THE EIGHTH GRADE STUDENTS' ERRORS IN USING "HAVE" AT SMP PGRI 1 PALEMBANG

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ABSTRACT: The title of this study is The Eighth Grade Students' Erros in Using "have" at SMP PGRI 1 Palembang. The main problem of this study is what kinds of errors are made by the eighth grade students in using "have'? furthermore, the main objective of this study is to find out the kinds of errors made by the eight grade students at SMP PGRI 1 Palembang in using "have". In this study the writer used descriptive method to describe and identify the students' errors in using "have". The population f this study was the eighth grade students of SMP PGRI 1 Palembang with total number 120 students. The sample was forty students taken by simple random sampling. In collecting the data, the writter only used the written test whch was analyzed through percentage analysis. Based on the result of written test, it's found that the students still made errors in using :have", where it could be seen froom average students' errors was 81% and using "has" was 76%. And this data indicates that errors most of the students in using "have" were in mis-selection "has" for third person singular refer to selected "have".
Keywords: Error, have, has

In Indonesia, teaching English focuses on four language skills namely reading, listening, writing and speaking. Beside those four language skills. There are some language components that should be taught to the students. They are grammar, vocabularry, spelling and also pronunciation. All of them are necessary to support the development of the students' language skills. Based on the statements above, the writter thinks that it is necessary to enable the students to improve their ability in studying language components, in this case grammar.

Grammar in an importnat aspect for students in order to be able to communicate well. "have" in one of the words that is important in grammmar to make a sentence, exactly it is used in mkaing present perfect tense. In making the sentences, sometimes the students are very low in grammar, especially in using have. However, grammar really necessary and always found in every material of teaching.

The example of errors that is possible made by students can be seen in these example below:

a.	How many books do you have (got)	(incorrect)
	How many books have you (got)	(correct)
b.	Has they left?	(incorrect)
	Have they left?	(correct)

Problems
The problem of this study is what kinds of errors are made by the eighth grade students at SMP PGRI 1 Palembang? And the kind of "have" in this study was as auxiliary verb, as a maain verb, as anomalous, and non-anomalous.

Objective

The objective of this study is to find out the kinds of errors are made by the eighth gradestudents at SMP PGRI 1 Palembang.

DISCUSSION

"Have" as an Auxiliary Verb

a. Defenition of Auxiliaries
    Auxiliary is distinction of form or a particular set of inflection forms of a verb to express whether the action or state is denotes is conceived as fact or in some other manner (as command, possibility, or wish). (Merriem Webster in Websters' new collegiate dictionary, 1981, p.741).
    Azhar (1993, p.94) says that auxiliaries are helping verbs that express wide rangers of meaning (ability, permission, posssibility, certainty, etc) and most of the auxiliaries have more than one meaning.

b. "Have" as an Auxiliary Verb Usage
    According to Hornby (1974, p.456) states; as an auxiliary verb, the word "have" is used:

1. In forming the perfect tenses and the perfect infinitive. Auxiliary verb also can help make change the meaning of word or condition, which has to be studied.

For examples:
-   He has studied English since many years ago.
    (Dia telah belajar Bahasa Inggris sejak beberapa tahun yang lalu)
-   Mr. Handoyo has been in the office now.
    (Pak Handoyo telah berada di kantor sekarang).
-   He has studied hard yesterday night.
    (Dia sudah belajar dengan giat kemarin malam)

The use of "have" as the auxiliary verb. In this case used with a past participle to form the present perfect, past perfect, future perfect tense and the continuous forms of these (used before the past participle of a verb or at beginning of a question, or with "got" to indicate possesion).

For examples:
-   I have finished my breakfast, thank you
    (saya telah selesay sarapan pagi, terimakasih)
-   Have you finished yet?
    (Apakah kamu telah menyelesaikannya?)
-   The troublemaker has gone for good.
    (Permasalahan itu akan membuat kebaikan).
-   They will have finished by the time we arrive.

(Mereka akan menyelesaikannya pada saat kita pergi)

The more explanation about the use of "have":

- According to Thomson A.J and Martinet A.V (1985, p.124), "have" means memiliki or mempunyai in Indonesia. It has a meaning mempunyai or memiliki in Indonesia if it was followed by noun as the object of the sentence. And the subject of the sentence are: I, We, They, You, and if the subject are: He, She/it the form changed to "has".

For example:
They have many good story books.
(Mereka mempunyai buku cerita yang bagus)

- "Have" + verb III = already (Hartanto, 1987, p.52), "have" means "sudah" in Indonsesia if it is followed by Verb III and it is formed of present perfect tense.

For example:
We have done our homework.
(Kita sudah mengerjakan pekerjaan rumah kita)

- "have" + infinitive to + verb means "must" or "harus" in Indonesia (Stanard, 1974:34). It has the same meaning as "must" but it has a different function, if in "mus" we do not have a choice, like or do not like we must do it. But in "have to" if we do not do it at the time it is ok.

For example:
I have to get a new girl friend by the end of this year.
(Saya harus mendapatkan pacar baru pada akhir tahun ini)

- By inverting the fine had with the subject, the equivalent of an *if-clause* is obtained. The equivalent of an *if-clause* is used in conditional sentence type III.

For example:
They would have come here if he hadn't fprgotten to invite them last Sunday.
(Mereka telah datang kesini seandainya dia tidak lupa untuk mengundang mereka hari inggu yang lalu)

c. Anomalous Verb
   Anomalous is restricted to the finites or limited in some way.
   The function of anomalous, they can be placed in two classes:
(1) They are important as structural words, used to operate the negative and interogative. They are used to avoid repetition, for example in short answer and in tag questions.
(2) Some of them are used to form moods for which English has no infected forms.

According to hornby (1974, p.475), anomalous used in conjucted (for negative and introgative forms) without auxiliary verb do in Good british usage, but not always in American Usage; in colloq. Style often with got.

- Possess or show as a mental or physical characteristic (often equivalent to a construction with be).

For example:

Has she blues eyes or brown eyes?

(Apakah dia bermata biru atau berwarna coklat?)

He hasn't a good memory.

(Dia tidak mempunyai memory yang bagus)

- Used to indicate various connections.

For example:

How many children have they?

(Berapa banyak anak yang mereka miliki)

He hasn't many friend here

(Dia tidak mempunyai banyak teman disini)

- Followed by an abtract noun and an invinitive, in a construction equivalent to be and adjective and an invinitive.

For example:

Will you have the kindness?

(Akankah kamu ramah?)

- (in colloq, style usually with got) hold or keep in the mind; exercise some quality of the mind; experience (some emotion).

"Have" as a Main Verb

According to Hornby (1974, p.475), as a main verb, used in the negative and introgatif, with or without auxiliary verb do. The destination is not always clear and there caan be recommendations only, not rules. When the references is to regular or habitual, the use of to do for negative and introgatice is to be referred. When the referrence is to be particular occasion, construction without do and colloq, style with got, are to be reffered.

1. "have" has a Main Verb Usage

     According to Hornby(1974, p.457) states, as a main verb, the word "have"

     is used:

- Expressing obligation, for example:

     Do you often have to go to dentist?

     (Apakah kamu sering pergi ke dokter gigi?)

     Have you got to go to a dentist today?

     (Akankah kamu pergi ke dokter gigi hari ini?

- In various senses as shown, for example:

     Do you have uch time for reading?

(Apakah kamu mempunyai banyak waktu untuk membaca?)

How often does your dog have any puppies now)
(Apakah anjing mu mempunyai seekor anak sekarang?)

2. The difference between have and has

The short answer when comparing has vs. have is that *has* is used with the third person singular. *Have* is used with the first and second person singular and plural and the third person plural.

If this sounds a bit confusing, or you don't quite remember what differentiates the first, second, and third person, don't worry. I will explain everything below.

After reading this post, you won't ever again wonder to yourself, "Should I use has or have?"

When to Use Has
Has is the third person singular present tense of have. This just means that it is used when you are speaking in the third person singular, i.e., with the <u>pronouns</u> he, she, and it.

- He has a great idea.
- She has a car that we can borrow.
- The new iPhone is great; it has a bigger screen.
- John has a headache and doesn't want to go out tonight.
- It's not clear if the team has a policy prohibiting players from traveling when they are out with an injury. –<u>*New York Post*</u>

The easiest way to remember the correct use of *has* is that it is paired with the pronouns he, she, and it. **It** can also be used when you are referring to someone by name.
- John has a bike.
- Suzy has a car.

It is important to note that *has* is only used with the third person **singular** pronouns. The third person plural *they* is used with *have*.

When to Use Have

Have is used with the first and second person singular present and plural tenses and the third person plural present tense. Again, in plain English, this just means you use *have* when you are speaking in the first and second person singular and third person plural, i.e., with the pronouns I, you, we, and they.

- I have a great deal for you.
- Do you have any money?

- We have a new ride at the amusement park.
- They also have a wonderful gift shop. I'm a very visual person, and I love opening beautiful books on art or design and looking through them. –*The New York Times*

Again, the best way to remember the correct use of *have* is to remember the pronouns it is paired with. *Have* uses the pronouns I, you, we, and they.

Everyone Has or Have?

Which form is correct to use with everyone or everybody? Is it everyone has or everyone have?

Everyone is a singular pronoun, so it should be matched with has, not have.

- Walton says everyone has to fill the 30-point void left by the absence of the NBA's leading scorer and reigning MVP. –*USA Today*

The same goes for everybody. Everybody has or have? Everybody is singular, so the following verb must match it.

Contractions That Use Has/Have
Positive Contractions

- I have = I've
- You have = You've
- We have = We've
- They have = They've
- He has = He's
- She has = She's
- It has = It's

Negative Contractions

- Has not = Hasn't
- Have not = Haven't
  Had not = Hadn't

3.   Error

According to Dulay (1982, p.139), error is any deviation from a selected norm of language performance, no matter what the characteristics or a cause of the deviation. And the students' errors fall into four kinds, they are: Omission, mis-selection, addition, and mis-ordering.

1. Omission erros
    This errors is where some element is ommited, which should be presented. For example: *after I had got a new car I want to visit my grand mother.* The sentence is wrong bacause missing the puctuation of ",” comma in the sentence. The puctuation is used if two sentences joined. The sentence should be, *after I have got a new car, I want to visit my grand mother.*

2. Mis-selection
    This erros occurs where the wrong items has been choosen in a place of the right one. For example, *they have me must come to their party yesterday*. It s wrong because mis-selection of the must the same meaning with have. The sentence should be; they have me come to their pasrty yesterday.

3. Addition
    This error ccurs where some elements are present, which should be there. For example, *Bill has his sister checks his e-mail.* This sentence wrong because addition of letter "s", exacly the sentence used "have" is enough to sentence. The sentence should be, *Bill has his sister check his e-mail.*

4. Mis-ordering
    This eeror ie chategorized by the in correct placement of a morpheme in an utterance. For example, *dance is hobby goo*d, the sentence is wrong because the wrong placement of the word *hobby good,* it should be; dance is good hobby.

RESULT

There were 20 items of the test given to the students, consist of 10 items of "have" and 10 items of "has". After analyzing the data the writer found that the most of the students made errors in using have. The average of the students' errors (81%) in using "have" and kinds of errors they made was mis-selection.

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