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## PENERBIT

Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian pada Masyarakat Universitas Dayanu Ikhsanuddin Baubau.

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## THE DICTIONS USED IN ENGLISH SPEAKING BY STUDENTS OF EDUCATIONAL STUDY PROGRAM OF DAYANU IKHSANUDDIN UNIVERSITY

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### Abstract

*The problem statements of this research were what dictions used in English Speaking by the students of Educational Study Program of Dayanulkhsanuddin University and what are likely to cause the diction used in English Speaking by the students of Educational Study Program of Dayanu Ikhsanuddin University. This research applied a qualitative research, categorized as a case study. Two kinds of instruments of collecting data were used; observation and interview. In analyzing the data, the researcher used three steps inner activities analysis; data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The findings of the research were the students had wrong dictions. The wrong case such as waste phrase, meaningless, out of part of speech, blur meaning, doesn't fit in a sentence, and others. The students had wrong dictions because they did not know that is wrong, did not realize it wrong word and still cannot separated from Indonesia form.*

## 1. BACKGROUND

Language is a system of sounds and words that humans use to express their emotions and thoughts [1]. It means that language is spoken by humans. It has several systems and symbols. It is arbitrarily produced. Language is used by humans all over the world to communicate in the field of business, education, daily life and all of human activities. As a means of communication, language has several characteristics [2]. First, language should be realized in the form of symbols. Second, language has a system in use. Then, language consists of sounds which have meaning. Further,

language is conventional, unique, universal, and arbitrarily used. Language is also productive and has a lot of varieties. Language is not static and has a function as a means of social interaction. Last, language can be an identity of its speaker.

One of the language variations is idiolect. Idiolect can be defined as “the total amount of a particular language used by a particular person [1]. Also, Ref. [3] define idiolect as the language of an individual speaker with its unique characteristics. It refers to individual’s specific style of speaking. From those two definitions, it can be concluded that idiolect depends on the person who uses the language itself. Idiolect may vary as much as the number of humans in the world.

To investigate the idiolect of a certain person, there were several features that can be used as the markers of idiolect. The first feature is pronunciation, the second feature was lexical choices or diction and the third was sentence structure. As stated by Ref. [4] you travel throughout a wide geographical area in which a language is spoken, and particularly if that language has been spoken in that area for many hundred of years, you are almost certain to notice differences in pronunciation, in the choices and forms of words, and in syntax.

The object of this research was diction. The word diction means the choice and use of words (Hornby, 1995). Diction is one of the features that can be used to mark the idiolect of a certain person. It is chosen as the object of this research because diction is the important thing that should be considered when people want to communicate each other. It is important to be considered because it becomes the factor of the successful communication. The people would success to convey the message to the audience if they can use the right choice of the words that exactly represent what they want to speak.

Another opinion published by Ref. [5] which explains that diction or word choice is someone’s ability to distinguish meaning nuances correctly appropriate with concept that will be delivered and that ability should correspond to situation and tastes that usually had by public and hearer or reader. A dictionary seems to obvious place to find a record of the meanings of words.

The purpose of the diction itself can be see as a formal language, informal language, educated people, joke language, more direct, strict, decrease clumsiness, make it as proper sentence and others. Investigating the use of diction is taken from the students of 6<sup>th</sup> semester in English Education Study Program of Dayanu Ikhsanuddin

University, the writer want to know the word they use already appropriate to the English itself. It is the right word to use or not with used diction.

The students of 6<sup>th</sup> semester are chosen because of several reasons. The first reason is the level English of them is more compatible than students below them. They already get many lessons from lecturers so they more understand the use of word in conversation. Second, it is the highest semester among others. Not to judge the students in 4<sup>th</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> semester but because it is the highest, means they already had many experience in using English word. Third, the writer knows most of them. It will easy to meet them because the researcher knows them. Furthermore, investigating the student in 6<sup>th</sup> semester’s diction is beneficial. It is beneficial because from this investigation the reader can learn how to be a great speaker who can deliver his or her message to the audience in proper language.

## **2. PROBLEM STATEMENT**

Based on the background above, the problem statement of the research are as follows : (1) What dictions used in English Speaking by Students of Educational Study Program ? (2) What are likely to cause the diction used in English Speaking by Students in 6<sup>th</sup> of Dayanu Ikhsanuddin University ?

## **3. METHOD OF THE RESEARCH**

This research was categorized as a qualitative research. This qualitative research applied case study approach based on the phenomena that the researcher got at the pre-observation. Ref. [6] stated that case study used to describe and interpret what is there about the condition or relationship, the opinion that have been grown, the process is in progress, consequences or effects that occur, or a growing trend, hence use qualitative research. Similarly to Ref. [7] also argued that case study is an examination of specific phenomena such as a program, an event, a process, a person, an institution or social group.

The subject of this research was the English students of Educational Study Program in 2019/2020 academic years which consisted of 3 students. In order to facilitate the data collection, the researcher used two instruments; Observational methods are useful means of gaining understanding about the process involved in a situation. In observation, qualitative researcher obtains data by simply watching the participants. The researcher used this method to

record directly related to the dictions used by the English students. The second instrument was interview. The interview used in this study was an in-depth interview. It meant that the researcher asked in-depth questions related to the factors the use of dictions by the students so that with this in-depth interview, the data can be collected as much as possible.

In qualitative research, there are three inner activities analysis according to Ref. [7] as follows: The first was data reduction. Reducing data means summarizing, choosing key points, focusing on what matters, looking for themes and pattern". Therefore, the researcher selects a range of assessed reprehensive data with the formulation of the problem, which is related to the students' problems of speaking English faced by students. The second one was presentation of the data. In this study, researcher presented data in the form of descriptive. Researcher describe in the form of description word. The last technique was conclusion drawing. In this analysis, the researcher analyzed the data more intensively after all data obtained in the field was sufficient and considered sufficient, to be processed and arrange into research result up to the final stage of research conclusion.

One of the characteristics of qualitative research is that the research result should be negotiated with the informants. The goal is to obtain the valid data. Therefore, negotiations can be referred as one way to be taken in order to check the validity of the data. In this study, the negotiation was done by showing the participants a narrative description of the research results of the important events during the research process. The respondents were asked to read the result of this study. When the respondents found that the description did not match the reality the experience, then they were welcome to make corrections.

## 4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### 4.1 Findings

The finding of the problems were based on the observations and results of interviews in field note that describing as following:

#### 1. The Dictions used by the First Respondent (WLA)

The first respondent had 349 dictions with included right and wrong words. She talked properly in English although there were many wrong dictions used. Although there were wrong dictions, the researcher still can understand the meaning until end of the word because help from other words. The dictions used itself as follow:

The phrase "*Now I'm six semester*", it is not proper because it has wrong meaning. She want to tell that she is in six semester now but instead of saying that, she said that she is the six semester itself. There is missing word that make it misunderstood. It will be proper sentence if there were word "in" in that phrase and become "Now, I'm in six semester" with meaning "now, she already in six semester". The phrase "*My dream is I want continue my study in abroad in Bellevue College in USA*", it is not really proper in English although the researcher can understand the meaning. The were miss and false diction in that phrase. The phrase missing the word "to" and the false diction is "in". it will be proper if she used the right diction and said "My dream is I want to continue my study in abroad in Bellevue College at USA". The preposition "to" is to follow the rule of part of speech and change the word "in" become "at" because it refer to place as adverbial in an object. The preposition "to" and "at" will make the phrase appropriate with grammatical sentence. The phrase "*Beside that, I want make happy my family especially my parents*", there were miss word in that phrase. The phrase missing the word "to" as the rule of part of speech. The right phrase is "Beside that, I want to make happy my family especially my parents".

false because the word "come" must change into "came". She talked about her unforgettable story which using past tense. The right phrase with use the right diction must be "we came through the sea". The phrase "*actually we don't know that our boat is small*", it is false because the word "don't know" must change into "didn't know". She talked about the situation in her unforgettable story which using past tense. The right phrase with use the right diction must be "actually we didn't know that our boat is small". The phrase "*when I two semester and I felt that*", it is not proper sentence because there are miss dictions. The phrase missing the word "was" and "in". The right phrase with use the right diction must be "when I was in two semester and I felt that". The phrase "*we have to stop with that*", it is not proper because there was a waste word which is "with". The right phrase must be "we have to stop with that". The phrase "*we have to coming early at the morning*", it is not proper because the use of false dictions. The word "coming must be come" and "at must be in". The right phrase must be "we have to come early in the morning". The phrase "*in the school when we want to start the study for students*", it is proper but too much following the Indonesia form. It will be better if she said "when we have to teach". The phrase "*we have to prepare a good material, before we enter the school, like the perfect material*", it is proper but not really need in a sentence. There were

waste phrase because already explain in the sentence before it. The phrase “before we enter the school” and the word “the” must be gone. The phrase must become “we have to prepare a good material like perfect material”.

The phrase “*so, like we have to really follow the rule*”, there was waste word that not really need. The word is “like”. The phrase must be “so, we have to really follow the rule”. The phrase “*I knew her because I join my brother and sister in a debate competition*”, it will be proper if the word “join become joined” because she talked in past tense. The right phrase must be “I knew her because I joined my brother and sister in a debate competition”. The phrase “*Because like when I see ka Mumu like she post stiry in her social media like Facebook and Instagram*”, there were waste word. They are “like”, “she” and “her”. Those words is waste because already explain in that sentence. The right phrase must be “because when I see ka Mumu post the story in social media like Facebook and Instagram”.

## 2. The Dictions Used by the Second Respondent (PDS)

The Second Respondent had 436 dictions with included right and wrong words. She talked properly in English although there were many wrong dictions used. Although there were wrong dictions, the researcher still can understand the meaning until end of the word because help from other words. The dictions used itself as follow:

The phrase “*My nick name is Danti but my friend in college just call me as Presdi or Pres and I’m from Pasarwajo but I come here in Unidayan to have to a study in Baubau*”, it is not proper phrase because there were waste and wrong diction. The word “just” is a waste and the word “have to a” is a wrong diction. It is wrong because the word “have to” means must but in her sentence, she want to said that we study here not must study in Baubau. So, the right phrase must be “My nick name is Danti but my friend in college call me as Presdi or Pres and I’m from Pasarwajo but I come here in Unidayan to study in Baubau”.

The phrase “*there’s nothing to tell like really like there’s nothing like I want to bright in*”, it is use the wrong diction which make the wrong meaning. The phrase “nothing to tell like really like there’s” must be gone because it make the meaning of the sentence become waste and blur. The right phrase must be “there’s nothing like I want to bright in”. The phrase “*I’m not really easy-going person but I can part with any situation but I’m not really easy-going person. I just had nothing to tell*”, the phrase “but I’m not really easy-going person” must be gone because it is a waste phrase.

She is as a easy-going person already explain in the pharase before it. The right phrase must be “I’m not really easy-going person but I can part with any situation. I just had nothing to tell”. The phrase “*my father just pst away 2 years ago and now I live with my elder sister and I live on Pahlawan Street at K.M 5*”, there were waste word such as “just” and “and”. There was a false diction also, the diction is “I” instead of use “I” it will be good if she used “we” because she talked about her and her sister. The right phrase must be “*my father pst away 2 years ago and now I live with my elder sister, we live on Pahlawan Street at K.M 5*”. The phrase “*I didn’t follow every like I didn’t join any competition or event*”, the phase “I didn’t follow every like” must be gone because it is a waste words which already explain in words after that. The right phrase must be “I didn’t join any competition or event”.

The phrase “*but I’m not professional but I just like making that more for fun*”, it is not proper because there were waste and wrong use in diction. The waste words are “but” and “more” and the wrong diction is “making must be make”. The right phrase must be “but I’m not professional, I just like make that for fun”. The phrase “*my dream is not really deal*”, it is not proper because the phrase “not really deal” is not clear. It is like what kind of dream that is not really deal. It will be right or easy if she said “my dream is general” because she want to tell that her dream is just same like other people dreams.

The phrase “*I just wanna be career woman who have career*”, the phrase “who have career” must be gone because with just say “I just wanna be a career woman” is enough to tell that she want be a career woman. The other phrase isn’t really need. The phrase “*that’s why I have good life, good quality life not only just have a big salary but also have good mental and good physic*”, it is not proper because there is missing word/diction in that phrase. She miss the word “will” because she want to tell the good life she will have if she become a career woman. The right phrase must be “*that’s why I will have good life, good quality life not only just have a big salary but also have good mental and good physic*”. The phrase “*she just collapsed and my friend just go into the water and I want to help her but instead of help her but we got drowning together*”, there were some waste words such as “just”, “just” and “but”. The right phrase must be “*she collapsed and my friend go into the water and I want to help her but instead of help her we got drowning together*”. The phrase “*I think my range of score is the number one in English because I like English*”, instead of using “range of score” it will be good if just use “I’m good” because the word “score” is just for a match not opinion of

someone. So, the right phrase will be *"I think I'm good in English because I like English"*.

The phrase *"I like to be open my mind"*, it is not proper because it will give miss meaning. Instead saying that she likes to open minded, she said that she become open her mind. The word *"be"* and *"my"* must be gone. So, the right phrase must be *"I like to open mind"*. The phrase *"so I think that's why the students of Senior High School is like they don't want to be study"*, it is not really proper because the used of wrong diction. The phrase *"is like they"* must be gone and the word *"be"* must be gone. They must be gone because the phrase *"is like they"* is a waste phrase and the word *"be"* was make the meaning of the sentence become blur. The right phrase must be *"so I think that's why the students of Senior High School don't want to study"*.

The phrase *"the manor of them doesn't like to study"*, it was used the wrong diction because the word *"manor"* is just for noun or slang. It will be good if use *"most"* instead of *"manor"*. The right phrase must be *"most of them doesn't like to study"*. The phrase *"she teach the pupils is really good"*, it is not proper because the word *"pupil"* has two meaning those are students and eye. It will be good if she use *"students"* which has single meaning rather than *"pupils"* which has two meaning. The right phrase must be *"she teach the students really good"*. The phrase *"she really get angry with me because I get lazy in the home"*, it is not proper because she used the wrong diction. It will be right if she say *"she will angry if I'm lazy at home"*.

### 3. The Dictions used by the Third Respodent (AHR)

The third respodent had 620 dictions with included right and wrong words. She talked properly in English although there were many wrong dictions used. Although there were wrong dictions, the researcher still can understand the meaning until end of the word because help from other words. The dictions used itself as follow:

The phrase *"I like off training but the leader of the committee in that English Debate call me"*, it is not proper because it used the wrong diction. It will be good if he used *"didn't get any training"* instead of *"off training"*. The right phrase must be *"I didn't get any training but the leader of the committee in that English Debate call me"*. The phrase *"ask me to join it because they don't have enough participant. So I don't want have a choice"*, it is not proper because it used the wrong dictions. The phrase *"don't have must become didn't have"* and *"don't want have a choice must become didn't have a choice"* because he talked about his unforgettable sotry with used past tense. The right

phrase must be *"ask me to join it because they didn't have enough participant. So I didn't have a choice"*.

The phrase *"there also many job I can do"*, it is proper but not appropriate in English system. The word *"are"* is necessary to complete this sentence. The right phrase must be *"there are also many job I can do"*. The phrase *"that is the one fun with study English"*, it is not proper because the phrase *"one fun"* is not specific meaning. It will be good if he used *"one of the fun thing"*. The right phrase must be *"that is one of the funthing with study English"*. The phrase *"I have some types that the country that I like"*, it is not proper because it used the wrong diction. Instead of used *"that"* it will be better if use *"for"*. So, the right phrase must be *"I have some types for the country that I like"*. The phrase *"I did PPL in SMPN 2 Baubau which is a very discipline school start morning at 06:30 o'clock"*, the word *"start"* is not really proper because it fit it he meant a race but it wasn't race. It will be better if the word *"start"* cange into *"begin"*. The right phrase must be *"I did PPL in SMPN 2 Baubau which is very discipline school begin in the morning at 06:30 o'clock"*. The phrase *"she can solve such a big problem and find the way out and also she find some job and she get some money and she also can pay her study and finish it by herself"*, it has waste phrase such as *"and also"*, *"and she"* and *"and she also"*. Those sre doesn't really need in that sentence. It will be right if the sentence become *"she can solve such a big problem and find the way out, she find some job, get some money can pay her study and finish it by herself"*

## 4.2 Discussion

As stated in chapter I that this research was to find out what diction used by English Students of Educational Study program and What are likely cause the dictions used by the students so this part explains above questions that obtained from data collection through instumens used as in the following :

The result of the research based on the interview with the first respodenst about the factors used the diction in speaking were because of spontaneous such as *"now I'm six semester"* and *"beside that, I want make happy my family especially my parents"*, follow the Indonesia form such as *"my dream is I want continue my study in abroad in Bellevue College in USA"*, *"in the school when we want to start the study for students"* and *"before we enter the school like the perfect material"*, and didn't know such as *"we come through the sea"*, *"actually we don't know that our boat is small"*, *"when I two semester and I fell that"*, *"I don't really sure that I enjoy with this"*, *"we have to coming early at the morning"*, *"I join my brother"*

*and sister in a debate competition*” and *“because like when I see ka Mumu like she post the story in her social media like Facebook and Instagram”*, and didn’t realize such as *“we have to stop with that”* and *“we don’t have to blame them so because they are still a student”*. It means the caused used the wrong dictions are following the Indonesia form and didn’t know the right diction. She also add that her words or dictions or phrase appear because she always search another information in internet with material gave by the lecturer, read books in English, watching English video and using dictionary. What write in dictionary or videos, she will speak it out and remember every word. She just uses the diction which always finds or read.

The result of the research based on the interview with the second respodent about the factors used the diction in speaking were because some causes: she didn’t know such as *“I come here in Unidayan to have a study in Baubau”*, *“I live with my elder sister and I live on Pahlawan Street at K.M 5”*, *“my dream is not really deal”*, *“that’s why I have good life, good quality life not only just have a big salary but also have good mental and good physic”*, *“I like to be open my mind”*, *“so I think that’s why the students of Senior High School is like they don’t want to be study”* and *“I like her because she really get angry with me because I get lazy in the home”*, want to say as much as she can say such as *“I like watching movie and listening a music video or music and there’s nothing to tell like really like there’s nothing like I want to bright in”*, didn’t realize such as *“I’m not really easy-going person but I can part with any situation but I’m not really easy-going person”*, *“my father just past away 2 years ago and now I live with my elder sister”*, *“I didn’t follow every like I didn’t join any competition or event”* and *“I just wanna be career woman who have career”*, follow the Indonesia form such as *“she just collapsed and my friend just go into the water and I want to help her but instead of help her but we got drowning together and that’s unforgettable memory that I ever had”*, follow the dictionary use such as *“I think my range of score is the number one in English because I like English”* and *“but the manor of them doesn’t like to study”*, and follow the environment or people around her such as *“why I say like that because she teach the pupils is really good”*. It means the caused used the wrong dictions are follow the Indonesia form, didn’t know and didn’t realize it. She also add that her words or dictions or phrase appear because she always watch western youtube channel which use English very well, speak directly with foreign who live in Baubau and learn by films. They imitate how to speak the accent even remember the pronunciation very well. She used those

diction because it already became her habit and easy to understand to people.

The result of the research based on the interview with the third respodent about the factors used the diction in speaking were because some causes: she didn’t know such as *“because they don’t have enough participant. So I don’t want have a choice and I want to help the committee”* and *“I did PPL in SMPN 2 Baubau which is a very discipline school start morning at 06:30 o’clock”*, Indonesia transfer to English form such as *“I like off training but the leader of the committee in that English Debate call me”*, follow the Indonesia form such as *“I love watching English movie without the subtitle and that is the one fun with study English”*, *“there are smart student who love to study, there are lazy students who love to sleep and they didn’t pay attention and there are also naughty students who annoyed their friends”* and *“she can solve such a big problem and find the way out and also she can pay her study and finish it by herself”*, and didn’t realize such as *“while studying English, I realize that English is fun, cool by learning English. There also many job I can do with mastering English”*. It means the caused used the wrong dictions are didn’t know and follow Indonesia form. He also add that his words or dictions or phrase appear because he always watching an English movie with comfort and without Indonesia subtitle. He changes it into English subtitle, follow and memorize the English word. He believe English without practice is impossible, so he always search partner in speaking English to enrich the dictions and the most important is join English organization. He study a lot in organization and find many things. He also use the word which easy to understand and easy to memory by him. His vocabulary and how he speaks mostly come from his organization.

## 5. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### 5.1 Conclusion

Based on the research finding and the discussion in the previous chapter, the researcher draws the conclusion about the dictions used by English Students of Educational Study Program.

1. Generally, the three students had wrong dictions. The wrong case such as waste phrase, meaningless, out of part of speech, blurs meaning and doesn’t fit in a sentence.
2. The students had wrong dictions because they did not know that is wrong, did not realize it wrong word, still cannot separated from Indonesia form and others. Them know the used of dictions or how to say in a a

sentence from watching YouTube channel, movies, lyrics of song, read books, speak with their friends or western people and organization. They used the dictions because it easy to understand, many people use that, it appears on the internet, make perfect grammar or sentences.

## 5.2 Suggestions

Based on the conclusion above, the researcher provides a suggestion as follows : Considering the benefit of learning the use of diction, the writer expect more researches about the diction to enrich the studies in linguistics field.

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