STUDENTS' ABILITY ON IDENTIFYING PARTS OF SPEECH : A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS AT STAIN BENGKALIS

Nanda Kharisma[1], Rizka Trinastari[2]
[1] *English Study Program, STAIN Bengkalis, Indonesia*
Nanda.khrsmaa30@gmail.com
[2]*English Study Program, STAIN Bengkalis, Indonesia*
rizkatrinastari@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This paper discusses the result of an analyzing the ability of undergraduate students about the difficulty of identifying simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound-complex sentence. A descriptive quantitative approach and a descriptive qualitative approach are used in this study. Descriptive quantitative are used to see the student score test in analyzing simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound-complex sentence. Descriptive quualitative are used to see the result of students interview in their difficulty of identifying simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound-complex sentence. This study shows that student average is 11.84 from 20 point, the median is 12 from 20 point, and the range is 6 (as a lower score) and 17 (as a highest score) from 20 point. Most of the students still have a difficulty in identifying the formation of simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound-complex sentence. Especially because they still don't understand about connectors in the four types of sentences, such as subordinate connectors. Therefore students are required to practice writing in order to make it easier forming a simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound-complex sentence.

Keywords: : *parts of speech, descriptive text, ability, undergraduate, students.*

.

ABSTRAK

Tulisan ini membahas tentang hasil analisis kemampuan mahasiswa S1 tentang kesulitan mengidentifikasi kalimat sederhana, kalimat majemuk, kalimat kompleks, dan kalimat majemuk-kompleks. Pendekatan deskriptif kuantitatif dan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif digunakan dalam penelitian ini. Deskriptif kuantitatif digunakan untuk melihat skor tes siswa dalam menganalisis kalimat sederhana, kalimat majemuk, kalimat kompleks, dan kalimat majemuk-kompleks. Deskriptif kualitatif digunakan untuk melihat

Kata Kunci: : part of Speech, teks deskriptif, kemampuan, sarjana, siswa.

hasil wawancara siswa mengenai kesulitan mereka dalam mengidentifikasi kalimat sederhana, kalimat majemuk, kalimat kompleks, dan kalimat majemuk-kompleks. Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa rata-rata siswa adalah 11,84 dari 20 poin, mediannya adalah 12 dari 20 poin, dan rentangnya adalah 6 (sebagai skor terendah) dan 17 (sebagai skor tertinggi) dari 20 poin. Sebagian besar siswa masih kesulitan dalam mengidentifikasi pembentukan kalimat sederhana, kalimat majemuk, kalimat kompleks, dan kalimat majemuk-kompleks. Apalagi karena mereka masih belum paham tentang konektor pada keempat jenis kalimat, seperti konektor bawahan. Oleh karena itu siswa dituntut untuk berlatih menulis agar lebih mudah membentuk kalimat sederhana, kalimat majemuk, kalimat kompleks, dan kalimat majemuk-kompleks
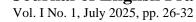
INTRODUCTION

Certainly, a sentence need words that are put together in a specific order in order for the statement to make sense. According to Iqbal Khan (2020, p. 2) "a word is a speech sound or a combination of sound having a particular meaning for an idea, object or thought and has a spoken or written form". Each word has a different class and function. This difference term is called parts of speech or more commonly known as word classes.

A group of words arranged in a certain order by grammatical conventions is referred to as a part of speech. "Each part of speech explains not what the word is, but how the word is used. The main parts of speech are verbs, nouns, adjectives, adverbs, determiners, conjunctions, prepositions and pronouns" (Oliva et al., 2018, p. 3). But also, some authors put interjection as parts of speech.

Understanding the different parts of speech is crucial because it allows one to arrange a word according to usage based on grammatical rules and context. Every word in a sentence, paragraph, or text contains a different part of speech.

With the parts of speech, various sentences can be written and arranged into a text. An understanding of the parts of speech will certainly produce various kinds of text, one of kind of text is descriptive text. What is meant by a descriptive text is one that clarifies the description of an object, be it people, animals, things, or locations, which is communicated through a strong narration.

Many academicians have studied the identification of parts of speech in descriptive texts, including Parena Wati in her thesis titled *Students' ability in identifying parts of speech in reading desriptive text at the second year of SMPN 4 Rengat regency of Indragiri Hulu* in 2010, the findings indicated that students' ability to recognize parts of speech when reading descriptive texts fell into the sufficient category. Of the 58 students used as samples, 36 received scores between 40 and 55, translating to a percentage score of 62.06%. The second is a thesis titled *An analysis of students' ability on parts of speech in their descriptive text at Assalam Islamic Senior High School Naga Beralih Air Tiris Kampar regency* by Riri Mardhatillah in the year 2020, with variable outcomes. The percentages of the correct answers, which are consecutively 86.60%, 100%, 80%, and 100%, classify students' ability to recognize common nouns, proper nouns, transitive verbs, and adverbs of frequency as good. The students' knowledge of intransitive verbs, the collection of adjectives, compound adjectives, and the adverb of manners was rated as being at a low level with respect to the percentages of right answers (26%, 0%, and 0%). The total of samples being 69 students.

This study differs from earlier studies in that the lovel of the samples education is higher. Both junior high school students and students in high school served as samples for the two researchers mentioned above. It is quite minimal for undergraduate students. Because of this, the researchers attempted to address the gap in their research by employing undergraduate students as samples, particularly those majoring in English education.

The aim of this research was to analyze the proficiency of STAIN Bengkalis English education students in recognizing all parts of speech in a text descriptive.

Methode

Descriptive quantitative research is the methodology employed. This approach was chosen the study's sole objective is to gauge the sample's proficiency in recognizing parts of speech as generally within the context of a descriptive text. A test is the instrument in use. The research will first gave a brief explaination about

parts of speech before applying this method. The sample will then be asked to identify words that comprise parts of speech, after which it will be given instructions to insert those words into the column in accordance with their own classifications. The sample used is the second year students majoring in English education, totalling 14 people. However, only 13 people agreed to participate as respondents. This sample was chosen because they were undergoing syntax course which in particular also studied parts of speech.

Result and Discussion

The research uses the formula to measure the percentage of students who can identify parts of speech in descriptive text with :

$$P = \frac{f}{N} X \ 100\%$$

P = Percentage

f = Number of Frequency.

N = Total number of respondents.

(Drs. Anas Sudjiono : 2019 p.25)

The following standard references are used to categorize students' proficiency levels in identifying parts of speech:

No.	Categorized	Classification
1.	Very good	80 - 100
2.	Good	66 - 79
3.	Enough	56 - 65
4.	Fair	40 - 55
5.	Poor	30 - 39

Tabel 3.1 Standard students proficiency level (Suharsimi : 1993 p. 249)

On October 19, 2022, we tested respondents and the following findings were obtained:

No.	Partisipant	Parts of Speech						
		Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs	Conjunctions	Prepositions	Interjections
1.	Partisipant A	10	5	4	3	3	4	-
2.	Partisipant B	10	5	4	3	3	4	-
3.	Partisipant C	10	5	4	3	3	4	-
4.	Partisipant D	10	4	5	0	3	4	-
5.	Partisipant E	10	4	5	0	3	4	-
6.	Partisipant F	8	5	4	2	2	4	-
7.	Partisipant G	9	5	4	2	2	4	-
8.	Partisipant H	10	4	5	0	3	4	-
9.	Partisipant I	9	5	4	2	2	4	-
10.	Partisipant J	8	5	4	2	2	3	-
11.	Partisipant K	10	3	3	0	3	4	-
12.	Partisipant L	10	4	3	0	2	3	-
13.	Partisipant M	9	5	2	0	3	1	-
	Total	123	59	51	17	34	47	-

Tabel 3.2 Result of test to the partisipants

*Information :

Maximum Noun : 10 Words

Maximum Verb : 5 Words

Maximum Adjective : 5 words

Maximum adverbs: 3 words

Maximum Conjunction : 3 words

Maximum prepositions: 4 words

Nouns, Verbs, Conjunctions, and Prepositions are the parts of speech that students are most familiar with and are likely to understand, according to the data above. Adjectives and adverbs are the unfamiliar words in this situation. Adjectives and adverbs, particularly specific adjectives like "collection adjective" and "compound adjective," and specific adverbs like "can," according to Riri Mardhatillah's thesis, can be classified as difficult to recognize components of speech (adverb of frequency and adverb of manner). One possibility is that the respondent is still unsure of how to properly employ adjectives and adverbs in a phrase.

The researcher can conclude that the ability of students majoring in English education falls into the very good category with a percentage of 77%, as can be seen from the table above. i.e., 10 out of 13 participants were successful in correctly identifying the parts of speech.

No.	Score	Frequency	Percentage	Ability level
1.	80- 100	10	77%	Very good
2.	66 - 79	3	23%	Good
3.	56 - 65	0	0	Enough
4.	40 - 55	0	0	Fair
5.	30 - 39	0	0	Poor

Tabel 3.3 Presentage of students' ability level

According to the attached data, students majoring in English education at STAIN Bengkalis are able to correctly and appropriately identify the part of speech in a descriptive text.

Conclusion and Suggestion

Conclusion

The objective of this research is to assess students' ability in identifying parts of speech in a descriptive text. As many as 13 people participated in this research as respondents. The results of this research is as precentage 77% of students majoring in English education have abilities that fall into the very good category, with grades ranging from 88 to 100.

Suggestion

Students must improve their capacity to identify and classify different parts of speech in a text, especially in adjective and adverb. Students must also be able to broaden their knowledge of the parts of speech so that it may be used in other aspects of their English skill, such as writing, speaking, reading, and listening.

References

Anas Sudijono, Statistik Pendidikan, Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada, 2007.

Iqbal Khan, S. (2020). Parts of speech. In J. Hanan (Ed.),
www.literaryenglish.com (First Edit). https://doi.org/10.5325/j.ctv18r6r9p.9

Oliva, M. B., Meehan, P., & Colombres, C. L. (2018). *English Grammar Basics*.

Suharsimi Arikunto, Dasar – dasar Evaluasi Pendidikan, Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 1993.

Wati, P. (2010). *STUDENTS' ABILITY IN IDENTIFYING PART OF SPEECH IN READING DESCRIPTIVE TEXT AT THE SECOND YEAR OF SMPN 4 RENGAT REGENCY OF INDRAGIRI HULU* (Nomor 2005).