rice cake boiled in a rhombus-shaped packet of plaited young coconut leaves) and other Lombok's special food. This Tradition becomes permanent event of tourism and Culture Department every year. This event is also enlivened by assorted competition type for example weaves ketupat's shaped, beat bedug (large drum suspended horizontally at mosque to summon to prayer) competition, dulang pesaji competition.



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Perang Topat (ketupat) is a ritual activity in Lingsar Village which carried out by Moslem sasak tribes and also Hindu believer. This event brought out in around November and December purposes to thank God for prosperity they obtained. Perang Topat is started with worship for Hindu believer and enlivened by cadence of gong and several traditional dances. The people around Pura Lingsar, came to bring out Perang Topat. Here, the people threw ketupat to one another. This moment usually began at 16.30 while the Waru flower falls from its tree. Perang Topat ritual becomes permanent event of Tourism and Culture Official every years

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Festival Senggigi is carried out by the Government of West Lombok during one week. There are many appearance we can find here, start from culture expo, art show, attraction till various handicraft exhibition. Festival senggigi also followed by participant from other province. This event is carrying out in Senggigi beach area so that visitors at the same time can enjoy the beauty of senggigi. Festival Senggigi has become permanent event of Tourism and culture official of West Lombok every year.



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Banyumulek is about 17 km from Mataram town. Through the main street, we can see many art shops which were nicely arranged. Every art shop has various forms of unique and beautiful potteries. Banyumulek's Pottery has been offered out of province and other state. The pottery's color isn't quickly fade rather than the other. The combustion process is still used an old way, burned with hay. The price depends on model and difficulty level.

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A beautiful wooden mask can be found in Labuapi village. The village is about 15 km from Mataram town. That precious wooden mask made with a few production processes. It's started with draining of wood as component of mask, making of mask base form, emery until engraving as the last process of mask making.

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## Dodol

Makanan ringan khas Lombok Barat berupa Dodol Nangka dapat di peroleh di taman Suranadi, sudah dikemas dengan rapi dan praktis dibawa pulang sebagai oleh – oleh. One of Traditional snack of West Lombok called dodol ( a kind of taffy ). It is made from fruit. Dodol is easy to find, especially at souvenir centre, supermarket or at traditional market. It has been tidy elegantly and practical is brought.

## Manggis

Kecamatan Narmada yang sejuk adalah penghasil Buah Manggis yang manis dan seger, musim panennya sekitar Bulan Januari sampai Februari. District of Narmada is a sweet and fresh mangosteen producer. The crop season is around month of January until February.



Pusat Perbelanjaan



# Mall

Pusat perbelanjaan terbesar di Kota Mataram, letaknya ditengah-tengah Kota Mataram satu-satunya yang terlengkap, menyediakan kebutuhan sehari-sehari, butik, pusat game, toko perhiasan, aksesoris, salon kecantikan, toko buku, toko elektronik dan lain-lain. Letaknya strategis mudah di jangkau dengan kendaraan umum, untuk kendaraan pribadi di sediakan areal parkir yang cukup luas dan aman.

The biggest shopping centre in Mataram town, it supplies basic requirement, boutique, game centre, jewellery shop, accessories, beauty salon, bookstore, electronic device and etc. it also equipped with a large parking area. The mall is easy to find because it located at the downtown of Mataram.

DINAS PARIWISATA DAN KEBUDAYAAN KABUPATEN LOMBOK BARAT



Transportasi Udara

Lombok International Airport (LIL) by ICAO code: WADL is a new airport in the final stages of construction on the island of Lombok in Indonesia. Currently, Lombok Airport is served by Selaparang by IATA code: AMI, ICAO: WADA, the existing airport located in Ampenan on the western coast near the capital city of Mataram Lombok.

On July 28, 2011 Directorate General of Civil Aviation, published an announcement stating that beginning October 1, 2011 at 2:00 pm all incoming and outgoing aircraft will use the new Lombok International Airport (LIL). The effective date for announcements is 22 September 2011. All operations in Lombok there Selaparang Airport is planned to quit on October 31, 2011 at 10:00 am

Lombok International Airport to accommodate aircraft with high-capacity widebody Airbus 330, Boeing 767 and smaller aircraft like the Boeing 737 and Airbus 319-320 aircraft has been serving chilli

Tourism & Culture Office Government Of West Lombok

Transportasi Laut



# Transportasi Laut

Melalui jalur penyeberangan Pelabuhan Lembar dengan Kapal Ferry dengan pelayanan 24 jam salah satu kapal pesiar yang sudah pernah singgah melalui Pelabuhan Lembar adalah jenis Pasific San kapal yang dengan daya tampung lebih dari 1400 penumpang. Pelabuhan Lembar 27 km dari Kota Mataram.

Lembar Harbour is one of the entrance gates to Lombok Island. It's operated 24 hours a day. One of cruiser which has have ever docked in Lembar Harbour is a ship with Pasific San's type which could carry 1400 passengers. The harbour is about 27 km from Mataram town.

DINAS PARIWISATA DAN KEBUDAYAAN KABUPATEN LOMBOK BARAT



Accommodation

West Lombok has supporting facilities for accommodation in so many classes, from five star class finite of Pondok Wisata (similar with home stay). There are 22 star class hotels with 1.221 rooms, 43 Melati class hotels with 444 rooms and 12 Pondok Wisata with 45 rooms. In Senggigi beach, there are 18 star class hotels, 27 jasmine class hotels and 27 Pondok Wisata.

Tourism & Culture Office Government Of West Lombok



## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

Indonesia has many potential tourism cities. From many cities, Lombok is one of the tourism cities to visit. Lombok has beautiful natural destinations, such as beaches. Lombok is an island located between Bali island and Sumbawa island. Lombok island is surrounded by beaches. Lombok also gives various tourism places, such as waterfall, ancient sites, cultural tourism, and culinary tour. All of those tourism places could be found in West Lombok attract many people to take a vacation to West Lombok. But, sometimes, there are still many people, both foreign and local people who are difficult to get the tourism information in West Lombok.

Therefore to help them to get the information, the government of West Lombok made a guide booklet which provides information about all the main tourism in West Lombok. The booklet is entitled “Welcome to West Lombok a Culture of Colours”. There are also a lot of brochures that contain information about tourism in West Lombok. However, this booklet gives more tourism lists in West Lombok only in one booklet, such as a list of nature tourism, cultural and historical tourism, attraction tourism, handicraft tourism, culinary tourism, map, accommodation information, and others. So, people just need to carry one booklet

instead of a lot of brochures. This booklet is very useful as guide information so that people can enjoy their vacation in West Lombok.

The booklet entitled “Welcome to West Lombok a culture of Colours” is written in two languages, Bahasa Indonesia and English. As we know that English is one of the international languages all over the world. English is used to share the information and communicate with people from different countries by verbal or written. As we know tourism field is related to English, so the author of the booklet entitled “Welcome to West Lombok a Culture of Colours” must master English. When the researcher read information in the booklet entitled Welcome to West Lombok a Culture of Colours, the researcher could see some errors. That is why the researcher is curious to investigate further the errors in the booklet entitled “Welcome to Lombok a Culture of Colours”. The other reason why the researcher used the booklet entitled “Welcome to Lombok a Culture of Colours” as the data of this study is that because this is all in one booklet made by the government of West Lombok to improve the promotion of the tourism in West Lombok, while West Lombok is the administration center of Lombok Island. The book entitled “Welcome to Lombok a Culture of Colours” is the first edition printed in 2014.

In this research, the researcher uses Error Analysis to analyze the error written in the first edition of the booklet entitled “Welcome to West Lombok a Culture of Colours”. Error analysis is a theory that compares two languages, the first and second language. It concerns the errors produced by second language learners. Error analysis is a broader approach to detect the source of error (Larsen

and Long, 1991). To find the grammatical errors in the booklet entitled “Welcome to West Lombok a Culture of Colours”, the researcher uses theory proposed by Burt, Dulay, and Krashen (1982) which is surface strategy taxonomy. Surface strategy taxonomy is a tool to analyze, to correct and classify the errors that are produced. Surface strategy taxonomy is the way surface structure is altered. Surface strategy taxonomy divides error into four types: Learners may omit necessary items (omissions) or add unnecessary ones (addition). They may misform (misformation) items or misorder them (misordering) (Dulay et al., 1982, p.150). So, the researcher is interested in conducting this research. This research just focuses on the investigation of grammatical error based on surface strategy taxonomy.

The researcher hopes, the finding of this study can give a clear explanation and description about errors in English made by the writer of the booklet entitled “Welcome to Lombok a Culture of Colours”. This study would be able to be used as guidance to write a tourism guide booklet in correct English. Then the author can learn more, especially about grammatical errors and try to apply the result of this study in the making of the guide book about tourism. This study can also give information to English learners about clear information and explanation about English errors, in this case, grammatical error and by giving examples of grammatical error that possibly occur in writing. So, considering all the reasons above, the researcher conducts a research entitled “Error Analysis on The Guide Booklet Tourism of Lombok Barat Entitled Welcome to West Lombok a Culture of Colours”

## 1.2 Problems of the Study

1. What are the grammatical errors that occur in the booklet entitled Welcome to West Lombok a Culture of Colours?
2. What are the categories of the error that occur in the booklet entitled Welcome to West Lombok a Culture of Colours?

## 1.3 Objective of The Study

1. To know the grammatical errors in the book entitled Welcome to West Lombok a Culture of Colours.
2. To know the categories of the error that occur in the book entitled Welcome to West Lombok a Culture of Colours.

## 1.4 Definition of Key Terms

1. **Booklet:** a small, thin book with paper covers, typically giving information on a particular subject.
2. **Error:** An application in linguistics of the general use of this term, referring to mistakes in spontaneous speaking or writing (Crystal,2008, p.173).
3. **Error analysis:** error analysis is a technique for identifying, classifying and systematically interpreting the unacceptable forms produced by someone learning a foreign language, using any of the principles and procedures provided by linguistics (Crystal,2008 p.173).

4. **Surface strategy taxonomy:** the ways surface structures are altered (Dulay et al.,1982, p.150).



## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter covers the review of related literature about the topic which is analyzed. The researcher presents the theories about Second Language Acquisition, error analysis, and error. The theories will support the understanding of what will be going to be discussed.

#### 2.1 Second Language Acquisition

As stated by Ellis (1994, p.47) “learners make errors in both comprehension and production”. The study of error carried out by way of error analysis (EA). Error analysis (EA) tries to find out the cause of the error. There are some factors why the second language learners perform the errors. Lack of knowledge of mastering the second language and influence of the first language or mother tongue is the factor causing an error. Contrastive analysis (CA) can be also used to analyze errors, which predict the errors that made by learners by identifying linguistic differences between their first language (L1) and the target language (L2). But, according to Ellis (1994, p.48), “EA constitutes an appropriate starting point for the study of learner language and L2 acquisition”. Because CA only looked at the learner’s native language and the target language, and CA identifies the prediction of the error that may happen by comparing the L1 and L2. While EA shows the real errors that already happen. So the researcher used EA in this

research to analysis the error that occurs in the booklet entitled “Welcome to West Lombok a Culture of Colours” first edition printed in 2014.

## 2.2 Error and Mistake

According to Brown (1980, p.217), “in order to analyze learner in an appropriate perspective, it is crucial to make a distinction between mistakes and errors, technically two very different phenomena”. So, that two things mistake and error are absolutely different. A mistake is a fault occurred accidentally caused by fatigue, sickness, etc. An error is a fault done by the learners who did not master the knowledge.

According to James (1998), a mistake can be self-corrected by the speaker because it is caused by another factor besides knowledge factor. It means that the person who performs mistake is experiencing temporary breakdown while producing speech. Such as hesitation, slip of the tongue, and random ungrammaticalities, and there are not lack of knowledge. A person who performed errors might have lack of knowledge. So, an error is more difficult to be corrected as stated by James (1998, p.80), “error is a wrong form that the learners could not correct the fault.” Errors are typically produced by people who do not yet fully command some institutionalized language system (Corder, 1971) it means that error unconsciously as a result of fossilization of the speaker’s mind.

## 2.3 Error Analysis

Error analysis is a theory that compares two languages, the first and second language. It concerns the errors produced by second language learners. Error analysis is a broader approach to detect the source of error (Larsen and Long, 1991). As Corder states (1974, cited in Ellis, 1994, p48) that there are some steps in doing research by using error analysis, they are collection the data, identification of error, description of the error, explanation of the error, and evaluation of error.

### 2.3.1 Collection of sample of learner language

The first step of error analysis is deciding what samples of learning language to use for the analysis and how to collect these samples. According to Ellis (1994), there are three types of collecting the sample based on the size of the sample, they are a massive sample, specific sample, and incidental sample. A massive sample involves collecting several samples of language use from a large number of learners in order to compile a comprehensive list of errors, representative of the entire population. A specific sample consists of one sample of language use collected from a limited number of learners, while an incidental sample involves only one sample of language use produced by a single learner. Nearly all published EAs have used specific or incidental samples.

### 2.3.2 Identification of error

As cited in Ellis' book (1994, p.50), Corder argues that the Error Analysis should be limited to the study of error whereas mistakes should be eliminated from the analysis. The first step in doing identification of errors is the researcher must define error and mistake.

As mentioned above an error different with a mistake. As stated in Carl James's book (1998, p.91), "when the researcher identifies errors, the researcher should be aware of the presence of them." An error happens continuously because the speakers lack of knowledge and there is a certain pattern fossilized in the speakers' mind. However, a mistake happens if the speakers master the knowledge and the mistake will be rapidly self-corrected by the speaker. The researcher must identify error and mistake to start the identification of error.

### 2.3.3 Description of error

As cited in Ellis' book (1994, p.56) states that the simplest type of description of the error is based on linguistic categories. An alternative to a linguistic classification of errors is to use surface strategy taxonomy. Burt, Dulay, Krashen (1982, p.150) mention that Surface strategy taxonomy divides error into four types:

1. Omission

The omission is the absence of an item that must appear in a well-formed utterance.

For example:

She sleeping → incorrect

She is sleeping → correct

## 2. Addition

The addition is the presence of an item that must no appear in well-formed utterances.

For example:

He does not works → incorrect

He does not work → correct

## 3. Misformation

Misinformation is the use of a wrong form of the morpheme or structure.

For example:

The dog ated the chicken → incorrect

The dog ate the chicken → correct

## 4. Misordering

Misordering is the incorrect placement of a morpheme or a group of morphemes in an utterance.

For example:

What daddy is doing? → incorrect

What is daddy doing? → correct

#### 2.3.4 Explanation of error

Explanation of error is concerned with establishing the source of error. As Richards states (1974, p.124) that there are three sources of competence error, they are:

1. Interference errors occur as a result of 'the use of elements from one language while speaking another.
2. Intralingual errors reflect the general characteristics of rule learning such as faulty generalization, incomplete application of rules and failure to learn conditions under which rules apply.
3. Developmental errors occur when the learner attempts to build up hypotheses about the target language on the basis of limited experience.

#### 2.3.5 Evaluation of error

As cited by Ellis (1994, p.63), there are three main questions in error evaluation studies, they are:

1. Are some errors judged to be more problematic than others?
2. Are there any differences in the evaluation made by Native Speaker and Non-Native Speaker?
3. What criteria do judges use in evaluating learner errors?

As Corder states (1974, cited in Ellis, 1994, p48) that the steps to analyze the errors are 5 steps. They are collection the sample of learner language, identification of errors, description of errors, explanation of errors, and evaluation of errors. In this research, the researcher only limits the analyzing until the third

step, that are collection the sample of learner language, identification of errors and description of errors. The researcher does not use the last two steps because of the feasibility and does not appropriate for this research based on the problems of the study.

As a conclusion, the researcher only uses three steps of Error Analysis out of five as suggested by Corder. Because in this research only focuses on the research to analyzing the errors found in the booklet entitled “Welcome to West Lombok a Culture of Colours” based on grammatical aspect without looking at the source of error and the background knowledge of the writer of the booklet entitled “Welcome to West Lombok a Culture of Colours”.

#### **2.4 Previous studies**

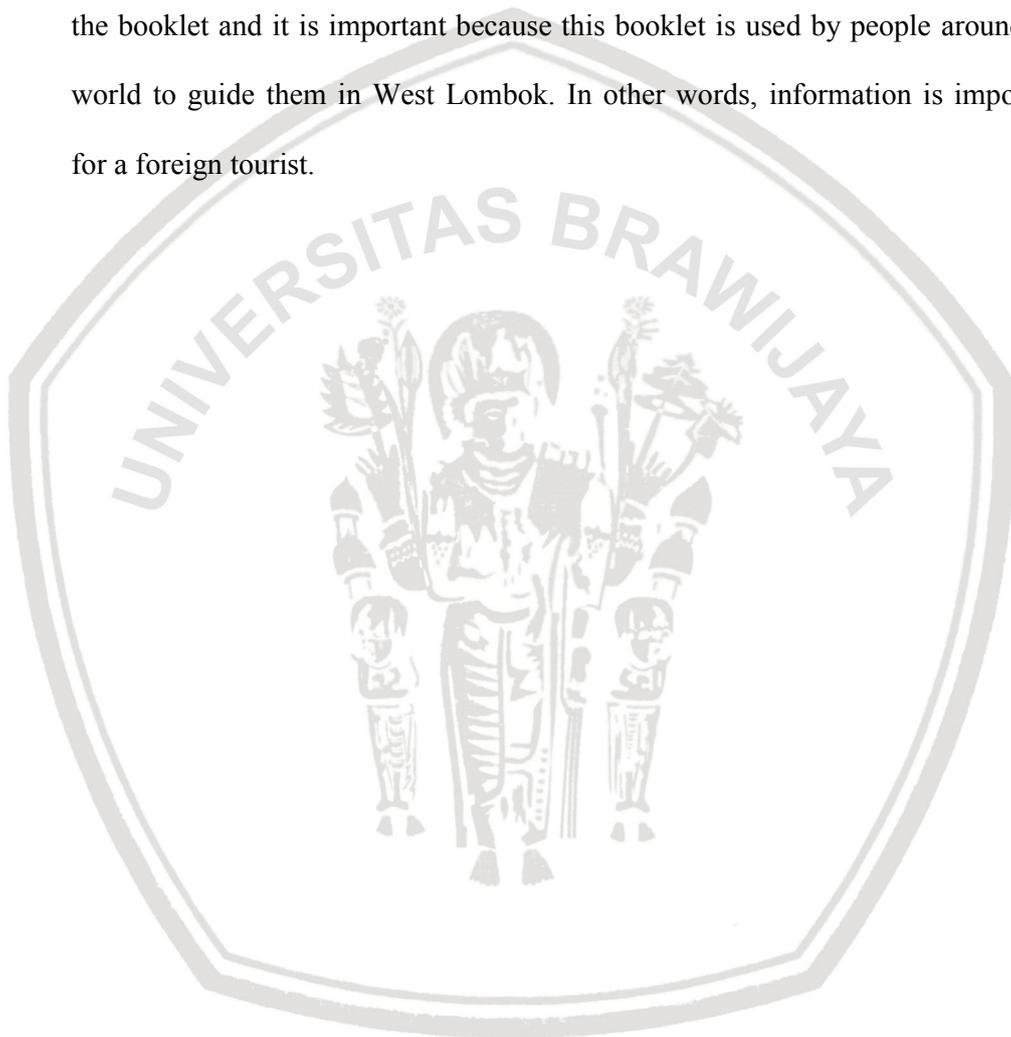
Error analysis has been an interesting theme for English literature students, especially in Brawijaya University. The researcher found some previous studies related to this topic. The previous study about error analysis has been conducted by Sundoro (2011). The entitled “Error Analysis of English Tenses Found in Tourism Brochures in Malang”. The purpose of her research was to find out English tenses errors in the short description of tourism object and hotel facilities in tourism brochures in Malang. In his research, Sundoro used surface strategy taxonomy conducted by Krashen (1982, p.150). The result of her research was that there were 9 (47.3%) omission error, 1 (5.3%) addition errors, 9 (47.3%) misformation errors, and 0 (0%) misordering errors found in short description of

tourism object and hotel facilities in tourism brochures in Malang. From the result above, it can be concluded that most errors committed in the short description of tourism object and hotel facilities in tourism brochures in Malang were omission error and misformation error.

Second, the research about error analysis also has been conducted by Suryadi (2012). The thesis is entitled "Error Analysis in the Writing Test by Fourth Semester student of STAI Mahad Aly Al Hikam Malang". Suryadi also used Krashen's theory which is surface strategy taxonomy to classify the errors. The result of this research was to identify and classify the errors found in the writing test by fourth-semester students of STAI Mahad Aly Al Hikam Malang. The result of this research was that there were 81 phrases and sentences containing errors. They consist of 29 omission errors, 44 addition errors, 6 misformation errors, and 2 misordering errors. The conclusion of his research was that the error which mostly happened in the writing test by fourth-semester students of STAI Mahad Aly Al Hikam Malang was addition errors.

The previous studies and the researcher used the same way to classify the error. The researcher also used surface strategy taxonomy proposed by Burt, Dulay, and Krashen. Though similar to above previous studies, this study is different. In the previous studies, researchers used tourism brochure in Malang and writing test by fourth-semester student of STAI Mahad Aly Al Hikam Malang to be analyzed, but in this present research, the researcher analyzes tourism guide booklet in West Lombok. Different from the previous studies, the data from this research were taken from the guide booklet entitled "Welcome to West Lombok a

Culture of Colours” first edition printed in 2014. To enrich the previous study, the researcher attempted to find the sources of competence errors theory conducted by Richard (1974). The researcher conducts this research and uses the booklet entitled “Welcome to West Lombok a Culture of Colours” the first edition printed in 2014 as an object to make a correction of a grammatical error that occurred in the booklet and it is important because this booklet is used by people around the world to guide them in West Lombok. In other words, information is important for a foreign tourist.



## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter deals with the methods that are used in this study. This chapter consists of the type of research, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

#### 3.1 Type of Research

The researcher used qualitative approach in this research because this research did not deal with data that are in the form of numbers or statistic but with data that are in form of words (Ary et al., 2002). This descriptive method is considered the most appropriate one because the study describes the error that occurred in the guide booklet tourism of Lombok Barat entitled “Welcome to West Lombok a Culture of Colour” first edition printed 2014.

In this research, the errors were described and explored by the researcher, as a limitation, the researcher did not talk about the background knowledge of the author on the booklet entitled Welcome to West Lombok a Culture of Colours.

#### 3.2 Data Source

“Welcome to West Lombok a Culture of Colours” is the guide booklet tourism of Lombok Barat. This book is the first edition printed in 2014. In this booklet, there is a lot of information written in two languages, Bahasa Indonesia and English. The data source of this study was the information of the booklet

entitled “Welcome to West Lombok a Culture of Colours” which is written in English, while the data was the error occurred in the booklet. The researcher decided the English texts as the source since English is the L2 of this booklet, while the L1 of this booklet is Bahasa Indonesia. In the L2 there is a chance that errors may happen and relevant to the objectives of this research.

### 3.3 Data Collection

The instrument of this research was the researcher. The guide booklet entitled “Welcome to West Lombok a Culture of Colours” first edition was the data used and analyzed in this qualitative research. There are three steps used by the researcher in collecting the data, they are:

1. Reading all the pages of a booklet entitled “Welcome to West Lombok a Culture of Colours”.
2. Selecting the pages that contain error from the booklet entitled “Welcome to West Lombok a Culture of Colours”. The researcher only analyzed the pages that contain a grammatical error.
3. Finding the words, phrases and sentences containing grammatical errors in the selected pages.

### 3.4 Data Analysis

In this research, there are six steps to analyze the data, they are:

1. Classifying the errors and source of error in a booklet entitled “Welcome to West Lombok a Culture of Colours” first edition. The classification of errors was based on surface strategy taxonomy proposed by Dulay, Burt, and Krashen (1982) and sources of error were classified based on Richard’s (1974) theory about the source of competence error. The data were put into a table of the types of error, as follows:

### The Types of Errors

Table 1

No.	Erroneous words/phrases/sentences	Corrected forms	Errors found				Source of Error		
			Om	Ad	Mf	Mo	Ite	Ita	De
<b>Total</b>									

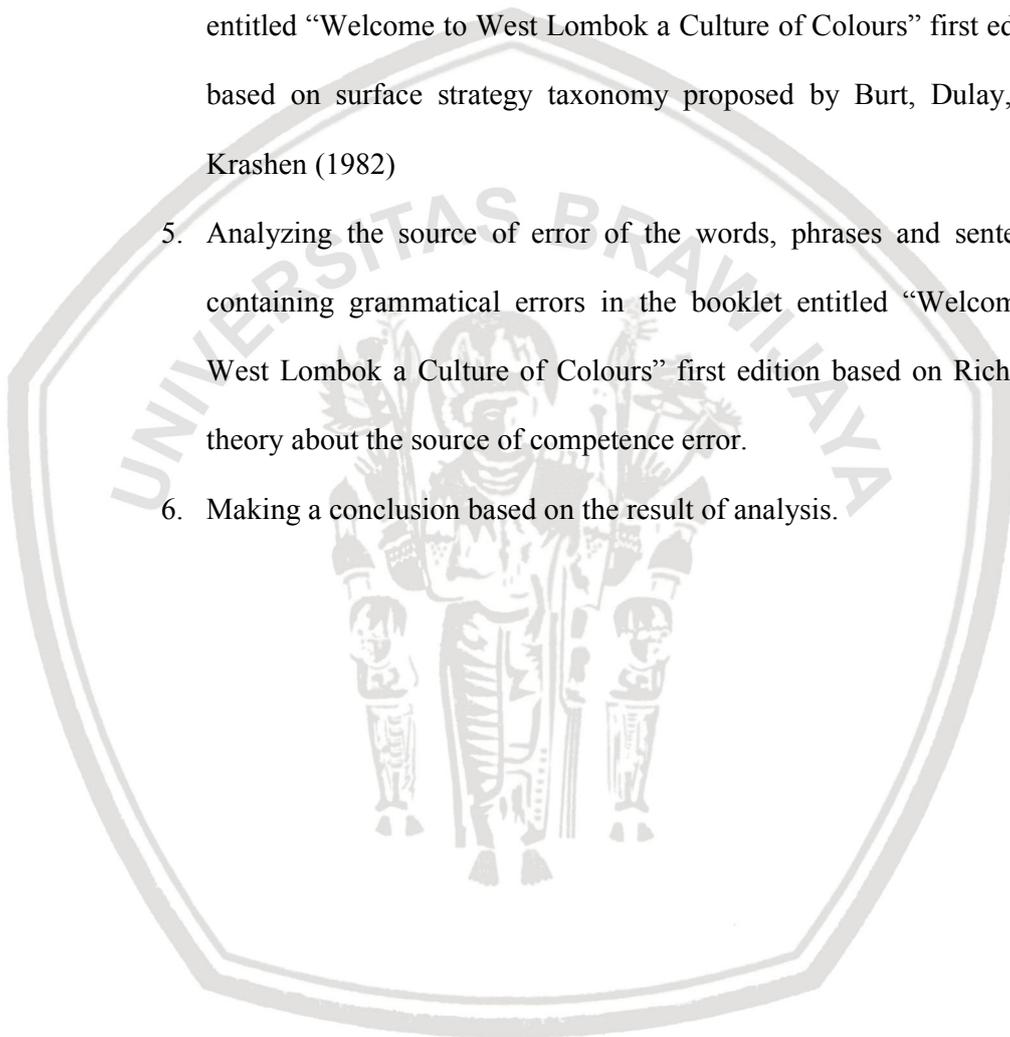
Coding:

- Om : Omission
- Ad : Addition
- Mf : Misformation
- Mo : Misordering
- Ite : Interference error
- Ita : Intralingual error
- De : developmental error

2. Correcting the errors found in the booklet entitled “Welcome to West Lombok a Culture of Colours” first edition into well-formed words/phrases/sentences.
3. Checking the reliability of errors found in the pages of tourism description in the booklet entitled “Welcome to West Lombok a Culture of Colours” first edition printed in 2014 with people who are

good in English grammar. Here, the errors found in the booklet had been approved by the qualified person. She is one of the lecturers in LIA English course and had a bachelor degree from Faculty of Cultural Studies in Universitas Brawijaya.

4. Analyzing the erroneous words, phrases and sentences in the booklet entitled “Welcome to West Lombok a Culture of Colours” first edition based on surface strategy taxonomy proposed by Burt, Dulay, and Krashen (1982)
5. Analyzing the source of error of the words, phrases and sentences containing grammatical errors in the booklet entitled “Welcome to West Lombok a Culture of Colours” first edition based on Richards’ theory about the source of competence error.
6. Making a conclusion based on the result of analysis.



CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of the finding and the discussion. The researcher explains and answers the problems of the study directly based on the result of the analysis.

4.1 Finding

In this part, the researcher presents the data obtained that are analyzed further. The data are erroneous words, phrases, and sentences found in the guide booklet entitled “Welcome to West Lombok a Culture of Colours” first edition printed in 2014.

4.1.1 Data Description

This data in this research were erroneous words, phrases and sentences in the guide booklet entitled “Welcome to West Lombok a Culture of Colours”.

Table 4.1 Errors Found in the Description about Senggigi (p.15)

No.	Erroneous words/phrases/sentences	Corrected forms	Errors found				Source of Errors		
			Om	Ad	Mf	Mo	Ite	Ita	De
1.	Senggigi is eldest resort area and most famous in Lombok island with its white sandy beaches...	Senggigi is <b>the</b> eldest resort area and <b>the</b> most famous in Lombok island with its white sandy beach...	✓ ✓	✓				✓ ✓ ✓	
2.	This coast located in northside of Mataram	This coast <b>is</b> located in <b>the</b> northside of	✓ ✓		✓			✓ ✓	



	<b>town...</b>	<b>Mataram city...</b>						✓	
3.	Sunset is most interesting moment of which can be seen...	Sunset is <b>the</b> most interesting moment which can be seen...	✓	✓				✓	
4.	Senggigi beach is set in tropical greenery where palm trees are <b>grows</b> .	Senggigi <b>beach</b> is set in tropical greenery where palm trees are <b>grown</b> .		✓				✓	
5.	<b>Transportation</b> to this area <b>is</b> easy to be found, from traditional transportation to modern transportation.	<b>Transportations</b> in this area <b>are</b> easy to be found, from traditional transportation to modern transportation.	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6.	There are many various facilities which can be enjoyed by the <b>visitor</b> .	There are many various facilities which can be enjoyed by the <b>visitors</b> .	✓				✓		
7.	Special Food of Lombok island <b>like</b> Pelecing Kangkung, Ayam Taliwang and Sate Bulayak can be found alongside coastline Senggigi Beach.	Special Food of Lombok island <b>such as</b> Pelecing Kangkung, Ayam Taliwang and Sate Bulayak can be found alongside <b>the</b> coastline <b>of</b> Senggigi Beach.	✓ ✓		✓			✓ ✓ ✓	
8.	Art shop also easy to be found in this area.	Art shop <b>is</b> also easy to be found in this area.	✓					✓	
9.	<b>Water sport facility</b> also can be found, <b>like Snorkling</b> , Diving and Surfing.	<b>Watersport facilities</b> also can be found, <b>such as Snorkelling</b> , Diving and Surfing.	✓		✓ ✓ ✓			✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	
		<b>Total</b>	11	3	7	0	2	18	0

Coding:

- Om : Omission
- Ad : Addition
- Mf : Misformation
- Mo : Misordering
- Ite : Interference error
- Ita : Intralingual error
- De : developmental error

#### 4.1.1.1 Analysis of Errors Found in the Description about Senggigi (Table 4.1)

- a. In data no.1, the errors were omission and addition. First, the author of the booklet omitted two articles “the”. Article “the” is used to refer to specific or particular nouns. Second, he added affix “-es” in the word “beaches”, it is supposed to be “beach” because there is only one beach.
- b. In data no.2, three errors were found. First, the error was an omission. The author of the booklet omitted “to be” in passive voice form. It should be added with the auxiliary “is” because the subject of the sentence is singular. Therefore, the correct form should be “this coast is located”. Second, he also omitted the article “the” which has a function to refer to specific or particular nouns. Third, the error was misformation. He misused the word “town” while Mataram is not to be categorized as a town, but a city.
- c. In data no.3, there are 2 errors. First, the author of the booklet did similar omission with the error found in the data no. 1 and no. 2. Second, he added preposition “of”. It makes the sentence incorrect in grammar.
- d. In data no.4, the error was an addition. He added affix “-s” in the word “grows”. It is supposed to be “grown”.
- e. In data no.5, there are three errors were found. First, the author of the booklet omitted affix “-s” in the word “transportation”. It should be “transportations” because it represented more than one transportation can be found. The second error is he misused the preposition “to”. It is

supposed to be “in”. Third, the error was misformation. He misused the to be “is”. it must be “are” because the subject in the sentence is plural.

- f. In data no.6, the error was an omission. The author of the booklet omitted affix “-s” in the word “visitor”. It should be “visitors” because the facilities can be enjoyed by more than one visitor.
- g. In data no.7, there were 3 errors. First, the error was misformation. The author of the booklet misused the word “like”. In this sentence, the author of the booklet wanted to introduce the kinds of special food in Lombok. The word “like” is used to indicate the only similarity and can't be used for examples at all. So it is supposed to be “such as” instead of “like”. Second, the error was omission. The author of the booklet omitted the article “the”. This error was similar to the error found in the table 4.1 data no.1. The last error was an omission. The author of the booklet omitted preposition “of” which has a function to indicate specific identity or a particular item within a category.
- h. In data no.8, the author of the booklet omitted to be “is”. Because the subject is Singular, there is need to add to be “is” in the sentence.
- i. In data no.9, four errors were found. First, the error was misformation. The author of the booklet misused the compound noun “water sport”. In this case, the compound noun is formed by noun modified by other noun and join them together to make a new word. As a result, it should be “watersport” instead of “water sport”. Second, the error was an omission. The author of the booklet omitted affix “-s”. The verb “facility” is

supposed to be “facilities” because the sentence was in present tense and the subject shows a sign of singular. Third, the error was misformation. The author of the booklet misused the preposition “like”. In this sentence, the author of the booklet wanted to introduce the kinds of watersport. The word “like” is used to indicate the only similarity and can't be used for examples at all. So it is supposed to be “such as” instead of “like”. Fourth, the error was misformation. The author of the booklet misused the word “snorkeling”. It must be “snorkelling”.

**Table 4.2 Errors Found in the Description about Sekotong (p.17)**

No.	Erroneous words/phrases/sentences	Corrected forms	Errors found				Source of Errors		
			Om	Ad	Mf	Mo	Ite	Ita	De
1.	Sekotong is one of the famous resorts with beautiful white sandy <b>beaches</b> .	Sekotong is one of the famous resorts with beautiful white sandy <b>beach</b> .		✓				✓	
2.	It's offering natural beauty for <b>visitor</b> .	It's offering natural beauty for <b>visitors</b> .	✓				✓		
3.	There are 11 famous <b>Gili's</b> which <b>is</b> most visited by <b>visitor</b> .	There are 11 famous <b>Gilis</b> which <b>are</b> most visited by <b>visitors</b> .	✓		✓ ✓		✓	✓	
4.	Those natural beauty islands are very quiet, <b>a</b> perfect places for <b>holydays</b> .	Those natural beauty islands are very quiet, perfect places for <b>holiday</b> .	✓ ✓					✓ ✓	
5.	Gili nangu is the most interesting and visited by <b>visitor</b> .	Gili Nangu is the most interesting and visited by <b>visitors</b> .	✓				✓		
<b>Total</b>			5	1	2	0	3	4	0

Coding:

- Om : Omission
- Ad : Addition
- Mf : Misformation
- Mo : Misordering
- Ite : Interference error
- Ita : Intralingual error
- De : developmental error

#### 4.1.1.2 Analysis of Errors Found in the Description about Sekotong (Table 4.2)

- a. In the data no.1, the error was similar to the error found in Table 4.1 data no. 1.
- b. In the data no.2, the error was similar to the error found in Table 4.1 data no. 6.
- c. In the data no.3, the errors were two misformations and an omission. First, The author of the booklet misused the plural form to the word “Gili”. The word “Gili’s” is a possessive form of “Gili”. The plural of “Gili” is supposed to be “Gilis”. Second, the author of the booklet misused to be “is”. It should be “are”, because of the subject of the sentence shows the sign of plural. Third, the author of the booklet did the same error with the error found in Table 4.1 data no. 6.
- d. In the data no.4, the errors were two additions. First, the author of the booklet added article “a” before noun “perfect places”. Article “a” is used before a singular noun beginning with a consonant sound, while noun “perfect places” is not a singular noun. The article “a” should be eliminated to correct the sentence. Secondly, the author of the booklet added the affix “-s” to the word “holidays” which should be “holiday”.
- e. In the data no.5, the error was similar to the error found in Table 4.1 data no. 6.

**Table 4.3 Errors Found in the Description about Gili Nangu (p.19)**

No.	Erroneous words/phrases/sentences	Corrected forms	Errors found				Source of Errors		
			Om	Ad	Mf	Mo	Ite	Ita	De
1.	This island located in south side of Sekotong West Lombok Regency.	This island <b>is</b> located in <b>the</b> south side of Sekotong West Lombok Regency.	✓ ✓					✓ ✓	
2.	This island is also famous with <b>under water</b> panorama, a perfect place for <b>snorkling</b> , swimming and fishing.	This island is also famous with <b>underwater</b> panorama, a perfect place for <b>snorkelling</b> , swimming and fishing.			✓ ✓			✓ ✓	
3.	Sunset is the most interesting moment <b>in</b> this island.	Sunset is the most interesting moment <b>on</b> this island.			✓		✓		
<b>Total</b>			2	0	3	0	1	4	0

Coding:

- Om : Omission
- Ad : Addition
- Mf : Misformation
- Mo : Misordering
- Ite : Interference error
- Ita : Intralingual error
- De : developmental error

#### 4.1.1.3 Analysis of Errors Found in the Description about Gili Nangu (Table 4.3)

- a. In data no.1, the errors were two omissions. First, the author of the booklet omitted auxiliary “is”. The basic pattern of simple present tense in passive voice is “to be + past participle”. Auxiliary “is” has a function as “to be”. Therefore, it should be “is located”. Second, the author also omitted article “the” similar to the error found in the table 4.1 data no.1.
- b. In data no.2, the author of the booklet did two misformations. First, he misused the using of the compound noun “under water” which should be

“underwater”. Secondly, he also misused the word “snorkling”, it is supposed to be “snorkelling”.

- c. In data no.3, the error was misformation. The author of the booklet misused the preposition. As the collocation for the phrase “island”, the correct preposition is “on” not “in”.

**Table 4.4 Errors Found in the Description about Sesaot (p.21)**

No.	Erroneous words/phrases/sentences	Corrected forms	Errors found				Source of Errors		
			Om	Ad	Mf	Mo	Ite	Ita	De
1.	This forest usually visited at vacation time.	This forest <b>is</b> usually visited at vacation time.	✓					✓	
2.	It <b>oftenly</b> used for camping...	It <b>often</b> used for camping...			✓			✓	
3.	This river is always <b>flown</b> clear water even in a long dry season.	This river is always <b>flowed by</b> clear water even in a long dry season.	✓		✓			✓	✓
<b>Total</b>			2	0	2	0	0	4	0

Coding:

- Om : Omission
- Ad : Addition
- Mf : Misformation
- Mo : Misordering
- Ite : Interference error
- Ita : Intralingual error
- De : developmental error

#### 4.1.1.4 Analysis of Errors Found in the Description about Sesaot (Table 4.4)

- a. In the data no.1, the error was an omission. The author of the booklet omitted auxiliary “is” which cannot absent in the present tense in passive voice form if the subject is singular.
- b. In the data no.2, the error was misformation. The author of the booklet misused the adverb “oftenly” which the correct form is “often”.

- c. In the data no.3, the errors were misformation and omission. First, the author of the booklet misused the using of the verb “flown” to subject “water” which should be “flowed”. Second, the author of the booklet omitted preposition “by” to show what or who did something or what caused something.

**Table 4.5 Errors Found in the Description about Golf (p.23)**

No.	Erroneous words/phrases/sentences	Corrected forms	Errors found				Source of Errors		
			Om	Ad	Mf	Mo	Ite	Ita	De
1.	West Lombok Regency has one golf <b>courses</b> which located in Golong village <b>at</b> Narmada district.	West Lombok Regency has one golf <b>course</b> which <b>is</b> located in Golong village <b>in</b> Narmada district.	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
2.	It is designed in such a manner so that doesn't eliminate authenticity of Lombok culture.	It is designed in such a manner so that <b>it</b> doesn't eliminate <b>the</b> authenticity of Lombok culture.	✓ ✓					✓ ✓	
<b>Total</b>			3	1	1	0	1	4	0

Coding:

- Om : Omission
- Ad : Addition
- Mf : Misformation
- Mo : Misordering
- Ite : Interference error
- Ita : Intralingual error
- De : developmental error

#### 4.1.1.5 Analysis of Errors Found in the Description about Golf (Table 4.5)

- a. In the data no.1, there were three errors. First, the error was misformation. The author of the booklet misused the affix “-s”. it should be “course” because in the sentence there is only one golf course. Second, the error was an omission. The error was similar to the error found in Table 4.1 data

no.2. Third, the error was misformation. The author of the booklet misused the preposition “at”. Therefore, it should be “in” because the collocation is Narmada district.

- b. In the data no.2, the errors were an omission. First, the author of the booklet omitted pronoun “it”. The sentence was subordinate clause so that the second sentence also needs a subject. Second, the author of the booklet omitts article “the”.

**Table 4.6 Errors Found in the Description about Lingsar (p.27)**

No.	Erroneous words/phrases/sentences	Corrected forms	Errors found				Source of Errors		
			Om	Ad	Mf	Mo	Ite	Ita	De
1.	<b>That place is</b> Pura Lingsar (often used as a place to hold religious ceremonies by Hindus) and Kemaliq (a place sacred by some <b>tribes Sasak</b> ).	<b>Those places are</b> Pura Lingsar (often used as a place to hold religious ceremonies by Hindus) and Kemaliq (a place sacred by some <b>of Sasak tribe</b> ).	✓ ✓	✓	✓ ✓	✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓	
2.	Pura Lingsar and Kemaliq built around...	Pura Lingsar and Kemaliq <b>were</b> built around...	✓					✓	
3.	...where his life is a sacred White <b>Eels</b> .	...where his life is a sacred White <b>Eel</b> .		✓				✓	
<b>Total</b>			3	2	2	1	3	3	0

Coding:

- Om : Omission
- Ad : Addition
- Mf : Misformation
- Mo : Misordering
- Ite : Interference error
- Ita : Intralingual error
- De : developmental error

#### 4.1.1.6 Analysis of Errors Found in the Description about Lingsar (Table 4.6)

- a. In the data no.1, the author of the booklet committed four errors. First, the error was misformation. The author of the booklet misused the use of the phrase “that place is”. In the sentence, the object is plural. For that reason, the phrase should be “those places are”. Second, the error was misordering. Furthermore, he misordered the phrase “tribes sasak” which is the correct form is “sasak tribes”. Third, the error was an addition. He added affix “-s” in word “tribes”. But actually, in the sentence, there was only mentioned one tribe which is “sasak”. As a result, the correct word is “tribe” not “tribes”. Fourth, the error was an omission. The author omitted preposition “of” to indicate the identity of the unspecified one.
- b. In the data no.2, the error was an omission. The author of the booklet omitted “to be” in past tense in the passive voice. It should be added with the auxiliary “were” because the subject of the sentence is plural. Therefore, the correct sentence is “Pura Lingsar and Kemaliq Kelebutan were built around...”
- c. In the data no.3, the error was an addition. The author added affix “-s” in the word “eels”. It should be “eel” because it represented only one eel.

Table 4.7 Errors Found in the Description about Narmada (p.29)

No.	Erroneous words/phrases/sentences	Corrected forms	Errors found				Source of Errors		
			Om	Ad	Mf	Mo	Ite	Ita	De
1.	Narmada Park is a water park which is <b>reflika</b> Mount Rinjani and Segara Anak lake...	Narmada Park is a water park which is <b>replica of</b> Mount Rinjani and Segara Anak lake...	✓		✓			✓	✓
2.	It is said that because he was too old to perform the ritual sacrifice (Pekalem) to the top of Rinjani has <b>to</b> altitude 3,726 meters,...	It is said that because he was too old to perform the ritual sacrifice (Pekalem) to the top of Rinjani <b>which</b> has an altitude <b>of</b> 3,726 meters,...	✓		✓			✓	✓
3.	This water park is very busy in November and December <b>is</b> when Pekelem Ceremony to commemorate pujawali that in <b>celebrating</b> by all Hindus	This water park is very busy in November and December when Pekelem Ceremony <b>is celebrated</b> by all Hindus to commemorate pujawali.		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
4.	Believe <b>do not believe</b> ,...	Believe <b>it or not</b> ,...			✓		✓		
5.	it was believed could make a <b>young man</b> ,...	it was believed <b>it</b> could make a <b>man young</b> ,...	✓			✓	✓	✓	
6.	Narmada Park is open to the public and <b>become</b> a recreation center that is always visited by local or foreign tourists.	Narmada Park is open to the public and <b>becomes</b> a recreation center that is always visited by local or foreign tourists.	✓					✓	
<b>Total</b>			5	1	4	2	2	9	0

Coding:

- Om : Omission
- Ad : Addition
- Mf : Misformation
- Mo : Misordering
- Ite : Interference error
- Ita : Intralingual error
- De : developmental error

#### 4.1.1.7 Analysis of Errors Found in the Description about Narmada (Table 4.7)

- a. In the data no.1, the errors were misformation and omission. First, the author of the booklet misused the word “reflika”. It should be “replica” in correct English. Second, the error was similar to the error found in table 4.6 data no.1.
- b. In the data no.2, the errors were two omissions and one misformation. First, the author of the booklet omitted the word “which” as a pronoun to refer back to one single noun. Second, he misused preposition “to”. A preposition is no need in the phrase because there is no time or place to be shown. It is supposed to be an article “an” to indicate the sign that the noun modified is indefinite. Third. The error was similar to the error found in table 4.6 data no.1.
- c. In the data no.3, the errors were misformation, addition and misordering. The author of the booklet misordered the auxiliary “is” and phrases “to commemorate pujawali” and “celebrating by all Hindus”. He also committed misformation in the word “celebrating”. The word should be “celebrated” because he wanted to make the sentence in the present tense in passive voice form. The simple pattern of passive voice is “to be + past participle”. Therefore the right word is “celebrated”.as the result, the order of the sentence is supposed to be “This water park is very busy in November and December when Pekelem Ceremony is celebrated by all Hindus to commemorate pujawali”. The last error is the author of the

booklet committed addition of the phrase “that in” which is not in the right place and has no additional meaning to the sentence.

- d. In the data no.4, the error was misformation. The author misused the form of the phrase “believe do not believe”. It is supposed to be “believe it or not”.
- e. In the data no.5, the error was an omission and misordering. First, the author of the booklet omitted pronoun “it” to refer to the related subject in the previous sentence. Second, he misordered the form of modifier and modify in the sentence, it must be “man young”. Because in this case, the adjective “young” is not a modifier but predicate.
- f. In the data no.6, the error was an omission. The author omitted affix “-s” in the word “becomes” because the subject is the third singular person.

**Table 4.8 Errors Found in the Description about Batu Bolong (p.31)**

No.	Erroneous words/phrases/sentences	Corrected forms	Errors found				Source of Errors		
			Om	Ad	Mf	Mo	Ite	Ita	De
1.	In that place, there is a Pura that built by Hindu believer.	In that place, there is a Pura that <b>is</b> built by Hindu believer.	✓					✓	
2.	Until now, this place still applied as place of observance.	Until now, this place <b>has still been being</b> applied as a place of observance.	✓ ✓					✓ ✓	
3.	It becomes one of favorite <b>spot</b> for sunset beneficiary.	It becomes one of favorite <b>spots</b> for sunset beneficiary.	✓				✓		
<b>Total</b>			4	0	0	0	1	3	0

Coding:

- Om : Omission
- Ad : Addition
- Mf : Misformation
- Mo : Misordering

- Ite : Interference error
- Ita : Intralingual error
- De : developmental error

#### 4.1.1.8 Analysis of Errors Found in the Description about Batu Bolong

(Table 4.8)

- a. In the data no.1, the error was an omission. The author of the booklet wanted to make present tense in passive voice form in the sentence. The basic pattern of passive voice is “to be + past participle”. He omitted to be “is” to make the sentence in the correct form.
- b. In the data no.2, the errors were two omissions. First, the author of the booklet omitted “has” and “been being” as the rule of making present perfect continuous tense in the passive voice. Second, he omitted article “a”. Article “a” is used to indicate the sign that the noun modified is indefinite.
- c. In the data no.3, the errors were two omissions. First, the error was similar to the error found in table 4.1 data no.1. Second, the author of the booklet omitted affix “-s” in the word “spot”. The word “spot” need to be added affix “-s” because after the phrase “one of the”, the noun coming after is always in plural form.

Table 4.9 Errors Found in the Description about Suranadi (p.33)

No.	Erroneous words/phrases/sentences	Corrected forms	Errors found				Source of Errors		
			Om	Ad	Mf	Mo	Ite	Ita	De
1.	Suranadi is popular with its clear <b>water</b>	Suranadi is popular with its clear <b>spring water</b>				✓	✓		

	<b>spring</b> which is never dry even in a long dry season.	which is never dry even in a long dry season.							
2.	This place is about 15 kms from Mataram <b>Town</b> .	This place is about 15 kms from Mataram <b>City</b> .			✓			✓	
3.	By the local people, this place called Taman Suranadi (Suranadi Park).	By the local people, this place <b>is</b> called Taman Suranadi (Suranadi Park)..	✓					✓	
4.	Suranadi park is surrounded by several <b>Pura</b> .	Suranadi park is surrounded by several <b>Puras</b> .	✓				✓		
5.	Those <b>pura</b> are still used by Hindu <b>believer</b> for religious ceremony.	Those <b>puras</b> are still used by Hindu <b>believers</b> for religious ceremony.	✓ ✓				✓ ✓		
6.	visitor can <b>found</b> assorted of bird type.	visitor can <b>find</b> assorted <b>types of birds</b> .	✓ ✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
<b>Total</b>			6	0	2	2	5	3	0

Coding:

- Om : Omission
- Ad : Addition
- Mf : Misformation
- Mo : Misordering
- Ite : Interference error
- Ita : Intralingual error
- De : developmental error

#### 4.1.1.9 Analysis of Errors Found in the Description about Suranadi (Table 4.9)

- a. In the data no.1, the error was misordering. The author of the booklet misordered the phrase “water spring”. It should be “spring water” because of “spring” is supposed to modify the noun “water”.
- b. In the data no.2, the error was misformation. The author of the booklet misused the word “town”. Mataram is categorized as a city. Therefore, it is supposed to be “City”.
- c. In the data no.3, the error was an omission. It was similar to the error found in the table 4.4 data no.1.

d. In the data no.4, the error was an omission. It was similar to the error found in the table 4.1 data no.6.

e. In the data no.5, both errors were similar to the error found in the table 4.1 data no.6.

f. In the data no.6, the author of the booklet did misformation. He/she misused the word “found”. It is supposed to be “find” because of the sentence in present tense form. He also misordered and omission “-s” combined in the phrase “assorted of bird type”. It should be “assorted types of birds”.

**Table 4.10 Errors Found in the Description about Gunung Pengsong (p.35)**

No.	Erroneous words/phrases/sentences	Corrected forms	Errors found				Source of Errors		
			Om	Ad	Mf	Mo	Ite	Ita	De
1.	This Pura located at the top of the hill in Parampuan Village.	This Pura <b>is</b> located at the top of the hill in Parampuan Village.	✓					✓	
2.	It's about 110 meters <b>from</b> sea level.	It's about 110 meters <b>above</b> sea level.			✓		✓		
3.	The hill <b>wide</b> is around 12 hectares and dwelled by many monkeys...	The hill <b>width</b> is around 12 hectares and <b>it is</b> dwelled by many monkeys...	✓		✓			✓	
<b>Total</b>			2	0	2	0	1	4	0

Coding:

- Om : Omission
- Ad : Addition
- Mf : Misformation
- Mo : Misordering
- Ite : Interference error
- Ita : Intralingual error
- De : developmental error

#### 4.1.1.10 Analysis of Errors Found in the Description about Gunung Pengsong

(Table 4.10)

- a. In the data no.1, the error was similar to the error found in the table 4.4 data no.1.
- b. In data no.2, the error was misformation. The author of the booklet misused preposition. As the collocation for the phrase “sea level”, the correct preposition is “above” not “from”
- c. In the data no.3, the errors were omission and misformation. First, the author of the booklet misused the word “wide”. It should be “width” because of it is used to measure the hill not to modify the word “hill”. Second, he omitted “it is” because of the sentence is present tense in passive voice form.

**Table 4.11 Errors Found in the Description about Masjid Kuno Karang Bayan (p.37)**

No.	Erroneous words/phrases/sentences	Corrected forms	Errors found				Source of Errors		
			Om	Ad	Mf	Mo	Ite	Ita	De
1.	Masjid Kuno Karang Bayan (the ancient Mosque of Karang Bayan) located in Kampong Karang Bayan.	Masjid Kuno Karang Bayan (the ancient Mosque of Karang Bayan) <b>is</b> located in Kampong Karang Bayan.	✓					✓	
2.	..., first <b>residents</b> in Karang Bayan Kampong came from Bayan Utara.	..., first <b>resident</b> in Karang Bayan Kampong came from Bayan Utara.		✓				✓	
3.	It is said, first person <b>whose coming</b> and <b>wish</b> to <b>lived</b> in this place.	It is said, <b>the</b> first person <b>who came</b> and <b>wished</b> to <b>live</b> in this place.	✓		✓ ✓ ✓ ✓			✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	

4.	..., a mosque is built by doyens and <b>religion</b> figures for place of observance.	..., a mosque is built by doyens and <b>religious</b> figures for a place of observance.	✓		✓			✓	✓
5.	This kitchen was used when <b>celebrates</b> Maulid Nabi Muhammad SAW.	This kitchen was used when <b>celebrating</b> Maulid Nabi Muhammad SAW.			✓			✓	
6.	rumah adat <b>were</b> built around mosque is built as residence	rumah adat <b>was</b> built around mosque is built as residence			✓			✓	
<b>Total</b>			3	1	7	0	0	11	0

Coding:

- Om : Omission
- Ad : Addition
- Mf : Misformation
- Mo : Misordering
- Ite : Interference error
- Ita : Intralingual error
- De : developmental error

#### 4.1.1.11 Analysis of Errors Found in the Description about Masjid Kuno Karang Bayan (Table 4.11)

- a. In the data no.1, the error was similar to the error found in the table 4.1 data no.2.
- b. In the data no.2, the error was similar to the error found in the table 4.1 data no.1.
- c. In the data no.3, there are five errors happened. The first error was omission was similar to the error found in the table 4.1 data no.1. The last four errors were misformation. The first misformation was the word “whose”. It is supposed to be “who” because of the pronoun “whose” is used as possessive of who. Second, the author of the booklet misused the word “coming”. In this case, the sentence was in past tense. The word “coming” should be “came”. Third, he misused word “wish”. It supposed

to be “wished”. The last misformation was the word “lived”. It is supposed to be “live” because it is infinitive form.

- d. In the data no.4, the errors were misformation and an omission. First, the author of the booklet misused the word “religion”. The noun “figures” need adjective as a modifier. Therefore it should be “religious”. Second, he omitted article “a”. This error similar to the error found in the table 4.7 data no.2.
- e. In the data no.5, the error was misformation. The author of the booklet misused the word “celebrates”. When the sentence or clause starts with a verb, it should be a gerund. It is supposed to be “celebrating” instead of “celebrates”
- f. In the data no.6, the error was misformation. He author misused to be “were”. “were” is incorrect because of the subject is singular. So it is supposed to be “was”.

**Table 4.12 Errors Found in the Description about Makam Batu Layar (p.39)**

No.	Erroneous words/phrases/sentences	Corrected forms	Errors found				Source of Errors		
			Om	Ad	Mf	Mo	Ite	Ita	De
1.	Makam Batulayar (Batulayar Cemetery) located in Batulayar village.	Makam Batulayar (Batulayar Cemetery) <b>is</b> located in Batulayar village.	✓					✓	
2.	This cemetery located at a hill and faces Lombok island west coast.	This cemetery <b>is</b> located at a hill and faces Lombok island west coast.	✓					✓	
3.	He is <b>hardly in respecting</b> so that many people visited his grave.	He is <b>well respected</b> so that many people <b>have been</b> visited his grave.	✓		✓			✓	✓
4.	Every year, lots of Peziarah (the people	Every year, lots of Peziarah (the people	✓		✓		✓	✓	

	who <b>is</b> having pilgrimage) <b>is</b> coming to mausoleum <b>with</b> various <b>purpose</b> .	who <b>are</b> having pilgrimage) <b>are</b> coming to <b>the</b> mausoleum <b>for</b> various <b>purposes</b> .	✓		✓		✓	✓	
5.	There are some of them, coming to the cemetery just for spending time with family.	There are some of them coming to the cemetery just for spending time with family.		✓					
<b>Total</b>			5	1	3	0	2	6	0

Coding:

- Om : Omission
- Ad : Addition
- Mf : Misformation
- Mo : Misordering
- Ite : Interference error
- Ita : Intralingual error
- De : developmental error

#### 4.1.1.12 Analysis of Errors Found in the Description about Makam Batu Layar (Table 4.12)

- a. In the data no.1, the error was similar to the error found in table 4.1 data no.2.
- b. In the data no.2, the error was similar to the error found in table 4.1 data no.2.
- c. In the data no.3, the errors were a misformation and two omissions. First, the author of the booklet misused the phrase “hardly in respected”. The form is not appropriate. It must be “well respected”. Second, he omitted “have been” in his/her passive voice. As we know, the basic formula of present tense perfect tense in passive voice is always formulated as S+have/has been +V-ed. Therefore, the correct form is “have been visited” because of the subject is plural.

- d. In the data no.4, the errors were two misformations and two omissions. First, the author of the booklet misused to be “is”. The subject is showing a sign of singular. The right to be is supposed to be “are” not “is”. Second, the error was similar to the error found in the table 4.1 data no.1. Third, he misused preposition “with”. The preposition “for” is appropriate to use in this sentence because of the preposition “for” is used to indicate the purpose of something. The last error was similar to the error found in the table 4.1 data no.6.
- e. In the data no.5, the error was addition. The author of the booklet added a comma “,”. It is not in the right placement of a comma.

**Table 4.13 Errors Found in the Description about Tari Gandrung (p.41)**

No.	Erroneous words/phrases/sentences	Corrected forms	Errors found				Source of Errors		
			Om	Ad	Mf	Mo	Ite	Ita	De
1.	In its performance, this dance divided into three steps, <b>that is</b> :	In its performance, this dance <b>is</b> divided into three steps, <b>those are</b> :	✓		✓ ✓		✓	✓ ✓	
2.	...the dancer will give her fan to <b>invited</b> audience dance together.	...the dancer will give her fan to <b>invite</b> audience dance together.			✓			✓	
3.	..., the audience <b>whose</b> received the fan will start to dance with the dancer.	..., the audience <b>who</b> received the fan will start to dance with the dancer.			✓			✓	
4.	After completed ngibing (dancing), <b>then</b> the audience <b>whose</b> dance with the dancer should gives a number of <b>moneys</b> as the dancer's fee.	After completed ngibing (dancing), the audience <b>who</b> dance with the dancer should gives a number of <b>money</b> as the dancer's fee.		✓	✓ ✓			✓ ✓ ✓	
<b>Total</b>			1	1	6	0	1	7	0

Coding:

- Om : Omission
- Ad : Addition
- Mf : Misformation
- Mo : Misordering
- Ite : Interference error
- Ita : Intralingual error
- De : developmental error

#### 4.1.1.13 Analysis of Errors Found in the Description about Tari Gandrung

##### (Table 4.13)

- In the data no.1, the errors were an omission and two misformations. First, the error was similar with the error found in the table 4.2 data no.2. Second, the author misused the word “this”. It must be “those” because of it represents something which shows a sign of plural. Second, he misused to be “is”. It must be “are” because of the subject shows a sign of plural.
- In data no.2, the error was misformation. The error was similar to the data found in the table 4.11 data no.3
- In data no. 3, the error was misformation, it was similar to the misformation found in table 4.11 data no.3.
- In the data no.1, the errors were an addition and two misformations. First, the author of the booklet added preposition “then”. This preposition is not necessary because of the sign of time already indicated by preposition “after”. Second, the error was misformation, similar to the error found in the table 4.11 data no.3. Third, the error was misformation. He misused word “moneys”. The word “moneys” is uncountable noun. The correct word should be “money”.

Table 4.14 Errors Found in the Description about Presean (p.45)

No.	Erroneous words/phrases/sentences	Corrected forms	Errors found				Source of Errors		
			Om	Ad	Mf	Mo	Ite	Ita	De
1.	This game played by two armed <b>man of</b> cane <b>with</b> shield from buff.	This game <b>is</b> played by two armed <b>men with a</b> cane <b>and a</b> shield from buff.	✓ ✓ ✓		✓ ✓ ✓		✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	
2.	..., there are pekembar ( <b>referee</b> ) <b>whose observes</b> the way of the game.	..., there are pekembar ( <b>referees</b> ) <b>who observe</b> the way of the game.	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓ ✓	
3.	<b>Player</b> will lose if they get a fatal <b>injure</b> .	<b>Players</b> will lose if they get a fatal <b>injury</b> .	✓		✓		✓	✓	
4.	..., presean used to prove his manliness to draw women's attention.	..., presean <b>is</b> used to prove his manliness to draw women's attention.	✓					✓	
<b>Total</b>			6	1	5	0	3	9	0

Coding:

- Om : Omission
- Ad : Addition
- Mf : Misformation
- Mo : Misordering
- Ite : Interference error
- Ita : Intralingual error
- De : developmental error

#### 4.1.1.14 Analysis of Errors Found in the Description about Presean (Table 4.14)

- a. In data no.1, the errors were three misformations and three omissions. First, the author of the booklet misused word "man". There are two persons refer to "man", so that it must be "men" instead of "man". Second, he misused preposition "of". The correct preposition must be "with" to indicate the using of noun "cane" to subject "two armed men". Third, he omitted article "a". Article "a" is needed to indicate the singularity of noun

“cane”. Fourth, he misused preposition “with”. It must be conjunction “and” because there are two noun “cane” and “shield” need to be connected. Fifth, the error is omission. The omission was similar to the previous omission in this data which is omit of article “a”. Sixth, the author omitted to be “is”. it is similar to the error found in the table 4.1 data no.2.

- b. In the data no.2, the errors were a misformation, an addition and an omission. First, the author of the booklet misused the word “whose”, similar to the misformation found in the table 4.11 data no.3. Second, he added affix “-s” in the verb “observes”. It must be “observe” because of the subject show a sign of plural. Third, the author of the booklet omitted affix “-s”. It similar to the error found in the table 4.1 data no.6.
- c. In the data no.3, the error was a misformation and an omission. First, the author of the booklet misused word “injure”. “injure” is a verb and adjective “fatal” need to be modified a noun. Therefore, it should be “injury”. Second, the author of the booklet omitted affix “-s”. It similar to the error found in the table 4.1 data no.6.
- d. In the data no.4, the error was an omission, similar to the error found in the table 4.1 data no.2.

Table 4.15 Errors Found in the Description about Rudat (p.47)

No.	Erroneous words/phrases/sentences	Corrected forms	Errors found				Source of Errors		
			Om	Ad	Mf	Mo	Ite	Ita	De
1.	This artistry can also be categorized as Sendratari (theatre-drama-dance).	This artistry can also be categorized as Sendratari (theatre-drama-dance).	✓					✓	
2.	...Rudat tries to invite audience to join in it.	...Rudat tries to invite the audience to join it.	✓	✓			✓	✓	
3.	Story told in Rudat contains of commendation to Nabi Muhammad SAW.	The story told in Rudat contains the commendation to Nabi Muhammad SAW.	✓		✓			✓	✓
4.	..., story told in rudat have been adapting to convey the development messages.	..., story told in rudat has been adapting to convey the development messages.			✓			✓	
<b>Total</b>			3	1	2	0	1	5	0

Coding:

- Om : Omission
- Ad : Addition
- Mf : Misformation
- Mo : Misordering
- Ite : Interference error
- Ita : Intralingual error
- De : developmental error

#### 4.1.1.15 Analysis of Errors Found in the Description about Rudat (Table 4.15)

- a. In the data no.1, the error was an omission. The author of the booklet omitted “be”. “be” is needed to complete the sentence in passive voice.
- b. In the data no.2, the errors were an omission and an addition. First, omission similar to the error found in the table 4.1 data no.1. Second, the author of the booklet added “in”. It is unnecessary in this sentence and should be eliminated.

c. In the data no.3, the errors were addition and misformation. first. The author of the booklet omitted article “the” similar to the error found in the table 4.1 data no.1. The second is misformation. The author of the booklet misused preposition “of”. It must be replaced with the article “the”. Because “contain of” is more like to indicate the component material.

d. In the data no.4, the error was misformation. The author of the booklet misused to be “have”. While the subject is showing the sign of singular, the “to be” must be “has” not “have”.

**Table 4.16 Errors Found in the Description about Zikir Saman (p.49)**

No.	Erroneous words/phrases/sentences	Corrected forms	Errors found				Source of Errors		
			Om	Ad	Mf	Mo	Ite	Ita	De
1.	Tari Zikir Saman <b>is</b> similarly looks like one of dance came from Sumatera.	Tari Zikir Saman similarly looks like one of <b>the</b> dance <b>which</b> came from Sumatera.	✓ ✓	✓				✓ ✓	
2.	The <b>different is</b> in its music and <b>choreographs</b> .	The <b>differences are</b> in its music and <b>choreography</b> .			✓ ✓ ✓			✓ ✓ ✓	
3.	Lyric that is also performed by the <b>dancer</b> contain <b>of</b> Islam tenet and commendation to Nabi Muhammad SAW.	<b>The</b> lyric that is also performed by the <b>dancers</b> contain Islam tenet and commendation to Nabi Muhammad SAW.	✓ ✓		✓		✓	✓	
4.	Usually, this dance performed at the time of red-letter day for Islam <b>believer</b> .	Usually, this dance <b>is</b> performed at the time of red-letter day for Islam <b>believers</b> .	✓		✓		✓	✓	
<b>Total</b>			5	1	5	0	2	7	0

Coding:

- Om : Omission
- Ad : Addition
- Mf : Misformation
- Mo : Misordering
- Ite : Interference error
- Ita : Intralingual error
- De : developmental error

#### 4.1.1.16 Analysis of Errors Found in the Description about Zikir Saman

##### (Table 4.16)

- a. In the data no.1, two omissions and one addition happen. First, the author of the booklet added to be “is”. It must be removed because of the verb already exists in the sentence which is “looks”. Second, he omitted article “the”, similar to the error found in the table 4.1 data no.1. Third, the error was an omission. He omitted pronoun “which”. “which” is used relatively in restrictive and nonrestrictive clauses to represent a specified antecedent.
- b. In the data no.2, the errors were three misformations. First, the author of the booklet misused the word “different”. It should be “differences” a noun form of “different”. Second, he misused to be “is”. Because of the subject of the sentence shows a sign of plural, the “to be” must be “are”. Third, he misused the word “choreograph”. It must be “choreography” a noun form of “choreograph”.
- c. In the data no.3, the error was omission and misformation. First, the author of the booklet omitted article “the”, similar to the error found in the table 4.1 data no.1. Second, he misused word “dancer”. It should be “dancers” because there is more than one dancer in the dance.
- d. In the data no.4, the error was omission and misformation. First, the author of the booklet omitted to be “is” in passive voice form, similar to the error found in the table 4.1 data no.2. Second, the error is misformation similar to the error found in the table 4.2 data no.2.

Table 4.17 Errors Found in the Description about Tari Gendang Beleq (p.51)

No.	Erroneous words/phrases/sentences	Corrected forms	Errors found				Source of Errors		
			Om	Ad	Mf	Mo	Ite	Ita	De
1.	Tari Gendang Beleq is one of Lombok's original dances.	Tari Gendang Beleq is one of <b>the</b> Lombok's original dances.	✓					✓	
2.	<b>Because of</b> the instrumentalist using a big drum, ...	<b>Because</b> the instrumentalist <b>is</b> using a big drum, ...	✓		✓			✓	✓
3.	..., this dance named with Gendang Beleq Dance.	..., this dance <b>is</b> named with Gendang Beleq Dance.	✓					✓	
4.	In the past time, this dance demonstrated to <b>accompanies</b> the army which will battle...	In the past time, this dance <b>was</b> demonstrated to <b>accompany</b> the army which will battle...	✓					✓	✓
<b>Total</b>			4	0	1	0	0	6	0

Coding:

- Om : Omission
- Ad : Addition
- Mf : Misformation
- Mo : Misordering
- Ite : Interference error
- Ita : Intralingual error
- De : developmental error

#### 4.1.1.17 Analysis of Errors Found in the Description about Tari Gendang Beleq (Table 4.17)

- a. In the data no.1, the error was an omission. The error was similar to the error found in the table 4.1 data no.1.
- b. In the data no.2, there is two errors found. First, the error was misformation. The author of the booklet misused the using of "because of". It must be "because", because "because of" is always followed by noun or verb+ing while "because" is followed by subject or a verb. Second, the error was an omission. He makes the sentence in present

continuous tense and it formulated to “S+is/am/are+Verb+ing”. In the sentence, he omitted to be “is”. Because the subject of the sentence is a third singular person.

c. In the data no.3, the error was an omission. The error was similar to the error found in the table 4.3 data no.1.

d. In the data no.4, two omissions were found. First, the author of the booklet omitted to be “was”. “was” should be there because of the sentence is in past tense in passive voice form and the subject of the sentence is singular. Second, he added affix “-s”. it was not appropriate because of there is preposition “to” before the verb “companies”. Therefore, it should be “accompany” not “accompany”.

**Table 4.18 Errors Found in the Description about Male’an Sampi (p.53)**

No.	Erroneous words/phrases/sentences	Corrected forms	Errors found				Source of Errors		
			Om	Ad	Mf	Mo	Ite	Ita	De
1.	Malean Sampi is traditional event of Lombok society.	Malean Sampi is the traditional event of Lombok society.	✓					✓	
2.	In Sasak <b>tribes</b> language, “male’an” means memaleq or <b>pursues</b> and “Sampi” <b>to</b> means cow...	In Sasak <b>tribe</b> language, “male’an” means memaleq or <b>pursuing</b> and “Sampi” means cow...		✓ ✓	✓			✓ ✓	
3.	<b>Pursues</b> cow in “male’an sampi” is an ability of someone to control a couple of <b>cow</b> which are <b>equiped</b> with plows up <b>equipments</b> like Gau, Ayuga, Samut and Serumpungan/Keroto	<b>Pursuing</b> cow in “male’an sampi” is an ability of someone to control a couple of <b>cows</b> which are <b>equipped</b> with plows up <b>equipment</b> like Gau, Ayuga, Samut and Serumpungan/Kerotok.	✓	✓	✓ ✓		✓	✓ ✓ ✓	

	k.								
4.	In the past, Male'an Sampi <b>becomes</b> one of favourite <b>event</b> for cow <b>breeder</b> in West Lombok.	In the past, Male'an Sampi <b>became</b> one of <b>the</b> favourite <b>events</b> for cow <b>breeders</b> in West Lombok.	✓ ✓ ✓		✓		✓ ✓	✓ ✓	
<b>Total</b>			5	3	4	0	3	8	0

Coding:

- Om : Omission
- Ad : Addition
- Mf : Misformation
- Mo : Misordering
- Ite : Interference error
- Ita : Intralingual error
- De : developmental error

#### 4.1.1.18 Analysis of Errors Found in the Description about Male'an Sampi (Table 4.18)

- a. In the data no.1, the error was an omission. The error was similar to the error found in the table 4.1 data no.1.
- b. In the data no.2, there are three errors were found. First, the error is an addition. The error was the same with the error found in the table 4.6 data no.1. Second, the error was misformation. He misused the using of the word "pursue". It is supposed to be "pursuing" the noun form of the verb "pursue". Third, the error was an addition. He added unnecessary preposition "to" in the sentence.
- c. In the data no.3, four errors were found. First, the error was misformation. The error was similar to error found in the table 4.19 data no. 2. Second, the error was omission. The author of the booklet omitted affix "-s". Affix "-s" is needed to modify countable plural noun. Third, the error was misformation. He misused the word "equipped". It must be "equipped".

Fourth, the error was addition. The added affix “-s” in the noun “equipments”. Noun “equipments” is uncountable noun. It should be “equipment” not equipments”

- d. In the data no.4, there were three errors. First, the error was misformation. The author of the booklet misused the form of the verb “becomes”. It should be “became” because of the sentence was in past tense. Second, the error was omission. The error was similar to the error found in the table 4.1 data no.1. Third, the error was omission. It was similar to the error found in the table 4.8 data no.3. Fourth, the error was omission. He omitted affix “-s” in the word “breeder”. It should be “breeders” because it represented more than one breeder in West Lombok.

**Table 4.19 Errors Found in the Description about Lebaran Topat (p.55)**

No.	Erroneous words/phrases/sentences	Corrected forms	Errors found				Source of Errors		
			Om	Ad	Mf	Mo	Ite	Ita	De
1.	Lebaran Topat is a tradition of West Lombok society which is <b>close</b> related <b>with</b> religious activity.	Lebaran Topat is a tradition of West Lombok society which is <b>closely</b> related <b>to the</b> religious activity.	✓		✓ ✓		✓	✓ ✓	
2.	This tradition celebrated to lay open victory taste after implementing the <b>fast</b> month.	This tradition <b>is</b> celebrated to lay open victory taste after implementing the <b>fasting</b> month.	✓		✓			✓ ✓	
3.	Large drum suspended horizontally at mosque <b>to summon to prayer</b>	Large drum suspended horizontally at <b>the</b> mosque <b>as a prayer call</b>	✓		✓			✓ ✓	
<b>Total</b>			3	0	4	0	1	6	0

Coding:

- Om : Omission
- Ad : Addition
- Mf : Misformation
- Mo : Misordering
- Ite : Interference error
- Ita : Intralingual error
- De : developmental error

#### 4.1.1.19 Analysis of Errors Found in the Description about Lebaran Topat

##### (Table 4.19)

- a. In the data no.1, there were three errors found. First, the error was misformation. The author of the booklet misused the adjective “close”. As we know, adjective cannot modify other ejectives. Therefore, “close” cannot modify adjective “related”. “close” must be transformed into “closely”, the adverb form of close to being able to modify the adjective “related”. Second, the error was misformation, he misused preposition “with”. Because the collocation word is “related”, it must be “to” not “with”. Third, the error was an omission. He omitted article “the”. “the” is needed because of the noun is already specific.
- b. In the data no.2, the errors were omission and misformation. First, the author of the booklet omitted to be “is”. This error was similar to the error found in the table 4.1 data no.2. Second, he misused the verb “fast”. It cannot be there because of a verb cannot be put in noun clause. “fast” need to be transformed into gerund “fasting”.
- c. In the data no.3, there are two errors were found. First, the error was an omission. The author of the booklet omitted article “the”. This error similar to the error found in the table 4.20 data no.1. Second, the error was

misformation. He misused the phrase “to summon to prayer”. It should be “as a prayer call”.

**Table 4.20 Errors Found in the Description about Perang Topat (p.57)**

No.	Erroneous words/phrases/sentences	Corrected forms	Errors found				Source of Errors		
			Om	Ad	Mf	Mo	Ite	Ita	De
1.	Perang Topat (ketupat) is a ritual activity in Lingsar Village which carried out by Moslem sasak <b>Tribes</b> and also Hindu <b>believer</b> .	Perang Topat (ketupat) is a ritual activity in Lingsar Village which <b>is</b> carried out by Moslem sasak <b>Tribe</b> and also Hindu <b>believers</b> .	✓ ✓	✓			✓	✓ ✓	
2.	This event brought out in around November and December purposes to thank God for prosperity they obtained.	This event brought out in around November and December <b>as</b> purposes to thank God for prosperity they <b>had</b> obtained.	✓ ✓				✓	✓	
3.	Perang Topat is started with <b>worship</b> for Hindu Believer...	Perang Topat is started with <b>worshipping</b> for Hindu Believer...			✓			✓	
4.	This moment usually <b>began</b> at 16.30...	This moment usually <b>begins</b> at 16.30...			✓			✓	
5.	Perang Topat ritual becomes permanent event of tourism and culture official every <b>years</b> .	Perang Topat ritual becomes <b>a</b> permanent event of tourism and culture official every <b>year</b> .	✓	✓				✓ ✓	
<b>Total</b>			5	2	2	0	2	7	0

Coding:

- Om : Omission
- Ad : Addition
- Mf : Misformation
- Mo : Misordering
- Ite : Interference error
- Ita : Intralingual error
- De : developmental error

#### 4.1.1.20 Analysis of Errors Found in the Description about Perang Topat

##### (Table 4.20)

- a. In the data no.1, three errors were found. First, the error was an omission. The author of the booklet omitted to be “is”. This error was similar to the error found in the table 4.1 data no.2. Second, the error was an addition. He added affix “-s”. This error was similar to the error found in the table 4.6 data no.1. Third, the error was an omission. He omitted affix “-s”. This error was similar to the error found in the table 4.1 data no.6.
- b. In the data no.1, two omissions were found. First, the author of the booklet omitted conjunction “as”. “as” has a function to indicate the purpose of the previous event. Second, he omitted to be “had”. Because of the sentence is in past perfect tense, “had” is needed as the to be.
- c. In the data no.3, the error was misformation. The author of the booklet misused the verb “worship”. As we know gerund must used when a verb comes after a preposition. Therefore, it must be “worshipping” not “worship”.
- d. In the data no.4, the error was misformation. The author of the booklet misused the verb “began”. He wants to make the sentence in present tense. So it must be “begins” not “began”.
- e. In the data no.5, the errors were an omission and an addition. First, the author of the booklet omitted article “a”. This error similar to the error found in the table 4.7 data no.2. Second, he added affix “-s” in the word “years”. It must be “years” because of determiner “every”.

Table 4.21 Errors Found in the Description about Festival Senggigi (p.59)

No.	Erroneous words/phrases/sentences	Corrected forms	Errors found				Source of Errors		
			Om	Ad	Mf	Mo	Ite	Ita	De
1.	There are many <b>appearance</b> we can find here, <b>start</b> from culture expo, art show, attraction till various <b>handicraft</b> exhibition.	There are many <b>appearances</b> we can find here, <b>starting</b> from culture expo, art show, attraction till various <b>handicrafts</b> exhibition.	✓ ✓		✓		✓ ✓	✓	
2.	Festival Senggigi also followed by <b>participant</b> from other <b>province</b> .	Festival Senggigi <b>is</b> also followed by <b>participants</b> from other <b>provinces</b> .	✓ ✓ ✓				✓ ✓	✓	
3.	Festival Senggigi has become permanent event...	Festival Senggigi has become <b>a</b> permanent event...	✓					✓	
<b>Total</b>			6	0	1	0	4	3	0

Coding:

- Om : Omission
- Ad : Addition
- Mf : Misformation
- Mo : Misordering
- Ite : Interference error
- Ita : Intralingual error
- De : developmental error

#### 4.1.1.21 Analysis of Errors Found in the Description about Festival Senggigi

##### (Table 4.21)

- a. In the data no.1, three errors were found. First, the error was an omission. The author of the booklet omitted affix “-s”. The word “many” in the sentence indicated plural that was always followed by “noun+affix -s/-es”. Therefore, it should be “appearances. Second, the error was misformation. He misused the verb “start”. It should be “starting” because verb cannot be at the start of the sentence. It must be a gerund. Third, the error was an omission. He omitted affix “-s”. The word “various” in the sentence

indicated plural that always followed by “noun+affix -s/-es”. Therefore, it should be “handicrafts”.

- b. In the data no.2, three omissions were found. First, the author of the booklet omitted to be “is”. This error was similar to the error found in the table 4.1 data no.2. Second, he omitted affix “-s” in the word “participant”. Because the sentence represents more than one participant, it must be “participants”. Third, he omitted affix “-s”. The word “other” in the sentence indicated plural that always followed by “noun+affix -s/-es”. Therefore, it should be “provinces”.
- c. In the data no.3, the error was an omission. This error was similar to the error found in the table 4.7 data no.2.

**Table 4.22 Errors Found in the Description about Banyumulek (p.65)**

No.	Erroneous words/phrases/sentences	Corrected forms	Errors found				Source of Errors		
			Om	Ad	Mf	Mo	Ite	Ita	De
1.	Banyumulek is about 17 km from Mataram town.	Banyumulek is about 17 km from Mataram city.			✓			✓	
2.	..., we can see many art shops which were nicely arranged.	..., we can see many art shops which are nicely arranged.			✓			✓	
3.	The pottery's color isn't quickly fade rather than the other.	The pottery's color doesn't quickly fade rather than the other.			✓			✓	
4.	The combustion process is still used an old way,...	The combustion process is still using an old way,...			✓			✓	
<b>Total</b>			0	0	4	0	0	4	0

Coding:

- Om : Omission
- Ad : Addition
- Mf : Misformation
- Mo : Misordering

- Ite : Interference error
- Ita : Intralingual error
- De : developmental error

#### 4.1.1.22 Analysis of Errors Found in the Description about Banyumulek

##### (Table 4.22)

- In the data no.1, the error was misformation. The author of the booklet misused the word “town”. It is supposed to be “city” because of Mataram is categorized as a city, not the town.
- In the data no.2, the error was misformation. The author of the booklet misused the to be “were”. Because of the sentence is in the present tense, the to be should be “are”.
- In the data no.3, the error was misformation. The author of the booklet misused “isn’t”. Like I was mentioned before. The sentence in the present tense and when the form of the sentence is negative, it should be added with “don’t/doesn’t”. Because of the subject of the sentence shows a sign of singular, it is supposed to be “doesn’t” no “isn’t”.
- In the data no.4, the error was misformation. The author of the booklet misused the word “used”. The sentence was in present continuous tense and the verb is always modified with “+ing” not “+ed”. Therefore, the word must be “using”.

**Table 4.23 Errors Found in the Description about Ukiran Topeng Kayu**  
(p.67)

No.	Erroneous words/phrases/sentences	Corrected forms	Errors found				Source of Errors		
			Om	Ad	Mf	Mo	Ite	Ita	De
1.	This village is about 15 km from Mataram <b>town</b> .	This village is about 15 km from Mataram <b>city</b> .			✓			✓	
2.	That precious wooden mask made <b>with</b> a few production processes.	That precious wooden mask <b>is</b> made <b>through</b> a few production processes.	✓		✓		✓	✓	
3.	It's started with draining <b>of</b> wood as component of mask, making of mask <b>base form</b> .	It's started with draining wood as <b>a</b> component of <b>the</b> mask, making of mask <b>form base</b> .	✓ ✓	✓		✓	✓	✓ ✓	
<b>Total</b>			3	1	2	1	2	4	0

Coding:

- Om : Omission
- Ad : Addition
- Mf : Misformation
- Mo : Misordering
- Ite : Interference error
- Ita : Intralingual error
- De : developmental error

#### 4.1.1.23 Analysis of Errors Found in the Description about Ukiran Topeng Kayu (Table 4.23)

- a. In the data no.1, the error was misformation. The author of the booklet misused the word "town". It similar to the error found in the table 4.1 data no.2.
- b. In the data no.2, there were two errors found. First, the error was an omission. The author of the booklet omitted to be "is" in his/her passive voice. We know, the basic form of passive voice was "to be + past participle". Therefore, it should be "is made". Second, the error was

misformation. He misused the preposition “with”. The correct preposition must be “through” because it indicates the steps of the process.

- c. In the data no.3, three errors were found. First, the error was an addition. The author of the booklet added inappropriate preposition “of” in the sentence. Second, the error was an omission. He omitted preposition “a” which has a function to indicate the sign that the noun modified is indefinite. Third, the error was an omission. He omitted article “the”. “the” is used to refer to specific or particular nouns.

**Table 4.24 Errors Found in the Description about Dodol and Manggis (p.70)**

No.	Erroneous words/phrases/sentences	Corrected forms	Errors found				Source of Errors		
			Om	Ad	Mf	Mo	Ite	Ita	De
1.	One of traditional <b>snack</b> of West Lombok called dodol...	One of <b>the</b> traditional <b>snacks</b> of West Lombok <b>is</b> called dodol...	✓ ✓ ✓				✓	✓ ✓	
2.	This crop season is around month of January until February.	This crop season is around <b>the</b> month of January until February.	✓					✓	
<b>Total</b>			4	0	0	0	1	3	0

Coding:

- Om : Omission
- Ad : Addition
- Mf : Misformation
- Mo : Misordering
- Ite : Interference error
- Ita : Intralingual error
- De : developmental error

#### 4.1.1.24 Analysis of Errors Found in the Description about Dodol and Manggis (Table 4.24)

- a. In the data no.1, the errors were three omissions. First, the author of the booklet omitted article “the” which was similar to the error found in the table 4.1 data no. 1. Second, he omitted affix “-s” which should be added to the word “snack” because of after the phrase “one of the”, the noun coming after is always in plural form. Third, he omitted to be “is” in passive voice form. It similar to the error found in the table 4.9 data no.3.
- b. In the data no.2, the error was an omission. The author of the booklet omitted article “the”. It similar to the error found in the table 4.1 data no.1.

**Table 4.25 Errors Found in the Description about Bandara Udara International Lombok (p.89)**

No.	Erroneous words/phrases/sentences	Corrected forms	Errors found				Source of Errors		
			Om	Ad	Mf	Mo	Ite	Ite	De
1.	Lombok International Airport (BIL) by ICAO code: WADL is a new airport in the final stages of construction...	Lombok International Airport (BIL) by code ICAO: WADL is a new airport in the final stage of construction...		✓	✓			✓	
2.	Lombok Airport is served by Selaparang by IATA code: AMI, CAO:WADA,	Lombok Airport is served by Selaparang by code IATA: AMI, CAO:WADA,			✓				
3.	The existing airport located in Ampenan.	The existing airport is located in Ampenan.	✓					✓	
<b>Total</b>			1	1	2	0	0	2	0

Coding:

- Om : Omission
- Ad : Addition
- Mf : Misformation

- Mo : Misordering
- Ita : Intralingual error
- Ite : Interference error
- De : developmental error

#### 4.1.1.25 Analysis of Errors Found in the Description about Bandara Udara

##### International Lombok (Table 4.25)

- a. In data no.1, there was two errors found. First, the error was misordered. The author of the booklet misordered word “code”. It must be positioned as “by code ICAO: WADL” not “by ICAO code: WADL”. Second, the error was an addition. The author of the booklet added affix “-s” in the word “stages”. There is adjective “final” in the sentence. Every noun which is modified by adjective “final” always becomes singular. Therefore, it must be “stages” not “stage”.
- b. In the data no.2, the error was misordered. It similar to the error found in the table 4.25 data no.1.
- c. In the data no.3, the error was an omission. The author of the booklet omitted to be “is”. It similar to the error found in the table 4.1 data no.2.

**Table 4.26 Errors Found in the Description about Sarana Akomodasi (p.91)**

No.	Erroneous words/phrases/sentences	Corrected forms	Errors found				Source of Errors		
			Om	Ad	Mf	Mo	Ite	Ita	De
1.	Lombok has supporting facilities for accommodation in so many classes, from five star class hotel <b>finite of</b> Pondok Wisata (similar with <b>home stay</b> ).	Lombok has supporting facilities for accommodation in so many classes, from five-star class hotel <b>to</b> Pondok Wisata (similar with <b>homestay</b> ).	✓					✓	

<b>Total</b>	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
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Coding:

- Om : Omission
- Ad : Addition
- Mf : Misformation
- Mo : Misordering
- Ite : Interference error
- Ita : Intralingual error
- De : developmental error

#### 4.1.1.26 Analysis of Error Found in the Description about Sarana Akomodasi

(Table 4.26)

- a. In the data no.1, four errors were found. First, the error was an omission. The author of the booklet omitted hyphen “-“ in the “five star”. Second, the error was an addition. He added inappropriate word “finite” in the sentence. Third, the error was misformation. He misused the preposition “of”. The correct preposition must be “to” to support the preposition “from”. Fourth, the error was misformation. he misused the “home stay”. “home stay” should be joined together to form a new word which has a new meaning.

**Table 4.27 Errors Found in the Description about Transportasi Laut (p.92)**

No.	Erroneous words/phrases/sentences	Corrected forms	Errors found				Source of Errors		
			Om	Ad	Mf	Mo	Ite	Ita	De
1.	The harbour is about 27 km from Mataram town.	The harbour is about 27 km from Mataram city.			✓			✓	
<b>Total</b>			0	0	1	0	0	1	0

Coding:

- Om : Omission
- Ad : Addition
- Mf : Misformation
- Mo : Misordering

- Ite : Interference error
- Ita : Intralingual error
- De : developmental error

#### 4.1.1.27 Analysis of Error Found in the Description about Transportasi Laut

(Table 4.27)

- a. In the data no.1, the error was misformation. The author of the booklet misused the word “town”. This error was similar to the error found in the table 4.1 data no.2.

**Table 4.28 Errors Found in the Description about Mall (p.94)**

No.	Erroneous words/phrases/sentences	Corrected forms	Errors found				Source of Errors		
			Om	Ad	Mf	Mo	Ite	Ita	De
1.	It also equipped with a large parking area.	It <b>is</b> also equipped with a large parking area.	✓					✓	
2.	The mall is easy to find because it located <b>at the</b> downtown of Mataram.	The mall is easy to find because it <b>is</b> located downtown Mataram.	✓	✓ ✓				✓ ✓	
<b>Total</b>			2	2	0	0	0	3	0

Coding:

- Om : Omission
- Ad : Addition
- Mf : Misformation
- Mo : Misordering
- Ite : Interference error
- Ita : Intralingual error
- De : developmental error

#### 4.1.1.28 Analysis of Errors Found in the Description about Mall (Table 4.28)

- a. In the data no.1, the error was an omission. The author of the booklet omitted to be “is” in the passive voice form. Similar to the error found in the table 4.1 data no.2.

- b. In the data no.2, three errors were found. First, the error was omission. The author of the booklet omitted to be “is” in the passive voice form. Similar to the error found in the table 4.1 data no.2. The second and the third, the error was additions. He added preposition “at” and article “the”. As we know, “downtown” is not needed a preposition and article. Fourth, the error was an addition. He added preposition “of”. Word “downtown” and “Mataram” is one unit. Therefore, the preposition “of” is must be eliminated.

#### 4.2 Analysis of Source of Errors Found

Based on the explanation in Chapter II, Richards (1974, p.124) divided the source of errors into three types, there are interference error, intralingual error and developmental error. In this study, the writer found that the source of error which mostly happens is intralingual error. Intralingual errors reflect the general characteristics of rule learning such as faulty generalization, incomplete application of rules and failure to learn condition under which apply rule of target language.

The researcher used table number and data number as the code to classify the data in analysis source of error. For example, if the data is written using code data number 4.12.3, it means the data is from table 4.12 data number 3.

In intralingual error, the author of the booklet seems to have lack of knowledge about how to use the article “the” and “a/an”. It is the most intralingual

error of the using of the article happened in the booklet entitled “Welcome to West Lombok a Culture of Colours”. If we look at the data number 4.1.2, “Senggigi is eldest resort area and most famous in Lombok island”. It should be “Senggigi is **the** eldest resort area and **the** most famous in Lombok island”. Because superlative need article “the” because there's only one or one group of the thing we are talking about. It is also happened in data number 4.23.3, “It’s started with draining wood as **a** component of **the** mask”. The article “a” is needed to modify the noun “component” to show a sign of singularity and the article “the” is also needed to show that the mask is definite. Intralingual error also happened in the data number 4.1.1, 4.1.2, 4.1.3, 4.1.7, 4.2.4, 4.3.1, 4.5.2, 4.7.2, 4.8.2, 4.11.3, 4.11.4, 4.12.4, 4.14.1, 4.15.2, 4.15.3, 4.16.1, 4.16.3, 4.17.1, 4.18.1, 4.18.4, 4.19.1, 4.20.5, 4.21.3, 4.23.3, 4.24.1, 4.24.2 and 4.28.1. the total of intralingual error in the using of the article is 32 errors.

The author of the booklet entitled “Welcome to West Lombok a Culture of Colours” also made 29 errors in the using of passive voice. The basic pattern of passive voice in simple present tense is “to be + past participle”. In fact, the author of the booklet always made error in using “to be” in passive voice. For example, in data number 4.1.2 “This coast located in the northside of Mataram city”. It should be “This coast **is** located in the northside of Mataram city”. This type of intralingual error also happened in the data number 4.1.2, 4.1.8, 4.2.3, 4.3.1, 4.4.1, 4.5.1, 4.6.2, 4.7.3, 4.8.1, 4.8.2, 4.9.3, 4.10.1, 4.10.3, 4.11.1, 4.12.1, 4.12.2, 4.13.1, 4.14.4, 4.15.1, 4.16.4, 4.17.3, 4.17.4, 4.19.2, 4.20.1, 4.21.2, 4.23.2, 4.24.1, 4.25.3, 4.28.1 and 4.28.2.

The third type of intralingual error happened in the booklet is the using of verb form. There are 19 errors. For example, in the data number 4.9.6 “visitor can **found** assorted types of birds”. It should be “visitor can **found** assorted types of birds” because the sentence is in present tense. The errors in the using of verb form also happened in the data number 4.4.3, 4.7.3, 4.9.6, 4.11.3, 4.11.5, 4.13.2, 4.14.2, 4.18.2, 4.18.3, 4.18.4, 4.19.2, 4.20.3, 4.20.4, 4.21.1, 4.22.3 and 4.22.4.

Intralingual error in the using of affix “verb/noun + -s/-es” happened as well in the booklet. They are 13 errors occurred. For example in the data number 4.17.4 “In the past time, this dance demonstrated to **accompanies** the army which will battle...”. The word “accompanies” is should be “accompany” because “to” in the sentence is always followed by infinitive. The next example is in the data number 4.18.3 “which are equipped with plows up **equipments** like Gau, Ayuga, Samut and Serumpungan/Kerotok”. The word “equipments” is should be “equipment” because it is not a countable noun. This type of intralingual error is also happened in the data number 4.1.1, 4.1.4, 4.2.1, 4.2.4, 4.5.1, 4.6.3, 4.11.2, 4.17.4, 4.18.2, 4.18.3, 4.20.1, 4.20.5 and 4.25.1.

Intralingual error in the using of to be with singular/plural subject of the sentence also happened. There are 13 errors, for example in the data number 4.12.4 “Every year, lots of Peziarah (the people who **is** having pilgrimage) **is** coming to mausoleum”. It should be “Every year, lots of Peziarah (the people who **are** having pilgrimage) **are** coming to mausoleum”. Because the subject of the sentence is plural, “lots of peziarah” and “people”. The error in using to be also

happened in the data number 4.6.1, 4.11.6, 4.12.3, 4.12.4, 4.13.1, 4.15.4, 4.16.2, 4.17.2, 4.20.2 and 4.22.2.

Intralingual error in the writing of noun and compound noun happened too in the booklet entitled “Welcome to West Lombok a Culture of Colours”. There are 13 errors. For example in the data number 4.1.9 “**water sport**” it should be written as “**watersport**” because it is a compound noun which should be written without a space and should be joined together. Another example in the data number 4.1.9, the word “**Snorkling**” should be written “**snorkelling**”. It also happened in the data number 4.1.2, 4.3.2, 4.7.1, 4.9.2, 4.10.3, 4.14.3, 4.22.1, 4.23.1, 4.26.1 and 4.27.1.

The author of the booklet entitled “Welcome to West Lombok a Culture of Colours” also has lack of knowledge about how to use “whose”, “which” and “who”. 5 errors of this type happened in the booklet. For example in the data number 4.13.3 “the audience **whose** dance with the dancer”. It should be “the audience **who** dance with the dancer” because the pronoun “whose” is used as possessive of “who”. The errors also happened in the data number 4.11.3, 4.13.4, 4.14.2 and 4.16.1.

The author of the booklet entitled “Welcome to West Lombok a Culture of Colours” has lack of knowledge in the using of preposition “of” in particular terms. There are 3 errors of intralingual in the using of preposition “of” in the booklet. For example in the data number 4.6.1 “a place sacred by some Sasak tribe”. It should be a place sacred by some **of** Sasak tribe” because the preposition

“of” is using to show a connection or belonging of things. Similar errors also found in the data number 4.1.7 and 4.7.2.

The author of the booklet entitled “Welcome to West Lombok a Culture of Colours” has lack knowledge in knowing the transformation of noun into adjective as well. There are 3 errors of this type happened in the booklet. For example in the data number 4.11.4 “a mosque is built by doyens and **religion** figures”. It should be “a mosque is built by doyens and **religious** figures” because it needs adjective to modify the noun “figures” and “**religious**” is the form of adjective from the noun “religion”. the similar errors also happened in the data number 4.16.2.

The rest of the intralingual errors found in the booklet entitled “Welcome to West Lombok a Culture of Colours” are the error in using of particular terms such as in the data number 4.12.3, the term is “**hardly in respecting**”. The correct term is “**well respected**”. The next term is in the data number 4.19.3 “**to summon to prayer**”. The correct term is “**as a prayer call**”. This error also happened in the data number 4.7.4. The author of the booklet also has lack knowledge about the using of adverb “often” like in the data number 4.4.2 “It **oftenly** used for camping”. The correct adverb is supposed to be “**often**”. The author of the booklet has lack of knowledge in the using of “like/such as” as well. It happened in the data number 4.1.7 “Special Food of Lombok island **like** Pelecing Kangkung, Ayam Taliwang and Sate Bulayak can be found alongside the coastline of Senggigi Beach”. The author misused the word “like” to be used for giving the examples because “like” is used to indicate the only similarity and can't be used

for examples at all. So it is supposed to be “such as” instead of “like”. It also occurred in the data number 4.1.9.

The researcher also found the cause of interference errors which occurred as a result of the use of element from first language while speaking second language. In this case, the author of the booklet entitled “Welcome to West Lombok a Culture of Colours” was affected by his/her first language in his/her writing style. The researcher found that the author of the booklet is influenced by his/her first language in the 3 aspects.

First, in the using of plural form by adding affix “-s/-es”. In Bahasa Indonesia, noun is not modified by affix to show a sign of plural but by the adjective. For example in the data number 4.1.9 “Watersport **facility** also can be found, such as Snorkelling, Diving and Surfing”. It should be “Watersport **facilities** also can be found, such as Snorkelling, Diving and Surfing” because there is not only one facility can be found. The other 26 similar interference errors can be found in the data number 4.1.5, 4.1.6, 4.2.2, 4.2.3, 4.2.5, 4.6.1, 4.8.3, 4.9.4, 4.9.5, 4.12.4, 4.13.1, 4.14.1, 4.14.2, 4.14.3, 4.16.3, 4.16.4, 4.18.3, 4.18.4, 4.20.1, 4.21.1, 4.21.2 and 4.24.1.

Second, in the using of preposition. In Bahasa Indonesia, there is no collocation in the using of preposition. There are 8 errors found. For example in the data number 4.3.3 “Sunset is the most interesting moment **in** this island”. The right preposition is supposed to be “**on**” because the collocation of “island”.

Similar errors also happened in the data number 4.1.5, 4.5.1, 4.10.2, 4.12.4, 4.14.1, 4.19.1 and 4.23.2.

The third is in the giving of the order in the writing of noun that is modified by adjective. For example, in the data number 4.7.5 “**man young**”. It should be written “**young man**”. The noun is always written after the adjective. This thing is not used in Bahasa Indonesia. The errors are also happened in the data number 4.6.1, 4.9.1, 4.9.6 and 4.23.3.

### 4.3 Discussion

From the finding presented above, the researcher found some interesting findings related to the theory that would be discussed further in this section. The researcher focused on the discussion about the grammatical errors and the categories of the error found in the booklet entitled “Welcome to West Lombok a Culture of Colours” as the objectives of this study. Based on the problems of the study presented in chapter I, the researcher answered the error found in the booklet entitled “Welcome to West Lombok a Culture of Colours” first edition printed in 2014.

From the 102 pages of interesting description of the tourism in West Lombok written in the booklet entitled “Welcome to West Lombok a Culture of Colours” first edition, the researcher only analyzed 28 pages only with the surface strategy taxonomy theory proposed by Burt, Dulay and Krashen (1982). The finding proved that the theory could be applied in this study. The errors that

mostly appeared in the booklet entitled “Welcome to West Lombok a Culture of Colours” were omission and misformation. The researcher found 204 grammatical errors. There were 100 omission errors, 23 addition errors, 75 misformation errors and 6 misordering errors.

The author of the booklet made 42 errors in the using of affix “-s”, “”, 34 errors in the using of “to be” in passive voice form, 32 errors in the using of articles “a/an” and “the”, 21 errors in the using of preposition, 20 errors in the using of verb, 16 errors in the using of noun, 12 errors in the using to be in tenses, 9 errors in ordering the placement of words/phrase/sentence, 7 errors in the using of pronoun, 4 errors in the using of adverb, 3 errors in the using of Indonesian idiom in English, 3 errors in the using of subject in compound sentence, 1 errors in the using of adjective. The most error happened is in the use of the affix -s. He/she could not distinguish any subject that must be followed by verb-s or plural noun that should be added to the affix-s.

Regarding to the findings that were revealed within the recent study, the researcher took an action in comparing this study between the previous studies in Chapter two. Previous study conducted by Sundoro (2011) used the same theory with the recent study. The theory is proposed by Burt, Dulay and Krashen which is surface strategy taxonomy but different in the data source. Sundoro’s study used tourism brochures in Malang and only analyze the tenses error. While in the recent study, the researcher used booklet entitled “Welcome to West Lombok a Culture of Colours” and analyzed the grammatical error not only the tenses error. According to the result of the previous study and the recent study, the researcher

of the recent study concluded that the using of surface strategy taxonomies is able to be applied to classifying error in any aspect, not only in the using of tenses but in all the grammatical aspect that happened in second language learning. Another difference between the previous study and the recent study is also in the error analysis process. Sundoro did the three out of five steps in error analysis. They are collecting of sample of learner language, identification of error and description of error. In the recent study, the researcher did the error analysis in four steps out of five steps, they are collecting of sample of learner language, identification of error, description of error and explanation of error. In the explanation of error process. The researcher of the recent study used source of competence error theory proposed by Richard (1973) which is classifying source of error into three, intralingual error, interference error and developmental error.

From the previous study conducted by Suryadi (2012), he took the data of his study from the writing test by fourth semester student of STAI Mahad Aly Al Hikam Malang. He also used surface strategy taxonomy to analyze the grammatical error. In his finding, he found that the most error happened in his study is addition error, while in the Sundoro' study is omission and misformation similar with the present study. Suryadi also did the error analysis through three out of five steps which is similar with the study conducted by Sundoro. While In the recent study, the researcher did the error analysis in four steps out of five steps, they are collecting of sample of learner language, identification of error, description of error and explanation of error.

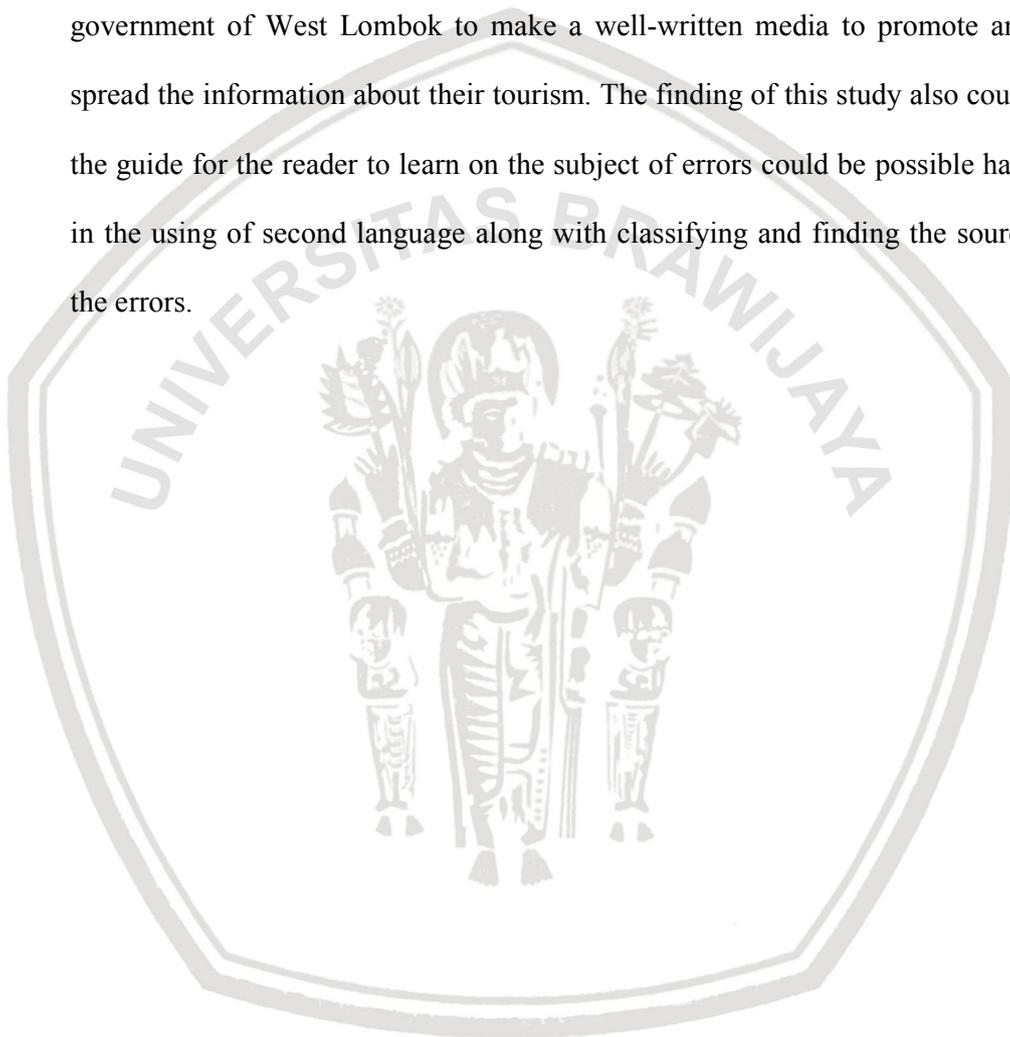
From the similarity and the difference of the most error happened between present study and the previous studies, the researcher of the recent study concluded that every second language learner produced errors based on their knowledge of the target language or the influence from their first language. So the researcher added theory in this study from Richard's (1974) which is giving the explanation of source of error to know exactly what is the source of error that appear in this research.

The researcher used the fourth step in the error analysis with the theory come from Richard (1974). The theory is concerned with establishing the source of errors. The researcher gave the explanation of the source of error as the addition to enrich this study compared with the previous studies which stop in the third step which is only classifying the error. Based on Richard's theory, the researcher found 149 intralingual errors, 41 interference errors, and 0 developmental errors.

Intralingual errors reflected the general characteristics of rule learning such as faulty generalization, incomplete application of rules and failure to learn conditions under which rules apply. These errors happened because the learner did not master the target language or had limited knowledge of the target language.

Interference errors occurred as a result of the use of element from one language while speaking another. In this case, the author of the booklet entitled "Welcome to West Lombok a Culture of Colours" was affected by his/her first language in his/her writing style.

Based on the result of the finding above, the booklet entitled “Welcome to West Lombok a Culture of Colours” as the document that is published by the legal institution, it is not a good media to be used as the information resource. Because the statement or something published by the legal institution should be correct in term of structure and resource. As a result, this research could be the guide for the government of West Lombok to make a well-written media to promote and to spread the information about their tourism. The finding of this study also could be the guide for the reader to learn on the subject of errors could be possible happen in the using of second language along with classifying and finding the source of the errors.



## CHAPTER V

### RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter provides the conclusion of this research and suggestion for the next study.

#### 5.1 Conclusion

This research is about grammatical error found in the booklet entitled “Welcome to West Lombok a Culture of Colours” containing tourism object information in West Lombok. In this study, the researcher found that correct grammar is important to employ communication because by using correct grammar in English we can communicate to the person we are talking to and the message of the sentence can be well delivered to the reader. The researcher would like to know the errors found in the booklet entitled “Welcome to West Lombok a Culture of Colours first edition”. Secondly, the researcher would like to know the categories of errors found in the booklet entitled “Welcome to West Lombok a Culture of Colours”.

Related to the first problem of the study about errors found in the booklet entitled “Welcome to West Lombok a Culture of Colours” first edition first edition, the researcher found 204 grammatical errors. Related to the second problem of the study, which was about the categories of errors found in the booklet entitled “Welcome to West Lombok a Culture of Colours first edition first

edition”. There were 100 omission errors, 23 addition errors, 75 misformation errors and 6 misordering errors. From the 102 pages of the information about tourism in West Lombok written in the booklet entitled “Welcome to West Lombok a Culture of Colours first edition” only 28 pages were analyzed by the researcher. The errors that mostly appear in the booklet were omission and misformation.

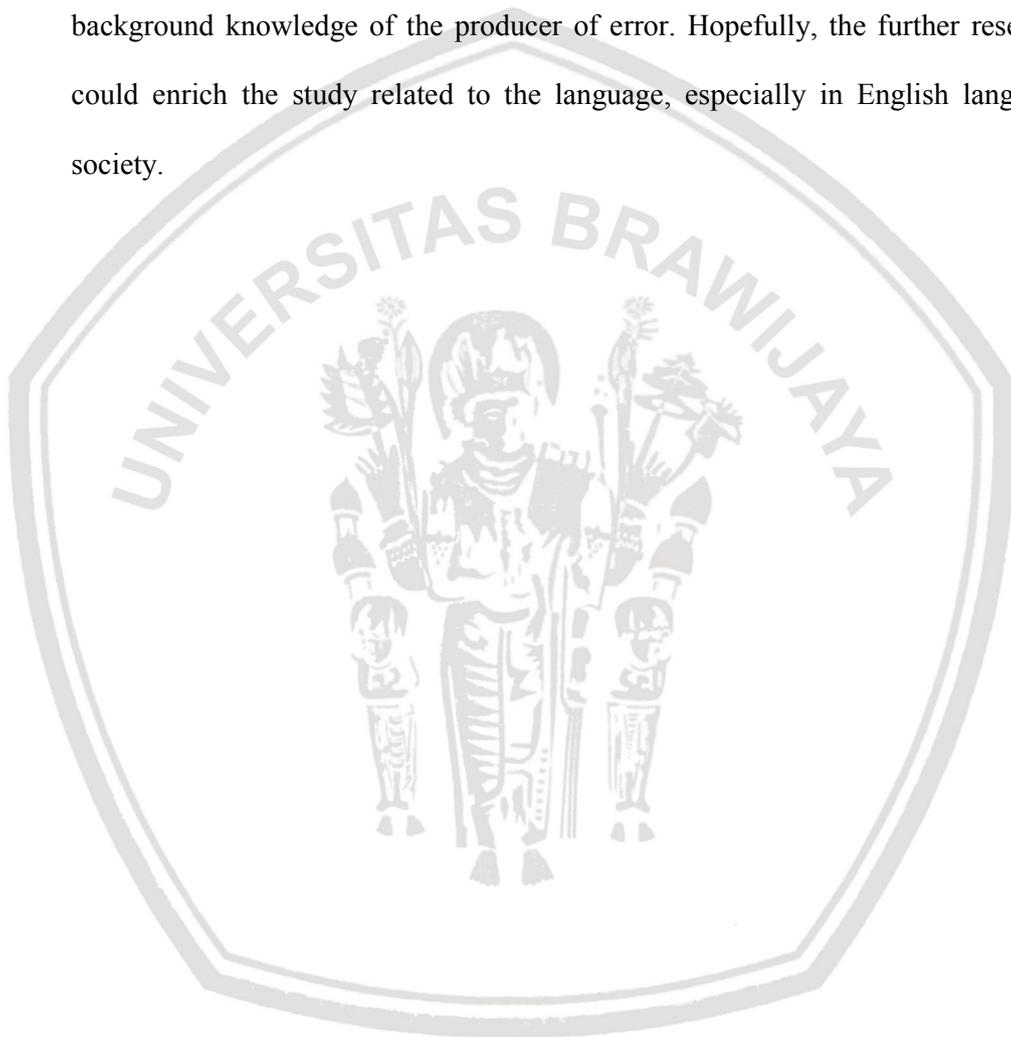
Based on Richard’s theory that is applied in this research, the researcher is also concluded that there were 149 intralingual errors, 41 interference errors and 0 developmental errors. The most intralingual errors happened is in the using of article the and a/an. And the most interference happened is in the using of plural noun.

According to this research, it is concluded that the author of the booklet did not master the target language and influenced by his/her first language.

## **5.2 Suggestion**

This study is about the error analysis that consisting of five steps, collection of the sample of learner language, identification of error, description of error, explanation of error, and the last step is evaluation of error. As the limitation, the researcher only uses four out of five steps which is collection of the sample of learner language, identification of error, description of error and explanation of error not including the evaluating the error. Because the researcher only focused on grammatical aspect without looking at the background of the author of the booklet entitled “Welcome to West Lombok a Culture of Colours”.

This study should be continued by the other researcher who is interested in the major of Linguistics especially in the Second Language Acquisition concerning in grammatical error. Then, the researcher suggests the next researcher, who are interested in the same topic to broaden this study by doing the research until the last step which is evaluating the error by studying the background knowledge of the producer of error. Hopefully, the further research could enrich the study related to the language, especially in English language society.



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