

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of the study, the research problem, the objective of the study and the definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of Study

English is an international language. Nowadays in Indonesia, pre-elementary students have already learnt English. It is expected that they should be fluent in speaking English, and they have grammar awareness as early as possible. The younger they learn English, the better result they get because children's brain can catch much important information including language skills. In Indonesia, English is a compulsory subject for elementary students until undergraduate students. It is assumed that Indonesian who already learnt English since they are young should be good in English. In addition, to be good language learners, they should master the patterns of the language.

Every language has its own pattern or structure so that learning about the pattern of language is an important thing. The pattern of each language is different from each other. For example, according to Azar (1999, p. 2), simple past is "at one particular time in the past, this happened. It began and ended in the past." It means that when people want to tell about something that happened in the past in English they have to use past tense. She gives an example: *Tom watched television last night.*

Tom is the subject, the predicate is in form of past form verb *watched* (the base form is *watch*), *television* is the object and *last night* is the adverb of time. Budi (1988, p. 39) also explains about the formula of simple past tense, Subject + past form verb. In Indonesian there is no past verb or past tense since they just have to add the adverb of time, for example: '*Abdul mengumpulkan tugasnya kemarin*', '*Abdul*' is the subject while the word '*mengumpulkan*' is predicate, '*kemarin*' is the adverb of time. By reading the word '*kemarin*' in Indonesian, the readers will know that it happened in the past. Not only in tenses, but also in telling about reported speech, English has many patterns whereas Indonesian does not have as many complicated pattern as English. Reported speech is telling somebody else's idea.

Indonesian and English reported speech has the same function as reporting somebody else's idea. However, Indonesian and English have their own patterns. English has more complicated pattern than Indonesian. In this study, the researcher investigates deeply about the differences between those two languages based on the patterns by using contrastive analysis (CA). The example of reported speech in Indonesian is *Ana berkata padaku bahwa dia lapar*. When people read this sentence, they do not know when Ana told the listeners that she was hungry because there is no adverb of time, and there are no words that show when it happens. While in English, using reported speech has some rules such as the tenses, the modals, and the adverb of time. In addition, some of modals and tenses have to be changed for example quoted speech: Ana said "I am hungry". When it is changed into a reported

speech it becomes ‘Ana told me that she was hungry’. By reading the reported speech the readers will know that it happened in the past but there is no specific time.

Based on the logical reasoning above the researcher analyzes the differences and the similarities between Indonesian and English reported speech by using contrastive analysis. CA helps second language learners to identify the differences of the patterns from their mother tongue (L1) and the second language (L2) that they got. Saville (2006, p. 34) states that contrastive analysis is “an approach to the study of SLA which involves predicting and explaining learner problems based on a comparison of L1 and L2 to determine similarities and differences.” There are some researchers who also use CA approach to compare two languages based on some aspects such as their patterns, their meanings, their functions and their markers. In this study, the researcher uses two previous studies. First is a thesis by Harahap (2011) entitled ‘A Contrastive of Imperative Sentence between English and Bahasa Indonesia’. This research discusses the differences and similarities between imperative sentences in those languages. The second is a journal by Karim (2013) entitled “Ucapan Langsung dan Tidak Langsung Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Bunku (Suatu Analisis Kontrastif)”. Karim’s research discusses quoted and reported speech between English and Bunku Language.

The previous studies discuss CA between Indonesian and English imperative sentence and also CA between English and Bahasa Bunku reported speech. The

researcher chooses CA of reported speech between Indonesian and English since there is no research about that. The researcher investigates deeply about Indonesian and English reported speech patterns because some previous researchers discuss sentences by its function, its meaning, and its patterns. The researcher thinks that reported speech both in Indonesian and English almost has the same meanings and functions but do not have same patterns. Thus, the researcher wants to analyze deeply about the patterns.

The significance of this study is to contribute learners of English to learn the patterns of English reported speech and also help English teachers to teach English which has different patterns from their mother tongue, in this case is Indonesian.

1.2 Problem of the Study

Concerning with the background of the study, the researcher has a problem to identify Indonesian and English reported speech by contrasting their patterns. The research problem of this study is: What are the differences and the similarities between Indonesian and English reported speech patterns?

1.3 Objective of the Study

The objective of the study is to find out the differences and the similarities between Indonesian and English reported speech patterns.

1.4 Definition of Key Terms

There are several key terms which are used in this research. The researcher hopes that the readers have same thought with the researcher and avoid the readers' misunderstanding.

a. Contrastive Analysis : An approach to the study of SLA which involve predicting and explaining learner problems based on a comparison of L1 and L2 to determine similarities and differences. (Saville, 2006)

b. Reported Speech : Refers to using a noun clause to report what someone has said. (Azar, 1999)

