



**The Use Of Particles By The Second Semester Students Of English Program
at Khairun University**

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Info Artikel

Sejarah Artikel:

Diterima: 25 November 2019

Direvisi: 15 Desember 2019

Dipublikasikan: 31 Desember
2019

e-ISSN: 2089-5364

p-ISSN: 2622-8327

DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.3598162

Abstract:

The writer applied descriptive method and basic statistic. The data are collected through instruments those are essay test and multiple choice. Essay test is about matching the synonym of the particles and translating the particles into Indonesian language. The data were analyzed and tabulated into rating scale and qualification. Based on the data, the students' mastery in using particles can be categorized as poor score. This is proven by students' mean score is 41.77% this is found out that only 3 respondents or 8.57% of them obtained good score 4 respondents or 11.42% of them obtained sufficient score 10 respondents or 28.57% of them obtained poor score and 18 respondents or 51.42% obtained very poor score. Overall, the second semester students of English study program involved in this research could not use particles correctly

Keywords: *Particles, english program.*

INTRODUCTION

In globalization era right now, English has important role for youth in order to face development of science and technology. Indonesian students study English as a foreign language but they should realize that English is also as an International language. It is used to communicate all over the world in order to compete in International level. However,

English has become compulsory subject from elementary school up to university but Indonesian students are still poor in english. Therefore, they should learn more English so that they can get more informations and compete with outside students of Indonesian because many knowledge and information are served or written in English.

In learning English, especially writing process students should master several elements of English that is structure, grammar, and vocabulary. They function are to make English sentences have clear meaning. To write English sentences are very difficult. Students sometimes get difficulties in writing process such as lack of understanding structure, grammar, and vocabularies to develop better writing. In this case, students should master the three elements of English above to avoid misunderstanding of written communication.

One of the important thing in writing English sentence is to mastery structure. There are many kinds of structure that have function to make English sentences completely. One of them is particle. Particle is the verb are combined with preposition that has certain meanings. For example: combination between run and across can have the same meaning as meet. That is why, the students should master particles as well as possible. Another definition is stated by Frank (1972:173) the prepositional form used with the verb may be referred to as an adverb, prepositional adverb or by the more general term particle.

A. Definition of Verb

Frank (1972: 47) Verb is the most complex part of speech. Its varying arrangements with noun determine the different kinds of sentences, statements, questions, commands, and exclamations. Like the noun, the verb has grammatical properties of person and number.

Greenbaun and Nelson (2002:92) verb is a word that can be the main word in a verb phrase and is often the only verb. Certain suffixes are added to nouns or adjectives to make main verb.

B. Types of Verb

Frank (1972: 47) classified that the types of verb described here differ according to the kinds of complement they may have.

1. Predicating Verb

A predicating verb is the chief word in the predicate that says something about

the subject. The predicating words (or predicator) has traditionally been called a verb of action.

Example:

- a. Babies cry
- b. She writes a letter

Predicating verb has actually been interpreted to include most non action verbs that are not linking verb.

Examples:

- a. I remember him
- b. She needs more money

The term event is probably a more exact to refer to what is denoted by a predicating verb. Based on the definition and examples above, the writer concludes that predicating verb show what is done by the subject.

2. Linking verb

Azar (1989:45) states that other verb like be that may be followed immediately by an adjective are called linking verb. Common verbs that may be followed by an adjective are: feel, look, sound, taste, appear, seem, become.

Examples:

- a. The girl is pretty
- b. She is hungry
- c. The milk tastes sour
- d. The rose smell sweet
- e. The man look angry

The linking verbs are often subdivided by modern grammarians into be and all others. One of the most important differences is that, whereas the other linking verbs are followed mostly by predicates, be may be followed by many types of complements.

Examples:

- a. He is *handsome* (adjective)
- b. He is handsome *boy* (noun)
- c. The man is *here* (adverb)
- d. Mary is *in the house* (prepositional phrase)

Based on the explanation and example above, the writer concludes that linking verb is non action verb which gives information about the subject.

3. Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

Frank (1972:49) states that, transitive verb takes a direct object (He is reading a book) an intransitive verb does not require an object (He is walking in the park) many verbs may be used either transitively (He was writing a letter) or intransitively (He was writing at the library). Other are transitive only and must be followed by an object. Such verbs are: have, like, need, owe, and remember.

Definition of Preposition

Frank (1972:163) preposition is classified as a part of speech in traditional grammar. Preposition range in meaning from such definite semantic notions as time, place, etc. A preposition signals that a noun or a noun structure follows. Azar (1989) an important element of English sentence is the prepositional phrase. It consists of a preposition and object.

Thomson and Martinet (1995:91) prepositions are words normally placed before nouns or pronoun, prepositions can also be followed by verbs but, except after but and except, the verb must be in the gerund form.

Kardimin (2009:331) preposisi adalah kata-kata yang biasanya bertempat sebelum kata benda (noun) atau kata ganti (pronoun) atau preposisi lebih mirip dengan kata depan dalam tatanam bahasa Indonesia.

Types of Preposition

Frank (1972:163) a highly detailed classification of all preposition would be fruitless in a text on grammar, since such a classification would have to include many items that more properly belong in the lexicon of the language than in the grammar of the language.

1. Preposition of time

Preposition of time may introduce not only adverbial [repositional phrases, but they may also introduce adjective phrases that modify nouns or pronouns . Such as on, at, in, since, by, from, until, till, for, during, or, within, and before.

Examples:

- a. I saw him on Saturday
- b. I saw him at noon
- c. I saw him in the morning

Concerning with the definition and examples above, preposition of time tells about when something happens.

2. Preposition of place

Preposition of place are used to described the pace or position of noun such as in, or, inside, on, and at.

Examples:

- a. Hang your coat in the closet. (*in* gives area of something)
- b. There was on inside the house (*inside* emphasizes the containment)
- c. Put the dishes on the table (*on* indicates surface of something)
- d. He is at school (*at* refers to a general vicinity)

Some prepositions are also classified as preposition of place. That is over, above, under, underneath, beneath, below, near, next to, along, side, between, and opposite.

3. Preposition of Direction or Movement

The prepositions of direction are classified as to, from, toward, away from, into, out of, up down, through, past (by), and as far as (up to).

Examples

- a. He always walks *to* school *from* his home.
- b. The pilgrims headed *toward(s)* Mecca
- c. They moved *away from* their old neighborhood
- d. He ran *into* the house quickly. After a few minutes he ran *out of* the house with an umbrella under his arm
- e. He climbed *up (or down)* the stairs
- f. The ship sailed *around* the island
- g. You can drive *through* that town in an hour
- h. We will walk only *as far as (up to)* the old schoolhouse. Then we will turn back

Based on the definition above, the writer concludes that preposition of direction or movement which show action of things or person from one place to another place.

Function of Preposition

The preposition has the function of connecting a noun or pronoun to another words, usually a noun, verb, or adjective.

Examples:

- a. The girl with the red hair is beautiful. (with connects hair with the noun girl)
- b. The girl arrived in the morning. (in connects morning with verb arrived)
- c. She is fond of roses. (of connects roses with adjective fond)

Concerning with definition and examples above, function of preposition is to connect the words in a sentence.

Position of preposition

Frank (1972:198) A preposition usually initiates the prepositional phrase. However, in certain formal usages, the object of the preposition may appear in initial position in the clause, and the preposition in final position.

Examples:

- a. Which house does he live in? (Question)
- b. What is this dress made of? (Question)
- c. There is the house (which) he live in. (Adjective clause)
- d. I like the material (which) this dress is made of.
- e. We do not know which house he lives in. (Noun clause)
- f. We do not know what material this dress is made of.

Based on the definition and examples above the writer would like to conclude that, the preposition can take position in the end of the sentences.

Definition of Particle

Frank (1972:172-173) preposition may combine with a verb to form new vocabulary item. This verb preposition combination goes by several names. They are two part verbs, composite verb, phrasal verbs. The prepositional form used with the verb may be referred to an adverb, a prepositional adverb or by the more general term *Particle*. The verbs in such combinations are mostly one-syllable words and the most common prepositions are those denoting place. Such prepositions are: in, out, off, over, up, down, and through.

Fisher et al (2004:200) particle marks the underlying position of the verb, as this would commit us to assuming that the verb moves rightwards, which would be an unorthodox and unfounded assumption in the model of grammar we are using.

Types of particle

1. Separable particle

With the separable particle verb, a personal pronoun object must be placed between the verb and the prepositional form. Other types of pronoun are also usually placed between the two parts of separable verb. Such as put this on, pick one (or some, a few), out, but, sometimes pick out one.

Examples:

- a. Please hand in your paper. (please *hand* your paper *in*)
- b. He called up the doctor. (he *called* him *up*)
- c. Please look up the new words. (please *look* them *up*)
- d. Turn on the lights. (*turn* them *on*)
- e. Take off your glasses. (*take* them *of*)

If an object has long modification, it is used only after the two parts of the separable verb.

Examples:

- a. Take off those tight shoes that are hurting you so much
- b. We must break down all the figure that might be questioned by the auditor

Table 1
The list of separable particle

No	Separable Particle	Synonym
1	Break down	Smash and destroy
2	Call of	Cancel
3	Cross out	Draw a line through
4	Do over	Redecorate
5	Put off	Postpone
6	Figure out	understand
7	Fill in	Add the necessary information
8	Fill out	Complete
9	Find out	Discover
10	Give back	return
11	Give up	Stop
12	Hand in	Submit
13	Hand out	Distribute
14	Hold off	Delay
15	Keep of	Stay away from
16	Leave of	Omit
17	Look over	Examine
18	Make up	Invent
19	Pick up	Take, especially with the finger
20	Put away	Return to its proper place
21	Put on	Wear
22	Put out	Extinguish
23	Start over	Begin again
24	Talk over	Discuss
25	Tear down	Destroy
26	Tear up	Tear the paper into a lot of pieces
27	Throw away	Discard
28	Try on	Put on something before buying
29	Turn down	Decrease
30	Turn off	Stop
31	Turn up	Increase
32	Wake up	Stop sleeping
33	Write down	Put down in writing

2. Non Separable Particle

With the non separable particle verb cannot separate by object and pronoun, it also the combination of verb and preposition.

Examples:

- a. I will call on Jack and James. (i will *call on* them)
- b. You take after your father. (you *take after* him)
- c. I will see about the matter. (i will *see about it*)

Table 2
The list of Non separable particle

No	Non Separable Particle	Synonym
1	Bring about	Cause to happen
2	Call on	Visit
3	Catch up with	Reach
4	Drop out of	Leave
5	Get along with	Live harmoniously
6	Get in	Enter
7	Get over	Recover
8	Get through with	Finish
9	Go about	Be busy with
10	Go after	Try to obtain
11	Go over	Review
12	Keep up with	Progress
13	Look after	Take care of
14	Look for	Search for
15	Look into	Investigate
16	Pick on	Disturb
17	Put up with	Tolerate
18	Run across	Meet
19	Run out of	Exhaust
20	Take after	Resemble
21	Watch out for	Be careful with

Based on the explanation above, the writer concludes that non separated two words verb precedes the object and cannot be separated by its own object.

3. Intransitive Particle

Intransitive particle is combination with verb and adverbial particle and no object.

Table 3
The list of Intransitive particle

No	Intransitive Particle	Synonym
1	Hang up	Put down
2	Come out	Appear
3	Eat in	Eat at home
4	Eat out	Eat in a restaurant
5	Get up	Stop sleeping
6	Pass away	Die
7	Set out	Begin
8	show up	Appear
9	Turn up	Arrive

C. Research Methodology

Creswell (2008:191) descriptive statistics will help you summarize the overall trends or tendencies in your data, provide an understanding of how varied your score might be, and provide insight into where one score stands in comparison with other.

Sarwono (2006: 138) statistik descriptive mengacu pada transformai data mentah kedalam suatu bentuk yang akan pembaca lebih mudah memahami dan menafsirkan maksud dari data atau angka yang ditampilkan.

The writer conducts this research by using descriptive method to describe students' mastery in using particle. The total number of second semester students at English Language Education of Khairun university were 118 students they divided into three classes. Than, the writer used purposive sampling to choose them as the sample. This research used test as an instrument to collect the data, the instrument consists of 20 items about matching the synonym of particles, 10 items about translating particles in Indonesian and 10 multiple choices.

Discussion

The writer used rating scale of qualification to analyze data were collected.

Table 4
The score of value in every item

No items	True Answer	Middle asnwe	Wrong answer	No answer
1-20	3	-	0	0
21-30	3	1.5	1	0
31-40	1	-	0	0

In the table above, the writer considered the criteria of value in every items such as, 1) in every score of items 1-20 the writer gave them score 3 but the score of wrong answer is 0 because these items are about matching the synonym of particles and verbs, 2) in every score of items number 21-30 the writer gave score 3 for the true answer if the answer is not complete the score is 1.5 score of the wrong answer is 1 and the score of no answer is 0 because these items are about translating particle into Indonesian, 3) in every score of items number 31-40 is 1 but the writer gave them score 0 if the answer wrong because these items consists of multiple choice.

Table 5
Rating scale and qualification of the students' score in using particle

No	Rating scale	Qualification	Frequency	Percentage
1	90-100	Very good	-	-
2	80-89	Good	3	8.57
3	60-79	sufficient	4	11.42
4	40-59	Poor	10	28.57
5	0-39	Very poor	18	51.42
Total			35	100

The table above shows that, from 35 respondents just 3 respondents or 8.57% of them obtained good score, 4 respondents or 11.42% of them obtained sufficient score, 10 respondents or 28.57% of them obtained poor score, and 18 respondents or 51.42% of them obtained very poor score. It means that, the students' mastery in using particles are still very poor because most of them obtained very poor score.

The item number 1 is 26 respondents answered correctly and the

mean score is 74.28, items number 2, 3, 4, and 36 were only 11 of them answered correctly the mean score of respondents in every items is 31.42, item number 5 is 20 respondents answered it correctly the mean score of them are 57.14, items number 6 and 11 were only 2 respondents of them answered correctly the mean score are 5.71, items number 7 and 29 were only 10 respondents answered these item correctly the mean score is 28.57, items number 8, 13, 16, and 21 were only 14 of them answered these items correctly the mean score of is 40, item number 9 was 25 respondents answered correctly the mean score is 71.42, items number 10, 17, 18, and 24 were only 15 of them answered these items correctly the mean score is 42.85.

The items number 12 was only 9 respondents answered this item correctly the mean score is 25.71, item number 14 was only 4 respondents answered this item correctly the mean score is 11.42, items number 15 and 18 were only 6 respondents answered these items correctly the mean score is 17.14, item number 19 was only 5 respondents answered correctly the mean score is 14.28, items number 20 and 26 were only 12 respondents answered these items correctly the mean score is 34.28, items number 22 and 27 were only 13 respondents answered correctly the mean score is 37.14, item number 23 was only 27 respondents answered correctly the mean score is 77.14, and items number 25 and 39 were only 17 respondents answered correctly the mean score is 48.57.

The item number 28 was 22 respondents answered correctly the mean score is 62.85, item 30 was only 8 respondents answered correctly the mean score is 22.85, item 31 was only 19 respondents answered correctly the mean score is 54.25, item 32 and 33 were only 1 respondent answered correctly the mean score is 2.85, item 34 was only 7 respondents answered correctly the mean score is 20, item 35 was only 3 respondents answered correctly the mean score is 8.57, item 37 was only 18 respondents answered

correctly the mean score is 51.42, and item 40 was most of them answered correctly those are 32 respondents and only 8 answered incorrectly.

The data above showed that the second semester students at English Program of Khairun University are still low mastery in using particle.

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