THE ABILITY OF STUDENTS OF ENGLISH STUDY PROGRAM 2017/2018 YEAR, ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF INDRAGIRI TO DISTINGUISH PRESENT PARTICIPLE FROM GERUND

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Abstract
Language is purely human and non-instinctive method because language is the most frequently used and most highly developed form of human communication. And language is a distinctly human instrument, although other animals produce sounds and noises, the human language alone is articulated into words and alone is capable of expressing an infinite variety of thought. Languages are not just sets of symbols. They also often conform to a rough grammar, or system of rules, used to manipulate the symbols. The grammar of a language is a complex and highly structured affair because it operates in terms of concepts and categories which have to be defined in the same way. So we need grammar in using English and the understanding about grammar also influences our ability in English. The students of English study program 2017/2018 year, Islamic university of Indragiri are the students who are obliged to use English in almost all subjects. So, the researcher is eager to know their ability to distinguish present participle from gerund can be as a measure and correction for them how far their understanding about English. In conclusion, the students of English study program to distinguish present participle and gerund has percentage, there was 62.02 % the correct answer, while the percentages of the incorrect answer was 37.98 %. From the percentage of the correct answer above can be said that the ability of the 2017/2018 year students of English study program, Islamic University of Indragiri in distinguishing present participle from gerund is **good**.

Keywords: *Distinguishing, present participle, gerund.*

Abstrak
Bahasa adalah metode murni manusia dan non-naluriah karena bahasa adalah bentuk komunikasi manusia yang paling sering digunakan dan paling berkembang. Dan bahasa adalah alat manusia yang jelas, walaupun hewan lain menghasilkan bunyi dan suara, bahasa manusia saja diartikulasikan menjadi kata-kata dan mampu mengekspresikan berbagai pemikiran yang tak terbatas. Bahasa bukan hanya kumpulan simbol. Mereka juga sering menyesuaikan diri dengan tatabahasa kasar, atau sistem peraturan, yang digunakan untuk memanipulasi simbol-simbol. Tata bahasa suatu bahasa adalah urusan yang kompleks dan sangat terstruktur karena beroperasi dalam hal konsep dan kategori yang harus didefinisikan dengan cara yang sama. Jadi kita membutuhkan tatabahasa dalam menggunakan Bahasa Inggris dan pemahaman tentang tata bahasa juga mempengaruhi kemampuan kita dalam Bahasa Inggris. Mahasiswa Program Studi Bahasa Inggris Tahun Akademik 2017/2018, Universitas Islam Indragiri adalah siswa yang berkewajiban untuk menggunakan Bahasa Inggris di hampir semua mata kuliah. Jadi, peneliti ingin tahu kemampuan mereka untuk membedakan *present participle* dari

gerund bisa menjadi ukuran dan koreksi bagi mereka seberapa jauh pemahaman mereka tentang Bahasa Inggris. Kesimpulannya, siswa Program Studi Bahasa Inggris untuk membedakan *present participle* dan *gerund* memiliki persentase 62,02% jawaban yang benar, sedangkan persentase jawaban yang salah adalah 37,98%. Dari persentase jawaban yang benar diatas dapat dikatakan bahwa kemampuan mahasiswa Program Studi Bahasa Inggris Tahun Akdemik 2017/2018, Universitas Islam Indragiri dalam membedakan *present participle* dari *gerund* memang baik.

Kata Kunci: *Membedakan, present participle, gerund.*

INTRODUCTION

Language is considered to be a system of communicating with other people using sounds, symbols and words in expressing meanings, ideas or thoughts. Language can be used in many forms, primarily through oral and written communications as well as using expressions through body language. Edward Sapir (1949: 8) says that language is purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desire by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols. Language is purely human and non-instinctive method because language is the most frequently used and most highly developed form of human communication. And language is a distinctly human instrument, although other animals produce sounds and noises, the human language alone is articulated into words and alone is capable of expressing an infinite variety of thought. Languages are not just sets of symbols.

They also often conform to a rough grammar, or system of rules, used to manipulate the symbols. David Nunan (2003: 143) says that grammar is generally thought to be set of rules specifying the correct ordering of words at the sentence level. Every human language include English has its own grammar. The grammar of a language is a complex and highly structured affair because it operates in terms of concepts and categories which have to be defined in the same way. So we need grammar in using English and the understanding about grammar also influences our ability in English.

Present participle and Gerund also some parts of grammar so we cannot ignore them. The ability to understand them is really important. Less understanding about them can make serious problem especially in the case of the use of English grammatical structure correctly. What happens if we are faced with such a kind of test that is related with present participle and gerund, while we do not have deep understanding about them? I think it will make us fail in the test. C. B. Burch (2003: 94) says that gerund like infinitives, are also consistent in form or physical appearance. They end in the verb suffix *–ing*: eating, sleeping, reading, thinking. One difficulty in recognizing gerunds is that other verbal (participles) may also end in *–ing*. Gerunds can be separated from similar-looking participles, though, by remembering that gerunds function as nouns and only as nouns. The same forms that both have makes people confuse to distinguish them.

Nowadays, to learn English is really important. Many countries introduce English to their nation. English has become a major subject in school's curriculum in Indonesia starting from elementary schools to university level. Indonesians people will get used to use English in following years. Indonesians has Indonesian or *Bahasa Indonesia* as their native language whose structure is different from English. Because of that, there might be some mistakes that made by the Indonesian students when they use English especially when using present participle and gerund. The students of English study program 2017/2018 year, Islamic university of Indragiri are the students who are obliged to use English in almost all subjects. So, I am eager to know their ability to distinguish present participle from gerund can be as a measure and correction for them how far their understanding about English especially about present participle and gerund.

1. The Kinds of Present Participle

1.1 Present Participle as an Attributive Adjective

Present Participle as an attributive adjective is usually used to modify a noun, so it is also called a noun modifier.

It is usually intransitive (it does not take an object) and the verb form of the sentence is in the progressive (continuous) aspects. For examples: walking man, sleeping child, crying baby. This function should be clear from the gerund (verbal noun) in which present participle is to modify noun. In other words, the present participle can be easily substituted by another word such as walking man (the man that walks / is walking). However, it is depending on the main verb.

1.2 Present Participle after Verb of Sensation

Present participle can be used after certain verb of sensation (perception) such as: see, hear, notice, taste, feel, watch, perceive, smell, witness, observe.

1.3 Present Participle after Certain Verbs

There are some certain verbs that can be followed by present participle Thomson and Martinet, (1984: 122). They are: Find, catch, leave, spend, waste, go, busy.

1.4 Present Participle Replacing a Main Clause

Present participle is usually possible to express one or two actions by the same subject occurring simultaneously. The present participle can be before or after the infinitive verb.

When one action is immediately followed by another by the same subject to the first action, it can often be expressed by present participle.

When the second action forms part of the first, or is a result of it, we can express the second action by present participle.

1.5 Present Participle Replacing a Subordinate Clause

The present participle as clause modifier can replace since/because/for (because + subject + verb).

1.6 Present Participle Forms the Continuous Tense

The continuous tense indicate the aspect of time and duration. The present continuous tense, example, is to express an action at the moment of speaking as in she is standing there. When the sentence is produced, the action of standing occurs at the same time. The present perfect continuous tense indicates the duration of the action, that is until the sentence is produced, the action will continues to a certain point of time after the sentence is produced.

1.7 Present Participle after Have

In this case present participle put after have + objects (Have + object + present participle).

1.8 The Kinds of Gerund

Gerund has exactly the same form as the present participle Thomson and Martinet (1984: 227). Furthermore, Allen (1987: 177) states it is the part of verb that ended by –ing and function as noun. Azar (1981: 182) also states that a gerund is used in the same ways as with a noun, examples: talking, playing, and swimming. A gerund is used in the same ways as with a noun (as a subject or an object).

1.9 Gerund as Subject of a Sentence

A gerund can be used as a subject of a sentence like a noun. This subject in this case always requires a singular verb. This is connected with the statement by Pyle and Munoz (1987: 164) says that if a sentence begins with gerund, the verb must be also singular.

1.10 Gerund after Preposition

The gerund form must be used when a verb is placed immediately after a preposition. Verbs + preposition followed by the gerund such as: approve of, give up, rely on, insist on, succeed in, count on, keep on, be better of, think about, depend on, put of, think of, object to, look forward to, etc.

1.11 Gerund after Possessive Adjective

a. If the verb of verb + preposition is directly followed by gerund it refers to the subject of a verb.

b. Useful verbs and expressions which can take either construction are:

dislike, dread, fancy, involve, like (negative), mean, mind, propose, recollect,

remember, resent, save, stop, suggest, understand, approve / disapprove of,

insist on, it's no good / use, object to, there's no point in, what's the point of.

c. Excuse, forgive, pardon, and prevent are not followed directly by the gerund but take possessive adjective/pronoun + gerund or pronoun + preposition

d. Possessive adjective and pronoun object compared in formal English the possessive adjective is used with the gerund. But in informal English we very often use the pronoun. The student therefore has a choice of forms, but is recommended to use the pronoun.

1.12 Gerund as Object

Gerund as object can be found after certain verb. This list of the verb is the

verb followed by gerund and function as an object (Frank, 1972: 323; Thomson and martinet, 1984: 23).

Admit, anticipate, appreciate, avoid, acknowledge, advocate, advise, contemplate, consider, copulate, discuss, defer, delay, deny, defeats, dislike, dread, disclaim, drop, encourage, entail, evade, enjoy, escape, excuse, fancy, imagine, finish, forgive, facilitate, give up, be, grudge, imagine, involve, justify, keep (continue), keep on, leave off, loathe, mind (object), mean, mention, miss ,necessitate, pardon, postpone, prevent, propose, practice, put off, quit, recollect, remember, resent, resist, risk, recommend, relinquish, relish, renounce, report, save, stop, suggest, shirk, sanction, tolerate, try, understand, urge, withhold.

1.13 Gerund after Certain Expression

There are certain expression which are followed by the gerund such as the expression that use: can't stand (endure), can't stop, can't hear, can't resist, and the expressions that use: it's no use, it's no good, and also after the adjective use worth.

1.14 Gerund Used in Short Prohibition

Gerund is also used in short prohibitions.

1.15 Gerund as Nouns Compounds

Gerunds used in noun compounds are also called noun adjunct. Gerunds are not inseparable from the noun such as: diving board, sleeping room, stamp-collecting. It makes they are distinguish from present participle used as adjectives, which may be separated from the nouns; smiling girls may be changed to a girl who is smiling and so with dancing girls it can be changed to the girls who are smiling. This means that the noun compound having must be regarded as unit or one unity. Such as swimming pool, it can't be changed with the pool which is swimming.

Sylvia Chalker and Edmund Weiner (1994:174) say that gerund is the –ing form of the verb when used in a partly noun like way, as in no smoking (in contrast to the same form used as a participle, e.g. everyone was smoking)."

Pyle, M.A and Munoz, M. E (1974: 43) say that present participle is used as an adjective when the noun it modifies performs or in responsible for an action.

METHOD

1. Population and Data

In Merriam-Webster Collegiate Dictionary (2003: 966) it is stated that population is a group of individual persons, objects, or items from which the samples are taken for statistical measurement. Related to the definition above, I concluded that the population of this research was all the 2017/2018 year students of English study program except the first semester, Islamic University of Indragiri that consists of 65 students and now they are still in third semester.

2. Data Collecting Method

In order to collect the data I set forty multiple-choice sentences consist of twenty sentences using present participles and twenty sentences using gerunds. All the sentences I organized randomly begin from number one until number forty. And from the sentences I asked the students to choose which sentences use present participles and which sentences use gerunds in 30 minutes. The answers that are made by the students were the data to be analyzed.

3. Data Analysis Method

The data were analyzed to identify the mistakes that using the formula below. Bungin (2005: 171)

$$n = \frac{x\ 100\ \%\ fx}{N}$$

Note:

fx = Number of the categories test.

N = Total number of population.

n = Percentages of the correct answers and incorrect answers.

In order to measure their ability percentage, I used the theory of Suharsimi Arikunto.

81 - 100 %	: sangat baik
61 - 80 %	: baik
41 - 60 %	: kurang
0 - 20 %	: kurang sekali.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

I gathered the data from the 2017/2018 year students of English study program, Islamic University of Indragiri that consist of 65 students and the test held on September 25th 2017. In order to get the correct form to distinguish present participle from gerund I will use the theory of A.J Thomson and A.V. Martinet. In describing the data completely, I tried to tabulate the

whole data items of 42 sentences test so that I could get information which sentences were chosen correctly and which sentences were chosen incorrectly.

Table 1 The Percentage of Correct Answer and Incorrect Answer of Present Participle and Gerund by the Students of 42 Sentences Test.

No	Present Participle							Gerund							Correct Answer	Percentages (%)	Incorrect Answer	Percentages (%)
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N				
1							*								48	73.85	17	26.15
2													*		35	53.85	30	46.15
3				*											51	78.46	14	21.54
4	*														24	36.92	41	63.08
5								*							56	86.15	9	13.85
6						*									21	32.31	44	67.69
7							*								45	69.23	20	30.77
8									*						40	61.54	25	38.46
9														*	35	53.85	30	46.15
10												*			41	63.08	24	36.92
11	*														22	33.85	43	66.15
12	*														16	24.62	49	75.38
13									*						38	58.46	27	41.54
14				*											33	50.77	32	49.23
15													*		42	64.62	23	35.38
16					*										49	75.38	16	24.62
17								*							46	70.77	19	29.23
18		*													52	80	13	20
19											*				60	92.31	5	7.69
20					*										45	69.23	20	30.77
21									*						39	60	26	40
22											*				56	86.15	9	13.85
23						*									18	27.69	47	72.31

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N				
24										*					32	49.23	33	50.77
25					*										40	61.54	25	38.46
26														*	35	53.85	30	46.15
27						*									34	52.31	31	47.69
28													*		47	72.31	18	27.69
29	*														53	81.54	12	18.46
30												*			41	63.08	24	36.92
31										*					30	46.15	35	53.85
32		*													38	58.46	27	41.54
33											*				50	76.92	15	23.08
34				*											36	55.38	29	44.62
35													*		51	78.46	14	21.54
36	*														54	83.08	11	16.92
37										*					47	72.31	18	27.69
38							*								34	52.31	31	47.69
39		*													44	67.69	21	32.31
40														*	32	49.23	33	50.77
41		*													43	66.15	22	33.85
42								*							40	61.54	25	38.46
TOTAL															**2605**		**1595**	
AVERAGE (%)															**62.02**		**37.98**	

Note:
- A: P.P. as an attributive adjective
- B: P.P. After verb of sensation
- C: P.P. after certain verbs
- D: P.P. replacing main clause
- E: P.P. replacing subordinate clause
- F: Gerund as subject
- G: Gerund after preposition
- H: Gerund as object
- I: Gerund as compound noun
- J: Gerund as short prohibition
- K: Gerund after possessive adjective
- L: Gerund after certain expressions
- M: Gerund after possessive adjective
- N: Gerund after certain

Symbol " * ": Part of/Included in.

The percentage of the correct answers made by the 2017/2018 year students of English study program, Islamic University of Indragiri was 62.02 %, while the percentages of the incorrect answer were 37.98 %.

The most dominant incorrect answer between present participle and gerund that made by the student is in present participle with the percentage 54.49 %. While the percentage of incorrect answer in gerund is 45.51 %

CONCLUSION

Having analyzed the data presented in the previous discussion, I make some conclusions that the percentage of the correct answers that made by the 2017/2018 year students of English study program, Islamic University of Indragiri is 62.02 %, while the percentages of the incorrect answer is 37.98 %. From the percentage of the correct answer above can be said that the ability of the 2017/2018 year students of English study program, Islamic University of Indragiri in distinguishing present participle from gerund is good. Because based on the

interval made by Arikunto "good "category is between 61%-80 %.

The most dominant incorrect answer between present participle and gerund that made by the student is present participle with the percentage 54.49 %. It means that the understanding of the 2017/2018 year students of English study program, Islamic University of Indragiri is better in present participle than gerund.

Present participle is the part of verb, which ended by –ing that functions as an adjective, whereas, gerund is also part of verbs which is ended by –ing and function as a noun. In other words it can be said that between present participle and gerund have the same form but different function.

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