

AN ANALYSIS OF COMMON ERRORS IN USING TENSE

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze common mistakes that occur in the use of tense among students. Tense is an important aspect of English that influences the meaning of sentences. Mistakes in tense usage can result in confusion and misunderstandings. Through qualitative analysis methods, this research collects data from students' writing and analyzes the errors found. The research results show that the most common errors occur in the use of simple present, simple past, and present perfect. It is hoped that this research can provide insight for teachers in improving tense teaching.

Keywords: *Tense, Common Errors, Analysis.*

INTRODUCTION

In learning English, the use of tenses is one of the most important aspects and is often a source of confusion for students. Tenses not only serve to indicate the time of an action, but also provide a deeper context regarding the duration, frequency, and relationship between various events. However, many students still make mistakes in using tenses, which can lead to misunderstandings in communication.[1]

Analysis of common mistakes in the use of tenses is essential to help students understand and correct these mistakes. By knowing the mistakes that often occur, teachers can design more effective learning strategies and provide clearer explanations. In this section, we will discuss some common mistakes that students often make, as well as provide examples and solutions to improve the use of tenses in sentences [2]. Through this analysis, it is hoped that students can improve their English language skills and communicate more effectively.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Design

This study uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive Anglicism method. The focus of the study is to identify and analyze common errors that occur in the use of tenses by students in the context of learning English.

Data Collection

Data was collected through several techniques, including: Written Test: Students were asked to complete a test containing sentences that require the selection of the correct tense. This test is designed to measure students' understanding of the use of tenses. Document Analysis Learning documents used in class such as textbooks and student notes were also analyzed to see how tenses are taught and understood.

Data Analysis

The data obtained from the written test will be analyzed by categorizing the errors made by students into several types of errors such as, Incorrect tense usage errors (for example, using the present tense when it should be the past tense), Errors in verb forms (for example, incorrect deshar forms), Errors in sentence contexts that affect tense selection.

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

Tenses are one of the basic elements in constructing grammatically correct sentences and conveying the time or state of an event. Definition of Tenses: Tenses are a system used to express the time of an event or situation. In English, there are three main tenses known as the present, past, and future. Each of these tenses can be further divided into different tenses to indicate more specific nuances of time. Function of Tenses: Tenses help speakers or writers to organize the time sequence of events that occur. By using tenses correctly, information can be conveyed clearly about when an event occurred, is occurring, or will occur.

Main tense : Present Tense: Used to express events or conditions that are happening at that time ("I am writing"). Past Tense: Used to express events or conditions that happened in the past ("She learned abroad last year"). Future Tense: Used to express events or conditions that will occur in the future ("They will arrive tomorrow"). Tense Forms: Each tense (present, past, future) has several additional forms to express more specific nuances of time, such as present continuous (currently happening), present perfect (has happened), past continuous (happened in the past), etc. Use of Tenses: The use of tense in a sentence depends on the time context to be conveyed and the relationship between one event and another in a narrative or conversation, Difficulties in Tenses One of the challenges in using tenses is choosing the right form to convey time accurately, especially in complex sentences

or long narratives.

Practice and Understanding: To understand and master the use of tenses well, practice in forming sentences with different tenses is very important, This helps to strengthen the understanding of how and when each tense is used. By understanding the basic concepts above, one can develop the ability to use tenses effectively in various communication contexts in The use of these tenses is also adjusted to the time when the other person is inviting communication. Of the four tenses used, Present Continuous Tense is the most commonly used tense, because this tense form is used to express activities that are currently taking place. It is easier to understand because it only uses verbs that end with the word -ing as a marker that the activity being carried out is actually being carried out in the present. Students also agreed that the use of these tenses was very easy to understand and easy to remember, and the sentence usage formulas were also not complicated.

Then, the difference with Present Perfect Tense with Present Perfect Tense is in the time used. This tense shows work that has been done in the past and continues until now. So it can be concluded that this tense is a type of activity that continues from the past (in the sense of not far) until now. This means that these activities are close together so that the time distance is very close and can be one unit. To distinguish it from Present Continuous Tense, just look at the word in the middle. Continuous means the present and Perfect means explaining time more perfectly, from the past to the present. Then, Simple Present Tense is even easier to understand. This tense focuses on the past only, because this tense describes events that past tense, because this tense describes events that have occurred in the past and have nothing to do with the present. This tense really shows events that have occurred in the past.

Finally, Past Continuous Tense. This tense form can be used in several conditions, one of which is to explain events in the past and is accompanied by activities that are currently taking place. Both tense forms focus on the past, but this tense form is associated with events that occur at the same time as the activity being described. Simply put, this tense form is used to beautify language by adding activities that are currently taking place.

The use of tenses in English is very important to convey the time and aspect of an action [3]. However, many English speakers, especially non-native speakers, often make mistakes in the use of tenses. In this analysis, we will discuss the following: However, many English speakers, especially non-native speakers, often make mistakes in the use of tenses. In this analysis, we will discuss common mistakes that often occur in the use of 16 tenses in English.

Tabel 1. The most frequently encountered errors in tenses

Error Type	Example Sentence	Of Frequency	Persentase(%)
Use Of The Simple Present	“She go to school every day”	10	10%
Use Of The Simple Past	“He walked to school yesterday”	8	8%
Use Of The Present Perfect	“I have been there seven month”	8	8%

Analysis Result:

Simple Present Tense: Common Mistakes Using plural forms with Singular verbs without the ending -s [4]. Example: He play football should be He plays football. Present Continuous Tense: Common Mistakes Using the base form of the verb without be [5]. Example: She reading a book should be she is reading a book. Present Perfect Tense: Common Mistakes Using have' or 'has' without the past participle [6]. Example: I have see

the movie should be I have seen the movie Present Perfect Continuous Tense: Common Mistakes Ignoring the use of been. Example: They have studying for hours" should be "They have been studying for hours". Simple Past Tense: Common Mistakes Using the base form of the verb for completed events [7]. Example: He go to the store should be He went to the store. Past Continuous Tense: Common Mistakes Using the base form without was/were. Example: They watch TV should be I was watching TV.

Past Perfect Tense: Common Mistakes Ignoring the use of the past participle Example: "She had finish her work should be "She had finished her work". Past Perfect Continuous Tense Common Mistakes Ignoring the use of been. Example: "They had waiting for an hour" should be "They had been waiting for an hour. Simple Future Tense. Common Mistakes Using the base form without will [8] Example: I go to the party should be I will go to the party". Future Continuous Tense: Common Mistakes will be. Example I will studying At 8 PM should be I will be studying at 8 PM. Future Perfect Tense: Common Mistakes Using the base form without the past participle. Example "She will have finish her homework" should be "She will have finished her homework. Future Perfect Continuous Tense: Common Mistakes Ignoring the use of been. Example They will have waiting for two hours" should be "They will have been waiting for two hours"

Analysis of Misuse of Tenses in English

Omission Errors: Omission errors are errors that omit parts that are needed in a sentence in the simple past tense. The omission errors found are: Error in removing verb endings (-ed, d) in regular verbs (regular verb). In the use of simple past tense, the verb form used is the second form of the verb or the verb that has the ending and or ed added to the end of the basic form of the verb (regular verb). There are 18 sentences found to have errors in the removal of verb endings (-ed-d) as follows: I ask my friend. "I asked my friend". The errors found in the sentences above are the omission of the endings ed and d in the past tense of regular verbs. The sentences above should end with ed or d. The sentences above should be: I asked my friend

Error in omitting the auxiliary word did in negative sentences. In negative sentences of simple past tense, the auxiliary did is used before not. The word did has a very important grammatical function because it forms negative sentences and interrogative sentences in the simple past tense pattern. The errors in omitting the auxiliary did found in the data are: I'm not have money. The error found in the sentence above is the error of omitting the auxiliary word did in the negative sentence. The correct sentence form of the sentences above is. I did not have money

Mistakes of omitting To be. The verb to be is an important component in a sentence because it functions as a link between the subject of the sentence and the predicate or object of the sentence. The verb to be used in simple past tense sentences is was and were, errors in omitting the verb to be found in the data are: My hands bloody. "my hands are bleeding". In the sentences above, there is an error in the omission of to be was and were which are used in simple past tense sentences. The sentences above should be: My hands were bloody. irregular verbs, as follows: I my money. "I forgot my money". The sentences above are ungrammatical because of the omission of the verb. The correct sentence form of the sentences above is: I forgot my money.

Misuse of Forms (Misinformation). Misuse of form (misinformation) is the error of using grammatical form into another grammatical form. Misuse of form found in student journals are: Mistakes in using regular simple past tense verb forms ver and irregular verb. Regular verbs or what are called irregular verbs are words whose changes are regular by simply adding the suffix ed or d from its original form so that it becomes a second form of verb (past tense). sentences that contain errors in the use of regular and irregular verb forms as follows: I get the first place. "I took first place". The sentences above use the first form

and third form of irregular verbs, these sentences should be got the first place

Mistakes in using the past tense of irregular verbs. Irregular verbs or irregular verbs are verbs that do not conform to the rules or verbs that do not only have the endings -ed or -d added.

But the verb that undergoes a change from the basic form to another form or the verb is not the same as the basic form. It can be seen from the claim below: I'm felted "I feel" In the sentence above there is an error in using the past tense of an irregular verb. In sentence number 1 there is an addition of the ending -ed to the verb "felt" which is changed to "felted". The sentence above should be: I felt

Mistakes in using the form To be. As explained previously, in the simple past tense sentence to be used are "was" and "were". To be "was" is used for singular subjects and "were" is used for plural subjects, sentences that found errors in the use of the form to be in the data are as follows: I am got up late."I woke up late". In the sentences above, it is necessary to use to be "was" and "were" as auxiliary verbs. The sentences above should be: I got up late. Mistakes in Using the To do Form. To do used in simple past tense is to do "did negative and interrogative sentences. Mistakes in the use of the to do form found in the data are as follows: I do not know the address. "I do not know the address". In the sentence above, the incorrect form of To do is used in the negative simple past tense. The correct use of the To do form in the sentence above is: I did not know the address.

Mistakes in Using Modals. sentences that contain errors in the use of Modals in the data, below the author describes the errors found and corrects the sentences: I would opened the door. "I open the door". In the sentence above, the use of the modal "would" in the simple past sentence is correct because it is the past tense of "will", but in this sentence the verb after the modal does not need to be changed into the past form or remains in the first form. The sentence should be. I would open the door

A combination of several errors in using forms. A combination of several errors in the use of forms is an error in the use of more than one form in one sentence. A combination of several errors in the use of forms found in the data, as follows: I forgot to bring my homework. "I forgot to bring my assignment". In the sentence above, there is a mistake in the use of more than one form. The sentence above contains a mistake in the use of the form to be and a mistake in the use of regular verbs and irregular verbs. The sentence above should be: I forgot to bring my homework.

Error in object placement. In simple past tense sentences, the object must be placed after the predicate so that the sentence is considered grammatical. In the data, the author only found sentences that contained errors in object placement, as follows:I went to with my family to my hometown. I went with my family to the village". In the sentence above, the object should be written after the predicate (verb), The correct sentence placement is: I went to my hometown with my family. Mistakes in placing adverbs In a sentence, an adverb is usually placed at the end of the sentence, but adverbs are also often written at the beginning of the sentence, but if the adverb contains emphasis, the sentence can be justified. In the data, 2 sentences were found that contained errors in the placement of adverbs, as follows: My mother all night read me different kind of stories. My mother reads me a different story every night." In the sentence above there is an error in the placement of the adverb, in this sentence. uses a time adverb that is placed in the middle of the sentence. The correct placement of the sentence above is: My mother read me different kind of stories all night.

Mistakes in placing conjunctions. A conjunction or connecting word is a word used to connect a series of words with another series of words. In the data, sentences were found that contained errors in the placement of connecting words, as follows: They were then singing happy birthday. "They then sang happy birthday" In the sentences above, the conjunction "then" is in the wrong placement. The correct placement of the sentences above

is: Then they were singing happy birthday.

Combination of 2 Types of Errors. Merging errors are where there is more than one type of error in a sentence. In simple past tense sentences merging errors can cause a sentence to become ungrammatical. Based on the data, sentences were found that contained a combination of errors in the use of form and errors in omission as follows: Misuse of the form to be and mistakes in omitting the ending ed, namely: I was arrive in campus. "I arrived". In the sentences above to be was is not needed, and the verbs of the sentences above must be added with the ending ed. The correct sentence form of the sentence in the combination of the incorrect use of the form and the error of omission is as follows: I arrived

Misordering and Omission errors sentences that contain a combination of placement errors and omission error as follows: Subject placement errors and omission errors of the suffix -ed. namely: Me and my parents return to Motoling. "my parents and I returned to Motoling". In the sentence above, the subject "my parents" is placed in the wrong order and the verb in the sentence above does not have the ending -ed. The correct sentence from the sentence above should be: My parents and I returned to Motoling.

Through our discussion, it turns out that students understand more about some of these tenses, because through discussions with their own language friends it is considered easier to understand. These four forms of tenses are very easy to understand and their use is also quite often applied in everyday life so that they do not forget in their applicationw

CONCLUSION

The above errors often occur due to lack of knowledge about the structure and use of tenses in English. Speakers often translate directly from their mother tongue which can cause errors, therefore it is important to understand the basic structure and practice of using tenses through consistent practice. The conclusion of the analysis of common errors in the use of tenses shows that many students have difficulties, especially in the use of correct verb forms, such as errors in omitting endings (-s, -es) and the use of inappropriate verb forms. The advantage of this analysis is that it can provide an in-depth understanding of error patterns, while the disadvantage lies in the limitation in identifying all tense forms that do not have auxiliary verbs. Suggestion. More practice and application of context-based practices are needed to improve students' understanding of tenses, further to close the gaps in the study.

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