CHAPTER FOUR

RESULT

In this chapter, we present the results of the study according to the research questions form ANOVAs with repeated measures. In 4.1, finding of the research question 1 is described, and in 4.2, finding of the research question 2 is presented. The findings are as follows:

4.1. FINDING OF THE RESEARCH QUESTION ONE:

In this section, we discuss the results from ANOVAs with repeated measures comparing between all groups' judgments on three perspectives: 4.1.1 declarative complements and declarative adjuncts, 4.1.2 complements and adjuncts irrespective of interrogative and declarative types, and 4.1.3 interrogative complements and interrogative adjuncts.

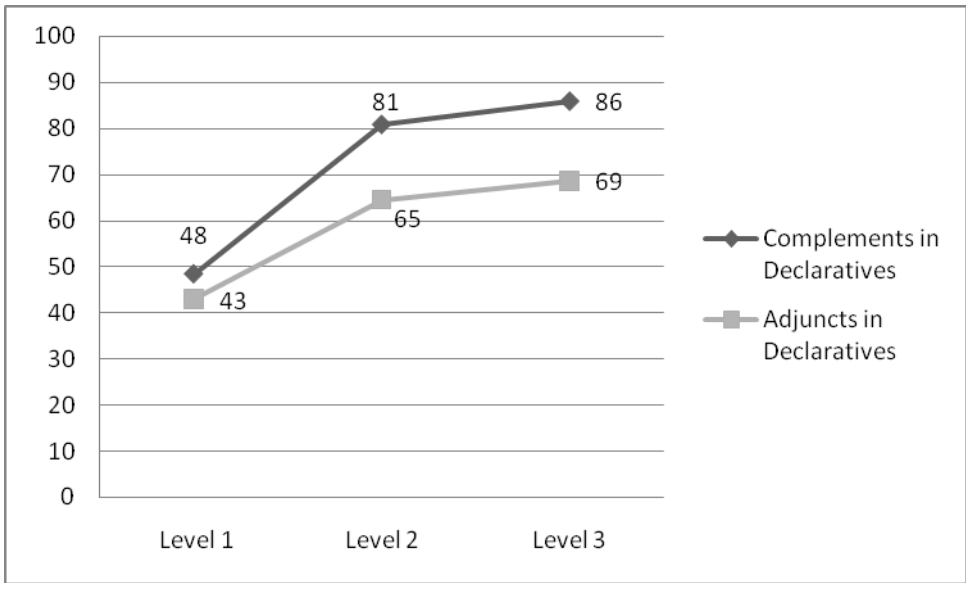
In terms of the difficulties between the two structures, as discussed earlier in Chapter 2, the learners should be able to detect the lack of a complement more easily than the lack of an adjunct. According to the theoretical framework, a complement is obligatory or required by the head while an adjunct is the modifier of the head, and it is optional. Therefore, the absence of a complement should be more obvious or easy to notice than the absence of an adjunct.

4.1.1. Subjects' judgments on declarative complements and declarative adjuncts

The result from ANOVAs with repeated measures comparing between all groups' judgment on declarative complements and declarative adjuncts confirmed that the subjects were able to judge complement structures more accurately than adjunct

structures (F(1,57) = 25.07, p<.001). Mean correct percentages at the three proficiency levels were $48_{(24)}$, $81_{(14)}$, and $86_{(20)}$ for complement structures and $43_{(23)}$, $65_{(23)}$, and $69_{(15)}$ for adjunct structures as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Mean Correct Percentage of the Judgment on Declarative Complements and Declarative Adjuncts

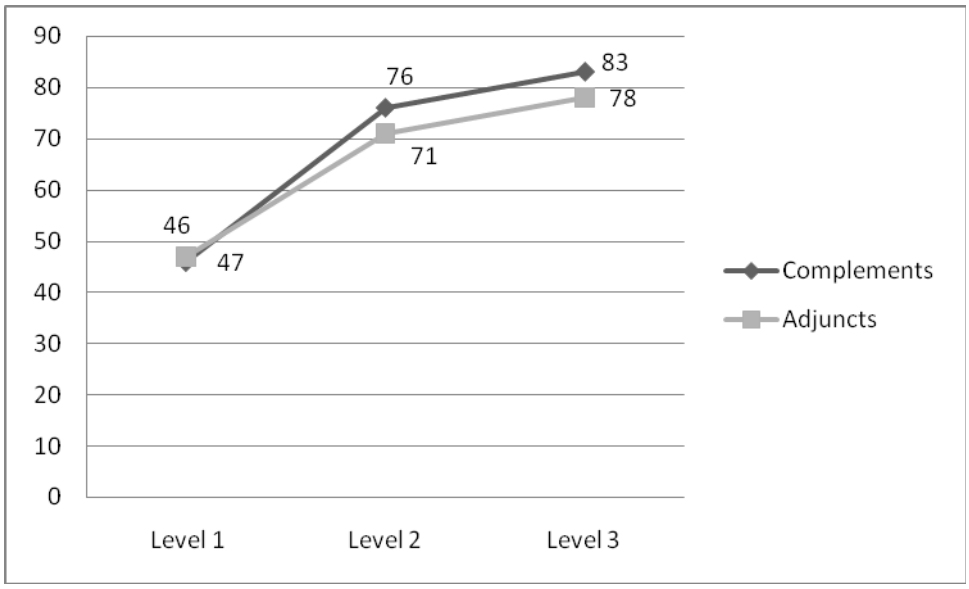


4.1.2. Subjects' judgments on complements and adjuncts irrespective of interrogative and declarative types

The result of the correct test item chosen by 60 subjects from ANOVAs with repeated measures comparing between all groups' judgments on complements and adjuncts irrespective of interrogative and declarative types indicates that the subjects were able to judge complement structures more accurately than adjunct structures. However, the subjects' proficiencies on both structures were not significantly different (F (1, 57) = 3.016, p<.088). This means that on average their judgments on both aspects were more or less the same. Mean correct percentages at the three

proficiency levels were $46_{(21)}$, $76_{(15)}$, and $83_{(18)}$ for complement structures and $47_{(21)}$, $71_{(20)}$, and $78_{(16)}$ for adjunct structures as shown in Figure 2.

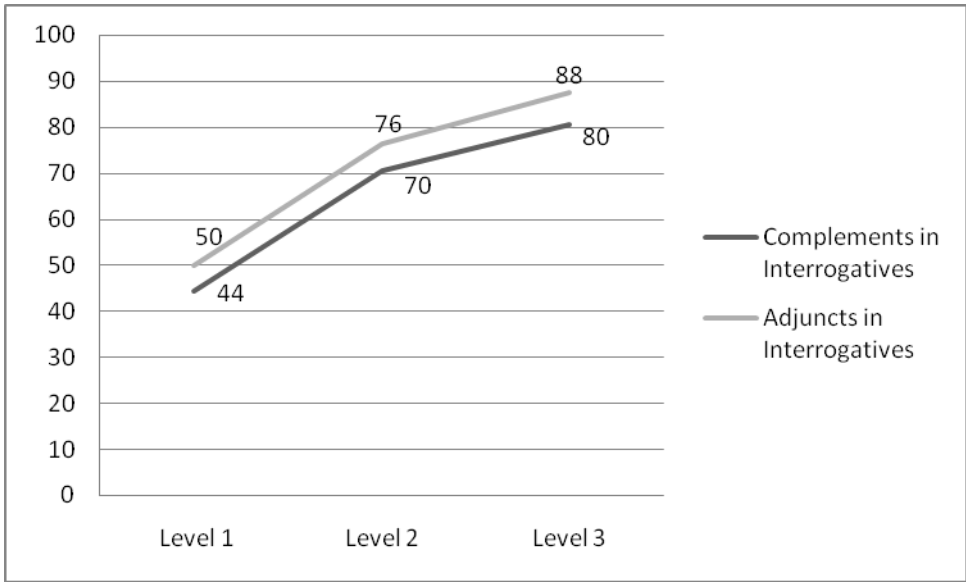
Figure 2: Mean Correct Percentage of the Judgment on Complements and Adjuncts irrespective of Interrogative and Declarative Types



4.1.3. Subjects' judgments on interrogative complements and interrogative adjuncts

Conversely, the result from ANOVAs with repeated measures comparing between all groups' judgments on complements and adjuncts in interrogative sentence types reveals that the subjects were able to judge adjunct structures more accurately than complement structures. Anyway, the subjects' proficiencies on both structures were not significantly different ($F(1, 57) = 7.67$, $p<.008$). This means that on average their judgments on both aspects were more or less the same. Mean correct percentages at the three proficiency levels were $44_{(24)}$, $70_{(20)}$, and $80_{(18)}$ for complement structures and $50_{(22)}$, $76_{(23)}$, and $88_{(19)}$ for adjunct structures as shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Mean Correct Percentage of the Judgment on Interrogative Complements and Interrogative Adjuncts



4.2. FINDING OF THE RESEARCH QUESTION TWO:

In this section, we discuss the results from ANOVAs with repeated measures comparing between all groups' judgments on three perspectives: 4.2.1 interrogative adjuncts and declarative adjuncts, 4.2.2 complements and adjuncts irrespective of interrogative and declarative types, and 4.2.3 interrogative complements and declarative complements.

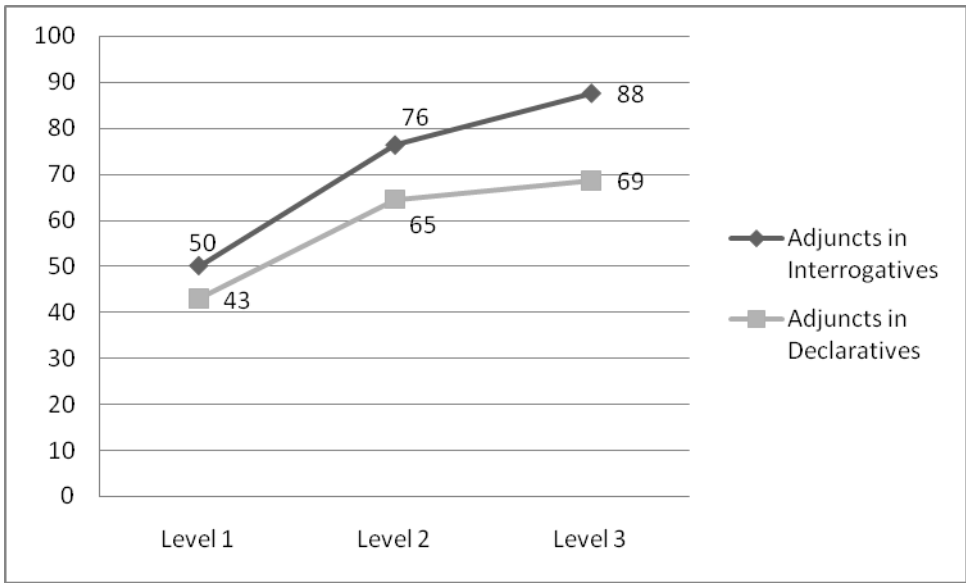
In terms of the difficulties between the two structures, as discussed earlier in Chapter 2, the learners should be able to detect the lack of a complement and an adjunct more easily in declarative structures than in interrogative structures.

Thai and English employ different mechanism in forming Yes/No questions. Due to the absence of I-to-C (SAI) in Thai, it was possible that a Thai learner's decision on complements and adjuncts was less accurate when they encounter sentences with only main verbs requiring do-support in question-formation.

4.2.1. Subjects' judgments on interrogative adjuncts and declarative adjuncts

The result from ANOVAs with repeated measures comparing between all groups' judgment on declarative adjuncts and interrogative adjuncts confirmed that the subjects were able to judge interrogative adjuncts more accurately than declarative adjuncts ($F (1, 57) = 30.459$, $p<.001$). Mean correct percentages at the three proficiency levels were $50_{(22)}$, $76_{(23)}$, and $88_{(19)}$ for adjunct structures in interrogatives and $43_{(23)}$, $65_{(23)}$, and $69_{(15)}$ for adjunct structures in declaratives as shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4: Mean Correct Percentage of the Judgment on Interrogative Adjuncts and Declarative Adjuncts

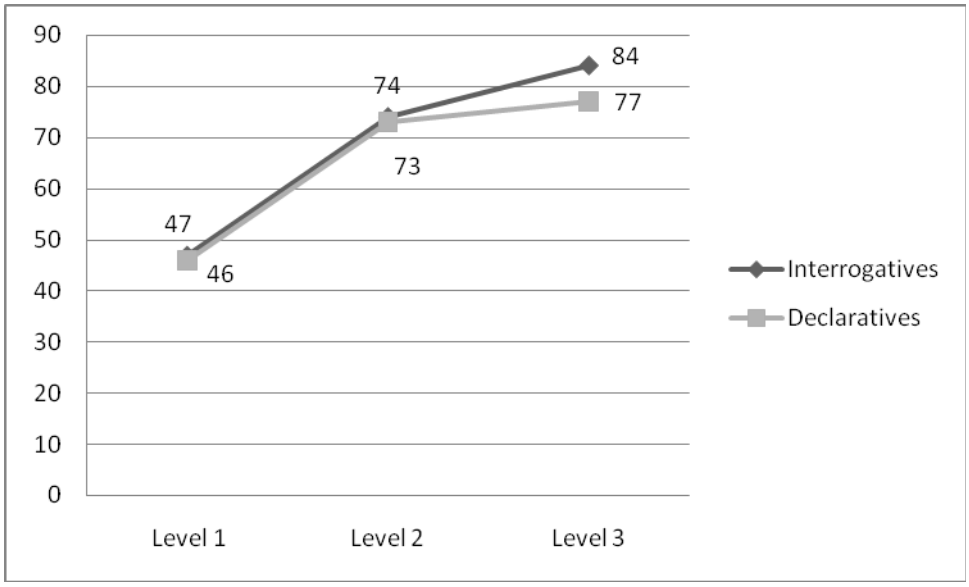


4.2.2. Subjects' judgments on complements and adjuncts irrespective of interrogative and declarative types

The result from ANOVAs with repeated measures comparing between all groups' judgments on complements and adjuncts in interrogative and declarative types indicates that the subjects were able to judge complement and adjunct structures

in interrogatives more accurately than ones in declaratives. However, the subjects' proficiencies on both structures were not significantly different (F (1, 57) = 2.495, p<.120). This means that on average their judgments on both aspects were more or less the same. Mean correct percentages at the three proficiency levels were $47_{(21)}$, $74_{(19)}$, and $84_{(17)}$ for complement and adjunct structures in interrogatives and $46_{(20)}$, $73_{(16)}$, and $77_{(15)}$ for complement and adjunct structures in declaratives as shown in Figure 5.

Figure 5: Mean Correct Percentage of the Judgment on Complement and Adjunct Structures in Interrogative and Declarative Types



4.2.3. Subjects' judgments on interrogative complements and declarative complements

Conversely, the result from ANOVAs with repeated measures comparing between all groups' judgments on complement and adjunct structures in declarative sentence types reveals that the subjects were able to judge complement structures in declaratives more accurately than ones in interrogatives. Anyway, the subjects' proficiencies on both structures were not significantly different (F (1, 57) = 7.67,

p<.008). This means that on average their judgments on both aspects were more or less the same. Mean correct percentages at the three proficiency levels were $44_{(24)}$, $70_{(20)}$, and $80_{(18)}$ for complement structures in interrogatives and $48_{(24)}$, $81_{(14)}$, and $86_{(20)}$ for complement structures in declaratives as shown in Figure 6.

Figure 6: Mean Correct Percentage of the Judgment on Declarative Complements and Interrogative Complements