**Chapter 1**

**Introduction**

* 1. **Background of the Study**

Human beings are social creatures which cannot stand individually to meet their life need either its physical or spiritual. They need to interact with each other. Language is as a medium to be able to communicate the human beings with others. Communication can be created because of the language, and language can be created because of the encouragement and the desire of each individual to communicate.

According to Kridalaksana (2008: 21), in linguistic dictionary, defined that *bahasa sebagai sistem lambang bunyi yang arbitrer, yang dipergunakan oleh para anggota suatu masyarakat untuk bekerja sama, berinteraksi, dan mengidentifikasi diri*. Similar with the earlier research, Grambs (1984: 206), said that:

Language is audible human speech or vocal articulation, the body of words mutually understood by a social group, community, or people, or an established tongue, whether oral, written, or both; any codified means of communication or expression of information, ideas, of feelings.

As a system, language consists of the components which are orderly organizing to the fixed pattern. In other words, language does have its own direction and rules. In English, it is called syntax. According to Crystal (2008:471), Syntax is a traditional term for the study of rules governing the way words are combined to form sentences in a language*.* It can generally be classified into four kinds of uses, those are: Word, Phrase, Clause, and Sentence. Word is the most little part in Syntax. All English sentences cannot be released from the structure of words, which of course consist to parts of speech. There are eight kinds of parts of speech in English, as follows: Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Adverb, Conjunction, Interjection, Preposition, and Adjective.

Most languages, not all, do have adjectives. English has an adjective which can be divided into four kinds of uses, those are: attributive, predicative, absolute, and nominal adjectives.

Hence, the writer has decided to get focus only on the use of adjectives. The most interesting in studying the adjectives is about identifying the adjectives ending in –ing and in –ed or usually be called Present and Past Participle Adjectives. The writer’s reason for taking the research of those adjectives is caused by the fact which said that many people—in this case, students, are confused about how to identify them.

In addition, Indonesian people has declared themselves that they are required to master English as a foreign language which have to be learned while they are schooling whether in elementary school, junior-high school, or senior-high school. It is the main causes that the TEFL—Teaching English as Foreign Language, should be developed by the teacher, especially by the junior English teacher. In order to increase the TEFL, teacher has to find the most appropriate method in teaching English, especially in teaching English linguistics.

The misuse of these adjectives is mostly happened in this country. Most of them, especially the students, are through fire and water to identifying this kind of adjectives. Therefore, the writer does well-intentioned to analyze the students’ ability in identifying this kind of adjectives, in order to find the best way for the teacher about teaching it. Because without finding the confusing part in identifying these adjectives, the teacher would not be able to develop their way or method or anything in teaching this kind of adjectives.

* 1. **Research Problem**

Based on the description on the background above, the writer identifies the research problems as follows:

1. How is the students’ ability in identifying the predicative and attributive adjectives ending in –ing and in –ed?
2. What kinds of error did the students make in identifying the predicative and attributive adjectives ending in –ing and in –ed?
	1. **Limitation of the Study**

The writer does realize that the study has to be specified in result. In order to avoid misunderstanding, the writer will limit the research into these four parts:

1. The writer limits the study to the students’ ability in identifying the predicative and attributive adjectives.
2. The writer limits the study to the students’ ability in identifying the predicative and attributive adjectives ending in –ing and in –ed.
3. The writer will give the student a worksheet where the predicative and attributive adjectives ending in –ing and in –ed are existed. Meanwhile, on that worksheet, there would be so many sentences which exactly blank in where the adjectives are patterned.

See the example of the sentence below:

*That movie is interesting*

 *S V Adj -ing*

See the example of the blank sentence on the worksheet below:

*That movie is ……… (Interest)*

 *S V Adj ?*

The students will fill the blanks right above with the correct adjective, either ending in –ing or in –ed, then.

1. The writer will find the error of these kinds of adjectives on the students’ worksheets.
	1. **Objectives of the Study**

Based on the description of the research problem before, the writer would identify the aims of this research as follows:

1. Knowing the students’ ability in identifying the predicative and attributive adjectives ending in –ing and in –ed.
2. Finding kinds of error which the students made in identifying the predicative and attributive adjectives ending in –ing and in –ed.
	1. **Significances of the Study**

Without having the significances, the study might be not allowed to be conducted. In definition, the study contains two significances; those are theoretical and practical significances.

1. Theoretical Significances

This study was based due the difficulties in identifying the predicative and attributive adjectives ending in –ing and in –ed. Ergo, the result of this study can be used as a study of the identification of the predicative and attributive adjectives ending in –ing and in –ed. It can also be used as a study of the differences between error, misuse, and mistake.

Some data find that there is a possibility which defines that mistake is only a mistake. For example, the uses of full stop at the end of the sentence. In reality, knowing about using a full stop is generally known, even by the researchers, included the sixth grade of elementary school. It is already known by the academician.

1. Practical Significances

Practically, the result of this study would provide a reference to the language teacher to the interest of linguistics, particularly which is related to the uses of adjective. Still, it can be a reference for the other researcher about making a further research which is related with the use of adjectives. For the institution, in this case, schools, it can also be used as a reference for Library.