

STUDENTS' DIFFICULTY IN USING PARTS OF SPEECH IN SPOOF TEXT IN STUDENTS OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION PROGRAM

Melda Veby Ristella Munthe^{1*}, Anita Sitanggang², Herman Fukada³, Froilan D Mobo⁴

e-mail: meldavebyristellamunthe@gmail.com¹, anitasitanggang2019@gmail.com²,
fukadaherman@gmail.com³, froilanmobo@gmail.com⁴

^{1,2,3} English Education Study Program, Universitas HKBP Nommensen Pematangsiantar,
Indonesia

⁴Philippine Merchant Marine Academy, Philippines

Abstract

Grammar is a language to talk about language. Just as one cannot explain how a motor engine functions (or is falling to function) without naming words for its parts and their specific actions, so it is impossible to explore the function of words and the part they play in forming meaningful language without a naming procedure. The purpose of this research is to know the students' difficulties in using Parts of Speech of a text. This research is a qualitative method with a phenomenological approach. This research was conducted on the first semester student namely 95 students in 2 classes at HKBP Nommensen University Pematangsiantar. The instruments used written test. The results showed the highest one is very good category with 68 students with 71,5% and the fair category with 2 students on the 2,1%. It found no Interjection included. The text used the determiner/ article out of the box of Parts of Speech with 13 words. The dominantly applied by the students in finding the difficulties is stated to the Pronoun, Adjective, and Adverb. The last stated the word of article or determiner into the Adjective.

Keywords : Difficulties, Parts of Speech, Text

Abstrak

Grammar adalah bahasa untuk berbicara tentang bahasa. Sama seperti seseorang tidak dapat menjelaskan bagaimana fungsi mesin motor (atau mulai berfungsi) tanpa menyebutkan kata-kata untuk bagian-bagiannya dan tindakan spesifiknya, demikian pula tidak mungkin untuk mengeksplorasi fungsi kata-kata dan bagian-bagian yang dimainkannya dalam membentuk bahasa yang bermakna tanpa penamaan. prosedur. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui kesulitan siswa dalam menggunakan Parts of Speech dari sebuah teks. Penelitian ini merupakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan fenomenologis. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada mahasiswa semester satu yaitu 95 mahasiswa pada 2 kelas di Universitas HKBP Nommensen Pematangsiantar. Instrumen yang digunakan tes tertulis. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan yang tertinggi kategori sangat baik sebanyak 68 siswa dengan persentase 71,5% dan kategori cukup dengan 2 siswa dengan persentase 2,1%. Tidak ditemukan kata seru yang disertakan. Teks yang digunakan adalah determiner/article out of the box of Parts of Speech dengan 13 kata. Yang dominan diterapkan oleh siswa dalam menemukan kesulitan dinyatakan pada Pronoun, Adjective, dan Adverb. Yang terakhir menyatakan kata artikel atau penentu ke dalam Adjective.

Kata Kunci : Kesulitan, Bagian Pidato, Teks

Introduction

English is a global language with vital applications in economics, commerce, science, and other fields. (Wahid & Thais, 2020), English is very essential and is often considered as the most important of all school courses, owing to the fact that writing, reading, speaking, and listening are required in every school subject and in life to varying degrees. As a result, mastering English is extremely crucial in Indonesia. Because of the importance of English in both oral and written international communication, the Indonesian Ministry of Education has made it a compulsory subject in schools. Every student struggles with learning and comprehending English. This is reasonable, given how different it is from the language of students studying in the national language, such as Indonesian students who are not natural English speakers or American students. They are perplexed by learning new languages, writing, and pronouncing words. As learning about the other languages especially English, students should master four skills of English. Those are very important in learning language (Mayangsari & Fauziati, 2022). But not only master of four language skills, students should master the language components such as grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, spelling, punctuation, etc (Yuni, 2021). Regarding with the importance of grammar proficiencies, it is important for as to know what grammar is about. Grammar is concerned with labelling sentences with part of speech (Kamble et al., 2020). Part of speech is a traditional term to describe the different word that are used to form sentences, such as noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection. So, it is necessary that the students understand the function of word in sentences (Julianti, 2018).

Dealing with the statements above, the writer can assume that both grammar and part of speech cannot be separated in English learning teaching because parts of speech are the aspects of grammar that hold important role for one to master the language skill in English (Bakir & McStay, 2018). Such as in writing English sentences, it must using grammar (Scheibenzuber et al., 2021). Based on the previous research, it is formulated by the students' ability in identifying Part of Speech on the written test (M. A. Fahmi & Cahyono, 2021). After explaining the material and taking the test, the researcher takes the result of their ability namely based on the value of them is poor (Karaaslan et al., 2018; Chen et al., 2020). It meant that after teaching them about Part of Speech, they still have the difficulties in analysing it (Bangyal et al., 2021). So, based on the phenomena above, the researcher tried to analyse their ability by testing them. The limitation focused on the vocabulary which focused on the vocabulary mastery on Parts of Speech. Namely: Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Adjective, Adverb, Preposition, and Conjunction (Duong et al., 2020). The Grammar-Translation method requires the students to translate whole texts word for word and memorize numerous grammatical rules and exceptions and enormous vocabulary lists (Calder et al., 2020). On the other hand, the Grammar-Translation method allows the students to analyze the language rather than using the language (Mantasiah R et al., 2021). A research conducted by (R. A. Fitria et al., 2022) indicated that the Grammar-Translation Method is better than using a communicative approach. However, the communicative approach is better than fluency approach. Therefore, (T. N. Fitria, 2021) also concluded that the ideal approach is obtained from those two learning approaches. Also, Darmayenti et al., (2021) stated that the Grammar Translation Method is appropriate in teaching English grammar.

Part of speech is the basic types of words that English has. English learners should be able to recognize and identify the different types of words in English, so that they can understand grammar explanation and use the right word place (Choudhary & Arora, 2021). Parts of speech are words that can be used in various contexts. Every word in the English language functions as at least one part of speech; many words can serve, at different times, as two or more part of speech, depending on the context (Malmsten et al., 2020). According to Richards, et al, part of speech is a traditional term to describe the different types of word that are used to form sentence, such as noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection (Karam, 2018).

The grammatical descriptions require reference to word classes (or parts of speech). Two of them are nouns and verbs. Further distinctions were made within word classes, such as nouns, the distinction between common nouns and proper nouns. The grammarians have varied the number of classes and subclasses—the more comprehensive and detailed their descriptions, the more classes

and subclasses they require. The word classes are divided into two categories: open classes and closed classes. Open classes are the largest classes because many new words can be formed from the roots of the open classes. Those open classes are such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. The rest belong to the closed classes such as auxiliary, conjunction, preposition, determiner, pronoun, numeral, and interjection. This study focused on implementing the Grammar Translation Method to improve the students' ability to identify parts of speech focusing on verbs, nouns and adjectives through the classroom action research method. Part of speech may be identified by:

- a. Meaning (e.g., a verb is the name of a state or event: go)
- b. Form (e.g., a verb has an – ing - form, a past tense and a past participle: going, went, gone)
- Function (e.g., a verb may form or be part of the predicate of a sentence: they went a way).

Method

The research topic here is about the use of spoof text to know students' difficulties in using parts of speech as a qualitative research. Research design refers to the schema or plan that constitutes the entire research study. In conducting this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative Research describes phenomena in the form of words. This research belongs to qualitative because Bogdan (2002:3) defines that qualitative research is a research which yields the descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from observing people and their behaviour (Wood et al., 2018). It made the subject of the research as a participant namely the first semester student of teachers training college. Namely group: PI.A1 and PI.A2.

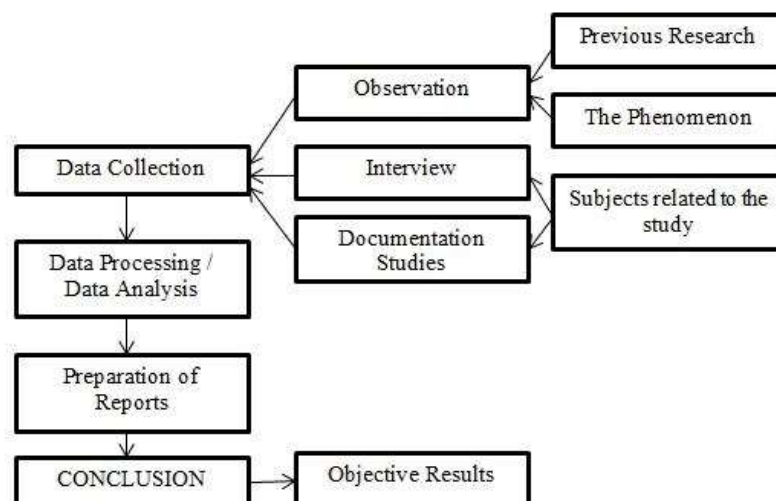


Figure 1. Descriptive Qualitative Research Design

The instrument of the data is a test, namely a written test that design by the researcher to the participants. In collecting the data, It collected the data based on the students' ability in identifying vocabulary. Firstly, It conducted the text that contains of parts of speech. Secondly, It tested them by giving them a written text entitled "Lim's Coat" that contained of 190 words. Thirdly, It explained the instruction of analysing the data(Solovyev et al., 2018). Fourthly, It gave 30 minutes to read the text. Latest, It gave them time 60 minutes to analyse the vocabulary based on the part of speech. After collecting the data, It made the steps how to analyse the data (Jayanti, 2019). Firstly, It counted the vocabulary which contained of the part of speech. Secondly, It classified by making them a code into their groups. Thirdly, It found the variant of the vocabularies that written by the students mostly. Fourthly, It described the findings. Afterwards, It took the conclusion of that finding (Kovács et al., 2021)

Result And Discussion

The subject of the research is the students in class PIA1 and PIA2 amount $45 + 50 = 95$ students namely the totality at the first semester student of 2 classes of teachers training college of NHU Pematangsiantar. It held on NHU Pematangsiantar for a day taking the data (T. N. Fitria, 2021). The source of the data was analyzing the passage entitled "Lim's Coat" in 90 minutes (Mariana et al., 2018). The instrument of supporting the data was a script which is contained of the 190 words on the 14 sentences. It used post-test in finding their difficulties by using the part of speech (Kuang & Zheng, 2022a).

The descriptive test analysis is used to find out students difficulties in using parts of speech on the spoof text in 'Lim's Coat' at the first semester students of teachers training college of NHU Pematangsiantar (Zulaikah et al., 2018). Based on the passage, It found 190 words included on part of speech. The Object of the research was the students did the test in using the eight of Part of Speech. It made the acronym of those vocabularies became Noun (N), Pronoun (Pro), Verb (V), Adjective (Adj), Adverb (Adv), Preposition (Pre), and Conjunction (Con) (Kuang & Zheng, 2022b).

Based on the result above found that dominantly the students at the first semester of teachers training college of NHU got the VERY GOOD category in using the text included Parts of Speech with 68 students and GOOD category with 23 students then followed by FAIR category with 2 students, and LOW with 2 students. It is about 71,5% able to identify the text in the high score with category A, about 24,2% on B category, 2,1% with C category, and the last 2,1% with D category. It found that there was no Interjection included on the text. It found the determiner/ article out of the box of Parts of Speech with 13 words. It's about 1,0% of it (R. A. Fitria et al., 2022; Fahmi & Rachmijati, 2021). It found the dominantly applied by the students in finding the difficulties is stated to the Pronoun, Adjective, and Adverb. They felt difficult in differentiates if it's a Noun or a Pronoun, an Adjective or an Adverb, and the last stated the word of article or determiner into the Adjective (Fitriana & Nurazni, 2022).

Conclusion

Based on the research results can be drawn conclusions the student's difficulties in using parts of speech on the text entitle "Lim's coat" applied at the first semester students of teachers training college of NHU Pematangsiantar got the highest one is very good category with 68 students with 71,5%, then followed by the good category with 23 students on the 24,2%, 2 students with low category namely 2,1%, and the last fair category with 2 students on the 2,1%. It found no Interjection included. She found this text used the determiner/ article out of the box of Parts of Speech with 13 words. It's about 1,0% of it. It found the dominantly applied by the students in finding the difficulties is stated to the Pronoun, Adjective, and Adverb. They felt difficult in differentiates if it's a Noun or a Pronoun, an Adjective or an Adverb, and the last stated the word of article or determiner into the Adjective.

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