

The Analysis of The Students' Ability in Studying Causative Verbs at Second Grade of SMK N 1 Rantau Utara

Muhammad Rusli¹

English education study program Teacher training and education faculty
Al-washliyah university of labuhanbatu

ABSTRACT

This study aims to (1) To know and describe the students' ability in studying causative verbs (2) To know the students' most difficulties in studying causative verbs. The focus of this research to know students' ability and the students' most difficulties in studying causative verbs at the accounting 1 class of second grade in SMK N 1 Rantau Utara. So, the subject of this research involves students. This research method was using the method of interview and English test. Data analysis was using descriptive analysis techniques. And after researching, the researcher make conclusions that: (1) The students' ability in studying the causative verb at second grade of SMK N 1 Rantau Utara was in "good" category, it is based on the calculation of average students' score that is 70,4. (2) The researcher found the most students' difficulties in studying causative verbs in the second grade of SMK N 1 Rantau Utara is passive causative verbs. The result of this research showed by the percentage of the student. There are the students' percentage had good answered is 87,5% and the students' percentage of the student had bad answered is 12,5%.

Key word: students' ability, causative verbs, analysis

INTRODUCTION

English is used for many purposes around the world. There are many reasons why it is important to learn. The most common reason is because of its role as a language of International communication. It is used in various aspects, such as in transportation, commerce, banking, tourism, and education. There are countries make English becomes second language.

In Indonesian, English has been taught as an optional subject at school from the fourth grade up to sixth grade of Elementary School. Moreover, English is taught as a compulsory subject at school from the first grade of Junior High School up to the third grade of Senior High School and also as a general basic subject at University.

There are four language skills in English teach, which include four skills there are listening, speaking, reading and writing. The skills must be taught integrated without ignoring the language components: (1) vocabulary, (2) pronunciation, (3) phonology, and (4) grammar. Teachers should not teach the language skills and language components separately. The activity should require students to make some choices within a context and to receive feedback on the appropriateness of their choice. Moreover, it is hoped that the students can communicate in the target language, both spoken and written.

In English we must know about grammar because grammar is important role in understanding English. The students will be able to develop their listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills by mastering grammar. According to Marianne Celse – Murcia and Diane Larsen – Freeman (1999:2) "Grammar is important to be taught because it affect students' performance in all four skills – listening, speaking, reading, and writing".

By having good knowledge of grammar, learners will be helpful in expressing what they want to say and interpreting correctly. Without grammar, language will be disorganized and evokes some communicative problems. Grammar is important not only in order to use English correctly, but also appropriately and meaningfully.

In learning grammar, students should learn about part of speech. There are eight parts of speech that need to know namely: noun, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun, preposition, conjunction and interjection. By learning this, students will able to make a good sentences in communication.

The part of speech that will be discussed in this research is the part of verb namely the causative verbs. According to Betty Scramper Azar (2002: 339) "Make, have, and get can be used to express the idea that "X" causes "Y" to do something". According to Marianne Celce – Murcia and Diane Larsen – Freeman (1999: 653) "Causative construction as those that depict one agent successfully causing another agent to perform an action". The subject does not do the action but the subject has the action done by an agent. In other meaning, causative verbs is used when one thing or person causes another thing or person to do something.

The researcher is very interested in this research because after researcher asked the English teacher of SMK N 1 Rantau Utara many students who still have difficulties in studying causative verbs. And in the SMK N 1 no one researcher do the reasearch about this title yet.

Based on the background explanation above, the researcher would like to find out the ability and the most difficulties students in studying causative verbs. And then the researcher take the title "**The Analysis of the Students' Ability in Studying Causative Verbsat Second Grade of SMK N 1 Rantau Utara**".

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter presented Literature Review which divided into: Analysis, Grammar, Causative Verbs, Students' Ability.

Analysis

According to David Rossen Wasser and Jill Stephen (2003: 1), "Analysis is to ask what that something means. It is to ask how something does what it does or why it is as it is. Analysis is the kind of thinking you'll most often be asked to do in your work life and in school; it is not the rarefied and exclusive province of scholars and intellectuals".

Become a better analytical thinker and writer is it become more aware of your own thinking processes, building on skills that you already possess, and eliminating habits that get in the way. The five activities people when they analyze. There are Suspend Judgment, define significant parts and how they are related, make the implicit explicit, look for patterns, and keep formulating questions and explanations.

Data analysis is the process of making meaning from collected data. Qualitative researcher continue to collect data until they reach a point of data saturation. Data saturation occurs when the researcher is no longer hearing or seeing new information.

Most qualitative studies depend on responses to interview questions. As each individual responds to interview questions, the responses can be analyzed and compared for relevance to the research questions. It is also helpful to have an expert review the data independently. Attention should be given to the quality of the database. For instance, individuals may provide irrelevant entered into information (outside the scope of the study). Once the data are organized and entered into a computer file for analysis, the next step is to conduct a stastical analysis to explore the contours of the data.

Grammar

According to James D. Willams (2005: 2), "Grammar is the formal study of the structure of a language and describes how words fit together in meaningful construction". According to Scott Thornbury (2002: 1), "Grammar is partly the study of what forms (or structures) are possible in a language".

According to Harmer (2001: 12) also defines that "grammar is the description of the ways in which words can change their forms and can be combined into sentences in that language".

There are several meanings of grammar. According to M. Celce – Murcia and D. Larsen – Freeman (1999: 2), "Grammar is a way that accounts for both the structure of the target language and its communicative use".

According to Oxport Learner's Pocket Dictionary (2008: 193), "Grammar is rules for forming words and making sentences". According Leech et al (1993: 4), "Grammar is a mechanism for putting words together".

There are several meanings and different meaning about grammar but the goal is basically equal. Grammar is study about structure language of forming words fit together and make a sentence.

Causative Verbs

Causative verbs is thing or person causes another thing or person to do something. The subject in causative verbs does not do the action but the subject has the action done by an agent. The subject may request, convince/persuade, forced , gave permission, aided to agent to do the action. According to M. Celse-Murcia and D. Larsen-Freeman (1999: 653) define, “Causative Verbs as verb depict one agent successfully causing another agent perform action. Some verbs which enter into these constructions (**cause, force, get**) fall syntactically into the object-control category; others (**make, have**) take bare infinitive complements”. According to Betty Schramper Azar (2002: 339) defined that, “**Make, have, and get** can be used to express the idea that “X” causes “Y” to do something”. According to Manik Joshi (2014: 1), “Causative verbs is a person or thing does not perform an action directly.

There are two types of causative verbs: Active Causative Verbs and Passive Causative Verbs. The active causative verbs is used when someone causes something to happen, or when a person causes another one to take an action. The passive causative verbs is used to talk about having something done by another person or thing. Betty Schramper Azar (2002: 339) said, “The past participle is used after **have** and **get** to give a passive meaning”.

The active causative verbs is used when someone causes something to happen, or when a person causes another one to take an action. In the active causative verbs, tenses just influential in Causative Verb do not influential in the verb. And the active causative verbs always there an object.

a. Causative Have

Causative have is used when we requested or asked someone to do something. Betty Schramper Azar (2002: 339), “Causative have is followed by simple form of a verb, not an infinitive. Have gives the idea that X requests Y to do something”.

The formula:

Subject + Have + Agent+ Verb I + O (Any Tense) (Person)

The Examples:

1. I **have** him **take** my photograph.

Explanation: I cause him to take my photograph. This means that he took my photograph because I requested or asked him to do it.

2. She **has** him **take** her photograph.

Explanation: She causes him to take her photograph. This means that he took her photograph because she requested or asked him to do it.

The Meaning and Function of Causative Verbs

The meaning of Causative Verbs is different one another. In the active sentence, Causative Get has different meaning from Have, Let, Help and Make although they are all informal and the most occurring causative verbs. It communicates ideas that the subject of the main clause used persuasion or coercion to get the desired action from the embedded subject. The function of causative Get, Make, Have, Let and Help is to signal that someone has caused something or someone to do something.

Students' Ability

Student is someone who still do the study at school or university. According to UU No 20 Tahun 2003 about National Education System Chapter (1) Paragraph (1) Verse (4), “Student is a part of people who try to develop potential self by learning process which available in stripe, stage, and kind of specific education”. According to Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary (2014: 441), “Student is person who is studying at a collage or university”.

Students of second grade of senior high school generally are 15th-18th years old, they are not children anymore but they are in the transition period. It is because they have a role as teenager, their position is between the end of childhood and the beginning of adult period.

Ability is capability or power perform in doing something. It says ability when someone do better in doing something it is like act physically, legally, mentally, morally, financially, etc. According to Poedarminto (2005: 16), "Ability is capability or skill, while ideas says that ability is the capability or a power to do something physical or mentaly. Based on ideas, also deliver the opinion and wish". According to Hornby (1968: 78), "Ability is power in doing something, fitness for ability for being improved". According to John B. Carroll (1993: 3) "Ability is in common usage in both everyday talk and in scientific discussions, its precise definition is seldom explicated or even considered". According to Richard (1990:221) "Ability is a quality of being able to do something physical, mental or legal, power to perform and ability related with power capacity to act physically, legally, mentally, morally, financially, etc".

Based on the defenition of student and ability above, we can define that students' ability is a capability or a power of student in doing something such as physical and mentaly.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research takes place at SMK N 1 Rantau Utara. This school is located in Jl. Ahmad Yani No.437. This rearch focused in the second grade and it is planed on February 2018. In this research the researcher used qualitative research. To know the students ability of using causative verb, the researcher uses quantitative approach. According to John W. Creswell (2012: 26), "Qualitative involves the process of collecting, analysing, and report writing the result". In this research, the researcer used two instruments that consisted of English test and Interview. The English test is the students answer sheet on the use of causative verbs which were given by the researcher and the researcher interview the student about the most difficulties in studying causative verbs. In completing the data, the writer used some techniques of data collecting as follows:

English Test

In this technique, the reasearcher gave the test in multiple choice form about causative verbs that is aimed to know the students ability in studying causative verbs and the students most difficulties about causative verbs.

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter is divided into two parts there are research finding discussion. The data is based on the English test and interview made by the accounting 1 of second grade students of SMK N 1 Rantau Utara in academic year 2017/2018.

Research Finding

The researcher did the research in 5th March 2018 in the second grade of SMK N 1 Rantau Utara, the researcher pick the accouting 1 class of second grade in SMK N 1 Rantau Utara. The researcher got the result of the test and interview about causative verbs made by students. The class is consisting of 40 students.

The researcher analyzed the students' ability in studying causative verbs and wanted to know the students' ability in studying causative verbs by doing multiple choice test and the most difficult in studying causative verbs by doing interview. After doing that, the reseracher got the data that should be analyzed.

The content in researching at second grade of SMK N 1 Rantau Utara are The Students' Ability in Studying Causative Verbs and The Most Difficulties in Studying Causative Verbs.

Discussion

In this chapter is discuss about the analysis of the students' ability in studying causative verbs. From the data in the chapter IV the students know about causative verbs and here the researcher want to know students' ability and the students difficulties in studying causative verbs.

Before doing interview with the students. The researchergave test for the students, the test wasmultiple choice and based on the data researcher found most of student has wrong answer in the passive causative verbs question. The passive causative verbs question is number 1, 4, 5, 12, and 13. There were under 30 students right in answering the test. So, the researcher result that the most student difficult in studying causative verbs is the passive causative verbs.

After doing English test the researcher interviewed the students to know students most difficult is studying causative verbs and the result of interview are: (1) For the number oneinterview, the students gave the difference answer, the students answerd causative verbs is someone who tell/help someone to do something, causative verbs is a sentence that a person have another person to do something, and causative verbs is a sentence that used to show the subject not responibility in the action. Many answered of the students but the most aswere that they answerd iscausative verbs is a sentence that a person have another person to do something. (2) For the number twointerview, the students gave the difference answer, the students answered causative verbs is hard to understand in distinguishing in active and passive, the students had difficult in putting causative verbs (have, get, make, let, and help). Many answer of the students but the most students answer which make them difficult is they hard in differenting studying passive causative verbs.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research result of the analysis in the previous chapter, it can be conclude as follows :

- 1 The students' ability in studying the causative verb at second grade of SMK N 1 Rantau Utara was in "good" category, it is based on the calculation of mean students' score that is70,4.
- 2 The researcher found three students' difficulties in studying causative verbs it was the students had difficult in passive causative verbs, the students had difficult in putting causative verbs (have, get, make, let, and help), and the students had low ability in grammar. But the most students' difficulties in studying causative verbsin thesecond grade of SMK N 1 Rantau Utara is passive causative verbs.

REFERENCES

- Allen, W. Stannard. 2009. *Living English Structure Fifth Edition*. New Jersey: Longman.
- Amer, Dr. Walid Mohammad. *Causativity in English an Arabic: A Constractive Study*. Gaza: Islamic University of gaza.
- Azar, B. Schramper. 2002. *Understanding and Using English Grammar 3rd Edition with Answer Key*. U.S.A : Longman.
- Celce-Murcia, M. And Larsen-Freeman, D. 1999. *The Grammar Book: An ESL/EFL 2nd Edition*. United States of Amerika: International Thomson Publishing, Inc.
- Chatti, Sami. *The Semantic Network of Causative Make*. ICAME Journal. No. 35, pp. 5 – 17. http://clu.uni.no/icame/ij35/Sami_Chatti.pdf. 23 Desember 2017

