

**STUDENTS' ABILITY ON GRAMMAR : AN ANALYSIS OF USING
ELLIPTICAL CONSTRUCTION AT ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
STUDENTS IN IAIN LANGSA**

SKRIPSI

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STUDENTS OF IAIN LANGSA**

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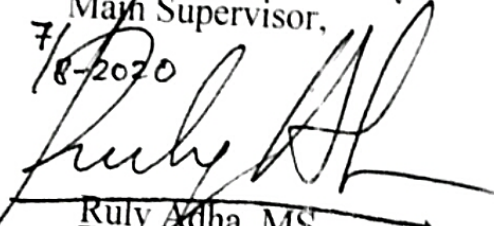
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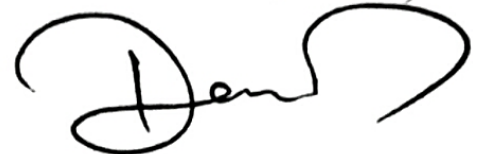
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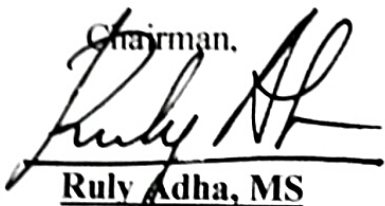
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Apabila dikemudian hari terbukti atau dapat dibuktikan bahwa skripsi ini adalah hasil jiplakan, maka saya bersedia menerima segala sanksi yang diberikan atas perbuatan saya tersebut.

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Yang membuat pernyataan



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ABSTRACT

Liza Anggy Mz 2020 Student's Ability on Grammar : An Analysis of Using Elliptical Construction at English Students Department in IAIN Langsa. Skripsi English Education Department, Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) Langsa.

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The aims of this research were to find the students' ability in using elliptical construction and to describe the students' difficulties in making elliptical construction at English Students Department in IAIN Langsa . In this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative method. The researcher collected the data by using documentation and semi-structured interview. The researcher found that the students' ability in using elliptical construction was bad. From 25 students , the researcher found that only 7 students got high score and others got bad score because they have difficulties in memorize the pattern of elliptical construction and determine tenses.

Keywords : *Elliptical Construction, Difficulty*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

In English Department at IAIN Langsa, grammar is one of the skills that important to be learned. Harmer (in Olga) defines that the grammar of a language is the description of the ways in which words can change their forms and can be combined into sentences in that language.¹ The reason why students should understand grammar is that grammar is a basic study of language that pointed the ways one word can be combined into other words. By mastering grammar, someone will know how to produce good sentences with correct structure; moreover, grammar will help someone to speak better so that the hearer will easy to understand it.

Grammar itself is the link connecting the idea and the product and perform. In addition, the use of grammar enables a person to control his or her subject and predicates, verb, clauses when they are speaking or writing. It also helps people to communicate each other. We must follow a certain and correct pattern in making sentences grammatically. But, it will be complicated ways especially make a long sentence and a repetition for the same formative sentences and ignoring repetition of sentences form.²

¹Olga Trendak, *Exploring the Role of Strategic Intervention in Form-focused Instruction* (London:Springer International Publishing Switzerland,2015), 2

²Nita Astuti, *An Analysis of the Tenth Grade Students' Difficulties on Elliptical Constructions at MAN 1 Kota Tangerang Selatan*, *Globish* (An English-Indonesian journal for English, Education and Culture). Vol. 7, No. 2, January 2019, 10

Elliptical construction is a part of the grammar which helps us to construct two sentences with same predicate and the object so that there is no repetition for each sentence or we usually called by redundant pleonastic sentences. The function of elliptical construction is to deliver a statement in simple construction; moreover, minimize the repetition of the same element of sentences.³

Elliptical Construction is used to clarify why some typically compulsory component of a linguistic sentence is missing. Some portion of ellipsis which is precluding the action words or supplement, that is the mix from two sentences with various. Elliptical Construction is the omission of elements which are precisely recoverable from the linguistic or situational context. Elliptical Construction can also mean a fusion of two sentences which have different subjects but have the same predicate, and use to avoid reduplication.

Elliptical construction signifies to the omission from a clause of one or more words that would otherwise be required by the remaining elements. It is used for telling simple statement and to avoid repeating the same word element. According to Lado (in Maria) , the elliptical sentence is the combining of two sentences in which have a different subject but the same predicate which means the repetition of the predicate.⁴ By learning elliptical construction well, people will able to make a good sentence

³Ni Made Lisma Martarini, *An analysis of elliptical construction made by the ninth grade students of smpn 3 selat. Jurnal Kesehatan Midwinerslion Midwinerslion. Vol. 3, No. 1, Maret 2018, 34*

⁴Maria Ramasari, *Students' Ability for Using Elliptical Construction in Sentences, Smart Journal. Vol.2 No. 1, Januari 2016, 22*

construction in making a text, with good recognition. Moreover, there will be no repetition in a subject sentence that makes every sentence looked the same shape. The practical effort that the teachers do in touching elliptical construction will help the students to understand it. Elliptical construction should be learned well because it will help the students to make a good sentence construction and covered it to support when making a good writing.

There are 3 kinds of elliptical construction as follows :

1. Elliptical construction with 'Too' and 'So'. According to Jauhari (in Nur), elliptical construction with 'Too' and 'So' particularly are used to comment affirmative (positive) statement made by someone and also to explain that subject which has mentioned is in the same position with the content of the positive statement and they are also used to combine two sentences which have the same predicates, where one of two sentences must be omitted to avoid the repetition of word.
2. Elliptical with 'Either' and 'Neither'. According to Luhukey (in Maria), 'Either' and 'Neither' are used to combine two negative sentences which have the same predicates to be a sentence which the meaning is complete.
3. Elliptical with 'And', 'Or', and 'But'. According to Aryanto, and Wijono Harum (in Nur), It is very common to leave out the same

word to avoid repetition and use to accumulate a unit or statement to other unit or statement.⁵

The researcher had experienced as a student in Zawiyah English Club especially in grammar lesson. The students got many difficulties in making a simple past tense sentence correctly, especially, they do not know about how to combine two sentences that have same verb and object without make repetition in the sentences.

For example, the mentor gave two sentences namely ‘He did not come to the party and I did not come to the party’. The mentor asked students to combine the two sentences above but they did not use elliptical construction to combine the sentences above. From 10 students, only four students included elliptical construction in the sentence with the answer ‘He did not attend the party and neither did I’. While, others answered ‘He did not attend the party and me too’. So, it gave inspiration to the researcher to conduct a research entitled **“Students’ Ability on Grammar: An Analysis of Using Elliptical Construction at English Students Department of IAIN Langsa”**.

⁵Nur Ihsan, Thesis. *The Ability of The First Year Students of SMAN 1 Sungguminasa Gowa in Using Elliptical Sentences* (Makassar: UIN Alaudin Makassar, 2010), 8-12

B. Research Question

The problems of the study were as follows:

1. How was the students' ability in using negative elliptical construction at English department students in IAIN Langsa ?
2. What were the students' difficulties in making negative elliptical construction ?

C. Purpose of the Study

There were two purposes of the study as follows:

1. To find out the students' ability in using negative elliptical construction.
2. To describe the students' difficulties in making negative elliptical construction.

D. Significance of Study

Theoretically, this study was expected to increase knowledge for grammar studies. This study was expected to be a reference to enrich insights in elliptical construction.

Practically, this study was expected to be a reference for other researchers who want to conduct a research in grammar study, especially in elliptical construction, for students who want to improve their ability in using elliptical construction, and for lecturers who teach grammar lesson.

E. Scope of Study

This study focused on students' ability in using negative elliptical construction in simple present tense, simple past tense and simple future tense.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Grammar

Grammar is one of element that student must master in English. According Greenbaum, grammar is the central component of language.⁶ Grammar is rules for creating words and making sentences. It means that grammar is the central component of language, which consists of rules of grammatical structure. Grammar is the natural, inherent meaning making system of the language, grammar is also the study of that system, the various theories or perspective that attempt to understand and describe it. According to James R. Hurford in *Grammar Student's Guide*, grammar of language is a conventional system of rules for making and putting together expression that belong to the language .⁷

Corder in Widodo's journal (in Iwan) states that grammar is taught to furnish the basis for a set of language skills: listening, speaking, reading and writing. Grammar rules enable students to understand and apply how the sentence patterns should be put together. It is clear that grammar is one of significant thing of a language. It makes students know how to produce good sentences and to express and feelings. By using grammar correctly, somebody will tend to write and speak English well. Grammar rules are

⁶Sidney and Gerald Nelson, Greenbaum. *An Introduction to English Grammar* (2nd ed). (Longman: Pearson Education Limited, 2002), 22

⁷James R. Hurford, *Grammar a Student' Guide*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994), 87

too sloppily violated, communication may suffer. Thus, without grammar, the meaning in a written or spoken can lose or cannot be accepted.⁸

Grammar has four scopes , as follows:

1. Word

Jackson, et al said that a word is a minimal free form, the term word is used to designate an intermediate structure smaller than a whole phrase and yet generally larger than a single sound segment.⁹ The simple manner to know what the meaning of word is usually listed in dictionaries, and may be separated in speech by pauses. Words consist of one or more morphemes and which typically occurs in the structure of phrases.

Quirk et al (in Jackson) state that the closed classes is called grammatical or function words, which generally serve the grammatical construction of sentences.¹⁰ They are small classes, with a restricted and largely unchanging membership. The open classes, by contrast, are larger, and they are constantly being added to. The member of the open classes are the content words, carrying the main meaning of a sentence, they are the words likely to be retained in a telegram or a

⁸Seprizanna and Iwan Kurnaiwan. *An Analysis of Students' Ability In Using Subject-Verb Agreement*. Vol 9.No (2). 2016. 3

⁹Howard and Ze Amvela, Jackson .Etienne.*Words, Meaning and Vocabulary. An Introduction to Modern English Lexicology*.(Great Britain: The Cromwell Press, Trowbridge, 2002), 48

¹⁰ Ibid,67

headline. It is not generally possible to tell which word class a belongs to, simply by looking at it, though inflections may provided a clue.

2. Phrase

Phrases are groups of word contains with determiner, pre-modifier, head, post-modifier. They do not contain subject and predicate. A phrase is a group of word which forms a grammatical unit, a phrase do not include a finite verb and do not have a subject-predicate structure. Gelderen, Elly Van assumes that a phrase is a group of words forming a unit and united around a head ¹¹, for example: a noun or a verb. Since phrases are syntactic units, a number of rules relate to them.

Verspoor, and Kim Sauter in their books *English Sentence Analysis: An Introductory Course* state that a phrase can consist of one word or more words. If it consists of more words, it usually has one main word that is the most important one as far as meaning is concerned.¹²

3. Clause

A clause contains of a subject and a predicate. Crystal states clause a term used in some models of grammar to refer to a unit in grammatical smaller than the sentence but larger than a phrase, word,

¹¹Elly Van, Gelderen. *An Introduction to The Grammar of English: Syntactic Arguments And Socio- Historical Background*. (Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 2002), 43

¹²Marjolijn and Sauter, Kim, Vespoor. *English Sentence Analysis: An Introductory Course*. (Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 2000), 118

or morpheme.¹³ Clause is a unit as a minimum consists as a verb and its complement and its adjunct. There are two types of clauses: independent and subordinate (dependent).

An independent clause consists of a subject and a verb and also demonstrates a complete thought, for example, 'She is beautiful' while, the dependent clause demonstrates an incomplete thought, for example, 'if she became me'. Shortly, there are three main types of dependent clause, noun clause, adjectival clause and adverbial clause.

4. Sentence

Sentence is a group of words that contains subject, verb and object, it's used by the peoples to communicate each other conveying their message to the listener. Grygel, Joan A. explains that a sentence is a group of words that contains a subject and a predicate and convey a complete thought.¹⁴ Meanwhile, Bornstein states that sentence is considered as the basic of syntactical system. Sentence is a word or group that is complete thought containing both a subject and a predicate.¹⁵

B. Elliptical Construction

1. Definition of Elliptical Construction

¹³David Crystal. *Language and Internet Second edition*. (Cambridge: Cambridge Press, 2001), 21

¹⁴Joan A.,Grygel. *The World Book Of Word Power*. (London: A Scott Fetzer Company,1994), 103

¹⁵Diana D, Bornstein. *An Introduction to Transformational Grammar*, (Quen of the City University of New York .Wintrop Publisher Inc .Cambridge Massachussets,1977)

2. An elliptical construction is one in which a word phrase implied by context is omitted from a sentence, usually because it is a repetition of heading word or phrase.¹⁶ In English, people often omit word rather than repeating them. It is called ellipsis. According to Hornby, elliptical is the omissions from a sentences of words neede to completed the construction or meaning.¹⁷ Mc.Carthy (in Ni Made) states that Ellipsis is the omission of the element normally required by the grammar which the speaker assume are obvious from the context and therefore need to be rise.¹⁸

Besides, according to Phillip and Parker (in Nita), elliptical construction is linguistic phenomena where a sentence lacks material that would normally be obligatory, and the missing material is nevertheless semantically recoverable from local syntactic or semantic context.¹⁹ Lado (in Nur) states that elliptical sentence as the combining of two sentences in which have the different subject but the same predicate which means the repetition of predicate.²⁰ The use of elliptical sentences are frequently seen in conversation and textbooks. It is kinds of construction in which the speaker deletes items from construction.

¹⁶MarkNicho, <http://www.dailywritingtips.com/a-guide-to-elliptical-construction/> accessed on April 04, 2018

¹⁷Hornby, A.S. *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English* (Oxford University Press, 1987)

¹⁸Ni Made Lisma Martarini, *An analysis of elliptical construction made by the ninth grade students of smpn 3 selat. Jurnal Kesehatan Midwinerslion Midwinerslion....*38

¹⁹Nita Astuti, *An Analysis of the Tenth Grade Students' Difficulties on Elliptical Constructions at MAN 1 Kota Tangerang Selatan....*12

²⁰Nur Ihsan, Thesis. *The Ability of The First Year Students of SMAN 1 Sungguminasa Gowa in Using Elliptical Sentences...*12

By learning elliptical construction, it will also help students comprehend English sentence easier. So, the function of elliptical construction is to avoid redundancy in a sentence that have same predicate and complements. Having known the definitions above, the researcher concludes that elliptical construction is combining of two sentences where the some words of the two sentences are omitted but their meanings are the same as the two sentences or their meanings can be understood.

3. Pattern of Elliptical Construction

According to Fuad Mas'ud, there are three kinds of Elliptical Sentences, as follows:²¹

a. Positive Elliptical Construction

According to Jauhari, elliptical construction with 'too' and 'so' particularly are used to comment affirmative (positive) statement made by someone and also to explain that subject which has mentioned is in the same position with the content of the positive statement and they are also used to combine two sentences which have the same predicates, where one of two sentences must be omitted to avoid the repetition of words.²²

Table. 2.1

Pattern of Positive Elliptical Construction

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²¹Mus'ad Fuad. *Essential of English Grammar A Practical Guide* (Yogyakarta : BPFE, 1992)

²²D. Iman Jauhari. *Mastery on English Grammar* (Surabaya:Penerbit Indah, 1983)

Positive statement + and	So + auxiliary + subject
	Subject + auxiliary + too

For example:

1. Ihsan is a student
2. His brother is a student

The two sentences above can be combined into ‘Ihsan is a student and his brother is too’ or ‘Ihsan is a student and so is his brother’.

b. Negative Elliptical Construction

According to Luhukey, ‘either’ and ‘neither’ are used to combine two negative sentences which have the same predicates to be a sentence which the meaning is complete.²³

Table 2.2

Pattern of Negative Elliptical Construction

Negative sentence + and	Subject + auxiliary + not either
	Neither + auxiliary + subject

²³Ny. Lasambouw Luhukey. *Ringkasan Bahasa Inggris untuk SMA* (Bandung. Ganexa Exact, 1986)

For example :

1. I do not go to school today
2. Riza does not go to school today

The two sentences above can be combined into 'I do not go to school today and neither does Rina' or 'I do not go to school today and does not either'.

c. Opposite Elliptical Constructions

Opposite elliptical is used in two sentences that have different meaning. Opposite sentence is used to combine two sentences which have same verb but have different subject. According to Yahya, Iskandar and Suragin, elliptical 'but' can be used if a clause which is combined is opposite with the one.²⁴

Table 2.3

Pattern of Opposite Elliptical Construction

Subject + tobe/verb + object + but + subject + tobe/auxiliry
--

For example :

1. I do not buy a new book
2. She buys a new book

²⁴R.A, Iskandar and Suragin, Yahya, *Structure and Reading Comprehension For SMTA* (Bandung: Orda Shakti,1988), 2

The two sentence above can be combined into ‘I do not buy a new book, but she does.’

4. Elliptical Construction in Simple Present Tense

Based on Sylvia Chalker, simple present tense is identical to the base of verb (except in the case of ‘be’) and add –s for third person singular (also called present simply).²⁵ The simple present tense used to describe everyday activities and habits to make general statement of fact and to express opinions.²⁶

Table 2.4

The Pattern of Simple Present Tense

Subject + tobe + Compliment (nominal sentence)
Or
Subject + V1 –s,-es + Object (verbal sentence)

For example :

1. I am a student
2. He works in a big company

²⁵Sylvia Chalker & Edmund Weiner, *The Oxford Dictionary of English Grammar*, (New York: Oxford University Press), 395

²⁶Darcy Jack and Elain Kirn, *Interaction I Grammar*, (New York: Mc.Graw-Hill, 2002),

3. She watches movie on TV

If there are two sentences that have the same predicate and complement, we can combine with elliptical construction to avoid redundancy, for example :

1. I am a dentist

I am a dentist

She is a dentist

The two sentences can be combined into 'I am dentist and she is too' or 'I am a dentist and so is she'.

2. I am not a dentist

I am not a dentist

She is not a dentist

The two sentences can be combined into 'I am not a dentist and she is either' or 'I am not a dentist and neither is she'.

5. Elliptical Construction in Simple Past Tense

According Martin Parrot, simple past tense is one of tenses which use to refer to completed events, states, action, consider that the event, state or action took place within a finished period of time.²⁷ Meanwhile, Micheal A.Pyle and Mary Ellen Munoz said that the simple past tense is used for completed action that happened at one specific time in the past.²⁸

²⁷Parrot Martin, *Grammar for English Language Teachers, 2nd*, (Cambridge University Press, 2010), 219

²⁸Mary Ellen and Michael A. Pyle Munoz, *Test of English as Foreign Language*, (New York: Cliffs Notes, 1991), 53

Table 2.5

Pattern of Simple Past Tense

Subject + tobe (was,were) + Compliment (nominal sentence)

Or

Subject + Verb 2 + Object (verbal sentences)

For example :

1. Emily was a student
2. She drunk a milk
3. They were soldiers

If there are two sentences have same predicate and complement , we can combine with elliptical construction to avoid redudancy, for example :

- a. Emily was a student

They were students

The two sentences can be combined into ‘Emily was a student and they are too’ or ‘Emily was a student and so were they’.

- b. Elin did not come to my birthday party

Jhon did not come to my birthday party

The two sentences can be combined into 'Elin did not come to my birthday party and Jhon did not either' or 'Elin did not come to my birthday party and neither did Jhon'.

4. Elliptical Construction in Simple Future Tense

Simple future tense is the grammatical tense used talking about something that will happen or exist.²⁹ Simple future tense is used to express the events predicted to occur in the future. The simple future tense expresses future intentions.³⁰

Table 2.6

Pattern of Simple Future Tense

<p style="text-align: center;">Subject + will + be + compliment (nominal sentence)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Subject + will + Verb 1 + Object (verbal sentence)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Subject + to be + going to + be + compliment (nominal sentence)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Subject + to be + going to + V1 + compliment (verbal sentence)</p>

²⁹Saddle River Upper. Writing and Grammar Communication in Action. (United State of America, 2001), 2

³⁰Graw- Hill Mc. Interaction 2 Grammar, 4th Edition. (New York:McGraw, 2002), 29
Graw-Hil lMc. Interactions 2 Grammar,4th Edition.(NewYork: Penerbit McGrawHill Contemporary, 2002), 29

For examples :

1. I will be in Bangkok
2. I will go to Jakarta next month
3. I am going to be in Bangkok next week
4. I am going to come in your birthday

If there are two sentences have same predicate and complement , we can combine with elliptical construction to avoid redudancy, for example :

1. I will go to jakarta

They will go to Jakarta

I will go to Jakarta and they will too, or

The two sentences can be cimbind into ‘I will go to Jakarta and thet will too’or ‘I will go to Jakarta and so will they’.

2. I will not come in the party

She will not come in the party

The two sentences can be cimbind into ‘I will not come in the party’ or ‘I will not come in the party.’

5. Previous Study

The first previous study was “Analysis on Students’ Error in Comprehending Elliptical Construction” written Khoiriyah Shofiyah Tanjung (2019) in State Islamic High School (STAIN) Gajah Takengon.

The population her research was the first semester of Constitutional Law students. It consisted of two classes and 40 students. The research method used in this study was a quantitative descriptive approach. The instrument of collecting data was test. The results of this study were the total errors in the Elliptical Construction student test were 122 divided into 4 types of errors; omissions, additions, incorrect information and disruptions, 41 percent errors in messing up sentences. This type of error was about mismatching positive and negative answers and misplacing helpers. The second biggest mistake was misinformation, related to errors in the verb subject-agreement. This type of addition error was followed in the third place where the dominant error was where there are 19.67 percent errors. Students usually added a few additions to unnecessary sentences. The last thing was negligence, 13. 11 percent of students omitted the tools that must appear in the answers.

The second previous study was “An Analysis of the Tenth Grade Students’ Difficulties on Elliptical Constructions at MAN 1 Kota Tangerang Selatan” by Nita Astuti and Ikhfi Imaniah (2019) in MAN 1 Kota Tangerang Selatan. The researcher of this study took 15 students in tenth grade students randomly as sample. The research method used in this study was a qualitative method. In this study, the researcher chose triangulation technique as validity instrument. A triangulation technique is cross checking data through observation, or data interview with different perspectives. The data instruments were test, observation and interview.

The test given by the researcher was essay test that asked students to complete the sentence using *so*, *too*, *either*, and *neither* consisting of 10 questions. The results were that many students had difficulties of using elliptical connector, difficulties of using auxiliary on elliptical sentence, and difficulties of omission the auxiliary.

The third previous study was “Student’s Ability For Using Elliptical Construction in Sentences” by Maria Ramasari (2016) in Muhammadiyah University of Bengkulu. The researcher of this study took 73 students of fourth semester students in English Department randomly as sample. The research method used in this study is descriptive quantitative. The instrument of collecting data was test. The result of this study were students’ ability for using elliptical construction in sentences at the fourth semester students of English Study Program of Muhammadiyah University of Bengkulu were categorized into very low. The most scores achieved by the students for using elliptical construction in sentences was in range of 6 – 38 with percentage 46.5%. Then, most of the students were correct for using elliptical construction disagreement but (an affirmative statement with a negative statement in one sentence). There were 70 of 73 students that answered the question with elliptical construction disagreement but correctly. However, they were poor in using elliptical construction agreement in negative sentences neither. There were only 7 of 73 students that answered the questions with elliptical construction neither correctly. They did not change the auxiliary

into affirmative form in using neither, and most of them also did not use the auxiliary for stating the elliptical construction.

From the first previous study, it showed that there are 4 types of errors that were often done by students in using elliptical construction. In the second previous study, it showed the difficulties faced by students in making sentences that have elliptical construction. In this study, all types of elliptical construction and auxiliary verb were used in sentences. In the third previous study, it showed that the ability to create sentences that were in elliptical construction was still categorized as low.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

Research design will help the researcher to collect, analyze, and interpret data and answer research question.³¹ There are some procedures conducted by researchers in order to collect the data and information in an attempt to solve the problem. This study used descriptive qualitative method. A qualitative research is a research that constructs descriptive data, speech or word and behavior that can be observed by the subject itself. Moleong says that qualitative method is a procedure of the result of descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from person or activity which is researched.³²

According to Creswell, qualitative research is also described as an unfolding model that occurs in a natural setting that enables the researcher to develop a level of detail from high involvement in the actual experiences.³³ Mack states that the purpose a qualitative research is to find the research problem or topic from the perspectives of the local population it involved.³⁴ A qualitative research is a research method which

³¹J.W Creswell. *Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approach*. (3rd ed). (London: SAGE Publication, 2009),13.

³²Lexy J.Moleong, *Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: Remaja Karya Rodaoffset,1991),11

³³J.W Creswell.*Research Design Qualitative...13*

³⁴Natasha Mack, *Qualitative Research Methods: A data Collector's field Guide,Research Triangle Park* (NC:Family Health International, 2005),Vol2/7,493

creates more explanations as a result of the research done. It means that the data collected is described in words not statistic or number .

B. Source of the Data

In this research, the researcher used primary data. The primary data were taken from the results of documentation and the results of interview.

C. Subject of Research

This research was conducted at English Department in IAIN Langsa. The researcher took eighth semester students as the subject of the research who consisted of 25 students.

Table 3.1

The List of students

No.	Name	Unit
1.	Anita (A)	1
2.	Nadia Ulfa (NU)	1
3.	Ainun Mardiah (AM)	1
4.	Aida Safara (AS)	1
5.	Raihan Fahira (RF)	1
6.	Radenni Hapesah Harahap (RHH)	1
7.	Linda Fatmawati Dalimunte (LFD)	1
8.	Sri Wahyuni (SW)	1
9.	Masthura (M)	1
10.	Juwita Nurul Alda (JNA)	1
11.	Sri Mulyakhairni (SM)	1
12.	Siti Rahmatul Hayati (SRH)	1
13.	Nurul Afla (NA)	1
14.	Nanda Yuanita Windasari (NYW)	2
15.	Nahdha Mulya (NM)	2
16.	Zulfikar (Z)	2
17.	Anggun Tiara Islamy (ATI)	2
18.	Risky Rahmaddi (RR)	2
19.	Nadia Riski Lestari (NRL)	2
20.	Fatma Dewi (FD)	2

21.	Winda Alvianita (WA)	2
21.	Sulistiani (S)	2
23.	Sinta Kifliza (SK)	2
24.	Yuliana (Y)	2
25.	Anggi Pratika (AP)	2

D. Technique of Data Collection

The instruments for collecting data used by the researcher in this research were as follows:

1. Documentation

According to Sugiyono, documentation is a way used to obtain data and information in the form of books, archives, documents, writing numbers and pictures in the form of reports and information who can support research.³⁵ Documentation was used for collecting data then examined. According to Herdiansyah, documentation is one way that qualitative researchers can do to get a picture of the subject's point of view through a written media and other documentation written or made directly by the subject concerned.³⁶ The documentation was taken from the result of test given by a lecturer. The test consisted of 15 questions. The students were asked to combine two sentences using elliptical construction (either and neither).

2. Interview

Interview was the most important data collection technique a qualitative research process. Frankel, Wallen and Hyun define that

³⁵Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kombinasi*. (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2015), 329

³⁶Haris, Herdiansyah, *Metode Peneliti Kualitatif Untuk Ilmu Ilmu Sosial*. (Jakarta: Salemba Humanika, 2010), 143

interview was an important way for a researcher to check the accuracy or to verify he or she impressions through data collection.³⁷

The purpose of interview is to find out what is on their minds, what they think or how they feel about something. The researcher used semi structured interview. According to Sugiyono, semi structure interview is the depth interview category. This method is freer when compared to the interview structured.³⁸ The purpose of this type of interview is to find problems more openly and broadly where informants are asked for opinion or ideas. It is necessary to be careful or researcher to listen and record these opinions. The researcher interviewed the eight semester students of English department in IAIN Langsa. In this study, the questions of the interview consisted of six questions.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

Data analysis is the process of system scientifically searching and arranging the interview transcripts , field notes and the other materials that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and to enable you the present what you have discovered to others.³⁹ According to Miles & Huberman, the data analysis consists of three concurrent flows of activities, those are as follows:

³⁷Frankel,J.R.wallen,N.E,&Hyun,H.H,*How to Design and Evaluate Research in Education* (New York: Mc Graw Hill, 2012),451

³⁸Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2013), 233

³⁹Bogdan Robert C&Biklen Kop Sari, *Qualitative Research for Education to theory and Methods* (Boston : Allyn and Bacon,inc,1998(,175)

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and transforming the data that appear in written up field note or transcriptions. In this case, the researcher reduces the data that have been taken from the field in order to make them easier for the researcher to draw conclusion.

2. Data Display

A display is an systematized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. In this step, the process of screening data simply in the form of words, sentence, narrative, table and graphic in order to the researcher mastered in the data collected as the basic of taking appropriate conclusion. From the displayed data, verbal narrative account was provided. The verbal narrative account are the displayed data related to elliptical construction in the eighth semester student of English Department in IAIN Langsa.

3. Drawing Conclusion and verification

Since the beginning of the research, the researcher made temporary conclusion. In the last step, the conclusion verifies to the notes taken. Furthermore, it was brought to the perfect conclusion. Making conclusion is the process of drawing the content of data collected in the form of good statement and having clear data. The drawing

conclusion could be commenced from tentative conclusions which still need to be complemented. Verification means trying the provisional conclusions for their validity suggests that after getting the data, it is analyzed continuously and verified about the validity.

Based on the procedures above, the steps in analyzing data in this research are :

1. Analysis of Documentation

First, the researcher collected test from the lecture that showed the student's score in grammar course. The documentation consisted of 15 questions. After collecting and reducing data, the researcher displayed those transcribed data in the form of table. The researcher separated student's score based the highest to lowest score and equalized the score of the same students into the table. In the last step, the researcher draw the final conclusion. The researcher analyzed percentage of student's abilities through table. It could be said that conclusion was analyzed continuously and verified about the validity to get perfect conclusio

2. Analysis of Interview

First, the researcher collected the data through interview, then the researcher selected, transcribed, and focused on the data by referring to the formulation of the research problems being investigated in this study. After collecting and reducing

data, the researcher displayed those transcribed data in the form of narrative. In the process of reducing and displaying the data, it should be based on formulation of the research problems. After displaying the data, a conclusion was drawn. In this study, the researcher used temporary conclusion and final conclusion drawing to create the data valid. The conclusion drawing was stated since the beginning of the research after the data were collected by making temporary conclusion. In the last step, the researcher drew the final conclusion. It could be said that conclusion was analyzed continuously and verified about the validity to get perfect conclusion.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND ANALYSIS

A. Research Finding

1. The Result of Documentation

In this research, the documentation was taken from a test item about elliptical construction given by a lecturer to 25 students. The test consisted of 15 questions. The result were as follows:

a. Question number 1

For this question, student number 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15, 22, 24 answered correctly. The correct answer to the question number 1 was 'I am never absent here and he is not either' or 'I am never absent here and neither is he'. While, others answered incorrectly, for example :

1. Student number 2 and 7 answered 'I am absent here and he is', 'I am never absent here and neither'.
2. Student number 6 answered 'I am never absent here and he is either', 'I am never absent and neither is she'.
3. Student number 9 answered 'I am never absent here and he is never either', 'I am never absent here and neither is she'.
4. Student number 11 and 12 answered 'I am never absent here and he is either', 'I am never absent here and neither is he'.

5. Student number 16 and 17 answered 'I am never absent here and he is too', 'I am never absent here and so is he'.
6. Student number 18, 19, and 20 answered 'I am never absent here and he either not', 'I am never absent here and neither he is'.
7. Student number 21 answered 'I am never absent here and either', 'I am never absent here and neither he is'.
8. Student number 23 answered 'I am never absent here and he is never absent here either', 'I am never absent here and he is'.
9. Student number 25 answered 'I am never absent here and her not either', 'i am never absent here and neither is you'.

b. Question number 2

For this question, student number 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 24, 25 answered correctly. The correct answer to the question number 2 was 'The cat did not eat mouse and the dog did not either' or 'the cat did not eat mouse and neither did the dog'. While, others answered incorrectly, for example:

1. Student number 16 and 17 answered 'The cat did not eat mouse and dog did either', 'The cat did not eat mouse and neither'.
2. Student number 18, 19, and 20 answered 'The cat did not eat mouse and either the dog not', 'The cat did not eat mouse and neither the dog'.
3. Student number 21 answered 'The cat did not eat mouse and either', 'The cat did not eat mouse and neither dog did'.

4. Student number 22 answered 'The cat did not eat mouse and the dog did not either', 'The cat did not eat mouse and neither the dog'.
5. Student number 23 answered 'The cat did not eat mouse and the dog did not rat mouse either', 'The cat did not eat mouse and neither the dog did'.

c. Question number 3

For this question, student number 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15, 22 answered correctly. The correct answer to the question number 3 was 'Yuni will not come to visit you and Alice will not either' or 'Yuni will not come to visit you and neither will Alice'. While, others answered incorrectly, for example:

1. Student number 2, 6, 7, and 9 answered 'Yuni will not come to visit you and Alice is not either', 'Yuni will not come to visit you and neither Alice is'.
2. Student number 4 answered 'Yuni will not come to visit you and Alice will not either', 'Yuni will not come to visit you and neither will not Alice'.
3. Students number 11 and 12 answered 'Yuni will not come to visit you and Alice will not come either', 'Yuni will not come to visit you and neither will not either'.
4. Student number 16 and 17 answered 'Yuni will not come to visit you and Alice either', 'Yuni will not come to visit you and neither'.

5. Student number 18, 19, and 20 answered ‘Yuni will not come to visit you either Alice not’, ‘Yuni will not come to visit you neither Alice will not.
6. Student number 21 answered ‘Yuni will not come to visit you and Alice either’, ‘Yuni will not come to visit you and neither will Alice’.
7. Student number 23 answered ‘Yuni will not come to visit you and Alice will not come to visit you either’, ‘Yuni will not come to visit you and neither Alice will’.
8. Student number 24 answered ‘Yuni will not come to visit you and Aice will not come to visit you and neither Alice’.
9. Student number 25 answered ‘Yuni will not come to visit you and Alice will not either’, ‘Yuni will not come to visit you and neither will either’.

d. Question number 4

For this question, student number 1, 4, 5, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15, 21, 22 answered correctly. The correct answer to the question number 4 was ‘I was not happy last night and my sister was not either’ or ‘I was not happy last night and neither was my sister’. While, others answered incorrectly, for example:

1. Student number 2, 6, 7, and 9 answered ‘I was not happy last night and my sister was not either’, ‘I was not happy last night and neither my sister was’.

2. Student number 3 answered 'I was not happy last night and my sister was not either', 'i was not happy last night and neither was my neither'.
3. Student number 11 and 12 answered 'I was not happy last night and My sister is not either', 'I was not happy last night and neither is not my mother'.
4. Student number 16 and 17 answered 'I was not happy last night and was either', 'I was not happy last night and neither'.
5. Student number 18, 19 and 20 answered 'I was not happy last night either my sister not', 'I was not happy last night neither do my sister'.
6. Student number 23 answered 'I was not happy last night and my sister was not happy last night', 'I was not happy last night and neither my mother was'.
7. Student number 24 answered 'I was not happy last night and my sister is not either', 'I was not happy last night and neither am i'.
8. Student number 25 answered 'I was not happy last night and my sister was not either', 'I was not happy last night and neither was my neither'.

e. Question number 5

For this question, student number 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, 23, 25 answered correctly. The correct answer to the question number 5 was 'I shall not be late tomorrow and they shall

not either' or 'I shall not be late tomorrow and neither shall they'.

While, others answered incorrectly, for example :

1. Student number 4, 11 and 12 answered 'I shall not be late tomorrow and they shall not either', 'I shall not be late tomorrow and neither shall not they'.
2. Student number 16 and 17 answered 'I shall not be late tomorrow and shall either', 'I shall not be late tomorrow and neither'.
3. Student number 18, 19 and 20 answered 'I shall not be late tomorrow either they shall not', 'I shall not be late tomorrow neither they do'.
4. Student number 24 answered 'I shall not be late tomorrow and they are not either', 'I shall not be late tomorrow and neither are they'.

f. Question number 6

For this question, student number 1, 13 and 14 answered correctly.

The correct answer to the question number 6 was 'I am not going to go to Sidney and my mother is not going to either' or 'I am not going to go to Sidney and neither is going to my mother'. The students who answered incorrectly on the sixth question were as follows:

1. Student number 2, 6, 7, 9 and 15 answered 'I am going to go to Sidney and my mother is not either', 'I am not going to go to Sidney neither is my mother'.

2. Student number 3, 8, 22 answered 'I am not going to go to Sidney and mother is either', 'I am not going to go to sidney and neither is going to my mother'.
3. Student number 4, 10, 21, 11, 12 answered 'I am not going to go to Sidney and my mother is not either', 'I am not going to go to Sidney and neither is not my mother'.
4. Student number 5 answered 'I am going to go to Sidney and my mother is either', 'I am not going to go Sidney and neither is not my mother'.
5. Student number 16 and 17 answered 'I am not going to go to Sidney and I am either', 'I am not going to go to Sidney and neither'.
6. Student number 18 and 19 answered 'I am not going go to Sidney and my mother is either', 'I am not going to go to Sidney neither my mom not'.
7. Student number 20 answered 'I am not going to go Sidney either my mother not going to, 'I am not going to go Sidney neither my mom not'.
8. Student number 23 answered 'I am not going to go Sidney and neither is not my mother', 'I am not going to go to Sidney and nedither is not my mother'.
9. Student number 24 and 25 answered 'I am not going to go to Sidney and my mother is going to my mother'.

g. Question number 7

For this question ,student number 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 answered correctly. The correct answer to the question number 7 was ‘I will not invite you in the party and James will not either’ or ‘I will not invite you in the party and neither is James’. The students who answered incorrectly on the seventh question were as follows :

1. Student number 1 answered ‘I will not invite you in the party and James will not invite you in the party either’, ‘I will not invite you in the party and neither will not invite you in the party’.
2. Student number 5 answered ‘I will not invite you in the party and James will not either’, ‘I will not invite you in the party and neither will James’.
3. Student number 6 answered ‘I will not invite you in the party James not either’, ‘I will not invite you in the party neither will James’.
4. Student number 7 answered ‘I will not invite you in the party James will not either’, ‘I will not invite you in the party neither will’.
5. Student number 10 answered ‘I will not invite you in the party and James is not either’, ‘I will not invite you in the aparty and neither will’.
6. Student number 16 and 17 answered ‘I will not invite you un the party and I will either’, ‘I will not invite you in the party and neither’.

7. Student number 18 , 19 and 20 answered ‘I will not invite you in the party either James not’, ‘I will not invite you in the party neither James do’.

h. Question number 8

For this question, student number 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 21, 23, 25 answered correctly. The correct answer to the question number 8 was ‘We do not watch tv and Rima does not either’ or ‘We do not watch tv and neither does Rima’. The students who answered incorrectly on the eight question were as follows :

1. Student number 4 answered ‘We do not watch tv and Rima does not either’, ‘We do not watch tv and neither does not Rima’.
2. Student number 11 and 12 answered ‘We do not watch tv and Rima do not either’, ‘We do not watch tv and neither do Rima’.
3. Student number 16 and 17 answered ‘We do not watch tv and do either’, ‘We do not watch tv and neither’.
4. Student number 18, 19, and 20 answered ‘We do not watch tv either Rima do not’, ‘We do not watch tv neither Rima do’.
5. Student number 22 answered ‘We do not watch tv and Rima does not either’, ‘We do not watch tv and neither Rima’.
6. Student number 24 answered ‘We do not watch tv and Rima do not either’, ‘We do not watch tv and Rima does’.

i. Question number 9

For this question, student number 1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 21, 24 answered correctly. The correct answer to the question number 9 was 'I could not hear your voice and my mother could not either' or 'I could not hear your voice and neither could my mother'. The students who answered incorrectly on the ninth question were as follows:

1. Student number 3 answered 'I could not hear your voice and my mother could either', 'I could not hear your voice and neither could my mother'.
2. Student number 6 and 7 answered 'I could not hear your voice my mother could not either', 'I could not hear your voice neither my mother'.
3. Student number 8 answered 'We do not watch tv and Rima does not either', 'We do not watch tv and neither does Rima'.
4. Student number 11 answered "I could not hear your voice and my mother could not either", 'I could not hear your voice and my mother could not either'.
5. Student number 16 and 17 answered 'I could not hear your voice and could either', 'I could not hear your voice and neither'.
6. Student number 18, 19, 20 answered 'I could not hear your voice either my mother do not', 'I could not hear your voice neither my mother do'.

7. Student number 22 answered 'I could not hear your voice and my mother could either', 'I could not hear your voice and neither could my mother'.
8. Student number 23 answered 'I could not hear your voice and my mother could either', 'I could not hear your voice and neither'.
9. Student number 25 answered 'I could not hear your voice and mother could either', 'I could not hear your voice and neither could either'.

j. Question number 10

For this question, student number 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 21, 22 answered correctly. The correct answer to the question number 10 was 'You are not a bad dancer and Sella is not either' or 'You are a bad dancer and neither is Sella'. The students who answered incorrectly on the ten question were as follows :

1. Student number 1 answered 'You are not a bad dancer and Sella is not a bad dancer either', 'You are not a bad dancer and neither not a bad dancer'.
2. Student number 3, 8, 25 answered 'You are not a bad dancer and Sella does not either', 'You are not a bad dancer and neither is sella'.
3. Student number 16 and 17 answered 'You are not a bad dancer and are either', 'You are not a bad dancer and neither'.
4. Student number 18, 19, 20, 23 answered 'You are not a bad dancer either Sella not', 'You are not a bad dancer either Sella does not'.

5. Student number 24 answered 'You are not a bad dancer and Sella is not either', 'You are not a bad dancer and neither is she'.

k. Question number 11

For this question, student number 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25 answered correctly. The correct answer to the question number 11 was 'I will not hunt deer in the forest tomorrow and they will not either' or 'I will not hunt deer in the forest tomorrow and neither will they'. The students who answered incorrectly on the eleventh question were as follows :

1. Student number 10 did not give answer.
2. Student number 16 and 17 answered 'I will not hunt deer in the forest tomorrow and will either', 'I will not hunt deer in the forest tomorrow and neither'.
3. Student number 18 and 19 answered 'I will not hunt deer in the forest tomorrow either they will not hunt too', 'I will not hunt deer in the forest tomorrow'.
4. Student number 20 answered 'I will not hunt deer in the forest tomorrow either they will not hunt too', 'I will not hunt deer in the forest tomorrow neither they not'.
5. Student number 21 answered 'I will not hunt deer in the forest tomorrow and will either', 'I will not hunt deer does not in the forest tomorrow and neither they will'.

l. Question number 12

For this question, student number 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 21, 25 answered correctly. The correct answer to the question number 12 was 'I was not at home last morning and we were not either' or 'I was not at home last morning and neither were we'. The students who answered incorrectly on the twelve question were as follows:

1. Student number 10 did not give answer.
2. Student number 11 and 24 answered 'I was not at home last morning and we are not either', 'I am not at home last morning and neither we are'.
3. Student number 15 answered 'I was not at home last morning and we were not either', 'I was not at home last morning and neither was we'.
4. Student number 16 and 17 answered 'I was not at home last morning and either', 'I was not at home last morning and neither'.
5. Student number 18, 19, 20 answered 'I was not at home last morning either we were not', 'I was not at home last morning neither we were not'.
6. Student number 22 answered 'I was not at home last morning and neither was we', 'I was not at home last morning and we were not either'.
7. Student number 23 answered 'I was not at home last morning and either', 'I was not at home last morning and neither we were'.

m. Question number 13

For this question, student number 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 24, 25 answered correctly. The correct answer to the question number 13 was ‘Starship entertainment is not a small company and Jyp entertainment is not either’ or ‘Starship entertainment is not a small company and neither is Jyp entertainment’. The students who answered incorrectly on the thirteen question were as follows :

1. Student number 2 answered ‘Starship entertainment is not a small company’, ‘Jyp entertainment either, Starship is not a small company neither’.
2. Student number 6, 7, and 9 answered ‘Starship entertainment is not a small company either’, ‘Starship is not a small company, neither is Jyp’.
3. Student number 10 did not give answer.
4. Student number 18, 19, and 20 answered ‘Starship entertainment is not a small company either Jyp not’, ‘Starship is not a small company neither Jyp do’.
5. Student number 22 answered ‘Starship entertainment is not a small company Jyp is either’, ‘Starship entertainment is not a small company and neither is Jyp’.
6. Student number 23 answered ‘Starship entertainment is not a small company and Jyp not either’, ‘Starship entertainment is not a small company and neither is Jyp’.

n. Question number 14

For this question, student 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25 answered correctly. The correct answer to the question number 14 was 'Rabin did not like Durian and Eci did not either' or 'Rabin did not like Durian and neither did Eci'. The students who answered incorrectly on the fourteen question were as follows :

1. Student number 10 did not give answer.
2. Student number 20 answered 'Rabin did not like durian either eci did not like durian', 'Rabin did not like durian neither eci did not too'.

o. Question number 15

For this question, student number 3, 8, 13, 14 answered correctly. The correct answer to the question number 15 was 'I am not going to go shopping by myself and my mother is not going to either' or 'I am not going to go shopping by myself and neither is going to my mother'. The students who answered incorrectly on the fifteenth question were as follows :

1. Student number 1 answered 'I am not going to shopping by my self and my mother not go to shopping either', 'I am not going to shopping by my self and neither my mother'.

2. Student number 2, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 15, 21, 22, 23, 25 answered 'I am not going to shopping by my self and my mother is not either', 'I am not going to shopping by my self and neither is mother'.
3. Student number 4 answered 'I am not going to shopping by myself and my mother is not either', 'I am not going to shopping by myself and neither is my mother'.
4. Student number 5 answered 'I am not going to shopping by myself and my mother is not either', 'I am not going to shopping by myself and neither is not my mother'.
5. Student number 10 did not give answer.
6. Student number 16 and 17 answered 'I am not going to shopping by myself and is not either', 'I am not going to shopping by myself and neither'.
7. Student number 18 and 19 answered 'I am not going to go to shopping by myself and either my mother not', 'I am not going to go to shopping by myself and neither my mother does'.
8. Student number 20 answered 'I am not going to go to shopping by myself either my mother not', 'I am not gpoing to go to shopping by myself neither my mother do'.
9. Student number 24 answered 'I am not going to go to shopping by myself and my mother is going to either', 'I am not going to go to shopping by myself and neither is not my mother'.

2. The Result of Interview

In this research, the researcher interviewed 25 students to find the difficulties faced by students when making elliptical construction sentences. The interview consisted of 6 questions. The results of the interview were as follows:

1. Do you know what is elliptical construction is ?

The 25 students answered that they know about elliptical construction. On average they said that elliptical construction is a pattern to combine two sentences to be one sentence to avoid redundancy in sentence.

2. What are kinds of elliptical construction that do you know?

The 5 students said that kind of elliptical construction are positive (so,too), negative (either,neither) and opposite (but). The description of the answers can be seen in the following:

- a. Student number 4 said, "Like i said before, it's like neither, either, so, too, and but" .
- b. Student number 7 and 10 said, "either, neither, so ,too, but".
- c. Student number 13 said, "It's like, either and neither, so and too, dan but".
- d. Student number 24 said, "Elliptical *menggunakan* so, too, either *dan* neither *dan* but".

While, there are 9 students said that kinds of elliptical construction are either, neither, so and too. The description of the answers can be seen in the following:

- a. Student number 2 said, "Like either, neither, so, too".
- b. Student number 5 said, "*Kayaknya seperti* so, too, either *and* neither".
- c. Student number 8 and 14 said, "Positive and negative, positif *memakai* so and too, negative seperti either atau neither".
- d. Student number 11 and 18 said, "either, neither, so, too".
- e. Student number 15 said, "I forget about it, but there is some elliptical construction that i know, the first is either, and second is neither, third is so, too".
- f. Student number 20 said, "Either and neither, so, too . That is all, I think".
- g. Student number 24 said, "Either, neither , so , too and others. *Cuman tau itu aja sih*".

The others ten students said that kinds of elliptical construction is just either and neither. The description of the answers can be seen in the following:

- a. Student number 1 said, "Exactly, I forget. I just remember "either and neither".
- b. Student number 3 said, "I forget it. I think "Either and neither".
- c. Student number 6, 17, 19, 22, and 23 said, "Either neither".

- d. Student number 9 said, “Just either and neither, for the others i forget” .
 - e. Student number 12 and 16 said, “ *mungkin either dan neither*”.
3. Do you know how the pattern used in negative elliptical construction?

The fourteen students answered that the pattern used in negative elliptical construction is either using not and neither without not. The description of the answers can be seen in the following:

- a. Student number 1 said, “Little bit, if using either, we must put not, while if using neither, we do not need put “not”.
- b. Student number 2 and 3 said, “If either, we add not, but neither without not”.
- c. Student number 5 and 24 said , “Either use not, neither don’t put “not”.
- d. Student number 6 said, “Either with not, while neither without not”.
- e. Student number 7 said, “Forget it. *Yang saya tahu jika ada either harus ada not, sedangkan neither tidak perlu*”.
- f. Student number 10 said, “Either *menggunakan kata not, neither tidak*”.
- g. Student number 11 said, “ *Tidak , hanya ingat neither tidak perlu pakai not*”.

- h. Student number 12 said, “I don’t know really . *Saya tidak tahu ini terbalik atau tidak tapi salah satu dari either dan neither menggunakan not*”.
- i. Student number 14 said, “Yes i know”. Either use not *and* neither without not”.
- j. Student number 15 said “Yes i know, the first is we change the point into and, then we put either or neither . If we put nither in sentence, we can not put ‘not’, but if we put either so we must put “not” in sentence”.
- k. Student number 21 and 22 said, “Either use not, neither *tidak perlu ada kata not*”.
- l. Student number 25 said, “Either use not , neither *kayaknya tidak perlu ada not*”.

While the others seven students answered that they did not know about the pattern of negative elliptical construction. The description of the answers can be seen in the following:

- a. Student number 9 said, “I don’t know”.
- b. Student number 16 and 17 said, ‘No’ .
- c. Student number 18 said, “ No, I forget”.
- d. Student number 19 said, “I am not sure”.
- e. Student number 20 said , “Little bit . I don’t know it . just ever heard it”.

- f. Student number 23 said, “*Tidak tau . soalnya sudah lama belajar itu*”.

But, the others three students answered completely about the pattern of negative elliptical construction. The description of the answers can be seen in the following:

- a. Student number 4 said, “Yeah, like either we use subject plus tobe not *and* either, *and* for neither ,we put neither first after it we put tobe and last we put subject”.
- b. Student number 8 said, “Statement *di tambah* and *lalu* subject plus tobe *tambah* not *dan yang terakhir tambah* either, atau statement *di tambah* and *lalu tambahin* neither plus tobe *and* subject”.
- c. Student number 13 said, “I know that”. In negative elliptical construction, we have pattern like, first sentence we add and, then second subject plus tobe plus not and finally either or first sentence we add and, then add neither after it, put tobe and finally we put second subject in the last”.
4. Do you think the pattern of elliptical construction is difficult to memorize?

The seventeen students answered that the pattern of elliptical construction is difficult to memorize. It can be seen from their answer. The description of the answer can be seen in the following:

- a. Student number 3 said, “Yes, *rumusnya susah di ingat tapi ketika lihat buku tentang rumusnya maka sudah mengeti lagi*”.
- b. Student number 4 said, “I think it’s difficult *because sometime i forget about the pattern so that’s why it’s hard for me*”.
- c. Student number 6, 11, 16, 17, 19 said, “Yes”.
- d. Student number 7 said “Difficult”.
- e. Student number 9 said, “Not really difficult, but it’s hard for me to memorize it”.
- f. Student number 10 said, “Difficult , *untuk rumus saya ingat seperti yang saya bilang di nomor tiga*”.
- g. Student number 12 and 18 said “Yes sulit . *Sering lupa walau sudah dipelajari*”.
- h. Student number 20 said, “Yes, because neither and either look same . to pronounce it, they look similar . I got to difficult to make the differences, *susah membedakannya*”.
- i. Student number 22 said, “*Sedikit sulit*”.
- j. Student number 23 said “*Sulit*”.
- k. Student number 24 said, “Difficult . *Hanya ingat seperti yang saya bilang sebelumnya. Student number 25 said, “Sulit bagi saya, bagi orang lain saya tidak tau. Mungkin karena elliptical jarang di pelajari . Kalau saya tidak salah , saya ingat materi itu di pelajari di grammar class*”.

While the other seven students others answered that they did not know about the pattern. The description of the answers can be seen in the following:

- a. Student number 1 said, “No, but the problem is we usually forget about the pattern”.
 - b. Student number 2 said, “I think ,not really”.
 - c. Student number 5, 8, and 13 said, “No”.
 - d. Student number 14 said, “I think, it ‘s not difficult but sometimes, we forget about it”.
 - e. Student number 15 said “ I think, no”.
5. Can you give me one example of a sentence used in negative elliptical construction?

Only seven students gave the coreect answers as follows:

- a. Student number 1 said, “Yeah of course, it’s like : i can not sing a song and my mother can not either”.
- b. Student number 5 said, “I do not do the task and he does not either”.
- c. Student number 8 said, “We do not go to holiday today and neither do they”.
- d. Student number 9 said, “She does not like watching korean drama and neither do they”.

- e. Student number 10 said ,“You are not a bad dancer and neither is he”.
- f. Student number 13 said, “I will go to Australia next month and neither will they”.
- g. Student number 14 said, “I will give simple sentence *ya* , like, i am not student , she is not student, so we can change like , I am not student and she is not either or i am not student and neither is she”.

While the fourteen students gave incorrect example of negative elliptical construction, as follows:

- a. Student number 2 said, “I go to school , they go to school , to be i go to school and they so go”.
- b. Student number 3 said, “Yes, like , i can not sing a song and neither is not my mom”.
- c. Student number 4 said, “Ok yeah. It’s like, Rian like playing badminton , i like playing badminton , if we put elliptical to be , Rian playing badminton and so do I”.
- d. Student number 6 said, “i do not like bread and he is not either”.
- e. Student number 7 said ,“I do not like read a book and either not he”.
- f. Student number 11 said, “I do not go to school and she is not too”.

- g. Student number 12 said, “I am not sure it’s correct or not ,
contohnya : i will not buy a car and neither not he is”.
- h. Student number 15 said, “Yes, for example : he does not like a
cat and neither am I”.
- i. Student number 17 said, “Maybe, seperti ini I go to school and
he is too”.
- j. Student number 18 said, “I go to school and so is she”.
Student number 19 said, “I will cook friedrice and my mom
too”.
- k. Student number 20 said, “I will try it. I am never absent here
and he either not ,I am never absent here and neither he”.
- l. Student number 21 said, “I do not go to school today and we
are not either”.
- m. Student number 25 said, “Mungkin seperti ini, I do not like
drink milk and he is neither”.

But, there were four students did not give example of negative elliptical construction.

6. What is the most difficult tenses in negative elliptical construction?

The twenty three students answered that the most difficult tense in using elliptical construction was past tense . It can be seen from their answers as follows:

- a. Student number 1 said, “I am not sure, but i think past and
perfet tense”.

- b. Student number 2 said, “Past tense maybe, i don’t really know about that”.
- c. Student number 3 said “The simple tense is present and most difficult is like perfect and past tense” .
- d. Student number 4 said, “I think like for past tense , and tense that use modal”.
- e. Student number 5 said, “I think, past tense and continuous”.
- f. Student number 7 said, “Past tense *adalah yang paling susah apalagi kalau sudah pakai to be was were*”.
- g. Student number 8 said, “i am not sure , but i think past and perfect tense”.
- h. Student number 9 said “when we put never, to be like was were. So , i think , it’s past tense”.
- i. Student number 10, 17 and 24 said “Past and continuous”.
- j. Student number 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, said, “Past tense”.
- k. Student number 12 said, “Perhaps, past tense and continuous tense”.
- l. Student number 19, 20, and 23 said, “Maybe simple past tense”.
- m. Student number 21 said, “*Mungkin, past tense dengan kalimat yang panjang*”.
- n. Student number 22 said, “*Kayaknya semua sulit , tapi mungkin sih past tense*”.

- o. Student number 25 said, “Tense past *yang pakai* was, were dan perfect *yang pakai* have, has .

While, the two students others answered that perfect tense is the most difficult tense in using elliptical construction.

B. Analysis

From the explanation of the documentation, the researcher described that eight semester students were not able to construct negative elliptical sentence. It can be seen from the results of the documentation scores of each student as follows :

Table.4.1

Student Number	Score
Student number 1 (A)	80
Student number 2 (NU)	54
Student number 3 (AM)	80
Student number 4 (AS)	54
Student number 5 (RF)	73
Student number 6 (RHP)	33
Student number 7 (LFD)	46
Student number 8 (SW)	80
Student number 9 (M)	46

Student number 10 (JNA)	54
Student number 11(SMK)	40
Student number 12 (SRH)	30
Student number 13 (NA)	100
Student number 14 (NYW)	100
Student number 15 (NM)	80
Student number 16 (Z)	14
Student number 17 (ATI)	14
Student number 18 (R)	7
Student number 19 (NRL)	7
Student number 20 (FD)	0
Student number 21 (WA)	60
Student number 22 (S)	54
Student number 23 (SK)	30
Student number 24 (Y)	60
Student number 25(AP)	54

The score of documentation above, there were two students got 100 score. There were four students got 80 score and one student got 73 score. So, only seven students from twenty five students got score above 70, while, others got scored below. It means that only 28 % from 100 % students who understand in using negative elliptical construction. Meanwhile, 72 % students did not understand in using elliptical construction although they are eighth semester students.

From the result of interview, the researcher analyzed the difficulties faced by students in using elliptical construction in sentences.

The difficulties were as follows:

1. Memorizing the pattern of elliptical construction

There were 17 students who said that remembering the formula of elliptical construction was the thing that caused them difficulty in using elliptical construction in sentences. This can be seen from the result of interview number 4 . There were seventeen students said that they were difficult in memorizing the pattern of elliptical construction. Student number 3 said, “Yes, *rumusnya susah di ingat tapi ketika lihat buku tentang rumusnya maka sudah mengeti lagi*”. From this answer, the researcher stated that most of students had difficulties in memorizing the pattern of elliptical construction. For the negative elliptical construction formula, the average student answered the formula incompletely. They only knew that ‘either uses not’ and ‘neither does not use not’ without knowing the exact formula. This can be seen from the results of interview number 3. From the fifth question of interview, most of them made mistakes in putting to be or auxiliary. For instance, student number 6 gave an example of negative elliptical construction ‘I do not like bread and he is not either’ ‘he does not either’. Student number 7 gave an example of elliptical construction as well, ‘I don't like reading a book and either not he’, the answer should be ‘I don't like reading a book and he does not either’.

2. Determining tenses

Determining tense with elliptical construction was difficult in making elliptical construction sentences. It means that before using elliptical construction in sentences, students are expected to understand the use of tenses. There were twenty three students said that past tense was the most difficult tense in using elliptical construction. It means that most of students had difficulties in using elliptical construction in past tense. They did not understand what 'to be' or 'auxiliary' that appropriate for past tense and the others tenses. This can be seen from the answers to the fifth and sixth question in interview. Student number 7 said, "Past tense *adalah yang paling susah apalagi kalau sudah pakai to be was were*". From this answer, the researcher stated that the students had difficulties when they put 'either' or 'neither' in past tense especially when the sentence was nominal sentence that uses to be (was, were).

C. Discussion

This part, the researcher would like to discuss the result of the data analysis which is expected mainly to related with the description of this research. The discussion consists of some problems that have relation to the data analysis that the reseacher took from two instruments, namely; documentation and interview.

1. Data Analysis of Documentation

Based on the result of data analysis, from the documentation, there were two students got 100 score. There were four students got 80 score and one student got 73 score. So, only seven students from twenty five students got score above 70, while, others got scored below. It means that only 28 % from 100 % students who understand in using negative elliptical construction. Meanwhile, 72 % students did not understand in using elliptical construction although they are eighth semester students. It can be shown that the eighth students of English Department were not able to construct elliptical construction.

2. Data Analysis of Interview

Based on the result of interview, there were 17 students who said that they had difficulties in memorizing pattern in elliptical construction . on avarage, the students said that they forgot the pattern. Meanwhile, there were 23 students who stated that determining tenses were main cause of they difficultu in using elliptical construction. It can be shown that the eighth students of English Department had difficulties in using negative elliptical construction.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

After the researcher conducted the research in the eighth semester students of English Department in IAIN Langsa, the researcher found that the eighth students of English Department in IAIN Langsa were not able to construct negative elliptical sentences and they had difficulties to memorized the pattern of elliptical construction and determining tenses.

B. Suggestion

The researcher gave several suggestions as follows:

1. The lecturer should be clear in giving explanation about elliptical construction. So, the students will be easier to understand aelliptical construction.
2. The students should practice and should be in learning elliptical construction in the class. If the students do not understand the lecture's explanation, the student must ask again about the lesson until they understand about the material.

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Kepada Yth,
Dekan FTIK IAIN Langsa
di –
Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat,

Dengan ini kami beritahukan kepada Bapak/Ibu bahwa mahasiswa kami yang tersebut di bawah ini :

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Bermaksud mengadakan penelitian di Fakultas Tarbiyah Dan Ilmu Keguruan (FTIK) Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Langsa yang Bapak/Ibu pimpin, sehubungan dengan penyusunan Skripsi yang berjudul :

STUDENTS' ABILITY ON GRAMMAR : AN ANALYSIS OF USING ELLIPTICAL CONSTRUCTION AT ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS OF IAIN LANGSA

Untuk kelancaran penelitian dimaksud kami mengharapkan Kepada Bapak/Ibu berkenan memberikan bantuan sepenuhnya sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku, segala biaya penelitian dimaksud ditanggung yang bersangkutan.

Demikian harapan kami atas bantuan serta perhatian Bapak/Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Dekan,

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Yang namanya tersebut diatas telah mengadakan penelitian/mengumpulkan data pada Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan (FTIK) Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Langsa, dalam rangka menyusun skripsi berjudul "STUDENTS' ABILITY ON GRAMMAR : AN ANALYSIS OF USING ELLIPTICAL CONSTRUCTION AT ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS OF IAIN LANGSA" dari tanggal 27 s/d 29 Juli 2020.

Demikian surat keterangan ini kami berikan untuk dapat dipergunakan seperlunya.

Langsa, 12 Agustus 2020

