

The Students' Ability In Using Question Tags Case Study At The Second Year Students Of Smpn 1 Praya Barat In Academic Year 2024/2025

Masyudi

Jurusan Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Pendidikan Bahasa dan Seni Institut Pendidikan Nusantara Global

E-mail: amaqmasyudi@gmail.com

Abstract

This particular investigation is aim "To find out the students ability in using Question Tags at the Second year Students of SMPN 1 Praya Barat in academic year 2024/2025. The sample of this study are classes VIII.4 and VIII. 6 of SMPN 1 Praya Barat which consist of 70 students where each class consist of 35 students. The sample on this study is treated to answer the test about Question Tags which consist of 50 multiple choice items and each item x 2. Their ability is proving by finding out the percentage of their test. This particular inference is bravely taken under the "d"(total amount) identification which indicates that the students have ability in using Question Tags, where "d" valued is 71%,this percentage is significance since obtained from the score 4420 that divided from 70 students. This show that the second year students of SMPN 1 Praya Barat academic year 2024/2025 are able in using Question Tags.

INTRODUCTION

Language is an instrument of communication among people. There are so many languages that people used to express their ideas or to transfer messages and one of them is English. English is one of the International language that have been used in the most of the countries in the world, some countries in the world use English as the formal and informal situation. People in the world speak the language (English) as their first language to communicate with each another in every international even like conferences, meeting, and commerce's or work shop.

English as a foreign language become a compulsory subject in secondary school in Indonesia; English is the most widely spoken language that used in the biggest part of the world for communication among people. Therefore, it is important for Indonesian people to learn this language. In Indonesia, English is the first foreign to learn in the school and very important to absurd and developing science, technology, art, and culture, beside for developing the relationship between another countries (the decree of Minister of Education and Culture No.060/u/1991.

Furthermore, in the decree of Minister of Education and Culture No.060/u/1993 it is stated that English may be given the Elementary School student as a local content. But in Junior High School and Senior High School, it is as a compulsory subject. It is aimed at emphasizing the importance of

English. It means that the students are demanded to be able to use English to fulfill their daily need such as for reading the newspaper and communicating both spoken and written for solving their life problem.

However, Indonesia students still find difficulties in expressing their ideas or understanding speeches, and lesson even though they have learned English for years. The main problem is that Indonesia students are not familiar with English because English is a foreign language in Indonesia.

Based on the writer's experience when he was Practical Teaching (PPL) for three months, the writer found that The Second year Student of SMPN 1 PRAYA BARAT in Academic Year 2010/2011 still lack on Grammar which as an important element to be taught by the students, especially Question Tag.

"Question tags " in Indonesia is very common, that is "ya, kan?" or "ya, bukan?" and this statement often happens in daily communication among human activities. "A tag Question is a simple question about the statement which is made in order that people agree with that statement ". While tag question is a question which contains a statement and it is ended with tag (ekor) and it is translated with "bukan?" in bahasa Indonesia. Tag question is often used when we speak; they are formed with special finites.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Question Tags is a brief question that follows a statement in which the person asking it seeking confirmation or denial of the statement. In English it is common to use question tags when the person making the statement expect the listener to be agreement. A question tag following a negative statement is usually in the affirmative, while a question tags following a positive statement is usually in the negative. If we when to ask for information we usually as the standard question. However, sometimes we just want to keep conversation going, or confirm

We are tag question at the end of statements to ask for confirmation. They mean something like “Am I right?” or “Do you agree?” They are very common in English. The basic structure is:

(+) Positive statement,	(-) Negative tag ?
Snow is white,	Isn't it ?
(-) Negative statement,	(+) Positive tag ?
You don't like me,	Do you ?

information. In this case, question tags are often used to solicit input or confirmation what we are saying. Using question tags well also promoter a keen understanding of the use of various auxiliary verbs.

A tag question is special construction in English. It is a statement followed by a mini-question. The whole sentence is a “tag question”, and the mini-question at the end is caller a “question tag”. A “tag” is something small that we add to something larger. For example, the little piece of cloth added to a shirt showing size or washing instructions is a tag.

Look at these examples with positive statement:

Positive statement [+]				Negative tag [-]			notes
Subject	Auxiliary	Main Verb		Auxiliary	Not	Personal pronoun (same as subject)	
You	Are	Coming		Are	N't	You ?	
We	Have	Finished		Have	N't	We ?	
You	Do	Like	Coffee	Do	N't	You ?	
You		Like	Coffee	Do	N't	You ?	You (do) like...
They	Will	Help,		Wo	N't	They ?	Won't = will not
I	Can	Come,		Can	't	I ?	
We	Must	Go,		Must	N't	We ?	

He	Should	Try	Harder,	should	N't	He ?	No auxiliary for main verb be present & past
You		Are	English	Are	N't	You ?	
John		was	There,	Was	N't	He ?	

Quoted: Hoffman S: *Tag Questions in Early and Late Modern English: 2006*

Look at these examples with negative statements:

Negative statement [-]						Positive tag [+]	
Subject	Auxiliary		Main verb			auxiliary	Personal pronoun (some as subject)
It	Is	n't	Raining,			Is	It ?
We	Have	never	Seen		That,	Have	We ?
You	Do	n't	Like		Coffee,	Do	You ?
They	Will	Not	Help,			Will	They ?
They	Wo	n't	Report		Us,	Will	They ?
I	Can	never	Do		It right,	Can	I ?
We	Must	n't	Tell		Her,	Must	We ?
He	Should	n't	Drive		So fast,	Sould	He ?
You			Are	n't	English,	Are	You ?
John			Was	Not	There,	Was	He ?

Quoted:Hoffman S: *Tag Questions in Early and Late Modern English: 2006*

1.1. Answers to Tag Question

- ✓ Asian people don't like rice, do they? **Yes**, they do!
- ✓ Elephants live in Europe, don't they ? **No**, they don't!
- ✓ Men don't have babies, do they? **No**.

The English alphabet doesn't have 40 letters, does it? No, it How do we answer tag question? Often, we just say Yes or No. sometimes we may repeat the tag and reverse it (.....do they ? Yes, they do). Be very careful about answering tag questions. In some languages, an apposite system of answering is used, and non-native English speakers sometimes answer in the wrong way. This can lead to a lot of confusion!

For example, everyone knows that snow is white. Look at these questions, and the correct answers:

Tag question	Correct answer		
snow is white, isn't it ?	Yes (it is)	The answer is the same in both cases because no IS WHITE!	But notice the change of stress when the answerer does not agree with the questioner
Snow isn't white, is it ?	Yes it is !		
Snow is black, isn't it ?	No it isn't !	The answer is the same in both cases because no IS NOT BLACK !	
Snow is black, isn't it ?	No it isn't).		

In some languages, people answer a question like “snow isn't black, is it?” with “yes” (meaning “yes, I agree with you”). This is the wrong answer. In English!

Question Tags With Imperatives

Sometimes we use question tags with imperative (invitations. Orders), but the sentence remains an imperative and does not require a direct answer. We use won't for invitations. We use can't, will, would for orders.

Invitation	Imperative + question tag	Notes:
	Take a seat, won't you ?	Polite
	Help me, can you ?	Quite friendly
	Help me, can't you ?	Quite friendly (some irritation ?)
	Close the door, would you ?	Quite polite

	Do it now, will you ?	Lees polite
	Don't forget, will you ?	With negative imperative only will is possible

Same-way question tags

Although the basic structure of tag questions is positive-negative or negative-positive, it is sometime possible to use a positive-positive or negativeneegative structure. We use same-way question tags to express interest, surprise, anger etc, and not to make real questions.

- So you're having a baby, are you ? that's wonderful !
- She wants to marry him, does she? Some cache !
- So you think that's amusing, do you ? think again.

Negative – negative tag question usually sound rather hostile :

- So you don't like me looks, don't you?

RESEARCH DESIGN

Research is the systematic, empirical, and critical investigation of hypothetical propositions about the presumed relations among natural phenomena”(Yusra, 2006:43).

There are four steps in descriptive method : Participation in the setting, direct observation; dept interview, and analyze the data (Denzim, 2000: 129).

The writer using descriptive quantitative method; it is applied to know the students' ability in question tags in the class. This investigation is conducted through direct research method since the study is aiming to find out the ability of the second year students' of SMP Negeri 1Praya Barat in Question tags. The data collection applied by testing methodology and the research finding analyzed through basic statistical computation.

Population and Sample

Population is a group of elements that are alike in the characteristic. While sample is a group of elements that is selected from the

population. Sample is smaller in number of size than of population (Ary, 1997:90).

Population

Before determine the amount of population, it is necessary to know the meaning of population in this study is a number of all individuals who will be the object of the study, the population is a number of people or set of event that has the similarity of the characteristic and the population is a set research object.

The population of the research are 8 classes consist of 280 students of the second year student of SMPN 1 Praya Barat academic year 2010/2011, which each class consists of 35 student, and the totals of populations are 280 students.

Sample

Before determine the amount of sample, it is necessary to know the meaning of sample. Sample is a part that will be observed, that means sample is characteristic of the object. Based on Arikunto (1992) who said that “if the subject of the study less than 100, we better take all of them than the research will be the result of the population. And if the amount of subject more than 100 the sample can be taken between 10-15% or 20-25% or more.”

Based on the statement above, the writer would like to take the sample of population randomize and judged VIII.4 and VIII.6 of the second year students of SMPN 1 Praya Barat as the sample of the research which consist of 70 students taken from 25 % of the population.

RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

Before coming to the data field, the writer prepared the instruction that needed for obtaining the data of the recent study. The

instrument that the writer use in this research is test.

The test will be in form of multiple choices. There will be 50 items of the test. Each correct answer will be valued 2. So that the total score will be 100 (50 x 2).

Method of Data Analysis

To determine whether the students are regarded successful, at least 70% of students must get score of 60 or more, but if less than

The data that analyze by the writer is the result from the test of the students’.

To analyze the students’ result, the following steps can be apply:

- 1). Giving score the students answer
- 2). Converting the student qualitative score.

Formulation:

$$\frac{ss}{d} \times 100 \% = \dots\dots\dots$$

ts

Where:

- Ss : student score
- d : total amount
- ts : total score

- 3). Finding the percentage of the student getting ≥ 60 and ≤ 60 by

$$\frac{ds}{n} \times 100 \% = \dots\dots\dots$$

$$\frac{df}{n} \times 100 \% = \dots\dots\dots$$

Where:

- ds : Number of students get score ≥ 60
- df : number of students get score ≤ 60
- n : number of population

REFERENCES

Aijmer, Karin. 1979, *The Function of Tag Questions in English* , In Papers from the Fifth Sandinavian Conference of Linguistics.

Algeo, J. 1988, *The tag question in British English*. From *Journal of English Linguistics*.

Arikunto Suharsimi, *Prisedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktis*. Jakarta:Rineka Cipta.

Cuenca M.J. 1997: *From-use mappings for Tag Questions*, in *Discourse and*

70% students get 60 score, they are considered to have failed.

In this investigation to determine whether the students are regarded successful, at least the student gets a score 60 or more, because the top score is 100. it is refers to 50 test items which each of items scored by 2 point, so the 50 test items is scored by 100 as the top score.

Perspective in Cognitive Linguistics, Amsterdam, John Benjamin.

Googlebookshttp://www54.englishjournalzone.com/index_oss

Holmes J. 1983, *The functions of tag questions*. From *English Language Research Journal*.

Kortmann B. 2006, *A global perspective*. B. Aarts & a. McMahon(Eds): *The handbook of English linguistics*. Malden, MA:Oxford: & carlton, Australia: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.

- Lakoff R. 1972, *Language in context journal*.
- McGregor, William. 1995, "*The English 'tag question': A Discourse functional Perspective*."
- Mukarto. 2004. *English On Sky*. Jakarta : Erlangga
- Riyanto, Slamet. 2008. *English Test For Senior High School Students*. Jakarta : Pustaka Pelajar
- Tottie G. & Hoffmann S. 2006, *Tag question in British and American English*, from *Journal of English Linguistics*.
- Wardiman, Arono. 1994. *Penuntun Belajar Bahasa Inggris III*.
- Wijaya. 2003. *Fitrah Book (Grammar Speaking Vocabularies)*.
- Winfield, Chandler and Basset. 1984. *Language In Context Journal*.
- Yusra. *Research in ELT 2006*