

Analysis of Grammar Errors in French

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Abstract. This research aims to know how to spot mistakes in French grammar. The target output of this research is the publication of International journals indexed by Scopus/Web of Science or National Journals accredited by Sinta 1/2, Publication in Indexed International Proceedings, Copyright of Research Reports, textbooks with ISBN. The research instruments used are questionnaires and written tests. This research is limited to research on French grammar on French passé composé teaching materials to improve reading skills French French Language Education Study Program students, UNIMED. The product resulting from this research is teaching material for the Compréhension Écrite Élémentaire course must be validated by experts before being tested in the field (experiment). Data analysis in this development research uses the t-test.

Keywords: Error Analysis, French Grammar.

1 Introduction

French language teaching includes four language skills: listening, speaking, reading and writing. Every student who learns French must master the four language skills. However, in reality, when learning French as a foreign language, students have difficulty in reading French (Compréhension Écrite Élémentaire). Students' reading ability is still not optimal. Subject teachers Compréhension Écrite Élémentaire, in every meeting of the teaching and learning process, the lecturer explains the teaching materials and provides routine exercises using Sipda Unimed e-learning. Second, the French language book used by the lecturer does not describe the teaching materials in detail so that it is easy for students to understand.

Students who study this course experience obstacles in several aspects of pronunciation, limited mastery of vocabulary and language. Therefore, students have difficulty understanding French texts. This happens because French has grammar, verb conjugations that are not the same as Indonesian as a mother tongue. Writing words in French orally has a different written form from how to pronounce them.

Example :

1. *Pantaloons* (trousers) are pronounced [pātālō]

2. *Oeuf* is pronounced [œf].

Mistakes made by students in the course Compréhension Écrite Élémentaire are as follows:

1. Verb Conjugation

Sylvie est arrivée chez elle 2 heures dernière. Some students make mistakes in conjugating the verb "tiba" in the past tense for the first person singular (feminine) + auxiliary verb être, so it is necessary to make adjustments to the verb by adding the letter "e". For the third person plural (feminine) subject, add the letter "es".

Example :

- a. Sylvie left class 2 hours ago. (*Sylvie est sortie de la classe 2 heures dernière*),
- b. They fell. (*Elles sont tombées*).

As for the conjugation of the verb 'arriver' in the past tense as following:

Je suis arrivé(e)

Tu es arrivé (e)

Il est arrivé

Elle est arrivée

Nous sommes arrivé (e)s

Vous êtes arrivé (e)s

Ils sont arrivés

Elles sont arrivés.

2 Methods

This research on the analysis of grammatical errors in French is a descriptive study with a qualitative approach. This research is called descriptive research because it describes a situation or phenomenon that will be studied. In this study, we will describe the forms of grammatical errors in French made by students and describe the factors that cause these errors.

3 Results and Discussion

3.1. Passé Composé

The past tense is used to tell about something that has been completed and belongs to the past.

Formula:

S + Auxiliary to be/have (present indicative) + main verb past participle.

For example, to tell about our holiday, we use the past tense.

- a. She went to France. (*Elle est allée en France*).
- b. We went down. (*Nous sommes descendu(e)s*).
- c. My mother is turned. (*Ma mère est tournée*).

Past Tense consists of the present tense of the auxiliary verb and the past participle of the conjugated verb. The past participle form is

-> in é for group 1 verbs, (cut = cut)

-> on i for group 2 verbs, (franchir = crossed)

-> in u most often for verbs in -re (to expect = to be expected)

-> in u most often for verbs in -oir (savoir = su)

3.2 Verbes Conjugués avec l'Auxiliaire "être"

a) les 16 verbes suivants et leurs composés (s'ils en ont)

aller : Je suis allé(e) *naître* : Je suis né(e)

apparaître : Je suis apparu(e) *partir* : Je suis parti(e)

arriver : Je suis arrivé (e) *passer* : Je suis passé(e)

descendre : Je suis descendu(e) *rester* : Je suis resté(e)

devenir : Je suis devenu(e) *retourner* : Je suis retourné(e)

entrer : Je suis entré(e) *sortir* : Je suis sorti(e)







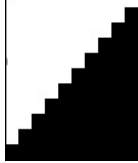








monter : Je suis monté(e) *tomber* : Je suis tombé(e)


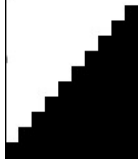




mourir : Je suis mort(e) *venir* : Je suis venu(e)

Exemple :

Tom came to tell Marc's story to help you remember these verbs.

(*Tom est venu raconter l'histoire de Marc pour vous aider à retenir ces verbes*)

					
He appeared. <i>(Il est apparu).</i>	He was born. <i>(Il est né).</i>	He went. <i>(Il est allé).</i> He came back. <i>(Il est revenu).</i>	He left. <i>(Il est parti).</i>	He arrived. <i>(Il est arrive).</i>	He entered. <i>(Il est entré).</i>
					
He stayed. <i>(Il est resté).</i>	He went up. <i>(Il est monté).</i> He came down. <i>(Il est descendu).</i>	He came out. <i>(Il est sorti).</i>	He went through the woods. <i>(Il est passé par le bois).</i>	He fell. <i>(Il est tombé).</i>	He is dead. <i>(Il est mort)</i>
					
He is here. <i>(Il est ici)</i>	He is not. <i>(Il n'est pas ici)</i>	It is all. <i>(C'est tout).</i> It is income. <i>(C'est un revenue).</i>	He is the party. <i>(Il est la fête).</i>	It has arrived. <i>(Il est arrive).</i>	He is there. <i>(Il est là).</i>

					
He is resting. (<i>Il se repose</i>).	It is a mountain. (<i>C'est une montagne</i>). He is descending. (<i>Il descend</i>).	It's done. (<i>C'est fait</i>).	It is passing by the woods. (<i>Il passe par les bois</i>).	He is a tomb. (<i>C'est un tombeau</i>).	He is dead (<i>Il est mort</i>)..

The past tense of non-pronominal verbs conjugated with the auxiliary être agrees in gender and number with the subject of the verb. John came. / Mary came. / My parents came. / My sister came.

4 Conclusion

This study is to find out how grammatical errors in French in the French passé composé teaching material. Students experience difficulties in conjugating verbs in the past tense according to gender and number with the subject of the verb, so it is necessary to make adjustments to the verb, namely for the third person singular subject by adding the letter "e". For the third person plural subject (feminine), the letter "es" is added, grammatical errors in French are caused because French has grammar, verb conjugation that is not the same as Indonesian as the mother tongue

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