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Halal label: Is it Important? And its Influence in Interest in Buying Korean Noodles (Study Cases On Teenager Consumer)

Coord. Conjunction (ETS)

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ABSTRACT

Talking about adolescents will never run out, from their behavior, style of dress, and will even buy foreign food that is trendy for consumption. Teenagers are usually gregarious, sociable and, social-minded. Currently, Korean noodles are being loved by teenagers, they will buy the noodles for consumption. Based on this, the purpose of this study is to want to know, is it important to have a halal label in an overseas food product packaging? and how it affects the interest in buying Korean noodles among teenagers. This study used data analysis methods with, descriptive statistical analysis, Pearson correlation, and data collection techniques by distributing questionnaires to 100 teenage respondents, located in Jakarta. Using the Random Sampling method. The test results in this research found that: (i) The teenager demographic characteristics (ii) Respondents obtained information on Korean noodles from social media of 44%, 40% from their friends and 16% from their family (iii) The average value on the halal label is 3.75. It is a category of enough interest, this means that respondents consider that the halal label on Korean noodle product packaging, safe and halal for consumption. (iv) The regression coefficient value is positive, so it can be said that the Halal Label has a positive effect on Buying Interest.

Noun (ETS)

Keywords: Halal Label, Interest in Buying

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia has Good economic growth, a large population, and the majority of the population are Muslim, also Indonesia is an appealing market to advertise a product, with the result of being flooded by local products as well as foreign products, so for the last few years, halal food has become one of the key elements for preservation and consolidation of the halal tourism destination (Fachrudin et al, 2019).

Religion is one of the potential factors that will shape consumption decisions, especially among the Muslims. In Islam, food is divided into two categories: halal (permitted) and haram (prohibited). The concept of halal is given a high appreciation because halal products are considered healthier, cleaner, and more delicious (Amalia and Achmadi 2018). Halal products become a strong foundation

to decide to buy for Muslims. there is a halal label that will lead people to understand what should they consume and use. therefore, the awareness of the halal concept must be accompanied by the involvement and knowledge of the Muslims.

The halal foods concept is now recognized worldwide as an alternative benchmark for safety, hygiene and quality assurance of what we consume or use daily. the halal products that are processed in line with halal prescriptions are readily acceptable by all including the non-muslim consumers (ambali & bakar, 2014).

However, the global food industry, in general, has suffered from several food scares and food-related lawsuits that have made media headlines. the Jakarta post (2016) reported that in us, a businessman who is considered as a pioneer in the halal food industry was sentenced due to the

Cap. (ETS)

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fraud of exporting meat products to Indonesia and Malaysia. the founder of the midamar corp. was fined us \$60,000 because it had deceived the packaging labels of beef products so that the company could export the products that did not comply with the Malaysian and Indonesian standard for halal.

Nowadays, it will never end when telling the lifestyle of adolescents, both from how to dress, the film that is booming, how to interact, even to the food and drinks they consume. Adolescence is a period full of curiosity in everything, they will flock to find out what is being viral is talked about, both through social media and even relationships between friends. If the food or food container that is being viral is discussed, they will buy or will come to that place.

Teenagers get an allowance every day. From this allowance, adolescents get the opportunity to eat snacks/meals outside the home without paying attention to what food they will consume. Adolescent behavior is influenced by what he sees, he hears, and he receives, as well as consumer behavior in adolescents (Savitri *et al*: 2020).

Substantially discussion covers matters relating to aspects of halal label toward the Interest in Buying Korean Noodles. The population are Jakarta teenage in which this study aims to determine the characteristics of Jakarta's teenage demographics who consume Korean noodles, how to influence halal label toward the Interest in Buying Korean Noodles and how much the influence halal label of the interest in Buying Korean Noodles.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Related to this research from Fachrul *et al* (2019), "Halal Label: Is It Important On Foreign Food Product?. The research is to find out and analyze the importance of halal label in a foreign food product. the method used in this research is a descriptive survey with a qualitative and

quantitative approach, data collection technique by giving 100 respondents a questionnaire. sample collecting using random method sampling. the analysis data method used is a descriptive statistic, frequency. The result of the research is 66 female respondents and 34 male respondents. respondents obtained foreign product information mainly from social media with a total percentage of 59%. The halal label on a foreign food product guaranteed the food to be halal 38,9%, so the presence of the halal label on a food product is very important.

From Hasrul *et al* (2017), The Effect Of Halal Label, Halal Awareness And Brand Image On Consumer Intention To Buy. The halal label is the writings or statements that are halal on the product packaging that shows the status of products as halal. halal awareness is the knowledge of the purpose and the benefits of consuming and using the halal product. brand image is a collection of associations that have been formed customer perception for certain brands. intention to buy as the statement related to the mental condition which reflects the consumer plan to buy a brand at a certain time. the purpose of this research is to test how the influence of halal label, halal awareness and brand image on consumers intend to buy. this research used a quantitative approach and conducted at universities Pembangunan Panca Budi Medan, North Sumatra Indonesia. The number of samples determined using solvin technique. the collection of data using questionnaires with a Likert scale of 5 points. the test results in this research found that the brand image has a positive effect on consumers' intention to buy. meanwhile, halal label, halal awareness did not affect consumers' intention to buy. the existence of the brand is indicated by the potential buyer when they already have brand information and will form a particular perception. a positive perception of brands has an impact on consumers' intention to buy the brand from the offered products.

Another research from Hendradewi, et al (2020) Halal Awareness Towards The Interest In Buying Foreign Food Product. It was proven that halal awareness towards an interest in buying Korean noodle food products there has been a positive linear relationship, i.e. the greater the label awareness variable, the greater the variable instant purchase interest originating from Korea. young people aged 11 to 21 years have understood about the awareness of halal products from Korea is good, this happens because they already understand halal awareness for a product that originates from abroad, it requires a halal logo to be consumed with safe and more information through social media that makes it easy for them to recognize the importance of awareness about halal products.

Sentence Case. ETS

The Halal Food

Actually, halal is unlimited for food, but halal has been spread in the field of pharmaceutical, cosmetic products, and services including finance, investment, and business. Interest marketer develops products based on religion and has a specific target market is the demands of trade liberalization. Halal product market has facilitated the emergence of consumers from among muslims become a promising market because of the halal product by the values of their faith (Aoun, 2015).

But in this research, we are talking about the halal food. The halal concept in the lives of Indonesian people has been implemented in peoples' lives. halal is mainly intended for something proper and clean to be eaten or to be consumed by people according to Islamic syariah (Fachrul et al : 2019). The halal concept emphasizes cleanliness, safety, hygiene, virtue, purity, manufacture, production, process, honesty, truth, and food service and other financial and social activities on an excellent platform from Islam (Hussein et al., 2016).

Halal eating conditions in the view of Islamic law, namely food. It does not contain pork, khamar and other ingredients forbidden by Islam, besides, food comes from animals which is slaughtered according to the teachings of Islam and the place of food processing Halal (sales, storage, processing and transportation equipment) no may be used for pigs and other prohibited items. It turns out that behind the rules of Islam there is extraordinary wisdom. Slaughtering animals by Islamic law will produce quality, hygienic and more important meat. I am getting halal food, blessed by Allah Almighty. (Aisjah: 2008).

A Glance Of Halal In Quran And Sunnah

According to Islamic teachings, consuming halal, holy and good is the command of religion and the law is mandatory. Quite a lot of verses and traditions explain this according to the word of Allah SWT as follows: "O People, Eat what is lawful again from what is on earth, and do not follow the steps devil; for indeed Shaitan is a real enemy to you" (QS. Al-Baqarah [2]: 168).

The term *halal* encompasses cleanliness and hygiene in food preparation because cleanliness is part of religion and Allah only permits hygiene, safe and *halal* foods or products for muslims' consumptions. This is clearly highlighted in the following *ayah* of the holy Quran where he says: "he hath forbidden you only carrion, and blood, and swine flesh, and that which hath been immolated to (the name of) any other than Allah. but he who is driven by necessity, neither craving nor transgressing, it is no sin for him. lo! Allah is forgiving, merciful" (Qur'an 2:173).

In the above mentioned *ayah* of the holy Quran, we have been informed on what kind of food muslims should consume and not to consume. The reasons for prohibitions are even substantiated with clarifications through Quranic

Wrong Form. ETS

exegeses by *ulamah*, for example, the reasons for forbidden *Boorion* and dead animals are due to unfit for human consumption where their decaying process leads to the formation of chemicals which are harmful to humans. Blood that is drained from an animal contains harmful bacteria and toxins, which are harmful to human products of metabolism and development. some of these (Abdul Raufu and A. Naqiyuddin; 2014).

The Halal Food on Teeneger's Perception

The teenagers were informed about halal food by their families since primary school and then received additional information from the religious speech in radio and television. The teenagers have sufficient knowledge about halal food and agree to choose halal food as an option for culinary tourism. Beliefs on halal food are closely related with religious commitment. (Amalia and Achmadi 2018).

The understanding level of semarang's adolescent on halal label including food, beverage and cosmetics, that teenagers who that there are 42% of respondents have not fully understood the complete definition of halal, but amounted to 78% of the respondents were able to mention kinds of halal products 81% understand the halal label as one of indicators in purchasing decision of product (Adinugraha, 2017)

The Halal Label

Label is part of the product attribute that has the purpose of conveying the information listed on the product packaging as a sign to know the product. The halal label is the inclusion writings, or statement concerning the halal on the product packaging that the product is the halal status (Hasibuan et al: 2017). According to Philip Kotler (2008: 276) label is a simple display on a product or image that is intricately designed which is one unit with the packaging. Meanwhile,

according to Fandy Tjiptono (2008: 98) label is a part of a product that carries verbal information and is part of the packaging about the product. One of the labels listed on the product is the "halal label". Halal labeling is the inclusion of written or halal statements on product packaging to show that the product in question is a halal product (Rangkuti, 2010: 8) in (Adinugraha;2017).

According to government regulation number 10 and 9, every person who produces and packaging food that is packaged throughout Indonesia for trade and declares that food is halal for the people Islam is responsible for the truth of the statement and is obligatory put halal information on the label. There are three types of the label according to its use, which are:

1. Label brand is the use of label which is solely used as a brand, for example, Bear brand, Indomie.
2. A grade label is a label that shows a certain quality of goods. This label is shown in the form of sentences or words.
3. Descriptive Label, this label is a label that is used to give objective information about the use of construction, appearance handling, and other characteristics from the product. One example of a descriptive label would be the halal label. With the presence of the halal label on a food product, for example, the consumers would be informed about the products that are already tested and checked by the authorized institution, without using any haram materials based on the Islamic Syariah. (Angipora;2002)

Buying Interest

Buying interest or purchase intention is something related to the plan of the consumers to purchase certain products as well as how many units of the products needed in a certain period. Defines purchase intention as the tendency of consumers to buy a brand or take action

which related to the purchase rate as measured by the possibility of consumers making a purchase (Husaini 2015).

Buy interest is the tendency of consumers to buy something or take action related to buying and measured by the level of the likelihood of consumers making a purchase. Statement wanted buy-not buy, will buy-won't buy, will do Buy-back will not do a buy back. (Endah, 2014).

Durianto and Liana (2004: 44) stated that buying interest is something related to consumers' plans to buy. Can be said that buying interest is a mental statement of a consumer reflecting the purchase plan for some products with a certain brand. This matter It is very necessary for marketers to know consumer buying interest to a product, both marketers and economists use variable interest in predicting consumer behavior in the future.

According to Yunus et al, (2013: 152) buying interest can be identified through the following indicators:

1. Transactional interest, which is a person's tendency to buy products
2. Interest referrals, namely a person's tendency to refer product to others.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The research method is a quantitative method, with a descriptive approach, it means that this study presents data and facts about the effect of halal labels on the buying interest of teenagers in Jakarta in buying Korean noodle products. Data collection in this study uses triangulation, namely by field observations, structured interviews with teenagers and documentation techniques, which are used by collecting literature on halal labels on Korean noodle products as an indicator of teenagers' buying interest. The population in this study is adolescents in the city of Jakarta. The number of samples that were successfully processed

was 100 adolescents as respondents with a purposive sampling method.

The Variables and Measurement

We can see, the tabel one for variables and measrement

Tabel 1. Variable and Measurement

Variabel	Sub Variable	Measurement
Characteristics of School Teenagers	Sex	Ordinal
	Age	Interval
	Resource of Information	Ordinal
Halal Label	Descrptive Label	Likert scale
Buying Interest	Transactional interests	Likert scale
	Refrential Interest	

Resource : Processed Personally

Technical and Data Analysis

Data analysis included validity and reliability, descriptive analysis, Pearson correlation analysis, and koefisien determination with the help of SPSS 20 for Windows software. Validity explains how well the collected data covers the actual area of investigation (Ghauri and Gronhaug, 2005). Reliability relates to the consistency of a measure. The participant completing an instrument meant to measure motivation should have approximately the same responses each time the test is completed (Heale and Twycross; 2015).

Mean (or the arithmetic average) is the sum of all the scores divided by the number of scores. Mean maybe influenced profoundly by the extreme variables. (Ali; 2016)

Table 2. Interpretation Mean

NILAI	HALAL LABEL	BUYING INTEREST
$1.00 \leq X < 1.80$	VERY NOT IMPORTANT	VERY NOT INTEREST
$1.81 \leq X < 2.60$	NOT IMPORTANT	NOT INTEREST
$2.61 \leq X < 3.40$	ENOUGH IMPORTANT	ENOUGH INTEREST
$3.41 \leq X < 4.20$	IMPORTANT	INTEREST

$4.21 \leq X < 5.00$	VERY IMPORTANT	VERY INTEREST
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Source: Sugiyono; 2015

Pearson correlation measures the existence (given by a p-value) and strength (given by the coefficient r between -1 and +1) of a linear relationship between two variables. it should only be used when its underlying assumptions are satisfied. if the outcome is significant we conclude that a correlation exists. (Samuels; 2014)

Table 3. Interpretation Pearson correlation

NILAI	CORRELATION
$1.00 < X < 1.80$	VERY LOW
$1.81 < X < 2.60$	LOW
$2.61 \leq X < 3.40$	MODERATE/QUITE/ENOUGH
$3.41 \leq X < 4.20$	STRONG
$4.21 \leq X < 5.00$	VERY STRONG

Source: Sugiyono; 2015

The coefficient of determination is a measure to find out whether or not the accuracy of the estimated value or the regression line with the sample data, with Formula:

$$Kd = r^2 \times 100\%$$

Data Collection

Data collection is done by:

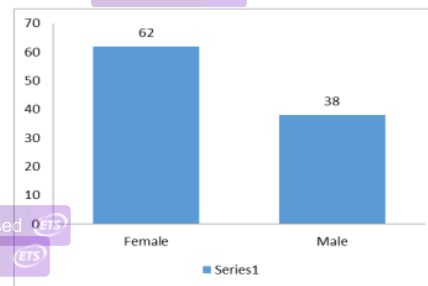
1. Spread the list of questions (questionnaire).
2. Conduct an interview.
3. Make direct observations, come to schools
4. Using internet, telephone and other communication tools.

Research Location and Time

The research was located in Jakarta, which have teenagers aged between 15-21 years. The research time from Desember 2019 to Februari 2020.

Profile Of Respondents

Sex

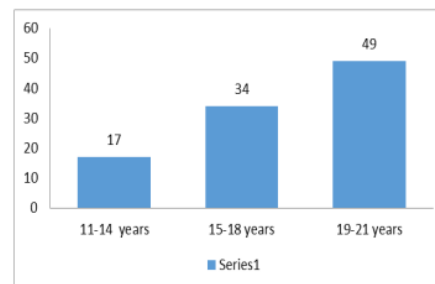


Resource : Processed Personally

The research showed that the dominant respondents who filled out this questionnaire were 62 females and 38 were male. The data showed those who like to buy Korean noodles are dominated by a female. This study showed, that women eat more noodles than men.

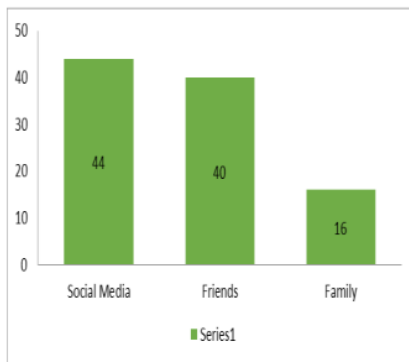
Age

According to the chart below, that the results based on respondents' age showed that 11-14 years with a total of 17 people, aged 15-18 years amounted to 34 people and 19-21 years amounted to 49 people. It showed that aged 19-21 years prefer noodles because they taste food that is quickly presented and easily found in supermarkets is Korean noodles with all flavors.



Resource : Processed Personally

Sources of Information



Resource : Processed Personally

As you can see from the picture above, that they received information about Korean Noodles from social media of 44%, 40% from their friends and 16% from their family. Only 4%, the difference between social media and friends, means that they are received information about Korean Noodles because of networking. Besides that, for this time social media is the most popular media to promote any kind of thing, like restaurants, culinary, hotel, snack, etc.

Research Variable Description

We can see the table below, the result of Mean Halal Label Variables, will be described in this section.

Table 4. Mean Variable of Label Halal

NO	STATEMENT	AVERAGE	
DESCRIPTIVE LABEL			
1	The halal label of Korean noodles, it means the product guarantees it does not contain haram ingredients	3.70	3.75
2	The halal label of Korean noodles, it means the product is halal	3.89	
3	The halal label attached at the packaging of Korean noodles	3.61	
4	The halal label of Korean noodles issued by lppom-mui	3.80	

At table 4, The mean of the halal label variable obtained by 3.75. Based on the category interpretation, it means

strongly important. Therefore, the halal label for young people 11 to 21 years believes that the presence of the halal label on Korean Noodles makes them trust to consume those products.

Table 5. Mean of Buying Interest

No	Statement	Average	
Descriptive Label			
1	Choosing the Korean noodles is a good idea	3.96	3.26
2	Decided to buy Korean noodles because the halal label	3.54	
3	Looking for the halal label before buying the Korean noodles	3.78	
4	The inclusion of halal labels on Koreans noodle made me decide to buy	3.48	
5	Keep buying Korean noodles although there are no halal labels yet	2.24	
6	Several times have eaten Korean noodles even though there is no halal label	2.57	
7	Recommend Korean noodles that have the halal label to others	3.57	3.25
8	I invite my friends or colleagues to buy Korean noodles	3.21	
9	Telling the experience about eating the Korean noodles	3.60	
10	Recommending to buy the halal product, like Korean noodles	3.89	
11	Keep recommending Korean noodles even though there is no halal label	1.99	

At table 5, the mean of the buying interest variable obtained by 3.257. Based on the category interpretation, it means enough interest. Therefore teenagers aged 11-21 have enough interest to buy Korean noodles.

Pearson Correlation

Table 6. Correlation

		Halal Label	Buying Interest
Halal Label	Pearson Correlation	1	.326**
	Sig. (2-Tailed)		.001
	N	100	100
Buying Interest	Pearson Correlation	.326**	1
	Sig. (2-Tailed)	.001	
	N	100	100

Based on table 6 shows that the relationship of halal labels to the buying interest of 0.326 is Positive. It means that the relationship between the two variables is Moderate or Enough, and there has been a positive linear relationship.

Koefisien Determination

The formula of Koefisien Determination $Kd = r^2 \times 100\%$, so the result is

$$\begin{aligned} Kd &= r^2 \times 100\% \\ &= 0.326^2 \times 100\% \\ &= 11\% \end{aligned}$$

The adjusted r^2 value is obtained in the amount of 11%. This shows that the Buying interest can be explained by 11% by Label Halal While 89% of the Buying interest is explained by variables outside of the Label Halal.

CONCLUSION

This study focused on teenage consumers, talking about the halal label toward buying interest in Korean Noodles. The research was conducted in Jakarta. The result of this demography shows that the majority of the respondents were female, which consists of 62 respondents and male 38 respondents. They received information about Korean Noodles from social media of 44%, 40% from their friends and 16% from their family.

Based on the findings, it can be concluded that the halal label is very important to be put on the Korean Noodles, so they feel comfortable to eat it. Then the relationship of halal labels to the buying interest of 0.326 is Positive. It means that the relationship between the two variables is Moderate or Enough. the Buying interest can be explained by 11% by Label Halal While 89% of the Buying interest is explained by variables outside of Label Halal.

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PAGE 2



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Sentence Cap. Remember to capitalize the first word of each sentence.



Sentence Cap. Remember to capitalize the first word of each sentence.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.



Sentence Cap. Remember to capitalize the first word of each sentence.



Run-on This sentence may be a run-on sentence. Proofread it to see if it contains too many independent clauses or contains independent clauses that have been combined without conjunctions or punctuation. Look at the "Writer's Handbook" for advice about correcting run-on sentences.



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice.



Sentence Cap. Remember to capitalize the first word of each sentence.



Sentence Cap. Remember to capitalize the first word of each sentence.



S/V This subject and verb may not agree. Proofread the sentence to make sure the subject agrees with the verb.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.



Sentence Cap. Remember to capitalize the first word of each sentence.



Article Error You may need to remove this article.



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PAGE 3



Frag. This sentence may be a fragment or may have incorrect punctuation. Proofread the sentence be sure that it has correct punctuation and that it has an independent clause with a complete subject and predicate.



Proofread This part of the sentence contains a grammatical error or misspelled word that makes y meaning unclear.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word. Consider using the article **the**.



Run-on This sentence may be a run-on sentence. Proofread it to see if it contains too many independent clauses or contains independent clauses that have been combined without conjunctions or punctuation. Look at the "Writer's Handbook" for advice about correcting run-on sentences.



Sentence Cap. Remember to capitalize the first word of each sentence.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.



Wrong Form You may have used the wrong form of this word.



Coord. Conjunction These sentences begin with coordinating conjunctions. Try to combine th with the sentences that precede them.



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize in the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice.



Hyph. You may need to add a hyphen between these two words.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.



Wrong Form You may have used the wrong form of this word.

PAGE 4



Sentence Cap. Remember to capitalize the first word of each sentence.



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice.



Confused You have used **their** in this sentence. You may need to use **they're** instead.



Sentence Cap. Remember to capitalize the first word of each sentence.



Proofread This part of the sentence contains a grammatical error or misspelled word that makes the meaning unclear.



Missing "," You may need to place a comma after this word.



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice.



Article Error You may need to remove this article.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.



Prep. You may be using the wrong preposition.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.



Frag. This sentence may be a fragment or may have incorrect punctuation. Proofread the sentence to be sure that it has correct punctuation and that it has an independent clause with a complete subject and predicate.



S/V This subject and verb may not agree. Proofread the sentence to make sure the subject agrees with the verb.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word. Consider using the article **the**.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.



Sentence Cap. Remember to capitalize the first word of each sentence.



Article Error You may need to remove this article.



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice.



Article Error You may need to remove this article.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word. Consider using the article **a**.



Article Error You may need to remove this article.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word. Consider using the article **the**.

PAGE 5



Sentence Cap. Remember to capitalize the first word of each sentence.



Article Error You may need to remove this article.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word. Consider using the article **the**.



Proofread This part of the sentence contains a grammatical error or misspelled word that makes y meaning unclear.



Missing "," You may need to place a comma after this word.



Article Error You may need to remove this article.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word. Consider using the article **a**.



Dup. You have typed two **articles** in a row. You may need to delete one of them.



Confused You have used **a** in this sentence. You may need to use **an** instead.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.



S/V This subject and verb may not agree. Proofread the sentence to make sure the subject agrees with the verb.



Missing ", " You may need to place a comma after this word.



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice.



Negation Your sentence contains an incorrect use of a double negative.

PAGE 6



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice.



Confused You have used **its** in this sentence. You may need to use **it's** instead.



Sentence Cap. Remember to capitalize the first word of each sentence.



Sentence Cap. Remember to capitalize the first word of each sentence.



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice.



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word. Consider using the article **the**.

PAGE 7



Missing ", " You may need to place a comma after this word.



Prep. You may be using the wrong preposition.



Prep. You may be using the wrong preposition.

PAGE 8



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.



Confused You have used **Effect** in this sentence. You may need to use **affect** instead.



P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice.

PAGE 9



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word. Consider using the article **a**.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word. Consider using the article **the**.



Confused You have used **of** in this sentence. You may need to use **have** instead.



Article Error You may need to use an article before this word. Consider using the article **the**.