

## **CHAPTER III**

### **DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH FOCUS**

This chapter will present the discussion of the data obtained from Englishfess account profile, Englishfess admin post, and also Englishfess post start from janury to august 2020.

#### **A. Step of The User to Use The Englishfess Account to Solve English**

##### **Problem**

After the researchers made observations on the Englishfess account and looked for some information about how followers used the account use as a medium to solve their problems related to English. Several steps can be taken by followers to use the Englishfess account to solved the English problem:

1. Based on the narrative of the Englishfess account admin with the username @KripseTan. If a follower wants to send a question about their difficulty when learning English or other things related to English, the main requirement is that the follower's account must have been followed back by the Englishfess account.



**Figure 3 . 1** Comment Section

***Trans:***

- Mirae\_\_ : “I can not send DM for more questions, min.”
- KripseTan : “It is possible sis, maybe you did not get followed back from this account. Because, to be able to send DM or DM posted, your account must get follow back first.”

2. After the follower account has registered a followback from Englishfess, you can send questions, information, and other matters related to English, but must pay attention to the rules that have been made. Quoting from englishfess.carrd.co, there are rules and trigger signs that followers must pay attention to if they want to send a message:

**a. Rules:**

1. Do not send the menfess out of topic or OOT from English.

2. Do not send menfess in the form of Threats, SARA, Racist, Pandemic, Adult Content, Something Illegal, and others.
3. Do not send menfess that smell of selling promotions, threads that benefit yourself, or increase the engagement of a personal account.
4. Do not send menfess over and over again. Please before sending menfess to check if your question has been asked by the sender before in the search twitter bar. If there is already, do not ask again for the sake of health base, if not, please ask.
5. It is desirable to censor coarse vocabulary before sending menfess ( ex. fuk bith )
6. If sending there is a # or @. Please be given a period to separate them. ( ex. @.englishfess #.englishfess )
7. It is allowed to to ask questions at 19.00 - 00.00
8. It is allowed to search for mutualan aimed at learning English together at 23.30 - 00.00 ( Do not use the word *mutualan*, please replace it with another word )

**note:** The rules above are not panten rules, which means it can change anytime.

#### **b. Trigger**

1. Eng! or -eng is used for trigger general.
2. Engask! or -engask is used when sending menfess asks.

3. Enginfo! or -enginfo is used when sending menfess information.
  4. Engmeme! or -engmeme is used when sending English joke menfess.
  5. Engquote! or -engquote is used when sending menfess an inspiring quote or so on.
  6. Engfriends! or -engfriends are used when you search for mutualan at 23.30 - 00.00.<sup>1</sup>
3. After being eligible to send a message, the follower can immediately send the message through the DM (direct message) feature. This is what it looks like when the sender sends a message to the Englishfess accoun.

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<sup>1</sup> "ENGLISHFESS."



**Figure 3 . 2** Sender Send a Message Via DM

4. Then. Messages that have been sent will be posted automatically to the homepage of the Englishfess account.



**Figure 3 . 3** Message Posted on Englishfess from Sender

5. Then waiting the respon from the other follower.

6. In the comments section, there are starting to be several other followers who answer questions from the sender.



Figure 3 . 4 Comment Section

7. Based on the results of interviews with one of Englishfess followers, they can overcome their difficulties in learning English by sending messages through the Englishfess account.



Figure 3 . 5 Comment Section

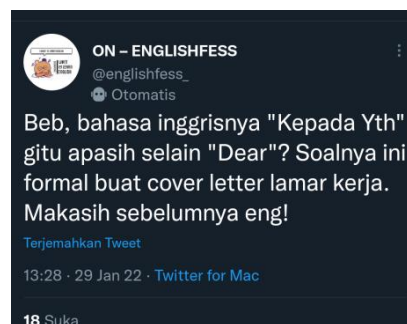
## B. Kinds of English Problems Sent by Englishfess Follower

English problems that sent by the Englishfess follower at post from January to August 2022 only lack of vocabulary, grammatical error, mispronunciation. The data will be presented as follows:

### 1. Lack of Vocabulary

According to Shu-Fen Lai and De Lin, they found that Taiwanese students have limited word parameters, which is one of the most important factors in reading foreign languages. The problem of students in reading English is the lack of vocabulary memorization, because if the memorized vocabulary is still limited, then when reading foreign language text it will be less effective.<sup>2</sup>

#### a. January



**Figure 3 . 6** Message Posted on Englishfess from Sender

From the data above, it is explain that a follower asked the English language of "*Kepada Yth*" in addition to the word "dear".

In accordance with the theory that has been presented by Shu-Fen Lai and De Lin which states that students who learn foreign

<sup>2</sup> Shu-Fen Lai, Chen-Hong Li, and Richard Amster, "Strategically Smart Or Proficiency-Driven? An Investigation Of Reading Strategy Use Of EFL College Students In Relation To Language Proficiency," *Contemporary Issues in Education Research (CIER)* 6, no. 1 (January 2, 2013): 89, <https://doi.org/10.19030/cier.v6i1.7606>.

languages are less effective in reading because the vocabulary they know is not much because they have difficulty in memorizing them. Here, the sender feels that the English vocabulary of the "*Kepada Yth*" that he knows is only the word "Dear" only. At this problem the researcher known that another word of "Dear" in Indonesian is "*Kepada Yth*" is "The Honorable."

b. March



**Figure 3 . 7** Message Posted on Englishfess from Sender

Another data explain that a follower asked for the English language of "*aku juga tidak tau.*" The sender seemed doubtful about the English language of the sentence "*aku juga tidak tau.*" Based on the theory that has been presented by Shu-Fen Lai and De Lin, this is a result of the limitations in memorizing the vocabulary of the foreign language they learned. From this problems, the researcher know that the English word of "*Aku juga tidak tahu*" is "I don't know either" or "Neither I know."



c. April



**Figure 3 . 8** Message Posted on Englishfess from Sender

From this post, the sender asked the English language of the word "*sahur dan puasa*." In accordance with the theory that has been presented by Shu-Fen Lai and De Lin, this happens because of the limited memorized Vocabulary of English. Based on the analysis of the researcher, it is possible that the sender is curious whether the word "*sahur dan puasa*" has a translation in English. The researcher known that the English word of "*sahur dan puasa*" is fasting for *puasa* and Suhoor, pre dawn meal for *sahur*.

d. May



**Figure 3 . 9** Message Posted on Englishfess from Sender

In contrast to the previous data, in this post, the sender has difficulty regarding the meaning of the word "basically", which has been explained by Shu-Fen Lai and De Lin that this happened due to the limited number of students in memorizing the vocabulary of

the foreign language they learned. Things like this can affect the effectiveness of reading, because it will make the reader confused because they do not know the meaning of a word. At this problem, the researcher know that the meaning word of “basically” is “*Pada dasarnya, intinya, singkatnya.*”

e. June



**Figure 3 . 10** Message Posted on Englishfess from Sender

This post define that the sender asks the English vocabulary of the word "*kewalahan/keteteran.*" Based on the theory that has been presented by Shu-Fen Lai and De Lin, that this is happens due to the limited vocabulary memorized by foreign language learners. At this ptoblem the researcher know that the English word of "*Kewalahan*" is "Overwhelmed or exhausted."

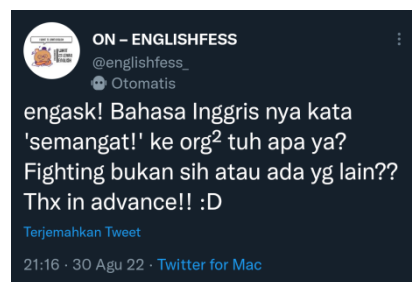
f. July



**Figure 3 . 11** Message Posted on Englishfess from Sender

From this post, the sender asked the English language of the word "*salting a.k.a salah tingkah*." Based on the theory that has been presented by Shu-Fen Lai and De Lin, that this happens due to the limited vocabulary memorized. Thus, students will experience obstacles in understanding the meaning when they want to communicate using English. At this problem the researcher know that the English word of "*salting a.k.a salah tingkah*" is flustered, awkward, or blushing.

g. August



**Figure 3 . 12** Message Posted on Englishfess from Sender

This post elucidate that the sender asked about the English language of the word "*semangat*" in addition to the word "fighting." Based on the theory that has been presented by Shu-Fen Lai and De Lin, that this happens due to the limited vocabulary of the memorized language. In addition, the researcher saw that the sender seemed unsure that the English of "*semangat*" was "fighting." Actually the English word of "*semangat*" it can be cheer up, keep it up, I know you can do it, I got your back, keep your spirit up. The word "fighting" means "*semangat*" in Korean.

Quoted from the portal [idntimes.com](http://idntimes.com) explained that the form of expression of spirit in Korea can be written hwaiting (화이팅) or fighting (파이팅). Although they have differences in writing, they have the same meaning. The origin of the word was indeed absorbed from the English vocabulary 'fighting.' However, in Korean hwaiting is not related to fighting.<sup>3</sup>

## 2. Grammatical Error

In accordance to Burt and Kiparsky (in Erlangga, Suarnajaya, and Juniarta) An error in using grammar is an error that violates the rules that already exist in a language, from these errors it causes someone's writing to be less precise when read and looks strange. Which means, as a result of incorrect use of word rules in a language, the written text may not be readable enough.<sup>4</sup>

### a. January



**Figure 3 . 13** Message Posted on Englishfess from Sender

<sup>3</sup> Ulfa Luthfia Hidayatty, "Arti Hwaiting dan Contoh Penggunannya, Ucapan Pemberi Semangat," accessed from <https://www.idntimes.com/life/education/ulfa-luthfia-hidayatty/arti-hwaiting-dan-contohpenggunannya> 24 October 2022 at 21.56 WIB

<sup>4</sup> Erlangga, Suarnajaya, and Juniarta, "An Analysis of Grammatical Errors Made by the Seventh Grade Students of SMP Negeri 2 Sukawati IN Writing Descriptive Texts in the Academic Year 2018/2019," *Language and Education Journal Undiksha 2*, no. 1 (February 2, 2019): 21, <https://doi.org/10.23887/leju.v2i1.20276>.

From the data above, it is explain that the sender is confused about the use of has/had in the sentence "Lina HAS/HAD never seen snow in her entire life time." This is usually happens if someone who is learning a foreign language does not understand how to use the right sentence structure. Burt and Kiparsky (in Erlangga, Suarnajaya, and Juniarta) explain that errors in the arrangement of grammatical structures are a violation that results in a person's writing feeling strange when read. Actually this sentence use word "seen" that is verb 3 of "see" that show past tense, so the right choice is "had."

b. February



**Figure 3 . 14** Message Posted on Englishfess from Sender

From the post above, the sender asked whether the word structure of sentence "maybe later, I'm rarely to take a picture" is correct or not. Because Burt and Kiparsky (in Erlangga, Suarnajaya, and Juniarta) stated that mistakes in the use of grammar can make sentences strange whe read it. For this sentence, it can fixed like "Maybe later, I rarely take pictures" the word "picture + s " because this include a statement of fact, so the object is plural.

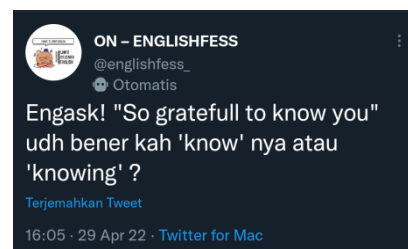
c. March



**Figure 3 . 15** Message Posted on Englishfess from Sender

This post clearly explains that the sender asks whether the word structure of the sentence "don't let your heart hurts easily" is correct or not. Because Burt and Kiparsky (in Erlangga, Suarnajaya, and Juniarta) state that errors in the use of grammar can make sentences strange when read. Actually this sentence is already correct, because the causative verb "let" in bare infinitive has a function as a verb. Bare infinitive can also work as a verbal that can act as a noun (direct object).

d. April



**Figure 3 . 16** Message Posted on Englishfess from Sender

This post also explicates that the sender is confused about using the word know/knowing in the sentence "So gratefull to know you." This usually happens if someone who is learning a foreign language does not understand how to use the right sentence

structure. Burt and Kiparsky (in Erlangga, Suarnajaya, and Juniarta) explain that errors in the arrangement of grammatical structures are a violation that results in a person's writing feeling strange when read. Actually, this sentence already correct. The use of “to + base verb (verb 1)” is correct in the sentence “So grateful to know you.”

e. May



**Figure 3 . 17** Message Posted on Englishfess from Sender

Another data describe that the sender is confused about the two sentences "I've used to call you/I've used to called you." In these two sentences, it uses call and called. This usually happens if someone who is learning a foreign language does not understand how to use the right sentence structure. Burt and Kiparsky (in Erlangga, Suarnajaya, and Juniarta) explain that errors in the arrangement of grammatical structures are a violation that results in a person's writing feeling strange when read. After the researcher analyze, the right one is “I used to call you” because “to + verb 1” not verb3.

f. June

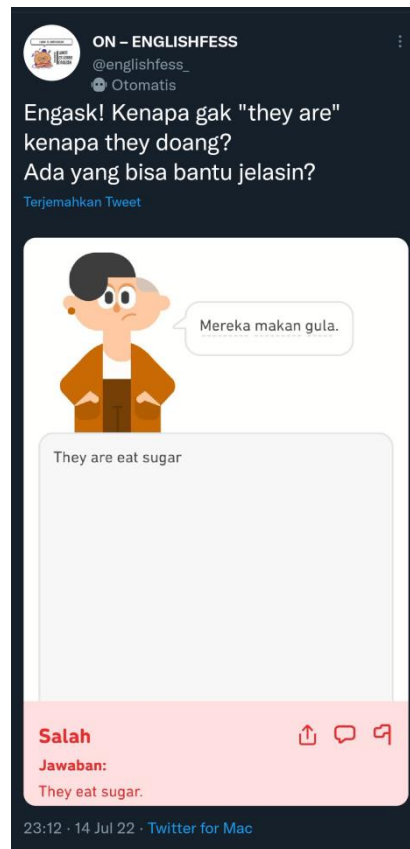


**Figure 3 . 18** Message Posted on Englishfess from Sender

This post reveal that the sender experienced confusion about the differences between "I forget" and "I forgot" and how they are used. This is due to the lack of understanding of the proper use of sentence structure. Burt and Kiparsky (in Erlangga, Suarnajaya, and Juniarta) explain that errors in the arrangement of grammatical structures are a violation that results in a person's writing feeling strange when read. Not only in terms of reading, but it must also be in accordance with the context. The researcher analyze that "I forget" is present tense and "I forgot" is past tense. So, one of them can use depend of the context.



g. July

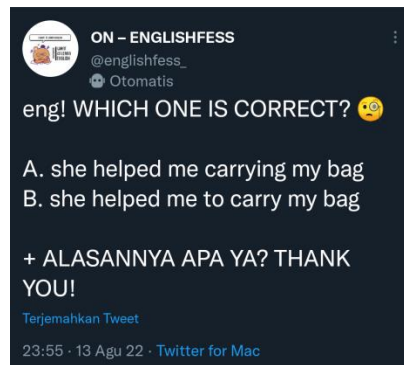


**Figure 3 . 19** Message Posted on Englishfess from Sender

The data explain that the sender of the question feels confused about why the sentence “they eat sugar” does not use “they are.” From this, it can be seen that there is still a lack of understanding related to grammar. Tobe “are’ is not used beacuse “eat” is a verb. Burt and Kiparsky (in Erlangga, Suarnajaya, and Juniarta) explain that errors in the arrangement of grammatical structures are a violation that results in a person's writing feeling strange. The researcher analyze, the reason why the sentence “They are eat sugar” was wrong because “eat” is a verb, then if you want

to use “are” you must add “-ing.” So, it would be “They are eating sugar.”

h. August



**Figure 3 . 20** Message Posted on Englishfess from Sender

This post spread that the sender asks the truth of the structure between the two sentences, namely “she helped me carrying my bag” and “she helped me to carry my bag.” From this it can be seen that the sender still does not understand how the proper sentence structure is in English. Burt and Kiparsky (in Erlangga, Suarnajaya, and Juniarta) explain that errors in the arrangement of grammatical structures are a violation that results in a person’s writing feeling strange. The researcher analyze that the two sentence still wrong. So, the correct one is “She helped me carry my bag” the sentence did not need “to” because it as already use verb3 “helped.”

### 3. Mispronunciation

Hidayah Rohmah, Joko Nurkamto, and Martono state that if someone's pronunciation is good even though they still have mistakes in other parts then the person he is talking to will still understand what he is talking about. Meanwhile, if someone's pronunciation is very bad even though the grammar is very good sometimes the person he is talking to will not understand the meaning of the conversation.<sup>5</sup>

#### a. January



**Figure 3 . 21** Message Posted on Englishfess from Sender

From the data, the sender asks how to read from the word "Crush", whether the way to read it is "krush" or "krash." The difficulty is about how to recite "Crush." According to Hidayah Rohmah, Joko Nurkamto, and Martono, if someone's pronunciation is good, the person being spoken to will still understand, but if someone's pronunciation is bad even though the phrasing is correct, the person who hears it still does not understand what is actually being talked to. Therefore, proper pronunciation of words is no less important than grammar. After the researcher analyze, the correct one how to pronounce "krush" is should be "krash."

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<sup>5</sup> Hidayah Rohmah, Joko Nurkamto, and Martono, "Error Analysis on Mispronunciation of Spoken Language" 5 (2016): 105–106.

## b. February



**Figure 3 . 22** Message Posted on Englishfess from Sender

The other result, the sender asks how to read from "English", whether the way to read it is "Inglesh" or "English." The difficulty is about how to recite "English." According to Hidayah Rohmah, Joko Nurkamto, and Martono, if someone's pronunciation is good, the person being spoken to will still understand, but if someone's pronunciation is bad even though the phrasing is correct, the person who hears it still does not understand what is actually being talked to. Therefore, proper pronunciation of words is no less important than grammar. After the researcher analyze, the correct one to pronouce word "English" is "iNG(g)liSH" the simple way to pronouce is "Ing(glesh)."

## c. March



**Figure 3 . 23** Message Posted on Englishfess from Sender

This post also explain that the sender is confused in distinguishing the pronunciation of the words “peace” and “piece”. According to Hidayah Rohmah, Joko Nurkamto, and Martono, if someone’s pronunciation is good, the person they are talking to will still understand, but if a person’s pronunciation is bad even though the sentence structure is correct, the person who hears it still does not understand what is actually being talked to. Based on the theory, it can explain that accuracy in pronunciation is very important. After the researcher analyze, the correct pronunciation is “Peace : pēs” and “Piece : pēs.” So, both of peace and piece have the same pronunciation.

d. April



**Figure 3 . 24** Message Posted on Englishfess from Sender

This post elucidate that the sender asks how to read the word "Reflection", whether the way it reads is "rifleksyen" or "refleksyen." The difficulty is about how to recite "Reflection." According to Hidayah Rohmah, Joko Nurkamto, and Martono, if someone's pronunciation is good, the person they are talking to will still understand, but if a person's pronunciation is bad even though the sentence structure is correct, the person who hears it still does

not understand what is actually being talked to. Therefore, proper pronunciation of words is no less important than grammar. After the researcher analyze, the correct one is “Rifleksyen” with the phonetic trancription like “rə’flekSH(ə)n.

e. May



**Figure 3 . 25** Message Posted on Englishfess from Sender

Another result explain that the sender asks how to say "asks" and "guests." Joko Nurkamto, and Martono if someone's pronunciation is good, the person they are talking to will still understand, but if someone's pronunciation is bad even though the sentence structure is correct, the person who hears it still does not understand what is actually being talked to. Therefore, the sender asked the Englishfess account to find out the answer to the problem. After the researcher analyze, the correct way to pronounce is “Asks : a:sks” and “guests : gɛsts.”

f. June



**Figure 3 . 26** Message Posted on Englishfess from Sender

From the data above it can state the sender is confused in distinguishing the pronunciation of the words "want" and "won't". According to Hidayah Rohmah, Joko Nurkamto, and Martono, if someone's pronunciation is good, the person they are talking to will still understand, but if a person's pronunciation is bad even though the sentence structure is correct, the person who hears it still does not understand what is actually being talked to. Based on this theory, they explained that accuracy in pronunciation is very important. After the researcher analyze, the correct way to pronounce is "Want : want" and "Won't : wəʊnt."

g. July



**Figure 3 . 27** Message Posted on Englishfess from Sender

From the result, the sender asks how to read "Sundae", whether the way to read is "Sande." as well as breaking whether the way of reading is correct or not because according to Hidayah Rohmah, Joko Nurkamto, and Martono if someone's pronuciatin is good then the person being spoken to will still understand, but if someone's pronunciation is bad even though the sentence structure is correct, the person who hears it still does not understand what is actually being talked to. Therefore, proper pronunciation of words

is no less important than grammar. After the researcher analyze, the correct one to pronounce is “ ’sʌnder/sandei.”

h. August



**Figure 3 . 28** Message Posted on Englishfess from Sender

This data explain that the sender has doubts in the pronunciation of mean: *jahat* and mean: *maksud*, the doubt is because the writing is the same. So, the sender is afraid of being wrong in pronunciation because the meaning is different. According to the statement of Hidayah Rohmah, Joko Nurkamto, and Martono, if someone's pronuciatin is good, the person being spoken to will still understand, but if someone's pronunciation is bad even though the phrasing is correct, the person who hears it still does not understand what is actually being talked to. Therefore, proper pronunciation of words is no less important than grammar. After the researcher analyze, the correct one to pronounce is “mi:n/min.” So, it can said that, the word “mean” with different meaning it is still same the way to pronounce.