THE ANALYSIS OF USING VERBS IN DESCRIPTIVE PARAGPAH
IN SEMESTER 1 STBA JIA IN ACADEMIC YEAR 2021/2022

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Abstract

This research aimed to describe how the students use verbs in their writing descriptive paragraph. The sample uses are the students of semester 1 class B with the total number of students are 21 students. The instrument uses in this research are test and interview. After analyzing, the results shown that in test 1 students score average are 84.2. in test 2 the average of students score is 88.47. in writing descriptive paragraph, the result shown that there are still some students made mistakes in using to be present and past, I joining to be and verbs, in diction, to infinitive, tenses and missing verb. Based on interview, shown that writing is a difficult subject for some the students. Also, They ignore about grammatical rule when they are writing.

Keywords: descriptive paragraph, verbs

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A. INTRODUCTION

English in Indonesia is generally taught as a foreign language. Foreign language is a language that is not the primary language, but become one of the commonly used language in the country. English as the first foreign language in Indonesia and it has been taught from elementary school up to university. In university level, for many years even the students have already learnt English but many of them have some difficulties four functional skills. The problem comes up apparently as the consequence of their native language influence. Besides that, they rarely have a habit. That is why they quiet difficulty to master.

Writing is one of four functional skill that must be mastered by university students. Writing as a compulsory subject, must be followed by students from semester one to semester four. In JIA languages foreign school, writing divided into four such as, Basic Writing, Intermediate Writing, Pre Advance Writing and Advance Writing. All subjects have one final purpose, that is to make students able to compose their own thesis.

Writing has very strong coordination with verbs. In the other hand, can be said that verbs are basic in constructing a sentence. There is no sentence without verb. In English, one sentence must consist of minimum one subject and one verb. It called simple sentence. A Subject tells who or what is the sentence is about. A verb tells what the subject is or does. In simple sentence there are some variations like one subject two verbs, two subjects one verbs.

For the beginner of college students, actually they have to know it well. However, the fact in the classroom is different. They lack of knowledge about verbs. Most of them even cannot differentiate how to use actions verbs, linking verbs, auxiliaries and kinds of tenses. For example, I am come from Semarang. This sentence has two verbs, they are, am and come. Other example is, My name Tuti. In this sentence there is no to be or linking verb. The correct sentence is, My name is Tuti.

A verb is a part of speech that expresses action or a state of being and thereby tell what a noun or pronoun does or what it is. (Yarber, 2010:15) He also states that they are kinds of verbs: action verbs, linking verb, helping or auxiliary verbs (2010, pp. 16-17).

Yule stated (2011, pp. 82-83) verbs are words used to refer to various kinds of actions (go, talk) and states (be, have) involving people and things in events.
(Jessica is ill and has a sore throat so she can’t talk or go anywhere).

Besides, Linking verb connects (links) the subject to another word or group of words that describes the subject. Linking verbs show no action. Anker (2010, p. 317) The most common linking verb is be (am, is, are, and so on). Other linking verbs, such as seem and become, can usually be replaced by a form of the verb be, and the sentence will still make sense. To find linking verbs, ask yourself: What word joins the subject and the words that describe the subject.

Common Linking Verbs like: am, are, is, was, were, seem, become, look, appear, taste, feel, sound, grow, remain (Yarber, 2010, p. 16). Brandon, called linking Verbs as the being verbs. Being verbs are few in number and are also easy to identify. The most common being verbs are is, was, were, are, and am. (2011, p. 403). A linking verb is like a chain; it links one word to another word that describes or renames the first word. (Juzwiak, 2009, p. 270). Moreover, A helping verb joins the main verb in a sentence to form the complete verb. Anker (2010, p. 318) The helping verb is often a form of the verbs be, have, or do. Besides, A helping verb is like a helping hand; it helps another verb (Juzwiak, 2009, p. 270).

A sentence may have more than one helping verb along with the main verb. Helping verb + Main verb = Complete verb. Common Helping are: am, have, do, can, are, has, does, could, been, had, did, may, being, might, is, must, was, should, were, will, would.

**B. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

1. **Research Method**

   The method of the research uses is descriptive study. Descriptive studies are design to obtain the current status of phenomena and are direct toward determining the nature of situation as it exists at the time of the study (Arikunto, 2010:18). Based on this definition, the researcher concludes that descriptive research is designed to give information and a clear illustration about the social situation with the objective of descriptive research. In this case the point of descriptive research is to collect and accumulate the basic data in descriptive way or its intent to make the description about pronoun mastery on writing paragraph. In this research the researcher was using descriptive research. In descriptive research a researcher is exploring, and describing, with the purpose to explain and predict a phenomenon based on the data acquired in the field. Descriptive
research is only trying to draw clearly and sequentially towards the questions of research which had been determined before researcher come to the field.

2. **Time and Place of the Research**
This research has been accomplished for six months, started from September 2021- August 2022. and the test result were collected. The interview has been done by the students during teaching and learning process. This research is located at STBA JIA, jalan Cut Mutiah No. 16A Margahayu-East Bekasi.

3. **Data Source**
In this research data gained from writing paragraph by analysing sentences made by morning class B with total respondents 21 students.

4. **Technique of Data Collection**
In this research data collected by observation, tests and interview.

5. **Technique of Data Analysis**
In applying descriptive quantitative technique, the researcher analyzed the ordinal data to find out about the percentage of the students result from the test. In order to analyze the data, the researcher used some procedures. First, array of information that will be evaluated, second, the students ability in using verbs is defined and evaluated. Finally, tabulating the errors by counting the errors, putting the errors into the table based on classification of errors and counting the percentage of errors using formula as follows :

\[
P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%
\]

Where:

- \( P \) : The total percentage
- \( F \) : The frequency
- \( N \) : Total number of the students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80% - &lt;100%</td>
<td>Very Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60% - &lt;80%</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40% - &lt;60%</td>
<td>Enough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20% - &lt;40%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0% - &lt;20%</td>
<td>Very Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To get mean of score, the researcher using pattern below:

\[
M = \frac{\Sigma x}{N}
\]

\( M \) : Mean of Score
\( \Sigma x \) : Accumulative score
\( N \) : Number of respondents

For analyzing the data from writing paragraph, the researcher use rubric, and then the researcher made a summary of the data. After all the data test and interview were collected, the researcher was making a conclusion that related to the theory.
6. Research Instrument

The instrument that used in this research were test and interview. In designing test, the researcher took the material from the student hand book. Then, she discussed with partner lecturer. In pre-observation, the researcher only observed the learning process of students in the classroom. The last research instrument is interview. It was conducted to add the data information about using verbs. Also, to make the result clearly, researcher also made some tests.

C. RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this research, the writer set up 2 grammar test and 1 writing test. Test 1 held on 22 of March 2022. In this test, the researcher focused to set up a test for knowing the ability of students in to be. The result can be seen below:

Table 2. The Result of Test 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very Good (80% - &lt;100%)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>76.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good (60% - &lt;80%)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>23.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enough (40% - &lt;60%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low (20% - &lt;40%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Low (0% - &lt;20%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table can be concluded that the most students who get 80 and 100 and the least is 60. Based on Bluman table, it is in Very Good Criteria. In addition, the average of score is 84.2.

Test 2, held on 10 May 2022. In this research, the researcher focuses on verbs either action and nonaction verbs. The result can be seen below:

Table 3. The Result of Test 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very Good (80% - &lt;100%)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>90.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good (60% - &lt;80%)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enough (40% - &lt;60%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low (20% - &lt;40%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Low (0% - &lt;20%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table can be concluded that the most students who get 80 and 100 and the least is 60. Based on Bluman table, it is in Very Good Criteria. In addition, the average of score is 88.57.

The last test, held on 22 June 2022. Differ with other test, it was a composition test. Students asked to make a paragraph consist of 150 words or about 10 sentences. The researcher gave some topics to be chosen. They are Ied al Fitr, Christmas, and Chinese New Year.

After correcting all paragraphs, the researcher can draw some points, they are:

1. Although the test result from 2 tests about verbs shown they are in very good criteria, in fact the students still made mistakes in using verbs in composition.
2. The mistakes can be seen from the sentence sometimes they missed to
be such as:

a. It is a second time Ied Mubarak without my daddy, and we believe my dad happy there.
b. We already go to mosque

3. Some of them make mistake in verb agreement such as:
   a. Mother prepare for food
   b. we goes to our home town

4. They made mistake in using to be present and past, such as:
   a. I planned to went the city where my father is buried.
   b. …this Christmas is fun.

5. They made mistake also in joining to be and verbs, such as:
   a. after a long journey, I was arrived and rested for a while then we visited.
   b. In Chinese, we are celebrate many events…
   c. Once we are done…

6. The students made mistake in decided verb using, such as:
   a. takbiran night with full of happiness, we felt with hamdalah.
   b. We put new clothes and…

7. They made mistake in using to infinitive such as:
   a. I planned to went …
   b. I don’t want make my sibling….

8. The students confused which to be or verb used such as: … and we are food and all kinds of cakes happily.

9. Students made mistakes in tenses such as:
   a. after that we go back home…
   b. I didn’t enjoy it much and that’s why I don’t think …
   c. …that would be made for BBQ.
   d. when I was still a child, my family and I celebrate…
   e. we did worship and we enter…

Based on the data interview, the researcher can draw some points:

1. Although the explanation has already clear, the students still got difficulty in determining the usage of to be and verbs, especially in writing paragraph.
2. Some of students still lack of grammar ability, especially in verbs agreement and tenses.
3. When they are composing a paragraph, sometimes they ignore the usage of tenses. They only write what are on their mind. Writing is one of the subjects that they think is quite hard.
4. They prefer to do exercise that fill in the blanks rather than composing a
D. CONCLUSION, IMPLICATION, AND RECOMMENDATION

1. Conclusion

After conducting the research and doing data analysis, the researcher draws the conclusion in this following:

a. Based on the test result, from both of the test most of the students got in very good criteria. The average from test 1 is 84.2 and from test 2 is 88.57

b. Although they are in very good criteria, some of them still made mistakes in miss to be, verb agreement, to be present and past, join to be and verb together, diction, to infinitive, determine verb and to be, and tenses.

c. Based on the interview, the researcher seen the ability in writing is still low regardless the students still have difficulties in using verbs. They also think that writing is hard.

2. Recommendation

Based on the conclusion, the researcher would like to give some suggestions related to this research below:

a. For Writing Lecturer

   The writing lecturer should do the best for developing the writing teaching and learning process by performing better approach and technique to increase students’ interest, in order to increase feedback with the students. Also, writing lecturers provide selected material and teaching aids.

b. For students

   Students should study and do more practice in constructing sentences. They can also increase their ability by making group work and learn individually by opening writing website.

REFERENCES


sentences and paragraph. St. Martins.
