

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of finding and discussion. The findings are the data were taken from textbooks, an article and novels as the information. The discussion shows about further explanation of the finding that is related to the theories which are used.

4.1 Findings

In this part, the data analyzed is the patterns of Reported Speech based on English and Indonesian Reported Speech theories which are taken from English and Indonesian textbooks and an article. It can be seen in the following tables:

Table 4.1 Pattern of General Report Sentence

English	Indonesian
<p>a. Subject + reporting verb + the words reported (included pronoun)</p> <p>Example:</p> <p>a.1 She said she watched TV every day.</p> <p>a.2 Tom said he was feeling ill.</p> <p>a.3 she said the world is round.</p>	<p>a. Subject + reporting verb + the words reported (included pronoun)</p> <p>Example:</p> <p><i>Sutisna mengatakan, tinggi muka air (TMA) waduk pada Senin pukul 07.00 mencapai 93,46 meter.</i></p> <p>‘Sutisna said that reservoir water level on Monday at 07.00 reached 93.46 meter.’</p>
<p>b. Subject + reporting verb + the words reported (included conjunction + pronoun)</p> <p>Example:</p>	<p>b. Subject + reporting verb + the words reported (included conjunction + pronoun)</p> <p>Example:</p>

Table continuation

English	Indonesian
<p>b. Subject + reporting verb + the words reported (included conjunction + pronoun) Example: b.1 She said that she wants to go to New York next year.</p>	<p>b. Subject + reporting verb + the words reported (included conjunction + pronoun) Example: b.1 <i>Pak Burhan mengatakan bahwa ia siap membantu saya mencari pekerjaan.</i></p>
<p>b.2 He says that he is hungry.</p>	<p>‘Pak Burhan said that he wanted to help me looking for a job.’</p>
<p>b.2 He says that he is hungry.</p>	<p>b.2 <i>Ibunya mengatakan, bahwa dia tak perlu memberikan uang.</i> ‘His mother said that he didn’t need to give hers some money.’</p>
<p>c. Subject + reporting verb + the words reported (included preposition + object + conjunction + pronoun) Example: I said to John that he had to work harder.</p>	<p>c. Subject + reporting verb + the words reported (included preposition + object + pronoun) Example: <i>Asyikin mengatakan kepada Kompas, di sekolahnya tidak ada kekerasan seperti yang dikeluhkan sejumlah orang tua murid.</i></p>
<p>d. The words reported (included pronoun) + subject + reporting verb Example:</p>	<p>‘Asyikin said to Kompas, in his school there was no violence like the parents’ complaint’</p>
<p>d.1 There’s a game this evening, Peter says. d.2 It begins at eight o’clock, Jane told me.</p>	

Table 4.1 explains about general report sentences which are commonly used both in Indonesian and English. English has four general report sentences which are commonly used while; Indonesian has three general report sentences. The first pattern of English and Indonesian is *subject + reporting verb + the words reported that* consist of pronoun and the second pattern is *subject + reporting verb + the words reported that consist of conjunction + pronoun*. The third pattern of both languages is different, English has pattern *subject + reporting verb + the words reported that consist of preposition + object + conjunction + pronoun* while, the third pattern of Indonesian does not have conjunction in the words reported. Another difference is English has pattern has *the words reported* that consist of *pronoun + subject + reporting verb* which Indonesian does not have it.

Table 4.2 Patterns of Reporting Questions

English	Indonesian
1. Reporting WH-Question Subject + reporting verb + object + the words reported (included the WH-Question + pronoun) Example: a. She asked me what the problem was. b. He asked me which train that you'd taken. c. He asked me when you usually get home.	1. Reporting WH-Question Subject + reporting verb + the words reported (included preposition + object + question word) Example: Aku bertanya pada marni mau ke mana. 'I asked Marni where she went.' b. Subject + reporting verb + the words reported (included preposition + object + question word + pronoun) Example:

Table continuation

English	Indonesian
	Mereka bertanya kepada Wak Katok bagaimana dengan luka-luka Talib.
	‘They asked Wak Katok how Talib’s injuries were.’
	b.2 Dia bertanya kepada Siti Rubiyah siapakah keenam orang itu.
	‘He asked Siti Rubiyah who those six people were.’
	c. Subject + reporting verb + the words reported (included question word + pronoun)
	Example:
	Wak Katok bertanya apa yang mesti dilakukannya, tetapi aku tak dapat menjawab dengan pasti.
	‘Wak Katok asked me what should he do but I could not answer it.

Table 4.2 shows that those two languages have different patterns of reporting questions. English has pattern: *subject + reporting verb + object + the words reported* that consists of *wh-question + pronoun* while Indonesian has three patterns.

First is *subject + reporting verb + the words reported* that consists of *preposition + object + question word*. Second is *subject + reporting verb + the words reported* that consists of *preposition + object + question word + pronoun*. The last one is *subject + reporting verb + the words reported* that consists of *question word + pronoun*. The

difference of these two languages is the location of question word in Indonesian the question word can be located in the middle and in the end of the sentence, whereas in English it is located in the middle of the sentence. The question word in Indonesian that is located in the end of the sentence is *ke mana* and the question words which are located in the middle of the sentence are *bagaimana, siapakah, apa and apakah*.

Table 4.3 Reporting Yes/No Question

English	Indonesian
Subject + reporting verb + the words reported (included if/whether + pronoun)	Subject + reporting verb + the words reported (included preposition + object question word)
Example:	Example:
a. Tom wanted to know if Ann received my letter.	Riri bertanya pada Pilar apakah ada PR atau tidak.
b. He wanted to know whether you'd gone to London.	'Riri wanted to know if there was homework.
c. He asked me if I was tired.	

In reporting yes/no question in English after the reporting verb it should be added by **if/whether** same with Indonesian after the reporting verb it should be added by question word such as *apakah*. Whether and *apakah* here have the same function, whether to represent the question word in quoted speech that has changed into reported speech while, *apakah* is not changed into another word.

Table 4.4 Pattern of Reporting Negative Sentence

1. Subject + the negative type of do + reporting verb + the words reported (included conjunction + pronoun)	Subject + reporting verb + preposition + object + the negative words reported.
Example:	Example:
George did not think that she will come.	Asyikin mengatakan kepada Kompas, di sekolahnya tidak ada kekerasan seperti yang dikeluhkan sejumlah

Table continuation

English	Indonesian
<p>2. Subject + reporting verb + the words reported (included pronoun + the negative type) Example: a. She said she couldn't come to the party on Friday. b. She said she hadn't found anyone who could play guitar. c. He said he wouldn't be here for at least twenty minutes.</p> <p>3. Subject + reporting verb + object the words reported (included conjunction + pronoun + the negative type) Example: I told her that I didn't have any money</p>	<p><i>orang tua murid.</i> 'Asyikin said to Kompas, in his school there was no violence like the parents' complaint'</p>

In English, there are three patterns of reporting negative sentence. First is *subject + the negative type of do + reporting verb + the words reported* that consist of *conjunction + pronoun*. Second is *subject + reporting verb + the words reported* that consist of *pronoun + negative type*. The last one is *subject + reporting verb + object + the words reported* that consist of *conjunction + pronoun + the negative type*. Indonesian has one pattern of reporting negative sentence that is *subject + reporting verb + preposition + object + negative type words reported*.

Table 4.5 No Quotation Marks

English	Indonesian
She said she was watching TV	<i>Pelajar itu mengucapkan terima kasih kepada wartawan.</i>
The student said thank you to the reporter.	

Both of them are not using quotation marks in reported speech. It can be seen in Table 4.5 that those two languages are not using quotation marks in reporting sentence.

Table 4.6 The Pronoun Changes

English		Indonesian	
Quoted Speech	Reported Speech	Quoted Speech	Reported Speech
a. "I'm planning to buy a new car."	a. Ian told me that he was planning to buy a new car.	a. " <i>Apakah kamu melihat adikku?"</i>	a. <i>Marni bertanya apakah aku melihat adiknya.</i>
b. He asked me, "Are you tired?"	b. He asked me if I was tired.	"Do you see my little brother?"	'Marni asked me if I saw her little brother.'
		b. <i>Wartawan, "Selamat siang, Pak Adi!"</i>	b. <i>Wartawan itu mengucapkan selamat siang kepada Pak Adi.</i>
		'The reporter, "Good day Pak Adi!"	'The reporter said good day to Pak Adi.'

Table continuation

English		Indonesian	
Quoted Speech	Reported Speech	Quoted Speech	Reported Speech
c. “ Tim is much better.”	c. She said that Tim was much better.	c. Ayah berkata, “ Saya akan bertugas ke Bali.”	c. Ayah mengatakan bahwa dia akan bertugas ke Bali.
d. “ The problem is being dealt with by the manager”	d. She told me that the problem was being dealt with by the manager.	Father said, “I will work at Bali.” d. Paman mengatakan, “Pulanglah kalian secepatnya karena sebentar lagi hujan turun!”	‘Father said that he will work at Bali.’ d. Paman menyuruh kami untuk pulang secepatnya karena sebentar lagi hujan turun.
e. Can you help us next month?”	e. They asked me whether I could help them the following month.	‘Uncle said, “You have to go home as soon as possible because the rains fall momentarily!”’ e. Kata Ketua Rombongan, “Terima kasih atas sambutan kalian kepada kami pada acara kunjungan kami .”	Uncle ordered us to go home as soon as possible because the rains fell. e. Ketua Rombongan mengucapkan terima kasih atas sambutan kami kepada mereka pada acara kunjungan mereka .
		‘The leader of the group said “Thank you guys for welcoming us in this event.”’	‘The leader of the group said thanks to us for welcoming them in this event.’

Table continuation

English		Indonesian	
Quoted Speech	Reported Speech	Quoted Speech	Reported Speech
f. Where is your wife?"	f. I asked the man where his wife was.		
g. Jane said to me, "Open the window for me! "	g. Jane told me to open the window for her .		
h. Would you like to have lunch with us?"	h. The Updikes invited us to lunch.		
i. " We 'll be home next Tuesday."	i. He says they 'll be home tomorrow.		

The pronoun is changed from quoted into reported speech in both languages.

From Table 4.6 in, it can be seen that the pronouns are changed. In Indonesian the pronoun *kamu* (you) is changed into *aku* (I), *adikku* (my little brother) is changed into *adiknya* (her little brother), *Pak Adi* is unchanged in reported speech, and *saya* is changed into *dia*. While in English, the pronouns **I** is changed into **he**, **you** changed into **I**, **Tim** and **the problem** are unchanged in reported speech, **us** is changed into **them**, **your** is changed into **his**, and **me** is changed into **her**. It can be concluded that proper nouns are unchanged from quoted speech into reported speech.

Table 4.7 The Tenses

Quoted Speech	Reported Speech	Quoted Speech	Reported Speech
<p>a. "I am watching TV."</p> <p>(Present continuous tense)</p>	<p>a. She said that she was watching TV.</p> <p>(Past continuous tense)</p>	<p><i>Kata Webby, "Saya akan kerumahmu nanti sore."</i></p> <p>‘Webby said, “I will come to your house this afternoon.”’</p>	<p><i>Webby mengatakan bahwa dia akan datang kerumahku nanti sore.</i></p> <p>‘Webby said that he would come to my house that afternoon.’</p>
<p>b. "I'm starting a pop group."</p> <p>(Present continuous tense)</p>	<p>b. She told me she was starting a pop group.</p> <p>(Past continuous tense)</p>		
<p>c. "I have watched TV."</p> <p>(Present perfect tense)</p>	<p>c. I had watched TV.</p> <p>(Past perfect tense)</p>		
<p>d. "He played in a group once."</p> <p>(Past tense)</p>	<p>d. She mentioned that you had played in a group once.</p> <p>(Past perfect tense)</p>		
<p>e. "We need Stephen"</p> <p>(Simple present tense)</p>	<p>e. Barbara said they needed you.</p> <p>(Simple past tense)</p>		
<p>f. "I'll be at the club."</p> <p>(Simple future tense)</p>	<p>f. She that told me that she would be at the club.</p> <p>(Past future tense)</p>		

The tenses in English are changed and Indonesian called tenses as *Kala*. In reporting sentence in English some tenses are changed from quoted into reported speech such as simple present is changed into simple past, present continuous is changed into past tense and so on. In reporting sentence in English, there are two specializations. First is when the report sentence is general truth such as *world is round* the tense does not need to be changed. Second is when the situation between quoted speech and reported speech has changed so the tense in reported speech needs to be changed, as can be seen in Table 4.6 point *i* the adverb of time *next Tuesday* is changed become *tomorrow*. It is because the day when the speaker tells the sentence is *next Tuesday* but for the listener is *tomorrow*. However, Indonesian does not have the patterns of tenses. Thus, in reporting sentence in Indonesia there is no need to change the tenses. In Indonesia the adverb of time is the way the readers know when an event happens.

Table 4.8 The Adverb of Time

English		Indonesian	
Quoted Speech	Reported Speech	Quoted Speech	Reported Speech
a. "Jim's arriving later today ."	a. She said that Jim was arriving later that day .	<i>Kata Webby, "Saya akan kerumahmu nanti sore."</i>	<i>Webby mengatakan bahwa dia akan datang kerumahku nanti sore.</i>
		'Webby said, "I will come to your house this afternoon."	'Webby said that he would come to my house that afternoon.'

Table continuation

English		Indonesian	
Quoted Speech	Reported Speech	Quoted Speech	Reported Speech
b. They asked me, "Can you help us next month ?"	b. They asked me whether I could help them the following month .		
c. "John left here an hour ago ."	c. She told me that John had left there an hour before .		
d. Ann said, "I want to go to New York next year ."	d. Ann said that she wants to go to New York next year ."		

These two languages has different pattern in using adverb of time in reporting sentence. In English, the adverb of time is changed while in Indonesian, it is not changed. As can be seen in Table 4.8 in English **today** is changed into **that day** while Indonesian's adverb of time **nanti sore** is not changed.

Table 4.9 Adverb of Place

English		Indonesian
Quoted Speech	Reported Speech	
a. The ticket seller said, "I don't know, Ma'am. I just work here ."	a. She said that she didn't know and said that she just work there .	There is no explanation about the changing of adverb of place in reported speech.
b. "Would you mind not leaving your car here ?"	b. Someone asked me not to leave the car there .	

Table continuation

English	Indonesian
c. "My girl-friend likes it here , too."	c. He mentions that his girl-friend likes it there , too."

English explained about changing the adverb of place as drawn in Table 4.9 pattern the adverb of place **here** change into **there** while Indonesian did not explain about it but the researcher thinks that there will be possibility the adverb of place in Indonesian is changed from quoted into reported speech. It because the readers did not know the time it happened or that statement is still true or not.

Table 4.10 Demonstrative Adjective

English		Indonesian
Quoted Speech	Reported Speech	
"I grew these carrots myself."	He told me that he had grown those carrots himself.	There is no explanation about the changing of adverb of place in reported speech.

The demonstrative adjective in English is changed from quoted into reported speech, the demonstrative adjective **these** is changed into **those**. In Indonesian there is no explanation about the change of the demonstrative adjective *ini* (this) and *itu* (that) but the researcher thinks that the change of the demonstrative adjective based on the context. The demonstrative adjective will change if the speaker and the listener change the position or the location of the object is changed.

Table 4.11 The Intonation

English	Indonesian
<p>The intonation of reported speech is flat and falling intonation at the end of the sentence.</p> <p>Example: He didn't tell me how he would get to London</p>	<p>The intonation of reported speech is flat and falling intonation at the end of the sentence.</p> <p>Example: <i>Webby berkata akan ke rumahku nanti sore.</i></p> <p>‘Webby said that he would come to my house this afternoon.’</p>

The intonations of reported speech in both languages are flat and falling intonation. It is because reported speech is in form of a report sentence. As seen in Table 4.11 the beginning of the sentence is flat intonation then, falling at the last word of the sentence.

Table 4.12 Pattern of Reporting Order

English	Indonesian
<p>a. Subject + reporting verb + object + the words reported (include infinitive)</p> <p>Example: a.1 The doctor told me to take the pills before meals.</p> <p>a.2 Sato ordered them to deliver it directly to her team at Langley.</p>	<p>a. Subject + reporting verb + object + the words reported</p> <p>Example: a.1 <i>Dia menyuruh Siti Rubiyah merebus obatnya sendiri.</i></p> <p>‘He told Siti Rubiyah to poach the medicine by herself.’</p> <p>a.2 <i>Wak Katok menyuruh Talib memasak air panas.</i></p> <p>‘Wak Katok told Talib to cook the water.’</p>

Table continuation

English	Indonesian
a.3 The doctor told me to stay in bed for a few days.	a.3 Wak Katok menyuruh Buyung dan Sutan cepat membuat usungan untuk Talib. ‘Wak Katok said to Buyung and Sutan to make stretcher for Talib.’

Reporting order in both languages have same pattern that is *subject + reporting verb + object + the words reported*.

Table 4.13 Pattern of Reporting Prohibition

English	Indonesian
Subject + reporting verb + object + the words reported (included not + to-infinitive) Example: a. I told Jim not to shout. b. He told me not to smoke.	Subject + reporting verb + object + the words reported (included jangan) Example: Buyung menyuruh hatinya dan pikirannya diam, jangan mengingatkannya pada dosa-dosanya. ‘Buyung ordered his heart and his mind to keep quiet, not to remind him to his sins.’

Reporting prohibition in both languages also have same pattern that is *subject + reporting verb + object + the words reported*. In reporting prohibition in English the words that is used is **not to** and in Indonesian the word that is used is **jangan**.

Table 4.14 Pattern of Reporting Suggestion

English	Indonesian
<p>a. Subject + reporting verb + the words reported (included object and to-infinitive)</p> <p>Example: She encouraged Frank to take the job.</p>	<p>Subject + reporting verb + conjunction + the words reported (included pronoun)</p> <p>Example: Sartono mengatakan bahwa kathur sebaiknya ditanam pada akhir musim penghujan dan awal musim kemarau agar tingkat keseragaman pertumbuhannya tinggi.</p> <p>‘Sartono told that <i>kathur</i> should be planted in late rainy season and early dry season to increase the rate growth’s uniformity.’</p>
<p>b. Subject + reporting verb + the words reported (included to-infinitive)</p> <p>Example: They propose to build the theatre next to the town hall.</p>	
<p>c. Subject + reporting verb + the words reported (included <i>verb-ing</i>)</p> <p>Example: c.1 The government proposed closing a number of primary school. c.2 The lecturer recommended reading a number of books before the exam.</p>	

In reporting suggestion in English there are two ways first is using to-infinitive, the pattern is *subject + reporting verb + the words reported* that consist of *object + to-infinitive*. Second is using -ing clause, the pattern is *subject + reporting verb + the words reported* that consist of *-ing clause*. In Indonesia the pattern to

report suggestion is *subject + reporting verb + conjunction + the words reported that consist of pronoun.*

Table 4.15 Using Modals

English		Indonesian
Quoted Speech	Reported Speech	Indonesian does not have modals.
a. "It would be great if he could play in group."	a. She said it would be great if you could play in their group.	
b. "Can I have some water please?"	b. He asked me if he could have some water.	
c. "I should watch TV."	c. She said she should watch TV.	
d. I must talk to Stephen."	d. She said she had to talk to you.	
e. "I ought to watch TV."	e. She said she ought to watch TV.	
f. "I might watch TV."	f. She said she might watch TV.	
g. "I may watch TV."	g. She said she might watch TV.	

English explained that in reporting sentence some modals are changed into reported speech and some are not while, Indonesian does not have modals.

Table 4.16 Using Say and Tell

English	Indonesian
<p>a. Say + preposition + object Example: a.1 I said to John that he had to work harder.</p> <p>a.2 Mr. Black said to me not to make noise.</p>	<p>a. Say + conjunction Example: a.1 Pak Walikota berkata bahwa beliau ingin kota ini mendapat julukan kota hijau atau kota seribu pohon. ‘The Mayor said that he wanted this city get epithet as green city or thousand trees city.’ a.2 Wak Katok mengatakan, bahwa nanti akan bermalam di bawah bukit. ‘Wak Katok said that he will pass the night under the hill.’</p>
<p>b. Say + conjunction Example: She said that John had given up his job.</p>	<p>b. Say + preposition Example: Dia mengatakan kepada Siti Rubiyah, supaya Siti Rubiyah menunggu di ladang dahulu. ‘He said Siti Rubiyah to wait for him at the farm.’</p>
<p>c. Tell + object Example: c.1 She told me about her holiday in Finland</p>	<p>c. Tell (memberitahu, bercerita, menceritakan) + conjunction + pronoun Example: c.1 Dia bercerita, bahwa dia dipaksa kawin oleh orang tuanya dengan Wak Hitam. ‘She told that she was forced by her parents to marry Wak Hitam.’</p>

Table continuation

English	Indonesian
c.2 Jane told me to open the window.	c.2 <i>Orang kampung bercerita, bahwa tenaga Wak Hitam sudah habis.</i>
c.3 He told me not to smoke.	‘The villagers told that Wak Hitam had lost his power.’
	d. Tell (<i>memberitahu, bercerita, menceritakan</i>) + Object Example: <i>Ia memberitahukan Raja bahwa Putri telah sembuh</i> He told the king that the princess had been recovered.

Say and **tell** or in Indonesian called as *berkata/mengatakan* and *bercerita, menceritakan*, and *memberitahu* are commonly verbs which are used to report sentence. In English, **tell** is directly followed by an object like in Table 4.16 **tell** is followed by an object, **me**. While **say**, can be followed by **to + object** and also can be followed by conjunction **that**. In Indonesian the word *berkata/mengatakan* (say) and *menceritakan, bercerita*, and *memberitahu* (tell) are followed by conjunction *bahwa* (that) while **say** also can be followed by preposition *kepada/pada* (to). However, *memberitahu* can be directly followed by an object.

Table 4.17 Using –ing Clause

English	Indonesian
Admit, deny, mention, and report are used to report a statement using –ing clause. Example: a. He denied hearing the police warning b. Toni mentioned meeting Emma at a conference in Spain.	Indonesian does not have –ing clause.

English has pattern in using –ing clause to report sentence. Some verbs like **admit, deny, mention, and report** are used to report sentence using –ing clause. Indonesian does not have -ing clause, so in Indonesian reported speech there is no pattern about using –ing clause.

Table 4.18 Using to-infinitive Clause

English	Indonesian
a. To report offers, orders, requests, prohibition and invitation Some verbs are followed by an object + to infinitive clause Example: a.1 The Updikes invited us to lunch . (Invitation) a.2 Examples of reporting order can be seen in Table 4.13 a.3 Examples of reporting prohibition can be seen in Table 4.14. b. Some verbs like <i>take, build, hope, promise, etc</i> cannot be followed by an object before a to-infinitive clause Example: b.1 She offered to take me to town (Offer) b.2 Examples of suggestion can be seen in Table 4.15	Indonesian does not have to-infinitive clause.

Table continuation

English	Indonesian
<p>c. Some verbs can be followed that-clause instead of to-infinitive Example: He claimed to be innocent or He claimed that he is innocent</p>	
<p>d. Some verbs like intends, return, wanted, offer, etc use <i>to-infinitive</i> instead of <i>that-clause</i> d.1 Carolyn intends to return to Dublin</p>	

English clearly explained about the use of to-infinitive in reporting sentence. Some verbs are directly followed by object then to infinitive clause while some verbs cannot be followed by an object before to infinitive and some verbs can be followed by that-clause instead of to-infinitive. To-infinitive is usually used to report order, offer, suggestion, request, prohibition, and invitation. Indonesian does not have to-infinitive.

The researcher used some colors to explain patterns of reported speech such as: 1) red represents *subject*; 2) blue represents *reporting verb*; 3) brown represents *the words reported*; 4) black represents *pronoun*; 5) green represents *conjunction*; 6) purple represents *preposition and object*; 7) pink represents *wh-question and question word*; 8) dark purple represents *negative type*; 9) dark red represents *to-infinitive*. The researcher used arrows to explain the intonation of reported speech.

The similarities between Indonesian and English reported speech are:

1. The entire quotation of both languages is in form of report sentence. It can be seen in pattern 2, the example of Indonesian reporting question is *Aku bertanya pada marni mau ke mana*, this sentence is in form of a question that is marked by a question mark and question word. However, because that sentence is reported speech so it is in form of report sentence without a question mark. It also happens in English, the reporting question that can be seen in pattern 2 are not using question mark and the location of wh-word that usually comes in the beginning of the sentence is changed in the middle of the sentence.

2. No quotation marks are used in both languages.

3. The pronouns are changed from quoted into reported speech in both languages.

4. The intonations of reported speech in both languages are flat and falling intonation.

5. The pattern of using *say* and *tell* in English and Indonesian.

6. These two languages have same pattern in reporting order.

7. English and Indonesian have same pattern in reporting prohibition.

Besides the similarities there are some differences between Indonesian and English reported speech. The differences are:

1. English has four general report sentences which are commonly used while; Indonesian has three general report sentences.

2. Those two languages have different pattern of reporting question.

3. Indonesian and English have different pattern in reporting yes/no question.

4. English has three patterns of reporting negative sentence while, Indonesian has one pattern of reporting negative sentence.
5. English explained about changing the adverb of place as drawn in Table 4.9.
6. English also explained about the changing of the demonstrative adjective.
7. The tenses in English are changed from quoted into reported speech while, Indonesian does not have tense.
8. These two languages have different pattern in using adverb of time in reporting sentence.
9. English has modals in reporting sentence that have to be changed from quoted into reported speech.
10. Indonesian and English have different pattern in reporting suggestion. English can use to-infinitive to report suggestion while Indonesian does not have to-infinitive.
11. English has -ing clause to report sentence while Indonesian does not have it.
12. English has to-infinitive to report order, offer, suggestion, request, prohibition, and invitation while, Indonesian does not have it.

There are seven similarities and twelve differences between Indonesian and English reported speech. There are some patterns to report sentence in English which Indonesian does not have, such as using -ing clause, to-infinitive, modals, to-infinitive and tenses. Those four grammatical features do not exist in Indonesian not only in reported speech case but also in making a sentence.

4.2 Discussion

The findings show that the patterns of Indonesian and English reported speech have more differences than similarities. English has seventeen patterns while some of them do not exist in Indonesian. Indonesian does not have -ing clause, modals, tenses, and to-infinitive. Although there are more significant differences patterns Indonesian and English reported speech also have some similarities. Both of them are not using quotation marks. The entire quotation of those two languages is in form of report sentence. Pronouns are changed from quoted speech into reported speech. The intonations of both languages in report sentence are flat and falling intonation in the end of sentence because it is in form of report sentence. Indonesian and English have same pattern in reporting order and prohibition. The use of **say** and **tell** between these two languages are the same. **Tell** in English is directly followed by an object such as *me* while **say** cannot be directly followed by an object, it has to be added by the preposition *to* before the object. It also happens in Indonesian reported speech the verb **memberitahu** (tell) can be followed by an object while **mengatakan/berkata** (say), cannot be followed by an object it has to be added by the preposition *kepada* before the object.

There are twelve differences between Indonesian and English reported speech. However, there are four obvious differences between those two languages.

The obvious differences are English has patterns of using modals, to-infinitive, -ing clause, and tenses to report sentence while Indonesian does not have those patterns.

Indonesian sentences do not have all of those grammatical features, in Indonesian there is no kinds of tenses and modals. While English has kinds of tenses such as, simple present, simple past, present continuous, pas continuous and so on which are not exist in Indonesian. English has different patterns of each tense and it has different purpose of each others. For example past tense is used to express about something that happened in the past. In Indonesian there are no patterns that are used to tell about something, the readers can know when it happens because there is the adverb of time.

Indonesian also does not have -ing clause while in English, -ing clause is usually used to tell about something that is happening now. In Indonesian to tell about something that is happening now, it should be added by the word *sedang*, for example *saya sedang mencuci pakaian* in English it becomes *I am washing the clothes*. According to Murphy (1994, p. 134) -ing clause has several functions as follows:

1. It is used to describe two things that happen at the same period. For example:
He ran out of the house and he was shouting.
2. It is used to describe two actions that happen at the same time but -ing is used for the longer action. For example: *Be careful when you are crossing the road.*

3. It used to describe one thing that happens before another thing happens. Use **having (done)** in the first deed. For example: *Having finished her work, she went home.*

4. It is used to describe a thing or describe why someone does that thing. For example: *Feeling tired, I went to bed early.* It means that because I felt tired so I went to bed early.

Another difference is to-infinitive, Indonesian does not have it while Broukal (2004, p. 248) explains that “we use an infinitive to talk about the reason or purpose for doing something” for example *he’s going to the supermarket to buy groceries.*

Thus, there are more differences than the similarities between Indonesian and English reported speech and there are four obvious differences between these two languages.

It is because Indonesian does not have those four grammatical features in making a sentence.

This study has some similarities and differences with the previous studies.

The similarities are this study and Karim’s journal have same finding that there are more differences than similarities. However, it is different to Harahap’s thesis which has more similarities than differences. In Karim’s journal the similarities between

Bahasa Bungku and English are: 1) type of reporting wh-question; 2) type of reporting statement that is used conjunction *that*; 3) type of reporting command; 4) the change of adverb of time and place. The differences between English and Bahasa

Bungku are the tenses, to be, and auxiliary verbs are changed from quoted speech into

reported speech while, in Bahasa Bungku they are unchanged. The finding of Harahap's thesis shows both languages have obvious differences which are they have different in terms of the name and some meanings do not exist in Indonesian and vice versa. This study also has obvious differences, they are: modals, to-infinitive, -ing clause and tenses. Those grammatical features do not exist in Indonesian. From the previous explanation, it can be concluded that there are more differences than similarities.

