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TEACHING PART OF SPEECH TO EFL THROUGH "HANSEL AND GRETEL" STORY TO EFL

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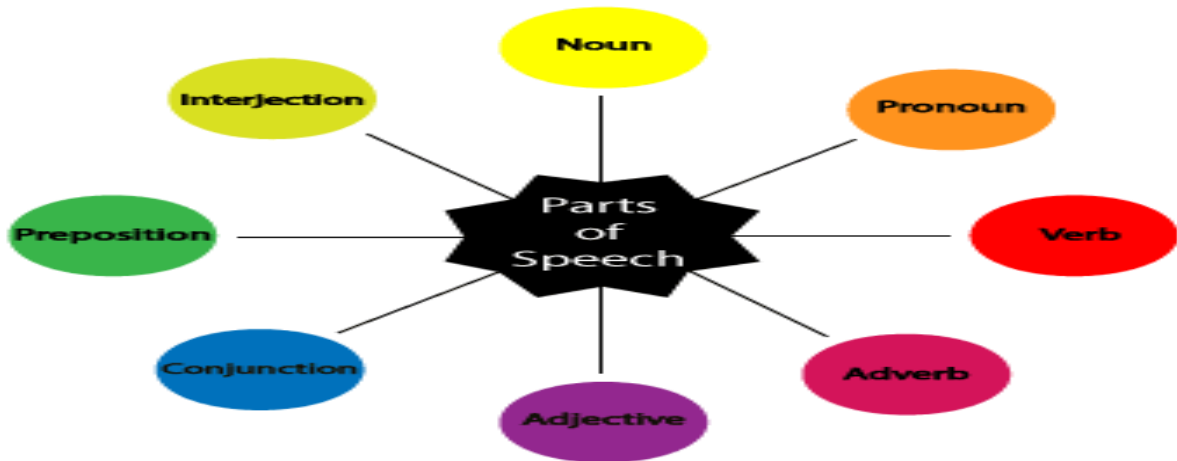paramita.pmi@bsi.ac.id

ABSTRACT

The aims of this research are to recognize and classify part of speech through a story. Part of speech, which is related to the changing of word, is still difficult to be recognized and classified by EFL. It could happen because there are eight parts of part speech; they are verbs, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions and interjections. Part of speech is part of Linguistics and related to words and words are used in every English aspect, even in story, such as Hansel and Gretel. A story about Hansel and Gretel was used to analyze and classify about part of speech. The participants of this research are the students at one of English Courses in Gading Serpong, Tangerang. The results of this research are: there are 25 nouns, 35 verbs, 9 adjective, 14 adverbs, 14 pronouns, 13 prepositions, 5 conjunctions and 1 interjection.

Keywords:*Part of Speech, Story, Hansel and Gretel, EFL*

INTRODUCTION

Words are used for different purposes. Variety functions are performed by words. Words can alter themselves into name of persons, places, days, months, things, feelings, acts, etc. Words are always used in speech or writing. Words can also alter into verb, noun, adjective, adverb, pronoun, preposition, conjunction and interjection then they are called parts of speech. http://partofspeech.org/ explained that in the English language, words can be considered as the smallest elements that have distinctive meanings. Based on their use and functions, words are categorized into several types or parts of speech. This article offers definitions and examples for the 8 major parts of speech in English grammar: *noun, pronoun, verb, adverb, adjective, conjunction, preposition,* and *interjection.*

Picture 1: Kinds of Part of Speech

A category of words (or, more generally, of lexical items) which have similar grammatical properties is called part of speech.(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Part_of_speech) explained that words that are assigned to the same part of speech generally display similar behavior in terms of syntax—they play similar roles within the grammatical structure of sentences—and sometimes in terms of morphology, in that they undergo inflection for similar properties. *Noun, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun, preposition, conjunction, interjection, and sometimes numeral, article or determiner* are kinds of part of speech. It may also be called a word class, lexical class, or lexical category, although the term *lexical category* refers in some contexts to a particular type of syntactic category, and may thus exclude parts of speech that are considered to be functional, such as pronouns.

Eight or nine parts of speech are commonly listed: noun, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun, preposition, conjunction, and interjection. The definitions of them are below:

a. Noun (names)

a word or lexical item denoting any abstract (abstract noun: e.g. *home*) or concrete entity (concrete noun: e.g. *house*); a person (*police officer*, *Michael*), place (*coastline*, *London*), thing (*necktie*, *television*), idea (*happiness*), or quality (*bravery*). Nouns can also be classified as count nouns or non-count nouns; some can belong to either category. The most common part of speech; they are called naming words.

b. Pronoun (replace or again placed)

a substitute for a noun or noun phrase (*them, he*). Pronouns make sentences shorter and clearer since they replace nouns.

c. Adjective (describes, limits)

a modifier of a noun or pronoun (*big, brave*). Adjectives make the meaning of another word (noun) more precise.

d. Verb (states action or being)

a word denoting an action (*walk*), occurrence (*happen*), or state of being (*be*). Without a verb a group of words cannot be a clause or sentence.

e. Adverb (describes, limits)

a modifier of an adjective, verb, or another adverb (*very, quite*). Adverbs make language more precise.

f. Preposition (relates)

a word that relates words to each other in a phrase or sentence and aids in syntactic context (*in, of*). Prepositions show the relationship between a noun or a pronoun with another word in the sentence.

g. Conjunction (connects)

a syntactic connector; links words, phrases, or clauses (*and, but*). Conjunctions connect words or group of words.

h. Interjection (expresses feelings and emotions)

an emotional greeting or exclamation (*Huzzah, Alas*). Interjections express strong feelings and emotions.

Story has many different meanings. Based on http://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/storyexplained that story is an account of imaginary or real people and events told for entertainment; a plot or storyline; a piece of gossip or rumor; an event of past account of someone's life or in the development of something.

(Iramanesh, 2013: 128) explained that story describes fictional or imagery events in which main point (focus) is the extraordinary events which are beyond the evolution of humans. He also explains that in a story, the main path of incident is on the spontaneous events. Events make a story and in fact, they form the main and central column of it, without paying a role in the development of its characters (human) regeneration, in the other words, heroes and characters are changing less and mostly will expose different event and incidents.

Stories have simple and basic forms and their narrative structure is near to the speech of ordinary people and is full of colloquial proverbs, words, and expressions.

Story is related to many aspects such as short story, novels, essays, articles, editorials, etc. There are five essentials elements of a story, they are: characters, setting, plot, conflict, and resolution. These elements keep the story run smoothly and allow the action to develop in a logical way that the reader can follow, http://www.katiekazoo.com/pdf/KK_FiveEssentialElements.pdf, 2018). It also explained that five essentials elements are characters, setting, plot, conflict and resolution. The explanations are:

a. Characters

The characters are the individuals that the story is about. The author should introduce the characters in the story with enough information that the reader can visualize each person. This is achieved by providing detailed descriptions of a character's physical attributes and personality traits. Every story should have a main character. The main character determines the way the plot will develop and is usually who will solve the problem the story centers upon. However, the other characters are also very important because they supply additional details, explanations, or actions. All characters should stay true to the author's descriptions throughout the story so that the reader can understand and believe the action that is taking place—and perhaps even predict which character may do what next.

b. Setting

The setting is the location of the action. An author should describe the environment or surroundings of the story in such detail that the reader feels that he or she can picture the scene. Unusual settings (such as a fantasy world) can be interesting, but everyday settings can help a reader to better visualize the story and feel connected to the plot.

c. Plot

The plot is the actual story around which the entire book is based. A plot should have a very clear beginning, middle, and end—with all the necessary descriptions and suspense, called exposition—so that the reader can make sense of the action and follow along from start to finish.

d. Conflict

Every story has a conflict to solve. The plot is centered on this conflict and the ways in which the characters attempt to resolve the problem. When the story's action becomes most

exciting, right before the resolution, it is called the climax.

e. Resolution

The solution to the problem is the way the action is resolved. For example, Katie often resolves a conflict by finding a compromise for two fighting characters or helping fix any mistakes she made while switcherooed into someone else. It is important that the resolution fit the rest of the story in tone and creativity and solve all parts of the conflict.

Story is also related to short story and Hansel and Gretel is kind of short story. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Short_story stated that a short story is a piece of a prose-fiction that typically can be read in one sitting and focuses on self-contained incident or series of incidents with the intent of evoking a "single-effect" or mood, however there are many exceptions to this.

The data for this research was taken from the EFL tasks who were asked to find, identify and classify the words into their correct part.

Descriptive method was used to do the research. There are three types of descriptive methods; they are the observational method, case study method, and survey method. The observational method as a part of a descriptive method was used to take the data.

Descriptive method was used as (Best, 1974) explained that descriptive method is the method which tries to give the explanation about the symptoms relating to the recent situation. It consists on the effort of giving the note, the analysis and the interpretation of the recent symptoms which have the characteristics as follows: try to give the fact, straight to the problem and the recent variables aren't manipulated by the researcher.

The EFL tasks were used as the research instruments and they were taken from 10 learners and it was taken by asking the learners to read the story. After that, finding, identifying and classifying were done in order to know what kinds of part of speech found in the story.

FINDINGS & DISCUSSION

The learners were asked to read, find, identify, classify and write about the part of speech related to the story.

Here is the story:

Hansel and Gretel

A poor woodcutter and his wife had two children named Hansel and Gretel. Their mother died when they were young. Hansel and Gretel were very sad. Soon their father remarried but their stepmother was very cruel. One day, she took the children deep into the forest and left them there. Clever Hansel had some breadcrumbs in his pocket and had dropped them on the way so that they could find their way back home. Alas! The birds ate all the crumbs and they couldn't find the path that led back home.

Hansel and Gretel went deeper and deeper into the forest. They were hungry and tired. Finally, after walking for a long time, they saw a cottage made of chocolate, candies, and cake. "Look, Hansel! A chocolate brick!" shouted Gretel in delight and both ate it hungrily.

Now, a wicked witch lived there. When she saw Hansel and Gretel, she wanted to eat them. She grabbed the children and locked them in a cage. The witch decided to make a soup out of Hansel and eat him first. She began boiling a huge pot of water for the soup. Just then, Gretel crept out of her cage. She gave the wicked witch a mighty push from behind and the witch fell into the boiling water. She howled in pain and died instantly. Hansel and Gretel found treasure lying around the cottage. They carried it home with them. Their stepmother had died and their father welcomed them back with tears of joy. They never went hungry again!

http://shortstoriesshort.com/story/hansel-and-gretel/

Figure 1. The Summary of Hansel and Gretel Short Story

Here are the EFL's findings related to the part of speech in the story

No.	Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb	Pronoun	Preposition	Conjunctions	Interjection
1.	a poor woodcutter	Had	Young	Very	his wife	the	and	Alas!
2.	two children	Named	Sad	Soon	their mother	into	but	
3.	Hansel	Died	Cruel	one day	When	in	so that	
4.	Gretel	Were	Deep	There	They	on	that	
5.	Forest	remarried	Clever	Some	their father	after	just then	
6.	Breadcrumbs	Was	Hungry	All	their stepmother	for		
7.	Way	took	Tired	Finally	She	of		
8.	Birds	Left	Delight	Both	Them	out of		
9.	Crumbs	Dropped	tears of joy	hungrily	his pocket	from		
10.	Path	Find		Now	Could	behind		
11.	a long time	Ate		There	their way	around		
12.	a cottage	Led		instantly	It	with		

13.	Chocolate	Went		Never	Him	back		
14.	Candies	Walking		Again	her cage			
15.	Cake	Saw						
16.	a chocolate brick	Made						
17.	a wicked witch	Look						
18.	a cage	Shouted						
19.	Soup	Lived						
20.	a huge pot	Wanted						
21.	Water	Eat						
22.	a mighty push	Grabbed						
23.	Pain	Locked						
24.	Treasure	Decided						
25.	Home	Make						
26.		began						
27.		Boiling						
28.		Crept						
29.		Gave						
30.		Fell						
31.		Howled						
32.		Found						
33.		Lying						
34.		Carried						
35.		Welcomed						

Based on the findings above, there are 25 nouns, 35 verbs, 9 adjective, 14 adverbs, 14 pronouns, 13 prepositions, 5 conjunctions and 1 interjection.

CONCLUSION

Part of speech should be known by the learners, especially EFL. It is done in order to make the EFL know how to recognize whether the words are noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, conjunction, interjections, and preposition.

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