THE ABILITY OF THE FOURTH SEMESTER STUDENTS OF POLITEKNIK TRI JAYA KRAMA MEDAN IN USING THE DIFFERENCE GERUND AND PRESENT PARTICIPLE

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Abstract

The research deals with the using of gerund and present participle. The problems of the research are What is the extent of students’ ability in using the difference gerund and present participle and What are the second students’ difficulties of using gerund and present participle. The objective of the study are to know the extent of students’ ability in using the difference gerund and present participle and the difficulties of students in using the difference gerund and present participle. The research did in Politeknik Tri Jaya Krama Medan. In this section, the researcher took sample from the amount of the fourth semester students in Politeknik Tri Jaya Krama Medan, which only 94 (ninety four) students. The purpose of this research is to find out whether the students are able or unable in using the difference between Gerund and Present Participle.

Keywords: Grammar, Gerund, Present Participle

I. INTRODUCTION
1.1. Background of the Problem

Gerund is formed of verb by adding “ing” and to be a noun in a sentence, while Present Participle is also by adding “-ing” and to be an adjective in a sentence.

Gerund and present participle are parts or components of Grammar. Both of them are very important to build sentence. There are some opinions of researchers, about gerund and present participle: Betty Schrampfer Azar (1999:297) “Gerund is the –ing form of a verb used as a noun”. Paidi Dewa Brata and Sudarso (2006:114) “Present Participle adalah pembentukkan kata kerja dengan menambahkan akhiran “-ing” (The present participle is formed of verb by adding the ending “-ing”).

Gerund and present participle are very seldom explained by English teacher. Most of them consider this subject as the easy subject for explained, while the fact is not like their consideration.

Adding “ing” in formed gerund and present participle make some students are difficult to differentiate between Gerund and Present Participle. Some students do not know, how the way placed gerund and present participle and the using both of them in sentence.

Actually, If their English teacher can explain gerund and present participle more detail and give good methode or technique in the class. It will help students easy to understand the using and the difference between gerund and present participle clearly.

After know the fact from the experience of researcher. The researcher will try to explain about The ability of the Fourth Semester Students of Politeknik Tri Jaya Krama Medan in using the difference Gerund and Present Participle.

1.2. Identification of the Problems

Based on the background of problem. The problems of the research will identify as follows:

1. The difference between Gerund and Present Participle.
2. Part of students are difficult in using the difference gerund and present participle.
3. The ability of students in using the difference gerund and present participle.

1.3. Limitation of the Problem

It is necessary to limit the study for efficient and clear – cut finding or every work in this research. Not all of the problem will explain in the research. The writer will focus only on the ability in using the difference of gerund and present participle in sentences.

1.4. Formulation of the Problems

The problems will formulate as:

1. What is the extent of students’ ability in using the difference gerund and present participle?
2. What are the second students’ difficulties of using gerund and present participle?
The question will suppose to help the writer in explaining and describing in The ability of the Fourth Semester Students of Politeknik Tri Jaya Krama Medan in using the difference Gerund and Present Participle.

1.5. Objectives of the Study
The objective of the study are to know:
1. The extent of students’ ability in using the difference gerund and present participle.
2. The difficulties of students in using the difference gerund and present participle.

1.6. Significance of the Study
The research will be expected to be useful for:
1. English teachers used the result as the additional guidance to develop their teaching techniques, especially in understanding gerund and present participle.
2. The students can use the result as additional knowledge about gerund and present participle.
3. The other researcher or further researcher who wants to do the research in using gerund and present participle.
4. The result can also used to help teachers of other subjects to understand the importance of gerund and present participle in their each function.

1.7. Basic Assumption
The basic assumption of the research as stated “the students are able in using the difference gerund and present participle”.

2.1. REVIEW OF LITERATURE
2.1. Definition of Ability
On the oxford learner’s pocket dictionary (2007 : 475) : “use is act of using something; state of being used; purpose for which something is used”.

The English teachers have to explain about a subject in the class clearly. Students not only know the meaning of the subject. But also know the using of the subject. Because, enrich the knowledge of English detaily is very important, so that the students able to mastery the subject. Especially in this case English “the ability in using the difference gerund and present participle”. By understanding the using of gerund and present participle, the students are easier to know both of them.

2.3. Definition of Different
On the oxford learner’s pocket dictionary (2007 : 119) : “Different is not same, not like”.

Every student will learn something hard, so they will be able or strong in a special field of science. The students must study hard and able to different one subject with the other subject.

2.4. Definition of Gerund
To know something, especially to study a subject is better for us to know the meaning of the subject. Knowing the meaning or definition of the title’s subject can help students to understand, what is the subject really.

In this case the writer writes some definition that had given by some researchers about Gerund.

Jayanthi Dakhshina Murthy (2003 : 125) : “Gerund is a word ending with ‘ing’ and has the force of a noun and verb”. A.J. Thomson and A.V. Martinet (2001 : 228) : “When a verb ends with ‘ing’, it’s called as Gerund”.

Drs. John S. Hartono, Drs. S. Koentjoro, and Drs Manaf Asmoro Seputro (2003 : 349) : “Gerunds adalah kata kerja yang berakhiran –ing yang di pakai sebagai kata benda. (Gerund is a verb ends with –ing and use as noun)”. Oxford Ductionary (2009 : 178) : “Gerund is noun with the –ing form of a verb when used as a noun”.

L.G. Alexander (1999 : 166) : “bentuk –ing biasanya disebut gerund apabila berperlucom seperti nomina (the –ing usual called by gerund as if nominal)”.

W. Stannard Allen (1999 : 177) : “a number of verbs and many verbal combinations like be fond of or give up can be followed by the –ing form of a verb instead of the infinitive or clause “.

English is an international language. In Indonesia, the status of English is a foreign language. Thus, it is a school subject. This means that students are required to know English well. However the mastery of English which is hard for
Indonesian students is problematic. One aspect of English, which is hard for students to learn, is the gerund. Most students find it hard to differentiate gerund from present participle. Students must learn and practice gerund to make them understand and able to use it. We as their English teacher have to teach them follow a well defined systematic from meaning until the using.

2.5. The Gerund Formation

A verb of one syllable ending in one constant preceded by a vowel, the final consonant of the verb must be doubled:

Example:
- Drop + ing = Dropping
- Sit + ing = Sitting
- Cut + ing = Cutting

A verb of one syllable ending in one consonant preceded by two vowels, the final consonant of the verb is not doubled:

Example:
- Rain + ing = Raining
- Read + ing = Reading
- Shoot + ing = Shooting

A verb of one syllable ending in two consonants, the least consonant is not doubled:

Example:
- Turn + ing = Turning
- Jump + ing = Jumping

A verb ending in L preceded by a vowel, the L must be doubled:

Example:
- Model + ing = Modelling
- Travel + ing = Travelling

A verb ending in vowel e and preceded by a voiceless consonant, the e must be omitted:

Example:
- Love + ing = Loving
- Hope + ing = Hoping

A verb ending in IE, the E must be replaced by Y:

Example:
- Lie + ing = Lying
- Singe + ing = Singeing

A verb ending in Y, the Y is not changed:

Example:
- Carry + ing = Carrying

2.6. The Uses of Gerund

Gerund is a verb which is followed by –ing. It can be used in the following ways:

1. As Subject

A.J. Thomson and A.V. Martinet (2001: 228): “gerund can be the subject of a sentence when an action is being considered in general sense.”

Drs. John S. Hartono, Drs. S. Koentjoro, and Drs Manaf Asmoro Seputro (2003: 350): “gerund adalah kata benda yang dapat digunakan sebagai subjek (gerund is a noun, that is can be used as subject)”

Betty Schrampfer Azar (1999: 297): “gerund is used in the same ways as a noun, as a subject”.

Usually, subject can be placed at the first in every sentence. Subject instead of Personal Pronoun and Noun. Gerund can be placed as subject of sentence. Because Gerund is used as noun.

Example:
- Swimming is my hobby.
- They enjoy playing.
- They enjoy playing.

Verbs followed by the gerund

- Admit
  Example: he admitted taking the money.
- Anticipate
  Example: she anticipated apologizing from her parents.
- Appreciate
  Example: I appreciate being given this opportunity.
The following verbs can be followed by either the infinitive or the gerund with not change in meaning.

- Avoid
  Example : she avoid speaking with the woman.
- Consider
  Example : would you consider selling the property ?
- Defer
  Example : she defer recognizing the boy.
- Delay
  Example : the headmaster delay making a decision.
- Detest
  Example : he detest writing letters.
- Deny
  Example : shinta denied having been here.
- Dislike
  Example : he dislike working late.
- Dread
  Example : I dread havng to go to the dentist.
- Enjoy
  Example : marry enjoy eating the Italian food.
- Escape
  Example : he escaped drowning to the river.
- Excuse
  Example : I excuse printing the paper.
- Fancy
  Example : fancy meeting you.
- Finish
  Example : dony finish playing foot ball this afternoon.
- Forgive
  Example : her boy friend fogive speaking hardly.
- Imagine
  Example : the boy imagine drawing a good picture.
- Involve
  Example : the mathematics’ teacher explain mathematics involve counting, sum, and etc.
- Keep
  Example : keep your smiling is good for you.
- Loathe
  Example : jojo loathe sleeping in the afternoon.
- Mean
  Example : I meant swimming is good for your healthy.
- Mind
  Example : I don’t mind living here.
- Miss
  Example : she miss looking her birthday.
- Pardon
  Example : pardon living yourself.
- Postpone
  Example : postpone the meeting is better for yourself.
- Practice
  Example : practice in speaking is one of way to progress your knowledge.
- Prevent
  Example : there is no prevent walking to there.
- Propose
  Example : I will propose telling the truth.
- Recollect
  Example : the girl recollects falling at that time.
- Remember
  Example : I remember reading about the earthquake in the papers.
- Resent
  Example : he resented being passed over for promotion.
- Resist
  Example : you may not resist throwing the bottle on the way.
- Save
  Example : save timing for your nice day.
- Stop
  Example : stop writing at this time.
- Suggest
  Example : she suggests meeting the first.
- Understand
  Example : he doesn’t understand meaning your eyes.
- Approve of
  Example : it is better off
count on
- depend on
- Give up
  Example : insist on
- keep on
- put off


The following verbs can be followed by either the infinitive or the gerund with not change in meaning.

- Begin, Start, Continue, Cease
- Can’t bear
- Intend
- Advise, Allow, Permit, Recommend
- It needs / Requires / Wants


Example :
- I begin working.
- They allow shopping.

3. As Object of Preposition
Preposition are words normally placed before nouns or pronouns. Preposition always followed by noun, adjective and etc. In this case, Gerund
can be as object of preposition. Gerund as object has four patterns:

a. Verb + prepositions followed by the gerund

Michael A. Pyle, M.A. and Mary Ellen Munoz Page, M.A. (2001 : 85) “If a verb + preposition or preposition alone is followed directly by a verb, the verb will always be in the gerund”.

- Accustomed to
- Afraid of
- Capable of
- Fond of
- Intent on
- Interested in


Example:
- He give up drinking milk.
- They approve of us leaving early.

b. Adjectives + prepositions followed by the gerund

Michael A. Pyle, M.A. and Mary Ellen Munoz Page, M.A. (2001 : 86) “The following adjectives + prepositions are also followed by the gerund.

- Choice of
- Excuse for
- Intention of
- Method of
- Possibility of
- Reason for


Example:
- My sister is afraid of getting married now.
- My sister is intent on finishing school next year.

c. Nouns + prepositions followed by the gerund

Nouns + prepositions are also followed by the gerund


Example:
- Joni has no excuse for dropping out of school.
- There is no reason for leaving this early.

4. As complement of a verb

Complement is one of important thing to clear a sentence. Usually the complement is noun.

Adding –ing in a verb can be a noun. It called gerund. Gerund is functioning as the complement. There are some examples that show gerund as a complement.

Example:
- One of her bad habit is wasting time.
- Her activity is jogging in the morning
- My aim in life s becoming a writer

Gerund used after possessive

If the verb + preposition is followed directly he gerund, the gerund refers to the subject of verb.

Example: Tom insisted on reading the letter.

But if we put a possessive adjective or pronoun before the gerund, the gerund refers to the person denoted by the possesive.

Example: He insisted on my reading it.

To strengthen gerund can used after possessive, there is an opinion from the researcher.

A.J. Thomson and A.V. Martinet (2001 : 231) “put a possessive adjective or pronoun before the gerund”.

Example:
- He dislike my working late.
- You can’t prevent his spending his own money
- I appreciate your giving me so much of your time.

6. As a short prohibition

The gerund is used in short prohibition. But these cannot be followed by an object, so prohibitions involving an object are usually expressed by an imperative.

Example: Do not touch these wires

Every explanation needs an opinion to strengthen the statement from the writer, there is a reascher who had told about this case.

A.J. Thomson and A.V. Martinet (2001 : 228) “the gerund is used in short prohibitions”.

Example:
- No smoking
- No waiting
- No parking, etc.

3. Present Participle

1. Definition of present participle

Present participle in English has the same form as the gerund, but the gerund acts as noun rather than a verb.

Present participle has so many function. Some times present participle can be adjective, as a noun and etc. There are some reseachers that gave some opinions about present participle.
W. Stannard Allen (1999:177) “the part of the verb that ends in—in”.
Jayanthi Dakhshina Murthy (2003:125) “present participle is formed with ‘ing’ form of the verb to indicate an action going on, in complete or imperfect”.

It is clearly seen that the form of the present participle is the same as the gerund. Verb ending –ing. Before writing this present participle, the writer had finished writing the verb ending in-ing. So the writer concludes that it is not necessary to write the same case.

4. Uses of Present Participle
1. To form the continuous tense
Present continuous tense expresses an activity that is in progress at the moment of speaking. Present continuous tense needs present participle as the part of its form. Therefore, Present Participle can form the continuous tense.

Example:
- She is sleeping in the room
- We are studying together

2. As adjective
An adjective is one of parts of speech. Present participle can be an adjective in a sentence. Present participle is a verb which followed by –ing. Its’ form which can be used as an adjective to describe a noun.

Present participle used as adjective, if the present participle placed before noun. The function is explain the noun.

Example:
- She reads an exciting story.
- My friend and I watch an interesting film
- I like him as a pleasing personality

3. After have + object
Present participle is used when it is necessary to emphasize that the action expressed by the participle happened before the action expressed by the participle happened before the action expressed by the next verb.

Example:
- They have their sister shopping in the market.
- We have people standing on our steps all day

4. After verbs of sensation
A.J. Thomson and A.V. Martinet (2001:240) “the basic verbs of sensation see, hear, feel, smell, and the verbs listen (to), notice and watch can be followed by object + present participle”.

The verbs of sensation can be followed by Present Participle. It’s function to make the object of sentence be more complete in the sentence.

Example:
- I see him passing my house every day.
- She smells something burning and saw smoke rising.

5. After catch / find / leave + object
Present Participle can be placed after catch / find / leave. The action expressed by the participle is always one which displeases the subject.

Example:
- I catch them stealing my apples.
- I find him standing in the park.
- I leave him talking to Ria.

6. After go, come, spend, waste, be busy
Go and come can be followed by the participles of verb of physical activity and the verb.

Example: I’m going shopping this afternoon.

- You come dancing with her.

Spend and waste are expression of time or money.

Example:
- He spends two hours travelling.
- We wasted a whole afternoon to playing football

Be busy can be placed before present participle and often be expressed as complement.

Example: She is busy packing.

7. Replacing a main clause
So many functions of Present Participle in sentences. One of the functions of Present Participle as replacing a main clause. There are so many researchers give some opinions about these:

4.1. A.J. Thomson and A.V. Martinet (2001:241) “When two actions by the same subject, the participle can be before or after the finite verb”.

Example:
- I visit his village
- I am talking with his family, to be
- Visits and talking with his family

4.2. A.J. Thomson and A.V. Martinet (2001:241) “When one action is immediately by the same subject, the first action can often be expressed by a present participle.”
Example:
- He closed the door
- He leaved his house, to be
- Closing the door and leaved his house

4.3. A.J. Thomson and A.V. Martinet (2001: 240) “When the second action forms part of the first, or is a result of it, we can express the second action by a present participle.”

Example:
- He found a tree, resting under the tree, and sleeping in there.

5. The Differences Gerund and Present Participle

As we know that gerund and present participle has the same pattern, namely the verb –ing formed. Although they have the same pattern, both of them still have some differences.

Gerunds are the nominal form (noun forms) of verbs. That is, verb forms in –ing used as nouns while present participles are adjectival forms of verbs. The present participle are verb forms in –ing used as adjectives. So an –ing word used as a noun is a gerund : an –ing word used as an adjective is a present participle.

The points are if we use a verb in –ing form like a noun, it is usually a gerund and if we use a verb in –ing like a verb or an adjective, it usually present participle. The differences can showed from some example in the table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gerund</th>
<th>Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- She is tired of writing letters to her husband.</td>
<td>- Writing letters to her husband, she forgot everything.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- I was prevented from meeting my boyfriend.</td>
<td>- Meeting boy friend for the first time, I decided to marry her</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Jayanthi Dakhshina Murthy (2003: 126)

Example of Present Participle:
- The running boy is Anwar
  (The boy who is running is Anwar)

Example of Gerund:
- The running shoes are very expensive
  (The shoes for running are very expensive)

III. Design Of The Research

The research did in Politeknik Tri Jaya Krama Medan. In this section, the writer took sample from the amount of the fourth semester students in Politeknik Tri Jaya Krama Medan, which only 94 (ninety four) students.

3.1. Population and Sample

3.1.1. Population of the Research

Population is total number of something (students). The population of the research is all of the fourth semester students of Computer science (Teknik Informatika) in Politeknik Tri Jaya Medan. There are 94 (ninety four) students. The students are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Teknik Informatika A</td>
<td>35 Students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Teknik Informatika B</td>
<td>31 Students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Teknik Informatika C</td>
<td>28 Students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>94 Students</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.1.2. Sample

Suharsimi Arikunto (2006: 134) “apabila subjeknya kurang dari 100, lebih baik diambil semua (if the subject less than 100, it’s better to take all)”. Based on the Arikunto’s opinion, the writer took population (94 students) as simple in the research. Because the number of population is less than 100 students.

3.2. Variable and Indicator

Based on the title, there is only one variable in this research. The variable is the ability of the fourth semester students of Politeknik Tri Jaya Krama Medan in using the difference between Gerund and Present Participle. The indicator of the research are the fourth semester students of Politeknik Tri Jaya Medan.

3.3. Instrument for Collecting Data

Suharsimi Arikunto (2006: 223) “untuk mengukur ada atau tidaknya serta besarnya kemampuan objek yang diteliti, di gunakan tes. (to measure there is or no and the ability of object researched, be used a test)”. The instrument for collecting data in this research used test. The test used to collect the data of the ability of the students are able in using the difference gerund and present participle second year students in using the difference between Gerund and Present Participle.
3.4. Technique of Collecting Data
There are some steps in collecting data. The writer did some steps. They are:
1. Making direct investigation to the situation and condition of the school.
2. Preparing a test that should be done.
3. Explaining the instruction of doing the test.
4. Giving the test.
5. Collecting answer.
6. Asking to the sample to do the text based on the director.
7. Collecting the students’ answer sheet.

3.5. Technique of Analyzing Data
In analyzing data, the writer did some steps to find out the fact. They are:
1. Checking the students’ answer.
2. Scoring the students’ answer.
3. Listing the scores.
4. Describing the achievement’s scores based on Depdiknas System.
5. Drawing the conclusion.

IV. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS
4.1. Research Results
The research has done at SMA Al Washliyah 3 Medan. It has done to know the students ability to use Gerund and Present Participle in constructed sentences. After the research carried out, it found that second science first, second science second and second social students’ scores. The writer makes the scores of students in pre test and post test in using gerund and present participle. Based on the result of their scores in post test, the writer also makes the table of their achievement in using Gerund and Present Participle.

Table I
The Scores of computer science (Teknik Informatika) A students in using Gerund and Present Participle

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Students</th>
<th>Pre Test of Gerund</th>
<th>Pre Test of Present Participle</th>
<th>Post Test of Gerund</th>
<th>Post Test of Present Participle</th>
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Table II
The Scores of computer science (Teknik Informatika) B students in using Gerund and Present Participle

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can conclude that, there are some students who get the 80 and 90 score. There are some students who get the 70 and 60 score.

From pre test of the computer science (B) students in using Gerund and Present Participle, can conclude that, there are some students who get the 80 score. There are some students who get the 70 and 90 score. There are some students who get the 70 and 60 score.

From post test of the computer science (B) students in using Gerund and Present Participle, can conclude that, there are some students who get the 80 score. There are some students who get the 70 and 60 score. There are some students who get the 50 score.

From post test of the computer science (C) students in using Gerund and Present Participle, can conclude that, there are some students who get the 80 and 90 score. There are some students who get the 80 and 90 score. There are some students who get the 70 and 60 score. There are some students who get the 50 score.

From post test of the computer science (C) students in using Gerund and Present Participle, can conclude that, there are some students who get the 80 and 90 score. There are some students who get the 80 and 90 score. There are some students who get the 70 and 60 score. There are some students who get the 50 score.

From post test of the computer science (C) students in using Gerund and Present Participle, can conclude that, there are some students who get the 80 and 90 score. There are some students who get the 80 and 90 score. There are some students who get the 70 and 60 score. There are some students who get the 50 score.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1. Conclusions

The purpose of this research is to find out whether the students are able or unable in using the difference between Gerund and Present Participle. In order to know, the researcher made a research at Politeknik Tri Jaya Krama Medan.

Based on the findings, the conclusions of this research can be drawn as the following:

1. The ability of the computer science students of Politeknik Tri Jaya Krama Medan was good. Based on the data, that the researcher obtained from the field research. It indicates that many students achieved at level or rank ‘very good’ and ‘good’.

2. There are many computer science students (A) got the highest and middle scores.

3. There are many computer science students (B) got the highest and middle scores.

4. There are 28 computer science students (C) got the highest and middle scores and no one got the lowest scores.

5. The students’ difficulties of using Gerund and Present Participle are, the students are difficult to understand about Gerund and Present Participle. They thought that the using of Gerund and Present Participle are same. Their English lecturer seldom to improve it, in the class and didn’t explain the words which are followed by Gerund and Present Participle.

### Table III The Scores of computer science (Teknik Informatika) C students in using Gerund and Present Participle

<table>
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5.2. **Suggestions**

There are some suggestions, they are:

1. For the English lecturer, it is expected to motivate the students in using practical Grammar rules, so its applications to use Gerund and Present Participle. It is expected to plan a good teaching strategy to make the grammar practice will make more effective and communicative.

2. For further researcher, it is expected to do more and more research in the use of Grammar and Present Participle.

**References**


