

THE USE OF DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH
BY THE STUDENTS OF SMAN 1 WATAN SOPPENG
(A CASE STUDY)



PERPUSTAKAAN UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN	
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Asal Dari	8086a
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A Thesis
Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University
In Partial Fulfillment to Obtain Sarjana Degree
In English Department

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MAKASSAR
2008

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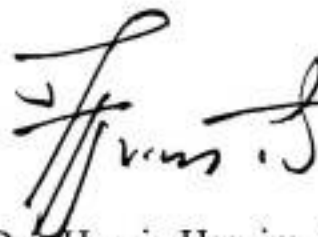
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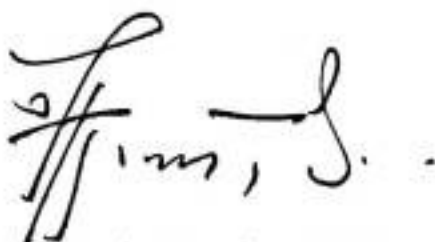


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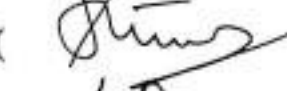


Pada hari ini, Jum'at tanggal 25 Juli 2008, panitia ujian skripsi menerima dengan baik skripsi yang berjudul:

THE USE OF DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH
BY THE STUDENTS OF SMAN 1 WATAN SOPPENG
(A Case Study)

Yang diajukan dalam rangka memenuhi salah satu syarat ujian akhir guna memperoleh gelar sarjana pada Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Universitas Hasanuddin.

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ABSTRAK

ASMIAR KASIM 2008. "The Use of Direct and Indirect Speech by The Students of SMA Negeri 1 Watan Soppeng". (Dibimbing oleh Kamsinah dan Hamsinah Yasin)

Studi ini bertujuan mengetahui kemampuan siswa kelas II IPA dalam menggunakan kalimat langsung dan tidak langsung terutama dalam mengubah kalimat langsung menjadi kalimat tidak langsung, begitupun sebaliknya dalam bentuk statement. Disamping itu penulis juga akan memaparkan kesalahan-kesalahan yang dilakukan oleh para siswa.

Data yang dikemukakan dan dianalisis merupakan data yang diperoleh dengan cara memberikan beberapa test kepada siswa kelas II IPA, yaitu berupa test pilihan ganda dan isian. Dari hasil test tersebut, penulis kemudian menganalisis jawaban yang benar dan yang salah, menguraikan kesalahan-kesalahan yang dilakukan oleh siswa, dan menstabilisasikannya dalam bentuk table untuk menentukan kemampuan rata-rata siswa dalam menggunakan kalimat langsung dan tak langsung.

Hasil dari analisis tersebut adalah bahwa siswa yang memberikan jawaban yang salah lebih banyak dari pada yang memberikan jawaban yang benar. Nilai tertinggi hanya dicapai oleh satu orang siswa saja, dengan skor 91,43, cukup 65,71-70 dua siswa, rendah 51,43-58,57 delapan siswa, sangat rendah 18,57-48,57 sembilan siswa. Dan skor rata-rata adalah 46,07. Penulis dapat menyimpulkan bahwa kemampuan dari para siswa dalam menggunakan kalimat langsung dan tidak langsung adalah "sangat rendah". Kesalahan yang terjadi banyak terdapat pada kata ganti orang (pronouns), penggunaan keterangan waktu dan tempat (adverb time and place) dan dalam mengubah bentuk tensis.

ABSTRACT

ASMIAR KASIM 2008. *“The Use of Direct and Indirect Speech by The Students of SMA Negeri I Watan Soppeng”*. (Supervised by **Kamsinah** and **Hamsinah Yasin**)

The aim of this research is to know the ability of the second year's students of exact class in using direct and indirect speech, especially in changing direct speech into indirect speech and vice versa in statement form. The writer also describes the mistakes that have made by the students.

The data was taken by giving essay and multiple choice tests to the students. From the test, the writer analyzed the correct and incorrect answers, described the errors that have been made, and she tabulated it into a table to know the score average of the students in using direct and indirect speech.

The result of the research shows that there are many students who give incorrect answers than correct answers. From the data, only one student who get the highest score (91,43), enough (65,71-70) only two students, bad (51,43-58,57) by eight students, very bad (18,57-48,57) by nine students. The score average is 46,07. In this case, the writer can conclude that the ability of the students in using direct and indirect speech is “very bad”. The mistakes are found in the pronouns, the using adverb of time and place, and in transforming tenses.

YES I CAN

If you think you are beaten, you are

If you think you dare, you don't

If you like to win, but think you can't

It's almost certain you won't

If you think you'll lose, you're lost

For out in the world we find

Success begins with a fellow's will

It's all in the state of mind

If you think you are out classed, you are

You've got to think high to rise

You've got to be sure of yourself before

You can ever win a prize

Life's battles don't always go to

The stronger or faster man

But sooner or later, the person who wins

Is the one who thinks and say: YES I CAN !

I DEDICATED THIS THESIS TO MY BELOVED PARENTS

HJ.TAHIRAH & MUH.KASIM

AND MY WONDERFULL SISTERS AND BROTHER

K'TATY, K'VI2, K'ICHA, V-BY, AND JILAN

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Assalamu Alaikum Wr. Wb.

First of all I would like to say many thanks to God the Al-Mighty who has blessed a health and strength to me in completing this study. My deep appreciation and gratitude to a very important person in my life, my lovely parents **Hj. Tahirah & Muh. Kasim** who have been the perfect parents in the world. Sorry, if I can not make you proud of me, sorry if I can not be perfect for you. But trust me, nobody can replaced you in my heart forever, because you are the best thing that I ever had.

I also would like to give thanks to:

1. Dra. Hj. Kamsinah, M. Hum., as the first consultant and Dra. Hj. Hamsinah Yasin, M. Hum., as the second consultant, who have given their guidance, understanding and the creative critics in developing this thesis.
2. Dr. Muhammad Darwis, M. S., as the Dean of Faculty of Cultural Science of Hasanuddin University.
3. Drs. Husain Hasyim, M. Hum., as the Head of Department of English, with all of the lecturers of English Department who have given me guidance and knowledge during my study in Hasanuddin University.
4. Drs. Udil Hamzah, as the Headmaster of SMU Negeri I Watan Soppeng with all the teachers and the staff that helped me to finish the research.
5. The library staff, thank you for the service during my study.
6. The grateful thanks to my sisters and brothers, **K'vivi** and **K'kadir** “ thanks for the support and the contribution, **K'icha** and **K'nunu** “thanks for the

facilities during my study”, **V-by** “thanks for the support and help. Be a good doctor, sis!!” **Jilan**, “thanks for being a brother who always make me angry..” **Wati**, “thanks for the contribution”. A lot of thanks to my older sister, “**Tati**” for her sacrifice, and contribution to my family. I hope someday I can make you all feel the happiness. **You all are the best!!!!**

7. Special thanks goes to my grandma and my beautiful nieces, **Vika, Putri**, and **Chiko**.
8. Thanks a lot to my best friends, **Eka** and **Afia**.. who were so patient being my friends. Also thanks to My crazy friends in “**Republic of Sonet**”, **Ulan, Amy/NiTo, Anda, Ciwang, Yanti, Vero, Lela** and **Elsya**. ”I will miss the moment when we were laughing together.”
9. My friends in “**Chapter 04**”, **ina, lina, eca, iwan, debon, cito, arin, kiki, wisma, arif, ollenk, eki, kurnia, akbar, ashar, midun, fentri, tenri, silvi, demit, ifa, dette, marlina, herman, ilo, rafī, tety, ati, ausie, mail, ari, kia, valens, bayu, indra, dian, nini, iqbal, cowan, adi, rudi, fadli, suha, lia, titi, titin, ria, syukur, nunu, chika, tini, adnan, .** Nice to know you all...!!!
10. Also thanks to **om Yudi** and **om Happe’s families, ma’cayya, K’ani, K’ichal, K’asni, K’amri. S.S** as my master in English, and **Bro’kuntut S.T** who always underestimate me.
11. The last but not least, I would like to say many thanks to my friends in mushallah Al-adaab, **fidel, mimi, siti, fitri**. My tarbiyah friends in meskam, **k’fatiyah, nanni, syadia**, etc, “thank you for guiding me to be a better

person". Also thanks to my friends in "**pondok violet**", ningsih, made, and tuti.

The writer knows that this is an imperfect thesis. So the constructive critics will be very useful.

Makassar, 13 July, 2008

The writer

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Language is a part of culture that is why it can not be separated from the human life. It has a big role in human daily activity as a tool of communication. Without language, people can not interact with others; they also can share their ideas, feelings, even experiences. Moreover, in the globalization era, language has a bigger role; especially English which becomes an international language. Therefore, we need English as a medium of interaction with people in other countries. Eventhough English has been taught from elementary school to senior high school, it is not guaranteed that we have mastered it and we can speak English fluently as a native speaker.

There are many problems that the students faced in writing or speaking English especially about grammar, because of it has its own rule in a sentence.

Grammar is the study of connected words as used for the expressing our idea, mood or feeling, and wishes to another. In other words, we study grammar to know how to connect words in a sentence.

Indirect speech is one of grammatical aspects which have its own rule. It is used to report what another person has said without changing the intension of that person.

In English, there are certain rules in changing direct speech into indirect speech. Because of this, the students are sometimes making mistake in putting the rule, so that it can cause the mistake in writing.

The writer chooses the title because the writer realizes that one of the difficulties encountered by the students is how to change and to use direct and indirect speech correctly. They still make errors in using them. The errors can be found in the use of verb forms, tenses, adverbs of time and place, also pronoun.


1.2 Identification of Problems

Based on the background above, the writer tries to identify the problem, as follows:

1. There are some problems in changing direct speech into indirect speech and vice versa which are faced by the students, especially in putting the rules.
2. The Students sometimes make some mistakes in making direct speech and indirect speech. The mistakes can be found in the use of verb forms, tenses, adverbs of time and place, also pronouns.

1.3 Scope of Problems

In this thesis, the writer wants to limit the problems only in using direct and indirect speech and changing direct speech into indirect speech and vice versa, especially in form of statement. The writer also limits the problems on three tenses, they are:

- 
1. Simple present tense
 2. Present perfect tense
 3. Simple future tense

1.4 Statement of Problems

The connection with limitation of the problems that have been mentioned above, the writer presents the statement of problems as follow:

1. What kinds of the students' errors in changing direct speech into indirect speech and vice versa?
2. How is the students' ability in using direct and indirect speech?

1.5 Objectives of Study

According to the statement of problems above, the writer has two purposes, they are:

1. To describe the students' errors in changing direct speech into indirect speech and vice versa.
2. To explain the students' ability in using direct speech and indirect speech.

1.6 Operational Definition

Direct speech is the sentence which mentioned directly by the first speaker. It usually uses quotation mark ("..."). Indirect speech is the sentence which is not mentioned directly by the first speaker but it is reported by the second or another speaker to whom he/she speaks without changing the meaning or the purpose of the first speaker.

1.7 Methodology

In the process of writing, the writer used the methodology as follows:

1.7.1. Library Research

This method was used to get some information or data by reading some text books, papers, and other materials, which were relevant with the topic.

1.7.2. Field Research

The field research was used by the writer to get the authentic data by giving the written tests to the students in collecting data.

1. Method of Collecting Data

In this research, the writer used two instruments/ tests, they were:

1) Multiple choice test

Multiple choices test consists of 20 items, with a choice of four or five options. All items were about the using of direct and indirect speech. This test was in form of simple present, present perfect and simple future. Each number gave score 1.

2) Essay test

The essay test consists of 10 numbers to transform direct into indirect speech and vice versa. The test involved 3 tenses forms. Each number gave score 5.

The criteria used in finding out the students' ability were:

Excellent	81 – 100%
Good	71 – 80%
Sufficient	61 - 70 %
Bad	51 – 60%
Very Bad	0 - 50%

The students who answered correctly from the total at the both of the test forms got 100 score. Method for getting a criterion above was done by method as follow:

$$P = \frac{SC}{Q} \times 100\%$$

Where, **P** = Presentation of correct answer

SC = Number of correct answer

Q = Total of question

After that, the writer disclosed the average score of the students by using the method as follow:

$$H = \frac{Nn}{n} \times 100\%$$

Where, **Nn** = Total Score

n = Total of students

H = Score average

2.Data Analysis

In analyzing data, the writer used descriptive quantitative method to analyze all of the data that had been taken from the students. The writer found out the errors that the students made and analyzed them. The steps were done by the writer in this method as follows:

1). The data was grouped into two forms, they were:

a. Multiple choice test

b. Essay test

Each of their form test was separated into the table that consist of the correct answer and the incorrect answer.

2). The writer presented the students' answer in which they gave the correct answer and incorrect answer from each number.

3). The writer described the students' errors which were made by the students.

1.7.3 Population and Sample

1. Population

Population of this research was the second year class of Exact students in SMAN 1 Watan Soppeng. There were four classes of exact which consist of 28 students of each class.

2. Sample

In this research, the writer used random sampling system. The sample was taken randomly from 20 students that were taken from four classes of exact. In this case, the writer took five students of each class.

CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Previous Study

There have been many researchers done related to that study. Some of them are quoted as follows:

Nikma (2006) on her research describes the students' ability to determine direct and indirect speech forms, and to describe the students ability to change direct form to become indirect form and vice versa, including the changing of tenses, verbs, pronoun, and adverbs of time and place. She limits the tenses only on present tense; present continuous tense, present perfect tense, present perfect continuous tense, past perfect tense, past tense, past continuous tense, and future tense. The result of this research shows that the students do not know to determine and change some direct and indirect speech sentences that have different reporting verb form.

Orpa Tambung Madeten (2006) on his research describes the comparison of the ability of ABA Atmaja's students and non regular program of English Department, Faculty of Letters, Hasanuddin University in using reported speech especially in form of reported statement. He limits his writing in six tenses; simple present tense, present continuous tense, simple past tense, present perfect tense, past perfect tense, and simple future tense. His research shows that the highest score of ABA Atmajaya's students is 94 and the lowest score is 41. Meanwhile, the highest score of Non Regular Program of English

Department's students is 91 and the lowest score is 22. Therefore, the ability of students of ABA Atmaja in using reported speech is categorized as enough and the ability of Non Regular Program of English Department is categorized as lack.

Diana Irana (1993) on her research describes the students' ability in changing direct to indirect speech and the transformation from indirect to direct speech. She also explains the lack of mastering of tenses, pronouns, adverbs of time and adverbs of place. She limits on the forms of five tenses, they are simple present tense, present continuous tense, simple past tense, present perfect tense, and simple future tense. She finds that there are many students who give incorrect answers than the correct answers. Furthermore, the students from the social program make many mistakes than the students from physic program. The mistakes can be found in using adverbs of time, pronouns, and incorrect English diction.

The research that the writer would like to do is similar to those who have mentioned above. However, it is absolutely different from those above. In this research, the writer more specifies the problems. She is going to discuss about direct and indirect speech only in statement form in three forms of tenses. They are simple present tense, present perfect tense and simple future tense.

2.2 Literary Review

2.2.1 Grammar

According to Harmer (1987:1), grammar is the study and practice of the rules by which words change their forms and are combined into sentences.

According to Flexner (1987:828), grammar is the study of the way the sentences of a language are constructed morphology and syntax.

According to Huddleston (1984:1), the term 'grammar' is used in a number of different senses- the grammar of language may be understood to be a full description of the form and meaning of the sentences of the language or else it may cover only certain, variously delimited, parts of such a description.

2.2.2 Sentence

The object of study of this thesis is the direct speech and indirect speech in English. Before discussing about direct and indirect speech, we should pay attention to the meaning of a sentence. Because direct speech and indirect speech are the kind of the sentence. Some grammarians give definitions of sentence as follows:

Brewton, et. al (1962:191) says: "A sentence is a word or a group of words conveying complete thought, and normally, containing a subject and a predicate".

According to Bald, Cobb, and Schwarz (1986:01): “A simple sentence consists of two parts: subject and predicate. It does not have any dependent clauses. It may take one or four different forms: a statement, a question, an imperative, or an exclamation. Each of these four different types of simple sentence has its own structure”

According to Brothers (1962:194): A sentence is a word of group of words conveying a completed thought and containing a subject and predicate.

From the three definitions quoted above, it can be concluded that a sentence consists of subject and predicate and complete thought.

2.2.3 Direct Speech and Indirect Speech

1. Direct Speech

According to Blackstone (1951:131): “Direct speech is the form of words actually used by speaker and, when written down, is generally put between inverted commas in English”

Lado (1986:46), give another definition of the direct speech: “Direct speech (kalimat langsung) adalah kata-kata/kalimat yang diucapkan langsung oleh si pembicara”

A conclusion can be drawn from the two definitions above that the direct speech is a type of sentence in which the words used by the speaker are totally unchanged. To make clear, the following are some examples of the direct speech:

He said, "The woman comes" (simple present)

He said, "The boy is eating noodles" (present continuous)

She said, "The girl has come from Jakarta" (present perfect)

Dina said, "Eka has been writing the letter" (present perfect continuous)

Dean said, "Emy came at nine" (simple past)

Sammy said, "Dean was watching TV" (past continuous)

Clark said, "Clay will come late" (simple future)

Eva said, "Jensen is ill" (present tense)

2. Indirect Speech

Now we are going to see the definition of the indirect speech.

According to Blackstone (1951:131): "Indirect speech is the form of words in which what one speaker says is reported by someone else, with the maximum of fidelity"

Lado (1986:46) says: "Indirect speech (kalimat tidak langsung) adalah kalimat yang diucapkan untuk melaporkan kata-kata si pembicara kepada orang lain"

Hartono, dkk (1996:287) defines indirect speech as follows: "Indirect speech (kalimat tidak langsung) adalah bilamana reported speech memberikan isi pokok kata-kata yang dipakai oleh si pembicara, dan bukan kata-kata yang sebenarnya"

From the three quotations written above, it can be said that indirect speech is a sentence type in which the words used by the speaker are reported by another speaker. In this case, some of the words used by the other speaker to report what the first speaker has said are changed and the meaning of the reporting and reported words is still the same.

To make it clear, the following sentences are in the form of the indirect speech:

He said that the woman came (simple past)

He said that the boy was eating noodles (past continuous)

She said that the girl had come from Jakarta (past perfect)

Dina said that Eka had been writing the letter (past perfect continuous)

Clark said that Clay would come late (conditional tense)

Eva said that Jensen was ill (past tense)

2.2.4 Direct and Indirect Statement

One thing that need to remembered in the indirect speech is the conjunction *that*. It is generally put before the indirect statement, but it is often omitted. *That* is not used in indirect speech if the direct speech is in the command and question forms.

To change the direct speech into indirect speech we need to present the simple rules for converting it concerning the changes of verb forms, tenses, pronouns, and the other changes needed.

1. Changes in verb forms, auxiliary verbs, and tenses

When the reporting verb describing the statement is in the past tense, the tense of verb of the statement in the indirect speech must be changed. The following are the rules:

- a. The simple present becomes the simple past.

Direct: He said, "I *eat* pizza"

Indirect: He said that he *ate* pizza.

- b. The present continuous becomes the past continuous.

Direct: He said, "The boy *is eating* noodles"

Indirect: He said that the boy *was eating* noodles.

- c. The present perfect becomes the past perfect.

Direct: She said, "The girl *has come* from Jakarta"

Indirect: She said that the girl *had come* from Jakarta

- d. The present perfect continuous becomes the past perfect continuous.

Direct: Dina said, "Eka *has been writing* the letter"

Indirect: Dina said that Eka *had been writing* the letter.

- e. The simple past becomes the past perfect

Direct: Dean said, "Emy *came* at nine"

Indirect: Dean said that Emy *had come* at nine.

- f. The past continuous becomes the past perfect continuous

Direct: Sammy said, "Dean *was watching* TV"

Indirect: Sammy said that Dean *had been watching* TV.

- g. The future becomes the conditional/past future
Direct: Ackles said, "Jared *will come* to his house"
Indirect: Ackles said that Jared *would come* to his house"
- h. The future perfect becomes the past future perfect/conditional perfect.
Direct: She said, "I *will have done* it."
Indirect: She said that she *would have done* it
- i. May become might.
Direct: He said, "You *may* leave now."
Indirect: He said that I *might* leave then.
- j. Must become had to.
Direct: The teacher said, "You *must* do your homework."
Indirect: The teacher said that I *had to* do my homework.
- k. Can becomes could
Direct: mother said, "You *can* play with your friends now."
Indirect: mother said that I *could* play with my friends then.
- l. Might become might
Direct: Sam said, "Cliff *might* change his mind."
Indirect: Sam said that Cliff *might* change his mind.
- m. Had better become had better
Direct: Dean said, "You *had better* move now."
Indirect: Dean said that I *had better* move then

Based on the examples above, we can draw a conclusion that when the reporting verb of the direct speech is in the past tense, the reported verb changes into the past tense in the indirect speech, but *might*, and *had better* do not change at all.

When the reporting verb is in the present tense, future tense, there is no change of the tense of the reported verb. The change is only in pronoun.

The following examples will describe it clearly:

a. Direct: Jason says, "*I am* so angry"

Indirect: Jason says that *he is* so angry.

b. Direct: Dean has said, "*I have seen* this woman"

Indirect: Dean has said that *he has seen* that woman.

c. Direct: She has told you, "*I am* reading"

Indirect: She has told you that *he is* reading.

d. Direct: Bryan will tell me, "*I am* ready to come with you"

Indirect: Bryan will tell me that *he is* ready to come with me.

If the reported speech related to the *general facts*, simple present in reported speech is not changed in the past form.

The following examples will describe it clearly:

a. Direct: He said, "London *is* a great city."

Indirect: He said that London *is* a great city.

b. Direct: He said, "The sun *rises* in the east"

Indirect: He said that the sun *rises* in the east.

c. Direct: He said, "The earth *moves* round the sun"

Indirect: He said that the earth *moves* round the sun.

Another thing that needs to be noticed in transforming the direct speech into indirect speech is the quotation mark ("...."). We use quotation mark in the direct speech because we repeat the exact words of the speaker. In the indirect speech quotation mark are not used because we only give the same meaning, but with some changes in it.

2. Changes of Pronouns

In transforming the direct speech into the indirect speech, the pronouns are usually changed. The personal pronoun has inflection, meaning, based on different functions.

Example: The first person singular 'I' for the subject. 'My' for the possessive adjective, 'mine' for the possessive pronoun and 'me' for the object and 'my self' for reflexive.

In changing the direct speech into in the indirect speech, we often change the pronouns incorrectly. When the pronoun is changed incorrectly the meaning will be different and it will be misunderstood.

To overcome the difficulties faced by the students in changing the pronouns, attention need to be given to the changes of pronouns from the direct speech into indirect speech.

For example:

- a. The change of subject pronouns

Direct: He said, “*I* have a book.”

Indirect: He said that *he* had a book.

- b. The change of object pronouns

Direct: He said, “I can give *you* a ride”

Indirect: He said that he could give *me* a ride.

3. Changes of Adverbs of Time and Place

Besides the changes of verbs and pronouns, there are still some words necessary to be changed in changing the direct speech into the indirect speech. Let us look at the following words:

- a. *Here* becomes *there*

Direct: Janet said, “she bought a book *here* yesterday.

Indirect: Janet said that she had bought a book *there* the previous day.

- b. *This* becomes *that*

Direct: She said, “I want to buy *this* shirt.”

Indirect: She said that she wanted to buy *that* shirt.

- c. *These* becomes *those*

Direct: She said, “My mother bought *these* pencils.”

Indirect: She said that her mother had bought *those* pencils.

- d. *Ago* becomes *before*

Direct: He said, “I saw her in Bali *two weeks ago*.”

Indirect: He said that he had seen her in Bali *two weeks before*.

e. *Yesterday* becomes *the day before*

Direct: He said, "I was here *yesterday*"

Indirect: he said that he had been there *the day before*

f. *Last year* becomes *the previous year*

Direct: Jane said, "I went to *Bali last year*."

Indirect: Jane said that she had gone to Bali the *previous year*.

g. *Today* becomes *that day*

Direct: He said, "I want to stay home *today*."

Indirect: He said that he wanted to stay home *that day*.

h. *Now* becomes *then*

Direct: John said, "You had better leave *now*"

Indirect: John said that I had better leave *then*.

i. *Tomorrow* becomes *the next day*

Direct: he said, "I shall see you *tomorrow*"

Indirect: He said that he would see me the *next day*.

j. *Next week* becomes *the following week*

Direct: She said, "She shall go to England *next week*"

Indirect: She said that she should go to England *the following week*.

- k. *Last night* becomes *the night before*.

Direct: Father said, "I saw John at the party *last night*."

Indirect: Father said that He had seen John at the party *the night before*.

- l. *Tonight* becomes *that night*.

Direct: She said, "You may go home *tonight*"

Indirect: She said that I might go home *that night*.

2.2.5 Direct Question

To change the direct question into indirect question is the same as the rules for changing the tenses and pronouns of direct statement. To start studying the direct question first of all things that have to be attended are as follows:

- a. The introductory verbs which can be used in indirect question are: *ask, want to know, etc.*

Example:

1. Direct: "May I go there?"

Indirect: He *wanted to know* if he might go there.

2. Direct: "Why do you stop here?"

Indirect: He *asked* him why he stopped there.

- b. The question mark (?) is left out.
- c. The auxiliary verb such as *can, will, must, etc.* are still used, but they sometimes must be changed into the past form.

Example:

1. Direct: "**Can** you come along?"

Indirect: He asked me if I **could** come along.

2. Direct: "Tuti, **will** you help us?"

Indirect: They asked Tuti if she **would** help them.

3. Direct: "**Must** I go now?"

Indirect: She wanted to know if she **had to** go then.

- d. If the direct question uses the **question words** such as: **where, when, why, what, who, how**, etc. Those words are used as the conjunction in indirect speech (reported speech).

Example:

1. Direct: He asked me, "**Where** are you going?"

Indirect: He asked me **where** I was going.

2. Direct: She asked me, "**What** is your name?"

Indirect: She asked me **what** my name was.

3. Direct: He asked me, "**Where** is your book?"

Indirect: He asked me **where** my book was.

4. Direct: "**Why** did he take it?"

Indirect: He wanted to know **why** he had taken it.

5. Direct: "**How** do you go to school?"

Indirect: He asked me **how** I went to school.

6. Direct: "**When** is the meeting held?"

Indirect: She asked me **when** the meeting held.

- e. The conjunction of the direct question to the principle clause is “*if*” or “*whether*”. It is used when the question begin with an **auxiliary verb**.

Example:

1. Direct: “*is* your brother at home?”

Indirect: He asked me that *if* my brother was at home.

2. Direct: “*Do* you see my pencil?”

Indirect: she asked me *if* I saw her pencil.

3. Direct: “*Are* you okay?”

Indirect: He asked me whether *if* I was okay

4. Direct: “*Do* you love me?”

Indirect: He asked me *if* I love him.

5. Direct: “*Have* you finish your work?”

Indirect: She asked me *if* I have finished my work.

2.2.6 Imperative or Direct Command

Changing the direct command into indirect command is different from the two kinds of the direct speech that have discussed. In the indirect command we have a different way to change the form. In the last two types, we use the introductory verb “to say” and “to tell” (with infinitive without to), but in the direct command we do not use them as introductory verbs, but we use other introductory verbs as a sign of:

- a) *Command*, such as ordered, commanded etc.

Example:

Direct: He *said* to his servant, "Go away at once!"

Indirect: He *ordered* his servant *to go* away at once.

Direct: He *said*, "Run away!"

Indirect: He *commanded* me to run away.

b) *Precept*, such as advised.

Example:

Direct: She *said* to her son, "Study hard!"

Indirect: She *advised* her son *to study* hard.

c) *Request*, such as asked.

Example:

Direct: He said to his friend, "*Please lend* me your pencil!"

Indirect: He asked his friend *to be kind enough to lend* him
his pencil.

d) *Entreaty*, such as begged.

Example:

Direct: He *said* to his master, "Pardon me, sir!"

Indirect: He *begged* his master *to pardon* him.

e) *Prohibition*, such as forbade.

Example:

Direct: She *said* to her daughter, "Do not go there."

Indirect: She *forbade* her daughter *to go* there.

The imperative form of the verb in the direct command becomes infinitive phrase in the reported speech and the exclamation mark (!) is not used in the indirect speech.

When a negative direct command is changed into indirect command, the reporting verb is the same as what is used in the indirect command, but the introductory verb must be followed by a negative.

Examples:

a. Direct: "*Don't* go away!"

Indirect: He told me *not to go* away.

b. Direct: "*Don't* let them in!"

Indirect: He ordered me *not to let* them in.

c. Direct: "*Don't* bother me!"

Indirect: She asked us *not to bother* her.

d. Direct: "*Don't* play football there!"

Indirect: Father told us *not to play* football there.

e. Direct: "*Don't* be hurry!"

Indirect: He asked me *not to be* hurry.

2.2.7 Direct and Indirect Exclamation

The last type of the sentences that need to be changed into indirect speech is the direct exclamation. If the reported speech is *the exclamatory sentence* or *optative sentence*. Reporting verb, say or tell must be changed in a certain verbs, such as: exclaim, cry out, pray etc.

the students need to choose the suitable verbs according to the context of the sentence.

Exclamation is a kind of sentencing which means expressing a surprise toward something.

a) Exclamatory Sentences.

Example:

1. Direct: He said, "Hurrah! My old friend has come."

Indirect: He exclaimed with joy that his old friend has come.

2. Direct: He said, "Alas! My uncle was killed in the war."

Indirect: He cried out with regret that his uncle has been killed
in the war.

b) Optative sentences that expressing *wish*.

1. Direct: He said, "God bless you, my dear son."

Indirect: He prayed that God would bless his dear son.

2. Direct: He said, "May God forgive this sinner."

Indirect: He prayed that God would forgive that sinner.

Beside the expressions above, some other expressions like the following are also found in this form as follows:

a. Direct: He said, "Thank you!"

Indirect: He thanked me.

b. Direct: She said, "Curse the wind!"

Indirect: He cursed the wind.

c. Direct: He said, "Welcome!"

CHAPTER III

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

This chapter talks about the explanation of the data presentation and analysis. The data presented in this chapter is the result of the test from the students of SMAN I Watan Soppeng. The writer gave the test to 20 students of Exact class. They are the Second year students of SMUN I Watan Soppeng.

3.1 Data presentation and Analysis One (Multiple Choice Test)

The writer explains all of the answers in which had been given to the students correct and incorrect. In this case, it is written how many students answer the option (a), how many students answer the option (b), how many students answer the option (c), how many students answer the option (d), and how many students answer the option (e). The correct answer is given a **bold** mark.

Number of students

1. "He drives his car very fast". They said.

The indirect form is:

- | | |
|--|----|
| a. They said that he drove his car very fast. | 16 |
| b. They say that he drives his car very fast. | - |
| c. They said that he had driven his car very fast. | - |
| d. They say that he drove his car very fast. | 1 |
| e. They said that he has driven his car very fast. | 3 |

In this question, there are 16 students who choose option (a) They said that he drove his car very fast. This answer is correct because it is according to the rule of changing direct speech into indirect speech, where the indirect form of **simple present [S+ V1 (es/s)]** is **simple past [S+ V2]**.

There is no student who chooses option (b) They say that he drives his car very fast, and (c) They said that he had driven his car very fast. There is only one student who chooses option (d) **They say** that he drove his car very fast. This answer is incorrect because she/he changes the reporting verb "**they said**" in past form into "**they say**" in present form.

There are 3 students who choose option (e) They said that he **has driven** his car very fast. This is an incorrect because they change the **simple present [S+ V1 (es/s)]** in direct speech into the **present perfect tense [S+ have/has + V3]** in indirect speech. The answer should be changed into **simple past [S+ V2]** in indirect speech.

2. "They will have a meeting".

The indirect statement form is:

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| a. He told me that they will have a meeting. | 1 |
| b. He told me that they would have a meeting. | 11 |
| c. He tells me that they would have a meeting. | 4 |
| d. He tells me that they would meet. | - |
| e. He told me that they would meet. | 4 |

In this question, there is only one student who chooses option (a) He told me that they **will have** a meeting. This answer is incorrect because he/she doesn't know how to transform direct speech into indirect speech, especially in changing **simple future [S+ will/shall+V1]** in direct speech into **conditional tense [S+ would/should+ V1]** in indirect speech.

There are 11 students who choose option (b) He told me that they would have a meeting. This answer is correct because the indirect speech of **simple future [S+ will/shall+V1]** is **conditional tense [S+ would/should+ V1]**.

There are 4 students who choose option (c) **He tells** me that they would have a meeting. This answer is incorrect because they use the reporting verb "**He tells**" (in present tense). If the answer is (c), the reported speech of the sentence should be **unchanged (still in present tense)**. But the problem is, the reported speech of this option is changing into past tense "they **would have** a meeting" (conditional tense), so it is totally incorrect. The correct answer is, the reporting verb should be in the past tense "**He told**" and the reported speech also should be in the **past tense**. In this case, according to the rule of changing direct speech into indirect speech, **simple future [S+will/shall+V1]** in direct speech should be changed into **conditional/past future tense [S+would/should+V1]**.

There is no student who chooses option (d) He tells me that they would meet. There are 4 students who choose option (e) He told me that they would **meet**. This is a wrong answer because they changed the **noun "a meeting"** becomes the **verb "meet"**, while the **verb in this sentence is "have"**.

3. "Your friends are my friends", He told us.

The correct reported speech of the statement above is:

- | | |
|---|----------|
| a. He told us that your friends were my friends. | 1 |
| b. He told us that our friends were his friends. | 9 |
| c. He tells us that my friends were his friends. | 6 |
| d. He told us that his friends were my friends. | 1 |
| e. He tells us that your friends were his friends. | 3 |

In this question, there is only one student who chooses option (a) He told us that **your friends** were **my friends**. The mistakes are found in the **possessive pronoun "your friends"** should be **"our friends"**, also the **possessive pronoun "my friends"** which should be **"his friends"**.

There are 9 students who choose option (b) He told us that our friends were his friends. This is a correct answer because it's according to the rule of changing direct speech into indirect speech and vice versa. They change **present tense [S+ auxiliary verb (am,is,are,has,have)]** in direct speech into **past tense [S+ auxiliary verb (was,were,had)]** in indirect speech. They change **the possessive pronoun "your friends"** which stands for **"us"** into **the possessive pronoun "our friends"** in indirect speech and **The possessive pronoun "my friends"** which stands for **"he"**, they change it into **the possessive pronoun "his friends"** in indirect speech.

There are 6 students who choose option (c) **He tells** us that **my friends** were his friends. This is an incorrect answer because they change the reporting verb **"He told"** (in past tense) in the sentence into the present tense **"He tells"**. Another mistake can be found in the **possessive pronoun "my friends"** which should be **"our friends"**.

There is only one student who chooses option (d) He told us that **his friends** were **my friends**. This is a wrong answer. The mistakes are in the **possessive pronoun “his friends”** which should be **“our friends”** and the **possessive pronoun “my friends”** which should be **“his friends”**.

There are 3 students who choose option (e) **He tells** us that **your friends** were his friends. This is an incorrect answer because they change the reporting verb **“He told” (in past tense)** in the sentence into the reporting verb **“He tells” (in present tense)**. Another mistake is in the **possessive pronoun “your friends”** which should be changed into **“our friends”** in indirect speech.

4. I told her that I had something to show her.

The direct form of this sentence is:

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| a. I said to her, “I have something to show her”. | 1 |
| b. “I have something to show you”. I said to her. | 11 |
| c. I said to her, “Have you something to show me?” | 1 |
| d. “I has something to show you”. I told her. | 3 |
| e. “I have something to show her”. I tell her. | 4 |

In this question, there is only one student who chooses option (a) I said to her, “I have something to show **her**”. This is a wrong answer, the mistake can be found in **the object “her” (third person singular)** which should be changed into **“you” (second person singular)** in direct speech.

There are 11 students who choose option (b) "I have something to show you". I said to her. This is a correct answer because it is according to the rule of changing direct speech into indirect speech and vice versa, where the **past perfect tense [S+ had+ V3]** in indirect speech is changed into **present perfect tense [S+have/has+V3]** in direct speech. They also change **the object "her" (third person singular)** in indirect speech into **the object "you" (second person singular)** in direct speech.

There is only one student who chooses option (c) I said to her, "**Have you** something to show me?" This answer is incorrect because she/he changes the reported speech of the sentence (**I have something to show you**) becomes the **direct question (have you something to show me?)**, while the sentence of the question is **in the statement form**.

There are 3 students who choose option (d) "I **has** something to show you". I told her. This answer is incorrect, the mistake can be found in the **auxiliary verb "has"** which should be changed into **auxiliary verb "have"**, because "**has**" is only used to follow the third person singular such as she, he, and it, while "**have**" is used to follow the first person singular (I) and the plural person (they, we, you, etc). So, the correct answer should be "**I have** something to show you", not "**I has** something to show you".

There are 4 students who choose option (e) "I have something to show her". **I tell her**. This answer is incorrect because they do not change **the object "her" (third person singular)** becomes **the object "you" (first person singular)** in direct speech. Another mistake can be found in the reporting verb "**I tell her" (in present tense)** which should be changed into the reporting verb "**I told her or I said to her"**(in past tense).

5. He told them he had a wonderful trip.

The direct form of the sentence is:

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| a. He tells them "He has a wonderful trip". | 5 |
| b. He told them "He has a wonderful trip". | 1 |
| c. He told them "They have a wonderful trip". | 3 |
| d. He tells them "I have a wonderful trip". | 1 |
| e. He told them "I have a wonderful trip". | 10 |

In this question, there are 5 students who choose option (a) **He tells them "He has a wonderful trip"**. This is a wrong answer because they change the **reporting verb** of the sentence "**He told them**" which is **in the past tense** into the **reporting verb "He tells them"** which is **in the present tense**. Another mistake is in the use of **the third person singular "He"** as a subject in direct speech, which should be changed into **the first person singular "I"** as a subject with **an auxiliary verb "have"**, not **"has"**.

There is only one student who chooses option (b) He told them "**He has a wonderful trip**". this is an incorrect answer because **the subject "He"** (**third person singular**) should be changed into **the subject "I"** (**first person singular**) in direct speech. Another mistake can be found in the **auxiliary verb "has"**. Because the subject is **the first person singular "I"**. So, It should be followed by **an auxiliary verb "have"**.

There are 3 students choose option (c) He told them "**They have a wonderful trip**". This is a wrong answer because they do not change **the subject "they"** (**third person plural**) into **the subject "I"** (**first person singular**) in direct speech.

There is only one student who chooses option (d) **He tells them** “I have a wonderful trip”. This is an incorrect answer because she/he changes the **reporting verb** of the sentence **“He told them”** which is **in the past tense** into the **reporting verb “He tells them” in present tense**.

There are 10 students who choose option (e) He told them “I have a wonderful trip”. This answer is correct because it based on the rule of changing direct speech into indirect speech and vice versa, where the direct form of past **perfect tense [S+ had+V3]** is **present perfect tense [S+have/has+V3]**. The **subject** of the direct speech in this case should be **“I” (first person singular) which stands for “He” (third person singular)**.

6. Siti said that he had passed his examination.

George said “.....”

- | | |
|---|----------|
| a. “She has passed her examination”. | 10 |
| b. “He had passed his examination”. | - |
| c. “She passed her examination”. | 1 |
| d. “I have passed my examination”. | 8 |
| e. “I pass my examination”. | 1 |

In this question, there are ten students who choose option (a) **“She has passed her examination”**. This is a wrong answer because **the subject “She” (third person singular)** should be changed into the **subject “I” (first person singular)** in direct speech. **The subject “I” (first person singular)** stands for **“George” not “Siti”**. Other mistakes are in the **auxiliary “has”** which should be **“have”** and the **possessive pronoun “her”** which should be **“my”**.

There is no student who chooses option (b) "He had passed his examination". There is only one student who chooses option (c) "**She passed her** examination". This is an incorrect answer. She/he does not the rule of changing direct speech into indirect speech and vice versa. She/he changes **past perfect tense [S+ had + V3]** in indirect speech into **simple past [S+ V2]** in direct speech. While correct answer is, the direct form of **past perfect tense [S+ had + V3]** should be **present perfect tense [S+ have/has + V3]**. Other mistakes are found in **the subject "She" (third person singular)**, which should be changed into **the subject "I" (first person singular)** in direct speech and **the possessive pronoun "her"** which should be changed into **the possessive pronoun "my"**.

There are 8 students who choose option (d) "I have passed my examination". This is a correct answer because it based on the rule of changing direct speech into indirect speech and vice versa, where the direct form of **past perfect tense [S+ had + V3]** is **present perfect tense [S+ have/has + V3]**. They change **the subject "he"** which stands for "**George**" in indirect speech into **the subject "I" (first person singular)** in direct speech. They also change **the possessive pronoun "his"** which stands for "**George**" in indirect speech into **the possessive pronoun "my"** in direct speech.

There is only one student who chooses option (e) "I **pass** my examination". This is a wrong answer because she/he does not know the direct form of **past perfect tense [S+ had + V3]**. She/he uses **simple present [S+ V1]** as the direct form of **past perfect tense [S+ had + V3]**, while the correct answer should be in **present perfect tense [S+ have/has + V3]**.

7. "I will do it for you", He told me that.....
- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| a. I will do it for him. | - |
| b. I would do it for him. | 2 |
| c. he will do it for me. | 1 |
| d. he would do it for me. | 17 |
| e. he will do it for him. | - |

In this question, there is no student who chooses option (a) I will do it for him. There are two students who choose option (b) **I** would do it for **him**. This answer is wrong because they make mistakes in **the subject "I" (first person singular)** in indirect speech, it should be **the subject "He" (third person singular)** in indirect speech. Another mistake is in **the object "him" (third person singular)** in indirect speech, it should be **the object "me" (first person singular)** in indirect speech.

There is only one student who chooses option (c) he **will** do it for me. This is an incorrect answer because he/she still uses **the simple future [S+ will/shall+ V1]** in indirect speech which should be changed into **the conditional tense [S+ would/should + V1]**.

There are 17 students who choose option (d) he would do it for me. This answer is correct because it is according to the rule of transforming direct speech into indirect speech and vice versa, where the indirect speech of **simple future [S+ will/shall + V1]** is **conditional tense [S+ would/should + V1]**. They change **the subject "I" (first person singular)** which stands for **"He" (third person singular)** in direct speech into **the subject "He" (third person singular)** in indirect speech. They also change **the object "you" (second person singular)** in indirect speech. They also change **the object "you" (second person singular)** which stands for **"me" (first person singular)** in direct speech into **the object "me" (first person singular)** in indirect speech.

No one student who chooses option (e) he will do it for him.



8. "My father has arrived from London". He said.
- | | |
|--|-----------|
| a. He says that his father had arrived from London. | - |
| b. He said that his father had arrived from London. | 15 |
| c. He says that his father arrived from London. | - |
| d. He said that his father arrived from London. | 5 |
| e. He said that his father arrives from London. | - |

In this question there is no student who chooses option (a) He says that his father had arrived from London. There are 15 students who choose option (b) He said that his father had arrived from London. This is a correct answer it is according to the rule of changing direct speech into indirect speech, where the indirect speech of **present perfect tense [S+ have/has +V3]** is **past perfect tense [S+ had +V3]**.

There is no student who chooses option (c) He says that his father arrived from London. There are 5 students who choose option (d) He said that his father **arrived** from London. This is a wrong answer because they do not know how to change direct speech into indirect speech, especially in changing **present perfect tense [S+ have/has + V3]** into **past perfect tense [S+ had + V3]**. The students make mistake by changing **present perfect tense [S+ have/has + V3]** in direct speech into **simple past [S+ V2]** in indirect speech, while the correct answer is, it should be changed into **past perfect tense [S+ had + V3]** in indirect speech.

There is no student who chooses option (e) He said that his father arrives from London.

9. "My brother is a soldier". The indirect statement form is:

- | | |
|---|----|
| a. She said that her brother was a soldier. | 18 |
| b. She said that her brother will be a soldier. | - |
| c. She said that her brother were a soldier | 1 |
| d. She says that her brother were a soldier. | - |
| e. She said that her brother is a soldier. | 1 |

In this question, there are 18 students who choose option (a) She said that her brother was a soldier. This is a correct answer because it based on the rule of changing direct speech into indirect t speech: to change the direct speech into indirect speech in **present tense [S+ auxiliary verb (am, is, are, have, and has)]**, the sentence must be changed into **past tense [S+ auxiliary verb (was, were, and had)]**.

There is no student who chooses option (b) She said that her brother will be a soldier. There is only one student who chooses option (c) She said that her brother **were** a soldier. This is an incorrect answer. The mistake can be found in the **auxiliary verb "were"**. Were used to follow the plural noun such as: they, you, and we in the past tense, while the pronoun of the sentence is **"her brother" (possessive pronoun)** which is not a plural noun. So, it should be followed by the **auxiliary verb "was"** (in the past tense) in indirect speech.

There is no student who chooses option (d) She says that her brother were a soldier. And there is only one student who chooses option (e) She said that her brother **is** a soldier. This is an incorrect answer because she/he does not change the tense. The auxiliary verb **"is"** should be changed into the past form **"was"** in indirect speech.

10. He said to me "I am busy". The indirect form is:

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| a. He says to me that he is busy. | 5 |
| b. He tells me that he would be busy. | - |
| c. He said he is busy. | 1 |
| d. He told me that he was busy. | 12 |
| e. He said to me that I was busy. | 2 |

In this question, there are 5 students who choose option (a) **He says** to me that he **is** busy. This is a wrong answer because they make a mistake by changing the **reporting verb "He told"** (in past tense) into the **reporting verb "He says"** (in present tense). The correct answer is, the reporting verb should be still in past tense **"He told or He said"**. **The reported speech** should be changed into **past tense**. So, **the auxiliary verb "is"** (in present tense) should be changed into **the auxiliary verb "was"** (in past tense) based on the rule of changing direct speech into indirect speech, where the indirect speech of **present tense [S+ auxiliary verb (am, is, are, has and have)]** is **past tense [S+ auxiliary verb (was, were, and had)]**.

There is no student who chooses option (b) He tells me that he would be busy. And there is only one student who chooses option (c) He said he is busy. This is an incorrect answer because **the auxiliary verb "is"** should be changed into **the auxiliary verb "was"** in indirect speech.

There are 12 students who choose option (d) He told me that he was busy. This is a correct answer because it is according to the rule of changing direct speech into indirect speech, where the indirect speech of **present tense**

[S+ auxiliary verb (am, is, are, have and has)] is past tense [S+ auxiliary verb (was, were, and had)]. The subject "I" (first person singular) in direct speech stands for "He" (third person singular). So, the subject in indirect speech is "He" (third person singular) and it followed by the auxiliary verb "was" (in past form).

There are 2 students who choose option (e) He said to me that I was busy. This is a wrong answer because the pronoun "I" (first person singular) should be changed into the pronoun "he" (third person singular) in indirect speech.

11. Dini said, "I try to get a taxi".

Dini said that.....

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----|
| a. she tried to get a taxi. | 17 |
| b. she tries to get a taxi. | 1 |
| c. she will try to get a taxi. | 1 |
| d. she was tried to get a taxi. | 1 |
| e. she got a taxi. | - |

In this question, there are 17 students who choose option (a) she tried to get a taxi. This answer is correct because it is according to the rule that the indirect speech of simple present [S+ V1 (es/s)] is simple past [S+ V2].

There is only one student who chooses option (b) she tries to get a taxi. This is incorrect because she/he makes mistake in the verb-form. The present form of verb in direct speech of simple present [S+ V1 (es/s)] should be changed into past-form of verb in indirect speech of simple past [S+ V2].

There is only one student who chooses option (c) she will try to get a taxi. This is an incorrect answer because she/he does not know how to change direct speech into indirect speech properly, especially how to change **simple present [S+ V1 (es/s)] into simple past [S+ V2]**.

There is only one student who chooses option (d) she was tried to get a taxi. This answer is wrong because she/he makes mistake by changing the direct speech of **simple present [S+ V1 (es/s)] into past-form with an auxiliary verb “was” (was + tried)** in indirect speech.

No one student who chooses option (e) she got a taxi.

12. Barbara said to Dean, “My uncle has sent me a letter”.

The indirect form is:

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| a. She tells him that her uncle sends her a letter. | 4 |
| b. She told him that her uncle had been sending him a letter. | 1 |
| c. She told him that her uncle had sent her a letter. | 14 |
| d. She told him that his uncle sent her a letter. | - |
| e. She tells him that his uncle had sent her a letter. | 1 |

In this question, there are 4 students who choose option (a) **She tells him** that her uncle **sends** her a letter. This is an incorrect answer because they change **the reporting verb “Barbara said to Dean”** (in past tense) into the **reporting verb “She tells him”** (in present tense). Another mistake is in the verb-form **“sends”** (present form) which should be changed into the verb-form **“had+ sent”** (past perfect tense) in indirect speech, based on the rule of changing direct to indirect speech.

There is only one student who chooses option (b) She told him that her uncle **had been sending him** a letter. This is incorrect because she/he changes the **present perfect tense [S+ have/has + V3]** in direct speech into **past perfect continuous [S+ had +been +V1 +ing]** in indirect speech. The correct answer is, it should be changed into **past perfect tense [S+ had + V3]** in indirect speech. Another mistake is in **the object "him" (third person singular)** which should be **"her" (third person singular)**.

There are 14 students who choose option (c) She told him that her uncle had sent her a letter. This is a correct answer. The students already know how to change direct speech into indirect speech. In this case, in changing **present perfect tense [S+ have/has+ V3]** in direct speech into **past perfect tense [S+ had+ V3]**. They change **the subject "my uncle" (possessive pronoun)** which stands for **"Barbara" (proper noun)** in direct speech into **the subject "her uncle" (Barbaras'uncle) possessive pronoun** in indirect speech. They also change **the object "me" (first person singular)** which stands for **"Barbara" (proper noun)** in direct speech into the object **"her" (third person singular)** in indirect speech.

There is no student who chooses option (d) She told him that his uncle sent her a letter. And there is only one student who chooses option (e) She **tells** him that **his uncle** had sent her a letter. This is incorrect because he/she changes **the reporting verb "Barbara said to Dean"** (in past tense) into the **reporting verb "she tells him"** (in present tense). She/he also make mistake in **the subject "my uncle" (possessive pronoun)** which stands for **"Barbara"** in direct speech which should be changed into **the subject "her uncle" (Barbaras'uncle) possessive pronoun** in indirect speech.

13. "I will be so late tomorrow", the director said.

The director said to me that.....

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| a. he would be so late tomorrow. | 9 |
| b. I would be so late the next day. | - |
| c. he will be so late that day. | - |
| d. I will be so late tomorrow. | - |
| e. he would be so late the next day. | 11 |

In this question, there are 9 students who choose option (a) he would be so late **tomorrow**. This is an incorrect answer because they make a mistake in **adverb of time "tomorrow"** which should be changed into **the adverb of time "the next day"** in indirect speech.

There is no student who chooses option (b) I would be so late the next day, (c) he will be so late that day and option (d) I will be so late tomorrow. There are 11 students who choose option (e) he would be so late the next day this answer is correct because they change direct speech into indirect speech correctly, especially in changing **simple future [S+ will/shall+ V1]** into **conditional tense [S+ would/should+ V1]**. They change **the subject "I" (first person singular)** which stands for **"the director" (proper noun)** in direct speech into **the subject "he" (third person singular)** in indirect speech. They also change **the adverb of time "tomorrow"** in direct speech into **the adverb of time "the next day"** in indirect speech.

14. "Time is precious", the teacher told the pupils.

The teacher told the pupils.....

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| a. that time is precious. | 1 |
| b. that time will be precious. | - |
| c. that time was precious. | 19 |
| d. to time is precious. | - |
| e. don't waste the time. | - |

In this question, there is only one student who chooses option (a) that time is precious. This is an incorrect answer. She/he makes mistake in changing direct speech into indirect speech especially in changing **present tense [S+ auxiliary verb (am, is, are, have and has)]** into **past tense [S+ auxiliary verb (was, were, had)]**. She/he still uses "**present tense**" in indirect speech which should be changed into "**past tense**" in indirect speech.

There is no student who chooses option (b) that time will be precious, (d) to time is precious and (e) don't waste the time. There are 19 students who choose option (c) that time was precious. This answer is correct. The students already now how to change direct speech into indirect speech correctly, especially in changing **present tense [S+ auxiliary verb (am, is, are, have and has)]** in direct speech into **past tense [S+ auxiliary verb (was, were, had)]** in indirect speech.

15. "I'll come to your house tonight, John".

She told John.....

- | | |
|---|---|
| a. I would come to her house that night. | - |
| b. that she will come to his house tonight. | 4 |

- c. that she would come to my house tonight. -
- d. that she would come to his house that night. 16**
- e. John come to her house that night. -

In this question, there is no student who chooses option (a) I would come to her house that night. There are 4 students who choose option (b) that she **will come** to his house **tonight**. This is incorrect because they do not change **the simple future [S+ will/shall +V1]** in direct speech into **conditional tense [S+ would/should +V1]** in indirect speech. They still use **simple future [S+ will/shall +V1]** in indirect speech. Another mistake can be found **in the adverb of time “tonight”** in direct speech which should be changed into **the adverb of time “that night”** in indirect speech.

There is no student who chooses option (c) that she would come to my house tonight and (e) John come to her house that night. There are 16 students who choose option (d) that she would come to his house that night. This is the correct answer because they change **simple future [S+ will/shall+V1]** in direct speech into **conditional tense [S+ would/should+V1]** in indirect speech correctly. They change **the subject “I” (first person singular)** in direct speech into **the subject “she” (third person singular)** in indirect speech. They change **the object “your house” (possessive pronoun)** which stands for **“John”** in direct speech into **the object “his house” (possessive pronoun)** in indirect speech. They also change **the adverb of time “tonight”** in direct speech into **the adverb of time “that night”** in indirect speech.

16. "The entire trip costs us one thousand dollars", the manager said.

The manager said that the entire trip.....one thousand dollars.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| a. costing us | - |
| b. cost them | 5 |
| c. costed us | 3 |
| d. costed them | 11 |
| e. costs them | 1 |

In this question, there is no student who chooses option (a) costing us.

There are 5 students who choose option (b) **cost** them. This is a wrong answer, because they do not change **the present form "cost"** into **past form "costed"** in indirect speech.

There are 3 students who choose option (c) costed **us**. This is an incorrect answer because they do not change **the object "us" (first person plural)** in direct speech into **the object "them" (third person plural)** in indirect speech.

There are 11 students who choose option (d) costed them. This is the correct answer. They change **simple present [S+ V1 (es/s)]** in direct speech into **simple past [S+ V2]** in indirect speech.. They also change **the object "us" (first person plural)** into **the object "them" (third person plural)** in indirect speech.

There is only one student who chooses option (e) **costs** them. This is a wrong answer because she/he still uses **simple present [S+ V1 (es/s)]** in indirect speech. The correct answer is, it should be changed into **simple past [S+ V2]** in indirect speech.

17. He said, "I will wait for you". The indirect is.....

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| a. He said that he will wait for me. | 1 |
| b. He said that he would wait for me. | 19 |
| c. He said that he will have wait for me. | - |
| d. He said that he will have been waiting for me. | - |
| e. He says that he will wait for me. | - |

In this question, there is only one student who chooses option (a) He said that he **will wait** for me. This answer is incorrect because she/he still uses **simple future [S+ will/shall +V1]** in indirect speech, while the correct answer is it should be changed into **conditional tense [S+ would/should +V1]** in indirect speech.

There are 19 students choose option (b) He said that he would wait for me. This is correct, and it shows that they already know how to change direct speech into indirect speech, especially in changing **simple future [S+ will/shall+ V1]** in direct speech into **conditional tense [S+ would/should +V1]** in indirect speech.

There is no student chooses option (c) He said that he will have wait for me, (d) He said that he will have been waiting for me, and (e) He says that he will wait for me.

18. "I am a student and I have studied for three years".

He said that he..... a student and..... for three years.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------|
| a. is, have studied | - |
| b. was, studied | 2 |

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| c. was, have studied | - |
| d. was, had studied | 18 |
| e. is, had studied | - |

In this question, there is no student chooses option (a) is, have studied. There are only two students who choose option (b) was, **studied**. This answer is incorrect because they change **present perfect tense [S+ have/has +V3]** in direct speech into **simple past [S+ V2]** in indirect speech which should be changed into **past perfect tense [S+ had +V3]** in indirect speech.

There is no student chooses option (c) was, have studied, and (e) is, had studied. There are 18 students who choose option (d) was, had studied. This is a correct answer because it is according to the rule of changing direct speech into indirect speech. They change **present tense [S+ auxiliary verb (am, is, are, have and has)]** in direct speech into **past tense [S+ auxiliary verb (was, were, had)]** in indirect speech. They also change the **present perfect tense [S+ have/has +V3]** in direct speech into **past perfect tense [S+ had +V3]** in indirect speech.

19. "I work here". Don answered.

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| a. Don answered that he worked there. | 14 |
| b. Don answered that he works here. | 4 |
| c. Don answers that he worked there. | 1 |
| d. Don answers that he works here. | 1 |
| e. Don answered that he had worked here. | - |

In this question, there are 14 students who choose option (a) Don answered that he worked there. This answer is correct because they change **simple present [S+ V1 (es/s)]** in direct speech into **simple past [S+ V2]** in indirect speech correctly. They also change **the adverb of place “here”** in direct speech into **the adverb of place “there”** in indirect speech.

There are 4 students who choose option (b) Don answered that he **works here**. It shows that they are not aware of fact that when they change direct speech into indirect speech, **simple present [S+ V1 (es/s)]** should become **simple past [S+ V2]**. They think that they still can use **simple present [S+ V1 (es/s)]** in indirect speech. Another mistake can be found in **the adverb of place “here”** in direct speech which should be changed into **the adverb of place “there”** in indirect speech.

There is only one student chooses option (c) **Don answers** that he worked there. It is also incorrect because they change **the reporting verb “Don answered”** (in past tense) into **the reporting verb “Don answers”** (in present tense).

There is also only one student who chooses option (d) **Don answers** that he **works here**. This is a wrong answer because she/he changes **the reporting verb “Don answered”** (in past tense) into **the reporting verb “Don answers”** (in present tense). Another mistake is also found in the changing of direct speech into indirect speech. She/he does not change **simple present [S+ V1 (es/s)]** in direct speech into **simple past [S+ V2]** in indirect speech. She/he also does not change **the adverb of place “here”** in direct speech into **the adverb of place “there”** in indirect speech.

There is no student chooses option (e) Don answered that he had worked here.

20. He said, "I will study hard to pass this exam". The indirect is:

- a. He says that he will study hard to pass this exam. -
- b. He said that he would study hard to pass this exam. 6
- c. He says that he would study hard to pass this exam. 2
- d. He said that I will study hard to pass that exam. -
- e. **He said that he would study hard to pass that exam.** 12

In this question, there is no student chooses option (a) He says that he will study hard to pass this exam. There are 6 students choose option (b) He said that he would study hard to pass **this** exam. This is a wrong answer because they do not pay attention to **the noun "this"** in direct speech, which should be changed into **the noun "that"** in indirect speech.

There are 2 students who choose option (c) He says that he would study hard to pass **this** exam. This is an incorrect answer because they change **the reporting verb "He said"** (in past form) into **the reporting verb "He says"** (in present form). Another mistake is in **the noun "this"** which should be changed into **the noun "that"** in indirect speech.

There is no student chooses option (d) He said that I will study hard to pass that exam. There are 12 students who choose option (e) He said that he would study hard to pass that exam. This answer is correct because it based on the rule of transforming direct speech into indirect speech, where **the simple future [S+ will/shall+ V1]** in direct speech are changed into **conditional tense [S+ would/should +V1]** in indirect speech. They change **the subject "I" (first person singular)** in direct speech into **the subject "he" (third person singular)** in indirect speech. They also change **the noun "this"** in direct speech into **the noun "that"** in indirect speech.

After looking at the data and analyzing the result of the test, the writer shows on the table the result of the students work in choosing the correct answer that consist of 20 numbers and each of the numbers consists of five options.

For knowing the answer presentation that is correctly from the test result of the students, so the writer uses formula as follow:

$$P = \frac{SC}{Q} \times 100\%$$

Table 1
“Multiple Choice Test”
The Ability of Each Student

Students No.	Number of questions	correct answer	score	Total of correct answer	percentage
1	20	11	1	11	55%
2	20	12	1	12	60%
3	20	13	1	13	65%
4	20	14	1	14	70%
5	20	11	1	11	55%
6	20	11	1	11	55%
7	20	16	1	16	80%
8	20	16	1	16	80%
9	20	16	1	16	80%
10	20	14	1	14	70%
11	20	12	1	12	60%
12	20	17	1	17	85%
13	20	14	1	14	70%
14	20	15	1	15	75%
15	20	16	1	16	80%
16	20	16	1	16	80%
17	20	14	1	14	70%
18	20	19	1	19	95%
19	20	7	1	7	35%
20	20	11	1	11	55%

**Students' Ability in General
"Multiple Choice"**



Number of students	Number of questions	Total of correct answer		percentage
		Correct answer	score	
1	20	19	19	95
1	20	17	17	85
5	20	16	16	80
1	20	15	15	75
4	20	14	14	70
1	20	13	13	65
2	20	12	12	60
4	20	11	11	55
1	20	7	7	35
20	Score Average			68,75

Based on the table above, there is no student who answers the entire questions correctly (100%). There is only one student who gives 19 correct answers (95%), and it is excellent criterion. There is only one student who gives 17 correct answers (85%), and it is also excellent criterion. There are 5 students who give 16 correct answers (80%), and it is good criterion. There is only one student who gives 15 correct answers (75%), and it is also good criterion. There are 4 students who give 14 correct answers (70%), and it is sufficient criterion. There is one student who gives 13 correct answers (65%), and it is also sufficient criterion. There are 2 students who give 12 correct answers (60%), and it is bad criterion. There are 4 students who give 11 correct answers (55%), and it is also in bad criterion. And there are only on student who gives 7 correct answers (35%), and it is very bad criterion.

The level student's ability in using direct and indirect speech in statement form in multiple choices is sufficient (68,75).

3.2 Data Presentation and Analysis Two (Essay Test)

The second question is essay test. This part consists of 10 numbers and the students have to transform the sentence from direct speech into indirect speech and vice versa. The data is not grouped according to the tenses.

1. He said that he would be a doctor.

Answer:

a. Correct:

He said, "I will be a doctor" 12

b. Incorrect:

"He will be a doctor". He said 2

He says. "He will be a doctor" 1

"He will be a doctor". Said Tono 1

He says "I will be a doctor" 1

He said "I be a doctor" 1

"I am will be a doctor". He said 1

"I will be a doctor" 1

In the question number 1, there are 8 students who give incorrect answer. Most of them make mistake because they do not know how to change direct speech into indirect speech, especially in changing **simple future [S+ will/shall +V1]** in direct speech into **conditional tense [S+ would/should +V1]** in indirect speech and vice versa. Another mistake can be found in **the subject "he" (third person singular)** in indirect speech which should be changed into **the subject "I" (first person singular)** in direct speech.

There are 12 students who answer the question correctly. They change the indirect speech into direct speech correctly. In this case, **the conditional tense [S+ would/should +V1]** in indirect speech into **simple future [S+ will/shall +V1]** in direct speech. They change **the subject “he” (third person singular)** of indirect speech into **the subject “I” (first person singular)** in direct speech.

2. Niken said that she was in the living room then
Answer:

a. Correct:

Niken said, “I am in the living room now” 1

b. Incorrect:

“I am in the living room then” Niken says. 1

“I in the living room then” Niken told her. 1

“I am in the living room then” Niken told her. 1

Niken says “She is in the living room then” 1

Niken said “I am in the living room then” 7

“She is in the living room then” Niken said. 4

“She is in the living room” 1

Niken said “I was in the living room yesterday” 2

In the question number 2, there are 18 students who give incorrect answer. The mistake can be found in their lack of knowledge in changing direct speech into indirect speech and vice versa. They don't know how to change **past tense [S+ auxiliary verb (was, were, had)]** in indirect speech

into **present tense [S+ auxiliary verb (am, is, are, have and has)]** in direct speech. They also make mistakes in **the subject “she” (third person singular)** in indirect speech which should be changed into **the subject “I” (first person singular)** in direct speech. Another mistake is in **the adverb of time “then”** which should be changed into **the adverb of time “now”** in direct speech.

There is only one student who gives the correct answer. She/he changes indirect speech into direct speech correctly. She/he transforms **past tense [S+ auxiliary verb (was, were, had)]** in indirect speech into **present tense [S+ auxiliary verb (am, is, are, have and has)]** in direct speech. She/he changes **the subject “she” (third person singular)** which stands for **“Niken”** in indirect speech into **the subject “I” (first person singular)** in direct speech. She/he also changes **the adverb of time “then”** in indirect speech into **the adverb of time “now”** in direct speech.

One student does not answer the question above.

3. Adrian said, “I have done everything to prevent it”.

Answer:

a. Correct:

Adrian said that he had done everything to prevent it. 11

b. Incorrect:

Adrian said, I have done everything to prevent it. 1

Adrian said that he had been do everything to prevent it. 1

Adrian said that he have been do everything to prevent it. 1

He have done everything to prevent it.	2
Adrian said that he had done everything to prevent that.	1
Adrian said that he had been doing everything to prevent it.	1
Adrian said the he had done everything to prevent it.	1
She told me that she has done everything to prevent it.	1

In the question number 3, there are 9 students who give the wrong answer. The mistake can be seen in their lack of knowledge in changing direct speech into indirect speech. In this case, in changing **present perfect tense** [S+have/has+V3] in direct speech into **past perfect tense** [S+ had +V3] in indirect speech. Some of the students do not change the reported speech of the sentence. Another mistake is still in the changing of the subject. **The subject “I” (first person singular)** in direct speech should be changed into **the subject “he” (third person singular)** in indirect speech.

There are 11 students who give the correct answer. They change **present perfect tense** [S+have/has+V3] in direct speech into **past perfect tense** [S+ had +V3] in indirect speech correctly. They also change **the subject “I” (first person singular)** which stands for **“Adrian”** in direct speech into **the subject “he” (third person singular)** in indirect speech.

4. Susi said, “I am on holiday with my friends”.

Answer:

a. Correct:

Susi said that she was on holiday with her friends. 9

b. Incorrect:

Susi said that she is on holiday with her friends.	2
Susi told that she was on holiday with her friends.	1
She on holiday with her friends.	1
She said that she was on holiday with her friends.	1
She is on holiday with her friends.	1
Susi said that he was holiday with her friends.	1
Susi said that she was on holiday with my friends.	2
Susi said that she was on holiday with his friends.	1

In the question number 4, there are 10 students who give incorrect answer. They still make mistake in changing direct speech into indirect speech, especially in changing **present tense [S+ auxiliary verb (am, is, are, have and has)]** in direct speech into **past tense [S+ auxiliary verb (was, were, had)]** in indirect speech. Some of them are forget to change **the auxiliary verb “am”** (present tense) in direct into **the auxiliary verb “was”** (past tense) in indirect speech. The mistake also found in **the subject “he” (third person singular)** in indirect speech which should be changed into **the subject “she” (Susi) third person singular)** in indirect speech. Another mistake is in **the possessive pronoun “my friends” and “his friends”** in indirect speech which should be **the possessive pronoun “her friends”** in indirect speech.

There are 9 students who answer the question correctly. They have already known how to change **present tense [S+ auxiliary verb (am, is, are, have and has)]** in direct speech into **past tense [S+ auxiliary verb (was,**

were, had)] in indirect speech. They change **the subject “I” (first person singular)** which stands for “Susi” in direct speech into **the subject “she” (third person singular)** in indirect speech. They also change **the possessive pronoun “my friends”** which stands for “Susi” in direct speech into **the possessive pronoun “her friends” (Susi friends)** in indirect speech.

There is one student who does not answer the question.

5. Ani said, “I have seen the film before”.

Answer:

a. Correct:

Ani said that she had seen the film before. 9

b. Incorrect:

Ani said that she had been seeing the film before. 1

Ani said that she had seen the film last ago. 1

Ani said that she had saw the film then. 2

She had saw the film before. 1

Ani told that she has seen the film before. 2

Ani said had seen the film before. 1

Ani said that she have seen the film before. 2

In the question number 5, there are 10 students who give the wrong answer. Their answers are not suitable for the rule of changing direct speech into indirect speech. In this case, the changing of **present perfect tense [S+have/has+V3]** in direct speech into **past perfect tense [S+ had +V3]** in indirect speech.

There are 9 students who give the correct answer because it is according to the rule of changing direct speech into indirect speech. They change **present perfect tense [S+have/has+V3]** in direct speech into **past perfect tense [S+ had +V3]** in indirect speech correctly. They change **the subject "I" (first person singular)** which stands for **"Ani"** in direct speech into **the subject "she" (third person singular)** in indirect speech.

There is only one student who does not answer the question above.

6. "I need to borrow some money". My brother told me.

Answer:

a. Correct:

My brother told me that he needed to borrow some money. 5

b. Incorrect:

My brother told me that he need to borrow some money. 3

My brother told me that he was needed to borrow some money. 3

My brother told me that he need to borrowed some money. 1

My brother told me that she needed to borrow some money. 1

She told me that she was need to borrow some money. 2

My mother told me that he was needed to borrow some money. 1

My brother told me, she need to borrow some money. 1

My brother told me that he needed to borrowed some money. 1

My brother told me, he to borrow some money. 2

In the question number 6, there are 15 students who give incorrect answer. Some of them, change the indirect speech of **simple present [S+ V1(es/s)]** into **past tense in passive form [auxiliary verb (was) + V3]**, and into **simple present [S+ V1(es/s)]**. While the answer is, it should be changed into **simple past [S+ V2]** in indirect speech. Another mistake is in the **pronoun “she” (third person singular) as a subject** in indirect speech which should be changed into **the subject “he” (third person singular)** in indirect speech.

There are 5 students who give the correct answer because it is according to the rule of changing direct speech into indirect speech. They change **simple present [S+ V1(es/s)]** in direct speech into **simple past [S+ V2]** in indirect speech correctly. They also change **the subject “I” (first person singular)** which stands for **“my brother”** in direct speech into **the subject “he” (brother)** in indirect speech correctly.

7. “Mr. Marson has gone out”. The secretary told me.

Answer:

a. Correct:

The secretary told me that Mr. Marson had gone out. 10

b. Incorrect:

The secretary told me that Mr. Marson has gone out. 1

The secretary told me that Mr. Marson had been go out. 2

The secretary told me that Mr. Marson have gone out. 2

The secretary told me that me has gone out. 1

The secretary told me that Mr. Marson had been going out. 1

The secretary told me that he had gone out. 1

The secretary told me that he has gone out. 1

In the question number 7, there are 9 students who give the wrong answer. Most of them do not change the reported speech of the sentence. They still use **present perfect tense [S+have/has+V3]** as the changing of **present perfect tense [S+have/has+V3]** in indirect speech which should be changed into **past perfect tense [S+ had +V3]** in indirect speech, based on the rule of changing direct speech into indirect speech. There is also a mistake that the student made by changing **present perfect tense [S+have/has+V3]** in direct speech into **past perfect continuous [S+ had+ been+ V1+ (ing)]** in indirect speech. Another mistake also found in **the subject "he" (third person singular)** in indirect speech which should be **the subject "Mr. Marson" (proper noun)** in indirect speech.

There are 10 students who give the correct answer. They change **present perfect tense [S+have/has+V3]** in direct speech into **past perfect tense [S+ had +V3]** in indirect speech according to the rule of changing direct speech into indirect speech. They also do not change **the subject "Mr. Marson" (proper noun)** in direct speech into **the subject "he" (third person singular)** in indirect speech. Because, **the subject "Mr. Marson" (proper noun)** in direct speech is not stand for **the subject "The Secretary" (proper noun)** and **the object "me" (first person singular)**, so it should not be changed into **the subject "he" (Mr. Marson) third person singular** in indirect speech. **The subject "Mr. Marson** in direct speech should be rewrite into **the subject "Mr. Marson" (proper noun)** in indirect speech.

Only one student does not answer the question above.

8. "I will go to the market". Andrew said.

Answer:

a. Correct:

Andrew said that he would go to the market. 7

b. Incorrect:

Andrew said that he would went to the market. 3

He said that I would go to the market. 1

Andrew said that he will be go to the market. 1

Andrew said that he would gone to the market. 3

Andrew said that he was will go to the market. 1

Andrew said that he will go to the market. 3

Andrew said, She will go to the market. 1

In the question number 8, there are 13 students who give the wrong answer. They are not aware of the fact that **simple future "will/shall+ V1"** should be changed into **conditional tense" would/should+ V1"**. The mistake in changing direct speech of **simple future [S+ will/shall+V1]** into indirect speech of **conditional tense [S+would/should+V1]** can be seen in the **modal "would + V2", "would + V3", "will + be", and "will + V1"** which should be changed into **"would + V1"**. The mistake also found in **the subject "I" (first person singular) and "She" (third person singular)** in indirect speech which should be changed into **the subject "he" (third person singular)**.

There are 7 students who give the correct answer. They have known how to change **simple future [S+will/shall+V1]** in direct speech into **conditional tense [S+would/should+V1]** in indirect speech correctly. They also change **the subject “I” (first person singular)** which stands for **“Andrew”** in direct speech into **the subject “He” (third person singular)** in indirect speech.

9. “We have lunch in Luigi’s restaurant”. They said.

Answer:

a. Correct:

They said that they had lunch in Lugi’s Restaurant. 8

b. Incorrect:

They said that we has lunch in Lugi’s Restaurant. 2

They said that we had lunch in Lugi’s Restaurant. 1

They said that them have lunch in Lugi’s Restaurant. 1

They said that they have lunch in Lugi’s Restaurant. 3

They said that us had launched in Lugi’s Restaurant. 1

They said that have lunch in Lugi’s Restaurant. 1

They said, we have lunch in Lugi’s Restaurant. 1

They said, our had lunch in Lugi’s Restaurant. 2

In the question number 9, there are 12 students who give the wrong answer. They are not pay attention to the fact that **“have”** should be changed into **the past tense “had”**. The mistake in changing direct speech of **present tense [S+ auxiliary verb (am, is, are, have and has)]** into indirect speech of

past tense [S+ auxiliary verb (was, were, had)] can be seen in **the auxiliary verb “has”, “have”, and “had + V3”** which should be changed into **“had”**. Another mistake is in **the pronoun “we”, “them”, “us”, and “our”** which should be changed into **pronoun “they” (third person plural)** in indirect speech.

There are 8 students who give the correct answer. They change **present tense [S+ auxiliary verb (am, is, are, have and has)]** in direct speech into **past tense [S+ auxiliary verb (was, were, had)]** in indirect speech correctly. They change **the subject “we” (first person plural)** in direct speech into **the subject “they” (third person plural)** in indirect speech.

10. “I will phone you tonight”. Sarah told Simon.

Answer:

a. Correct:

Sarah told Simon that she would phone him that night. 2

b. Incorrect:

Sarah told Simon, she will phone you tonight. 2

Sarah told Simon that she was will phone Simon tonight. 1

Sarah told Simon that she would phone him this night. 1

Sarah told Simon that she would phone him tonight. 3

Sarah told Simon that she would phone me tonight. 4

Sarah told Simon that she will be phoned him tonight. 1

Sarah told Simon that she would phone you that night. 2

Sarah told Simon that she would phoned her tonight. 1

Sarah told Simon that she will phone him tonight. 1

Sarah told Simon that he would phone you tonight. 1

In the question number 10, there are 17 students who give the wrong answer. They are not aware of the fact that **“will”** should be changed into **past tense “would”**. The mistake in changing direct speech of **simple future [S+will/shall+V1]** into indirect speech of **conditional tense [S+would/should+V1]** can be found in **the modal “will + V1”, “will + be + V3”, and “would + V2/V3”** which should be changed into **“would + V1”**. The mistakes also made by the students in **the subject “he”** which should be changed into **the subject “she” (third person singular)**, and **the object “you”, “Simon”, “me”, and “her”** which should be changed into **the object “him” (third person singular)**. Another mistake is in **the adverb of time “tonight”** which should be **“that night”** in indirect speech.

There are only 2 students who give the correct answer. They change **the simple future [S+will/shall+V1]** in direct speech into **conditional tense [S+would/should+V1]** in indirect speech correctly. They change **the subject “I” (first person singular)** which stands for **“Sarah”** in direct speech into **the subject “she” (third person singular)** in indirect speech. They change **the object “you” (second person singular)** which stands for **“Simon”** in direct speech into **the object “him” (third person singular)** in indirect speech. They also change **the adverb of time “tonight”** in direct speech into **the adverb of time “that night”** in indirect speech according to the rule of changing direct speech into indirect speech.

One student does not answer the question above.

After looking at the data and analyzing the result of the test, the writer shows on the table the result of the students work in changing direct speech into indirect speech that consist of 10 numbers.

For knowing the correct answer presentation from the test result of the students, so the writer uses formula as follow:

$$P = \frac{SC}{Q} \times 100\%$$

Table 2
“Essay Test”
The Ability of Each Student

Students No.	Number of questions	correct answer	Score	Total of correct answer	percentage
1	10	6	5	30	60%
2	10	1	5	5	10%
3	10	0	5	0	0%
4	10	0	5	0	0%
5	10	5	5	25	50%
6	10	5	5	25	50%
7	10	0	5	0	0%
8	10	4	5	20	40%
9	10	3	5	15	30%
10	10	4	5	20	40%
11	10	5	5	25	50%
12	10	1	5	5	10%
13	10	5	5	25	50%
14	10	5	5	25	50%
15	10	4	5	20	40%
16	10	6	5	30	60%
17	10	7	5	35	70%
18	10	9	5	45	90%
19	10	2	5	10	20%
20	10	2	5	10	20%

**Students' Ability in General
"Essay Test"**

Number of students	Number of questions	Total of correct answer		percentage
		Correct answer	score	
1	10	9	45	90%
1	10	7	35	70%
2	10	6	30	60%
5	10	5	25	50%
3	10	4	20	40%
1	10	3	15	30%
2	10	2	10	20%
2	10	1	5	10%
3	10	0	0	0%
20	Score Average			37

Based on the table above, there is no student who can answer all of the questions correctly (100%). There is only one student who gives 9 correct answers (90%), and it is excellent criterion. There is only one student who gives 7 correct answers (70%), and it is sufficient criterion. There are 2 students who give 6 correct answers (60%), and it is bad criterion. There are 5 students who give 5 correct answers (50%), and it is very bad criterion. There are 3 students who give 4 correct answers (40%), and it is also in very bad criterion. There is only one student who gives 3 correct answers (30%), and it is very bad criterion. There are 2 students who give 2 correct answers (20%), and it is very bad criterion. There are 2 students who give one correct answer (10%), and it is very bad criterion. And the last, there are 3 students who do not give the correct answer (0%), so it is also in very bad criterion.

The level student's ability in changing direct speech into indirect speech and vice versa in statement form in essay is very bad (37).

For this, the following the writer explains the third table in which shows the presentation of the total students to answer correctly in changing direct speech into indirect speech, and likewise on the contrary. The writer also puts out the criterion that is in showing the students' ability, that is:

Criterion	Value
Excellent	81 – 100%
Good	71 – 80%
Sufficient	61 - 70 %
Bad	51 – 60%
Very Bad	0 - 50%

To know the students' ability in general (multiple choice and essay) in determining a criterion, the writer uses the formula and shows on the table, as follow:

$$H = \frac{Nn}{n} \times 100\%$$

Table 3
“Multiple choice & Essay Test”
The Ability of Each Student

Students No.	Total of questions	Number of correct answer		Total of Correct Answer	Total Score
		Multiple Choice	Essay		
1	30	11	6	17	41
2	30	12	1	13	17
3	30	13	0	13	13
4	30	14	0	14	14
5	30	11	5	16	36
6	30	11	5	16	36
7	30	16	0	16	16
8	30	16	4	20	36
9	30	16	3	19	31
10	30	14	4	18	34
11	30	12	5	17	37
12	30	17	1	18	22
13	30	14	5	19	39
14	30	15	5	20	40
15	30	16	4	20	36
16	30	16	6	22	46
17	30	14	7	21	49
18	30	19	9	28	64
19	30	7	2	9	17
20	30	11	2	13	21

**Students' Ability in General
"Multiple Choice & Essay Test"**

Number of Students	Total of Questions	Total Score	Percentage
1	30	64	91,43
1	30	49	70
1	30	46	65,71
1	30	41	58,57
1	30	40	57,14
1	30	39	55,71
1	30	37	52,86
4	30	36	51,43
1	30	34	48,57
1	30	31	44,29
1	30	22	31,43
1	30	21	30
2	30	17	24,29
1	30	16	22,86
1	30	14	20
1	30	13	18,57
20	Score Average		46,07

Based on the table above, it can be seen that there is no student who can answer the entire questions correctly (100%). There is only one student gets the score of correct answer (91,43), and it is excellent criterion. There is one student gets the score of correct answer (70), and it is sufficient criterion. There is one student gets the score of correct answer (65,71), and it is also in sufficient criterion. There is only one student gets the score of correct answer (58,57), and it is bad criterion. There is one student gets the score of correct

answer (57,14), and it is bad criterion. There is one student gets the score of correct answer (55,71), and it is also bad criterion. There is one student gets the score of correct answer (52,86), and it is bad criterion. There are 4 students get the score of correct answer (51,43), and it is also in bad criterion. There is one student gets the score of correct answer (48,57), and it is very bad criterion. There is one student gets the score of correct answer (44,29), and it is also very bad criterion. There is one student gets the score of correct answer (31,43), and it is very bad criterion. There is one student gets the score of correct answer (30), and it is very bad criterion. There are 2 students get the score of correct answer (24,29), and it is also very bad criterion. There is one student gets the score of correct answer (22,86), and it is very bad criterion. There is one student gets the score of correct answer (20), and it is very bad criterion. And the last, there is one student gets the score of correct answer (18,57), and it is also in very bad criterion.

The level student's ability in using direct and indirect speech is very bad (46,07).

This case means that the ability of the students in changing direct speech into indirect speech and vice versa in statement form is very bad. The data refers that from 20 samples of students that had been researched, there are 9 students get the very bad criterion, 8 students get the bad criterion, 2 students get the sufficient criterion, and only one student gets the excellent criterion in answering all of the questions which are given 30 questions.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

4.1 CONCLUSIONS

After analyzing the data that is taken from 20 students of Exact class as the respondent from the second year students of SMA Negeri I Watan Soppeng, the writer concludes that the students' ability in using direct and indirect speech in statement form is as follows:

1. The students' errors in changing direct speech into indirect speech are found in such areas as: transforming the tenses, pronouns, and adverb of time and place.
2. The students' ability in changing direct speech into indirect speech and vice versa is very bad (46,07). One student gets 91,43 score and she/he is in the excellent criterion. One student gets 70 score, one student gets 65,71 score, and they are in the sufficient criterion. One student gets 58,57 score, one student gets 57,14 score, one student gets 55,71 score, one student gets 52,86 score, 4 students get 51,43 score and they are in the bad criterion. One student gets 48,57 score, one student gets 44,29 score, one student gets 31,43 score, one student gets 30, 2 students get 24,29 score, one student gets 22,86 score, one student gets 20 score, one student gets 18,57 score and they are in the very bad criterion. The comparison between multiple choice and essay test shows that multiple choice is better than essay test.

4.2 SUGGESTIONS

From the result of this research, the writer gives suggestion to both students and teachers of SMA Negeri I Watan Soppeng to increase their attention to direct and indirect speech. Having some English grammar books and taking English course are also important for the students to support their ability in English.

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APPENDICES

Name :

Nim :

Choose the best answer for each of the statement below:

1. "He drives his car very fast". They said.

The indirect form is:

- a. They said that he drove his car very fast.
- b. They say that he drives his car very fast.
- c. They said that he had driven his car very fast.
- d. They say that he drove his car very fast.
- e. They said that he has driven his car very fast.

2. "They will have a meeting".

The indirect statement form is:

- a. He told me that they will have a meeting.
- b. He told me that they would have a meeting.
- c. He tells me that they would have a meeting.
- d. He tells me that they would meet.
- e. He told me that they would meet.

3. "Your friends are my friends", He told us.

The correct reported speech of the statement above is:

- a. He told us that your friends were my friends.
- b. He told us that our friends were his friends.
- c. He tells us that my friends were his friends.
- d. He told us that his friends were my friends.
- e. He tells us that your friends were his friends.

4. I told her that I had something to show her.

The direct form of this sentence is:

- a. I said to her, "I have something to show her".
- b. "I have something to show you". I said to her.
- c. I said to her, "have you something to show me?".
- d. "I has something to show you". I told her.
- e. "I have something to show her". I tell her.

5. He told them he had a wonderful trip.

The direct form of the sentence is:

- a. He tells them "He has a wonderful trip".
- b. He told them "He has a wonderful trip".
- c. He told them "They have a wonderful trip".
- d. He tells them "I have a wonderful trip".
- e. He told them "I have a wonderful trip".

6. Siti said that he had passed his examination.

George said "....."

- a. "She has passed her examination".
- b. "He had passed his examination".
- c. "She passed her examination".
- d. "I have passed my examination".
- e. "I pass my examination".

7. "I will do it for you". He told me that.....
- a. I will do it for him.
 - b. I would do it for him.
 - c. he will do it for me.
 - d. he would do it for me.
 - e. he will do it for him.
8. "My father has arrived from London". He said.
- a. He says that his father had arrived from London.
 - b. He said that his father had arrived from London.
 - c. He says that his father arrived from London.
 - d. He said that his father arrived from London.
 - e. He said that his father arrives from London.
9. "My brother is a soldier". The indirect statement form is:
- a. She said that her brother was a soldier.
 - b. She said that her brother will be a soldier.
 - c. She said that her brother were a soldier
 - d. She says that her brother were a soldier.
 - e. She said that her brother is a soldier.
10. He said to me "I am busy". The indirect form is:
- a. He says to me that he is busy.
 - b. He tells me that he would be busy.
 - c. He said he is busy.
 - d. He told me that he was busy.
 - e. He said to me that I was busy.

11. Dini said, "I try to get a taxi".

Dini said that.....

- a. she tried to get a taxi.
- b. she tries to get a taxi.
- c. she will try to get a taxi.
- d. she was tried to get a taxi.
- e. she got a taxi.

12. Barbara said to Dean, "My uncle has sent me a letter".

The indirect form is:

- a. She tells him that her uncle sends her a letter.
- b. She told him that her uncle had been sending him a letter.
- c. She told him that her uncle had sent her a letter.
- d. She told him that his uncle sent her a letter.
- e. She tells him that his uncle had sent her a letter.

13. "I will be so late tomorrow", the director said.

The director said to me that.....

- a. he would be so late tomorrow.
- b. I would be so late the next day
- c. he will be so late that day.
- d. I will be so late tomorrow.
- e. he would be so late the next day.

14. "Time is precious", the teacher told the pupils.

The teacher told the pupils.....

- a. that time is precious.
- b. that time will be precious.
- c. that time was precious.
- d. to time is precious.
- e. don't waste the time.

15. "I'll come to your house tonight, John".

She told John.....

- a. I would come to her house that night.
- b. that she will come to his house tonight.
- c. that she would come to my house tonight.
- d. that she would come to his house that night.
- e. John come to her house that night.

16. "The entire trip costs us one thousand dollars", the manager said.

The manager said that the entire trip.....one thousand dollars.

- a. costing us.
- b. cost them.
- c. costed us.
- d. costed them.
- e. costs them.

17. He said, "I will wait for you". The indirect is.....

- a. He said that he will wait for me.
- b. He said that he would wait for me.
- c. He said that he will have wait for me.
- d. He said that he will have been waiting for me.
- e. He says that he will wait for me.

18. "I am a student and I have studied for three years".

He said that he..... a student and..... for three years.

- a. is, have studied
- b. was, studied
- c. was, have studied
- d. was, had studied
- e. is, had studied

19. "I work here". Don answered.

- a. Don answered that he worked there.
- b. Don answered that he works here.
- c. Don answers that he worked there.
- d. Don answers that he works here.
- e. Don answered that he had worked here.

20. He said, "I will study hard to pass this exam". The indirect is:

- a. He says that he will study hard to pass this exam.
- b. He said that he would study hard to pass this exam.
- c. He says that he would study hard to pass this exam.
- d. He said that I will study hard to pass that exam.
- e. He said that he would study hard to pass that exam.



Essays

1. He said that he would be a doctor.

The direct form is:

.....
.....

2. Niken said that she was in the living room then.

The direct form is:

.....
.....

3. Adrian said, "I have done everything to prevent it".

The indirect form is:

.....
.....

4. Susi said, "I am on holiday with my friends".

The reported form is:

.....
.....

5. Ani said, "I have seen the film before".

The indirect form is:

.....
.....

Put these statements into reported speech, as in the example”.

Example: “I am tired”. She said.

She said that she was tired.

6. “I need to borrow some money”. My brother told me.

.....

.....

7. “Mr. Marson has gone out”. The secretary told me.

.....

.....

8. “I will go to the market”. Andrew said.

.....

.....

9. “We have lunch in Luigi’s restaurant”. They said.

.....

.....

10. “I will phone you tonight”. Sarah told Simon.

.....

.....

UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN
FAKULTAS SAstra
KAMPUS TAMALENREA MAKASSAR

SURAT TUGAS

No. 267 /H4.11.1.3/PP.27/20078

Sesuai dengan peraturan Akademik Unhas Nomor.1067/J04.P/2003, tanggal 28 Juli 2003, mahasiswa **Asmiar Kasim No.Pokok F21104009** Program Studi Sastra Inggris Fakultas Sastra, telah memenuhi syarat untuk menulis skripsi sebagai tugas akhir penyelesaian studinya sehubungan dengan hal tersebut, Dekan Fakultas Sastra Unhas menyetujui penulisan skripsi mahasiswa tersebut yang berjudul:

THE USE OF INDIRECT SPEECH BY THE STUDENTS OF SMAN 1 WATAN SOPPENG
(A CASE STUDY)

Dan menugaskan dosen berikut sebagai konsultan:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
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| 2. Konsultan II :Dra. Hj. Hamsinah Yasin, M.Hum. | Pangkat Pembina Gol. IV/a |

Tugas konsultasi ini berlangsung paling lama satu tahun (dua semester) terhitung mulai pada tanggal dikeluarkannya surat tugas ini.

Harap surat tugas ini dilaksanakan sebaik-baiknya.

Makassar, 24 Januari 2008
a.n. Dekan
Pembantu Dekan I

Drs. M. Amir P., M.Hum.
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- 2.Ketua Jurusan Sastra Inggris
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Dengan judul skripsi : THE USE OF DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH BY STUDENTS OF SMAN 1
WATAN SOPPENG (A Case Study):

Hari/tanggal : Jumat, 25 Juli 2008
P u k u l : 09.00 wita - selesai
Tempat : Gedung Prof. Husen Abas

Dengan susunan panitia sebagai berikut.

Ketua : Dra. Hj. Kamsinah, M.Hum.
Sekretaris : Dra. Hj. Hamsinah Yasin, M.Hum.
Penguji I : Dra. Fransisca E. Kapoyos, M.Hum.
Penguji II : Drs. Simon Sitoto, M.A.

Atas perhatian dan kehadiran Saudara kami sampaikan terima kasih.

a.n. Dekan
Pembantu Dekan I,

Drs. M. Amir P., M. Hum.
NIP. 131 792 026



**DEPARTEMEN PENDIDIKAN NASIONAL
UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN
FAKULTAS SAstra**

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Nomor: 1014 /H4.11.3/PL.02/2008

Lamp : -

Hal : Permohonan *Izin Penelitian*

**Yth. Kepala Sekolah SMA Negeri 1 Watan Soppeng
Di Tempat**

Dengan hormat,

Bersama ini kami sampaikan bahwa dalam rangka penyelesaian tugas akhir Mahasiswa Fakultas Sastra Unhas yang tersebut di bawah ini :

N a m a : Asmiar Kasim

No. Pokok : F21104009

Jurusan : Sastra Inggris

direncanakan akan dilaksanakan penelitian pendahuluan dengan judul :

**“ The Use Of Direct And Indirect Speech By The Students Of SMAN 1
Watan Soppeng “**

Sehubungan dengan hal ini itu kami mohon kiranya bapak berkenan memberikan izin terhadap mahasiswa yang bersangkutan untuk melakukan Pengambilan Data sesuai dengan judul yang dimaksud di atas perhatian dan kerja sama yang diberikan diucapkan terima kasih.

Makassar, 10 April 2008

a.n. D e k a n
Pembantu Dekan III,



Tembusan :

1. Pembantu Rektor III Unhas
2. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan
3. Peringgal



PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN SOPPENG
DINAS PENDIDIKAN PEMUDA DAN OLAHRAGA
SMA NEGERI 1 WATANSOPPENG

Jalan Samudra No. 2 Telepon (0484) 21029 Watansoppeng - 90811

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor : 421.3/ 200/SMAN.1-LBT/ IV /2008

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini kepala SMA Negeri 1 Watansoppeng dengan ini menerangkan bahwa:

Nama : **ASMIAR KASIM**
No. pokok : F21104009
Jurusan : Sastra Inggris
Mahasiswa : Fakultas Sastra UNHAS Makassar

Benar telah melaksanakan penelitian di SMA Negeri 1 Watansoppeng pada tanggal 2 s.d. 3 Mei 2008 dalam rangka penyelesaian tugas akhir mahasiswa fakultas Sastra Unhas dengan judul penelitian "*THE USE OF DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH BY THE STUDENTS OF SMAN 1 WATANSOPPENG*"

Demikian surat keterangan ini diberikan untuk dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Watansoppeng, 3 Mei 2008
Kepala Sekolah,


Drs. Udil Hamzah

Pangkat : Pembina Tk. I

NIP : 131414393