

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Findings

This chapter presents the findings and discussion of the research. This study has two questions that must be answered and explained by the researcher from the research findings. This chapter presents the types and the causes of grammatical overgeneralization happen among the students of English Department of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

1. **The types of grammatical overgeneralization that students of English Department of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin make as they learn English**

This research focuses the analysis on the taxonomy of errors compiled by Dulay, namely Surface Strategy Taxonomy. The result shows that there are four types of errors on the students' assignments about the exposition or argumentative text written by the 4th semester students of English Department of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin in academic year of 2022/2023. The frequency of appearance of each type can be seen in the table below.

Table 1 Frequency of Error

| No | Type of Error | Frequency |
|----|---------------|-----------|
| 1 | Omission | 20 |
| 2 | Addition | 17 |

| | | |
|---|--------------|-----------|
| 3 | Misformation | 33 |
| 4 | Misordering | 7 |
| | Total | 77 |

There are four types of errors which are omission, addition, misinformation and misordering. The researcher found 77 errors from the students' writing texts which are 20 errors of Omission, 17 errors of Addition, 33 errors of Misformation and 7 errors of Misordering. From the table above it can be concluded that the most common errors are Misformation type with a total of 33 errors. Each type of error will be explained in detail below.

a. Omission

1) Omission of Grammatical Morphemes

Table 2 Types of Omission

| No | Type of Error | Frequency |
|----|----------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Omission of inflection | 5 |
| 2 | Omission of verb auxiliary | 2 |
| 3 | Omission of pronoun | 3 |
| 4 | Omission of article | 6 |
| 5 | Omission of preposition | 2 |
| 6 | Omission of conjunction | 2 |
| | Total | 20 |

From the table 2 above, the researcher found 20 errors of omission from the students' writings. The researcher found six kinds of omission error. For the first is omission of inflection with a total of 5 errors. The second is omission of verb auxiliary with a total of 2

errors. The third is omission of pronoun with a total of 3 errors. The fourth is omission of article with a total of 6 errors. The fifth is omission of preposition with a total of 2 errors. The sixth is omission of conjunction with a total of 2 errors. It can be seen that the most common errors made by students in this type of omission error is omission of article. Frequency of appearance from this error occurred 6 times.

a) Omission of Inflection

Table 3 Omission of Inflection

| No | Erroneous Clauses | Correct Clauses | Source |
|----|---|---|---------|
| 1 | This story purpose is ... | This story's purpose is ... | Text 18 |
| 2 | ... for some important reason. | ... for some important reasons. | Text 8 |
| 3 | It hurt to have a friend like this because ... | It hurts to have a friend like this because ... | Text 11 |
| 4 | ... if a friend borrow a person a big pile of cash ... | ... if a friend borrows a person a big pile of cash ... | Text 5 |
| 5 | ... borrowing money from a friend and returning it do not damage ... | ... borrowing money from a friend and returning it does not damage ... | Text 4 |

Inflection refers to a process of word formation in which items are added to the base form

of a word to express grammatical meanings. Inflections in English grammar include the genitive 's; the plural -s; the third person singular -s; the past tense -d, -ed, or -t; the negative particle 'nt; -ing forms of verbs; the comparative -er; and the superlative -est. While inflections take a variety of forms, they are often prefixes or suffixes.

For example, the sentence in the datum number one “This **story** purpose is ...” is less precise. We need to add an apostrophe (‘) and the letter ‘s’ at the end of the word ‘story’ that shows genitive. To make that sentence more precise it becomes “This **story’s** purpose is ...”.

The sentence in the datum number two “... for **some** important **reason**” is less precise. ‘Some’ is used for countable and uncountable nouns and used in positive sentence. ‘Some’ means several, which is more than one. To make that sentence more precise it becomes “... for **some** important **reasons**”.

The sentence in the datum number three “**It hurt** to have a friend like this because ...” is incorrect. In English there are only the phrases ‘it’s hurt’ and ‘it hurts’, so ‘it hurt’ is completely wrong.

When an object is hurt by someone or something we say ‘it’s hurt’ or ‘it is hurt’. While ‘it hurts’ means we explain to someone about our pain. Therefore, to make that sentence grammatically correct it should be “**It hurts** to have a friend like this because”.

The sentence in the datum number four “... if **a friend borrow** a person a big pile of cash” is grammatically incorrect. In simple present tense, if the subject he, she, it or the third person singular pronoun, then the used is the original verb added with –s or –es. In this sentence, the writer mentions ‘a friend’ as a subject, so ‘borrow’ is incorrect. To make that sentence grammatically correct, it becomes “... if **a friend borrows** a person a big pile of cash ...”.

The sentence in the datum number five “... borrowing money from a friend and returning **it do** not damage ...” is grammatically incorrect. In simple present tense, if the subject he, she, it or the third person singular pronoun then the verb used is the original verb plus –s or –es. To make that sentence grammatically correct, it should be “...

borrowing money from a friend and returning **it does** not damage ...”.

b) Omission of Verb Auxiliary

Table 4 Omission of Verb Auxiliary

| No | Erroneous Clauses | Correct Clauses | Source |
|----|--|--|--------|
| 1 | There any problem. | There is any problem. | Text 1 |
| 2 | ... but it is often that the statements clearly true. | ... but it is often that the statement is clearly true. | Text 2 |

As attached in the example above, the errors occurred because auxiliary verb omitted in the sentence. As shown in the datum number one, the sentence “There **any** problem” does not have an auxiliary verb. The auxiliary verb ‘be’ (is) need to be added in this sentence to make it grammatical correct. Therefore, the correct sentence should be “There **is any** problem”.

As attached in the datum number two “...but it is often that the **statements** clearly true” is incorrect, because the writer does not add an auxiliary verb. The auxiliary verb ‘be’ (is) need to be added in this sentence to make it grammatically correct. Therefore, the correct sentence becomes “... but it is

often that the **statement is** clearly true”. Why not use an auxiliary verb ‘be’ (are), because on the writer’s sentence is ‘statements’? Based on the writer’s writing, the statement refers to the sentence ‘It is sometimes said that borrowing money from a friend can harm or damage the friendship’, which has only one statement.

c) Omission of Pronoun

Table 5 Omission of Pronoun

| No | Erroneous Clauses | Correct Clauses | Source |
|----|---|---|--------|
| 1 | Is more beneficial if you don’t buy something ... | It is more beneficial if you don’t buy something ... | Text 1 |
| 2 | Another issue is when the friend lending the money ... | Another issue is when the friend who lending the money ... | Text 3 |
| 3 | ... he can be used by the friend lending the money ... | ... he can be used by the friend who borrowing the money ... | Text 3 |

Pronoun is a type of word that replaces a noun or noun phrase. In the datum number one is “**Is** more beneficial if you don’t buy something ...” is grammatically incorrect. This sentence is missing pronoun “it” as a subject. The correct sentence

should be “**It is** more beneficial if you don’t buy something ...”.

In the datum number two “Another issue is when **the friend** lending the money ...” and the datum number three “... he can be used by **the friend** lending the money ...” it should use pronouns, especially relative pronouns. The Relative pronoun serves to connect sentences, which explain nouns. In these two sentences, we can use the relative pronoun ‘who’. The function of relative pronoun ‘who’ is to replace the subject person, not animals or others. This word is placed after noun, but only the noun person. Therefore the correct sentences should be “Another issue is when **the friend who** lending the money ...” and ... he can be used by **the friend who** borrowing the money ...”.

d) Omission of Article

Table 6 Omission of Article

| No | Erroneous Clauses | Correct Clauses | Source |
|----|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| 1 | Money is sensitive issues. | Money is a sensitive issue. | Text 24 |
| 2 | Borrowing money from | Borrowing money from a | Text 9 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---------|
| | a relative or friend ... | relative or a friend ... | |
| 3 | Dimon lent him money ... | Dimon lent him the money ... | Text 13 |
| 4 | So I disagree with first opinion ... | So I disagree with the first opinion ... | Text 7 |
| 5 | ... for long time before. | ... for a long time before. | Text 1 |
| 6 | ... must be problem ... | ... must be a problem | Text 1 |

There are two kinds of articles in English language. The first one is indefinite article ‘a/an’. The article ‘a’ is used before consonant sounds, and the article ‘an’ is used before vowel sounds.

In the datum number one “Money is **sensitive issues**” is not precise. ‘Sensitive issue’ is a noun with the consonant sound. So, we need to use article ‘a’. The correct sentence should be “Money is **a sensitive issue**”.

In the datum number two “Borrowing money from a relative or **friend**” is grammatically incorrect. Noun of that sentence is ‘friend’ that starts with consonant sound, so it needs article ‘a’. The correct sentence should be “Borrowing money from a relative or **a friend**”.

The second one is definite article ‘the’. It is used to refer to someone or something that has been mentioned or can be understood. For example in the datum number three “Dimon lent him **money** ...” is less precise, because it omits the article. The correct sentence should be “Dimon lent him **the money**”. In this case, the object has been mentioned previously.

In the datum number four “So I disagree with **first** opinion ...” is less precise because the student omits article ‘the’. The correct sentence is “So I disagree with **the first** opinion ...”. Use article ‘the’ to refer something that previously mentioned.

In the datum number five “... for **long time** before” is incorrect. ‘For long time’ is incorrect and ungrammatical in English. ‘For a long time’ is the correct way to say this phrase. To make that sentence correct, it becomes “... for **a long time** before”.

In the datum number six “... must be **problem** ...” is incorrect. ‘Problem’ is a countable noun. ‘Problem’ is a noun with consonant sound. This is the example of missing part in article ‘a’. So, we

need to use article ‘a’. The correct sentence should be “... must be **a problem** ...”.

e) Omission of Preposition

Table 7 Omission of Preposition

| No | Erroneous Clauses | Correct Clauses | Source |
|----|-----------------------------------|--|--------|
| 1 | A couple week ago ... | A couple of weeks ago ... | Text 9 |
| 2 | ... the rest a week later. | ... the rest of the week later. | Text 9 |

In the datum number one “A couple **week** ago ...” is incorrect. The writer omits ‘of’ and ‘s’ in ‘week’. ‘A couple’ means ‘a pair’ and ‘pair’ means more than one. So definitely it represents two objects or two items, such as ‘a pair of shoes’ and ‘a pair of socks’. So, plural is followed by preposition of plural noun ‘weeks’. Thus “A couple **of weeks** ago ...” is grammatically correct.

In the datum number two “... the rest **a** week later” is less precise. The correct sentence is “... the rest **of the** week later”. The phrase ‘rest of the week’ is correct and usable in written English. We can use it to refer to the reminder of a given week.

f) Omission of Conjunction

Table 8 Omission of Conjunction

| No | Erroneous Clauses | Correct Clauses | Source |
|----|---|---|---------|
| 1 | ... we allow it without causing harm or damaging the friendship. | ... we allow it without causing harm or damage the friendship. | Text 21 |
| 2 | ... as stipulated in the Qur'an in terms of borrowing or debts . | ... as stipulated in the Qur'an in terms of borrow or debt . | Text 20 |

In the datum number one “... we allow it without causing **harm or damaging** the friendship” is grammatically incorrect. The words, phrases or clauses that are connected must be parallel or have the same grammatical structure. When used to connect two words, two phrases or two clauses, they must be equivalent. Noun must be paired with noun, verb must be paired with verb and adjective must be paired with adjective. It is called coordinating conjunctions or coordinator. So, the correct sentence is “... we allow it without causing **harm or damage** the friendship”.

In the case of number two, it is same as number one. The sentence "... as stipulated in the Qur'an in terms of **borrowing or debts**" is incorrect. The correct sentence is "... as stipulated in the Qur'an in terms of **borrow or debt**".

b. Addition

Table 9 Types of Addition

| No | Type of Error | Frequency |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1 | Double markings | 8 |
| 2 | Simple addition | 9 |
| Total | | 17 |

From the table 9 above, the researcher found 17 errors of addition type. There are two kinds of addition error found in the students' writings. For the first is double marking with a total of 8 errors. The second is simple addition with a total of 9 errors. It can be seen that the most common errors made by students in this type of addition error is simple addition. Frequency of appearance from this error occurred 9 times.

1) Double Markings

Table 10 Addition of Double Markings

| No | Erroneous Clauses | Correct Clauses | Source |
|----|---|--|---------|
| 1 | ... some people believe that it not only does not damage friendship, | ... some people believe that it not only damage friendship, but | Text 10 |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|---------|
| | but also ... | also ... | |
| 2 | His assistance allowed me to better manage better my business. | His assistance allowed me to manage my business better . | Text 10 |
| 3 | It is sometimes that said that borrowing money ... | It is sometimes said that borrowing money ... | Text 11 |
| 4 | ... lending money to friends and friends will not damage and harm ... | ... lending money to friends will not damage and harm ... | Text 14 |
| 5 | ... we must help each other and be tolerant of each other . | ... we must help and be tolerant of each other . | Text 14 |
| 6 | ... I think that this is not a good idea ... | ... I think this is not a good idea ... | Text 5 |
| 7 | ... I think that borrowing and borrowing money ... | ... I think that borrowing and lending money ... | Text 19 |
| 8 | ... both those who owe and those who owe must understand ... | ... both those who lend and borrow must understand ... | Text 15 |

The sentence in the datum number one “... some people believe that it **not only does not** damage friendship, but also ...” is less precise. ‘Not’ and ‘does not’ are both words in negative form. We only need to write one to avoid word repetition. ‘Not only, but also’ is a conjunction with a form of correlative conjunction. So, as a form of correlative conjunction, the correct sentence is

“... some people believe that it **not only** damage friendship, but also ...”.

The sentence in the datum number two “His assistance allowed me to **better** manage **better** my business” is grammatically incorrect, because use double ‘better’ and the arrangement is also wrong. The correct sentence is “His assistance allowed me to manage my business **better**”.

The sentence in the datum number three “It is sometimes **that** said **that** borrowing money ...” is less precise. We only need to write one ‘that’ to avoid word repetition. The more appropriate sentence is “It is sometimes said **that** borrowing money ...”.

The sentence in the datum number four “... lending money to **friends and friends** will not damage and harm ...” is less precise. Try to avoid word repetition to create good sentences. The more appropriate sentence is “... lending money to **friends** will not damage and harm ...”.

The sentence in the datum number five “... we must help **each other** and be tolerant of **each other**” is less precise. We only need to write one ‘each other’ to avoid word repetition. The more appropriate sentence is “... we must help and be tolerant of **each other**”.

The sentence in the datum number six "... I think **that this** is not a good idea ..." is less precise. In that sentence, there are two determiners which is 'that' and 'this'. It is enough to use one determiner. So, the correct sentence is "... I think **this** is not a good idea ...".

The sentence in the datum number seven "... I think **that borrowing** and **borrowing** money ..." is less precise, because the writer writes double 'borrowing' words. Maybe the writer wants to write 'borrowing and lending money'. So, the more appropriate sentence is "... I think **that borrowing** and **lending** money ...".

The sentence in the datum number eight "... both those **who owe** and those **who owe** must understand ..." is less precise, because the writer writes double 'who owe'. Maybe the writer wants to write 'who lend and borrow'. So, the correct sentence is "... both those **who lend** and **borrow** must understand ...".

2) Simple Addition

Table 11 Addition of Simple Addition

| No | Erroneous Clauses | Correct Clauses | Source |
|----|--|---|--------|
| 1 | ... act must be have ... | ... act must have ... | Text 1 |
| 2 | ... it must be have a responsibility ... | ... it must have a responsibility ... | Text 1 |
| 3 | ... it has been a | ... it has been a | Text 3 |

| | | | |
|---|--|---|---------|
| | very long time and is not reminded. | very long time and not reminded. | |
| 4 | ... and is too slow to pay ... | ... and too slow to pay ... | Text 3 |
| 5 | As i wrote in before , this is only ... | As I wrote before , this is only ... | Text 7 |
| 6 | ... obligation each others on difficult situations. | ... obligation each other on difficult situations. | Text 10 |
| 7 | The first of all ... | First of all ... | Text 1 |
| 8 | ... that make a trouble ... | ... that make trouble ... | Text 1 |
| 9 | ... a help based on our ability. | ... help based on our ability. | Text 7 |

The sentence in the datum number one “... act **must be** have ...” is incorrect. It should ‘must have’ without ‘be’. The correct sentence is “... act **must** have ...”.

The sentence in the datum number two “... it **must be** have a responsibility ...” is incorrect. This case is same as number one, it should ‘must have’ without ‘be’. The correct sentence is “... it **must** have a responsibility ...”.

The sentence in the datum number three “... it has been a very long time **and is** not reminded” is less precise. It is more precise if after conjunction ‘and’ we don’t need to add to be ‘is’, because ‘and’ is also used to join two phrases like the sentence above ‘very long time’ and ‘not reminded’. So, the correct sentence is “... it has been a very long time **and** not reminded”.

In the case of number four is same as number three. The sentence in the datum number four "...**and is** too slow to pay ..." is less precise. It is more precise if after conjunction 'and' we don't need to add to be 'is'. So, the correct sentence is "... **and** too slow to pay ...".

In the case of number five "As i wrote **in before**, this is only ..." is less precise. This sentence does not require a preposition 'in'. The more appropriate sentence is "As I wrote **before**, this is only ...".

The sentence in the datum number six "... obligation **each others** on difficult situations" is grammatically incorrect. Simple rule in English language is 'each' will always be followed by a singular. So, the correct sentence is "... obligation **each other** on difficult situations".

The sentence in the datum number seven "**The first** of all ..." is not appropriate. To make this sentence more appropriate it becomes "**First** of all ...".

The sentence in the datum number eight "...that make **a trouble** ..." is grammatically wrong. We do not need an article before 'trouble', because 'trouble' is uncountable and does not need anything to show how much trouble. To make that sentence grammatically correct, it becomes "... that make **trouble** ...".

The sentence in the datum number nine “... **a help** based on our ability” is grammatically wrong. ‘Help’ is uncountable noun. So, we should never say ‘a help’, but we can say ‘help’, ‘any help’, ‘some help’, ‘little help’, and ‘a lot of help’. To make that sentence grammatically correct, it becomes “... **help** based on our ability”.

c. Misformation

Table 12 Types of Misformation

| No | Type of Error | Frequency |
|----|-------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Archi-forms | 1 |
| 2 | Alternating forms | 32 |
| | Total | 33 |

From the table 12 above, the researcher found 33 errors of misformation type. There are two kinds of misformation error found in the students’ writings. For the first is archi-form with a total 1 error. The second is alternating form with a total of 32 errors. It can be seen that the most common errors made by students in this type of misformation is alternating forms. Frequency of appearance from this error occurred 32 times.

1) Archi-forms

Table 13 Misformation of Archi-forms

| No | Erroneous Clauses | Correct Clauses | Source |
|----|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|
| 1 | ... these act must ... | ... this act must ... | Text 1 |

The sentence in the datum number one “... **these act** must ...” is not precise. To make that sentence correct, it becomes “... **this act** must ...”. The reason is because based on the writer’s previous sentence “Even if some of friends lend you money ...” only has one ‘act’ which is ‘lend’.

2) Alternating Forms

Table 14 Misformation of Alternating Forms

| No | Erroneous Clauses | Correct Clauses | Source |
|----|--|---|---------|
| 1 | ... less wearing when collecting debts. | ... less pleasant when collecting debts. | Text 23 |
| 2 | I am completely sure that he never betrayed me. So I gave him money. After some time he told me he came and refunded my money. | I am completely sure that she never betrayed me. So I gave her money. After some time she told me she came and refunded my money. | Text 8 |
| 3 | Everyone has his trouble self, we as his friend ought hear to his story and should give his ... | Everyone has their trouble self, we as their friend ought hear to their story and should give them ... | Text 7 |
| 4 | ... she promised to immediately pay back the money he borrowed. | ... she promised to immediately pay back the money she borrowed. | Text 6 |
| 5 | ... solve them lonely . | ... solve them alone . | Text 10 |
| 6 | ... that borrow friend from you ... | ... that borrow money from you ... | Text 11 |

| | | | |
|----|--|---|---------|
| 7 | Maybe at first he still accepts ... | Maybe at the first he will accept ... | Text 16 |
| 8 | ... because most of the time they always forgot . | ... because most of the time they always forget . | Text 11 |
| 9 | ... we often went to the cafeteria every break. | ... we often go to the cafeteria every break. | Text 12 |
| 10 | This kind of situation could depends from ... | This kind of situation could depend from ... | Text 2 |
| 11 | ... I have experience this many times in my life over the past 4 years . | ... I have experienced this many times in my life over the past 4 years . | Text 11 |
| 12 | ... in the near future my friend borrowed money from me ... | ... in the near future my friend will borrow money from me ... | Text 14 |
| 13 | And as a person who lent money ... | And as a person who lends money ... | Text 17 |
| 14 | It's been reported on occasion that borrowing money ... | It has been reported on occasion that borrowing money ... | Text 16 |
| 15 | ... that they will handed back the money ... | ... that they will hand back the money ... | Text 2 |
| 16 | They will started disappear from us ... | They will start disappear from us ... | Text 2 |
| 17 | ... they always procrastinating it ... | ... they always procrastinate it ... | Text 2 |
| 18 | Four years ago when I had faced the lack of budget ... | Four years ago when I faced the lack of budget ... | Text 10 |
| 19 | ... it can't helped because ... | ... it can't help because ... | Text 11 |
| 20 | ... the lender will gave you due date to pay. | ... the lender will give you due date to pay. | Text 1 |

| | | | |
|----|--|---|---------|
| 21 | ... for something that you cannot bought . | ... for something that you cannot buy . | Text 1 |
| 22 | ... even you have friendship ... | ... even you have been friendship ... | Text 1 |
| 23 | Simon thinks that because Dimon is his friend, it's okay if he doesn't return the money he borrowed, even though Dimon also needs the money but he is reluctant to ask for it back and their friendship is harmed . | Simon thought that because Dimon was his friend, it would be okay if the money he borrowed was not returned , even though Dimon also needed the money but he was reluctant to ask for it back and their friendship was damaged . | Text 13 |
| 24 | ... when they are forced into paying back the money they borrowed. | ... when they are forced to pay back the money they borrowed. | Text 3 |
| 25 | Because the friendship was decorated with ... | Because the friendship is decorated with ... | Text 7 |
| 26 | ... it would be bad for your friendship if you borrowed money from someone and never paid it back. | ... it would be bad for your friendship if you borrow money from someone and never pay it back. | Text 9 |
| 27 | ... its all for the relation ... | ... it is all for the relation ... | Text 1 |
| 28 | Its better ... | It is better ... | Text 1 |
| 29 | ... its thought that ... | ... it is thought that ... | Text 1 |
| 30 | ... its often have consciences ... | ... it often has consequences ... | Text 1 |
| 31 | ... its must be ... | ... it must be ... | Text 1 |
| 32 | ... want to bought ... | ... want to buy ... | Text 1 |

The sentence in the datum number one “... **less wearing** when collecting debts” is incorrect. If ‘less

wearing' translated into Indonesian, it means 'kurang mengenakan'. But based on the context, perhaps the writer wants to say 'kurang mengenakan atau menyenangkan' which in English translate is 'less pleasant'. To make that sentence correct, it becomes "... **less pleasant** when collecting debts".

The sentence in the datum number two "I am completely sure that **he** never betrayed me. So I gave **him** money. After some time **he** told me **he** came and refunded my money" is not precise. Based on the writer's writing, in the previous sentence "... my best friend needed money so she contacted me ...", the writer states that the subject is a female friend, where the subject is 'she'. But in the next sentence the writer uses the subject 'he'. So, the correct sentence become "I am completely sure that **she** never betrayed me. So I gave **her** money. After some time **she** told me **she** came and refunded my money".

The sentence in the datum number three "Everyone has **his** trouble self, we as **his** friend ought hear to **his** story and should give **his** a help based on our ability" is less precise. If we are speaking to a group of males only, "Everyone has his..." is acceptable. However, if we are speaking to a mixed group (containing both males and

females), then “Everyone has his...” is not acceptable by current social standards, which strive to achieve gender neutrality in the English language. In such a situation, “Everyone has their...” is considered acceptable in current English. The more appropriate sentence is “Everyone has **their** trouble self, we as **their** friend ought hear to **their** story and should give **them** a help based on our ability”.

The sentence in the datum number four “... she promised to immediately pay back the money **he** borrowed” is not precise. Based on the previous sentence, the writer mentions that subject is ‘she’. But in the next sentence the writer mention the subject ‘he’, it should be use ‘she’. To make that sentence correct, it becomes “... she promised to immediately pay back the money **she** borrowed”.

In the datum number five “... solve them **lonely**” is not appropriate. ‘Lonely’ is an adjective, which is state an emotional where you are feeling alone or disconnected from others. The more appropriate word is ‘alone’ which is an adverb that means state a physical where you are physically by yourself. It would be more appropriate if the writer uses an adverb rather than an adjective in this

sentence. Therefore, the correct sentence should be “... solve them **alone**”.

In datum number six “... that borrow **friend** from you ...” shows that the student should put the right noun into the sentence to make it correct. The correct sentence should be “... that borrow **money** from you ...”.

In datum number seven “Maybe at first he **still accepts** ...” is not appropriate. Based on the context, the signal word is ‘at the first’. So, the precise word is ‘will’ not ‘still’. After modal we must use base verb. The verb is not added with –s or -es. The correct sentence should be “Maybe at the first he **will accept** ...”.

In the datum number eight “... because most of the time they **always forgot**” is grammatically incorrect. ‘Always’ is a signal word of simple present tense. In simple present tense we use the first form of a verb (V1). So, after ‘always’ is ‘forget’ not ‘forgot’. To make that sentence grammatically correct, it becomes “... because most of the time they **always forget**”.

The sentence in the datum number nine “... we often **went** to the cafeteria every break” is grammatically incorrect. From that sentence, there are two signal words, ‘often’ and ‘every break’. Those signal words usually used

in the simple present tense. In simple present tense we use the first form of the verb. To make that sentence grammatically correct, it becomes "... we often **go** to the cafeteria every break".

The sentence in the datum number ten "This kind of situation **could depends** from ..." is grammatically incorrect. 'Could' is a past modal auxiliary, after modal we should use base verb instead of add 's'. So, "This kind of situation **could depend** from ..." is grammatically correct.

The sentence in the datum number eleven "... I **have experience** this many times in my life **over the past 4 years**" is grammatically incorrect. The signal word of this sentence is 'over the past 4 years' which should use the present perfect. To make that sentence grammatically correct, it becomes "... I **have experienced** this many times in my life **over the past 4 years**".

The sentence in the datum number twelve "... **in the near future** my friend **borrowed** money from me ..." is grammatically incorrect. The signal word from this sentence is 'in the near future'. Which means this sentence should use the simple future tense. The formula of the simple future tense is : S + will + verb 1. Thus, the correct

sentence is “... **in the near future** my friend **will borrow** money from me ...”.

The sentence in the datum number thirteen “And as a person who **lent** money ...” is grammatically incorrect. Based on the context, this sentence should use simple present tense. In simple present tense, if the subject he, she, it or the third person singular pronoun, the base verb added with –s or –es. In this sentence, the writer uses ‘a person’ as a subject, so ‘lent’ is incorrect. The correct one is ‘lends’ because the subject is singular. To make that sentence grammatically correct, it becomes “And as a person who **lends** money ...”.

The sentence in the datum number fourteen “**It’s been reported** on occasion that borrowing money ...” is grammatically incorrect. To make it grammatically correct, it becomes “**It has been reported** on occasion that borrowing money ...”. ‘Has been reported’ would imply that the report is done and it was done in the past, not done today. We can use ‘have been’ and ‘has been’ in various situations. ‘Have been’ and ‘has been’ are used to form sentence in present perfect continuous tense. But on the other hand, ‘have been’ and ‘has been’ can also be used in passive sentence.

The sentence in the datum number fifteen “... that they **will handed** back the money ...” is grammatically incorrect. ‘Will’ is a signal word in that sentence, which is the simple future tense form. In the simple future tense ‘will’ is followed by the first form of the verb. To make that sentence grammatically correct, it becomes “... that they **will hand** back the money ...”.

The sentence in the datum number sixteen “They **will started** disappear from us ...” is grammatically incorrect. ‘Will’ is a signal word in that sentence, which is the simple future tense form. In the simple future tense ‘will’ is followed by the first form of the verb. The correct sentence is “They **will start** disappear from us ...”.

The sentence in the datum number seventeen “... they **always procrastinating** it ...” is grammatically incorrect. ‘Always’ is a signal word in that sentence. Usually ‘always’ used in the simple present tense form. In the simple present tense ‘always’ is followed by the first form of the verb. To make that sentence grammatically correct, it becomes “... they **always procrastinate** it ...”.

The sentence in the datum number eighteen “**Four years ago** when **I had faced** the lack of budget ...” is grammatically incorrect. The signal word of this sentence

is 'four years ago', it means the sentence must use past tense while the writer uses past perfect tense. To make that sentence grammatically correct, it becomes "Four years ago when **I faced** the lack of budget ...".

The sentence in the datum number nineteen "... it **can't helped** because ..." is grammatically incorrect. 'Can' is a modal, after modal we must use base verb or the first verb. The verb is not added with -s, -es, -ing, or -ed. Modal is not influenced by tenses. The correct sentence is "... it **can't help** because...".

The sentence in the datum number twenty "... the lender **will gave** you due date to pay" is grammatically incorrect. 'Will' is one part of modal and modal is one of auxiliary verbs. Modals do not add -s, -es, -ing, or -ed and also not influenced by present tense, past tense or other tenses. To make that sentence grammatically correct, it becomes "... the lender **will give** you due date to pay".

The sentence in the datum number twenty one "... for something that you **cannot bought**" is grammatically incorrect. 'Can' is a modal, after modal we must use base verb or the first verb. The verb is not added with -s, -es, -ing, or -ed. Modal is not influenced by tenses. The correct sentence is "... for something that you **cannot buy**".

The sentence in the datum number twenty two “... even you **have** friendship ...” is grammatically incorrect. Based on the context, that sentence should use present perfect tense, which shows that the action (of ‘being’ friendship) started a long time ago and still continues. To make that sentence grammatically correct, it becomes “... even you **have been** friendship ...”.

The sentence in the datum number twenty three “Simon **thinks** that because Dimon **is** his friend, **it’s** okay if he **doesn’t** return the money he borrowed, even though Dimon also **needs** the money but he **is** reluctant to ask for it back and their friendship **is harmed**” is grammatically incorrect. Based on the previous sentence the writer uses past tense “For example, when Simon asked his friend Dimon to lend him money because he was in trouble ...”. The next sentence must also use the past tense because the discussion is still related or not finished. To make that sentence grammatically correct, it becomes “Simon **thought** that because Dimon **was** his friend, **it would be** okay if the money he borrowed **was not returned**, even though Dimon also **needed** the money but he **was** reluctant to ask for it back and their friendship **was damaged**”.

The sentence in the datum number twenty four “... when they are forced **into paying** back the money they borrowed” is grammatically incorrect. To make that sentence grammatically correct, it becomes “... when they are forced **to pay** back the money the borrowed”.

The sentence in the datum number twenty five “Because the friendship **was** decorated with ...” is less precise. In this sentence the writer should use simple present tense. The simple present tense is not only used to demonstrate habitual action, but also used to state facts and general truth. We can use the simple present tense if we want to explain something whose truth is believed by everyone or is beyond doubt. To make that sentence grammatically correct, it becomes “Because the friendship **is** decorated with”.

The sentence in the datum number twenty six “... it would be bad for your friendship if you **borrowed** money from someone and never **paid** it back” is grammatically incorrect. Based on the previous sentence, the writer mentions the word ‘would be’, which is the signal word of past future tense. In the past future tense we use the first form of verb, which are ‘borrowed’ and ‘paid’ become ‘borrow’ and ‘pay’. To make that sentence grammatically

correct, it should be "... it would be bad for your friendship if you **borrow** money from someone and never **pay** it back".

The sentence in the datum number twenty seven "... **its** all for the relation ..." is incorrect. 'Its' is a possessive form of pronoun 'it' meaning 'belonging to it'. Based on the context, it should use 'it's' or 'it is'. 'It's' is a contraction of phrases 'it is'. A contraction is a shortened form of a word or group of words, with omitted letters often replaced in written English by an apostrophe, as 'it's'. To make that sentence correct, it becomes "... **it is** for all the relation ...".

The sentence in the datum number twenty eight "**Its** better ..." is incorrect. This case is same as number twenty eight. To make that sentence correct, it becomes "**It is** better ..."

The sentence in the datum number twenty nine "... **its** thought that ..." is incorrect. This case is same as the previous cases. To make that sentence correct, it becomes "... **it is** thought that ..."

The sentence in the datum number thirty "...**its** often **have consciences** ..." is grammatically incorrect and also inappropriate choice of word. It should be 'it often'

not 'its often'. 'Have' it should be 'has', because 'has' is used with singular subjects (he, she, it) while 'have' is used with plural subjects (we, they). And the last one is using the word 'consciencs' is a bit strange, based on the context perhaps the writer wants to say 'consequences'. To make that sentence correct, it becomes "...**it** often **has consequences** ...".

The sentence in the datum number thirty one "... **its** must be ..." is incorrect. To make that sentence correct, it should be "... **it** must be ...".

The sentence in the datum number thirty two "... want to **bought** ..." is grammatically incorrect. Based on the context, this sentence should use simple present tense instead of simple past tense. In simple present tense we use the first form of a verb (V1), so 'bought' becomes 'buy'. To make that sentence grammatically correct, it becomes "... want to **buy** ...".

d. Misordering

From the table 15 below, the researcher found 7 errors of misordering type.

Table 15 Misordering

| No | Erroneous Clauses | Correct Clauses | Source |
|----|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------|
| 1 | ... you still could | ... you could still | Text 2 |

| | | | |
|---|--|---|---------|
| | borrow the money ... | borrow the money ... | |
| 2 | I now discuss both points ... | Now, I discuss both points ... | Text 9 |
| 3 | I then gave him some cash. | Then, I gave him some cash. | Text 9 |
| 4 | Money can destroy almost everything, in fact . | In fact , money can destroy almost everything. | Text 22 |
| 5 | This seems to cause no harm to their beautiful friendship ... | This doesn't seem to harm their beautiful friendship ... | Text 5 |
| 6 | ... I helped my friend 50.000 idr ... | ... I helped my friend IDR 50,000 ... | Text 18 |
| 7 | ... owe around 30K-70K IDR ... | ... owe around IDR 30,000 – IDR 70,000 ... | Text 11 |

The sentence in the datum number one “... you **still could** borrow the money ...” is grammatically incorrect. ‘Still’ is an adverb and ‘could’ is a modal verb. The adverb is placed after modal verb. The correct sentence is “... you **could still** borrow the money ...”.

The sentence in the datum number two “**I now** discuss both points ...” is less precise. ‘Now’ is an adverb, it is used to modify verb, adjective, or adverbs, it mainly comes after them. However, it is possible to have an adverb of time at the beginning of a sentence. ‘Now’ is a discourse marker. We use ‘Now’ to signal something new, particularly when giving instructions or introducing a new idea or topic. Do not forget that whenever we have ‘Now’ at the beginning of a sentence, we

must add a coma after it. The more appropriate sentence is “**Now, I** discuss both points ...”.

The sentence in the datum number three “**I then** gave him some cash” is less precise. The word ‘Then’ can begin a sentence. The function of this word is as an adverb (a word modifying a verb, adjective, or other adverb). It references a time in question, something afterward or in addition to, or something being the case. The more appropriate sentence is “**Then, I** gave him some cash”.

The sentence in the datum number four “Money can destroy almost everything, **in fact**” is less precise. Use ‘in fact’ to stress an incidence or fact when you know the truth or reality. It is a common idiom. ‘In fact’ means in reality or actually. It is used when you observe something is going or went against it. Usually, it is used in front position of a sentence. The more appropriate sentence is “**In fact**, money can destroy almost everything”.

In the datum number five “This **seems to cause no harm to** their beautiful friendship” is not in appropriate order. Negative sentences are made by placing an auxiliary verb and ‘not’ before main verb. The auxiliary verb depends on the tense we use. We use do + not in simple tenses. The correct one

should be “This **doesn’t seem to harm** their beautiful friendship.

In the datum number six “... I helped my friend **50.000 idr** ...” and the datum number seven “... owe around **30K-70K IDR** ...” are less precise. ‘IDR’ must be written using capital letters, placed before the nominal amount of money, and each thousand must be separated by a comma. Therefore the correct sentences should be “... I helped my friend **IDR 50,000** ...” and “... owe around **IDR 30,000 – IDR 70,000** ...”.

2. The causes how such overgeneralization happen among the students of English Department of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin

Table 16 Frequency Causes of Error

| No | Cause of Error | Frequency |
|----|-----------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Interlingual Transfer | 27 |
| 2 | Intralingual Transfer | 50 |
| | Total | 77 |

From the table 16 above, the most common cause of error is intralingual transfer. Frequency of appearance this error occurred 50 times.

a. Interlingual Transfer

Table 17 Interlingual Transfer

| No | Erroneous Clauses | Correct Clauses | Source |
|----|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| 1 | There any problem. | There is any problem. | Text 1 |
| 2 | ... for long time | ... for a long time | Text 1 |

| | | | |
|----|--|---|---------|
| | before. | before. | |
| 3 | ... must be problem ... | ... must be a problem | Text 1 |
| 4 | ... that make a trouble ... | ... that make trouble ... | Text 1 |
| 5 | ... you still could borrow the money ... | ... you could still borrow the money ... | Text 2 |
| 6 | Another issue is when the friend lending the money ... | Another issue is when the friend who lending the money ... | Text 3 |
| 7 | ... he can be used by the friend lending the money ... | ... he can be used by the friend who borrowing the money ... | Text 3 |
| 8 | ... I think that this is not a good idea ... | ... I think this is not a good idea ... | Text 5 |
| 9 | This seems to cause no harm to their beautiful friendship ... | This doesn't seem to harm their beautiful friendship ... | Text 5 |
| 10 | So I disagree with first opinion ... | So I disagree with the first opinion ... | Text 7 |
| 11 | ... a help based on our ability. | ... help based on our ability. | Text 7 |
| 12 | Borrowing money from a relative or friend ... | Borrowing money from a relative or a friend ... | Text 9 |
| 13 | I now discuss both points ... | Now, I discuss both points ... | Text 9 |
| 14 | I then gave him some cash. | Then, I gave him some cash. | Text 9 |
| 15 | His assistance allowed me to better manage better my business. | His assistance allowed me to manage my business better . | Text 10 |
| 16 | ... solve them lonely . | ... solve them alone . | Text 10 |
| 17 | It is sometimes that said that borrowing money ... | It is sometimes said that borrowing money ... | Text 11 |
| 18 | ... owe around 30K-70K IDR ... | ... owe around IDR 30,000 – IDR 70,000 ... | Text 11 |
| 19 | Dimon lent him money ... | Dimon lent him the money ... | Text 13 |
| 20 | ... lending money to friends and friends will not damage and | ... lending money to friends will not damage and harm ... | Text 14 |

| | | | |
|----|--|--|---------|
| | harm ... | | |
| 21 | ... we must help each other and be tolerant of each other . | ... we must help and be tolerant of each other . | Text 14 |
| 22 | ... both those who owe and those who owe must understand ... | ... both those who lend and borrow must understand ... | Text 15 |
| 23 | This story purpose is ... | This story's purpose is ... | Text 18 |
| 24 | ... I helped my friend 50.000 idr ... | ... I helped my friend IDR 50,000 ... | Text 18 |
| 25 | ... I think that borrowing and borrowing money ... | ... I think that borrowing and lending money ... | Text 19 |
| 26 | ... less wearing when collecting debts. | ... less pleasant when collecting debts. | Text 23 |
| 27 | Money is sensitive issues . | Money is a sensitive issue . | Text 24 |

b. Intralingual Transfer

Table 18 Intralingual Transfer

| No | Erroneous Clauses | Correct Clauses | Source |
|----|--|---|--------|
| 1 | Is more beneficial if you don't buy something ... | It is more beneficial if you don't buy something ... | Text 1 |
| 2 | ... act must be have ... | ... act must have ... | Text 1 |
| 3 | ... it must be have a responsibility ... | ... it must have a responsibility ... | Text 1 |
| 4 | The first of all ... | First of all ... | Text 1 |
| 5 | ... these act must ... | ... this act must ... | Text 1 |
| 6 | ... the lender will gave you due date to pay. | ... the lender will give you due date to pay | Text 1 |
| 7 | ... for something that you cannot bought . | ... for something that you cannot buy . | Text 1 |
| 8 | ... even you have friendship ... | ... even you have been friendship ... | Text 1 |
| 9 | ... its all for the relation ... | ... it is all for the relation ... | Text 1 |

| | | | |
|----|--|---|--------|
| 10 | Its better ... | It is better ... | Text 1 |
| 11 | ... its thought that ... | ... it is thought that ... | Text 1 |
| 12 | ... its often have consciencs ... | ... it often has consequences ... | Text 1 |
| 13 | ... its must be ... | ... it must be ... | Text 1 |
| 14 | ... want to bought ... | ... want to buy ... | Text 1 |
| 15 | ... but it is often that the statements clearly true. | ... but it is often that the statement is clearly true. | Text 2 |
| 16 | This kind of situation could depends from ... | This kind of situation could depend from ... | Text 2 |
| 17 | ... that they will handed back the money ... | ... that they will hand back the money ... | Text 2 |
| 18 | They will started disappear from us ... | They will start disappear from us ... | Text 2 |
| 19 | ... they always procrastinating it ... | ... they always procrastinate it ... | Text 2 |
| 20 | ... it has been a very long time and is not reminded. | ... it has been a very long time and not reminded. | Text 3 |
| 21 | ... and is too slow to pay ... | ... and too slow to pay ... | Text 3 |
| 22 | ... when they are forced into paying back the money they borrowed. | ... when they are forced to pay back the money they borrowed. | Text 3 |
| 23 | ... borrowing money from a friend and returning it do not damage ... | ... borrowing money from a friend and returning it does not damage ... | Text 4 |
| 24 | ... if a friend borrow a person a big pile of cash ... | ... if a friend borrows a person a big pile of cash ... | Text 5 |
| 25 | ... she promised to immediately pay back the money he borrowed. | ... she promised to immediately pay back the money she borrowed. | Text 6 |
| 26 | As i wrote in before , this is only ... | As I wrote before , this is only ... | Text 7 |
| 27 | Everyone has his trouble self, we as his friend ought hear to his | Everyone has their trouble self, we as their friend ought | Text 7 |

| | | | |
|----|--|---|---------|
| | story and should give his ... | hear to their story and should give them ... | |
| 28 | Because the friendship was decorated with ... | Because the friendship is decorated with ... | Text 7 |
| 29 | ... for some important reason . | ... for some important reasons . | Text 8 |
| 30 | I am completely sure that he never betrayed me. So I gave him money. After some time he told me he came and refunded my money. | I am completely sure that she never betrayed me. So I gave her money. After some time she told me she came and refunded my money. | Text 8 |
| 31 | A couple week ago ... | A couple of weeks ago ... | Text 9 |
| 32 | ... the rest a week later. | ... the rest of the week later. | Text 9 |
| 33 | ... it would be bad for your friendship if you borrowed money from someone and never paid it back. | ... it would be bad for your friendship if you borrow money from someone and never pay it back | Text 9 |
| 34 | ... some people believe that it not only does not damage friendship, but also ... | ... some people believe that it not only damage friendship, but also ... | Text 10 |
| 35 | ... obligation each others on difficult situations. | ... obligation each other on difficult situations. | Text 10 |
| 36 | Four years ago when I had faced the lack of budget ... | Four years ago when I faced the lack of budget ... | Text 10 |
| 37 | It hurt to have a friend like this because ... | It hurts to have a friend like this because ... | Text 11 |
| 38 | ... that borrow friend from you ... | ... that borrow money from you ... | Text 11 |
| 39 | ... because most of the time they always forgot . | ... because most of the time they always forget . | Text 11 |
| 40 | ... I have experience this many times in my | ... I have experienced this | Text 11 |

| | | | |
|----|---|---|---------|
| | life over the past 4 years. | many times in my life over the past 4 years. | |
| 41 | ... it can't helped because ... | ... it can't help because ... | Text 11 |
| 42 | ... we often went to the cafeteria every break. | ... we often go to the cafeteria every break. | Text 12 |
| 43 | Simon thinks that because Dimon is his friend, it's okay if he doesn't return the money he borrowed, even though Dimon also needs the money but he is reluctant to ask for it back and their friendship is harmed. | Simon thought that because Dimon was his friend, it would be okay if the money he borrowed was not returned, even though Dimon also needed the money but he was reluctant to ask for it back and their friendship was damaged. | Text 13 |
| 44 | ... in the near future my friend borrowed money from me ... | ... in the near future my friend will borrow money from me ... | Text 14 |
| 45 | Maybe at first he still accepts ... | Maybe at first he will accept ... | Text 16 |
| 46 | It's been reported on occasion that borrowing money ... | It has been reported on occasion that borrowing money ... | Text 16 |
| 47 | And as a person who lent money ... | And as a person who lends money ... | Text 17 |
| 48 | ... as stipulated in the Qur'an in terms of borrowing or debts. | ... as stipulated in the Qur'an in terms of borrow or debt. | Text 20 |
| 49 | ... we allow it without causing harm or damaging the friendship. | ... we allow it without causing harm or damage the friendship. | Text 21 |
| 50 | Money can destroy almost everything, in fact. | In fact, money can destroy almost everything. | Text 22 |

B. Discussion

The discussion of this research consists of two parts to answer research question. The first part is to describe the types of grammatical overgeneralization. The second is to find out causes how such overgeneralizations happen among the students.

1. The types of grammatical overgeneralization that students of English Department of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin make as they learn English

The data findings show that there are four types of error which are omission, addition, misformation and misordering. The researcher found 77 errors from the students' writing texts. Here is the explanation of each error.

a. Omission

The first type of error is omission. Omission occurs when the students omits something several morphemes and words in writing. According to Dulay as cited in Suhendi (2012), omission is a type of errors which are characterized by the absence of an item that must appear in a well-formed utterance. This causes sentences to become meaningless and causes conjugation errors. If we write it correctly then the message will be easily conveyed to reader. However, if one of the morphemes in the sentence is omitted, then the message in the sentence is not conveyed because there is a grammatical error in the

sentences. There are two main kinds of omission, they are omission of content morphemes and omission of grammatical morphemes.

b. Addition

The second type of error is addition. According to Dulay as cited in Suhendi (2012), addition is a type of errors which are characterized by the presence of item which must not appear in a well-formed utterance. According to Suhono (2016), the emergence of errors is the result of the use of certain rules that are not guided by the principles of structure and good grammar. Learners typically make this type of blunder in the later stages because they have learned certain rules of the target language and are highly respectful in following the rules without paying attention to changes in a given circumstance. As a result, they make errors. There are at least three kinds of addition error made by the learners; namely, double markings, regularization and simple additions.

c. Misformation

The third type of error is misformation. According to Dulay as cited in Suhendi (2012), misformation errors are those characterized by the use of the wrong form of morpheme or structure. According to James in Ilmiani, Solichin and Indrato (2019), stated that misformation can be classified into three

types: regularization (ignoring exceptions and applying rules to non-applicable domains, such as *womans, dranked, etc*), archi-form (selection of one member of a class of form to represent other in the class such as *this/that/these/those* the learner might use *that*), and alternating form (the use of archi-form often gives way to apparently fairly free alternation of various members of a class with each other such as the learner uses *she* for *he, him* for *he, their* for *them*).

d. Misordering

The fourth type of error is misordering. According to Dulay as cited in Suhendi (2012), misordering is characterized by the incorrect placement of a morpheme or group of morpheme in an utterance. Misordering is not a controversial subject. Linguistic competence includes assembling the correct forms in the proper sequence, as well as selecting the right forms to use in the right context. Certain languages have stricter word-order requirements than others.

2. The causes how such overgeneralization happen among the students of English Department of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin

The data findings show that there are two causes of error which are interlingual transfer and intralingual transfer. The researcher found 27 cases which caused by interlingual transfer and 50 cases which caused by intralingual transfer.

a. Interlingual Transfer

Interlingual transfer is a major cause of error for all students. The early stages of learning a second language are especially vulnerable to interlingual transfer from the native language, or interference. In the early stages, before the second language's system is familiar, the learner's native language is the only previous linguistic system from which to draw. Interlingual transfer errors are influenced by the learner's mother tongue. According to Richard as cited in Suhono (2017), interlingual transfer is produced by the interference of the students' mother tongue, they typically transfer the system of their mother tongue into foreign language. It means that language students apply the structure of their first language to the target language.

b. Intralingual Transfer

Intralingual transfer refers to items created by the students that do not reflect the structure of their mother tongue but instead generalize the target language. It is triggered by negative transfer of elements within the target language itself. Intralingual transfer (transfer within the target language itself) is an essential component of second language acquisition. According to Brown as cited in Ayuningtias and Wenanda (2013, p. 20), intralingual transfer is the main factor in errors made by students. The researcher discovered that the early

stages of language learning are characterized by a predominance of interference (interlingual transfer), but once learner have begun to absorb a portion of the new system, there is an increase in interlingual transfer generalization within the target language.