AN ANALYSIS OF SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT AND PASSIVE VOICE ERRORS IN EXPLORING JOGJA MAGAZINES

A SARJANA PENDIDIKAN THESIS

Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements to Obtain the Sarjana Pendidikan Degree in English Language Education

By
Eswara Kathina Dewi
Student Number: 101214070

ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE AND ARTS EDUCATION
FACULTY OF TEACHERS TRAINING AND EDUCATION
SANATA DHARMA UNIVERSITY
YOGYAKARTA
2015
AN ANALYSIS OF SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT AND PASSIVE VOICE ERRORS IN EXPLORING JOGJA MAGAZINES

A SARJANA PENDIDIKAN THESIS

Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements to Obtain the Sarjana Pendidikan Degree in English Language Education

By
Eswara Kathina Dewi
Student Number: 101214070

ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE AND ARTS EDUCATION
FACULTY OF TEACHERS TRAINING AND EDUCATION
SANATA DHARMA UNIVERSITY
YOGYAKARTA
2015
AN ANALYSIS OF SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT AND PASSIVE VOICE ERRORS IN EXPLORING JOGJA MAGAZINES

By
Eswara Kartika Dewi
Student Number: 101213070

Approved by

Advisor

Carla Sih Prabandari, S.Pd., M.Hum.

May 19, 2015
A Sarjana Pendidikan Thesis on

AN ANALYSIS OF SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT AND PASSIVE VOICE ERRORS IN EXPLORING JOGJA MAGAZINES

By
Eswara Kathina Dewi
Student Number: 101214070

Defended before the Board of Examiners on 10 June 2015 and Declared Acceptable

Board of Examiners
Chairperson: Paulus Kuswandono, Ph.D.
Secretary: Drs. Barli Bram, M.Ed., Ph.D.
Member: Carla Sih Prabandari, S.Pd., M.Hum.
Member: Dr. Emanuel Sunarto, M.Hum.
Member: Drs. Barli Bram, M.Ed., Ph.D.

Yogyakarta, 10 June 2015
Faculty of Teachers Training and Education
Sanata Dharma University
Dean

Robandi, Ph.D.
This thesis is dedicated to my processes
STATEMENT OF WORK'S ORIGINALITY

I honestly declare that this thesis, which I have written, does not contain the work or parts of the work of other people, except those cited in the quotations and the references, as a scientific paper should.

Yogyakarta, 10 June 2015

The writer

Eswara Kathina Dewi
101214070
LEMBAR PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN
PUBLIKASI KARYA ILMIAH UNTUK KEPERLUAN AKADEMIS

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya mahasiswa Universitas Sanata Dharma:

Nama : Eswara Kathina Dewi
Nomor Mahasiswa : 101214070

Demi pengembangan ilmu pengetahuan, saya memberikan kepada Perpustakaan Universitas Sanata Dharma karya ilmiah saya yang berjudul:

AN ANALYSIS OF SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT AND PASSIVEVOICE ERRORS IN EXPLORING JOGJA MAGAZINES

beserta perangkat yang diperlukan (bila ada). Dengan demikian saya memberikan kepada Perpustakaan Universitas Sanata Dharma hak untuk menyimpan, mengalihkan dalam bentuk lain, mengelolanya dalam bentuk pangkalan data, mendistribusikannnya secara terbatas, dan mempublikasikannya di internet atau media lain untuk kepentingan akademis tanpa perlu meminta ijin kepada saya atau memberikan royalti kepada saya selama tetap mencantumkan nama saya sebagai penulis.

Demikian pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sebenarnya,

Dibuat di Yogyakarta
Pada tanggal : 10 Juni 2015

Yang menyatakan

Eswara Kathina Dewi
ABSTRACT


Grammar is an important means for magazines in delivering the message. It is important since it is the basis in writing a sentence especially in magazine. This research is focused on Exploring Jogja Magazine I and II. The researcher is interested in an analysis of the grammatical errors in subject-verb agreement, and the passive voice. Furthermore, the researcher would analyze the causes of errors. Exploring Jogja Magazine I and II were chosen to be the research subject because it consisted of sufficient data to conduct this research.

There are two research questions in this research: (1) Which types of subject-verb agreement and passive voice errors are found in Exploring Jogja Magazines I and II? (2) What are the causes of errors in subject-verb agreement and the passive voice? Therefore, the objective of this research is to find out which types of errors in subject-verb agreement and passive voice found in Exploring Jogja Magazine I and II and the causes of errors in the use of subject-verb agreement and passive voice.

This was a qualitative research which used document analysis as the method. The documents were Exploring Jogja Magazine I and II and the researcher became the human instrument. Further, the theories by Eastwood (1994), Quirk, Sidney, Leech and Svartvik (1985), and Azar (1992) were used to solve the first research problem. Meanwhile, theory by Ellis and Barkhuizen (2005) was used to solve the second research problem. The classifications by Ellis and Barkhuizen (2005) were interlingual and intralingual. The errors found in Exploring Jogja Magazine I and II were classified into omission, addition, misformation and misordering based on the theory of Dulay, Burt and Krashen (1982).

Based on the analysis, there were 135 errors. The errors were omission of subject-verb agreement (56 times, 75%), the addition of subject-verb agreement (2 times, 3%), and the misformation of subject-verb agreement (17 times, 22%). Then, omission of passive voice (39 times, 65%), misformation of passive voice (21 times, 35%), and misordering of subject-verb agreement and passive voice (0, 0%). The interlingual and intralingual interferences might become the causes in subject-verb agreement and passive voice errors. In general, syntactic interference might become the cause for subject-verb agreement error while incomplete rule application was the cause for passive voice.

Key words: grammar, subject-verb agreement errors, passive voice errors, and exploring Jogja Magazine I and II
ABSTRAK


Tata bahasa merupakan alat penting bagi majalah dalam menyampaikan pesan. Hal tersebut menjadi penting karena merupakan dasar dalam menulis kalimat terutama dalam sebuah majalah. Penelitian ini difokuskan pada majalah Exploring Jogja I dan II. Peneliti menganalisis kesalahan tata bahasa pada subject-verb agreement dan passive voice. Selain itu, peneliti juga meneliti penyebab kesalahan yang terjadi pada majalah Exploring Jogja volume I dan II.

Terdapat dua rumusan masalah yang diajukan dalam penelitian ini, yaitu (1) Apakah jenis kesalahan pada subject-verb agreement dan passive voice yang ditemukan dalam majalah Exploring Jogja I dan II? (2) Apapenyebab kesalahan pada subject-verb agreement dan passive voice? Oleh karena itu, tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan jenis kesalahan yang terdapat pada Subject-verb agreement dan Passive voice dalam Exploring Jogja Magazine I dan II serta penyebab kesalahan pada Subject-verb agreement dan Passive voice tersebut.


Berdasarkan hasil analisis, ditemukan 135 kesalahan pada Subject-verb agreement dan Passive voice. Kesalahan tersebut terdiri dari omission of Subject-verb agreement (56 kali, 75%), addition of Subject-verb agreement (2 kali, 3%), the misformation of Subject-verb agreement (17 kali, 22%). Kemudian, omission of Passive voice (39 kali, 65%), misformation of Passive voice (21 kali, 35%) dan misordering of Subject-verb agreement dan Passive voice (0, 0%). Interlingual dan intralingual menjadi penyebab kesalahan pada Subject-verb agreement dan Passive voice. Secara umum, syntactic interference menjadi penyebab kesalahan pada Subject-verb agreement dan incomplete rule application adalah penyebab kesalahan pada Passive voice.

Kata Kunci: grammar, subject-verb agreement errors, passive voice errors, and exploring Jogja Magazine I and II
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This thesis is my whole ‘sweat, tears and blood’ because by writing this thesis I could learn how to push myself into the limit. I would like to thank Buddha and Dra. Lanny Anggawati for being the best teachers in this life.

My deepest gratitude is given to my advisor, Carla Sih Prabandari, S.Pd., M.Hum. for her time, guidance, and help during these last three semesters. She really encouraged me to do my best for this thesis. I also thank Barli Bram M.Ed., Ph.D. for his time, feedback and suggestions to finish my thesis as soon as possible. I thank my beloved brother Shenli Mario Angelo, SSCC forgiving me a lot of suggestions and support in order to complete my thesis.

My special gratitude and my deepest love go to my big family especially to my beloved parents Ratno S.Ag. and Tatik Puji Lestari S.Ag. who support me all the time. They give me courage and power when I wanted to gave up. I also would like to thank my beloved brother Bodhi Sagara, who reminds me about my thesis and reminds me to go home soon. Furthermore, I thank Efrizal Agus Saputra S.Ip. who has been my partner for 2 years.

I also give my special gratefulness to best people in my life Herlina Dwi Sitarani and family, Valentina Danova, Vinencia Lefrianita Cendana Sari, Regita Permana Putri, Gemelia Liberty Rimba, Christina Yuli Astuti, Reza Febrian, Lysa Nurfadilla, Febry Mulia Habibi, Waisya Hidayat, Sri Octaviany, Vionny Yunatan, Novianti, Priza Wieharto, Ozzy Chandra, Fein Suwira, Rilo Prabowo, the Staff of Public Relation Sanata Dharma University 2013, Starbucks Yogyakarta and many other great people whom I
cannot mention. Personally, I would like to thank people who have given their time and support to me. Last but not least I thank all Sanata Dharma Librarian staff. I have got many books which were used as theories in my thesis. I also thank Sanata Dharma Library for being a comfortable place to write my thesis.

The writer

Eswara Kathina Dewi
TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE ............................................................................................................................ i
APPROVAL PAGES ................................................................................................................ ii
DEDICATION PAGE .............................................................................................................. iv
STATEMENT OF WORK’S ORIGINALITY ................................................................. v
PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN PUBLIKASI ........................................................... vi
ABSTRACT ....................................................................................................................... vii
ABSTRAK ........................................................................................................................ viii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS ............................................................................................. ix
TABLE OF CONTENTS ............................................................................................... xi
LIST OF TABLES ........................................................................................................... xiv
LIST OF APPENDICES ............................................................................................... xv

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION
A. Research Background ................................................................................................. 1
B. Research Problems ................................................................................................... 5
C. Research Limitation ................................................................................................. 5
D. Research Objectives ................................................................................................. 5
E. Research Benefits ..................................................................................................... 6
F. Definition of Terms ...................................................................................................... 7

CHAPTER II: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE
A. Theoretical Description ............................................................................................ 10
   1. Theory of Error ....................................................................................................... 10
      a. Types of Error .................................................................................................... 12
         1) A Linguistic Taxonomy ................................................................................ 12
         2) Surface Strategy Taxonomy ......................................................................... 13
      b. The Processes of Error ................................................................................... 15
   2. Summary of Grammar ........................................................................................... 18
   3. Subject-verb agreement ....................................................................................... 18
      a. Singular and Plural Subjects .......................................................................... 19
b. One of, a Number of, Every, There...............................................20

c. Nouns with a Plural Form ..............................................................21

4. Passive voice.........................................................................................22
   a. The Topic ..........................................................................................23
   b. New Information ................................................................................23
   c. Passive Sentence without an Agent ..................................................23
   d. Passive with get..................................................................................24
   e. Passive with to-infinitive and gerund .................................................24
   f. Verbs which cannot be Passive .........................................................25

B. Theoretical Framework ........................................................................25

CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
A. Research Method ..................................................................................27
B. Data Source ..........................................................................................28
C. Instruments and Data Gathering Technique .........................................29
D. Data Analysis Technique ........................................................................30
E. Research Procedure ................................................................................30
   1. Preparation .........................................................................................31
   2. Data Gathering ...................................................................................31
   3. Data Analysis .....................................................................................31
   4. Report the Analysis ............................................................................32

CHAPTER IV: RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION
A. Subject-Verb Agreement Errors ............................................................33
   1. The Omission of Subject-Verb Agreement .......................................35
   2. The Addition of Subject-Verb Agreement .......................................41
   3. The Misformation of Subject-Verb Agreement ...............................42

B. Passive Voice Errors .............................................................................45
   1. The Omission of Passive Voice .......................................................47
   2. The Misformation of Passive Voice ...............................................52

C. The Cause of Errors in Subject-Verb Agreement ..................................55
1. Interlingual Interference .......................................................... 55
   a. Syntactic Interference ....................................................... 56
D. The Cause of Errors in Passive Voice .................................... 58
2. Intralingual Interference ....................................................... 58
   a. Incomplete Rule Application ........................................... 58

CHAPTER V: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
A. Conclusions ........................................................................ 60
B. Recommendations ............................................................. 61

REFERENCES ........................................................................... 64

APPENDICES ............................................................................. 67
# LIST OF TABLES

2.1 A Sample Linguistic Category ........................................................................12

2.2 The Classifications of Error ............................................................................13

2.3 The Intralingual Errors ..................................................................................16

2.4 The Theory of Passive Voice ..........................................................................22

3.1 The Types of Error and the Examples .............................................................30

4.1 The Types of Subject-Verb Agreement Error and the Examples ....................34

4.2 The Types of Passive Voice Error and the Examples .....................................46

4.3 The Examples of Syntactic Interferences .......................................................57

4.4 The Examples of Incomplete Rule Application .............................................59
LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX A Surat Ijin Penelitian Universitas Sanata Dharma .......................67
APPENDIX B Surat Ijin Penelitian Pemerintah Yogyakarta ..........................68
APPENDIX C List of Texts (Data Source) .....................................................69
APPENDIX D Sample Pages of Exploring Jogja Magazine I ............................73
APPENDIX E Sample Pages of Exploring Jogja Magazine II ..........................90
APPENDIX F The Types of Errors in Exploring Jogja Magazine I .................104
APPENDIX G The Types of Errors in Exploring Jogja Magazine II .............116
APPENDIX H The Types of Errors in Exploring Jogja Magazine I and II ......121
APPENDIX I The Analysis Data ....................................................................136
CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of six parts. Each part has a specific purpose to present. The first part is research background that gives an overview on the basic reasons to conduct this study. The second part is research problem that briefly states the problems of the study. The third part is research limitation that limits the scope and the focus of the study. The fourth part is the research objective that stating the ultimate objectives to be achieved. The fifth part is the research benefit stating the advantages of this study. Then the definition of term which defines the key words or phrases specifically used in the research.

A. Research Background

Grammar has an important role in language learning since it is the basis for writing a sentence. In fact, it is common for people to make errors especially errors in grammar. Consequently, it would contribute to the quality of the writing. As stated by Bram (1995), expressing the idea and the message in writing is not easy. The ability is one of the problems that will be found in constructing the grammatical sentences. Williams (2008) also argues that writing is difficult and a good writer involves countless skills. Those statements prove that producing writing with the correct grammar is difficult. Moreover, it will be difficult when the writing skill especially the grammar is applied in the working world such as magazines where the language with the correct grammar
is a standard. As stated by Efendi (2004), good grammar is the main tool in the magazine because it is used to persuade the readers and it functions as the main tool in representing the reality.

Good grammar would affect the magazine in promoting. Besides, magazines have some benefits for the tourism. As stated by Lane, Whitehill and Thomas (2009), magazine gives the advertisers some chances to reach the readers specifically. Besides, it is easy to carry for the readers. The magazines have the regional edition and it could include some advertisements on it. Moreover, magazine provides the visual which makes the readers realize the brands strongly and the last is magazine makes the readers remember the information well. Overall, the researcher concludes that magazine is one of the advertising media that must have good grammar.

Unfortunately, the Indonesian government is less serious in promoting the Indonesian’s tourism. Muhammad (2012) found a statement from Gerard Guillouet, as the Vice President of Accor Malaysia-Indonesia-Singapore, “Dibandingkan dengan negara-negara tetangga, seperti Malaysia dan Singapura, kualitas Indonesia untuk promosi pariwisata sangat kurang.” As a consequence, the quality of the tourism in Indonesia including the advertisement is not really good. The researcher would take some examples in order to prove that the quality of advertisement in Indonesia is low. The examples of advertisement would be taken from the magazines in Yogyakarta. The following examples in the Exploring JogjaMagazines I and II 2013 would be the evidences:
(1) Ratu Boko Palace which is located at the large area consist of some clusters. (p. 5).

(2) The colossal performing of Ratu Boko Ballet which narrated about Prahara Pengging has been performed. (p. 17).

Based on the examples in sentences (1) and (2), the researcher concludes that the quality of the advertisement especially a magazine could be rated by the grammar in the magazine. The previous examples show the grammatical errors especially in subject-verb agreement and passive voice. In example (1), the writer does not add the final –s in the verb consist though the subject is singular (Ratu boko palace). On the other hand, in example (2), the passive voice rule is applied. The subject is singular (Prahara Pengging) therefore it is followed by has + been. The error occurs in the past participle performed. In fact, perform is a regular verb and the past participle form of perform is performed. Further explanation about how to use subject-verb agreement and passive voice would be discussed in chapter two.

However, sentence (1) and (2) prove that the quality of the magazine in Indonesia for advertisement is low. Sentence (1) and (2) show how Exploring Jogja Magazine as the media for advertising has problems in the grammar. Sentence (1) and (2) prove the statements from Bram (1995) and Williams (2008) that expressing the message in writing is not easy since the ability of the good writer is needed.

Subject-verb agreement and passive voice surprisingly become problems for Exploring Jogja Magazine in producing English sentences. Asstated by
Bram (1995), subject-verb agreement is the most important requirements in producing sentences. In this case, the writer of Exploring Jogja Magazine needs to master the use of subject-verb agreement. Meanwhile, as stated by Stoker (2011), passive voice is important in writing. It is important since passive voice focuses on the action and what is acted upon; it is useful when the writer does not want to identify the agent of a particular action.

Based on this case, the researcher as the student in English Language Education Study Program Sanata Dharma University realizes this case should be discussed. In fact, subject-verb agreement and passive voice are the basic knowledge that the writer must master. Even though this kind of problem may not really distract the communication since it might be understandable for the foreigners and Indonesian people. However, Exploring Jogja Magazine Volume I and II is one of the advertising media in Yogyakarta. Exploring Jogja Magazine Volume I and II must have good quality of English. Grammatical errors described in sentence (1) and (2) should not be produced by Exploring Jogja Magazine I and II because it represents a bad quality of the magazine specifically Indonesian’s advertisement. It is important for magazines and writer to have good English in order to minimize the grammatical errors.

The objects of this research are Exploring Jogja magazines I and II in 2013. Exploring Jogja magazines I and II are chosen because these magazines were written in English and it provides a lot of data to study. Regarding to this case, the researcher tries to analyze some aspects related to the grammatical errors. The researcher expects this research would help the magazine in having good
quality especially in grammar. Furthermore, the researcher expects this research would make the quality of the advertisement better.

B. Research Problems

Based on the background, the researcher formulates the following questions:

1. Which types of subject-verb agreement and passive voice errors are found in Exploring Jogja Magazines I and II?

2. What are the causes of errors in the subject-verb agreement and the passive voice?

C. Research Limitation

Considering the limitation of time and resources, this study focuses on the grammatical errors of the subject-verb agreement and passive voice. Besides, the researcher did not analyze the background of the Exploring Jogja Magazines’ writer. Furthermore, the causes of errors would be analyzed by the researcher.

D. Research Objectives

The objectives of this research are to find out the answers to the questions as stated in the research problems. Furthermore, the study is conducted in order to:

1. Find out the types of errors in subject-verb agreement and passive voice in Exploring Jogja Magazine I and II.
2. Find out the causes of errors in the use of subject-verb agreement and passive voice in *Exploring Jogja Magazine I* and *II*.

E. Research Benefits

This research is conducted to investigate the analysis of grammatical errors in *Exploring Jogja Magazine I* and *II*. This research is done in order to give the contributions to the English Language Education Study Program of Sanata Dharma University and Department of Tourism.

1. **ELESP of Sanata Dharma University**

   Relating to the academic, the researcher expects this research would help the students in English Language Education Study Program of Sanata Dharma University to have a wider perspective in the language of magazine. Besides, the researcher expects that the students in English Language Education Study Program could solve the problems of English such as grammatical error that still occurs in some magazines.

2. **Department of Tourism**

   a. The results help the Department of the Tourism to produce correct grammar.

   b. The researcher expects that the result could help the Department of the Tourism to prevent any grammatical errors.

   c. The results increase the quality of *Exploring Jogja Magazines*.
F. Definition of Terms

In this part, the researcher defines the key words or phrases in order to clarify the concepts and avoid misinterpretation. The following definitions are:

1. Grammar

“Grammar is explained as a description of the structure of a language (as cited in Harris and Levey, 1975”). Woods and Friedman (2010) explain that grammar is the study of language, specifically how words are put together. Additionally, they state that grammar means a set of standards in writing. In this research, grammar means a set of standards in language that the writer has to follow in order to produce correct grammar.

2. Error

Brown (1991) states error is systematic. The errors usually occur repeatedly and are not recognized by the learners. In fact, Brown (1987) mentions that it is crucial to make a distinction between mistakes and errors since mistake refers to a performance error that is either a random guess or a “slip,” in that it is a failure to utilize a known system correctly (p. 170). Brown (1987) emphasizes that it is not easy to explain the differences between an error and mistake. In order to avoid the misunderstanding, the researcher concludes that the data found in this research refers to error since the definition of error is a systematic deviation that can be corrected and it is not realized by the learners.
3. Exploring Jogja Magazines Volume I and II.

Magazine belongs to printed media advertising. As stated by Arens (2006) the terms of print media refers to any commercially published printed medium-such a newspaper or magazine that sells advertising space to a variety of advertisers. *Exploring Jogjamagazines I and II* were the magazines for the foreigners and those magazines were written in English. This magazine was published by Yogyakarta Tourism Authority and the writer of the magazines was Indonesian. The data was taken from the edition of volume I in October 2013 and volume II in December 2013.
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The aim of this chapter is to provide the theoretical description and theoretical framework. In the theoretical description, the researcher reviews some theories related to the study. Then, in the theoretical framework, the researcher synthesizes all theories which are used in the study. The theories are relevant and meaningful to support this study.

A. Theoretical Description

To analyze the problems mentioned in the research problems, the researcher synthesizes some theories in order to find out which theories could be used in answering those problems. Based on the research problems, the theories are the theory of error, summary of grammar, subject-verb agreement, and passive voice.

1. Theory of Error

The researcher uses the theory of errorin order to find out the types of subject-verb agreement and passive voice errors in Exploring Jogja Magazine I and II. In this chapter, the researcher would describe the theory of error including to the definition of error, types of errors, and the processes of errors. The theories of errors are described clearly in this part.
Dulay, Burt, and Krashen (1982) state that people cannot learn language without first systematically committing errors. Furthermore, Dulay et al. (1982) state errors are the flawed side of learner speech or writing. A learner may make errors in some parts of conversation in a language. It is because a learner deviates from the rules of language. Brown (1991) explains that error is systematic because it is not recognized by the learners. The theory of Brown is proved by the theory of Norrish. In this case, Norrish (1983) explains that error is a systematic deviation; it is when the learners have not learnt something and produce error inconsistently. It means when a learner of English as a second or foreign language makes an error systematically, it is because the learner has not learnt the correct form. Overall, learners commit errors since the learners are lack of knowledge. In this part, Dulay et al. (1982) state the most common errors. Those are:

1) *Omitting grammatical morphemes*, which are items that do not contribute much to the meaning of sentences.

2) *Double marking*, a semantic feature when only one marker is required.

3) *Regularizing rules*, for example as in womans for women.

4) *Using archiforms*, one form in place of several. For example, the use of *her* for both *she* and *her*, as in *I see her yesterday. Her dance with my brother.*

5) *Using two or more forms in random alternation*, the use of each only under certain conditions.

6) *Misordering*, misplacing items that may be correctly placed in more than one place in the sentence.
a. Types of Errors

In this subchapter, the researcher classifies the errors found in *Exploring Jogja Magazine I* and *II* suggested by Dulay *et al.* (1982). Those are linguistic taxonomy and surface strategy taxonomy.

1) A Linguistic Taxonomy

Linguistic category taxonomy classifies errors according to both the language component and the linguistic constituents (Dulay *et al.* 1982). It is claimed by Dulay *et al.* (1982) that many researchers use the linguistic category taxonomy as a reporting tool that organizes the collected errors. Dulay *et al.* (1982) give examples about the taxonomy for Morphology and Syntax in Table 2.1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Linguistic Category and Error Type</th>
<th>Examples of Learner’s Errors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Morphology</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Past participle incorrect</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Omission of -ed</td>
<td>(3) He was call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Syntax</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Verb Phrase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Agreement of subject and verb</td>
<td>(4) You be friends.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Disagreement of subject and verb person</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Disagreement of subject and number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Disagreement of subject and tense</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. <strong>Syntax</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Verb Phrase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Agreement of subject and verb</td>
<td>(5) The apples was coming down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Agreement of number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Agreement of subject and tense</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2) Surface Strategy Taxonomy

Dulay et al. (1982) state another type of error classification which is named Surface Strategy Taxonomy. This taxonomy focuses on the ways in which surface structures are changed. By using this taxonomy, Dulay et al. (1982) divide errors into some categories: omissions, additions, misformation, and disorderings. Those error classifications would be presented in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2: The Classification of Errors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Omissions</td>
<td>The absence of an item that must appear in a well-formed utterance.</td>
<td>(7) Mary president new company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Additions</td>
<td>The presence of an item which must not appear in a well-formed utterance.</td>
<td>(8) He is eats fried fries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Misformation</td>
<td>The wrong form of the morpheme or structure</td>
<td>(9) He eated fried fries yesterday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Misordering</td>
<td>The incorrect placement of a morpheme or a group of morphemes in a utterance.</td>
<td>(10) He is all the time late</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Omission means the absence of an item that must appear in a well-formed utterance. For the example is sentence (7), *Mary president new company*. The words, *Mary, president, new* and *company* are the content morphemes that carry the burden of meaning. It would be different when there are words *is the of the* in the sentence (7), *Mary is the president of the new company*. The words *is, the* and *of* are grammatical morphemes. It emphasizes that those little words have a minor role in conveying the meaning of a sentence. Thus, the omission in a sentence would give a different meaning. Dulay et al. (1982) explain that the
omission will be caused by lack of vocabulary and learners usually indicate their awareness of the missing constituent.

Addition is the second category of Surface Strategy Taxonomy and also the opposite of omission. Addition is the presence of an item which must not appear in a well-formed utterance. Dulay et al. (1982) divide addition into three categories: double markings, regularization, and simple addition. The sentence (8) *He is eats fried fries*, shows that there is an addition of linking verb *is* in the sentence. The correct form is *He eats fried fries*. Dulay et al. (1982) explain addition error occurs when the learner has already acquired some target language rules.

Misformation is the third category of the error. It is explained as the wrong form of the morpheme or structure in a sentence. For the example number (9), *He eated fried fries yesterday*. As we know that the verb *eated* means *ate* in past tense. In this case, the learner produced something though it was incorrect. Thus, the correct form of the sentence is *He ate fried fries yesterday*.

After discussing about three types of errors, it comes to misordering as the fourth type of errors. Misordering is characterized by the incorrect placement of a morpheme or group of morphemes in an utterance. Sentence number (10) shows the example of misordering. *He is all the time late*, in this case *all the time* is misordering error. *All the time* should be put in the last of sentence. Therefore, the correct form of the example is *He is late all the time*. 
b. The Processes of Error

Ellis and Barkhuizen (2005) explain in analyzing error, the most important step is finding the processes of making the error. Ellis and Barkhuizen (2005) explain two processes of error; interlingual and intralingual. It is defined that interlingual error is the result of the mother tongue influences. When people learn Bahasa Indonesia for the first time in speaking, it means Bahasa Indonesia was their mother tongue. In fact, as stated by Krause (2009), English and Bahasa Indonesia have some differences. The differences could make the Indonesian get difficulties in learning English.

As seen that Bahasa Indonesia does not have gender (male/female/neuter personal pronoun) and Bahasa Indonesia would not change the verb for singular singular subject. Meanwhile, English has gender such as She for female and he for male and English has different spellings for 3rd person singular verbs. Overall the researcher concludes that Ellis and Barkhuizen (2005) and Krause (2009) have the same idea that Bahasa Indonesia as the mother tongue could affect the writer in producing sentences.

As the previous theories, Richards (1971) discusses three interferences in interlingual such as lexical interference, syntactic interference and discourse interference. According to Richards (1971), interlingual error is found as one of the most important factors that come from negative transfer of mother tongue. Richards (1971) refers two types of transfer; negative and positive transfers. Positive transfer makes learning easier and may occur when both the native language and the target language have the same forms. Meanwhile,
negative transfer or interference refers to the use of a native-language pattern or rule which leads to an error or inappropriate form in the target language.

Meanwhile, Ellis and Barkhuizen (2005) explain intralingual errors as the operation of learning strategies that is universal. Scovel (2001) identifies intralingual errors as:

“The confusion a language learner experiences when confronting patterns within the structure of a newly acquired language, irrespective of how the target language patterns might contrast with the learner’s mother tongue” (p. 51).

It is concluded that intralingual errors are not related to the first language transfer, but contributed by the target language itself. Therefore, Ellis and Barkhuizen (2005) explain five kinds common intralingual errors. The kinds of common intralingual would be presented in table 2.3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Kinds</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>False Analogy</td>
<td>(11) women becomes womens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Misanalysis</td>
<td>(12) Assuming its as plural since the letter –s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Incomplete rule application</td>
<td>(13) Noone know where was the place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Exploiting redundancy</td>
<td>(14) Shane like tennis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Overlooking co-occurrence restrictions</td>
<td>(15) Fast food becomes quick food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>System simplification</td>
<td>(16) The use of that for relative pronoun</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are five kinds of common intralingual errors stated by Ellis and Barkhuizen(2005); false analogy, misanalysis, incomplete rule application,
exploiting redundancy, overlooking co-occurrence restrictions, and system simplification. False analogy occurs when the learner generalizes a rule, for example, the plural form of woman is womans. The example shows how the learners generalize the rule of regular plural form to inappropriate words. Next is misanalysis, it is a wrong assumption of a form like illustrated in example (12). The third category is incomplete rule application. It appears when the learners know the rules but they do not master it. As the consequence, the learners will produce imperfect sentences.

The fourth category is exploiting redundancy. It happens when the learners omit a grammatical feature that does not affect the meaning of the utterance. The fifth category is overlooking co-occurrence restrictions. It is defined as the substitution of the synonym of a word though it does not match with the collocation. The last is system simplification which means a single form where the target language can use two or more forms. As an example the use of that for relative pronoun even though there are words who, when, where, etc which can be used. Those common intralingual errors might be caused by the carelessness. As stated by Norrish (1983), carelessness is often closely related to lack of motivation (p. 21). However, the researcher concludes that intralingual errors occur during the learning process of the second language when the learners have not really acquired the knowledge. It is the result of the difficulty by the target language itself.
2. **Summary of Grammar**

As stated by Woods and Friedman (2010), grammar is the study of language. It is about how words are put together (p. 5). Woods and Friedman (2010) state the study of grammar is about three key issues, namely choosing the right words, putting those words into the right order, and inserting the correct punctuation marks in the correct places (p. 7). In addition, according to Thornbury (1999), grammar is part of study in a language form.

Grammar is a description of how sentences are formed. As stated by Harris and Levey (1975), grammar was explained as a description of the structure in a language. Based on the previous definition, the researcher concludes that grammar means a set of standards in language that the writer must follow in order to produce the grammatically correct sentences.

3. **Subject-Verb Agreement**

Quirk, Sidney, Greenbaum and Svartvik (1985) explain that subject-verb agreement also is a term of agreement which can be defined as the relationship between two grammatical units. The normally observed rule is very simple; a singular subject requires a singular verb. Furthermore, a plural subject requires a plural verb. When the subject is realized by a noun phrase, the phrase counts as singular if its head is singular.

An apparent exception for clauses is the relative clause. For the purpose of concord, their number depends on the interpretation of the number of the *wh*-element. The concord depends on the number of the determined noun. For the
example, (17) what were supposed to be new proposals were in fact modifications of earlier ones.

Meanwhile, according to Eastwood (1994), subject-verb agreement or concord means choosing the correct singular or plural verb after the subject. Further, as stated by Azar (1992), the used of concord depends on the subject. As stated by Azar (1992), the form of subject-verb agreement is presented as follows: Verb + s/es means third person (she, he, it).

In noun, the use of -s will represent the amount of the thing. (18) the painting in that room is so cool (19) the paintings in that room are so cool. Based on those examples, we could conclude that: Noun + s/es means plural. In other case, a noun that ends in –s is singular. Specifically, the researcher is going to describe clearly about the use of concord or subject-verb agreement based on Eastwood’s theories (Eastwood, 1994). According to Eastwood (1994) there are three points that are important to subject-verb agreement: the use of singular and plural subjects, the use of one of, a number of, every, there, and the use of nouns with a plural form.

(1) Singular and plural subjects

According to Bram (1995), subject-verb agreement is about the use of correct singular and plural forms for verbs and pronouns. As an example, (20) my mother buys a bag. My mother in sentence is singular noun and it is followed by final –s in verb buy. Thus, the researcher concludes that in subject-verb agreement, the singular noun would be followed by Verb1+s/es.
Eastwood (1994) explains that it is usually easy to decide if a subject is singular or plural, but there are some points to note. First, two or more phrase linked by and takes a plural verb but when the two together express something that it is seen as a single thing, and then a singular verb is used. Second, two phrases which are linked by or, the verb usually agrees with the nearest. Third, a phrase of measurement takes a singular verb. Additionally, titles and names also take a singular verb when they refer to one thing. Next, a phrase with as well as or with does not make the subject plural. (21) George, together with some of his friends, is buying a race-horse. Furthermore, in correlative conjunction not only...but also, the verb agrees with the nearest phrase (22) not only George but also his friends are buying the horse.

(2) One of, a number of, every, and there

Azar (1992) explains there is an exception for every and each because every and each are always followed immediately by singular nouns. In this case, even when there are two or more nouns connected by and, the verb is singular. The use of expressions of quantity is also applied in the subject-verb agreement. A singular verb will be used for the subject with one of in case, when a plural noun follows number of, majority of or a lot of, plural verb is used.

Additionally, Bram (1995) explains that one, a, an, each, another, and every would be followed by singular countable nouns. These, those, many, few, a few, two, three and other bigger numbers are followed by countable plural
nouns. *This* and *that* are followed by uncountable nouns and countable singular nouns. Meanwhile, *much* is followed by an uncountable noun.

(3) Nouns with a plural form

As mentioned by Eastwood (1994), some nouns are always plural such as *belongings, clothes, congratulations, earnings, goods, odds (probability), outskirts, particulars (details), premises (buildings), remains, riches, surroundings, thanks, troops (soldiers), tropics*. In subject-verb agreement, there is a rule for plural form-singular verb, for the example (23) *the news isn’t very good, I am afraid*. In this case, the noun belongs to plural form-singular verb are *news, mathematics, statistics, physics, politics, economics, sports: athletics, gymnastics, and games: bowls, billiards, darts, dominoes, draughts, illness: measles, mumps, shingles*.

The errors of subject-verb agreement in *Exploring Jogja Magazine I* and *II* would be discussed by those theories in order to find a valid result. In this chapter, the researcher is going to describe the theories of passive voice. The theories of passive voice would be used in the next analysis chapter.
4. Passive Voice

Stoker (2011) explains that passive voice is important in factual or scientific writing. It is important since passive voice focuses on the action and what is acted upon, specifically when the writer does not want to identify the agent of a particular action. Furthermore, according to Eastwood (1994), passive voice is used when the subject is what the action is directed at. For the example (24) the secretary typed the report and (25) the report was typed (by the secretary). In this part, the choices are the secretary and what he/she did, or about the report and what happened to it. Additionally, Quirk et al. (1985) explain passive voice is a grammatical category which makes it possible to view the action of a sentence in either of two ways, without change in the facts reported. Meanwhile, Azar (1992) explains the forms of passive voice in some tenses. The forms of passive voice are presented in Table 2.4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Tenses</th>
<th>Passive Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Simple Present Tense</td>
<td>Subject + am, is, are + past participle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Simple Past Tense</td>
<td>Subject + was, were + past participle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Simple Present Progressive</td>
<td>Subject + am, is, are + being + past participle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Simple Past Progressive</td>
<td>Subject + was, were + past participle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Simple Present Perfect</td>
<td>Subject + has, have + been + past participle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Simple Past Perfect</td>
<td>Subject + had + been + past participle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Simple Future Tense</td>
<td>Subject + will + be + past participle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Future Perfect</td>
<td>Subject + will + have been + past participle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Be going to</td>
<td>Subject + be + going to be + past participle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Modal</td>
<td>Subject + modal + to be + past participle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
However, the summary of the passive voice rules of tenses in table 2.4 would be used as the theory in analyzing the grammatical errors of passive voice in the next analysis chapter. In this part, Eastwood (1994) explains six points in using passive voice:

(1) The topic

The difference between passive and active is in the subject. When the subject is not the agent, the verb is passive. The choice between active and passive is really about whether the subject is the agent or not, or when it talks about someone doing something, or about something that the action is directed at.

(2) New information

A sentence contains a topic and new information about the topic. The new information usually comes at or near the end of sentence. As an example (26) Thomson discovered the electron. Here the topic is Thomson and the new information is that he discovered the electron. The electron is the important piece of information, the point of interest. The point of interest usually comes at the end of the sentence in a phrase with by.

(3) Passive sentences without an agent

In a passive sentence we mention the agent only if it is important or when the writer does not know the agent. As explained by Azar (1992), “the passive is
used when it is not known or not important to know exactly who performs the action” (p. 123).

(4) Passive with *get*

As stated by Eastwood (1994), passive with *get* would be used mainly in informal English. Passive with *get* has a more limited use than *be*. In this case, passive with *get* expresses action and change, not a state. It refers to something happening accidentally, unexpectedly or incidentally. Eastwood (1994) explains that *get+past participle* could be used with idiomatic expressions such as there was not enough time to *get washed*.

(5) Passive with to-infinitive and gerund

Eastwood (1994) explains that the passive to-infinitive and gerund can come in the same patterns as the active forms:

a) To-infinitive: I expect *to be invited* to the wedding.

b) Perfect to-infinitive: I'd like this rubbish *to have been cleared* away when I get back.

c) Gerund: *Being searched* by customs officers is unpleasant.

d) Perfect gerund: I am annoyed at *having been made* a fool of.

(6) Verbs which cannot be passive

An intransitive verb cannot be passive. Intransitive verb is one that does not take a direct object because it only involves subject (*He laugh*). Some verbs
cannot be passive are belong, exist, have (own), lack, resemble, seem, suit. Some verbs can be either action verbs or state verbs such as measure, weigh, fit and cost. They can be passive only when they are action verbs. But some state verbs can be passive such as believe, intend, know, like, love, mean, need, own, understand and want.

B. Theoretical Framework

This study aims at answering two problems stated in the previous chapter. In this part, the researcher will try to answer the research problems using the related theories. The researcher combines all the related theories as the groundwork in analyzing the data. The theories which were used are theories of error, grammar, subject-verb agreement, and passive voice.

The classifications of errors stated by Dulay, But, and Krashen (1982) are applied in this research. Therefore, the researcher only utilizes the surface structure taxonomy to classify the errors. The errors classifications based on this taxonomy are omission, addition, misformation and misordering. After the errors are classified, the researcher would explain deeply by determining the causes of errors based on the two processes of errors: interlingual and intralingual stated by Ellis and Barkhuizen (2005). Interlingual errors are caused by mother tongue interference. Meanwhile, intralingual errors are caused by the target language difficulties.

The errors of subject-verb agreement and the passive voice would be analyzed using the theories of Eastwood (1994), Quirk et al. (1985) and Azar
(1992). It is stated that in subject-verb agreement, the verb + s/es is used by the third person singular in the simple present tense. Then, the passive is used when it is not known or not important to know exactly who performs the action and it consists of subject + to be + past participle. In this research, the researcher employed printed articles in magazine taken from *Exploring Jogja Magazine* I and II.

*Exploring Jogja Magazine* I and II were chosen because these magazines use English as the language. Besides, *Exploring Jogja Magazine* I and II were produced by Department of Tourism Yogyakarta which functions as the center of the Yogyakarta’s information. Therefore, as a student in English Language Education in Sanata Dharma University, the researcher realizes this case must be discussed.
CHAPTER II
METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the discussion of the methodology used to collect the data of the research. It contains five parts: research method, research Subject, instrument and data gathering technique, data analysis technique and research procedures.

A. Research Method

As Huda (1999) stated that those which do not utilize statistical analysis and are confined to the description of concepts or phenomenon categories are termed qualitative. In this research, the researcher used a qualitative method. It was used by considering the characteristic of the study which dealt with an analysis of the subject-verb agreement and passive voice errors in the Exploring Jogja volume I in October 2013 and Exploring Jogja volume II in December 2013 which were published by the Yogyakarta Tourism Authority. Furthermore, this study did not involve any statistical formula.

Document analysis was used in this research in order to gain an understanding of the phenomenon under study. According to Ary, Jacobs, and Sorensen (2010), documents might be personal, such as autobiographies, diaries, and letters; official, such as files, reports, memoranda, or minutes; or documents of popular culture, such as books, films, and videos. Document analysis could be in the form of written or text-based artifacts such as textbooks, novels,
journals, meeting minutes, logs, announcements, policy statements, newspaper, transcripts, and birth certificates (p. 344).

This research later provided an explanation of errors which were found in *Exploring Jogja* volume I in October 2013 and *Exploring Jogja* volume II in December 2013 published by the Yogyakarta Tourism Authority. In order to find the errors, the researcher collected the data from those magazines. Then, the researcher analyzed each data to find the errors and classified the data correctly. The results of the classification would be used to solve the first research problem “Which types of subject-verb agreement and passive voice errors are found in *Exploring Jogja Magazine I* and *II*?” Moreover, this study provided an explanation of how errors come about. This description concerned second research problem “What are the causes of subject-verb agreement and passive voice errors?”

**B. Data Source**

*Exploring Jogja* I in October 2013 and *Exploring Jogja* II in December 2013 were magazines published by the Yogyakarta Tourism Authority. Those magazines are available for the tourism in Yogyakarta. The aim of this magazine is to inform the information such as the culinary, the latest news in Yogyakarta, the Yogyakarta city map, nature, culture and heritage information to the foreigners. Additionally, those magazines were written in English. In detail, the researcher divided the data into 5 categories of cover page (2),
editorial (4), advertorial (6), news (15), and opinion (13). The data would be provided in appendix C page 68-71.

C. **Instruments and Data Gathering Technique**

In order to get the preferable data, there were two instruments employed in conducting the research. Human instrument and documents were used in this research. The first instrument was a human instrument. As Creswell (2007) explains one of the characteristic of qualitative research was the researcher as a key instrument. In this study, the researcher was the one who gathered the data of the research.

The second instrument was the documents. The documents were in the forms of *Exploring Jogja* I in October 2013 and *Exploring Jogja* II in December 2013 published by Yogyakarta Tourism Authority. In the data gathering technique, the researcher collected two magazines of *Exploring Jogja* volume I and II published by Jogja Tourism Authority. Then, the researcher counted and analyzed the data in the form of clause; it was used in order to make the data of research valid. The researcher used tally-method in counting the data. Tally method is the convenient and efficient way to sort the data into the classes. It provides an alternative method to reordering data (Taylor, 2015).

As the result, there were 943 clauses found in *Exploring Jogja* Magazine I and II with 135 errors of subject-verb agreement and passive voice. Next, the researcher categorized the data of subject-verb agreement, and the passive
voice errors based on four types of errors proposed by Dulay et al. (1982), which are omission, addition, misformation, and misordering.

D. Data Analysis Technique

In this research, surface strategy taxonomy was used since it involved explanation of errors in Exploring Jogja Magazine I and II. The researcher referred to the Strategy Taxonomy proposed by Dulay et al. (1982). Furthermore, the researcher counted the total errors in omission, addition, misformation, and misordering. The researcher presented the total of errors in omission, addition, misformation, and misordering in the use of subject-verb agreement and passive voice in Table 3.1. The category in the biggest number meant the most common errors found in Exploring Jogja Magazine I and II.

Table 3.1: The Types of Errors and the Examples (blank)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Types of Errors</th>
<th>Types of Data</th>
<th>Examples of Errors</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Omission</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Addition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Misformation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Misordering</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E. Research Procedure

In this research, the research conducted the several steps in conducting the research i.e. preparation, data gathering, data analysis, and report the analysis.
1. Preparation

The first step was giving a research license to the Department of Tourism and Governor’s office. As stated by Bell (2010) “it is important to plan and carry out a small piece or research with the permission of head of department” (p. 44). Therefore, the researcher asked permission to Department of Tourism and Governor’s office.

2. Data Gathering

After having permission from the Sanata Dharma University, Department of Tourism and Governor’s office, the researcher collected the data from *Exploring Jogja Magazine I and II*. Then, the data were presented in the form of tables which were provided. After analyzing the error, the data were concluded in order to figure out the causes that underlying the errors of subject-verb agreement and passive voice.

3. Data Analysis

The next step was analysis the data. First, the researcher classified the errors in order to know the amount of errors. *Surface Strategy Taxonomy of omission, addition, misfomation, and misordering* was used to classify the errors of subject-verb agreement and passive voice. After classifying the types of the errors, the researcher counted the percentage. It was used to know the most common errors.
4. **Analysis Report**

The last step of this research was reporting the analysis. The researcher wrote the conclusions and the data was reported in order to explain the process and the result of the research which had been done by the researcher.
CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the data and findings which have been analyzed by the researcher. This chapter is aimed at answering the research problems stated in the previous chapter, that is: (1) Which types of subject-verb agreement and passive voice errors are found in *Exploring Jogja Magazine I* and *II*? (2) What are the causes of errors in the subject-verb agreement and the passive voice?

A. Subject-Verb Agreement Errors

The researcher collected two magazines of *Exploring Jogja I* and *Exploring Jogja II* that contain 20 pages in each magazine. From the analysis, the researcher found 135 errors of 75 errors in subject-verb agreement and 60 errors in passive voice. On the average, the errors of subject-verb agreement in *Exploring Jogja Magazine I* and *II* consisted of threetypes.

Those errors were divided based on Surface Strategy Taxonomy stated by Dulay *et al* (1982) which classified errors into four types: (1) Omission, (2) Addition, (3) Misformation, (4) Misordering. Specifically, the types of errors in subject-verb agreement were (1) Omission, (2) Addition, and (3) Misformation. The types of subject-verb agreement errors and the examples are presented in Table 4.1.
Table 4.1: The Types of Subject-verb agreement Errors and the Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Type of Error</th>
<th>Type of Data</th>
<th>Examples of Errors</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Omission</td>
<td>Subject-verb</td>
<td>(27a)*The wedding give the positive impact for the tourism of Yogyakarta</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>agreement</td>
<td>(28a)*A tarub consist of banana stem, tuwuhan (coconut, and others crups and janur (young coconut leaves).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Addition</td>
<td>Subject-verb</td>
<td>(42a)*A thousand temples spreads at some regions, but mostly located on the southeast and south side.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>agreement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Misformation</td>
<td>Subject-verb</td>
<td>(44a)*Ngarso Dalem have a royal wedding for his daughter, and so do the people.</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>agreement</td>
<td>(46a)*The prize are so varied.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Misordering</td>
<td>Subject-verb</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>agreement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>75</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on Table 4.1, the total of subject-verb agreement errors found in Exploring Jogja Magazine I and II were seventy five (75). The omission of subject-verb agreement was 56 times, it accommodates 75% of the mistake. The addition of subject-verb agreement had 2 mistakes; it means the percentage was 3%. There were 17 mistakes in the misformation of subject-verb agreement with 22% as the percentage. Finally, there were no errors of misordering in the subject-verb agreement.
The researcher would describe the further explanation of each error found in *Exploring Jogja Magazine I* and *II* on the next subchapters. There were three (3) parts, namely the omission of subject-verb agreement, the addition of subject-verb agreement, and the misformation of subject-verb agreement.

1. **The Omission of Subject-Verb Agreement**

   Based on data, the amount of the error in omitting subject-verb agreement was 56 times. The examples are:

   (27a) *The wedding give* the positive impact for the tourism of Yogyakarta.

   (28a) *A tarub consist* of banana stem, tuwuhan (coconut and others crops) and janur (yound coconut leaves).

   (29a) *The procession consist* of nyantri siraman, masang pasareyan, tarub, bleketep, tantingan.

   (30a) Yogyakarta Palace being expected becomes a culture guard and make Jogja get stronger on national and international culture.

   In these cases, the omissions appeared on the verbs which must be followed by –s. Verb1 (*V1*) will be added by s/es/ies when the subject of the sentence is singular. Furthermore, according to Quirk *et al.* (1985), when the subject is realized by a noun phrase, the phrase counts as singular if its head is singular. A singular subject requires a singular verb. In (27a) and (28a), *the wedding* and *the tarub* are singular subjects. In the sentence (28a), the subject in the sentence is begun with an article *A*. According to Azar (2009), article *a* is used either singular generic nouns or singular indefinite nouns started with consonant letter. Therefore, the verbs should be added by –s. Thus, the correct forms of the sentences are:
(27b) *The wedding gives* the positive impact for the tourism of Yogyakarta.

(28b) *A Tarub consists* of banana stem, tuwuhan (coconut, and others crops) and janur (young coconut leaves.)

Besides, in number (29a), the omission occurred in the verb *consist*. The subject in this sentence is a singular noun (*the procession*). As stated by Quirk *et al.* (1985), a singular subject requires a singular verb. Furthermore, the omission also occurred in sentence (30a). The subject in sentence (30a) is singular (*Yogyakarta Palace*) and it is followed by a final –*s* in the verb *becomes*. The omission occurred in the verb *make*, whereas Bram (1995) states that *V1* must be followed by *s/es/ies* when the subject in the sentence is singular. The word *make* should have been transformed into *makes*.

Additionally, there were two verbs used in the third clause in sentence (30a), *make Jogja get* stronger on national and international culture. Therefore, the verb *get* must be omitted because according to Simmons (1997), good sentence is when the sentence has at least one main clause which contains an independent subject and verb. Thus, the correct sentences are:

(29b) *The procession consists* of nyantri siraman, masang pasareyan, tarub, bleketepe, tantingan.

(30b) Yogyakarta Palace being expected becomes a culture guard and *makes Jogja stronger* on national and international culture.

Other omissions in *subject-verb agreement* found by the researcher are the use of *every*. The examples of the omissions are:

(31a) *Every cave offer* a great different adventure.

(32a) *Everyone who want* enjoying lobster can reserve to local people.
(33a) Everyone who want to try grilled or fried hedgehog can enjoy it at the beach.

(34a) They allow everyone who want to learn weaving or just watching the activity of weaver.

Next, examples (31a), (32a), (33a) and (34a) showed the omission of –s. Eastwood (1994) noted that there is an exception for every and each. Both of them are followed by the singular nouns even when there are two or more nouns connected by and, the verb is still singular. In sentence (31a), the subject was singular (every cave) therefore, it should be followed by a singular verb (offers). As explained by Eastwood (1994) that every and each must be followed by a singular verb.

Furthermore, in sentences (32a) and (33a), the verb want should have been followed by –s because the subjects were singular (everyone). Who in sentences (32a) and (33a) referred to the previous subjects that are singular (everyone). As Eastwood (1994) states that everyone belongs to singular noun. Thus, the correct sentences are:

(31b) Every cave offers a great different adventure.

(32b) Everyone who wants enjoying lobster can reserve to local people.

(33b) Everyone who wants to try grilled or fried hedgehog can enjoy it at the beach.

As Eastwood (1994) states that there is an exception for the use of every and each. Both of them are followed by singular nouns even when there are two or more nouns connected by and, the verb is still singular. The case in number (34a) was the same as number(31a), (32a) and (33a). But in this case, there were three clauses in the sentence and the omission occurs in the final –s in the
second clause. In the second clause, the subject was singular (*everyone*) and it was followed by verb *want* without final –*s*. Eastwood (1994) states that *everyone* belongs to singular noun. Therefore, the correct sentence is:

(34b) *They allow everyone who wants* to learn weaving or just watching the activity of weaver.

The researcher also found the omissions in the use of *there* and the expressions of quantity in *Exploring Jogja Magazine I* and *II*. The examples were explained in sentences (35a), (36a), (37a), (38a) and (39a):

(35a) *There are two beach* which almost fused because the location are so close.

(36a) *There also a street performance.*

(37a) *There is also Sekar Bawana Sasana or room which become a display room of Mataram King portraits, painting and Yogyakarta and Surakarta bride statue.*

(38a) *At the main gate, there is a beautiful park which welcome us.*

(39a) *There are some delivery order such gudeg in box or gudeg kendil as a souvenir.*

As explained by Eastwood (1992), after the word *there*, the verb agrees with its complement. Additionally, *all* and *some* are used with a plural noun and a plural verb. In sentence (35a), the omission appeared after the noun (*beach*). It was explained that there were two (2) beaches which almost fused. Therefore, the noun must be added by –*es*, so that it becomes (*beaches*). Besides, the omission also occurred in the –*s* in the word *location*. *Arewas* used in order to show that the noun was plural. As stated by Azar (1992), the use of –*s* or-**es**
noun would represent the amount of the thing. Thus, the correct form of sentence (35a) is:

(35b) *There are two beaches* which almost fused because the locations are so close.

Next, the omission was found in sentence (36a). In this case, the *to be* was omitted after the word *there*. As explained by Eastwood (1992), after the word *there*, the verb agrees with its complement. The complement was singular (*a street performance*), it was emphasized by an article *a*. According to Azar (2009), article *–a* is used for either singular generic nouns or singular indefinite nouns (p. 114). Therefore, the correct form for sentence (36a) is:

(36b) *There is also a street performance.*

Sentences (37a) and (38a) showed the omission in subject-verb agreement in *Exploring Jogja Magazine I and II*. The problem in sentences (37a) and (38a) were the omissions of *–s* in the verbs after *wh-element* (*which*). Quirk *et al.* (1985) explained that for the purpose of concord, their number depends on the interpretation of the number of the *wh-elements*. The concord depends on the number of the determined noun (p. 755). In case (37a), the noun was singular (*Sekar Bawana Sasana or room*). It was emphasized by to be *is* (*there is*). In sentence (38a), the noun was also singular (*a beautiful park*). It was emphasized by *is* and *–a*. Therefore, a final *–s* must be added in the verb *become* which came after *wh-element* (*which*). Thus, the correct sentences are:

(37b) *There is also Sekar Bawana Sasana or room which becomes* a display room of Mataram King portraits, painting and Yogyakarta and Surakarta bride statue.

(38b) *At the main gate, there is a beautiful park which welcomes* us.
The problem appeared in sentence (39a) was caused by an omission of –s in the noun order. As explained by Eastwood (1994), after the word there, the verb agrees with its complement. In sentence (39a), there were some delivery orders such as gudeg or gudeg kendil as souvenir, which meant more than one order. The words there followed by are and some which explained that the nouns were plural. It is proved by Eastwood (1994) that all and some are used together with a plural noun and it takes a plural verb. The correct form of sentence (39a) is:

(39b) There are some delivery orders such gudeg in box or gudeg kendil as a souvenir.

The researcher also found other examples of the omission in subject-verb agreement or concord. The examples of the omissions are:

(40a) This event reach 122 buyers and it exceed from expected target.
(41a) This show use Bahasa Jawa as a dialogue.

In sentences (40a) and (41a), there were omissions of –s in the verbs which indicate that the subjects were singular noun. As explained by Bram (1995), this and that are followed by uncountable and countable singular nouns. Therefore, the verbs must be followed by –s or –es. The incorrect use of the morpheme were found in the verbs reach and use because it should be reaches and uses. The subjects of the sentences were singular (this event) and (this show). Then, the correct forms of the sentences are:

(40b) This event reaches 122 buyers and it exceed from expected target.
(41b) This show uses Bahasa Jawa as a dialogue.

2. The Addition of Subject-Verb Agreement
Another kind of error found in Exploring Jogja Magazine I and II was the addition of subject-verb agreement or concord. There were two (2) addition errors found in 135 errors identified. The examples are:

(42a) A thousand temples spreads at some regions, but mostly located on the southeast and south side.

(43a) Taman Sari does not only offers the exotic of Europe and Java building but also the philosophy of civilization.

Sentence (42a) showed how the addition –s occurs in the verb spread. As explained by Eastwood (1994), in concord or subject-verb agreement, plural subjects would take plural verbs. It is agreed by Quirk et al. (1985) that in subject-verb agreement, a singular subject requires a singular verb, and a plural subject requires a plural verb. In sentence (42a), the subject was plural (a thousand temples), therefore, the verb must have been plural. In this case, the researcher concludes that the final –s in the verb spread must be omitted. Thus, the correct sentence is:

(42b) A thousand temples spread at some regions, but mostly located on the southeast and south side.

Moreover, the researcher also found the additions of –s in the verb offer. As seen in (43a), there were two final –es and -s in a sentence, Taman Sari does not only offers the exotic of Europe and Java building but also the philosophy of civilization. The problem in sentence (43a) occurred when there was an addition of –s in the verb offer. In (43a), the subject was Taman Sari which was a singular noun, and it was followed by V1+es/s (does). Therefore, the correct sentence is:
(43b) *Taman Sari does not only offer* the exotic of Europe and Java building but also the philosophy of civilization.

3. **The Misformation of Subject-Verb Agreement**

From the data, the researcher found seventeen (17) errors as misformation of subject-verb agreement. The examples were described in sentences (44a), (45a), and (46a):

(44a) **Ngarso Dalem have** a royal wedding for his daughter, and so do the people.

(45a) **As a living museum, people’s life inside the palace are representing** the rule, heritage and also Javanese tradition.

(46a) **The prize are** so variated.

In the example (44a), misformation appeared in the verb *have* located after the subject (*ngarso dalem*). *Verb* must be followed by *s/es/ies* when the subject in the sentence is singular. The example of singular noun will be taken from Exploring Jogja Magazine I, *the wedding also makes the image of Yogyakarta tourism based on culture getting better*. In this case, *makes* was used by the subject *the wedding* which was the singular noun. Additionally, the example of the correct use of *have* was: *the weddings also make the image of Yogyakarta tourism based on culture getting better*. The subject *the weddings* was followed by *make* because the subject was plural. Therefore, *has* must be added in sentence (44a) since the subject is singular (*Ngarso dalem*). As stated by Eastwood (1994), if two things are seen as a thing, then the singular verb is used. In this case, *Ngarso dalem* is seen as a thing or a name. Thus, the correct use is:
(44b) *Ngargo Dalem* has a royal wedding for his daughter, and so do the people.

As stated by Dulay *et al* (1982), misformation is the wrong form of the morpheme or structure. In sentence (45a), the misformation occurred in *to be (are)* after the singular subject *people’s life inside the palace*. As stated by Eastwood (1994), singular subject will be followed by *is* and the plural subject will be followed by *are*. In this case, the subject was singular *people’s life inside the palace*. Then, the correct form of sentence (45a) is:

(45b) *As a living museum, people’s life inside the palace is representing the rule, heritage and also Javanese tradition.*

Misformation also occurred in number (46a). In this case, the misformation occurred in the noun *prize*. The sentence explained about the prices. The writer of *Exploring Jogja Magazine I* and *II* might have wrong information since the definition of *prize* is a thing, especially an amount of money or a valuable object, that can be won in a game of chance (http://oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/prize). On other hand, the definition of *price* is the amount of money expected, or given in payment for something (http://oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/price). Furthermore, *are* was used in sentence (46a) that shows the noun is plural. Thus, the correct sentence for number (46a) is:

(46b) *the prices are so variate.*
The researcher also found the misformation of wh-elements in subject-verb agreement or concord. The examples would be described in (47a), (48a), and (49a):

(47a) Don’t miss the planetarium \textit{which} performing a science movie show about solar system and outer space.

(48a) The meeting discussed about tourism cooperation of each country \textit{which} have temple tours.

(49a) Jogja, tourism destination \textit{which} have many temples and archeological sites.

Misformation of \textit{Wh-elements} also occurred in example (47a). It appeared at the word \textit{performing}. The use of \textit{which} actually confused the writer in choosing the appropriate verb. As stated by Quirk et al. (1985), for the purpose of concord, their number depends on the interpretation of the number of \textit{Wh-elements}. The concord depends on the number of the determined noun. The use of \textit{performing} before \textit{which} was incorrect. As stated by Simmons (1997), the complete sentence is when the sentence has at least one main clause. A main clause contains an independent subject and verb and expresses a complete thought. Therefore, the verb must be \textit{performs} because the subject was singular (\textit{the planetarium}). The researcher chose the simple present tense in order to make the sentence consistent in using the tense. Thus, the correct form of the sentence (47a) is:

(47b) Don’t miss the planetarium \textit{which} performs a science movie show about solar system and outer space.

Misformation also occurred in sentence (48a). In this case, the problem occurred in the verb \textit{have} after the word \textit{which}. Basically, there were two clauses
in this sentence, the first was *the meeting discussed about tourism cooperation of each country*, the second was *which have temple tours*. Specifically, the word *which* in this sentence referred to the previous singular subject (*the meeting*). As stated by Quirk et al. (1985), for the purpose of concord, their number depends on the interpretation of the number of the Wh-elements. The concord depends on the number of the determined noun. *Have* is used when the subject is *I, you, we, they, plural noun*. In this case, the subject refers to the previous singular subject (*the meeting*) and past tense is used because the first clause refers to the past tense. Then, the correct form of the sentence is:

(48b) The meeting discussed about tourism cooperation of each country *which had temple tours*.

In the example (49a), misformation of *have* appeared in the middle of the sentence. *Jogja, tourism destination which have* many temples and archeological sites. In this case, *which* referred to the previous singular subject (*Jogja, tourism destination*) and it was followed by *have*. Thus, the correct form of the sentence is:

(49b) Jogja, tourism destination *which has* many temples and archeological sites.

**B. Passive Voice Errors**

The researcher collected *Exploring Jogja Magazine I* and *II* in order to get the data. As a result, the researcher found 60 errors of passive voice. Based on the Surface Strategy Taxonomy, the researcher divided the passive voice errors

Based on the data, the researcher found two types of errors in passive voice; the first type was the omission of passive voice. There were 39 mistakes (65%) found in the magazine. The second type was the misformation of passive voice with 21 mistakes (35%). The researcher did not find grammatical errors of passive voice addition and misordering in the data. The types of errors would be presented in table 4.2.

Table 4.2: The Types of Passive Voice Errors and the Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Types of Errors</th>
<th>Types of Data</th>
<th>Examples of Errors</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Omission</td>
<td>Passive Voice</td>
<td>(51) <em>At this moment, the Sultan accompanied by the Queen as well as their daughters.</em></td>
<td>39</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(52) <em>Jogja Fashion Week is one of the excellent event which organized by Tourism Department of Yogyakarta.</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Addition</td>
<td>Passive Voice</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Misformation</td>
<td>Passive Voice</td>
<td>(64)* The colossal performing of Ratu Boko Ballet which narrated about Praharga Pengging has been performed.</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(65)* Kotagede was founded being a capital city of Islamic.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Misordering</td>
<td>Passive Voice</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>60</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. The Omission of Passive Voice

Based on the data collected, the researcher found thirty nine (39) omissions of the passive voice in *Exploring Jogja Magazine I* and *II*. The examples are:

(50a) At this moment, *the Sultan accompanied by* the Queen as well as their daughters.

(51a) Jogja Fashion Week is one of the excellent event *which organized by* Tourism Department of Yogyakarta.

(52a) The first one to bathe the bride is her mother, *followed by* the Kraton elders.

(53a) So the room becomes very special because it *announced by* Putri Dambaan her self on 2002 when she celebrated her 81th birthday.

The omissions of *passive voice* occurred in sentences (50a), (51a), (52a), and (53a). According to Eastwood (1994), passive voice is used when the subject is what the action is directed at. According to Azar (1992) the passive voice in the present tense has the form of *subject + be (am, is, are) + past participle*. It is also stated by Quirk et al. (1985) that the form of passive voice in the present tense is *subject + be (am, is, are) + past participle*. In sentence (50a), there was an absence of to be (*is*) in the sentence. In this case, the subject was singular noun (*the sultan*) and the past participle was *accompanied*. Besides, Eastwood (1994) states passive is used when a sentence contains a topic and new information about the topic.

In (50a), the topic was *the Sultan* and the new information was *he is accompanied by the Queen as well as their daughters*. In sentence (51a), there was an omission of to be (*is*) in the sentence. Sentence (51a) referred to simple
present because the previous phrase used to be *is*. As seen that the subject was singular noun (*one of the excellent events*) and the past participle was *organized*. In sentence (51a), the subject was not the agent. As explained by Eastwood (1994), if the subject is not the agent, the verb is passive. Additionally, the researcher added final –s in the *event* because it refers to a plural noun and the comma (,) in order to make it grammatically and semantically correct. Thus, the correct sentences are:

(50b) At this moment, *the Sultan is accompanied by* the Queen as well as their daughters.

(51b) Jogja Fashion Week is one of the excellent events, *which is organized by* Tourism Department of Yogyakarta.

Meanwhile, in sentences (52a) and (53a), the tenses were present tense in the form of passive. In (52a), there were omissions of subject (*it*) and an omission of *be*(is). According to Azar (1992), the form of passive in simple present tense is *subject + be (am, is, are) + past participle*. It is proved by Quirk *et al.* (1985) who state that the form of passive in simple present tense is *subject + be (am, is, are) + past participle*. In this part, the researcher concludes that *it* is used because it refers to the previous subject which is singular (*The first one to bathe the bride is her mother*).

In sentence (53a), there was an omission of to be *is* in the sentence. As stated by Azar (1992) and Quirk *et al.* (1985), that passive voice in the simple present tense has the form of *subject + be (am, is, are) + past participle*. Those sentences used to be *(is)* because the subjects were singular *(it)*. Sentence (52a) had *followed* and sentence (53a) had *announced* as the past participle. Moreover,
both sentences used “by phrase” in order to inform the subjects who did the actions. As stated by Eastwood (1994) “by phrase” is used in order to identify the subject who performs the action or it is important to know. Thus, the correct sentences for (52a) and (53a) are:

(52b) The first one to bathe the bride is her mother, it is followed by the Kraton elders.
(53b) So the room becomes very special because it is announced by Putri Dambaan herself on 2002 when she celebrated her 81th birthday.

Furthermore, the researcher found the other passive voice omissions in Exploring Jogja Magazine I and II. The examples are described in sentences (54a), (55a), (56a), and (57a):

(54a) The spatial arrangement of the palace based on the old Yogyakarta city landscape such as the name of architecture building and also the direction of the building.
(55a) Thiwul used to be a substitute for rice, but now it has been changed into a snack by adding shaved coconut and brown sugar to make it taste sweet and sour.
(56a) Ayam koteka made from chicken forcemeat mix with egg and special seasoning.
(57a) When it cooked, put chicken mix into 20 centimeters bamboo which has 5 cm diameter.

Sentences (54a), (55a), (56a), and (57a) showed the omissions of to be before the past participle in the passive form. Therefore, these were the explanation of the sentences (54a), (55a), (56a), and (57a). As stated by Eastwood (1994), passive voice is used to describe the historical and social
processes. Sentence (54a) explained the past; it explained the history of spatial arrangement of the palace was based on the old Yogyakarta city landscape. The omission in sentence (54a) occurred in to be before the past participle. As stated by Azar (1992), the form of passive voice in simple past is subject + be (was, were) + past participle. Thus, the correct form of sentence (54a) is:

(54b) The spatial arrangement of the palace was based on the old Yogyakarta city landscape such as the name of architecture building and also the direction of the building.

Next, the omission also appeared in to be is before the past participle (used) in sentence (55a). The subject was singular noun (thiwul) and the form of the sentence was simple present tense. Therefore, to be is must be added before the past participle (used). Then, the correct form of sentence (55a) is:

(55b) Thiwul is used to be a substitute for rice, but now it has been changed into a snack by adding shaved coconut and brown sugar to make it taste sweet and sour.

Examples (56a) and (57a) had the same cases. The omissions appeared before the past participles made and cooked. The problem in (56a) appeared when to be was omitted after the subject ayam koteka. The same as sentence (56a), the problem in sentence (57a) appeared when to be was omitted after the subject it. Thus, the correct forms of the sentences are:

(56b) Ayam koteka is made from chicken forcemeat mix with egg and special seasoning.

(57b) When it is cooked, put chicken mix into 20 centimeters bamboo which has 5 cm diameter.
Other omissions in passive voice found by the researcher were in present perfect tense. The examples of the omissions are:

(58a) The sacred ceremonial has done on the royal wedding.
(59a) This region has known as a pecinan in Jogja.

As stated by Azar (1992) and Quirk et al. (1985), the construction of the passive voice in the present perfect or perfective is subject + have/has + been + past participle. In sentences (58a) and (59a), the sentences used has because the subjects were singular (this region) and (the sacred ceremonial). In this case, there were omission of been after has. Eastwood (1994) also explains that passive voice is used when there is new information in a sentence. Therefore, in sentence (59a), the topic was this region and the new information was it has been known as a pecinan in Jogja. Thus, the correct form of sentences (58a) and (59a) are:

(58b) The sacred ceremonial has been done on the royal wedding.
(59b) This region has been known as a pecinan in Jogja.

Other omission that is found by the researcher is in the subject. The example will be described below.

(60a) Usually garnished with green onion and fried shallot and served with rice together with baby bean sprouts, salted preserved egg, shrimp crackers and chili sauce on the side.

The omission in sentence (60a) occurred in the subject. There were two clauses in a sentence and the subjects were omitted in each clause. In the first clause, Usually garnished with green onion, there was no subject before the past participle garnished. As stated by Quirk et al. (1985) and Azar (1992), passive
voice in the simple present tense has the form of subject + be (am, is, are) + past participle. Therefore, the researcher added subject it and to be is in the first clause.

Next, the subject was also omitted in the second clause, served with rice together with baby bean sprouts, salted preserved egg, shrimp crackers and chili sauce on the side. According to Eastwood (1994), the agent in passive voice would be mentioned when it was important or new information. Even when the agent was important or not known, you, one, we, they, people or someone could be used in the sentence. Therefore, the researcher added the subject it and a modal can in order to make the sentence grammatically and semantically correct. Thus, the correct use of the sentence is described below.

(60b) Usually it is garnished with green onion and fried shallot and it can be served with rice together with baby bean sprouts, salted preserved egg, shrimp crackers and chili sauce on the side.

2. The Misformation of Passive Voice

From the data, the researcher found twenty one (21) errors in misformation of passive voice. The first example would be described in sentence (61a):

(61a) Many performances has been done to enliven the event such as barongsai and liong parade, flash mob, Chinese culinary exhibition, Chinese accessories, Chinese performing art, tarot cards and others.

The misformation occurred in sentence (61a), specifically in the subject (many performances). In this case, the subject (many performances) was plural. Furthermore, as stated by Azar (1992), the use of –s in the noun will represent
the amount of the thing. As the example, *the book* in that store *is* expensive. It is supposed to be, *the books* in that store *are* expensive. The problem in this sentence was the use of *has* instead of *have*. *Has* is used when the subject is *singular* such as *she, he, it and Any* and *have* is used when the subject is *plural* such as *I, you, we they, Any and Ana*. In the sentence, the performances was more than one, such as barongsai and liong parade, flash mob, Chinese culinary exhibition, Chinese accessories, Chinese performing art, and tarot cards. Therefore, the researcher concludes that the subject was plural (*many performances*).

According to Azar (1992), the construction of the passive voice in the present perfect is *subject + have/has + been + past participle*. It is proved by *Quirk et al.* (1985) that the form of passive voice in the present perfect or perfective is *subject + have/has + been + past participle*. Thus, the correct form of this sentence is:

(61b) *Many performances have been done* to enliven the event such as barongsai and liong parade, flash mob, Chinese culinary exhibition, Chinese accessories, Chinese performing art, tarot cards and others.

The researcher found other misformation in the form of passive voice. In this case, the misformation errors occurred in the *past participle*. The examples were described in sentences (62a), (63a) and (64a):

(62a) *The colossal performing of Ratu Boko Ballet which narrated about Prahara Pengging has been performed*.  
(63a) *Kotagede was founded* being a capital city of Islamic.
(64a) We can shop silver jewelry in many galleries that can be funded around here.

Sentence (62a) showed the writer of Exploring Jogja Magazine I and II had a problem in understanding the concept of passive voice. It could be seen from the past participles used in the sentences. In sentence (62a), the misformation occurred in the past participle has been performed. The misformation occurred in the word performed. In fact, performance is a noun which means an act of presenting a play, concert, or other form of entertainment or an act of performing a dramatic role, song, or piece of music (http://oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/performance). While, the third form of perform is performed. Therefore, the correct form of the sentence is:

(62a) The colossal performance of Ratu Boko Ballet which narrated about Prahara Pengging has been performed.

Misformation also occurred in sentence numbers (63a) and (64a). In sentence (63a), the sentence used was asto be. It was used because the subject was singular noun (Kotagede). The misformation was in the past participle, because the second and third form of find is found(http://oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/found). Besides, as was omitted by the researcher in order to make the grammatical and semantically correct. Thus, the correct form of sentence (63a) is:

(63b) Kotagede was found as a capital city of Islam.

Sentence (64a) had modal in its passive voice. According to Quirk et al. (1985) and Azar (1992), the form of modal in passive voice is Subject + modal
+ be + past participle. In this case, the modal which was used in this sentence is *can* and it was followed by *be*, the misformation appeared in the past participle, *funded*. As stated that the second and third form of *find* is *found* (http://oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/found). Thus, the correct use of the sentence is:

(64b) We can shop silver jewelry in many galleries that *can be found* around here.

C. The Cause of Errors in Subject-Verb Agreement

This section discussed the general cause of the subject-verb agreement errors found in *Exploring Jogja Magazine volume I* and *II*, which were: the omission of subject-verb agreement, the addition of subject-verb agreement, and the misformation of subject-verb agreement. The causes of the errors in subject-verb agreement would be analyzed based on the finding data which possibly affected the writer’s production of subject-verb agreement.

The sources of errors were analyzed based on two processes of errors: interlingual and intralingual. When the possible causes of errors are from the possible interference of Indonesian Language or mother tongue, it is called as interlingual. Meanwhile, when the possible causes are from the interference of English, it is called as intralingual. In subject-verb agreement, the researcher concluded that the cause was the interlingual.

1. Interlingual Interference

According to Bhela (1999), it is obvious that grammatical errors are the results from the word by word translation strategy in the mother tongue.
Specifically, the researcher concludes that the interference might come from the syntactic interference.

a. Syntactic Interference

In syntactic interference, the causes of each error vary reflecting on the writer’s carelessness, and the differences between English language and Bahasa Indonesia. It was found when the writer directly translates Indonesian words into English language. It was also common for Indonesian to construct English sentences based on direct translation from Bahasa Indonesia into English sentences. As a result, this first language (L1) syntactic interference reflected common grammatical errors, especially regarding subject-verb agreement. In fact, subject-verb agreement is not found in Bahasa Indonesia concept, as stated by Krause (2009), English and Bahasa Indonesia have some differences.

The differences could make the Indonesian people get difficulties in learning English. Krause (2009) explains that Bahasa Indonesia does not have gender (male/female/neuter personal pronoun) and Bahasa Indonesia would not change the verb for singular subject. Meanwhile, English language has gender such as She for female and he for male and English language has different spellings for 3rd person singular verbs. However, the difference rules of grammar between English language and Bahasa Indonesia might affect the writer in producing the subject-verb agreement.

In regard to first language (L1) syntactic interference, the researcher would provide some examples to confirm the syntactic errors caused by first language
(L1) interference. The examples would be taken from the subject-verb agreement errors in misformation. The examples are presented in table 4.3.

Table 4.3: The Examples of Syntactic Interferences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Error</th>
<th>Type of Data</th>
<th>Examples of Errors</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Misformat ion</td>
<td>Subject-verb agreement</td>
<td>(44a) Ngarso Dalem have a royal wedding for his daughter, and so do the people.</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(49a) The meeting discussed about tourism cooperation of each country which have temple tours.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The examples in table 4.3 showed that the writer failed to construct a sentence structure (singular subject + singular verb). As a result, the sentence (44a) *Ngarso Dalem have* a royal wedding was found in the magazines instead of (44a) *Ngarso Dalem has* a royal wedding. *Has* is used because the subject is singular (*Ngarso Dalem*), though it consisted of two words but it referred to a name of the highest position or a name for a leader in Keraton Yogyakarta. As stated by Eastwood (1994), if two things are seen as a thing, then a singular verb is used. In this case, Indonesian does not have a singular verb, if the sentence was translated into Indonesia language, it would be *Ngarso Dalem mempunyai/memiliki*. Indonesia language would not change the verb for singular subject.

Therefore, the errors in subject-verb agreement might occur because of the writer’s mother tongue (*Bahasa Indonesia*). According to Selinker (1972), writer’s mother tongue influences the learning of the target language or second language (L2) and it produces the negative transfer. Richards *et al.* (1992) explain that negative transfer or interference is described as the use of a native
pattern or rule which leads to an error or inappropriate form in the target language (p. 205).

D. The Cause of Errors in Passive Voice

This section provides a general cause of errors in passive voice. The researcher concluded that the cause of errors in passive voice might be the intralingual error since the definition of intralingual error is the interference of the target language, in this case is English as the target language.

3. Intralingual Interference

Ellis and Barkhuizen (2005) divide the intralingual error into six strategies; false analogy, misanalysis, incomplete rule application, exploiting redundancy, overlooking co-occurrence and system simplification. Intralingual errors are not related to the first language or mother tongue, but contributed by the target language itself. Incomplete rule application was concluded as the cause of passive voice error and it would be explained below.

a. Incomplete Rule Application

Incomplete rule application reflects errors as the result that the writer of the magazines does not fully understand a distinction of the target language. The writer assumed the wrong rules in second language (L2) from the writer’s known information. The examples in table 4.4 would be used in order to prove the statement.
Table 4.4: The Examples of Incomplete Rule Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Types of Errors</th>
<th>Types of Data</th>
<th>Examples of Errors</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Misformat ion</td>
<td>Passive Voice</td>
<td>(62a)The colossal performing of Ratu Boko Ballet which narrated about Prahara Pengging has been performed.  (63a) Kotagede was founded being a capital city of Islamic.</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It can be seen from the examples that the writer had acquired knowledge of passive voice. In sentence (63a), the writer used passive voice in the form of present perfect tense which contains of subject + have/has been + past participle. The error occurred in the past participle (founded) instead of (found). It occurred because the writer assumed that find belongs to regular verb that has final -ed, so the writer added final -ed. The writer would not use founded since founded is not belonging to any other part of speech. The correct past participle form for find is found. Overall, the researcher concluded that intralingual interference especially the incomplete rule application strategy might become the cause of the passive voice errors in Exploring Jogja Magazine I and II.
CHAPTER V
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In this chapter, there are two major sections would be discussed. The researcher presents the conclusions and recommendation of the research. The first section is the conclusions of the research which is related on the findings. The second section is the recommendations for the editors of Exploring Jogja Magazine, the writer of Exploring Jogja Magazine, and the future researchers.

A. Conclusions

From the data, the researcher found that subject-verb agreement errors were frequently occurred in Exploring Jogja Magazine I and II. From the analysis of the data, the researcher found 135 grammatical errors of subject-verb agreement and passive voice. In detail, the researcher found 75 (56%) errors in subject-verb agreement and 60 (44%) errors in passive voice.

There were 56 (75%) errors in the omission of subject-verb agreement, 2 (3%) errors in the addition, and 17 (22%) errors in misformation of subject-verb agreement. In other case, the omission of passive voice was (39) errors or 65% and misformation of passive voice was (21) errors or 35%. From the research results, the omissions of subject-verb agreement were the most type of errors found in Exploring Jogja Magazine I and II with (56) errors or 75%.

To sum up, the researcher concluded that the causes for the errors were the interlingual and intralingual interferences. Specifically, the cause of errors in
subject-verb agreement was the mother tongue interference or interlingual error since Bahasa Indonesia does not have a rule for singular or plural verbs. Meanwhile, the researcher found the cause for passive voice was the intralingual or the difficulty of the target language itself, in this case, the target language was English. The writer had difficulties in analyzing the past participle form.

However, the grammatical errors in Exploring Jogja Magazine I and II should not occur in the future since Exploring Jogja Magazine I and II were published by Yogyakarta Tourism Authority. The Exploring Jogja Magazine I and II still need a guidance to improve the awareness toward several concepts like the rule of subject-verb agreement and passive voice. Therefore, this research provided three recommendations discussed in the next subchapter in order to improve the writer’s mastery on the use of subject-verb agreement and passive voice. The recommendations could be used by Exploring Jogja Magazine I and II as magazines in order to have good quality of English language.

B. Recommendations

The recommendations are related to the use of the research findings on the grammatical errors in the subject-verb agreement and the passive voice. The recommendations are given to the editors, the writer of Exploring Jogja Magazine, and the future researchers.

1. To the Editors of Exploring Jogja Magazine

It is expected that the editors of Exploring Jogja Magazine consider the grammar which is used in the next magazine before it is published. In fact, the
good quality of the magazine would be rated by grammar. The grammatical errors found in *Exploring Jogja Magazine I* and *II* might decrease the reader’s interest in reading. Absolutely, the editors could cooperate with some institutions such as the English Language Education Study Program Sanata Dharma University in order to improve the skill and the mastery of English. Besides, it is used in order to develop the professionalism of the editors. However, the quality of *Exploring Jogja Magazine* would affect the quality and the marketability of the magazines.

2. To the Writer of *Exploring Jogja Magazine*

The researcher believes that the writer should be aware of subject-verb agreement and the passive voice. The writer should find some sources, such as grammar books, website, or even asking the English experts. The researcher recommends the writer to cooperate with the lecturers or students of English Language Education Study Program of Sanata Dharma University Yogyakarta as the English experts. The grammar books, website or English experts would become good references for the writer. As the result, the causes of the errors could be avoided.

3. To Future Researchers

This study is limited to the discussion of subject-verb agreement, and the passive voice in *Exploring Jogja Magazine I* and *II*. It is expected that future researchers can assess the other aspects of the *Exploring Jogja Magazines*, for
the examples are the finite verbs, verb groups and punctuation, etc. Moreover, it is possible for the future researchers to do a research on the other volume of *Exploring Jogja Magazine* since the magazines are published regularly by Yogyakarta Tourism Authority.
REFERENCES


APPENDICES
APPENDIX A

SURAT IJIN PENELITIAN UNIVERSITAS SANATA DHARMA

Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
UNIVERSITAS SANATA DHARMA
YOGYAKARTA

Nomor: __________________________
Hal: Permohonan Ijin Penelitian

Kepada:
Yth. Dekan Fakultas Pendidikan

Dengan hormat,

Dengan ini kami memohonkan ijin bagi mahasiswa kami,

Nama: Evandra Karihno Dwil
No. Mhs: 1803199
Program Studi: Pendidik Bahasa Inggris
Jurusan: Pendidikan Bahasa dan Seni
Semester: 6 (Diploma)

untuk melakukan penelitian dalam rangka persiapan penyusunan Skripsi/Makalah, dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut:

Lokasi: Direc Penelitian DIY
Waktu: 12 Februari 2019
Topik/Judul: The Geographical Effect on Tourism in Yogyakarta

Atas persetujuan dan ijin yang diberikan, kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Yogyakarta, 12 Februari 2019

u.b. Dekan,
Sekretaris Ketua Jurusan
Pendidikan Bahasa dan Seni

Dr. Yuniara Setiyani, M.Pd.
NPP: 1410

Tembusan Yth:
1. __________________________
2. Dekan FKIP

Mncan, Troncol Pos 29 Yogyakarta 55082 Tele: (0274) 51331, 515352 - Ext. 1413, Fax: (0274) 561383
website: www.uns.ac.id email: fp@uns.ac.id
APPENDIX B

SURAT IJIN PENELITIAN PEMERINTAH YOGYAKARTA

PEMERINTAH DAERAH DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA
SEKRETARIAT DAERAH
Kompleks Kepustakaan, Daanurejan, Telepon (0274) 562811 - 562814 (Hunting)
YOGYAKARTA 55213

SURAT KETERANGAN IJIN
070/REG/297/2/2014

Membaca Surat: DEKAN FAKULTAS KEGURUHAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Nomor: 12 FEBRUARI 2014
Tanggal: 007/PLNT/KAJUR/JPBS/II/2014

Mengingat:

DIJUBA untuk melakukan kegiatan survei penelitian dan pengembangan perijinan studi lapangan kepada:

Nama: ESWARA KATHINA DEWI
Alamat: FAKULTAS KEGURUHAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN, PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS, UNIVERSITAS SANATA DHARMA
Jabatan: THE GRAMATICAL ERROR ON BROCHURE TOURISM IN YOGYAKARTA
Lokasi: DINAS PARIWISATA DIY
Waktu: 12 FEBRUARI 2014 s/d 12 MARET 2014

Dengan Ketentuan
1. Menyatakan bahwa kegiatan survei penelitian dan pengembangan perijinan studi lapangan *) di Pemda DIY oleh Dinas Wisata telah memenuhi ketentuan yang berlaku dengan mengakui bahwa tindakan tersebut telah diatur dalam peraturan-daerah dan kebijakan di lapangan; dan
2. Ijin penelitian dapat diperpanjang maksimal 2 (dua) kali dengan menunjukkan surat ijin keluar kebijakan khusus peraturan dan
3. Surat ini hanya diperkenankan untuk keperluan ilmiah, dan pemegang ijin wajib mengikuti ketentuan yang berlaku di lapangan;
4. Ijin penelitian dapat diperpanjang maksimal 2 (dua) kali dengan menunjukkan surat ijin keluar kebijakan khusus peraturan dan
5. Surat ini hanya diperkenankan untuk keperluan ilmiah, dan pemegang ijin wajib mengikuti ketentuan yang berlaku di lapangan;

Dilaksanakan pada tanggal 12 FEBRUARI 2014
A/n Sekretaris Daerah
Kepala Dinas Pariwisata DIY

Tanda tangan: GUSHERNUR DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA (SEBAGAI LAPORAN)
DINAS PARIWISATA DIY
DEKAN FAKULTAS KEGURUHAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN, UNIVERSITAS SANATA DHARMA
YANG BERSANGKutan

PENGESANAN

Notif: Undefined variable: randomSurname in /wp-content/application/vendor/patch\vendor/codeigniter\loginController.php on line 180
### APPENDIX C

**LIST OF TEXTS (DATA SOURCE)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type of Text</th>
<th>Text</th>
<th>Text Number</th>
<th>Page Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>Cover Page</td>
<td>Exploring Jogja Magazine Volume I 1/October 2013</td>
<td>Text 1</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Exploring Jogja Magazine Volume II/December 2013</td>
<td>Text 18</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Editorial</td>
<td>(27) <em>The wedding give the positive impact for the tourism of Yogyakarta.</em></td>
<td>Text 2</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(30) <em>Yogyakarta Palace being expected becomes a culture guard and make Jogja get stronger on national and international culture.</em></td>
<td>Text 2</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(48) <em>The meeting discussed about tourism cooperation of each country which have temple tours.</em></td>
<td>Text 19</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(49) <em>Jogja, tourism destination which have many temples and archeological sites.</em></td>
<td>Text 19</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>Advertorial</td>
<td>(39) <em>There are some delivery order such gudeg in box or gudeg kendil as a souvenir.</em></td>
<td>Text 23</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(46) <em>The prize are so variated.</em></td>
<td>Text 23</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(55) <em>Thiwul used to be a substitute for rice, but now it has been changed into a snack by adding shaved coconut and brown sugar to make it taste sweet and sour.</em></td>
<td>Text 6</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(56) <em>Ayam koteka made from chicken forcemeat mix with egg and special seasoning</em></td>
<td>Text 22</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(57) <em>When it cooked, put chicken mix into 20 centimeters bamboo which has 5 cm diameter.</em></td>
<td>Text 22</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(60) <em>Usually garnished with green onion and fried shallot and served with rice together with baby bean sprouts, salted preserved egg, shrimp crackers and chili sauce on the side.</em></td>
<td>Text 22</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Type of Text</td>
<td>Text</td>
<td>Text Number</td>
<td>Page Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. News</td>
<td>(28) *A tarub consist of banana stem, tuwuhan (coconut and others crops) and janur (yound coconut leaves).</td>
<td>Text 4</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(29) *The procession consist of nyantri siraman, masang pasareyan, tarub, bleketep, tantingan.</td>
<td>Text 4</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(39) *There also a street performance.</td>
<td>Text 12</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(37) *There is also Sekar Bawana Sasana or room which become a display room of Mataram King portraits, painting and Yogyakarta and Surakarta bride statue</td>
<td>Text 28</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(40) *This event reach 122 buyers and it exceed from expected target.</td>
<td>Text 28</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(41) *This show use Bahasa Jawa as a dialogue.</td>
<td>Text 30</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(42) *A thousand temples spreads at some regions, but mostly located on the southeast and south side.</td>
<td>Text 20</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(44) *Ngarso Dalem have a royal wedding for his daughter, and so do the people.</td>
<td>Text 3</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(45) *As a living museum, people’s life inside the palace are representing the rule, heritage and also Javanese tradition.</td>
<td>Text 5</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(47) *Dont miss the planetarium which performing a science movie show about solar system and outer space.</td>
<td>Text 14</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(50) *At this moment, the Sultan accompanied by the Queen as well as their daughters.</td>
<td>Text 4</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(52) *The first one to bathe the bride is her mother, followed by the Kraton elders.</td>
<td>Text 4</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(53) *So the room becomes very special because it announced by Putri Dambaan herself on 2002 when she celebrated her 81th birthday.</td>
<td>Text 28</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Type of Text</td>
<td>Text</td>
<td>Text Number</td>
<td>Page Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>News</td>
<td>(58) *The sacred ceremonial has done on the royal wedding.</td>
<td>Text 3</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(62) *The colossal performing of Ratu Boko Ballet which narrated about Prahara Pengging has been performed.</td>
<td>Text 21</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(31) *Every cave offer a great different adventure.</td>
<td>Text 9</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(32) *Everyone who want enjoying lobster can reserve to local people.</td>
<td>Text 10</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(33) *Everyone who want to try grilled or fried hedgehog can enjoy it at the beach</td>
<td>Text 10</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(34) *They allow everyone who want to learn weaving or just watching the activity of weaver.</td>
<td>Text 10</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(35) *There are two beach which almost fused because the location are so close.</td>
<td>Text 10</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(38) At the main gate, there is a beautiful park which welcome us.</td>
<td>Text 31</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.</td>
<td>Opinion</td>
<td>(43) *Taman Sari does not only offers the exotic of Europe and Java building but also the philosophy of civilization.</td>
<td>Text 31</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(51) *Jogja Fashion Week is one of the excellent event which organized by Tourism Department of Yogyakarta.</td>
<td>Text 12</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(54) *The spatial arrangement of the palace based on the old Yogyakarta city landscape such as the name of architecture building and also the direction of the building.</td>
<td>Text 5</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(59) *This region has known as a pecinan in Jogja.</td>
<td>Text 27</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(61) *Many performances has been done to enliven the event such as barongsai and liong parade, flash mob, Chinese culinary exhibition, Chinese accessories, Chinese performing art, tarot cards and others.</td>
<td>Text 27</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Type of Text</td>
<td>Text</td>
<td>Text Number</td>
<td>Page Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.</td>
<td>Opinion</td>
<td>(62) *Kotagede was founded being a capital city of Islamic.</td>
<td>Text 17</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(63) *We can shop silver jewelry in many galleries that can be funded around here.</td>
<td>Text 17</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX D
SAMPLE PAGES OF EXPLORING JOGJA MAGAZINE I

The Royal Wedding of Kasultanan Yogyakarta
The Beauty of Yogyakarta Cultural Heritage

PENTINGSARI
TOURISM VILLAGE

TRACE
LAVA TOUR ROUTE
Royal Wedding: The Attraction of Tourism Based Culture

Yogyakarta Tourism Authority welcomed positively the royal wedding of fourth daughter of Sri Sultan Hamengkubuwono X, GKI Hayu and KPH Hastoegoro. The event shows the greatness of Yogyakarta Palace culture. Royal wedding showed Yogyakarta to the world. The royal wedding procession step by step becomes a magnet to the people and tourists.

The mass media, newspaper and television, local, national and international joining the moment to expose the mighty wedding of Yogyakarta Palace.

The bride carnival accompanied with 12 carriages which was pulled by 68 horses and 350 shoulders for Yogyakarta Palace became a last procession of the Royal Wedding, Sri Sultan Hamengkubuwono X, GKR Hema, and also Yogyakarta Palace family joined the carnival. A thousand people and tourist followed the procession from Alun alun to Kepatihan.

The wedding give the positive impact for the tourism of Yogyakarta. The hotels were fully booked. Th guests of honor such president, vice president, ministers, governor, vice governor, regent, mayor, king or envoy of the king from another kingdom or kesa-laman in Nusantara and neighboring countries, ambassador also attended the wedding.

The wedding also makes the image of Yogyakarta tourism based on culture getting better. It happens because of Yogyakarta Palace becomes an unifying basis and the base of culture itself.

Royal Wedding is the monumental moment during UII Kenstimewaan DIY which based on culture. Yogyakarta Palace being expected becomes a culture guard an make Jogja get stronger on national and international culture.

M Taizir Abdullah, SH, M.Hum,
Head of Yogyakarta Tourism Authority

Contents

2 Editorial
3 News
6 Culinary
9 Adventure
10 Jogja City Map
12 Nature
14 Jogja On The Spot
18 Nature
19 Culture
20 Heritage

PLAGIAT MERUPAKAN TINDAKAN TIDAK TERPUJI
The wedding of Sri Sultan Hamengkubuwono X fourth daughter, 6KR Hayu and KH Putro is a rare cultural event in Yogyakarta. Since 19th century of Yogyakarta Palace history, it was the first time of 12 Yogyakarta palace carriages which came out to accompany the bridal ceremony on Tuesday, 22 October 2013.

Sultan Hamengkubuwono X, the King of Yogyakarta Palace said, the royal wedding became the one of Yogyakarta Palace existence to the national and international heritage. Sultan expected, Indonesian people always remember the great ceremonial wedding as a cultural heritage because it was not only a Javanese tradition but also an Indonesian tradition.

The committee of the royal wedding, KRT Yudhasingrat also said, the royal wedding became a good moment to show the great heritage of Yogyakarta. Yogyakarta Palace placed as a cultural base.

"We want all the people to know, to love and to conserve the cultural heritage. We should be proud of become a Yogyakarta community because this city has many cultural values, so it’s our responsibility to respect, to commit and to conserve the cultural heritage," he said.

The sacred ceremonial has done on the royal wedding.

Start on 21 to 23 October. The procession consist of nyentri, siraman, masang pasareyem, tarub, bleketete, tantingan, midodaren, wedding procession, tampa kaya and dhahar klimah, pangah, carnival, wedding reception, paimatan. Every procession had the philosophy itself.

The royal wedding had organized so great and very sophisticated, including the wedding carnival. KRT Yudhasingrat said, 88 horses pulled to 12 palace carriages. 360 bergodo soldier have guarded it.

Thousands people save the carnival on Malioboro Street.

The local and foreign travelers also joined the carnival. 75 local cadgers provided 6,000 nasiencing cooked rice with tempe or sauce, traditional foods and drinks for free.

Yogyakarta palace wanted the people also joined the party.

The people’s party has already started since Tuesday at Monumen Serangan Ormoom 1 Maret from 1.00-24.00. 18 groups of traditional and modern artists have performing for 15-20 minutes such as gojek lesung, rego, tari baslil, nini thowong, keratonong, koepkus, dan lain sebagainya.

"This is the part of people participation for Yogyakarta palace. Ngasto Dalem Dewi’s Royal wedding for his daughter, and so do the people," he said.
ROYAL WEDDING RITUALS

PLAGIAT MERUPAKAN TINDAKAN TIDAK TERPUJI

Nyanti (Introducing the Krasan title) Nyanti aims at acquainting the Sultan's future son-in-law in to the life of the Krasan of Yogyakarta. In the course of this role, she will be taught the way to live as a family member of the Krasan of Yogyakarta. Nyanti is also called out so that the Krasan may add the daily life of the future son-in-law daughter to him. Assessing all the behaviors and attitudes displayed during this process.

Siraman (the symbol of self-purification) Siraman means to bathe both the bride and the groom, with the goal to purify them so that they can be clean and pure physically and spiritually. The Siraman ritual will be carried out in Bangsal Sinar Kechaton as for the bride, and in Bangsal Kasaarhum as for the groom. The water used for women is taken from seven springs located around the palace. The water will be poured with various potions, paste of various flowers. This water will then be used to bathe the bride. The first one to bathe the bride is her mother, followed by the Krasan sisters.

Tantilangan (an inquiry to the bride's heart) Tantilangan will be held in Bigesir Bangsal Praborek at night after the luya prayer. At this moment, the Sultan accompanied by the Queen as well as their daughter, inquires about the bride's readiness towards the marriage between her and the man who has proposed her.

Mendidaran (waiting for the return of the widdow) Mendidaran is the derived from the stem vanderan, a mythical graceful and fragrant female figure from heaven. The Mendidaran will be held in Bangsal Kasaarhum for the groom in and in Sinar Kechaton for the bride.

Majang pasareyan tanah & baleketepe (decorating every corner of the palace en masse) The Krasan wedding is always flagged with a Tanah installed at various spots around the palace. A Tanah adorned of banana stem, banana leaf (oposum) and others crops, and nut (young coconut leaves). Majang Pasareyan is activity of decorate the bride's room.
Kasultanan Yogyakarta, The Living Heritage Javanese Museum

Kasultanan Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace or Yogyakarta Palace is a living Heritage Javanese Museum. The palace is not only house of king and his family but also the center of Yogya heritage. As a living museum, people’s life inside the palace are representing the rule, heritage and also javanese tradition. So everyone who comes to it, including the tourist should follow and respect the rule or the custom.

Yogyakarta Palace built in 1755, after the signing of Gajah Agreement. This palace has many philosophy and meaning, including the myth and mystic itself. The sparta arrangement of the palace based on the old Yogya city function, each as the name of architect building and also the direction of the building. Every building has the value of philosophy and mythology itself.

Yogyakarta Palace develops as an icon of Yogyakarta tourism. In this place, tourist can see the activity of the palace residents doing their duty, the collection of king such as weapons, clothes, carriage, miniature, reptiles, some kind of birds, etc. The tourist also can see the people puppet, macapat, gable puppet, shadow puppet dance and others.

Every Hingga Tuesday, you can watch Jateng mask contest of Mataraman archery at Kemandhang Kidul.

The schedule of Yogyakarta Palace

- Monday-Tuesday: gamelan music at 10.00
- Wednesday: galek menal puppet at 10.00
- Thursday: classic dance at 10.00
- Friday: macapat at 09.00
- Saturday: shadow puppet at 09.30
- Sunday: puppet and dancing performance at 09.30

exploring JOGIA] Vol 7/October 2013

PLAGIAT MERUPAKAN TINDAKAN TIDAK TERPUJI

Kasultanan Yogyakarta, The Living Heritage Javanese Museum

Kasultanan Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace or Yogya Palace is a living Heritage Javanese Museum. The palace is not only house of king and his family but also the center of Yogya heritage. As a living museum, people’s life inside the palace are representing the rule, heritage and also javanese tradition. So everyone who comes to it, including the tourist should follow and respect the rule or the custom.

Yogyakarta Palace built in 1755, after the signing of Gajah Agreement. This palace has many philosophy and meaning, including the myth and mystic itself. The sparta arrangement of the palace based on the old Yogya city function, each as the name of architect building and also the direction of the building. Every building has the value of philosophy and mythology itself.

Yogyakarta Palace develops as an icon of Yogyakarta tourism. In this place, tourist can see the activity of the palace residents doing their duty, the collection of king such as weapons, clothes, carriage, miniature, reptiles, some kind of birds, etc. The tourist also can see the people puppet, macapat, gable puppet, shadow puppet dance and others.

Every Hingga Tuesday, you can watch Jateng mask contest of Mataraman archery at Kemandhang Kidul.

The schedule of Yogyakarta Palace

- Monday-Tuesday: gamelan music at 10.00
- Wednesday: galek menal puppet at 10.00
- Thursday: classic dance at 10.00
- Friday: macapat at 09.00
- Saturday: shadow puppet at 09.30
- Sunday: puppet and dancing performance at 09.30

exploring JOGIA] Vol 7/October 2013
Thiwal is a traditional food made from cassava. Thiwal used to be a substitute for rice, but now it has been changed into a snack by adding shredded coconut and brown sugar to make it taste sweet and sour. The food which was branded as village food from Gunungkidul, now has become a popular souvenir for visitors from outside Gunungkidul.

One of the legendary thiwal sellers in Gunungkidul is Tumirah or Yu Tom (commonly called). Yu Tom has been selling thiwal for 25 years, since 1985. Her central counter and kitchen is located at Jalan Pramuka No 36, next to Wonoar's Village Hall.

Thiwal yu Tom is very special. It has fine grounded gaplek (fried cassava), which one cooked well, will taste smooth just like the texture of a bread. Yu Tom adds brown sugar as sweetener, while grated coconut which accompanies it adds more to its taste. Thiwal can be eaten as snack, or to substitute rice by eating it along with sambal grounded chilli and spices) and green chili soup. You can also order for paphet (another kind of processed cassava) and the unique fried grasshoppers menu as alternative options. Yu Tom has it all. If you desire to make thiwal home as gifts, Yu Tom has also prepared "bezek" to wrap it.

Yu Tom also provides other variants of food, such as gath or fried gethuk, instant thiwal, etc.

Thiwal Yu Tom
Jalan Pramuka 36, Wonoar, Gunungkidul, Yogyakarta
Phone 0274-788980, 08152674772
Talking about Indonesian culinary is not just Nasi Goreng, Gado-gado, or Sate but every island in Indonesia actually has their own authentic dish. Have you ever heard about Rawon? This main course dish comes from the East part of Java Island.

Rawon, the beef black soup is made of sliced beef, and many kind of spices. The black color of Rawon comes from the Ketuwalk (black nuts) as the main spice. Usually garnished with green onion and fried shallot, and served with rice together with baby bean sprouts, salted preserved egg, shrimp crackers and chill sauce on the side.

Well, you don't have to travel far away to Surabaya just to try Rawon. There is one restaurant in Jogja named Rawon Enak provides East Java authentic culinary, such as Rawon, Kebuli Rice, and Sop Pergantin (Wedding Soup).

Located near Jombor Bus Station, at the North Ring Road area, Kronggahan, Trianggo, Sleman, the must try menu at this place are Rawon and Kebuli Rice. Unfortunately, Kebuli Rice is only served for customers on Friday.

Rawon Enak opens daily from Tuesday to Sunday, 9 a.m until 9 p.m. With a traditional style for their architectural buildings and surroundings, customers are pleased to relax, and enjoy the original of East Java taste, which they served with a high standard quality for their spices.

For more information, please contact Rawon Enak at (0274) 651-7470 or follow @RawonEnakJogja.
JOGJA does not only give a beautiful art performance and culture, but it has an incredible natural and scenic attraction. DIY has an interesting natural potential to visit. The adventure travel at the slope of Merapi Mountain using a Jeep is one of it.

Your adrenaline will race when riding the lava tour. And when the sunshine or sunset come, you will show a very beautiful natural landscape on it.

There are some jeep tour community. Every community offers a jeep tour package. It has many routes depend on jeep tour package.

The Merapi jeep tour enthusiasts are not only Indonesian tourists, but also foreign tourists such as Singapore or Malaysia. They enjoy the challenge, landscape and traditional culinary of Merapi’s slope.

One of the jeep community, Lava Adven
ture offers lava tour which is combined with traditional culinary, including the local renewables for example, wedang ge
 dang, wedang jheh, jadah tempe, boiled corn, soho, and others.

The jeep community usually offer some prize for the route, start from sunbath package, short package, medium and long. The price are so various, start from Rp 250,000 to Rp 500,000, depend on the distance. One of the favourite package is visiting to Mt. Merapi’s house, the guard of Merapi/Mountain.
GUNUNGKIDUL, THE HIDDEN PARADISE OF JOGJA

Lots of Beach Tourism and Karst Highlands

Gunungkidul is one of an interesting tourism destination in DIY. This regency is called a hidden paradise, very facts.

The white sand, beautiful rising coral and charming karst highlands extend in it. Yes, Gunungkidul is the hidden paradise.

Gunungkidul karst area is one of Gunungsewu karst segment. The expansion of area are three districts such as Pacitan, Wonorejo and Gunungkidul. It covered ten sub districts with 13,000 km area. Having an interest and unique condition, Gunungsewu karst surface consist of 4,000 cone hills. There are valleys and lakes below.

Meanwhile, there are more than 100 karst caves below the surface. There are incredible stalactites and stalagmites on caves with underground river up.

This phenomenon makes International Union of Speleology giving predicate to Gunungsewu karst area as one of world natural heritage (1993). On 2004, President SBY launched Gunungsewu Karst area as the Eco Karst in Indonesia. Gunungkidul regent, HJ Badingah S.Sos said, Gunungkidul the Hidden Paradise became a theme of Gunungkidul tourism destination.

She felt optimistic, Gunungkidul will make the local and foreign tourist come to it. Recent time, the tourism of Gunungkidul becomes a trendy topic. For example, Pedal Cave can bring lots of tourists here. It also happens to another tourism destination because of the beauty of Gunungkidul,” she said.

Some tourism destination in Gunungkidul Karst become a tourism attraction. Such as Ningrong Cave and Mujo Karst Valley (Wonorejo), Jampangh Cave, Kebun Caves, Jambang Cave, Golog Caves (Cemato), Setoam Caves (the border between Semanu and Pongjon), Cokro Caves (Pongjon) and Pindul Cave (Karangmojo). Every cave offer a great different adventure.

Mount Gambar: The Blend of Nature and Culture

This is one of a tourism attraction at Gunungkidul. Mount Gambar, the natural tourism. The mountain blend a natural charming and high cultural value. Mount Gambar is located at Gempol, Gunungroko Village, Ngawi, Gunungkidul. The altitude of the mountain is almost 200 meter, 20 km from Wonorejo.

Based of history, Mount Gambar is believed as a defense headquarters of Karjoning Gudal Panjang Adipati Arya Mangkunegara I for Pringpon Xonbro Nyews or Raden Mas Said. He composed a strategy to make war with Dutch soldier. In addition to having a natural value, the mountain has a beautiful landscape. We can see Mount Menganti, Rawang Jombor, the natural tourism at Klaten and Gajah Mungkur Reservoir at Wonorejo. It also has a unique tradition which is called Sadranan procession and traditional art from Ngawen, Rindling Gumbeng. This music integrates two musical instrument named Rindling and gumbeng.

Rindling is a musical instrument made from bamboo which is blown. Meanwhile, gumbeng is musical instrument like percussion guitar which made from bamboo and having a string which is beaten to play.

exploring JOGJA | Vol 1/ October 2013
White Sand Beach, Offering The beauty of Landscape and Lots of Marine Biota

White sand beach in Jogja is beautiful in every sense. Every beach has its attraction. Head of Tourism Department DIY, M. teaeb said, in every country, there are beaches with various attractions. The white sand beach is one of them. Jogja is not only known as Malioboro, Yogyakarta Palace, Borobudur or Prambanan. We offer a complete tourism destination, ranging from culinary, art and culture, heritage, education, nature, adventure and others. Natural tourism fortune is incredible," he said.

Some white sand beach that tourist like are Kukup Beach. It has marine biota fortune. Located at Kemajaw Village, Tanjungsari sub district, 1.5 kilometer east from Baron Beach. It is about 25 km south from Wonosari and 40 km from Yogyakarta.

Krala Beach is located at Nganjukho Village, Tanjungsari Gunungkidul. It has some typical south beach, its furious waves. It is included to 7 longest beach in one area. Such as Baron Beach, Kukup Beach, Setiabunga Beach, Drini Beach, Krala Beach, Sili and Ngondong Beach, and Sundaek. Sili and Ngondong Beach, located at Sidoarjo Village, Tepus, Gunungkidul. There are two beach which almost fused because the location are so close. Portal Sili being known as Watu Lawang. There is a fish auction on the beach (TPH), cottage crab resort with a beautiful and natural landscape. It is located on the rock hill and has some facilities such as mini off road. Sundak Beach or Mbelah Beach is located at Sidoarjo Village, Tepus, Gunungkidul. The white sand, the coral reef and fresh water become an attraction. It has a cave at the limestone hill which become a fresh water spring for the local people. There is also some fossil of ancient marine organisms. Pulangpilau Beach or Indrayanti Beach. You can enjoy the beach because of some lodgings, garden and restaurant which giving lots of menu. The souvenir offered at the north west of the sea. Pool Tenggol Beach is located at Tepus, Gunungkidul. There is fish and water. Everyone who want enjoy lobster can reserve to local people. It can be cooled for fried or grilled. The tourist can rent the beach umbrellas for Rp. 30,000, rent a dome tent for Rp. 60,000. The toilet price is Rp. 2,000, parking price Rp. 2000 (motor bikes), Rp. 5,000 (car), Rp. 15,000 (minibus).

Timang Beach, the center of lobster. It is located at Dangkola, Purwodadi Tepus, Gunungkidul. Timang Beach is an extreme beach. Extreme landscape and extreme journey. It is called as lobster paradise. Jogja Beach is located at Purwodadi Village, Tepus, Gunungkidul. It has a beautiful water fall. The altitude of waterfall is about 10 meters and the waterfall fall to the sea. Sima Beach, the paradise of rock climbing. It is located at Purwodadi Village, Tepus, 35 kilometers from Wonosari. It has 250 rock climbing track. One of them have an international standard.

Ngobaran Beach, is located at Kancersari Village, Sepoari, Gunungkidul. It has four wheels park place. Everyone who want to try grilled or fried lobster can enjoy it at the beach.

Wisidamboro Beach, being known as kroneman paradise. It is located at Jepitu, Girisuko, Gunungkidul.

Sadab Beach, is located at the east of Gunungkidul beach row. Songgarwo Village and Pacung Village, Girisuko, 50 kilometers from Wonosari. Being known as international fishing location. It is the center of lobster and tuna which exported to another countries. The tourist can come by to Lake Siling. It is bellowed as the estuary of Ancien Bengawan Solo River. It is ideal for tracking or tourism cruising.

Mount Nglangeran The Mountain of Ancient Fire

This is one of Gunungkidul tourism which is suitable for adventure. Its namned Mount Nglangeran which is located at the north side of Gunungkidul. The altitude is about 200-700 mcdpl, at Nglanderan Village, Patuk, Gunungkidul.

The lithology has been composed by old material volcanic. The landscape is so beautiful, unique and has a scientific value. Based on scientific research, Mount Nglangeran is an ancient volcanic.

There is a joglo building at the entrance. When we walk to the mountain, there are 3 sentry posts. The landscape is unique, beautiful and has a lot of green field. Its location is suitable for rock climbing, tracking, cruise tour and camping.

Many local and foreign tourist have come to Mount Nglangeran. They enjoyed the beauty of landscape and trying to conquer big rock. Mount Nglangeran consist of many kind of mountain inside it. The mountain has an historical value such as Mount Kole, Fountain Conimeran, Mount Gedhe, Mount Bongos, Mount Blengong, Mount Bucu and Lake Wungu. It is located 30 km from Jogja.
Jogja International Street Performance,

The colossal art performance

This is one of the annual events which organized by Tourism Department of Yogyakarta. The cultural event usually organized on September. It shows a performance of culture and art from many countries and also Indonesia regions. In 2013, Jogja Street Performance (JSP) has been organized on 21-22 September. The theme was Jogja The Dancing City/25 artists group from Jogja, Surakarta, Malang, Solo, Cirebon have been performing to a thousand people of Jogja and tourists for two days.

The Chinese, Japan, Korea, India, Iran, Spain, Hongkong, Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia artists also joined the show. The performance has been centered on some stages such Tugu-Malioboro, and Taman Burfeu Yogyakarta. 100 adult and children dancers opened the performance with flash mob show at Tugu Jogja. Malioboro Street to Malioboro Street have been viewed as a public art.

The dancing of a hundred dancer amazed the audiences. The stage performance on Taman Budiaya Yogyakarta has been opened with Asia meets Asia show. 17 dancers from Japan, Korea, Hongkong, China, Taipei, India and Iran performed in it.

Yogyakarta Tourism Authority
Malioboro St. No 9a phone: +62 274 567489 fax: +62 274 565437
Yogyakarta Indonesia
Website: www.travelingjogja-jogjakazowgo.id
Email: dkluzar@yogesingjogja.com
Jogja Fashion Week, Jogja Fashion Breathing

Jogja Fashion Week is one of the excellent events which organized by Tourism Department of Yogyakarta. It is organized every year. This year, Jogja Fashion Week was organized on 3-7 July at Jogja Expo Center. It usually organized on June-July by Jogja fashion business and supported by any tourism stakeholder. The theme is different every year. The theme of this year was Simfoni Khayalan, Jogja Fashion Week symbolizing the breathe of Jogja fashion. There were some fashion show performing by Yogyakarta famous designers and also national designer. There also a street performance. Fashion show usually organized some days which showing a new creation of the designers.

Yogyakarta Tourism Authority
Malioboro St. No. 66 phone +62 274 587488 fax +62 274 585637 Yogyakarta Indonesia.
Website: www.visitingjogja.jogjakartaprov.go.id
Email: disco@visitingjogja.com

Jogja Travel Mart, an Annual Event to Promote Yogyakarta Tourism

Yogyakarta as a potential destinations to visit, Jogja Travel Mart in 2013 is a means to establish cooperation between the seller and buyer will be supported Yogyakarta tourism potential. Jogja Travel Mart is an annual event. The fourth Jogja Travel Mart will be held on 5-8 May 2013 with a different theme with a year ago and more successful than previous Jogja Travel Mart before. Last year's Jogja Travel Mart has a theme that heritage is a strength of tourism in Yogyakarta. This year, Jogja Travel Mart tried to highlight the other side of Jogja is adventure. Jogja has many adventure tour that has not been known by tourists. Adventure tour which the goal this time Jogja Travel Mart is the Kendalur and Merapi.

Jogja Travel Mart 2013 involved and inviting tourism industry players, both national and international, to participate in this important event. Jogja Travel Mart is a collaboration with association of the Indonesia Tours and Travel (ASTTA) DVI, Jogja Tourism Department, Indonesia Hotels and Restaurant Association, and Jogja Tourism Promotion Board (BP2TKJ). The event will meet between buyer and seller and will be venue to increase tourism at Jogja, said Pak Hidayat, Head of Tourism Department of Yogyakarta. Jogja Travel Mart is one way to promote the potential tourism to the international scale to open relation tourism sector. The parties from tourism industry players enthusiastically welcomed. This can be seen from all of participants who followed. This event reach 122 buyers and it exceed from expected target.

Yogyakarta Tourism Authority
Malioboro St. No. 66 phone +62 274 587488 fax +62 274 585637
Website: www.visitingjogja.jogjakartaprov.go.id
Email: disco@visitingjogja.com

Yogyakarta Indonesia
National Kite Festival 2013 at Yogyakarta

National Kite Festival has been been organized at Jogja. Sunday (20/10). One of annual event of Tourism Department of Yogyakarta has been organized at Glaphir Beach, Kutoarjo. Glaphir Beach sky was colourful with a hundred kites on it. This festival has been organized routine at Jogja. Many shape and size of kites, from traditional to modern competed on the sky. One of amazing kite group was Pangeran Petruk from Magelang. They showed 120 meters of two dragon train kites. This team also showed three dimension boat kite and two local dimension, three local dimension, traditional dimension, two national dimension, three national dimension, national trad and roikaku challenge. Do you want to see or join the kite festival next year? Put the national festival on your annual tour agenda.

Yogyakarta Tourism Authority
Makassor St. No 56 phone: +62 274 387486 fax: +62 274 565437
Website: www.visitingyogya.jogjaprov.go.id
Email: dispar@visitingyogya.com

The 8th Asia Tri Jogja

A number of artists performing art in the Asia Tri Jogja 2013 in the Museum Ullen Sentalu, Siemen, Yogyakarta. The event takes place from Sept 23 until Sept 25, 2013. Asia Tri Festival is designed to be an open art festival to artists from across the Asian countries, regardless their nationality, ethnic and religious background. It was initiated by three countries, Korean, Japan, and Indonesia (Yogyakarta). Yogyakarta as one of the initiators of the event has been recognized as a center of cultural development, which would also have a positive impact for tourism development, social, and economic.

This festival is an annual event and has been held eight times. The 8th Asia Tri Jogja featuring artists from Indonesia, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, China, Taiwan, India. The festival is Free and open for public.

Yogyakarta Tourism Authority
Makassor St. No 56 phone: +62 274 587486 fax: +62 274 565437
Website: www.visitingyogya.jogjaprov.go.id
Email: dispar@visitingyogya.com

Jogja Air Show 2013, Let’s Join The Aeromodelling Communities

Jogja Airshow is an annual event held by the Department of Tourism of Yogyakarta cooperation with the Indonesian Aero Sport Federation (PAS) of Yogyakarta region. Every year, you can watch people flying in Jogja Air Show in Depok Beach. You can also join the aeromodelling communities in Yogyakarta. The event involves many communities and PAS branches from different areas in Indonesia. They come from Jakarta, Krolmantan, East Java, Bandung, and so on. Jogja Air Show due to be opened on Saturday, February 9, 2013, at Depok Beach in Bantul Yogyakarta. In addition to introducing sport aviation, as well as introducing the event and Paramotor Depok Beach in Bantul Regency, as a leading destination in DIY. Depok Beach is not only beautiful and suitable for family tourism, but also ideal for aerospace sport activities such as parachute jumping, hang gliding, micro flight, radio plane, paramotor, joy flight, dragon banner, and aeromodelling simulations. So, Jogja Air Show is well to encourage tourism activities and sports can be enjoyed by the public.

Yogyakarta Tourism Authority
Makassor St. No 56 phone: +62 274 587486 fax: +62 274 565437
Website: www.visitingyogya.jogjaprov.go.id
Email: dispar@visitingyogya.com
Taman Pintar, The Edutainment Tourism of Jogja

Taman Pintar, one of Yogyakarta educational tourism. It is located at Panembahan Senopati Street, 1-3 Yogyakarta. Located at Maffleloro, beside the Vredeburg Castle, Taman Budaya and a big shopping center which is known as Kios Buka Taman Pintar.

The concept of Taman Pintar is an edutainment tourism. The visitor can enjoy the tour and learning science at once. The tools or equipment in every zone are full of an interesting education nuance.

The tourism objects are divided into some zones. Such as playground zone which is functioning as a public area. The people can access the area for free, not only at the opening hours. The other zone is PAUD Building which is divided as West and East PAUD building. It has some tools and educational games for children, specially kindergarten student and pre-kindergarten student.

The other zone is Oval-Compartment Building. There is visual equipment based on science education. Such as aquarium, pre-history solar system, earthquake simulator, 3 dimension theater, electricity, magic stop, gamelan, library and van de graaf equipment.

The tourist can visit Memoria building on that place. It has the equipment of Indonesia pre-history such as Kesultanan history, Patulukan, education leaders, and the president of Indonesia. Don’t miss the planetarium which performing a science movie show about solar system and outer space.

The attraction of Taman Pintar is not only the zones. But in the place which was officially announced by the President of Indonesia, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono on 2008, the visitor can enjoy a special training program such as batik, pottery painting, skirt painting, presenter, hand of science with laboratorium trainer at Taman Pintar and others.

Annual events also performance in this place such as robotic contest, water rocket and others. So, let’s visiting Taman Pintar!
Dusun Pentingsari is one of rural tourism. The village becomes a magnet of any local tourist or foreign. Pentingsari shaped like a peninsula which the west side is the steep valley, Kali Kuning or Kuning River. In the south side, there is another valley named Goa Ledok/Poteng and Gondorung. In the east side, there is steep valley named Kali Pawong and the north side is a plain which connected to Kelurahan Bonorejo until the Mount Merapi yard.

The village consist of two backwoods, Bonorejo and Pentingsari. Both are set as rural tourism on May 2008. One of the sights is Pancuran Suci Sendangli. The people believe Sendangli is a place which Dewi Nawa Bang Wulan and Joko Tarub have met. They believe the water can heal the disease and make them ageless when they drink or wash their face. This place is full of mystical nuance and natural beauty.

There is also Rumah Joglo which becomes a traditional house of DIY and Jawa Tengah. Pentingsari environment is so natural. The air is so fresh and there are a lot of plants, bird voice, field landscape, many kind of vegetables which managed so good.

The one who like tracking, Pentingsari Village is match to it. The tourist can track the river, pass the field, down to a unique and interesting cliff or tunnel. The tourist can see the traditional performance and enjoying the traditional culinary.

Address:
Pentingsari, Umburharjo, Cangkringan, Siwan, Yogyakarta 5583
Phone: 085066603456/081215153039
Ramayana Ballet Performance

As one of the tourism destinations in Indonesia, we can find many cultural attractions at Yogyakarta, and the most spectacular show is Ramayana Ballet performance that is located at Prambanan Temple, Jalan Raya Jogja-Solo km 16. This colossal dance is supported by hundreds of ballet dancers with special music arrangements and drama. This two-hour dramatic colossal will also be completed with an amazing fire dance, it is when Siswana, tries to burn himself alive but then unfortunately it burns the whole empire of Alonsko, and when Shinta tries to burn herself, just to prove that she is virginal.

Ramayana Ballet has been held since 52 years ago since July 28th, 1961 and firstly is delivered to attract tourist to visit the beautiful of Prambanan Temple.

Watching this ballet, will bring you to the amazing visualization from the story of a legendary epic of 'Ramayana'; a story written by Walmiki with Sanskrita language.

Ramayana Ballet has achieved many award winning such as, for the category of Heritage from PATA (Pacific Asia Travel Association) on the year of 2012, achieving Gold Awards, defeating 188 contestants from 79 countries and also awarded an honor from Guiness World of Record.
Kotagede is one of the valuable historical sites in Yogyakarta. At the 16th century [1575], Kotagede was founded being a capital city of Islamic Mataram Monarchy, and Panembahan Senopati was the first King. Kotagede is one of the ancient cities of Yogyakarta, still alive and growing in terms of people's lives, and environmental layout. Kotagede as the city government center left archeological heritage, in the form Kedhaton or palace, fortress, wall circumference, moat, ceputi, mosque, tombs and ancient settlements.

We can make a trail around the sites to enjoy many building heritage and get more sensation of ancient monarchy atmosphere. Rumah Kalang, Kings of Mataram Cemetery Estate, Batu Gilang, Batu Gethang, Sondang Selliran, Masjid Besar Mataram, Kotagede Market, Sumber Korowaring, Langgar Dhuwur are historical places that must be seen, as well as dozens of traditional javanese house, known as Joglo house. The most interesting thing is that, if we enter from one house to the other house, it feels like we are in a huge labyrinth.

Besides popular as heritage site, Kotagede is also known as the center of silver jewelry since along time ago. We can shop silver jewelry in many galleries that can be funded around here. The whole process of how to make jewelry from silver can also be seen at every shop, even we can try to make our own silver jewelry. You can also enjoy culinary tour in the form of traditional food, which is usually served for ancient kings. Package tours are offered consisting spiritual travel, tourism halway, and architectural tourism.

To find Kotagede from the center point of Yogyakarta is very easy. Public transports like bus and taxi are very welcome to take you there. Even traditional transport such as a song and ojek can take you easily there. From the heart city of Yogyakarta, it is only 7km heading South East. While from Adi Sucipto International Airport it is around 7 km heading North West (30 minutes from airport). If you are from Gawan-gan Central Bus Station, it takes only 15 minutes to reach Kotagede. Surely, Kotagede, a perfect place to visit.
Archaeological Sites and Temples

As an excellent tourism destination of Indonesia, Jogja has much heritage tourism potential, especially temple. There are many temples from Buddhism and Hinduism which become a world cultural heritage. Because of it, Indonesia in international scale has been chosen as ASEAN Tourism and Culture Ministry meeting place. The meeting discussed about tourism cooperation of each country which have temple tours. The meeting named “Temple Perindahan” or Trail of Civilization has united ASEAN as a single destination for temple and heritage tour packages.

Tourism Ministry of Malaysia has cooperated with Jogja on memorandum of understanding (MoU) to develop heritage tour package in each country. The tour package named Paket 1,2,3 (One, Two, Three Packages), Satu Produk or One Product(Heritage), Dua Negara or Two Countries (Indonesia and Malaysia), and Three Heritage Destination, Jogja, Penang and Malaka. The MoU has been signed by the Head of Yogyakarta Tourism Department and the Director of Malaysia Tourism Board. The meeting also configured a consortium of travel in two countries to promote heritage tour packages.

So, to promote Jogja as a destination of 1,000 temples become strategic and reasoned. The term of 1,000 refers to the temples on this city. Such a fascinating Prambanan Temple, Ratu Boko Temple with a great landscape when the sunset comes, Kalasan Temple, Sewo Temple and others. A lot of tourism activities, art and culture performances such as Ramayana Prambanan performing art and Prabha Pengging Boko performing art can be annual events and become new icon of Ratu Boko as a charming cultural stage temple.

This is one good strategy to promote temple tourism at Yogyakarta. The local and international tourists will come and numbers of tourist visit will increase. So the promotion of temple tourism is a must. Welcome to Jogja, The Destination of 1,000 Temples. Let’s get travel. Enjoying the Exotic Jogja.

Contents

2 EDITORIAL
3 NEWS
5 SPECIAL
6 CULINARY
7 ADVENTURE
8 SOUVENIR
9 JOGJA CITY MAP
12 ADVERTISING
18 TOURISM VILEAGE
19 CULTURE
20 HERITAGE

Chief Editor: M Taizbri Abdullah, SH, M.Hum. Managing Editor: Ir. Drs. Juinari Sugianto
Editor Herlambang Jl. Copy writer Yulliantoro Editor for language Sriastuti
Graphic Design: Jhadi Rosladi. Photographers: Agung Basuki. Distribution: Setyo Raharjo
Administration: Drs. Tink Sulistyani, Henry Sudarti, Noor Idi Purwaningrum SE
Published by Yogyakarta Tourism Authority
Printing: CV Cipta Media
Address: Yogyakarta Tourism Authority Mako Mono Sr. No 96 phone +62 274 587486 fax +62 274 565437 Yogyakarta Indonesia
Website: www.visitingjogja.jogjaopov.go.id
Email: dispar@visitingjogja.com

exploring JOGJA | Vol II/ December 2013
center of Ancient Mataram civilization. Some have found buried inside the
ground of Mount Merapi explosion. This potential are very interesting to develop
and promote as a tourism attraction for domestic tourist and foreign.
"It is not only Borobudur Temple or Prambanan Temple. There are a lot of
temples and archeological sites to be visited," he said.
Some temples area are in the PT Taman Wisata Candi Management. But there still
some marginal temples which are needed to explore and expose.
M Taibir said, temple tour and archeological sites are not only interesting tome visited.
Some tourist can utilize them as pre wedding photography because the temple and archeological sites area are very exotic.
They are masterpiece of forefather which have beautiful landscape and attraction themselves. The tourist can enjoy the
tourism packages in it such as trekking, hiking, and also bike heritage.
The packages have to be developed onwards as regular events and become
annual calendar events. So, let us visiting Jogja and go along the exotism of temples
and archeological sites. (*)
Ratu Boko Temple is located at Dawung Village, Bokoharjo, Prambanan. This temple is 2,500 m² archeological site area. It consists of two villages, such Sattibirejo and Dawung.

The location of Ratu Boko Temple is not far from Adisutjipto Airport. It is about 15 minutes from the airport. This place is the majestic palace on hill. The height is about 195.95 meters above sea level. We can enjoy beautiful landscape of heritage building when sunshine or sunset comes. It is the rest of Ancient Mataram civilization.

Ratu Boko Temple has been used as Ratu Boko ballet performance and others. It is the assimilation of Hinduism and Buddhism. There are Lingga and Yoni statues, Ganesha statue, and also gold plate named Om Rudra ya Namah Swaha. The plate shows a place to worship Dewa Rudra or Dewa Shiva. It describes Rakai Panangkaran, the Buddhist temple initiator who appreciates his Hindu society.

The entrance gates of Ratu Buku area are located on the west side. These gates are located on a high place so the visitors should walk around 100 meters from the parking place. The entrance gates consist of two gates, outside gate and inside gate. The bigger inside gate is a main gate. Ratu Boko Palace which is located at the large area consist of some clusters. Most of them are ruins of temples. (*)

Ratu Boko Temple
The Majestic Palace on Hill
PLAGIAT MERUPAKAN TINDAKAN TIDAK TERPUJI

U

ique and eccentric. Yes, we should name it for this re-

taurant, The House of Raminten. It is located at Jl Noto

Street, Kotabaru, Jogja. It has a special atmosphere, the

one and only in this city. The House of Raminten has some

unique and unique menus. The taste is completely tasty. A lot

of customers always come to this culinary center everyday.

“We want The House of Raminten becomes a cool and comfort place for

everyone,” said the owner, Hamzah HS.

So, one of the new unique menus is Ayam Koteka or Koteka Chicken.

Koteka means a cloth of Papua ethnic. With the creativity of The House

of Raminten, koteka can ‘collaborate’ with chicken meat and becomes a

unique culinary product.

Ayam Koteka made from chicken forcemeat mix with egg and spe-
cial seasoning. When it cooked, put chicken mix into 20 centimeters
bamboo which has 5 cm diameter. Rinse bamboo into black and then
put the chicken mix out from it. Dish it up with hot sambal (pep basil,
cucumber and tomato to Ayam Koteka becomes a delicious dish with
cooked rice. The price of Ayam Koteka is about Rp 7,000 per portion. So
please taste Ayam Koteka at The House of Raminten.”

Ayam Koteka from Raminten
Let us get culinary tour at Jogja. When you like a special food from Jogja, namely gudeg, Gudeg Yu Sum can be one of your alternative. It is located on Jalan Imam Timur 166, Gemplang, in front of Brimob Gondowulung. 15 minutes south from Gemplang Terminal.

The atmosphere of Gudeg Yu Sum restaurant is very comfort and cold because of the open-jago concept. So you can feel the wind blows in it. The waiters welcome us very friendly to customers. And it seems no special thing at Gudeg Yu Sum restaurant, but when stirring to eat gudeg, we know nearly the difference to others. The most specialty taste of this gudeg is hot krecek-buffalo skin processed for sauce. The gudeg is not too sweet either, so everyone who does not like sweet gudeg can taste Gudeg Yu Sum.

The Manager of Gudeg Yu Sum, Eko said, the customers of Gudeg Yu Sum love the taste of krecek. So to endure the taste of this gudeg, they cook it in traditional process by using krecek.

“Our dried gudeg tastes savory and sweet,” Eko said in holiday weekend or long weekend, the turnover of Gudeg Yu Sum raises a lot. There are some delivery order such gudeg in box or gudeg kendil as a souvenir.

“We sell gudeg kendil as a souvenir for customers. We always cooperate to travel agent or hotels. The guest of hotel usually want gudeg so we can deliver it to them,” he said.

Gudeg Yu Sum opens every morning. The price start from Rp. 7.000. The management of Gudeg Yu Sum provides Gudeg kendil easy to carry and exclusive for the customer.”
Special Menu at Short Pants Café

Culinary business develop so fast in Yogyakarta. Lots of new restaurants rise up everyday. Short Pants Café is one of it. It is located on Ruko Cikoro Square Street, Hos Coklatmambo, Yogyakarta. This café quite unique because a jeans theme dominate in it, such background colour logo, menu book which looks like pants with two pockets and also menu at the table.

This café is in The Ekon Hotel. It offers some menu, from traditional to western. Special menu of the café is Ayam Goreng Kremes Sambal Panglima or Kremes Fried Chicken with Panglima Sauce.

The chicken is very soft and delicious. We will get the same satisfaction from sambal panglima. This sauce is combined with terasi, tomato and orange squeeze. The hot and fresh taste of sauce makes us want to eat again and again.

Sasa said, ayam kremes-sambal panglima in this café is the only one at Yogyakarta, none makes it the same as they do. For the customers who do not like a hot taste, Short Pants Café offers a delicious sop buntut or oxtail soup, garam asam, chicken with teriyaki sauce, ayam goreng, chicken gouda blue, calamari ring, fried rice and pasta. Specially for this month, the café offers some new menu from cassava such chicken sunshine, bitter baliken cheese and lodi cheese ice cream. “We always offer some new menu every month.” Sasa said.

Sasa said, they also offer some favourite menu such durian pancake and banana pancake. “Durian pancake is a favourite for the customer because we make it specially. We also offer another menu such as pisang bakar (grilled banana), fried cassava, bakwan, fried banana, srikaya and others,” she said.

This café also serve lunch box menu. They cooperate with travel agents, office, aisan or regular social gathering, birthday party and other. “We open start from 06.00 am to 11.00 pm and we serve for breakfast, lunch or dinner, lunch box and meeting,” she said.

The capacity of Short Pants Café is about 40 people. It consist off smoking area and non-smoking area with air conditioner (AC). “This café is completed with free wifi facility to support the customer,” she said.
Sungai Progo Bawah Rafting

Enjoy The Adventure!

Are you the enthusiast of rafting? Rafting is one of challenging sport you should try. Sungai Progo Bawah is one of challenging rafting sites which make our adrenaline heat so fast. This is a favorite place for tourist because of the difficult routes. Many tourists come to this place, not only domestic tourist but also from other countries. The river stream is quite swift with much vicious cascade. The water discharge fluctuates up and down. It is a real challenge. Uncontrollable!

The manager of Sungai Progo Bawah, Pariyo says, there are some difficulty levels of rafting. Start from grade 1 to grade 5 so it needs an expert to through it. Some big rocks spread on the river flow and make a little drop. One of very famous cascade is Budi cascade. The name of Budi come from father named Budi Laksono who died on that cascade. The long cascade of Budi is about 5 meters when rainy season comes. The gradient grade 5 is the vicious cascade along the river, Pariyo said.

Are you interested? The Sungai Progo Bawah Rafting proves Jogja is one of a complete tourism destination. Educational tourism, cultural heritage, art and culture, natural tourism and also adventurous tourism. So please stay longer in Jogja to enjoy every tourism destination!

*
The Colossal Performing of Ratu Boko Ballet

Two Hundred Dancers Narrated The Legend of Ratu Boko Palace to Roro Jonggrang Temple

The colossals performing of Ratu Boko ballet which narrated about Prahara Pengging has been performed. 200 dancers who take part in the event a legendary story of Ratu Boko Palace to Roro Jonggrang Temple mesmerized the audiences at Plasa Andrawina Ratu Boko.

Ratu Boko Palace and Roro Jonggrang temples express a great and interesting ballet to be shown. It becomes an attraction of Jogja tourism for tourists, local or international who come to this city.

There were three outdoor stage at Plasa Andrawina. They made the performing quite different. The audience interaction has been built when the dancer who dressed kala or devil costume came. This legend started when the king of Ratu Boko has falling in love with Raden Damarmoyo's wife from Pengging, which was Dewi Candrawati. The king willing to attack Pengging and killed Raden Damarmoyo.

But then the son of Raden Damarmoyo, Raden Bandung took a revenge to King Boko. He attacked the palace and killed King Boko. This story is the beginning of Roro Jonggrang Temple.

Putu Keriyasa said, the performing of Ratu Boko ballet introduced Jogja did not only have Ramayana ballet. The setting of Ratu Boko site will introduce Ratu Boko as one part of Yogyakarta cultural heritage sites.

"Jogja has a rich art and cultural heritage sites. This is what we should develop to make Jogja tourism progress better and better. The tourism will make a positive impact to economic sector," he said. (*)

Yogyakarta Tourism Authority
Maloboro St. No 56 phone +62 274 587486
fax +62 274 565437 Yogyakarta Indonesia
Website : www.visitingjogja.pja-yogyakarta.id
Email : dispromo@visitingjogja.com
Tionghoa Culture Week

Tionghoa Culture Week has been done at Jogja. This event became an annual program every year at Chinese New Year. Tionghoa Culture Week has been demonstrated at Taman Persiapan, Magelang.

Many performances have been done to enliven the event such as barongkala and song dorada, krisi and Chinese cuisine exhibition. Chinese accessories, Chinese performing art, turtle races and others.

The Chinese Community has coloring kandang, Magelang. This event has been known as a Pidinan in Jogja.

Yogyakarta Tourism Authority
Makборr 87 No 58 phone +62 274 585486
fax +62 274 585487 Yogyakarta Indonesia
Website: www.tourism.yogyakarta.go.id
Email: dipar@yogyakarta.com
Editorial staff of Exploring Jogja has visited Ullen Sentalu Museum few days ago. It is a beautiful museum at Boyong Street, Taman Wisata Kullurang, 45 minutes from downtown. The atmosphere of museum is so beautiful and fresh because it is located at the Mount Merapi slope.

The place makes us feel cozy and want to stay longer because it has a typical concept Javanese Culture and Art Museum. Every visitor can taste tea with special recipe. The tea is inheritance of Surakarta King’s wife.

The museum guide and staff welcome every visitor very friendly. There are some rooms such as art of dance and gamelan room, gowa sela girl or underground showroom, the mixture of tumur gumingul at Taman Sari and gothic style. It made by Mount Merapi’s rock. There is also Bale Kembang. It consist of poem room for Tineke Putri, the daughter of Sultan PII Surakarta, Ratu Mas Royam Room, Vristendailand baths room which shows some bath collections on Sultan HB VII to Sultan HB VIII era from Yogyakarta Palace and also Sunan PB X to Sultan PB XI from Surakarta, batik peisian room which showing a Sultan HB VII (1870) border kebay and other colourful bath.

There is Putri Dambaan room as a life album of GDayu Siti Nurul Kusulturwatiwarni, she is the only daughter of Mangkunegara VII and GKR Timur as his queen. This room shows her private photos documentation from childhood to her marriage 1812-1951. Those photos display a tangible heritage such precious life phase itself as Javanese cultural heritage. So the room becomes very special because it announced by Putri Dambaan her self on 2002 when she celebrated her 111th birthday.

When the trip continues, we will find Iretta Landa corridor. It is an outdoor museum which showing god and goddess statues from VIII to IX Century. There is also Sekar Bangau Anjana or room which become a display room of Mataram King portraits, painting and Yogayakarta and Surakarta bride statues.

The museum has a Keriswargan Park area. It is dominated by natural forest and highlands atmosphere. There are some statues in particular part. The architecture of Keriswargan Park as a cultural heritage has to be completed by other facility such a restaurant. There is a Dutch named restaurant called Beukenhof restaurant. It is surrounded by tress with colonial architecture. It has souvenirs shop which offer a lot of stuff (*)

Address: JL Boyong Taman wisata Kullurang,
Phone: (62-0274) 895161, 895131
Secretariat: JL. Plumburan 10 Yogyakarta 55581
Telephone: (62-0274) 801059,
Fax: (62-0274) 881743
Open: Tuesday – Sunday, 09.00 – 16.00 WIB
National Holiday keep open
Ticket: Rp. 25.000 (local)
Rp. 25.000 (foreign student)
US $ 5.00 (international = Rp. 50.000)

explores JOGJA | Vol II | December 2013
Jogja has some potential tourist villages. Sangubanyu tourism village is one of it. It is located at Sumber Ruhayu, Moyudan, Sleman, 20 kilometers from downtown. You can enjoy the special village atmosphere and also meet the woven craftsmen. Sangubanyu is one of the industrial centers of ATBM (weaving tools non-machine) in Yogjakarta. There are 15 craftsmen who have ATBM and producing the woven cloth. They allow everyone who want to learn weaving or just watching the activity of weaver. All the activity, starting from production process to sale can be seen here. Interesting, isn't it? A lot of woven products such as mops, pillowcases, gordyn, tablecloth, headcloth and also ihram cloth. The buyer of ihram cloth are not only from Jogja but also other cities and countries. The quality of woven products are very good, soft, and also hearty. So, please come to see the woven industry at Sangubanyu, and you will get all products with cheap price. One of the oldest ATBM weaver in that place is Sri Purwa. It is managed by Eyang H. Sunardi.

The price of mops is about Rp 3,500, Rp 125,000 for gordyn per set and Rp 85,000 for the ihram cloth. This shop also sells silk woven for Rp 1,500,000 per pieces.

It offers the process of making woven for customer or tourist. They can rent a homestay for Rp 60,000 per night. So there is not only enjoying the village atmosphere but they can learn how to weave to weaver. Come and visit Sangubanyu Tourism Village. (*)
Feeling curious about shadow show? You can go to Sonobudoyo Museum at Jogja. It is located at Jalan Trikora 6, northward from Alun-alun Mara. The shadow play performance is appeared shortly from 8 pm to 10 pm everyday.

The information employee of Sonobudoyo Museum, Agung said, short duration shadow show has been shown to domestic and foreign tourist, but mostly foreign tourist from Europe. "90 percent are foreign tourists and 10 percent are domestic tourists," he said. The show has been performing since 1989 except on Sunday and national holidays. There are 12 players who always perform everyday, with or without the audience. "Puppet, pengrawat (gamen player) and sinden warangango (singer) love shadow show very much, so they never stop the show," he said.

The shadow show in Sonobudoyo Museum performance Ramayana story. The show has played two hours everyday. There are eight episodes for a week. First episode is Sinta Langit, The second episode is Anom Duta and third episode is Romo Tambak. The fourth episode is Hanggono Dutu, fifth episode is Pramitha Gugur, sixth episode is Trithangga Ngagaku Bajo, seventh episode is Kumbro Karo Gugur and eighth episode is Rahwana Gugur.

Among the first and second episode, there is a Gongsor scenario. The puppets such as Petruk, Gareng and Baping talk about ordinary thing. They also talk to the singer and ask them to sing with their command. There are seven puppets who play puppet at the back screen everyday. This show use Bahasa Jawa as a dialogue. The museum gives a synopsis booklet in some languages to the audience who does not understand Bahasa Jawa or Japanese language.

The show is very unique because the audience can see it in two sides, the backside to see the shadow or the frontside with the puppet. The ticket is only Rp 20,000 (≈)
Taman Sari
The Exotic Java and Europe Heritage

Come to Yogyakarta will never be completed if we do not go to Taman Sari. This cultural heritage of Yogyakarta Palace is one of the world's cultural heritages.

One of the officers at Taman Sari said, the place was a park of Yogyakarta palace gardens and built at Sultan Hamengku Buwono I era in 18th century. First, 16,500 hectares Fragrant Garden has 57 buildings. It consist of building, pool, suspension bridge, water canal, artificial lake, artificial island and also underwater alley.

“Based on historical story, this building is a combination of European Barok style in 18th century with Ottoman and Mongolia architecture. Taman sari concept can be found at various Baroque parks with Portuguese tradition at Portugal,” said the officer to audience some days ago.

At the main gate, there is a beautiful park which welcome us. There are some separated small buildings such as Gading Seluknem. It was a resting place for princess and concubine of the king. After going down to the stairs, there is a beautiful and quite swimming pool. The pool consist of Umbul Pamuncar (a pool for concubines) and Umbul Pangkur (a pool for king).

“This pool was surrounded by water. It was artificial lake with fountain in it. When the king came, he could see two lanes, such water lake by using a boat from palace or using a road way into the front gate of Taman Sari (it is a backdrop of Taman Sari now). This artificial lake turns into public houses. They are semanTR of Yogyakarta palace,” he said.

The tourist also can enjoy the building named Pulo Comerthi. It was the meditation place of Sultan or King. Pulo Comerthi is also called Sumur Gumantung because there is a hung well on the south. The travelling continuous to loring bundaka. The light on the roof guide the visitor who going down to exotic stairs with thick wall around it. There are lots of secret stables, one of the side towards into pantal sultan.

There is also Sumur Gumuling. It is a globular building with two floors. It was a mosque Taman Sari does not only offer the exotic of Europe and Java building but also the philosophy of civilization. So the tourist can get a lot of benefit when they come to Taman Sari Heritage.”
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Types of Errors</th>
<th>Types of Data</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1.  | Omission        | Subject Verb Agreement | (1) The wedding give the positive impact for the tourism of Yogyakarta  
(2) *The procession consist* of nyantri siraman, masang pasareyan, tarub, bleketepe, tantingan.  
(3) *A tarub consist* of banana stem, tuwuhan (coconut, and others crups and janur (yound coconut leaves).  
(4) *Yu Tum also provide* other variants of food, such as gathot fried gethuk, instant thiwul, etc.  
(5) *The jeep community usually offer* some prize for route, start from sunrise package, short package, medium and long.  
(6) *Gunungsewu Karst surface consist* of 4.000 cone hills.  
(7) *Every cave offer* a great difference adventure.  
(8) *Some white sand beach* that tourist like are Kukup beach.  
(9) *There are two beach* which almost fused because the location are so close.  
(10) It has a cave at the limestone hill *which become* a fresh water spring for the local people.  
(11) There is *also some fossil* of ancient marine organisms. | 41 | 41 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Types of Errors</th>
<th>Types of Data</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(12)</td>
<td>Everyone who want enjoying lobster can reserve to local people.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(13)</td>
<td>The altitude of water is about 10 meters and the water fall to the sea.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(14)</td>
<td>Everyone who want to try grilled or fried hedgehog can enjoy it at the beach.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(15)</td>
<td>Mount Nglanggeran consist of many kind of mountain inside it.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(16)</td>
<td>There also a street performance.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(17)</td>
<td>This event reach 122 buyers and it exceed from expected target.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(18)</td>
<td>The Village consist of two backwoods, Bonorejo and Pentingsari.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(19)</td>
<td>The one who like tracking, Pentingsari village is match to it.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(20)</td>
<td>Such a fascinating Prambanan Temple, Ratu Boko Temple with a great landscape when the sunset come, Kalasan Temple, Sewu Temple and others.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(21)</td>
<td>It consist of two villages, such Sambirejo and Dawung.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(22)</td>
<td>Ratu Boko Palace which is located at the large area consist of some clusters.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Types of Errors</td>
<td>Types of Data</td>
<td>Examples</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>There are some delivery order such gudeg in box or gudeg kendil as a souvenir.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>“We sell gudeg kendil as a souvenir for customers. We always cooperate to travel agent or hotels. The guest of hotel usually want gudeg, so we can deliver it to them,” he said.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Culinary business develop so fast in Yogyakarta.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>This café quite unique because a jeans theme dominate in it, such background colour logo, menu book which looks like pants with two pockets and also menu at the table.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For the customer who do not like a hot taste, Short Pants Café offers a delicious sop buntut or oxtail soup, garam asem, chicken with teriyaki sauce, ayam geprek, chicken gordin beu, calamari ring, fried rices and pasta.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>It consist of smoking area and non smoking area with air conditioner (AC).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The water discharge fluctuating up and down.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The outlet of airport waiting room make tourist easily to buy the souvenir.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Types of Errors</td>
<td>Types of Data</td>
<td>Examples</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(31)</td>
<td>It consist of poem room for Tinneke Putri, the daughter of Sunan PB XI Surakarta, Ratu Mas Royam Room, Vrstendlanden batik room which shows some batik collections on Sultan HB VII to Sultan HB VIII era from Yogyakarta Palace and also Sunan PB X to Sunan PB XI from Surakarta batik pesisiran room which showing a Sultan HB VII (1870) border kebaya and other colourful batik.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(32)</td>
<td>There is also Sekar Bawana Sasana or room which become a display room of Mataram King portraits, painting and Yogyakarta and Surakarta bride statue.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(33)</td>
<td>It has souvenirs shop which offer a lot of stuff.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(34)</td>
<td>They allow everyone who want to learn weaving or just watching the activity of weaver.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(35)</td>
<td>The buyer of ikhram cloth are not only from Jogja but also other cities and countries.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(36)</td>
<td>This show use Bahasa as a dialogue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(37)</td>
<td>It consist of building, pool, suspension bridge, water canal, artificial lake, artificial island and also underwater alley.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(38)</td>
<td>At the main gate, there is a beautiful park which welcome us.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(39)</td>
<td>The pool consist of Umbul Pamuncar (a pool for concubines) and Umbul Panguras (a pool for king.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Types of Errors</td>
<td>Types of Data</td>
<td>Examples</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Passive Voice</td>
<td>(40) The light on the roof guide the visitor who going down to exostic stairs with thick wall around it.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(41) There were three outdoor stage at Plasa Andrawina.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(1) The bride carnival accompanied with 12 carriages which was pulled by 68 horses and 350 shoulder for Yogyakarta Palace became a last procession of the Royal Wedding, Sri Sultan Hamengkubuwono X, GKR HEmas, and also Yogyakarta Palace family joined the carnival.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(2) The sacred ceremonial has done on the royal wedding.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(3) KRT Yudhahadingrat said, 68 horses pulled to 12 palace carriages.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(4) The water used for siraman is taken from seven springs located around the palace.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(5) At this moment, the Sultan accompanied by the Queen as well as their daughter inquires about the bride's revolution towards the marriage between her and the man who has proposed her.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(6) Kepatihan complex, and attended by the families of the bride and the groom.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Types of Errors</td>
<td>Types of Data</td>
<td>Examples</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The spatial arrangement of the palace based on the old Yogyakarta city landscape such as the name of architecture building and also the direction of the building.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Thiwul used to be a substitute for rice, but now it has been changed into a snack by adding shaved coconut and brown sugar to make it taste sweet and sour.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Thiwul Yu Tum is very special. It has fine grounded gaplek (dried cassava), which one cooked well, will taste smooth just like the texture of a bread.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Usually garnished with green onion and fried shallot and served with rice together with baby bean sprouts, salted preserved egg, shrimp crackers and chili sauce on the side.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mushrooms are popular among the vegetarians, known also as alternative for meat.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>It also has a unique tradition which is caled Sadranan procession and traditional art from Ngawen, Rinding Gumbeng.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rinding is a musical instrument made from bamboo which is blown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Meanwhile, gumbeng is musical instrument like percussion guitar which made from bamboo and having a string which beaten to play.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Types of Errors</td>
<td>Types of Data</td>
<td>Examples</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(15)</td>
<td>This is one of the annual <strong>event which organized</strong> by Tourism Department of Yogyakarta.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(16)</td>
<td><strong>Jogja Fashion Week is one of the excellent event which organized</strong> by Tourism Department of Yogyakarta.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(17)</td>
<td><strong>It usually organized</strong> on June-July by Jgoja fashion business and <strong>supported</strong> by any tourism stakeholder.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(18)</td>
<td>In the east side, there is <strong>steep valley named Kali Pawong</strong> and the north side is <strong>a plain which connected</strong> to Kelurahan Bonorejo until the Mount Merapi yard.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(19)</td>
<td>The air is so fresh and there are a lot of bird voice, field landscape, many kind of vegetables <strong>which managed</strong> so good</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(20)</td>
<td>Rumah Kalang, Kings of Mataram Cemetery Estate, Batu Gilang, Batu Getheng, Sendaling Seliran Masjid Besar Mataram, Kotagede Market, Sumber Kemuning, Langgar Duwur are historical Javanese house, <strong>known as Joglo</strong> house.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(21)</td>
<td><strong>Usually garnished</strong> with green onion and fried shallot and <strong>served with rice</strong> together with baby bean sprouts, salted preserved egg, shrimp crackers and chili sauce on the side.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Types of Errors</td>
<td>Types of Data</td>
<td>Examples</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>The meeting named</td>
<td></td>
<td>The meeting named “Jejak Peradaban” or Trail if Civilization has united ASEAN as a single destination for temple and heritage tour package.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>The tour packet named Paket 1,2,3 (One, Two, Three Package), Satu Produk or One Product (heritage), Dua Negara or Two Countries (Indonesia and Malaysia), and Three Heritage Destination, Jogja Pengang and Malaka.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>A thousand temples spreads at some regions, but mostly located on the southeast and south side.</td>
<td></td>
<td>A thousand temples spreads at some regions, but mostly located on the southeast and south side.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Ayam koteka made from chicken forcemeat mix with egg and special seasoning.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ayam koteka made from chicken forcemeat mix with egg and special seasoning.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>When it cooked, put chicken mix into 20 centimeters bamboo which has 5 cm diameter.</td>
<td></td>
<td>When it cooked, put chicken mix into 20 centimeters bamboo which has 5 cm diameter.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>“Our market absolutely tourist. The price of our shirt start from Rp. 79.000,”</td>
<td></td>
<td>“Our market absolutely tourist. The price of our shirt start from Rp. 79.000,”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>This region has known as a pecinan in Jogja.</td>
<td></td>
<td>This region has known as a pecinan in Jogja.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>So the room becomes very special because it announced by Putri Dambaan her self on 2002 when she celebrated her 81th birthday.</td>
<td></td>
<td>So the room becomes very special because it announced by Putri Dambaan her self on 2002 when she celebrated her 81th birthday.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>There is a Dutch named restaurant called Beukenhof Restaurant.</td>
<td></td>
<td>There is a Dutch named restaurant called Beukenhof Restaurant.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Types of Errors</td>
<td>Types of Data</td>
<td>Examples</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 2   | Addition        | Subject Verb Agreement | (1) A thousand **temples spreads** at some regions, but mostly located on the southeast and south side.  
(2) **Taman Sari does not only offers** the exotic of Europe and Java building but also the philosophy of civilization | 2         | 2          |
|     |                 | Passive Voice | -                                                                        | 0         | 0          |
| 3.  | Misformation    | Subject Verb Agreement | (1) **Ngarso Dalem have** a royal wedding for his daughter, and so do the people.  
(2) **As a living museum, people’s life inside the palace** are representing the rule, heritage and also Javanese tradition.  
(3) **A must try for customers are** delicious and spicy stir-fry mushrooms with green chili, mushrooms creamy soup, sweet and sour portabella mushrooms, and many others  
(4) Everyday **crowds of mushrooms addict is** always seen at this place.  
(5) **The prize are** so variated, start from Rp. 250,000 to Rp. 500,000 depend on the distance.  
(6) **There is a fish auction on the beach (TBI), cottage (Crab Resort) with a beautiful and natural landscape.**  
(7) **One of them have** an international standart  
(8) **Jogja Fashion Week symbolizing** the breathe of Jogja Fashion. | 13        | 13         |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Types of Errors</th>
<th>Types of Data</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(9) Dont miss the planetarium <strong>which performing</strong> a science movie show about solar system and outer space.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(10) The meeting discussed about tourism cooperation of each country <strong>which have temple tours</strong>.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(11) Jogja, tourism destination <strong>which have</strong> many temples and archeological sites.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(12) <strong>This potential are</strong> very interesting to develop and promote as a tourism attraction for domestic tourist and foreign.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(13) <strong>Lots of new restaurant</strong> rise up everytime.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Passive Voice</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>(1) <strong>Yogyakarta Palace being expected</strong> becomes a culture guard an make Jogja get stronger on national and international culture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(2) <strong>Yu Tum has been selling</strong> thiwul for 28 years, since 1985.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(3) <strong>Pantai Slili being known</strong> as Watu Lawang.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(4) <strong>Wediombo Beach, being known</strong> as fisherman paradise</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(5) The theme was ‘Jogja The Dancing City’. 25 artists group from Jogja, Surabaya, Malang, Solo, Cirebon <strong>have been performing</strong> to a thousand people of Jogja and tourists for two days.</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Types of Errors</td>
<td>Types of Data</td>
<td>Examples</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>Kotagede was founded</td>
<td>being a capital city of Islamic Mataram Monarchy, and Panembahan Senopati was the first King.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>We can shop silver jewelry in many galleries that can be funded around here.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>“It is not only Borobudur Temple or Prambanan Temple. There are a lot of temples and archeological sites to be visited,” he said.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>The prize (price) start from Rp. 7000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>Shirt material, size and its design is packed for international tourist.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(11)</td>
<td>The colossal performing of Ratu Boko Ballet which narrated about Prahara Pengging has been performed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(12)</td>
<td>Many performances has been done to enliven the event such as barongsai and liong parade, flash mob, Chinese culinary exhibition, Chinese accessories, Chinese performing art, tarot cards and others.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(13)</td>
<td>The architecture of Kaswargan Park as a cultural heritage has to be completed by other facility such a restaurant.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(14)</td>
<td>The show has been performing since 1989 except on Sunday and national holidays.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Types of Errors</td>
<td>Types of Data</td>
<td>Examples</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Misordering</td>
<td>Subject Verb Agreement</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Passive Voice</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### APPENDIX G

**THE TYPES OF ERRORS IN *EXPLORING JOGJA MAGAZINE II***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Types of Errors</th>
<th>Types of Data</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1.  | Omission        | **Subject Verb Agreement** | (1) *It consist* of two villages, such Sambirejo and Dawung.  
(2) Ratu Boko Palace which is located at the large area *consist* of some clusters.  
(3) There *are some delivery order* such gudeg in box or gudeg kendil as a souvenir.  
(4) This café quite unique because *a jeans theme dominate in it*, such *background colour logo, menu book which looks* like pants with two pockets and also menu at the table.  
(5) *For the customer who do not* like a hot taste, Short Pants Café offers a delicious *sop buntut* or oxtail soup, garam asem, chicken with teriyaki sauce, ayam geprek, chicken gordin beu, calamari ring, fried rices and pasta.  
(6) *It consist* of smoking area and non smoking area with air conditioner (AC).  
(7) They allow *everyone who want* to learn weaving or just watching the activity of weaver. | 15        | 43                      |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Types of Errors</th>
<th>Types of Data</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(8) <strong>It consist</strong> of poem room for Tinneke Putri, the daughter of Sunan PB XI Surakarta, Ratu Mas Royam Room, Vrstandlanden batik room which shows some batik collections on Sultan HB VII to Sultan HB VIII era from Yogyakarta Palace and also Sunan PB X to Sunan PB XI from Surakarta batik pesisiran room which showing a Sultan HB VII (1870) border kebaya and other colourful batik.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(9) <strong>There is also Sekar Bawana Sasana or room which become</strong> a display room of Mataram King portraits, painting and Yogyakarta and Surakarta bride statue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(10) <strong>The buyer of ikhram cloth are not</strong> only from Jogja but also other cities and countries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(11) <strong>This show use</strong> Bahasa as a dialogue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(12) <strong>It consist</strong> of building, pool, suspension bridge, water canal, artificial lake, artificial island and also underwater alley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(13) At the main gate, <strong>there is a beautiful park which welcome</strong> us.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(14) <strong>The pool consist</strong> of Umbul Pamuncar (a pool for concubines) and Umbul Panguras (a pool for king)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Types of Errors</td>
<td>Types of Data</td>
<td>Examples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Passive Voice</td>
<td>The meeting named ‘Jejak Peradaban’ or Trail if Civilization has united ASEAN as a single destination for temple and heritage tour package.</td>
<td>(15) The light on the roof guide the visitor who going down to exostic stairs with thick wall around it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>Passive Voice</td>
<td>The tour packet named Paket 1,2,3 (One, Two, Three Package), Satu Produk or One Product (heritage), Dua Negara or Two Countries (Indonesia and Malaysia), and Three Heritage Destination, Jogja Pengang and Malaka.</td>
<td>(1) The meeting named ‘Jejak Peradaban’ or Trail if Civilization has united ASEAN as a single destination for temple and heritage tour package.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>Passive Voice</td>
<td>A thousand temples spreads at some regions, but mostly located on the southeast and south side.</td>
<td>(2) The tour packet named Paket 1,2,3 (One, Two, Three Package), Satu Produk or One Product (heritage), Dua Negara or Two Countries (Indonesia and Malaysia), and Three Heritage Destination, Jogja Pengang and Malaka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>Passive Voice</td>
<td>Ayam koteka made from chicken forcemeat mix with egg and special seasoning.</td>
<td>(3) A thousand temples spreads at some regions, but mostly located on the southeast and south side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>Passive Voice</td>
<td>When it cooked, put chicken mix into 20 centimeters bamboo which has 5 cm diameter.</td>
<td>(4) Ayam koteka made from chicken forcemeat mix with egg and special seasoning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>Passive Voice</td>
<td>“Our market absolutely tourist. The price of our shirt start from Rp. 79.000,”</td>
<td>(5) When it cooked, put chicken mix into 20 centimeters bamboo which has 5 cm diameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>Passive Voice</td>
<td>This region has known as a pecinan in Jogja.</td>
<td>(6) “Our market absolutely tourist. The price of our shirt start from Rp. 79.000,”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>Passive Voice</td>
<td>So the room becomes very special because it announced by Putri Dambaan her self on 2002 when she celebrated her 81th birthday.</td>
<td>(7) This region has known as a pecinan in Jogja.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>Passive Voice</td>
<td>There is a Dutch named restaurant called Beukenhof Restaurant.</td>
<td>(8) So the room becomes very special because it announced by Putri Dambaan her self on 2002 when she celebrated her 81th birthday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Types of Errors</td>
<td>Types of Data</td>
<td>Examples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Addition</td>
<td><strong>Subject Verb Agreement</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Passive Voice</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|     | Misformation    | **Subject Verb Agreement** | (1) The meeting discussed about tourism cooperation of each country *which have temple tours*.  
(2) Jogja, tourism destination *which have* many temples and archeological sites.  
(3) *This potential are* very interesting to develop and promote as a tourism attraction for domestic tourist and foreign.  
(4) *Lots of new restaurant* rise up everytime. | 4         | 1          |
|     |                 | **Passive Voice**      | (1) “It is not only Borobudur Temple or Prambanan Temple. There are a lot of temples and archeological sites *to be visited,*” he said.  
(2) *The prize (price) start* from Rp. 7000  
(3) *Shirt material, size and its design is packed* for international tourist.  
(4) The colossal performing of Ratu Boko Ballet which narrated about Prahara Pengging *has been performed*.  
(5) *Many performances has been done* to enliven the event such as barongsai and liong parade, flash mob, Chinese culinary exhibition, Chinese accessories, Chinese performing art, tarot cards and others. | 7         | 2          |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Types of Errors</th>
<th>Types of Data</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(6) The show <strong>has been performing</strong> since 1989 except on Sunday and national holidays.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(7) The architecture of Kaswargan Park as a cultural heritage <strong>has to be completed</strong> by other facility such a restaurant.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Misordering</td>
<td>Subject Verb Agreement</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Passive Voice</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>35</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### APPENDIX H

**THE TYPES OF ERRORS IN EXPLORING JOGJA MAGAZINE I AND II**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Types of Errors</th>
<th>Types of Data</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1   | Omission        | Subject Verb Agreement               | (1) The wedding give the positive impact for the tourism of Yogyakarta  
(2) **The procession consist** of nyantri siraman, masang pasareyan, tarub, bleketep, tantingan.  
(3) **A tarub consist** of banana stem, tuwuhan (coconut, and others crups and janur (young coconut leaves).  
(4) **Yu Tum also provide** other variants of food, such as gathot fried gethuk, instant thiwul, etc.  
(5) **The jeep community usually offer** some prize for route, start from sunrise package, short package, medium and long.  
(6) **Gunungsewu Karst surface consist** of 4,000 cone hills.  
(7) **Every cave offer** a great difference adventure.  
(8) **Some white sand beach** that tourist like are Kukup beach.  
(9) **There are two beach** which almost fused because the location are so close.  
(10) It has a cave at the limestone hill **which become** a fresh water spring for the local people.  
(11) There is **also some fossil** of ancient marine organisms.  
(12) **Everyone who want** enjoying lobster can reserve to local people. | 56        | 42          |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Types of Errors</th>
<th>Types of Data</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(13)</td>
<td>The altitude of water is about 10 meters and the water fall to the sea.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(14)</td>
<td>Everyone who want to try grilled or fried hedgehog can enjoy it at the beach.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(15)</td>
<td>Mount Nglanggeran consist of many kind of mountain inside it.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(16)</td>
<td>There also a street performance.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(17)</td>
<td>This event reach 122 buyers and it exceed from expected target.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(18)</td>
<td>The Village consist of two backwoods, Bonorejo and Pentingsari.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(19)</td>
<td>The one who like tracking, Pentingsari village is match to it.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(20)</td>
<td>Such a fascinating Prambanan Temple, Ratu Boko Temple with a great landscape when the sunset come, Kalasan Temple, Sewu Temple and others.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(21)</td>
<td>It consist of two villages, such Sambirejo and Dawung.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(22)</td>
<td>Ratu Boko Palace which is located at the large area consist of some clusters.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(23)</td>
<td>There are some delivery order such gudeg in box or gudeg kendil as a souvenir.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Types of Errors</td>
<td>Types of Data</td>
<td>Examples</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(24)</td>
<td>“We sell gudeg kendil as a souvenir for customers. We always cooperate to travel agent or hotels. <strong>The guest of hotel usually want</strong> gudeg, so we can deliver it to them,” he said.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(25)</td>
<td>Culinary <strong>business develop</strong> so fast in Yogyakarta.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(26)</td>
<td>This café quite unique because <strong>a jeans theme dominate in it</strong>, such <strong>background colour logo</strong>, <strong>menu book which looks</strong> like pants with two pockets and also menu at the table.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(27)</td>
<td><strong>For the customer who do not</strong> like a hot taste, Short Pants Café offers a delicious sop buntut or oxtail soup, garam asem, chicken with teriyaki sauce, ayam geprek, chicken gordin beu, calamari ring, fried rices and pasta.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(28)</td>
<td><strong>It consist</strong> of smoking area and non smoking area with air conditioner (AC).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(29)</td>
<td><strong>The water discharge</strong> fluctuating up and down.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(30)</td>
<td><strong>The outlet of airport waiting room make</strong> tourist easily to buy the souvenir.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(31)</td>
<td><strong>There is also Sekar Bawana Sasana or room which become</strong> a display room of Mataram King portraits, painting and Yogyakarta and Surakarta bride statue.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(32)</td>
<td><strong>It has souvenirs shop which offer</strong> a lot of stuff.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Types of Errors</td>
<td>Types of Data</td>
<td>Examples</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(33)</td>
<td>They allow <strong>everyone who want</strong> to learn weaving or just watching the activity of weaver.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(34)</td>
<td><strong>It consist</strong> of poem room for Tinneke Putri, the daughter of Sunan PB XI Surakarta, Ratu Mas Royam Room, Vrstendlanden batik room which shows some batik collections on Sultan HB VII to Sultan HB VIII era from Yogyakarta Palace and also Sunan PB X to Sunan PB XI from Surakarta batik pesisiran room which showing a Sultan HB VII (1870) border kebaya and other colourful batik.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(35)</td>
<td><strong>The buyer of ikhram cloth are not</strong> only from Jogja but also other cities and countries.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(36)</td>
<td><strong>This show use</strong> Bahasa as a dialogue.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(37)</td>
<td><strong>It consist</strong> of building, pool, suspension bridge, water canal, artificial lake, artificial island and also underwater alley.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(38)</td>
<td>At the main gate, <strong>there is a beautiful park which welcome</strong> us.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(39)</td>
<td><strong>The pool consist</strong> of Umbul Pamuncar (a pool for concubines) and Umbul Panguras (a pool for king.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(40)</td>
<td><strong>The light on the roof guide</strong> the visitor who going down to exostic stairs with thick wall around it.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(41)</td>
<td>There were <strong>three outdoor stage</strong> at Plasa Andrawina.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(42)</td>
<td><strong>It consist</strong> of two villages, such Sambirejo and Dawung. Ratu Boko Palace which is located at the large area <strong>consist</strong> of some clusters.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(43)</td>
<td>There <strong>are some delivery order</strong> such gudeg in box or gudeg kendil as a souvenir.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Types of Errors</td>
<td>Types of Data</td>
<td>Examples</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>For the customer who do not like a hot taste, Short Pants Café offers a delicious sop buntut or oxtail soup, garam asem, chicken with teriyaki sauce, ayam geprek, chicken gordin beu, calamari ring, fried rices and pasta.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>This café quite unique because a jeans theme dominate in it, such background colour logo, menu book which looks like pants with two pockets and also menu at the table.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>It consist of smoking area and non smoking area with air conditioner (AC).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>They allow everyone who want to learn weaving or just watching the activity of weaver.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>It consist of poem room for Tinneke Putri, the daughter of Sunan PB XI Surakarta, Ratu Mas Royam Room, Vrstendlanden batik room which shows some batik collections on Sultan HB VII to Sultan HB VIII era from Yogyakarta Palace and also Sunan PB X to Sunan PB XI from Surakarta batik pesisiran room which showing a Sultan HB VII (1870) border kebaya and other colourful batik.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>This show use Bahasa as a dialogue.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>At the main gate, there is a beautiful park which welcome us.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Types of Errors</td>
<td>Types of Data</td>
<td>Examples</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(51)</td>
<td>There is also Sekar Bawana Sasana or room which become a display room of Mataram King portraits, painting and Yogyakarta and Surakarta bride statue.</td>
<td></td>
<td>(51)</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(52)</td>
<td>Ratu Boko Palace which is located at the large area consist of some clusters.</td>
<td></td>
<td>(52)</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(53)</td>
<td>The buyer of ikhram cloth are not only from Jogja but also other cities and countries.</td>
<td></td>
<td>(53)</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(54)</td>
<td>It consist of building, pool, suspension bridge, water canal, artificial lake, artificial island and also underwater alley.</td>
<td></td>
<td>(54)</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(55)</td>
<td>The pool consist of Umbul Pamuncar (a pool for concubines) and Umbul Panguras (a pool for king)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(55)</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(56)</td>
<td>The light on the roof guide the visitor who going down to exostic stairs with thick wall around it.</td>
<td></td>
<td>(56)</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Passive Voice**

(1) The bride carnival accompanied with 12 carriages which was pulled by 68 horses and 350 shoulder for Yogyakarta Palace became a last procession of the Royal Wedding, Sri Sultan Hamengkubuwono X, GKR HEmas, and also Yogyakarta Palace family joined the carnival.

(2) The sacred ceremonial has done on the royal wedding.

(3) KRT Yudhahadingrat said, 68 horses pulled to 12 palace carriages.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Types of Errors</th>
<th>Types of Data</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kepatihan complex, and attended by the families of the bride and the groom.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The water used for siraman is taken from seven springs located around the palace.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>At this moment, the Sultan accompanied by the Queen as well as their daughter inquires about the bride’s revolution towards the marriage between her and the man who has proposed her.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>The spatial arrangement of the palace based on the old Yogyakarta city landscape such as the name of architecture building and also the direction of the building.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Thiwul used to be a substitute for rice, but now it has been changed into a snack by adding shaved coconut and brown sugar to make it taste sweet and sour.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Thiwul Yu Tum is very special. It has fine grounded gaplek (dried cassava), which one cooked well, will taste smooth just like the texture of a bread.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Usually garnished with green onion and fried shallot and served with rice together with baby bean sprouts, salted preserved egg, shrimp crackers and chili sauce on the side.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Mushrooms are popular among the vegetarians, known also as alternative for meat.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Types of Errors</td>
<td>Types of Data</td>
<td>Examples</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Rinding is a musical instrument made from bamboo which is blown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Meanwhile, gumbeng is musical instrument like percussion guitar which made form bamboo and having a string which beaten to play.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>It also has a unique tradition which is called Sadranan procession and traditional art from Ngawen, Rinding Gumbeng.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>This is one of the annual event which organized by Tourism Department of Yogyakarta.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Jogja Fashion Week is one of the excellent event which organized by Tourism Department of Yogyakarta.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>It usually organized on June-July by Jogja fashion business and supported by any tourism stakeholder.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>In the east side, there is steep valley named Kali Pawong and the north side is a plain which connected to Kelurahan Bonorejo until the Mount Merapi yard.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>The air is so fresh and there are a lot of bird voice, field landscape, many kind of vegetables which managed so good.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Types of Errors</td>
<td>Types of Data</td>
<td>Examples</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(20)</td>
<td>Rumah Kalang, Kings of Mataram Cemetery Estate, Batu Gilang, Batu Getheng, Sendalng Seliran Masjid Besar Mataram, Kotagede Market, Sumber Kemuning, Langgar Duwur are historical Javanese house, known as Joglo house.</td>
<td>(20)</td>
<td>Usually garnished with green onion and fried shallot and served with rice together with baby bean sprouts, salted preserved egg, shrimp crackers and chili sauce on the side.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(22)</td>
<td>The air is so fresh and there are a lot of bird voice, field landscape, many kind of vegetables which managed so good</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(23)</td>
<td>The meeting named ‘Jejak Peradaban’ or Trail if Civilization has united ASEAN as a single destination for temple and heritage tour package.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(24)</td>
<td>The tour packet named Paket 1,2,3 (One, Two, Three Package), Satu Produk or One Product (heritage), Dua Negara or Two Countries (Indonesia and Malaysia), and Three Heritage Destination, Jogja Pengang and Malaka.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(25)</td>
<td>A thousand temples spreads at some regions, but mostly located on the southeast and south side.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Types of Errors</td>
<td>Types of Data</td>
<td>Examples</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>When it cooked</td>
<td>Types of Data</td>
<td>put chicken mix into 20 centimeters bamboo which has 5 cm diameter.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>“Our market absolutely tourist. The price of our shirt start from Rp. 79,000,”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>This region has known</td>
<td></td>
<td>as a pecinan in Jogja.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>So the room becomes very special because it announced by Putri Dambaan her self on 2002 when she celebrated her 81th birthday.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Censored</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>There is a Dutch named restaurant called Beukenhof Restaurant.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Censored</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>The tour packet named Paket 1,2,3 (One, Two, Three Package), Satu Produk or One Product (heritage), Dua Negara or Two Countries (Indonesia and Malaysia), and Three Heritage Destination, Jogja Pengang and Malaka.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>A thousand temples spreads at some regions, but mostly located on the southeast and south side.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>The meeting named ‘Jejak Peradaban’ or Trail if Civilization has united ASEAN as a single destination for temple and heritage tour package.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>“Our market absolutely tourist. The price of our shirt start from Rp. 79,000,”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>This region has known</td>
<td></td>
<td>as a pecinan in Jogja.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>There is a Dutch named restaurant called Beukenhof Restaurant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Types of Errors</td>
<td>Types of Data</td>
<td>Examples</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Types of Errors</td>
<td>Types of Data</td>
<td>Examples</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(37)</td>
<td>So the room becomes very special because <em>it announced</em> by Putri Dambaan herself on 2002 when she celebrated her 81th birthday.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(38)</td>
<td><em>Ayam koteka made</em> from chicken forcemeat mix with egg and special seasoning.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(39)</td>
<td><em>When itcooked</em>, put chicken mix into 20 centimeters bamboo which has 5 cm diameter.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Addition</td>
<td>Subject Verb Agreement</td>
<td>(1) A thousand <em>temples spreads</em> at some regions, but mostly located on the southeast and south side.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(2) <em>Taman Sari does not only offers</em> the exotic of Europe and Java building but also the philosophy of civilization.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Passive Voice</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Misformation</td>
<td>Subject Verb Agreement</td>
<td>(1) <em>Ngarso Dalem have</em> a royal wedding for his daughter, and so do the people.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(2) <em>As a living museum, people’s life inside the palace are</em> representing the rule, heritage and also Javanese tradition.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(3) <em>A must try for customers are</em> delicious and spicy stir-fry mushrooms with green chili, mushrooms creamy soup, sweet and sour portabella mushrooms, and many others</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(4) Everyday <em>crowds of mushrooms addict is</em> always seen at this place.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(5) <em>The prize are</em> so varied, start from Rp. 250.000 to Rp. 500.000 depend on the distance.</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Types of Errors</td>
<td>Types of Data</td>
<td>Examples</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6)</td>
<td><strong>There is a</strong> fish auction on the beach (TBI), cottage (Crab Resort) with a beautiful and natural landscape.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7)</td>
<td><strong>One of them have</strong> an international standard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8)</td>
<td><strong>Jogja Fashion Week symbolizing</strong> the breathe of Jogja Fashion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>Don't miss the planetarium <strong>which performing</strong> a science movie show about solar system and outer space.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>The meeting discussed about tourism cooperation of each country <strong>which have temple tours</strong>.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(11)</td>
<td>Jogja, tourism destination <strong>which have</strong> many temples and archeological sites.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(12)</td>
<td><strong>This potential are</strong> very interesting to develop and promote as a tourism attraction for domestic tourist and foreign.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(13)</td>
<td><strong>Lots of new restaurant</strong> rise up everytime</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(14)</td>
<td>The meeting discussed about tourism cooperation of each country <strong>which have temple tours</strong>.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(15)</td>
<td>Jogja, tourism destination <strong>which have</strong> many temples and archeological sites</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(16)</td>
<td><strong>This potential are</strong> very interesting to develop and promote as a tourism attraction for domestic tourist and foreign.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(17)</td>
<td>Lots of new restaurant rise up everytime.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Passive Voice**

(1) The show **has been performing** since 1989 except on Sunday and national holidays. | 21 | 16 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Types of Errors</th>
<th>Types of Data</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The architecture of Kaswargan Park as a cultural heritage</td>
<td>has to be completed</td>
<td>by other facility such a restaurant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>“It is not only Borobudur Temple or Prambanan Temple. There are a lot of temples and archeological sites</td>
<td>to be visited</td>
<td>“, he said.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The prize (price)</td>
<td>start</td>
<td>from Rp. 7000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Shirt material, size and its design is packed</td>
<td>for international tourist.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The colossal performing of Ratu Boko Ballet which narrated about Prahara Pengging</td>
<td>has been performed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Many performances has been done</td>
<td>to enliven the event such as barongsai and liong parade, flash mob, Chinese culinary exhibition, Chinese accessories, Chinese performing art, tarot cards and others.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Kotagede was founded</td>
<td>being a capital city of Islamic Mataram Monarchy, and Panembahan Senopati was the first King.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>We can shop silver jewelry in many galleries that</td>
<td>can be funded</td>
<td>around here.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>The show has been performing since 1989</td>
<td>except on Sunday and national holidays.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Yogyakarta Palace being expected</td>
<td>becomes a culture guard an make Jogja get stronger on national and international culture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Yu Tum has been selling thiwul for 28 years, since 1985.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Types of Errors</td>
<td>Types of Data</td>
<td>Examples</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(12)</td>
<td>Pantai Sili being known as Watu Lawang.</td>
<td>(13) Wediombo Beach, being known as fisherman paradise</td>
<td>(14) The theme was ‘Jogja The Dancing City’. 25 artists group from Jogja, Surabaya, Malang, Solo, Cirebon have been performing to a thousand people of Jogja and tourists for two days. (15) “It is not only Borobudur Temple or Prambanan Temple. There are a lot of temples and archeological sites to be visited,” he said. (16) The prize (price) start from Rp. 7000 (17) Shirt material, size and its design is packed for international tourist. (18) The colossal performing of Ratu Boko Ballet which narrated about Praharga Pengging has been performed. (19) Many performances has been done to enliven the event such as barongsai and liong parade, flash mob, Chinese culinary exhibition, Chinese accessories, Chinese performing art, tarot cards and others. (20) The show has been performing since 1989 except on Sunday and national holidays. (21) The architecture of Kaswargan Park as a cultural heritage to has to be completed by other facility such as a restaurant.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Types of Errors</td>
<td>Types of Data</td>
<td>Examples</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Misformation</td>
<td>Subject Verb Agreement</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Passive Voice</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>135</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A. Subject-Verb Agreement

1. The Omission of Subject-Verb Agreement
(27) *The wedding give the positive impact for the tourism of Yogyakarta.
(28) *A tarub consist of banana stem, tuwuhan (coconut and others crops) and janur (young coconut leaves).
(29) *The procession consist of nyantri siraman, masang pasareyan, tarub, bleketepe, tantingan.
(30) *Yogyakarta Palace being expected becomes a culture guard and make Jogja get stronger on national and international culture.
(31) *Every cave offer a great different adventure.
(32) *Everyone who want enjoying lobster can reserve to local people.
(33) *Everyone who want to try grilled or fried hedgehog can enjoy it at the beach.
(34) *They allow everyone who want to learn weaving or just watching the activity of weaver.
(35) *There are two beach which almost fused because the location are so close.
(36) *There also a street performance.
(37) *There is also Sekar Bawana Sasana or room which become a display room of Mataram King portraits, painting and Yogyakarta and Surakarta bride statue.
(38) *At the main gate, there is a beautiful park which welcome us.
(39) *There are some delivery order such gudeg in box or gudeg kendil as a souvenir.
(40) *This event reach 122 buyers and it exceed from expected target.
(41) *This show use Bahasa Jawa as a dialogue.

2. The Addition of Subject-Verb Agreement
(42) *A thousand temples spreads at some regions, but mostly located on the southeast and south side.
(43) *Taman Sari does not only offers the exotic of Europe and Java building but also the philosophy of civilization.

3. The Misformation of Subject-Verb Agreement
(44) *Ngarso Dalem have a royal wedding for his daughter, and so do the people.
(45) *As a living museum, people's life inside the palace are representing the rule, heritage and also Javanese tradition.
(46) *The prize are so variated.
(47) *Dont miss the planetarium which performing a science movie show about solar system and outer space.
(48) *The meeting discussed about tourism cooperation of each country which have temple tours.
(49) *Jogja, tourism destination which have many temples and archeological sites.

**B. Passive Voice**

1. **The Omission of Passive Voice**
   (50) *At this moment, the Sultan accompanied by the Queen as well as their daughters.
   (51) *Jogja Fashion Week is one of the excellent event which organized by Tourism Department of Yogyakarta.
   (52) *The first one to bathe the bride is her mother, followed by the Kraton elders.
   (53) *So the room becomes very special because it announced by Putri Dambaan her self on 2002 when she celebrated her 81th birthday.
   (54) *The spatial arrangement of the palace based on the old Yogyakarta city landscape such as the name of architecture building and also the direction of the building.
   (55) *Thiwul used to be a substitute for rice, but now it has been changed into a snack by adding shaved coconut and brown sugar to make it taste sweet and sour.
   (56) *Ayam koteka made from chicken forcemeat mix with egg and special seasoning.
   (57) *When it cooked, put chicken mix into 20 centimeters bamboo which has 5 cm diameter.
   (58) *The sacred ceremonial has done on the royal wedding.
   (59) *This region has known as a pecinan in Jogja.
   (60) *Usually garnished with green onion and fried shallot and served with rice together with baby bean sprouts, salted preserved egg, shrimp crackers and chili sauce on the side.

2. **The Misformation of Passive Voice**
   (61) *Many performances has been done to enliven the event such as barongsai and liong parade, flash mob, Chinese culinary exhibition, Chinese accessories, Chinese performing art, tarot cards and others.
   (62) *The colossal performing of Ratu Boko Ballet which narrated about Prahara Pengging has been performed.
   (63) *Kotagede was founded being a capital city of Islamic.
   (64) *We can shop silver jewelry in many galleries that can be funded around here.

*PLAGIAT MERUPAKAN TINDAKAN TIDAK TERPUJI*