

**THE ABILITY IN USING PARTICIPIAL ADJECTIVES OF THE  
SIXTH SEMESTER STUDENTS OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF LETTERS UNIVERSITY " 45 "**



**UNIVERSITAS**

**A THESIS**

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UNIVERSITAS "45" UJUNG PANDANG

FAKULTAS SASTRA

Berdasarkan surat keputusan Rektor Universitas "45" Ujung Pandang, Nomor SK. 017/U-45/VIII/90 tanggal 14 Agustus 1990, tentang panitia ujian skripsi, maka pada hari ini Sabtu..... tanggal 10 Mei 1997 skripsi ini diterima dan disahkan setelah dipertahankan di hadapan panitia ujian skripsi Universitas "45" Ujung Pandang untuk memenuhi salah satu dari syarat-syarat guna memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra pada :

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The writer is sure that "No body is perfect and Nothing is perfect", in the world, so the writer believes that this thesis is still far from perfection. For the reason the writer really expect the readers' constructive-criticism and valuable-suggestion in improving this thesis.

Finally, the writer hopes this thesis will be useful for the readers to do the next research in order to increase the quality of our English both of speaking and writing, so that we can communicate more better.

Last but not least, may Almighty Allah SWT blesses us. Amin.

The Writer



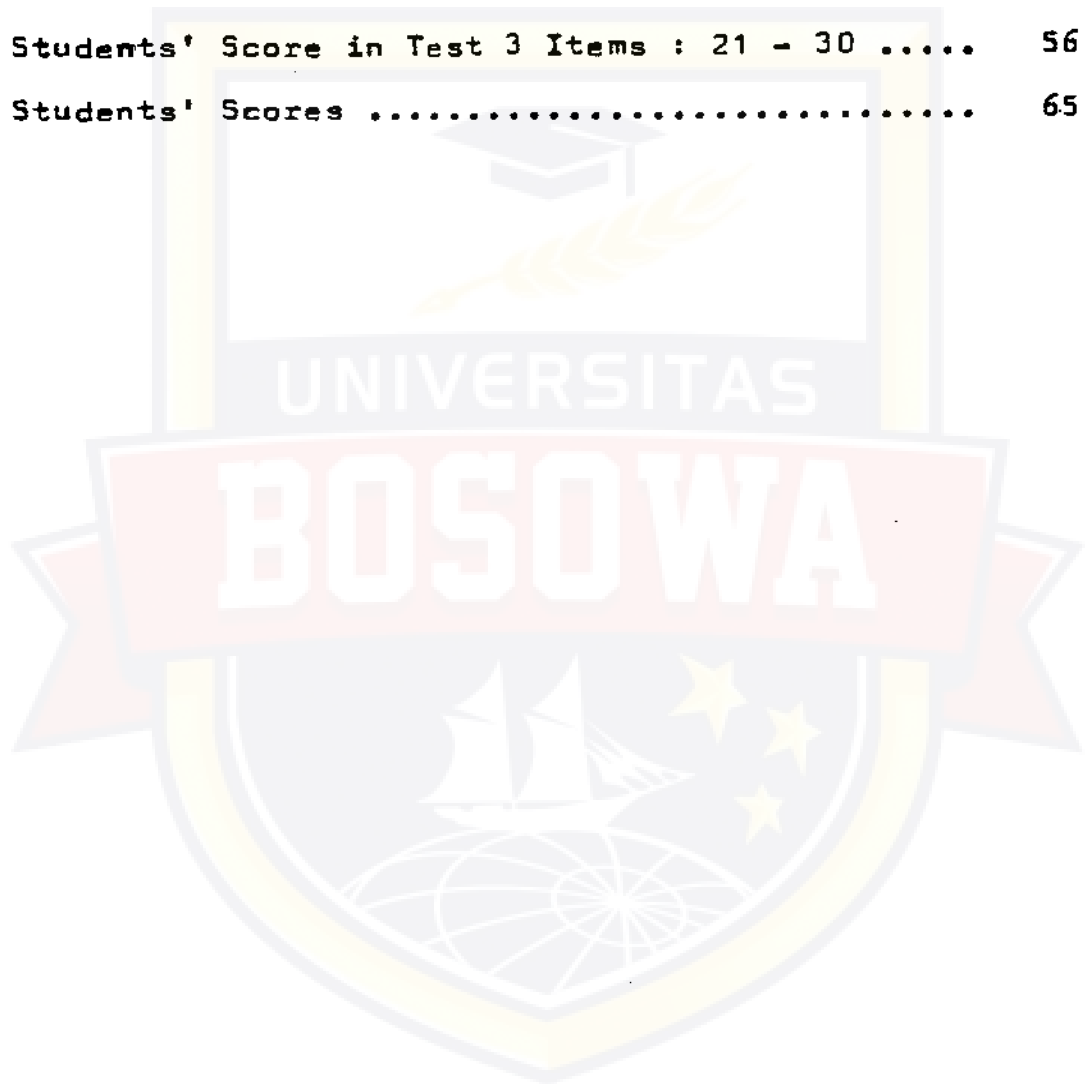
## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
HALAMAN AWAL .....	i
HALAMAN JUDUL .....	ii
HALAMAN PENGESAHAN .....	iii
HALAMAN PENERIMAAN .....	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS .....	vii
LIST OF TABLES .....	xi
ABSTRAK .....	xii
<b>CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION</b>	
1.1 Background .....	1
1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Title ...	3
1.3 Scope of the Problem .....	4
1.4 Objective of the Writing .....	4
1.5 Methodology .....	5
1.5.1 Library Research .....	5
1.5.2 Field Research .....	5
a. Population .....	5
b. Sample .....	5
c. Instrument for Collecting Data	6
d. Method of Analysing Data.	7
<b>CHAPTER II THEORETICAL BACKGROUND</b>	
2.1 Definition of Participial Adjectives	8
2.2 Derived Forms of Participial Adjectives	10

2.3 Using of Participial Adjectives .....	15
2.4 Function of Participial Adjectives .....	27
2.5 Premodification of Participial Adjectives	29
<b>CHAPTER III PRESENTATION AND ANALYSING DATA</b>	
3.1 Presentation of the Data .....	33
3.2 Criteria for Students' Ability .....	34
3.3 Analysis of the Data .....	34
<b>CHAPTER IV CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS</b>	
4.1 Conclusions .....	68
4.2 Suggestions .....	69
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b> .....	70
<b>APPENDIX</b> .....	72

LIST OF TABLES

Tables	Page
1. Students' Score in Test 1 Items : 1 - 15 .....	34
2. Students' Score in Test 2 Items : 16 - 20 .....	54
3. Students' Score in Test 3 Items : 21 - 30 .....	56
4. Students' Scores .....	65



## ABSTRAK

Dalam skripsi ini penulis menggambarkan hasil kemampuan mahasiswa menggunakan kata kerja yang berfungsi sebagai kata sifat dalam Bahasa Inggris oleh mahasiswa semester VI pada Fakultas Sastra Universitas "45" Ujung Pandang. Tujuan penulisan skripsi ini adalah untuk mengetahui sejauh mana kemampuan mahasiswa dalam menggunakan "Participial Adjectives" dalam Bahasa Inggris.

Data yang penulis sajikan dan analisa dalam skripsi ini diperoleh dengan cara memberikan test tertulis kepada mereka ketika sedang istirahat. Hal ini penulis maksudkan agar tidak mengganggu kelancaran mata kuliah mereka. Test yang penulis berikan berupa test tertulis. Test tersebut penulis bagi dalam 3 bahagian yang keseluruhannya sebanyak 30 soal. Data yang penulis peroleh, kemudian penulis analisa berdasarkan analisa deskriptif.

Hasil analisa menunjukkan bahwa mahasiswa masih kurang mampu menggunakan "Participial Adjectives", terutama dalam hal penempatan kata sifat yang benar dalam suatu prasa nomina. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa mahasiswa semester VI tersebut belum paham benar tentang "Participial Adjectives". Hal semacam inilah yang merupakan kendala dalam mempelajari Bahasa Inggris.



CHAPTER I  
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

We know that language is a means of communication. Most of people know that language is primarily needed for human life. They need at least one language as a tool to express their thought and idea. In another word, language is used to communicate their feeling. Therefore, if there is no language, we could not imagine how the world exist.

According to Clark and Clark (1977:3) :

"Communication with language is carried out through two basic human activities; Speaking and listening. In speaking, people put ideas into words, talking about perceptions, feelings, and intentions they want other people to grasp. In listening, they turn words into ideas, trying to reconstruct the perceptions, feelings and intentions they were meant to grasp".

As a means of communication, English occupies the first position in world. Today, English is used all over the world in all aspects of human life such as social relationship, economics, education, tourism, and etc.

In Indonesia, English is one of the foreign languages registered in the Curriculum of Department of Education and Culture, and it is important to be

taught from junior high school to University. The aim is to train the students to comprehend and transfer science and technology which are written in English. Thus we can develop our country Indonesia. An addition, English is also one of the resources in developing Bahasa Indonesia. Moreover English is a medium to come to the civilisation of the "Third waves" of Info-sphere", an era increasing and scutting information and communication.

Considering the important of English, we have no reasons to ignore it in our study. It has to be taught priority and mastered well. In fact, the result of teaching English is still unsatisfactorily. Most of senior high school graduates can not use English in practical way. In this case, they find a lot of difficulties in learning English.

In learning English several essential aspects of grammar have to be learned by the learner. They involve the form of a verb ending in -ing, (eg. writing, calculating, frightening, and etc.) which is sometimes called the present participle and sometimes called participial adjective, depending on whether it is used more like a verb or more like an adjective.

. Present or past participle which is used as an adjective called participial adjective.

Examples :

- His views were very surprising.
- Margaret is bored with politics.
- I am not interested in art.
- Is he a married man ?
- Don't give a broken vase to her.
- I want to give you a ready-made suit.
- He was heart-broken when she left.
- It is really a heart-breaking news.
- She is very calculating.

#### 1.2. Reason of Choosing the Title

As a foreign language that is registered in the curriculum of Education and Culture Department, English is taught from junior high school to University. In fact, there are still many problems existing in using it. One of them is about participial adjective. The kind of this adjective is often confusing students in using it, whether participial adjective is used predicatively or it is used as a complement and even they do not know what participial are.

The reason above leads the writer to choose

participial adjective as the object of her research, besides, she also would like to know the ability of the sixth semester students of English Department University " 45 " in using participial adjective in sentences.

### 1.3 Scope of the Problem

The problem focuses on the ability of the sixth semester students of English Department Faculty of Letters University " 45 " in using participial adjective.

Realising that participial form can be used as a part of a Verbal Group and as a part of a Noun Group and it will be a heavy burden for her, if she presents both of them, so the writer limits the problem to discuss merely participial adjective and premodification of participial adjective.

### 1.4 Objective of Writing

This writing is intended to describe the ability of the sixth semester students of English Department Faculty of Letters University " 45 " in using participial adjective.

The objective of this writing is to find out the level of the ability the sixth semester students of the English Department Faculty of Letters Uni-

versity "45" in choosing appropriate participial adjective and premodification of participial adjective.

## 1.5 Methodology

The method the writer applies here is a descriptive method.

### 1.5.1 Library Research

Through this method the writer read some books and printed articles which have relationship with the participial adjective as secondary data.

### 1.5.2 Field Research

The implementation of this method to collect data by giving a written test to the students of the sixth semester English Department Faculty of Letters University "45".

#### a. Population

The population of this research is all of the sixth semester students of English Department Faculty of Letters University '45".

#### b. Sample

In this research, 20 of the sixth semester students of English Department, Faculty of Letters University "45" of the

. academic year 1993/1994, were taken as a sample . The writer chose these students because they have been studying English more than three years at University "45", so they are expected have learned enough English.

c. Instrument for Collecting Data

The instrument the writer used in collecting data were written tests. The writer used three types of written tests in the research. They are as follows:

1. Test 1 (multiple choice)

The test consists of 15 items. The students are asked to complete the sentences by choosing one of four appropriate participial adjective that have been provided.

2. Test 2 (underline the appropriate participial adjective).

The students were asked to underline the appropriate adjective. The test consists of 5 items.

3. Test 3 (to form noun phrase)

The students were asked to order adjectives into right order.

The test consists of 10 items.

d. Method of Analysing Data

The collected data were presented in table and analysed by using descriptive method. The analysed data were based on the students' answers concerning participial adjective and pre-modification of participial adjective.



CHAPTER II  
THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Definition of Participial Adjectives

There are many adjectives that have the same suffixes as participles in -ing or -ed including the variants of -ed. These called Participial Adjectives. In this writing, the writer only describes participial adjectives. To recognise participial adjectives the writer describes definition of participles as principal form of participial adjectives.

Participles are two principal form of the verb; either the past participle or present participle. In grammars, the form of a verb in -ing <sup>is</sup> are often called present participle. E.g. - studying  
- drinking  
- doing

The forms of a verb ending in -ed ~~or~~ (sometimes symbolised -en by some grammarians) are often called past participle either the past form of regular verb or the past form of the irregular verb.

Examples :

1. Regular verb :

Studied

waited

Collected



## 2. Irregular verbs :

Drunk

Gone

Made

To recognise present and past participial adjectives more clearly, the writer quotes definitions as follows:

According to Warriner (1950:67), Participle is a word formed from a verb and used as an adjective.

Allen (1977:106) defines that, the part of the verb ending in -ing is sometimes the present participle and have the force as an adjective as well as that a verb.

Wishon and Burk (1980:261), say that present participle (the -ing form of the verb) and the past participle (the -ed/en form of the verb) may be used in sentence as an adjective modifiers, they modify nouns occurring in any position in the sentence.

By reading the definitions above, the writer concludes that participial adjective is the -ing form or the -ed/-en form of a verb may be used as an adjective in a sentence or in a phrase.

There are a lot of thing can be discussed in terms of participial adjectives. They are as follows:

### 1. Derived forms of participial adjectives

2. Using of participial adjectives

3. Functions of participial adjectives

4. Premodifications of participial adjectives.

## 2.2 Derived Forms of Participial Adjectives

Many presents and past participles of verbs realised grammatical functions which are typical of those realised by adjectives, and for this reason are recognised as adjectival homomorphs. Downing and Locke ( 1992 : 514 ) indicate them here by symbols -ing for present participle and -en for past participle, and recognised the following classes :

1. A small set of forms which are never or very rare used as a part of a Verbal Group, but as modifiers in NGs or as attributive Complement in a clause.

Examples :

-ing : Interesting  
Disappointing  
Charming, etc.

-en : Indebted  
Ashamed  
Sophisticated, etc.

2. An increasing number of adjectives functioning both as modifiers and Complements, coined by adding -ing or -ed/-en not to verbs but to nouns.

Examples :

-ing: Enterprising  
Neighbouring  
Appetising

-en : Talented  
skilled  
Gifted  
Wooded

They called Pseudo -participial adjectives.

3. A large number of participial forms derived from transitive verbs, which can be used as modifiers and Complements, and also as part of the Predicator in a clause.

Examples:

-A confusing remark

That is confusing

He is confusing me

Other common examples are:

-ing : Annoying Beweldering Frightening Surprising

Amusing Convincing Satisfying Boring

-en : Annyed Bewelderer Frightened Surprised

Amused Convinced Satisfied Bored

In their attributive functions as modifiers or Complements, these participial adjectives can be graded:

Examples:

-ing: Very bewildering news

The news is most bewildering

-en : Rather bewildered tourists

The tourists seemed extremely bewildered.

-ing: Her views were very surprising

Her surprising views

-en : A surprised look

We were surprised at the news.

-ing: Afrightening situation

The situation is frightening

-en : Frightened children

He looked very frightened as he spoke.

4. Certain Participle which modify a referent noun can focus on the process as a temporary, non intrinsic feature of referent, and as intrinsic feature or permanent quality. In this case, the participle can not be graded nor be classed as an adjective. It can however, be modified by adverb referring to the speed or extent of the process.

Examples:

-ing: The slowly setting sun

A fast~~ly~~ approaching train

-en : A fully furnished apartment

A well polished table

The semantic difference between focusing on a state and focusing on a process is sometimes reflected in the choice of very or much as modifier.

Examples:

A very polished speech (state:well presented,  
elegant)

A much polished speech (process:carefully re-  
vised)

When used as modifiers, participles of this  
kind often denote a subclass of the noun referred to by  
indicating a process associated with it.

Examples:

-ing: Running water

Writing paper

A washing machine

-en : Fried eggs

A trained worker

Furnished flats

Most participial adjectives are related to  
verbs; a few are derived from nouns.

Examples:

Appetite - appetising food

Enterprise - an enterprising person

Neighbour - neighbouring villages

Some have figurative meaning in certain col-  
locations.

Examples :

-ing: Driving rain

A promising student

A running commentary

-en :

-Irregular verb;

Drawn face

-Regular verbs;

A trained method

A guarded remark

5. Many Participial forms are compounded with a noun, an adjective, or an adverbial prefix, whose syntactic relationship with the verbal participle may be Subject, Object, or Adjunct.

5.1 Participial form is compounded with a noun.

Example:

Heart-breaking news

5.2 Participial form are compounded with an adjective.

Examples:

-ing: Good-looking girls

A long suffering widow

-en : Soft-boiled eggs

New-born kittens

Ready-made clothes

Soft-hearted men

5.3 Participial forms are compounded with an adverbial prefix.

Examples:

-ing; Incoming mail  
Inspiring title  
-en : Uninterested girls  
Unexpected guests  
An unbeaten team

## 2.3 Using of Participial Adjectives

### 1. Attributive Use

Participial adjective occur most frequently before the nouns but they can not always be used before the nouns. We can say an interesting book or a broken window, but it not normal usage to say \*the climbing man, and it is not possible to say \*the discussed problems.

When we put a participial before a noun, it is usually expresses some more permanent characteristic. If we talk about an interesting book, we probably do not mean that the book is interesting somebody at the moment when we speak; we are talking about a general quality of the book. When we refer to a broken window, we are not necessarily thinking of the action; we may just be thinking of the way the window looks. On the other hand, if we talk about a man climbing on the rock, or about the problem discussed at the meeting, or the window broken last night, we are thinking more of the actions. In the other case, the -ing form or -ed/-en form are not like adjective.

Below are some attributive use of participial adjectives :

-ing: His surprising views

Appetising foods

An enterprising man

A promising student

Bewildering news

-en : The offended man

Bewildered tourists

A frightened girl

A broken vase

They include forms in -en that have no corresponding verbs.

Examples:

Her downhearted children

His talented friends

His diseased lung

The unexpected results

When there is a corresponding verb, attributively used -en/-ed forms are usually have a passive meaning.

Examples :

lost property                      property that has been lost.

Broken vases                        vases that has been broken.



In some cases, however, the -en/-ed form is not interpreted as passive. The passive interpretation is excluded if the corresponding verb can be used only intransitively.

Examples:

The escaped prisoner (the prisoner who has escaped)

The departed guests (the guests who have departed)

But even in other instances, the participle relates to the intransitive use of a verb; thus the passive interpretation is impossible in;

Example :

A grown boy (a boy who has grown (up)).

It is unlikely in :

The faded curtains (the curtains which have faded)

The retired manager (the manager who has retired)

## 2. Predicative Use

Predicative use of participial adjectives are using participial adjectives adjectivally. Predicative use occurs only with some of these participial adjectives.

Examples :

-ing : His views were very surprising

She is really interesting

I think thunderstorms are frightening.

Romy is very satisfying

The book is disappointing

-en : The man seemed very offended

The curtains are faded

Her son is grown

The guests are departed

Below are examples of the forms in -en/-ed that have no corresponding verbs:

Her children must be downhearted

His lung is diseased

The results were unexpected

All his friends are talented.

Sometimes there is corresponding verb, but it has a different meaning. We can therefore, have ambiguous sentences where the ambiguity depends on whether the word is participial adjective or a participle.

Examples :

Adjective:

She is(very) calculating (but her husband is frank).

Participle:

She is calculating (our salaries) ... so don't disturb her while she is doing the arithmetic).

Part: They were relieved (by the next group of sentences)

Adj.: They were (very) relieved (to find her at home.  
Notice that we can replace be by seem only with the adjectives on pseudo participial.

Examples :

The man seemed very offended.

She seems very calculating.

### 3. Participial after Noun

There are some more expressions in which the participial must go after the noun.

Examples:

-ing: The people taking part

Any person objecting

Most of the people singing were students

-en : The only place left (the only place that was left)

Many of the people questioned refused to answer

### 4. Those is often used with a participial.

Examples:

Those taking part = the people taking part.

those selected = the people or things selected.

### 5. Participials with objects

Many participial has an object, the whole expression

can sometimes be used as an adjective before another noun (especially if the expression describes a permanent quality)

Examples:

-ing: A self-winding watch  
A fox-hunting man  
A long-plying record  
-en : Home-grown vegetables  
man-made fires  
A far-sighted man

#### 6. Participial Adjectives with preposition

As we know that the -ed/-en form describe the feeling of the person affected by the action. It describes the passive effect. It form can follow by preposition.

Examples:

He was confused by the speaker.

The teacher bored by the students.

They can also be followed by the other prepositions. For

Examples:

She was disappointed with the novel.

The government was surprised at the strength of attack.

The following are some of the participial adjectives which can follow by the prepositions.

**Participial adjectives**

**Amazed**

**Amused**

**Annoyed**

**Astonished**

**Bored**

**Confused**

**Depressed**

**Disappointed**

**Disgusted**

**Embarrassed**

**Excited**

**Exhausted**

**Fascinated**

**Frightened**

**Horrificed**

**Interested**

**Involved**

**Satisfied**

**Shocked**

**Surprised**

**Terrified**

**Tired**

**Worried**

**Prepositions**

at and by

by

at and with

at

by and with

by

by

by and in

at, by and with

by

by

by

by

at, by and of

by

by and in

in and with

by and with

at and by

at and by

by and of

of

by

**Participial adjectives**

**Amazed**

**Amused**

**Annoyed**

**Astonished**

**Bored**

**Confused**

**Depressed**

**Disappointed**

**Disgusted**

**Embarrassed**

**Excited**

**Exhausted**

**Fascinated**

**Frightened**

**Horrorified**

**Interested**

**Involved**

**Satisfied**

**Shocked**

**Surprised**

**Terrified**

**Tired**

**Worried**

**Prepositions**

**at and by**

**by**

**at and with**

**at**

**by and with**

**by**

**by**

**by and in**

**at, by and with**

**by**

**by**

**by**

**by**

**at, by and of**

**by**

**by and in**

**in and with**

**by and with**

**at and by**

**at and by**

**by and of**

**of**

**by**

By reading the list of participial adjectives in preceding page, the writer concludes that :

1. The prepositions which usually follow the past participial forms are :

At

By

In

Of

With

2. There are many past participial forms can be followed by more than one different prepositions in the different occasions.

Examples :

Amazed

Annoyed

Bored

Disappointed

Disgusted

Frightened

Interested

Involved

Satisfied

Shocked

Surprised

Terrified

Although by is one of the most common preposition which follow past participial forms, but it is not usually used after participial forms like frightened or excited (to describe a state of mind, not an action). The correct prepositions may be about, with, of or another one, depending on the adjective.

Compare:

I was frightened by a mouse that run into the room.

I've always been terribly frightened of dying.

The kids were so excited by the noise that they couldn't get to sleep.

I am excited about the possibility of going to the States.

## 7. Active Past Participial Adjectives

Past participial (before or after the noun) almost always have passive meaning. A broken window is a window that has been broken by somebody; The problem discussed means (probably) the problem that were have been or are discussed. However, there are a few past participials with an active meaning.

Examples:

Fallen rocks

Vanished civilisations

A retired general



A grown-up daughter

An escaped prisoner

Faded colours

Some other past participials can be used in this way with an adverb or adverb particle.

Examples:

A well-read person

A much-travelled man

Recently-arrived immigrants

A burnt-out match

#### B. Participial Phrases

Participles as a verbals always function as an adjective, like infinitives, Participles are derived from verbs and therefore can have objects and modifiers. A participial phrase usually begins with a participle, ends with its object, and contains all the modifiers.

Example:

Selecting Ann Abrams for the job, the executive feels confident of his choice.

Selecting Ann Abrams for the job is used as an adjective modifying the noun executive.

Other example:

Having been elected to the board, Carlos was elected.

When participial phrase come at the beginning of the sentences, they could modify the first noun or pronoun that come after the comma that sets off the introductory participial phrase. In the example above (preceding page) , having been elected to the board, modifies the noun Carlos. Participial phrases that do not modify the first noun or pronoun that follows them are said to be dangling.

Example:

Blowing the litter everywhere, the street was a mess due to the wind.

Blowing the litter everywhere is participial phrase, but it can not modify the noun street. The street cannot blow the litter around. The sentence should be rewritten to avoid the dangling participial. The sentence should be:

Blowing the litter everywhere, the wind made a mess of the street.

Participial phrases do not necessarily have to come at the beginning of sentences, When one does not, it will generally come immediately after the noun or pronoun it modifies.

Examples:

The car being repaired with body filler is on the back lot.

Being repaired with body filler modifies the noun car.

Occasionally, however, participial phrases are tacked on to the end of sentences, far removed from the words they modify. Far removed from the words they modify is a participial phrase that modify the noun phrases.

Example.:

The old veteran can be seen every morning ,  
shuffling his feet and hanging his head.

The two participial phrases shuffling his feet and hanging his head are tacked on the end of the sentence modify veteran

#### 29. Participial Clauses

In expressions like the people invited or crying woman are rather like adjective; they give more information about the noun (people, women) they are connected with. Participles used in this way can be put together with other words to make adjectival participle clauses.

Examples:

Most of the people invited to the reception were old friends.

There's a woman crying her eyes out over there.

These participial clauses are rather like relative clauses. In stead of the people invited we would say the people who had been invited; in stead of the a woman crying her eyes out we would say a wo -

man who's crying her eyes out.

Participial clauses can only be used to talk about actions that happen around the same time as the main verb.

Examples:

Can you see the girl dancing with your brother?

Anybody touching that wire will get an electric shock.

## 2.4 Functions of Participial Adjectives

### 1. Participial as Modifiers

Attributive use of participial adjectives usually modify nouns.

#### 1.1 Noun Modifiers

-ing: Beweldering news  
Disappointing films  
-ed : Beweldered tourists  
An educated man

All of participial adjectives above modify the nouns which are connected with them. They describe the active effects.

#### 1.2 Pronoun Modifiers

Examples:

He can be seen every morning, shuffling his feet and hanging his head.

The two participial phrases shuffling his feet and hanging his head are tacked on to the end

of the sentence and modify he.

If participial phrase come at the beginning of the sentence, it should modify the first pronoun or noun following the the verbal.

Example:

Mowing the lawn every Saturday, he established a ritual for himself.

Mowing the lawn every Saturday is a participial phrase modifying he.

## 2. Participial As Complement

Examples:

-ing: The news is most bewildering

He is confusing me

-en : The tourists seemed extremely bewildered.

She was surprised at the news.

## 3. Participials as a part of Predicator

Examples:

-ing: The curtains are faded

The guests are departed

Her son is grown

Her father is now retired

## 4. Participials as Relative clauses.

Examples:

Most of the people invited to the reception were old friends.

There's a woman crying her eyes out over there.

These participial clauses are rather like relative clauses. In stead of the people invited we could say the people who had been invited; in stead of a woman crying her eyes out we could say a woman who's crying her eyes out.

## 2.5 Premodification of Participial Adjectives

### 1. Premodification by -ing participial

The possibility of modification by a present participle depends the potentially of the participle to indicate a permanent or characteristic feature.

#### 1.1 Premodification by very

To a lesser extent, -ing participles can be premodify through intensification by very.

Examples:

1. She has a very interesting mind.
2. Her mind interests me very much.

Sentence (1) shows interesting as a fully adjectival, despite the direct relation to the verb interest (2). Someone who told good stories can be a (very) entertaining person but one would not say this of someone who happened at the moment of speaking to be entertaining his good story. The tendency towards permanence in the interpretation of premodifying participles is also seen

in non progressive interpretation of the participle

In example:

A working man (one who does especially manual work or one who works, especially manually).

## 1.2 Premodification by the Definite Article

The definite article favours the habitual or permanent, the definite article, the specific or temporary. After an indefinite head has been post modified by an -ing participle can premodify the same head with the definite article.

Examples:

A proposal offending many members.

The offending proposal

In addition, the definite article may be used generically and hence evoke the same generality and permanence as the indefinite article.

Example:

The beginning student should be given every encouragement. (beginners in general not a particular beginner).

## 2. Premodification by -en Participle

### 2.1 -en Participle with an active meaning

Much of what has been said of -ing participials applies to ed-/en participles also, but there are additional issues. In the first place, the -ed/-en participle can be active or passive but, as with

postmodification, -en active is very rarely used in premodification. The following are exceptional:

The vanished treasure (the treasure that has vanished)

A retired teacher

Reduced/fallen/increased prizes; risen coasts (in the technical language of economics).

Premodification is somewhat more common when an active participle is modified by an adverb.

Examples :

The newly-arrived immigrants

Our recently-departed friend

A well-read person

A soft-spoken man

## 2.2 en/-ed participle with passive meaning

Most -en/ed participle have passive meaning, and only a few will easily admit the permanent reference that will permit premodifying use.

Examples:

The wanted man was last seen in Cambridge.

The defeated army

A damaged car

A broken vase

The premodifying participle usually characterizes type rather than an instance.



Examples:

A mtttered reply (a type of reply)

A drawn sword (describes a typical posture)

We must remember that all of the starred participle phrase become acceptable when modified by adverb (on the tendency, to hyphenate such premodifiers).

Examples:

A recently sold car

The above-mention article

A well-built house

A carefully-described man

Modifiers in -en/-ed may be directly denominal and participles at all. They are fully participial adjectives.

Examples:

A bearded man

The vaulted roof (a roof with vaults)

A wooded hillside (a hill side covered with woods).

## CHAPTER III

### PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

#### 3.1 Presentation of the Data

The writer collects the data from the sixth semester students, English Department Faculty of Letters University of "45" Ujung Pandang. In collecting the data the writer gives written test to find out their abilities in using participial adjectives. These tests are divided into three parts. Part one consists of 15 items where the students have to choose the correct answers, Part II consists of 5 items in which the students have to underline the appropriate forms of participial adjectives. Part III consists of 10 items in which the students have to make phrases with compound participial adjectives.

The data that writer has obtained from the written test are analysed by using four tables. Table I contains the description of correct and incorrect answers on test one. Table II contains the description of correct and incorrect answers on test two. Table III contains correct and incorrect answers of the test three. Table IV contains the description of total score of each students. Before presenting and analysing the data, the writer would like to present the criteria that are used to indicating students achievement. The tense used in presenting and

analysing the data is simple present tense.

### 3.2 Criteria For students Ability

Score : 80 - 100 is classified as " Excellent "  
70 - 79 is classified as " Good "  
60 - 69 is classified as " Fair "  
50 - 59 is classified as " Poor "  
0 - 49 is classified as "Very poor "

### 3.3 Analysing of the Data

The data collected through the test placed in the three tables namely table 1,2 and 3. The analysis of the data is directly put after each table.

Table 1  
Students' score in the Test 1  
Items ; 1 - 15

Number of item	Correct Answers	%	Incorrect Answers	%
1	20	100	0	0
2	10	50	10	50
3	5	25	15	75
4	9	45	11	55
5	16	80	4	20
6	15	75	5	25
7	20	100	0	0
8	13	65	7	35
9.	11	55	9	45
10	8	40	12	60
11	7	35	13	65
12	14	70	6	30
13	9	45	11	55
14	10	50	10	50
15	5	25	15	25

Part 1 is the multiple choice test and in this case the writer gives 15 items and the students have to choose one appropriate participial adjective to fill in the blank space.

Item No. 1. He has a very .....mind

The wrong answers are :

- a. Interestingly
- c. Interested
- d. Interest

The correct answer is :

- b. Interesting

In answering this item, all the students choose the correct answer (b) Interesting. None of them make mistake.

Discussion :

The only correct answer to fill in the blank space is interesting because interesting is present participle form of interest that has function as participial adjective modifies mind.

Interestingly can not be used here because it is an adverb. Interested is past participle of interest and can be used as noun modifier but it can not be used to modify mind. Interest is a wrong answer because it is a verb.

Item No. 2. Chatie found her last trip to India .....

The wrong answers are :

- a. Exhaustion
- b. Exhausted

c. exhaustively

The correct answer is :

d. exhausting

For this item, there are 10 students (50 %) who choose the correct answer (d) exhausting to fill in the blank space.

There are 10 students who choose the wrong answers; 4 students answer with (c) exhaustively and 6 students answer with (a) exhaustion. None of them answer with (b) Exhausted.

Discussion :

Exhaustion is a noun form of exhaust. It is not correct answer to fill in the blank space of no. 2. Exhaustively is wrong answer because it is an adverb. It is marked by the ending -ly. Exhausted is incorrect answer because past participial adjectives are usually used to describe the feeling of the person affected by the action. Exhausting is the only correct answer because it is present participial adjective form describes her last trip to India.

Item No. 3. He greeted me with a very .....  
expression.

The wrong answer are:

b. surprising

c. surprisingly

d. surprised

The correct answer is :

a. surprised

In this item,,there are 5 students who choose the correct answer (a) surprised to fill in the blank space. There are 15 students who answer with the wrong answers; 4 students answer with (b) surprising, six students answer with (c) surprisingly, and 5 students answer with (d) surprise.

Discussion :

The students are asked to fill in the blank space with an appropriate participial adjective. In this item there are 2 participial adjectives namely (a) surprising and (b) surprised, but the only appropriate participial adjective to fill in the blank space is surprised because it can be used to modify expression. Surprisingly is incorrect answer because it is an adverb. An adverb can not be used to modify a noun. Surprise is also wrong answer because it is an infinitive. It can not be used as noun modifier.

Item No. 4. I was ..... not to be chosen.

The wrong answers are :

- a. Ddisappointing
- b. disappointingly
- c. disappointment

The correct answer is :

d. disappointed

For this question, there are 9 students who choose the correct answer (d) disappointed. Three are 11 students who answer with the wrong answer; 7 students answer with (a) disappointing, 3 students answer with disappointingly and 1 student answers with (c) disappointment.

**Discussion :**

Disappointing is incorrect answer because it is not related to the context. Although disappointing is a participial adjective, it can not be used to fill in the blank space at question no 4. Present participial adjectives are usually used to describe object. Disappointingly is not appropriate answer because it is an adverb. It has not relationship to the sentence because it is a noun.

The only appropriate answer to fill in the blank space in the question above is (d) disappointed. In this sentence the existence of past participial adjective (disappointed) has function as part of the predicator. It makes the pattern of the sentence is rather like passive Item No. 5. She was wakened by a ..... dog

The wrong answer are :

- a. barks
- b. barked
- d. barker

The correct answer is :

c. barking

In this item, there are 16 students who choose the correct answer (c) barking. There are 4 students who choose the three wrong answers: 1 of them who choose (a) barks, 2 students who choose (b) barked, and only 1 (one) student who choose (d) barker.

Discussion :

Barks is not appropriate answer to the question number 5. It is neither adjective nor participial adjective. It can be used as a noun or a verb in a sentence. Barked is past form of the verb used to make passive sentence. It also can not be used to modify the noun dog. Barker is a noun. It is said to people who stands by a stall at a fair, market, auction, etc. and shouts loudly to attract customers. A noun can not be used to modify the other noun.

The only appropriate participial adjective to answer that question is (c) barking. It is present participial adjective modify the noun dog. In this sentence, barking as noun modifier. The existence of barking that premodify by a particle a, then makes a noun phrase a barking dog. The whole noun phrase in that sentence functioned as adjunct.

Item No, 6. He is a highly .....man.

The wrong answer are :

a. educationally



b. educationalist

c. education

The correct answer is :

d. educated

For this item, there are 15 students who choose the correct answer (d) educated. There are 5 students who choose the wrong answers; 2 students who answer with (a) educationally, 3 students who answer (b) educationalist, but none of the students who choose (c) education.

Discussion :

Educationally is not suitable answer because it is an adverb. An adverb can not be used to modify a noun. It can, however, be compounded with another elements such as present or past participial adjective (eg. a newly-arrived immigrant). Educationalist is incorrect answer because it is a noun. A noun cannot directly be used to modify the other noun. Like an adverb it can, however, be compounded with present or past participial adjective (eg. heart-breaking stories). Education is also incorrect answer. It can not be used to modify a noun.

The appropriate answer to fill in the blank space of the item number 6 is (d) educated. Educated is past participial adjective and it can be used to modify a noun. In this case, educated exists as noun modifier with an active meaning. So the whole noun phrase become a highly educated man.

Item No. 7. The ..... man was last seen in Cambridge.

The wrong answers are :

a. wanting

c. wants

d. want

The correct answer is :

b. wanted

In this item, all of the students answer with the correct answer. None of them make mistake.

Discussion :

Wanted is an appropriate choice to fill in the blank space because it is the only correct form to modify man. Although the existence of the noun modifier in passive form, the meaning of the whole phrase is not passive. In the English grammar it called an active past participial. Wanting is present participle form can be used as present participial adjective but in this case, it can not be used to modify the noun. Wanting can be participial adjective in predicative used (eg. His behavior was wanting in courtesy). Wants is incorrect answer because it is neither an adjective nor participial adjective. It can be a noun (desire of something) and it can be a verb with ending in -s (wishes for). A verb with ending in -s is usually used if its subject is a singular person. Want is also incorrect answer because it is an infinitive form. It is never used to modify a noun but it is used as predi-

cator in simple present tense or it can be used as part of predicator in progressive sentence after adding in -ing form.

Item No. 8. Rony is very..... by the result of the exam.

The wrong answers are :

- a. satisfaction
- b. satisfying
- d. satisfactory

The correct answer is :

Satisfied

In this item, there are 13 students who choose the correct answer (c) satisfied to fill in the blank space of the item above. there are 7 students who choose the wrong answers; an only 1 students who choose (a) satisfaction; 5 students who choose (b) ~~satisfying~~; and 1 student who chooses (d) satisfactorily.

Discussion.:

Satisfaction is not appropriate answer to fill in the blank space in the item no 8 because it is a noun. A noun can not be used to describe the feeling of the person affected by the action. (b) Satisfying is one of present participial adjective: it means that satisfying can be used as a complement; but in this case, satisfying is one of the three incorrect answers because it is not re-

lated to context. Satisfactorily is also incorrect answer because it is an adverb, It can not be used to describe the feeling of the person.

Satisfied is the only one appropriate answer of the item above because it can be used to describe the feeling of the person (Rony). The existence of the passive form here makes the sentence rather like a passive sentence. Item No.9. The weather this month has been .....

The wrong answers are :

- a. depressive
- b. depressed
- c. depression

The correct answer is :

Depressing

In this item, there are 11 students who choose the correct answer (d) depressing. There are 9 students who choose the three wrong answers; 3 students who choose the wrong answer (a) depressive; 4 students who answer with the wrong answer (b) depressed; and 2 students who answer with the wrong answer (c) depression.

Discussion :

Depressing is the only one appropriate answer to fill in the blank space of the item no 9 because the -ing form or present participial adjective can be used to describe the active effect. As a present participial adjective, dep-

depressing here used to describe the weather of this month.

Depressive and depression both are noun but they are differ in meaning. Depression as a noun means being depressed, while depressive as a noun means person: who often suffers from depression. Both of them are incorrect answers. Depressed is past participial adjective means sad and without enthusiasm. It describes the passive effect. It is also an incorrect answer because the weather is itself never feel depressed; the weather is depressing makes us depressed.

Item No. 10. He gave me a ..... vase in my birthday.

The wrong answers are :

- a. breaking
- b. broke
- c. breaks

The correct answer is :

- d. broken

In answering this item, there are 8 students who choose the correct answer. There are 12 students who choose the wrong answers; 4 students who answer with (a) breaking; 2 students who answer with (b) broke; and 6 students who answer with breaks.

Discussion:

Breaking is not appropriate answer to fill in the blank space of the item no 10. In this case, breaking can not be used to modify vase. As present participial adjective, breaking can not be used to modify a noun directly. It can, however, be compounded with a noun. Broke is past form of breaks. It can not be used to modify a noun. Past form are used as predicator in simple past tense. Broke is also incorrect answer of the item no 10. Breaks is a present form of a verb with ending in -s. It is used as a predicator in a simple present tense if its subject singular person. It is a wrong answer because a verb can not be used as a noun modifier.

The correct answer in the item above is : broken because it can be used to modify a noun indirectly. In this case, it modifies a noun vase. The existence broken here makes a noun phrase a broken vase.

Item No. 11. "I find politics ....." Said Margaret.

The wrong answers are :

- a. bore
- b. bored
- d. bores

The correct answer is :

c. boring

In this item, there are 7 students who choose the correct answer (c) boring. There are 13 students who choose the wrong answers; 3 students who answer with (a) bore; 7 students who answer with (b) boered; and 3 students who answer with the last wrong answer (d) bores.

Discussion :

Bore is not appropriate answer to fill in the blank space of the item above because it is neither an adjective nor a present participial adjective. It is an infinitive. An infinitive can modify a noun. Bored is passive form of bore; it can be used as past participial adjective but in this item it is not related to the item no 11. It can not be used to describe politics because politics is never feel bored. Margaret said that politics is boring and it makes him feel bored. Bores is also incorrect answer because it a verb ending in -s. It can be used as a predicator in a simple tense if its subject is the the second or singular person.

Boring is the only one correct answer to fill in the blank space of no.11. It is a present

participial adjective functions as complement. In this item, we can say Margeret is bored because politics is boring.

Item No. 12. Do you easily get .....

The wrong answers are :

- a. embarrassing
- c. embarrassment
- d. embarrassing

The correct answer is :

- b. embarrassed

In this item, there are 14 students who choose the correct answer (b) embarrassed. There are 6 students who choose the wrong answers; 1 student who chooses the first wrong answer (a) embarrassing; 2 of the students who choose the second wrong answer (c) embarrassment; and 3 of the students who answer the last wrong answer (d) embarrassing.

Discussion :

Embarrassingly is not appropriate answer to question no.12. Embarrassingly is an adverb, while the appropriate answer to fill in the blank space is a past participial adjective. An adverb is usually used to describe an adjective or a verb. An adverb can be used to modify a noun if it compounded with a present or past participial adjective. Embarrassment is incorrect answer because it is a noun. A noun can't be used to modify another noun. It can, however, be



compounded with a present or past participial adjective. Embarrassing is also incorrect answer. It can be used to modify or to describe a noun but in this case, present participial adjective has no relevancy to the question no. 12. Present participial adjective are usually used to describe the active effect. As an addition that embarrassing is usually used to modify a noun (eg. Embarrassing accident ).

Embarrassed in an appropriate answer to fill in the blank space of no 12. Embarrassed is usually used predicatively in a sentence. Past participial adjective can be used to describe the passive effect. Someone get embarrassed because something is embarrassing.

Item No. 13. Pamela thinks thunderstorms are .....

The wrong answers are :

- b. frighten
- c. frighteningly
- d. frightened

The correct answer is :

- a. frightening

In this item, there are 9 students who choose the correct answer (a) frightening. There are 11 students who choose the three wrong answers; 5 students who answer with the wrong answer (b) frighten, 4 students who choose the wrong answer (c) Frighten-

ingly; and 2 of the students who answer with the last wrong answer (d) frightened.

Discussion :

Frighten is not correct answer to the question no. 13. Frighten is a verb. It can not be used to describe or to modify a noun. A verb is used as a predicator in a sentence. Frighteningly is also in correct answer because it is neither an adjective nor a participial adjective. It can not be used to modify or to describe a noun directly. It can however, be compounded with a present or past participial adjective. Frightened is a past participial adjective. It can be used attributively or predicatively in a sentence but it can not be used predicatively in the question above. Past participial adjective are usually used to describe passive effects. Thunderstorms are never feel frightened. Pamela can be frightening and can be frightened.

Frightening is an only appropriate answer to the question no. 13 because it can be used to describe the active effect. In this case, frightening is used predicatively and functioned to describe thunderstorms. The complete sentence will be "Pamela thinks thunderstorms are frightening".

Item No.14. The man seemed very .....

The wrong answer are :

- b. offend
- c. offender
- d. offence

The correct answer is :

- a. offended

In answering this item , There are 10 students who choose the correct answer (a) offended. There are 10 students who answer with the wrong answers; 4 students who answer with the wrong answer (b) offend; 4 students who answer with the wrong answer (c) offender; and 2 students with the wrong answer (d) offence.

Discussion :

Offend is not correct answer to fill in the blank space of the item above. It is neither adjective nor participial adjective. It is a verb. A verb can not be used to describe or to modify a noun. In a sentence, a verb can be used as predicator. Offender is also incorrect answer. Offender is a noun means 'person who offends' (especially by breaking a law). As a noun, it can not function to describe the feeling of person. Offence is the third wrong answer to answer the item no. 14. Offence is also a noun means 'against something'. A noun can not be modifier, but be modified.

The correct answer of the question number 14 is offended. Offended is a participial adjective functioned to describe the passive effect. In this case, the existence of the offended premodify by an adverb 'very' has a function to describe 'the man'.  
Item No. 15. Roy finds Neil's behaviour very .....

The wrong answers are :

- a. worried
- b. worrier
- c. worry

The correct answer is :

- d. worrying

In answering this item, there are 5 of the students who choose the correct answer (d) worrying. There are 15 students who answer with the wrong answers; 5 students answer with the first wrong answer (a) worried; 7 students who answer with the second wrong answer (b) worrier; and 3 of the students who answer with the last wrong answer (c) worry.

Discussion :

Worry is a wrong answer because it is not adjective, while the missing one of the item number 15 either an adjective or a present or past participial adjective, Worrier is also wrong answer. worrier is a noun means 'person who worries' a lot'. As noun it can not describe the other noun. Worry is not an

infinitive. It can not modify or describe the other noun.

Worrying is an appropriate answer to fill in the blank space of the number 15. It can be used to describe the noun 'behaviour' and it can be pre-modified by an adverb 'very'.

Table 2  
Students' Score in the Test 2

Number of Items	Correct Answers	%	Incorrect Answers	%
16	11	55	9	45
17	15	75	5	25
18	7	35	13	65
19	14	70	6	30
20	12	60	8	40

Test 2, the students are asked to underline the appropriate participial adjective.

Item No. 16. I think English is very (interesting/interested).

The wrong answer is :

Interested

The correct answer is :

Interesting

In this item, there are 11 students who choose the correct answer. There are 9 students who answer with the wrong answer.

Discussion :

Intersting and interested both are participial adjectives. Intersting is present participial adjective, interested is past participial adjective. Both of these form can be used in the sentence no. 16, but it is not normally to say English lesson is very interested. It can be an intersting object. SO the appropriate answer inthe item number 16 is in teresting.

Item No. 17. "It's (fascinating/fascinated) to watch the colours change", Said Tessa.

The correct answer is :

Fascinating

The wrong answer Is :

Fassinated.

In answering this, there are 15 students who answer with the correct answer, but 5 of the students who choose the wrong answer.

Discussion :

The appropriate answer of the item no. 17 is fascinating, because present participial adjectives are used to describe the active effects. If something is fascinating, someone (probably) is fascinated. In this case, we can say in another word "Tessa was fascinated by the changing colours."

Item No. 18. He's married to her and she is in love with his brother in law, and it ...it's too (complicating/complicated) to explain.

The correct answer is :

Complicated

The wrong answer is :

Complicating

In answering this item there are 7 students who answer with the correct answer. there are 13 students who answer with the wrong answer.

Discussion.:

The appropriate form of participial adjective to answer the item above is complicated. Complicated means 'difficult to understand or explain because there are many different parts'. As a participial adjective, it is usually used attributively (eg. complicated machinery, a complicated situation etc.) Complicating can not be used adjectivally.

Item No. 19. She is very (calculating/ calculated), but her husband is frank.

The correct answer is :

Calculating

The wrong answer is :

Calculated

In answering this item, there are 12 students who answer with the correct answer. There are 8 students who answer with the wrong answer.

Discussion :

The appropriate answer to the item number 19 is calculating. Calculating is a presents participial adjective. It means 'shrewd'. It is often used attributively (a very calculating businessman, a cold and calculating killer etc.). Calculated is used adjectivally with passive meaning, but it is very rare (eg. a calculated risk, a calculated insult).

Item No. 20. I'm starting a new job next week. I am quite (exciting/excited)

The correct answer is  
excited

The wrong answer is :  
exciting

In answering this item, there are 12 of the students who answer with the correct answer 'excited'. There are 8 students who answer with the wrong answer with the wrong answer 'exciting'.

Discussion :

The appropriate answer to the question number 20 is excited. Excited is past participial adjective means 'showing excitement'. In the item number 20 excited describes a passive effect. Actually it is not possible to say "I'm quite exciting" but especially in context no. 20, exciting is not appropriate an-



swer. It can, however be changed the first statement such as "I have a couple beautiful eyes, apointed nose, a couple erd lips and cheerful on my face, and .. oh. I'm quite exciting.

Table 3  
Students's Score in the Test 3  
Items : 21 - 30

Number Of Items	Correct Answers	%	Incorrect answers	%
21	19	95	1	5
22	10	50	10	50
23	5	25	15	75
24	2	10	18	90
25	3	15	17	85
26	7	35	13	65
27	5	25	15	75
28	3	15	17	85
29	2	10	18	90
30	2	10	18	90

Test 3, the students are asked to form compound adjectives in to phrases.

Item No. 21. The test is :

good a girl looking

The correct arrangement is :

a good-looking girl

The fact shows that most of the students or there are 19 (95%) from the 20 students can answer with correct answer, while only one (5%) answer with the

wrong answer.

Discussion :

In arranging the participial adjective into a phrase, we have to understand which one come at the first, the second, till the noun. An addition , determiner come at the first in a noun phrase if any. The right order of the test number 21 is ' a good-looking girl!

Item No. 22. The test is :

a down house broken

The right order is :

a broken-down house

There are 10 of the students (50%) who arranged with the right order and there are 10 of the students(50%) others who arranged with the wrong order.

Discussion :

In this item, we put the determiner at the very first position; a compound adjective is at the second position; and at the last position is a noun. So the the right order will be "a broken -down house

Item No. 23. The test is:

long a widow suffering

The right order is :

a long suffering widow

There are only a few of the students or only (25%) who give the right answer, while there 15 of the students or (85%) who answer with the wrong answer.

Discussion :

In this item, it is not different from the preceding item; a noun is placed at the last position; and the determiner is preceded by a compound adjective. So the order to be " a long suffering widow"

Item No. 24. The test is

man clean young shoven

The right order is :

a clean shoven young man

In answering this item, there are only a few of the students or there are only 2 of the students (10%) who arrange with the right arrangement, while the 18 others (90%) arrange with the wrong arrangement.

Discussion :

There are 2 adjectives in this item; 1 is a compound adjective and the other one is a fact adjective. In ordering this item, we arrange them from general to more specific. The right order of this item is " a clean-shaven young man"

Item No. 25. The test is :

a very boy behaved well

The right order is :

a very well-behaved boy

In ordering this item, there are 3 students (15%) who order with the right order, while 17 others (85%) order with the wrong order

Discussion :

In ordering this item, we put determiner at the first position; an adverb is at the second position; and at the last position is placed by the noun. So, the right order should be "a very well-behaved boy."

Item No. 26. The test is :

small new kittens born.

The right order is :

small new-born kittens

In answering this item, there are 7 of the students (35%) who can order with the right order, while the 13 others (65%) who order with the wrong order.

Discussion :

There are 2 different kinds of adjectives in the test above; 1 is a compound adjective; and the other one is an adjective of size. In ordering them, we put an adjective of size at the first position, a compound adjective is placed at the second position, and at the last position is placed by the noun. So the correct order is : small new-born kittens.

Item No. 27. The test is :

students very tempered ill.

The right order is:

Very ill-tempered students

In ordering this item, there are just 5 students (25%) who answer with the correct order, while the 15 others answer with the wrong order.

Discussion :

In the item no 27, there are 3 different word classes that we have to put into a phrase: the first one is a noun; the second one is an adverb; and the last one is a compound adjective. In ordering them, we put an adverb at the first position; the second one is a compound adjective; and at the last position is placed by a noun. The right order of the test is: "very ill-tempered students."

Item No. 28. The test is :

The students Spanish-Speaking

The correct order is :

the Spanish-speaking students

In ordering this item, there are 3 students who order with the right order, and there are 17 of the students answer with the wrong answer.

Discussion :

In ordering this item, we put determiner at the first position; at the second one is placed a compound adjective; and at the last position is

placed by a noun. The right order will be : the Spanish-speaking students.

Item No. 29. The test is :

long story a breaking heart

The correct answer is :

a long breaking-heart story

In ordering this item, there are only 2 of the students who order with the right order and 18 of the students who answer with the wrong answer.

Discussion :

In this item, there are 4 different word classes that we have to put into a phrase; the first one is a determiner; the second one is an adjective of size; the third one is a noun; and the fourth is a compound of adjectives. In ordering them, we put the determiner at the first position; an adjective of size at the second position; a compound adjective is placed at the third position; and a noun at the last order.

Item No. 30. The test is :

made clothes ready ugly

The correct order is :

ugly ready-made clothes

In ordering this item there are 2 students who answer with the correct answer. There are 18 students who answer with the wrong order.

Discussion :

There are three different word classes exist in the item no. 30; the one is a subjective comment or an opinion; the second one is a noun; and the last one is a adjective compound. In ordering them, we put an opinion at the first order; a adjective compound is at the second order; and at the last order is placed by a noun. The right order is 'ugly ready-made clothes.



TABLE IV  
STUDENTS' SCORES

STUDENTS	NUMBER OF CORRECT ANSWERS						TOTAL CORRECT ANSWERS	SCORES
	TEST 1		TEST 2		TEST 3			
	CORRECT ANSWERS	%	CORRECT ANSWERS	%	CORRECT ANSWERS	%		
1	13	86,66	2	40	7	70	22	65,55
2	10	66,66	1	20	10	100	21	62,22
3	11	73,3	4	80	2	20	17	57,76
4	10	66,66	3	60	3	30	16	52,22
5	10	66,66	3	60	3	30	16	52,22
6	9	60	5	100	2	20	16	60
7	10	66,66	3	60	2	20	15	48,88
8	9	60	4	80	2	20	15	53,33
9	8	53,33	3	60	3	30	14	47,77
10	7	46,66	4	80	2	20	13	47,77
11	6	40	3	60	3	30	12	43,33
12	8	53,33	2	40	4	40	14	44,44
13	9	60	2	40	2	20	13	33,33
14	9	60	2	40	2	20	13	33,33
15	9	60	2	40	2	20	13	33,33
16	9	60	2	40	2	20	13	33,33
17	7	46,66	4	80	2	20	13	47,77
18	7	46,66	3	60	1	10	11	45,55
19	6	40	3	60	2	20	11	40
20	4	26,66	4	80	2	20	10	42,22



The presentage of the correct answers of each student is regarded as his/her score.

In this research , none of the students who can be classified as an 'excellent' and 'good' based on the criteria used in this thesis. There are only 3 of the 20 students can be classified as 'fair'. The first student can answer 22 item correctly out of 30 (65%) with the description are as follows : There are 13 correct answer of the test 1; 2 correct answer on the test 2 and 7 correct answer on the test 3. The score of this student is 66,55 %. The second student can answer 21 items out of 30 (62,22 %) with the description as follows: there are 10 correct answers on the test 1, 1 correct answer on the test 2 and 10 correct answers on the test 3. The score of this student is 62,22 %. The third student can answer 16 items out of 30 with the description as follows : there are 9 correct answers on the test 1, 5 correct answers on the test 2 and 3 correct answers on the test 3. The score of this student is 60

There are 4 students who can be classified as "poor". The first student can answer 17 items out of 30 or (57,76) with the description as follows : there are 11 correct answers on the test 1, 4 correct answers 2 and on the test 3. The score of this student is 57,76. The second one can answer 15 items out of 30 (53,33%) with the description as follows : there are 9 correct answers of the test

1, 4 correct answers of the test 2, and 2 correct answers of the test 3. The score of this student is 53,33. There are 2 students who can answer 16 items out of 30 (52,22%) with the description as follows; they can answer 10 items of the test 1, 3 items of the test 2 and 3 items of the test 3. Their scores are 52,22.

There are 13 students who can be classified as "very poor" based on the criteria used in this thesis. There is a student who can answer 15 items out of 30 (48,88%) with the description as follows; there are 10 correct answers of the test 1, 3 correct answers of the test 2, and 2 correct answers of the test 3. His score is 48,88. There are 2 students who can answer 14 items out of 30, with the description as follows one of them can answer 8 of the test 1, 3 correct answers of the test 2 and 3 correct answers of the test 3. The score of this student is 47,77. The other one can answer 8 correct answers of the test 1, 2 correct answers of the test 2 and 4 correct answers of the test 3. The score of this student is 44,44. There are 6 students who can answer 13 items out of 30. There are 4 of these students who have the same score "33,33", with the description as follows: They can answer 9 correct answers of the test 1, 2 correct answers of the test 2, and 2 correct answers of the test 3. While the 2 others get the same score with the description as follows; they can answer 7 correct answers of the test 1, 4 correct answers of the test 2, and 2 correct answers of the test 3.

They scores are 47,77, There are 2 students who can answer 11 items out of 30 with the description as follows; one of these students can answer 7 correct answers of the test 1, 3 correct answers of the tests 2, and 1 correct answer of the test 3. The score of this student is 45,55. The other one can answer 6 correct answers of the test 1 3 correct answers of the test 2, and 2 correct answers of the test 3. The score of this student is 40. There is one student who can answer 12 items out of 30 (43,33 %) with the description as follows; there are 6 correct answers of the test 1, 3 correct answers of the test 2 and 3 correct answers of the test 3. The score of this student is 43,33. The last of the 20 students can answer 10 items out of 30 with the description as follows; there are 4 correct answers of the test 1, 4 correct answers of the test 2 and 2 correct answers of the test 3. The score of this student is 42,22.

After reading the explanation above, we come to the conclusion that: the sum of the correct answers = 288

number of the students = 20

the average score = 47,22

With the description is as follows:

On the test 1; the sum of the correct answers = 172

average score = 56,95

On the test 2: the sum of the correct answers = 59

average score = 59

On the test 3 : the sum of the correct answers = 58  
average score = 29

From the three kind of the tests above, the students find many difficulties in doing test 3, namely how to order adjectives in noun phrases. They average score = 29.

The students' average score in using participial adjectives are not satisfying. They average score is only 47,22. It is classified as "very poor". It means that the ability of the sixth semester students of Faculty of Letters in using participial adjectives are still very poor.

The presentation and the analysing of the data above are obtained through the written test about participial adjectives of the sixth semester students of Faculty of Letters of English Department University of "45" Ujung Pandang, in academic year 1993/1994.

CHAPTER IV  
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

4.1 Conclusions

After presenting analysing the data that are obtained through an investigation at the sixth semester students English Department of "45" University Ujung Pandang, the writer concludes as follows :

There is no student who get an "Excellent" and a "Good" grade. There are only 3 students who have the score that can be classified as "Fair" with the score is about 65,55 and the second score is 62,22, and the third is 60. There are 3 students who can be classified as "Poor" with the score of each student is 57,76. There are 3 students who can be classified as "Very poor". They score are 47,77, and the last 4 students with the scores are 33,33, they classified as "Very poor". In this case, the fact shows that neither of the students with the "Excellent" nor "Good" score.

These are the conclusions which are taken from the analysis of the data about the students' ability in using participial adjectives of the sixth semester students of the English Department, Faculty of Letters of "45" University Ujung Pandang.

#### 4.2 Suggestions

To overcome the students' problems in learning English grammar in general and in using participial adjectives in particular, the writer put forward the following suggestions :

- Participial adjectives either present or past participial adjectives should be taught more intensively.
- The students should be motivated to increase their English vocabulary.
- The students should be given more exercises in using present and past participial adjectives.
- The last but not least, the students themselves should be study hard in increasing their abilities either in using present or past participial adjectives.

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**BOSOWA**



APPENDIX

Pilihlah salah satu kata sifat (Participial adjectives) untuk mengisi titik-titik di bawah ini.

1. He has a very ..... mind.
  - a. inrestingly
  - b. intersting
  - c. interested
  - d. interest
  
2. Chatie found her last trip to India .....
  - a. exhaustion
  - b. exhausting
  - c. exhausted
  - d. exhaustively
  
3. He greet@d me with a very .....expression.
  - a. surprised
  - b. surprising
  - c. surprisingly
  - d. surprise
  
4. I was ..... not to be .....chosen.
  - a. disappointed
  - b. disappointingly
  - c. disappointing
  - d. disappointment
  
5. She was wakened by .....dog.
  - a. barks
  - b. barked
  - c. barking
  - d. barker
  
6. He is a highly .....man.
  - a. educationally
  - b. educationalist
  - c. education
  - d. educated
  
7. The .....man was last seen in Cambridge
  - a. wantng
  - b. wanted
  - c. wants
  - d. want
  
8. Rony is very .....by the result of the exam.



1. I think English lesson is very(interesting/interested)
2. It's (fascinating/fascinated) to watch the colour changing". Said Tessa.
3. He's married to her and she's in love with his brother in law, and ... oh, it's too (complicating/cmplicated) to explain.!
4. She is very (calculating/calculated) but her husband is frank.
5. I'm starting a new job next week. I'm quite (exciting/excited).

III. Letakkanlah kata-kata berikut ini pada posisi yang benar sehingga membentuk suatu frase yang terdiri atas compound adjective dan noun!.

Contoh : animal footed four a

Menjadi: a four-footed animal

1. Good a girl looking
2. a down house broken
3. long a widow suffering
4. man clean a young shaven
5. a very boy behaved well
6. small new kittens born
7. students very tempered ill
8. long story a breaking heart
9. the students Spanish speaking
10. made clothes ready ugly